Original Alteration of Terrain Permit Application



C196 AND A253 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT EVERSOURCE ENERGY Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire

NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit Application

November 28, 2022 GZA File No. 04.0191410.18



PREPARED FOR: Eversource Energy Hooksett, New Hampshire

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November 22, 2022 GZA File No. 04.0191410.18

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

Re: Alteration of Terrain Permit C196 & A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, 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 C196 and A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project in accordance with Terrain Alteration Law (RSA 485-A:17), Administrative Rules (Env-Wq 1500), and discussions between the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) AoT Bureau and Eversource. This work is proposed to be completed simultaneously with work covered by AoT Application #2215 which was approved September 2, 2022.

The proposed project includes the replacement of 42 existing utility structures, including 28 structures along the C196 Transmission Line and 14 structures along the A253 Transmission Line that exceed AoT impact thresholds. The proposed project crosses through portions of Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow for approximately 11 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 C196 and A253 Transmission Lines, 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 as defined in RSA 483- B (i.e., the shared C196 and A253 Utility Line Corridor).

Included with this submittal is a copy of the application fee check, a completed AoT Permit Application Form, a detailed project overview 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 January 2023 and continue through June 2023. Eversource appreciates the efforts of 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 Ms. Lindsey White at 603-232-8753 or <u>lindsey.white@gza.com</u> if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

indsey albits

Lindsey White, CPSS Project Manager

Tracy Tarr, CWS, CWB, CESSWI Associate Principal

LEW/TLT/DMZ:jlb

Debrah M. Jarta Ca

Deborah M. Zarta Gier, CNRP Consultant/Reviewer

Attachments: Alteration of Terrain Permit Application

cc: Town of Goffstown, New Hampshire Town of Dunbarton, New Hampshire Town of Bow, New Hampshire



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1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The proposed project involves the replacement of 42 existing utility structures, including 28 structures along the C196 Transmission Line and 14 structures along the A253 Transmission Line in portions of Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire. The proposed replacement structures are old and worn and must be replaced in order for the transmission lines 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. Where possible, existing gravel roads are utilized for access. This work is proposed to be completed simultaneously with previously approved structure replacement work associated with AoT Permit #2215 approved on September 2, 2022.

The project requires approximately 483,062 square feet (sq. ft.) of total impact, including 66,944 sq. ft. of temporary wetland matting and 416,118 sq. ft. of ground disturbance. The proposed project to replace a total of 42 existing utility poles is subject to the AoT disturbance threshold per 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:

TOWN	AREA ID	APPROXIMATE AOT IMPACT (SQ. FT.)	LINE	STRUCTURES
Coffetours	A	126.826	C196	101-103, 108, 110-116
Goffstown	Area A	136,826	A253	N/A
Durchanten	Ana D	06 122	C196	81-87
Dunbarton	Area B	96,122	A253	74, 81-83
Davu	A.r	102 170	C196	6-7, 13-14, 41-46
Bow	Area C	183,170	A253	26-26, 28-30, 36-37, 43-44, 52

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Area A includes several sections of the shared C196 Transmission Line Right of Way (ROW) as follows:

- The north side of Tibbetts Hill Road from C196 Structure 116 to C196 Structure 110 for a distance of approximately 0.6 miles with a ROW width of approximately 200-ft;
- The south side of Black Brook Road for C196 Structure 108 for a distance of approximately 220 feet and a ROW width of approximately 200 ft;
- The north side of Portage Road from C196 Structure 103 to C196 Structure 101 for a distance of approximately 0.5 miles and a ROW width of approximately 200-ft;

The total work area in this portion of the ROW is approximately 1.1 miles in length.

Area B includes the portion of the shared C196 and A253 Transmission Line ROW from C196 Structure 87 northerly to C196 Structure 73 for a distance of approximately 1 mile. This portion of the ROW has a variable width ranging from approximately 200-ft to 500-ft.



Area C includes several sections of the shared C196 and A253 Transmission Line Right of Way (ROW) as follows:

- The south side of Woodhill Hooksett Road for a distance of approximately 200 feet with a ROW width of approximately 500-ft;
- From C196 Structure 46 across Abbey Road to approximately C196 Structure 35 for a distance of approximately 0.9 miles with a ROW width of approximately 500-ft;
- The south side of Bow Bog Road to A253 Structure 36 for a distance of approximately 0.3 miles and a ROW width of approximately 500-ft;
- From Morgan Drive to A253 Structure 30 for a distance of approximately 0.4 miles and a ROW width of approximately 500-ft;
- From the north side of Route 3A to C196 Structure 6 for a distance of approximately 0.5 miles and a ROW width of approximately 500-ft.

The total work area in this portion of the ROW is approximately 2.1 miles in length.

Of the total 11 miles of existing ROW, the total project area is approximately 4.2 miles in length. The project area primarily crosses privately owned rural/residential properties (see **Figure 1 – USGS Topographic Map**). There are approximately 17 wetlands along the project route located in the towns of Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow. 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 either holds easements across parcels along the ROW or owns parcels in-fee (see **Figure 4**). There are approximately 29 abutting properties that contain existing Eversource easements for the ROW involved in the project, and Eversource owns one parcel. 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 subject properties and abutting parcels have been identified and listed on the enclosed abutter's list. See **Appendix B** for Abutter's 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 resources identification and assessment, as well as permit applications for natural resources 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 Normandeau Associates, Inc. in 2016 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 May and October 2022. GZA delineated 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.



GZA conducted a vernal pool evaluation in May 2022 while confirming wetland boundaries 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. Three PVPs were located in the Town of Dunbarton within Wetlands DW-4, DW-11, and DW-15, and one PVP was identified in the Town of Bow in Wetland BW-34. 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 confirmed by GZA in May 2022 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 freshwater, including the surrounding shore. The limit of jurisdiction for surface water areas were confirmed as the top of bank, where a natural bank occurs, or its ordinary high-water mark where a natural bank is not present. Surface waters within the project area include an unnamed intermittent stream in Wetland GW-15, Black Brook within Wetland GW-14, Horse Brook within Wetland BW-26, and an unnamed intermittent stream within Wetland BW-22.

2.3.3 Identification of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

In the Towns of Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, the NHB and New Hampshire Fish and Game (NHFG) identified records of Blanding's turtle, wood turtle, eastern hognose snake, northern black racer, and smooth green snake in the vicinity of the C196 and A253 shared Transmission Line ROW (See Appendix **C** for the NHB Reports). Typical of similar Eversource projects, rare species best management practices have been incorporated into the design. Construction personnel will be made aware of the potential presence of sensitive turtle and snake species. Species information will be incorporated into project plans. In addition, construction personnel will be made aware of the potential to encounter Blanding's turtle and wood turtle more frequently during turtle nesting season from late May through the beginning of July. However, construction work is proposed outside the typical turtle nesting season. GZA will notify the NHFG and NHB of any rare species observations for inclusion in the statewide database.

Correspondence is ongoing between Eversource and the NHFG. As requested by NHFG, Eversource is proposing the following Protective Measurers for the above-listed turtle and snake species:

- a. Eastern hognose, northern black racer, and smooth green snake:
 - 1) Avoid work during the active season (April 1 October 31) if possible. Winter work areas should be minimized to the extent possible in order to limit areas of compaction which has the potential to impact hibernating snakes.
 - If work must occur during the active season (April 1 October 30), contractors working within the ROW will be trained by a qualified biologist on the identification and response protocols for northern black racers.
 - 3) Prior to the start of construction, trained contractors will search individual work areas. If an eastern hognose, northern black racer or smooth green snake is discovered, the snake shall be photographed and either removed or allowed to migrate on its own outside the work area. The



observing contractor will then contact the project Environmental Licensing & Permitting specialist from Eversource, who will contact NHFG as follows:

- i. Brendan Clifford 603-944-0885;
- ii. Melissa Winters 603-479-1129; and
- iii. If NHF&G staff are unable to be reached, contact the Wildlife Administrator at 603-271-2461.
- b. Blanding's turtle and wood turtle:
 - 1) During Active Period (April 1 October 15 for wood turtle and April 1-September 15 for Blanding's turtle):
 - i. If work must occur during the active season, all contractors working within known habitat will be trained by a qualified biologist on the identification and response protocols for Blanding's and wood turtles.
 - ii. Immediately prior to the placement of matting in wetlands within Blanding's and wood turtle habitat, the areas shall be cleared by a qualified biologist or herpetologist.
 - 2) Avoid permanent impacts or degradation of wetland habitats including any wet meadows and seasonal pools. If possible, limit or avoid equipment use within 50 ft of streams or brooks.
 - 3) During Inactive Period (October 16 March 31 for wood turtle and September 16-March 31 for Blanding's turtle):
 - i. All contractors working within known habitat will be trained by a qualified biologist on the identification and response protocols for Blanding's and wood turtles.
 - 4) All matting which will be placed in waterbodies deemed suitable for hibernating Blanding's and spotted turtles will be placed prior to the start of the inactive season to prevent accidental placement atop hibernating turtles. Prior to matting placement in these wetlands, the area shall be swept by a qualified biologist or herpetologist to ensure any turtles relocate away from the area to be matted. Placement of matting shall be observed by the qualified biologist or herpetologist. They should watch for signs that turtles are being disturbed in the area (ex. Heads coming above water, animals moving in water). Contact NHFG if biologist/herpetologist sees or suspects turtles in matting areas. Avoid in-stream work to the greatest extent possible.
 - 5) Searches and sweeps shall be conducted immediately before the start of construction and movement of equipment in order to minimize the chance of animals entering an area between the sweep and work. In the event a threatened or endangered species is observed on the project site during the term of the permit, the species shall not be disturbed, handled, or harmed in any way prior to consultation with NHFG and implementation of corrective actions recommended by NHFG. Site operators shall be allowed to relocate wildlife encountered if discovered within the active work zone and if in direct harm from project activities. Wildlife shall be relocated in close proximity to the capture location but outside of the work zone and in the direction the individual was heading. The observing contractor will then contact the project Environmental Licensing & Permitting specialist from Eversource who will contact NHF&G immediately if this action occurs:
 - i. Brendan Clifford 603-944-0885; or
 - ii. Melissa Winters 603-479-1129.
 - iii. If NHFG staff are unable to be reached, contact the Wildlife Administrator at 603-271-2461.



2.3.4 Identification of Cultural and Historical Resources

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

Independent Archaeological Consulting, LLC (IAC) completed Phase IA Archeological Assessment in 2017 for the entirety of the A253 ROW, which is partially located within the same ROW corridor as the C196 Transmission line from C196 Structure 83 in Dunbarton to C196 Structure 1 in Bow. In addition, IAC completed Phase IA Archeological Assessment in four separate segments for the portion of the C196 Transmission Line from Structure 143 in Goffstown to Structure 83 in Dunbarton in support of vegetation maintenance projects in 2017.

GZA engaged IAC in 2022 to complete Phase IA Archeological Assessment for the remainder of the C196 Transmission Line between Structure 143 in Goffstown to Structure 83 in Dunbarton to fill the gaps between the four previously assessed segments. In addition, GZA also engaged IAC to complete Phase IB Archeological Survey for four sensitivity areas along the C196 and A253 Transmission Lines that were not previously cleared for the original C196 structure replacement project.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The proposed project is located within the existing and maintained A253 and C196 Transmission Line shared ROW. The proposed project work areas subject to the Alteration of Terrain permit cross through portions of three 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 Chatfield-Hollis complex being very rocky, and Windsor loamy sand and Canton very stony fine sandy loam. Slopes are variable and generally range from 0 to 60%, with an average of approximately 15%.

The project includes areas of uplands and wetlands located in primarily rural farmland and forested areas. In uplands, the shrub layer contains meadowsweet (*Spiraea alba*), steeplebush (*Spiraea tomentosa*), speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), winterberry holly (*llex verticillata*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), red maple (*Acer rubrum*), and gray birch (*Betula populifolia*). The herbaceous layer contains broad-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia*), cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), green bull rush (*Scirpus atrovirens*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), and sphagnum moss (*Sphagnum* spp.).

Wetlands in the ROW primarily consist of palustrine emergent (PEM) or palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) systems that are seasonally saturated. Dominant species observed in the shrub layer include silky dogwood (*Cornus amomum*), glossy buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*), pussy willow (*Salix caprea*), highbush blueberry, red maple, meadowsweet, steeplebush, winterberry holly, gray birch, and speckled alder. The herbaceous layer contains a variety of species, including reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), goldenrod (*Solidago* spp.), cinnamon fern, broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), sphagnum moss, and bristly dewberry (*Rubus hispidus*).

Existing conditions along the A253 and C196 Transmission Lines 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.



3.1 AOT AREA A – TOWN OF GOFFSTOWN

Area A includes portions of the C196 Transmission Line Right of Way (ROW) from Tibbetts Hill Road northerly to the north side of Black Brook off Portage Road. The total work area in this portion of the ROW is approximately 1.1 miles in length and a variable width from approximately 200 ft to 300-ft in width. This area includes upland and wetland areas with elevations ranging from approximately 410 feet above sea level (fasl) adjacent to the wetland crossing at GW-13 to 598 fasl adjacent to C196 Structure 111. This portion of the ROW is located in primarily forested undeveloped areas of Goffstown and abuts some residential areas. This area also 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:

- Work pads associated with C196 Structures 101 to 103, 108 and, 110 to 116; and
- Access from:
 - Tibbetts Hill Road to C196 Structures 116 to 110;
 - Black Brook Road to C196 Structures 108;
 - Portage Road to C196 Structure 101;

3.1.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area A

There is one named watercourse (Black Brook) and one unnamed stream within this portion of the project area associated with Wetlands GW-13 and GW-15. (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in three 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 Goffstown. Temporary wetland matting totals are summarized in the table below. The AoT disturbance area is summarized in *Section 5.1.2*.

Temporary Matting	Impact (sq. ft.)
Wetland Matting	4,558

According to Figure 3, there are two portions of Area A that fall within AoT screening Areas:

- The area from C196 Structure 116 to C196 Structure 113 is located within portions of the "Surface Waters with Impairments (2016) Quarter Mile Buffer;" and
- The area from C196 Structure 113 to C196 Structure 101 is located within the "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds."

Area A is not located within any of the additional AoT screening layers. These layers include "Designated River Quarter Mile Buffer," "All Lakes Within a Quarter Mile Buffer," "Wellhead Protection Areas," "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "Groundwater Classification Areas GA1," "Groundwater Classification Areas GAA," "Groundwater Classification Areas GA2," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."



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

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance layer on Figure 3, a portion of Area A at C196 Structure 102 is located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area. However, the proposed work is located within an existing and maintained corridor and there is no proposed increase in impervious area.

3.2 AOT AREA B – TOWN OF DUNBARTON

Area B includes portions of the shared C196 and A253 Transmission Line ROW from the C196 Structure 87 to A253 Structure 74. The total work area in this portion of the ROW is approximately 1 mile in length and an approximate width of 500-ft. Area B includes upland and wetland areas with elevations ranging from approximately 514 fasl adjacent to C196 Structure 87 to approximately 676 fasl adjacent to C196 Structure 74. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas in the Town of Dunbarton.

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:

- Work Pads associated with C196 Structures 81 to 87;
- Work Pads associated with A253 Structures 74 and 81 to 84; and
- Access from:
 - Twist Hill Road to C196 Structure 87; and
 - Twist Hill Road to A253 Structure 74.
- 3.2.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection Area B

There are no named or unnamed streams in Area B (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in four 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 Dunbarton. Temporary wetland 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	11,362	

According to Figure 3, the entirety of Area B is located within the "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds" screening layer. Area B is not located within any remaining screening layers. These layers include "Designated River quarter-mile buffer," "Surface Water with Impairments quarter-mile buffer," "Surface Water with Impairments quarter-mile buffer," "Surface Water with Impairments quarter-mile buffer," "All Lakes within a quarter-mile buffer," "Outstanding Resource Water Watershed," "Water Supply Intake Protection Area," "Watersheds with Chloride Impairments 2016," "Wellhead Protection Areas," and "Water Supply Intake Protection."

3.2.2 FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area B

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance layer on Figure 3, Area B 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.



3.3 AOT AREA C – BOW

Area C includes portions of the shared C196 and A253 Transmission Line Right of Way (ROW) from A253 Structure 52 northerly to the C196 Structure 6. The total work area in this portion of the ROW is approximately 2.1 miles in length and a width of approximately 500-ft. Area C includes upland and wetland areas with elevations ranging from approximately 214 fasl adjacent to C196 Structure 7 to approximately 668 fasl adjacent to A253 Structure 52. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas and rural residential areas in the Town of Bow.

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:

- C196 Structures 6, 7, 13, 14, and 41 to 46;
- A253 Structures 25, 26, 28 to 30, 36, 37, 43, 44, 52; and
- Access from:
 - Woodhill Hooksett Road to A253 Structure 52;
 - C196 Structure 46 to Abbey Road;
 - Abbey Road to A253 Structure 45;
 - A253 Structure 30 to Morgan Drive; and
 - NH Route 3A to C196 Structure 6.

3.3.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area C

There is one named stream (Horse Brook) and one unnamed stream within this portion of the project area associated with Wetland BW-26 and BW-22 (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 Bow. Temporary wetland 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	51,024

According to Figure 3, a portion of Area C from C196 Structure 7 to C196 Structure 8 is located within the "Groundwater Classification Area GA2" screening layer. Area C is not located within any remaining screening layers, including "Class A Surface Water (RSA 485 A9) Watersheds", "Designated River quarter-mile buffer," "Wellhead Protection Area," "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," and "Groundwater Classification Area GA1 or GAA."

3.3.2 FEMA 100-year Floodplain, Shoreland Protection, Designated Rivers – Area C

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance layer on Figure 3, a portion of Area C associated with the work pad for A253 Structure 36 is located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area. However, the proposed work is located within an existing and maintained corridor and there is no proposed increase in impervious 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



3.4 STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

As previously mentioned, the proposed project includes the replacement of 42 existing utility structures within AoT areas. The structures must be replaced as they are old and worn and must be replaced in order for the transmission lines to continue to function safely and reliably. 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. Spoils produced from drilling will be disposed in approved 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 typically removed in upland areas cut at the ground surface in wetlands. 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.

3.4.1 <u>Access</u>

The proposed structure replacement project utilizes existing access routes within the existing C196 and A253 ROW to the greatest extent practicable. The majority of existing access routes have been improved due to prior maintenance work or 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. Access approved through AoT #2215 will be utilized to the greatest extent to minimize impact.

3.4.1.1 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**).

3.4.1.2 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.

3.4.2 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 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.

3.5 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

This proposed project is scheduled to begin in January 2023. Work is proposed to be completed simultaneously with work approved though AoT #2215. The work is proposed to be undertaken during the winter of 2022 into June 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 designated by **Figure 4**.
- 3) 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, removal of old structures, removal of old wire, and installation of new wire.
- 5) Reduce 100-foot by 100-foot gravel work pads to 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.
- 3.6 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Work will be conducted in accordance with Eversource's standard 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 Note sheets 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).

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.



4.0 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

4.1 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 three AoT regulated areas (referred to respectively as Areas A, B, and C) along the C196 and A253 Transmission Line ROWs 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.

4.1.1 <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**.

4.1.2 <u>Waiver Request: Measurement of Contiguous Area Disturbed; Inclusion of Plans (Env- WQ 1503.12)</u>

Per Env-Wq 1503.12, a waiver is being requested for including past terrain disturbance in the measurement of contiguous disturbed area included in this A253 and C196 Line AOT application. Existing terrain alteration associated with past transmission line maintenance within the A253 and C196 ROW is minimal. Any existing trails or access roads that may have been created within the last 10 years will be utilized and/or improved as part of this project and have been included in the current calculations within this application. Future disturbance beyond the scope of A253 and C196 structure replacement project described in this application, is not known at this time. 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. Project disturbances included in this application and subsequent permit approvals will be considered if future structure maintenance is proposed within the ROW. Eversource respectfully requests a waiver from including past disturbance in this application. A formal waiver request is provided in **Appendix F.**

4.1.3 <u>Waiver Request: Deviation from the Approved Plans and Specifications (Env- WQ 1503.21)</u>

Per Env-Wq 1503.21, a waiver is being requested 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 the 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. Eversource respectfully requests a waiver from limiting shifts of the project road centerlines and parking areas to 20 feet. A formal waiver request is provided in **Appendix F.**



4.1.4 <u>Quantification of Impacts Subject to AOT</u>

The project requires approximately 483,062 square feet (sq. ft.) of total impact, including 66,944 sq. ft. of temporary wetland matting and 416,118 sq. ft. of ground disturbance along the C196 and A253 Transmission Line ROW that requires an AoT permit in accordance with Env-Wq 1502.58. Specific areas and construction activities that significantly alter the terrain are detailed below. Additional details are shown in **Figure 4**.

AoT Area A - Goffstown			
Map Sheets 1 to 5			
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	33,895		
Gravel Work Pad	102,931		
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>136,826</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: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft			

<u>AoT Area B - Du</u>	nbarton	
Map Sheets 6	to 10	
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)	
New Access	6,524	
Gravel Work Pad	89,598	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>96,122</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: Up to 100-ft x 1	100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft	

<u>AoT Area C - Bow</u>			
Map Sheets 11 to 21			
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	32,574		
Gravel Work Pad	150,596		
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>183,170</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: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft			



4.2 OTHER REGULATORY PROGRAMS

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

Agency	Permit/Notification		Status
Local			
Town of Bow	Town of Bow Conditional Use Permit		Pending
Town of Goffstown	Conditional Use Permit		Pending
State			
	Statutory Permit by Notification		_
	Town/City	SPN File No.	
	Goffstown	TBD	-
	Dunbarton	TBD	
	Bow	TBD	
NHDES			Pending
Federal			
EPA (Construction General Permit)	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)		Pending

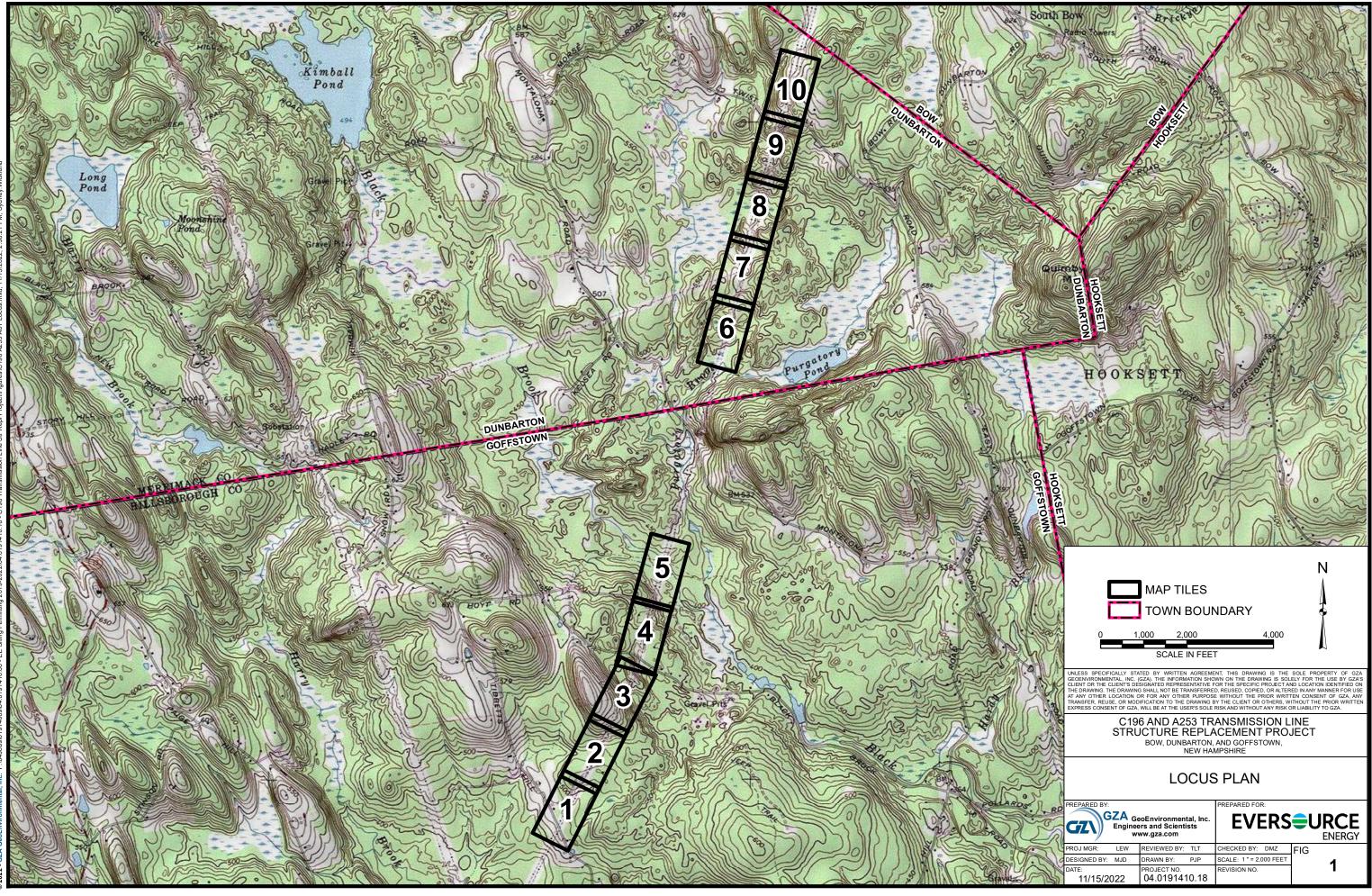
The proposed project includes the replacement of 42 existing utility structures along the C196 and A253 Transmission Lines that exceed AoT impact thresholds, including 28 structures along the C196 Transmission Line and 14 along the A253 Transmission Line. This includes a total of approximately 416,118 sq. ft. of the impact associated with access improvements and work pad grading across three separate work areas broken out by Town.

The proposed project is necessary for routine maintenance of the A253 and C196 Transmission Lines and to ensure the long-term safety and reliability of the electrical infrastructure.

\\GZABedford\Jobs\04Jobs\0191400s\04.0191410.00 - EE Siting Permitting 2019-2022\04.0191410.18 - C196 Transmission Line Str Repl Project\Work\State Permitting\AoT\AoT Permit #2\04 0191410.18 C196 A253 AoT Narrative 11-21-22.docx



Figure 1 – USGS Topographic Map



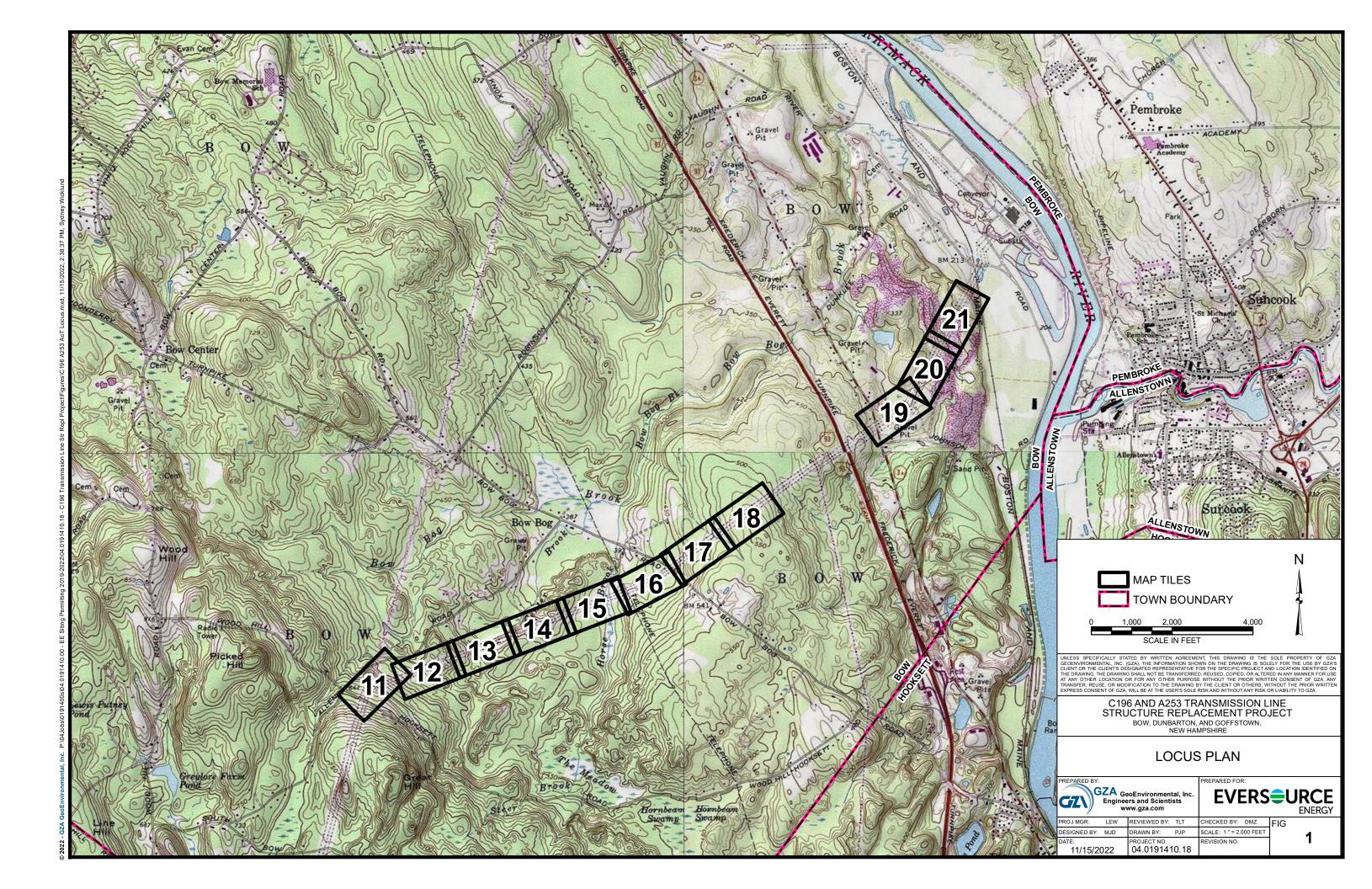




Figure 2 – Orthophotograph Site Map





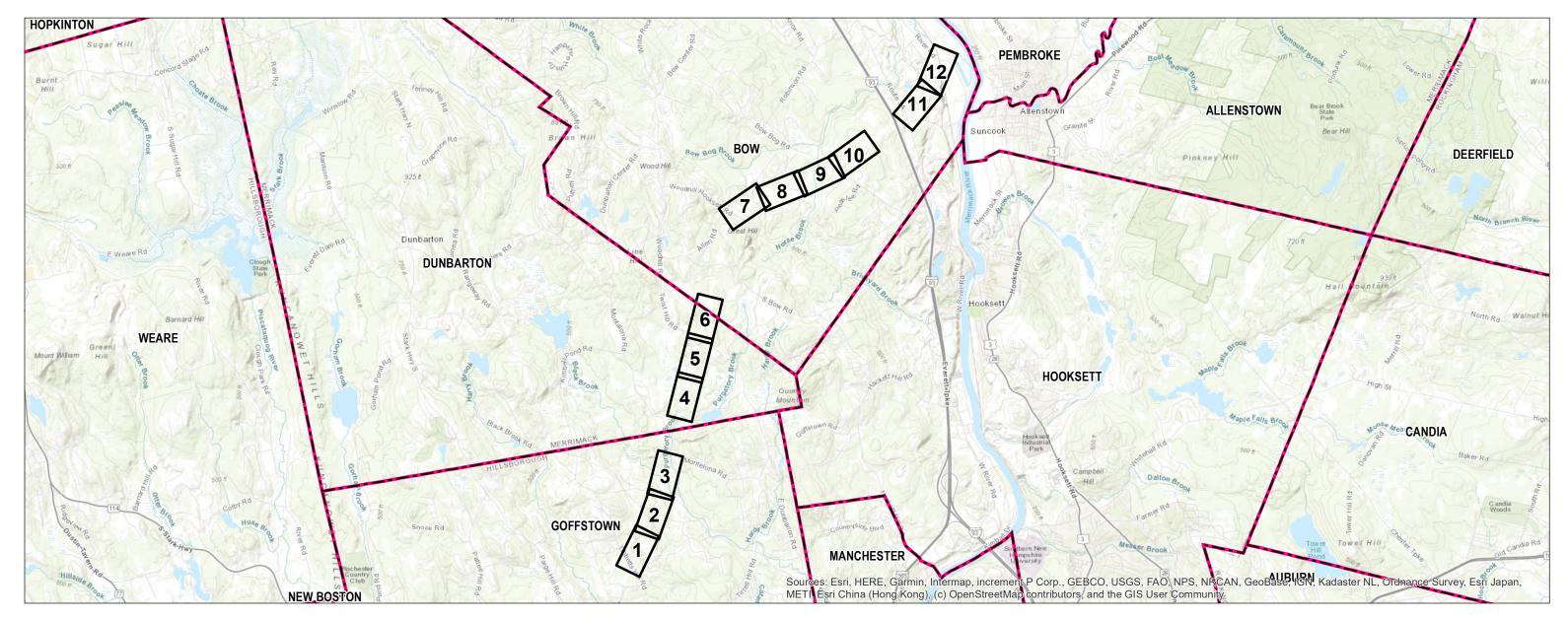


Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans

C196 & A253 Transmission Line - Structure Replacement Project

GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE Alteration of Terrain Water Resources Planset

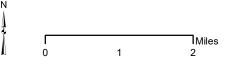
Date: November 16, 2022



PREPARED FOR:



13 Legends Drive Hooksett, NH 03106



INDEX OF FIGURES

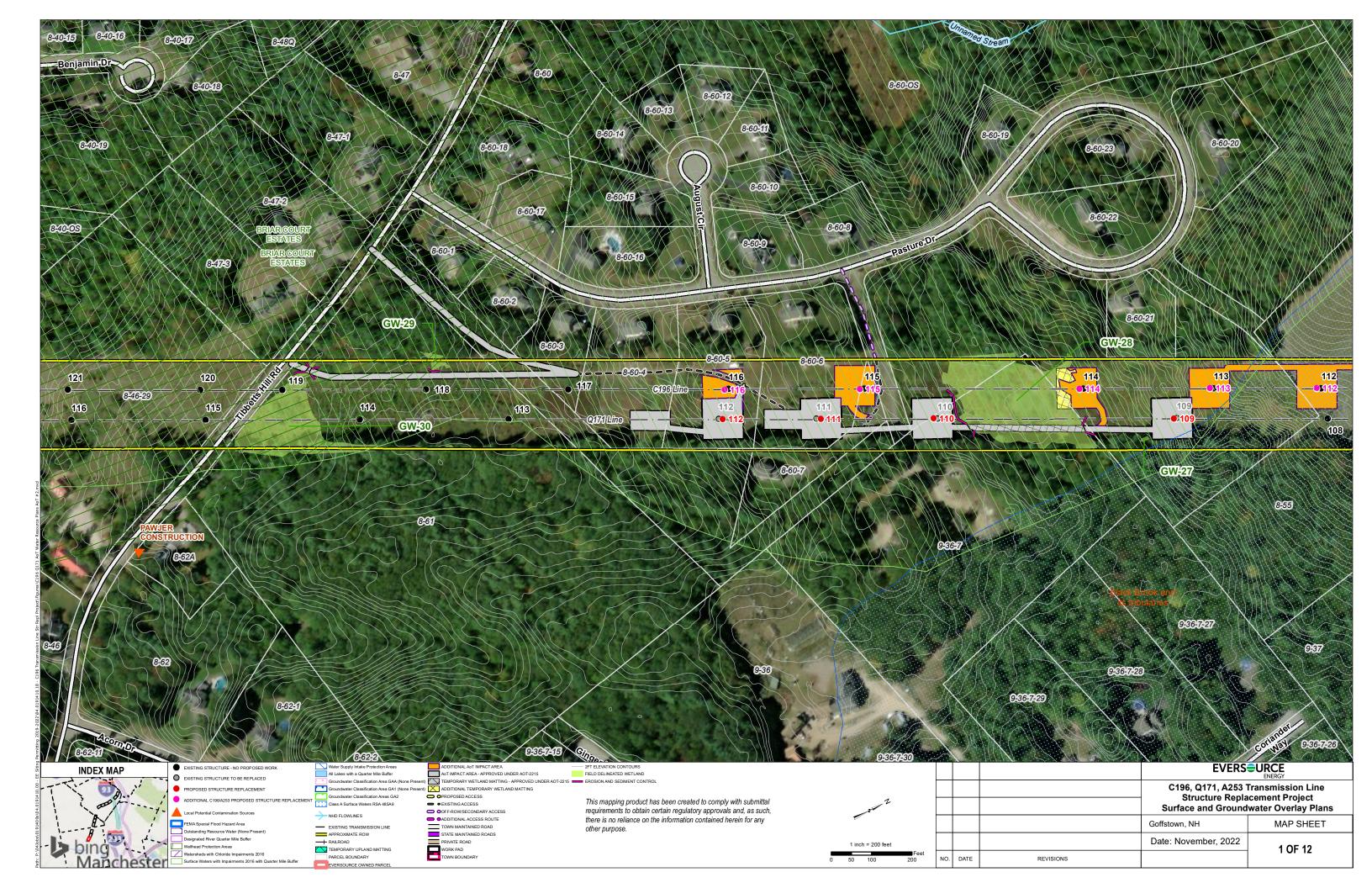
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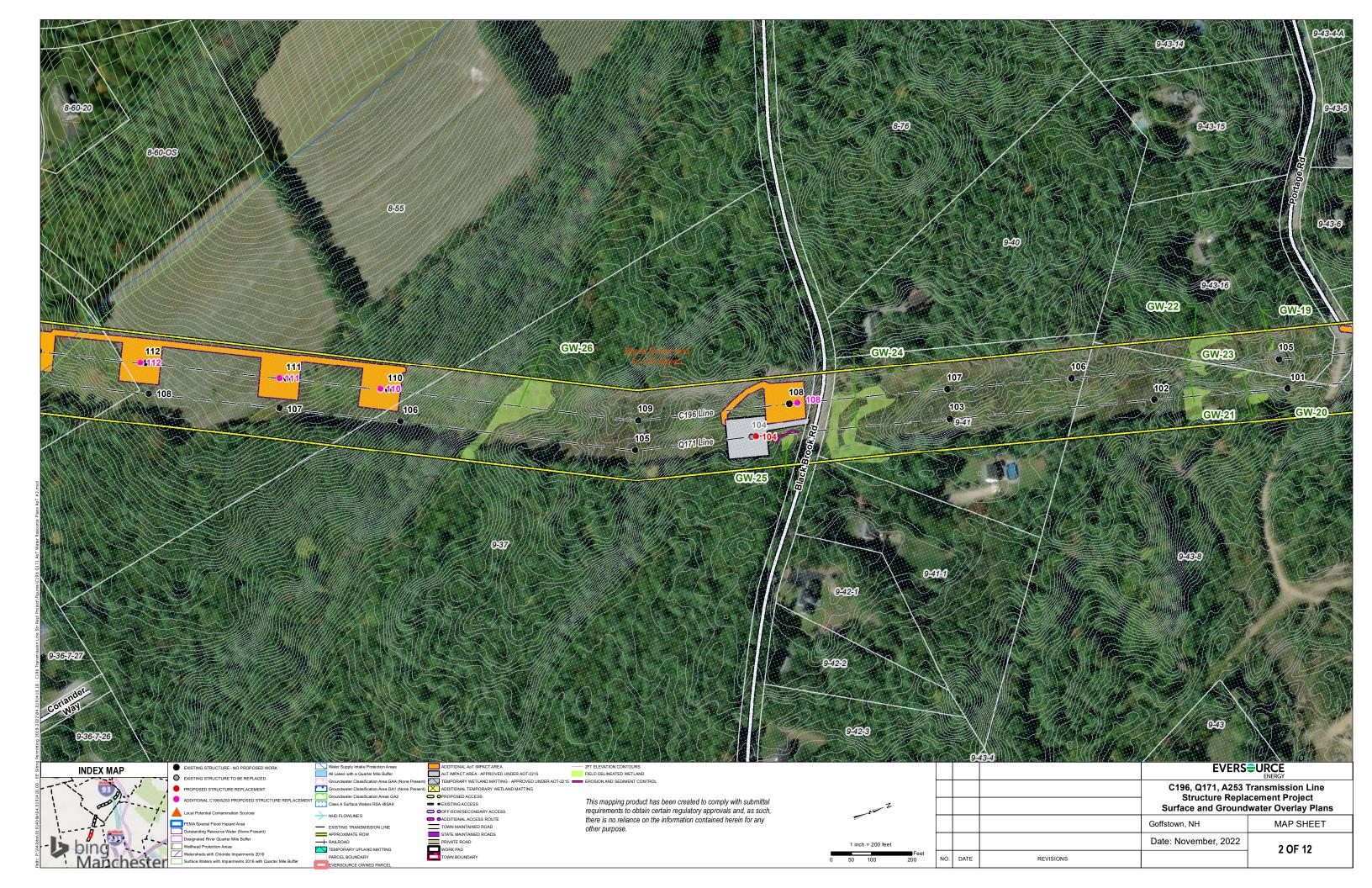
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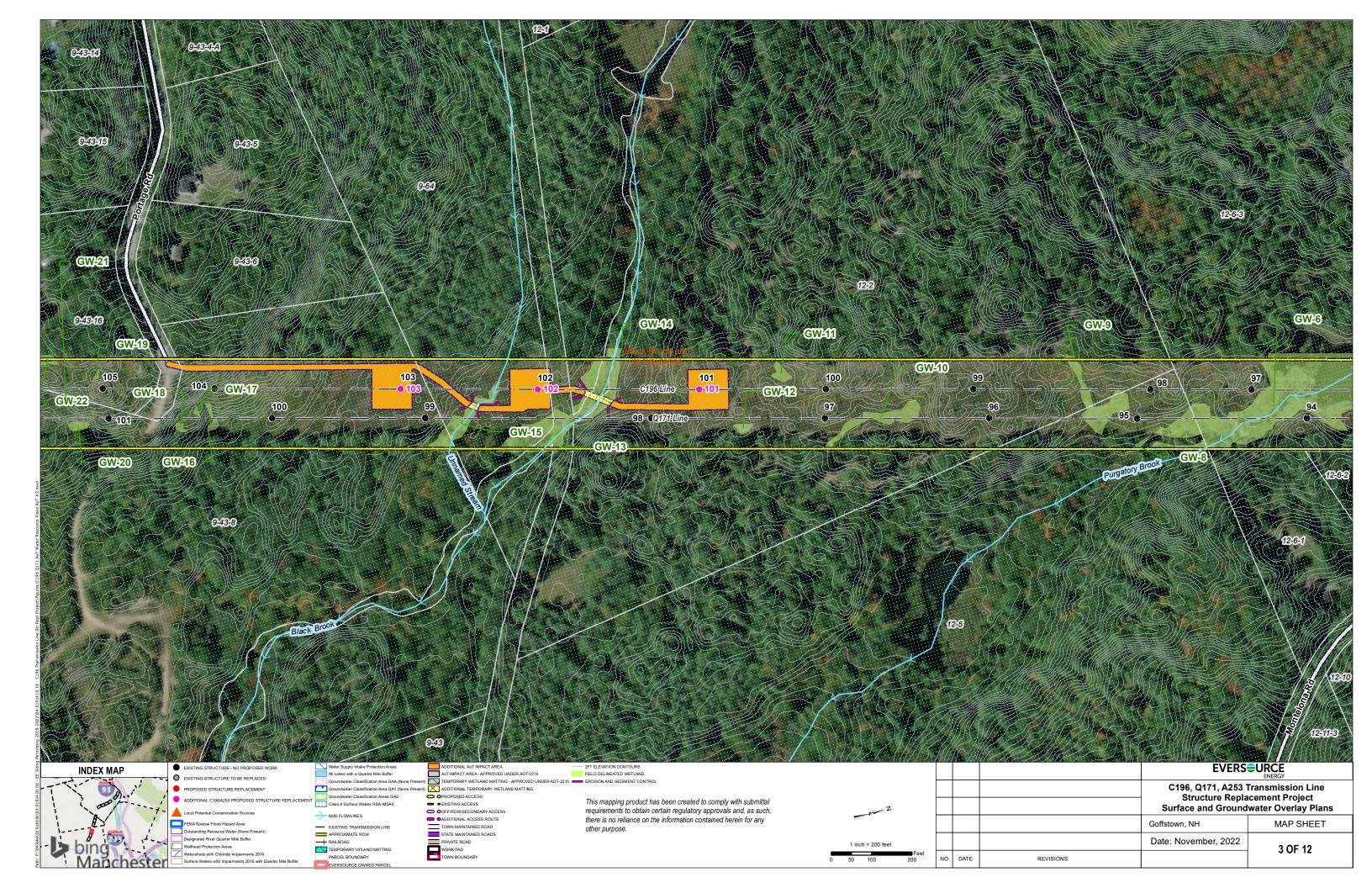
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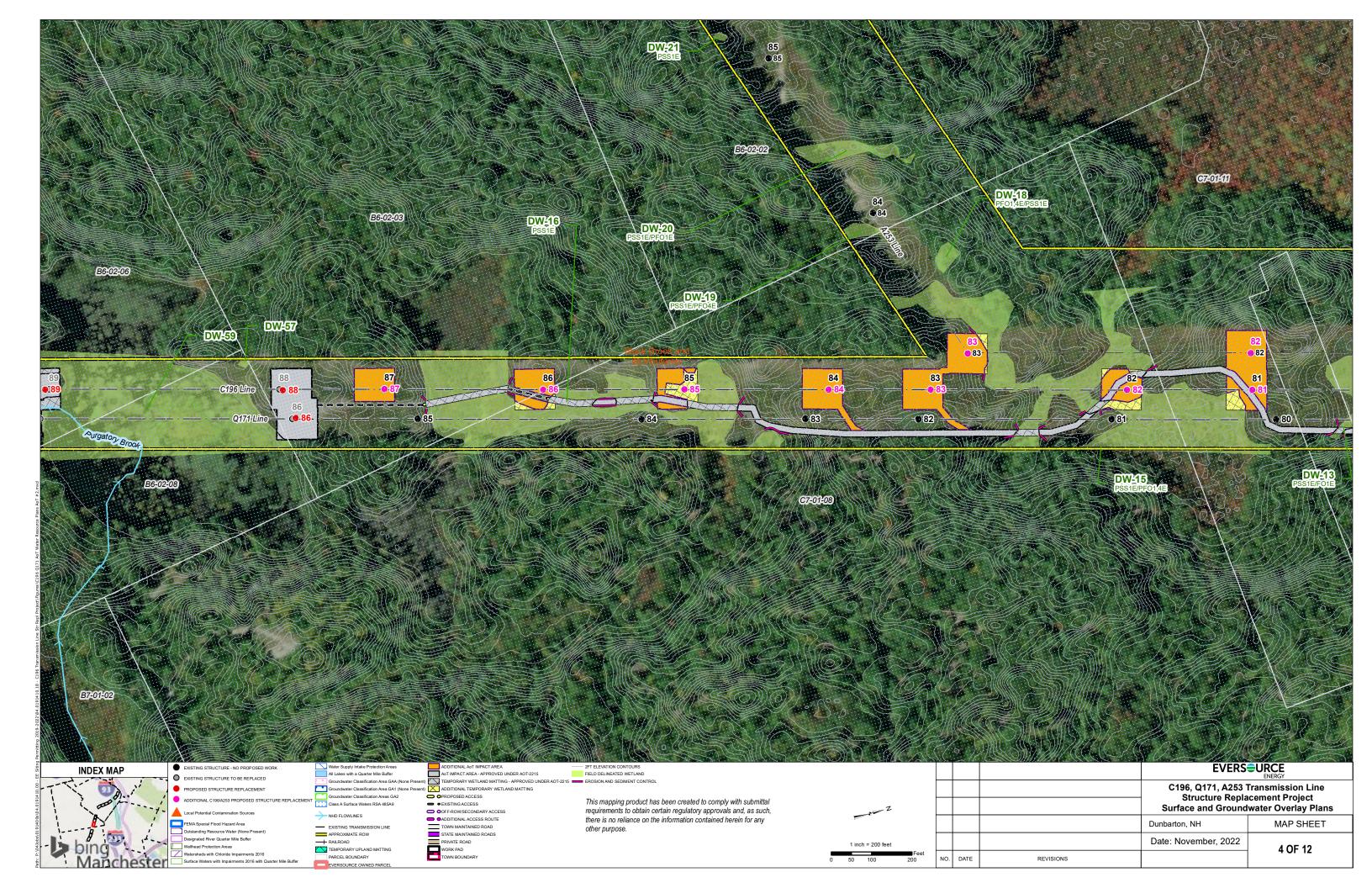


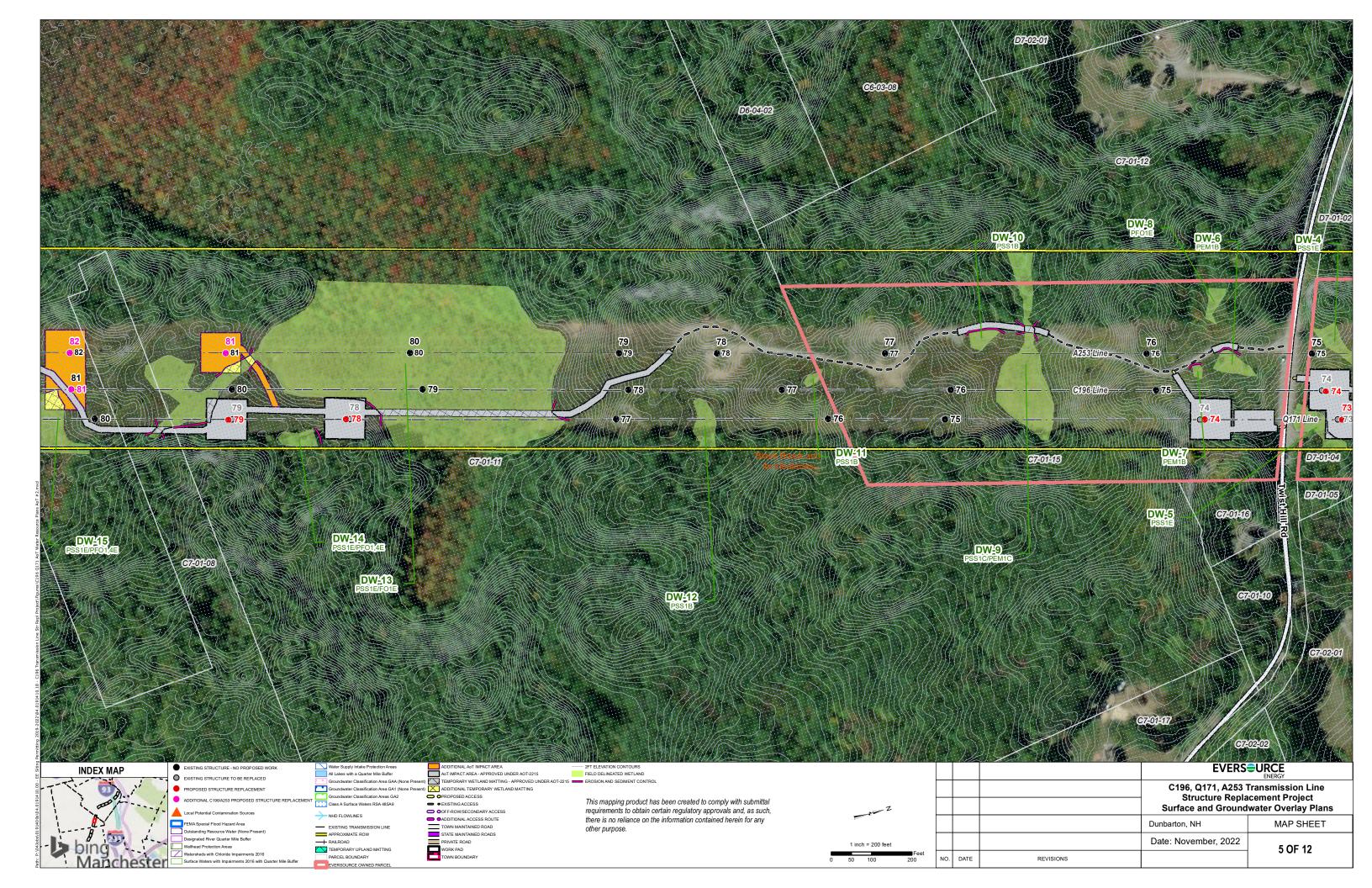
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com

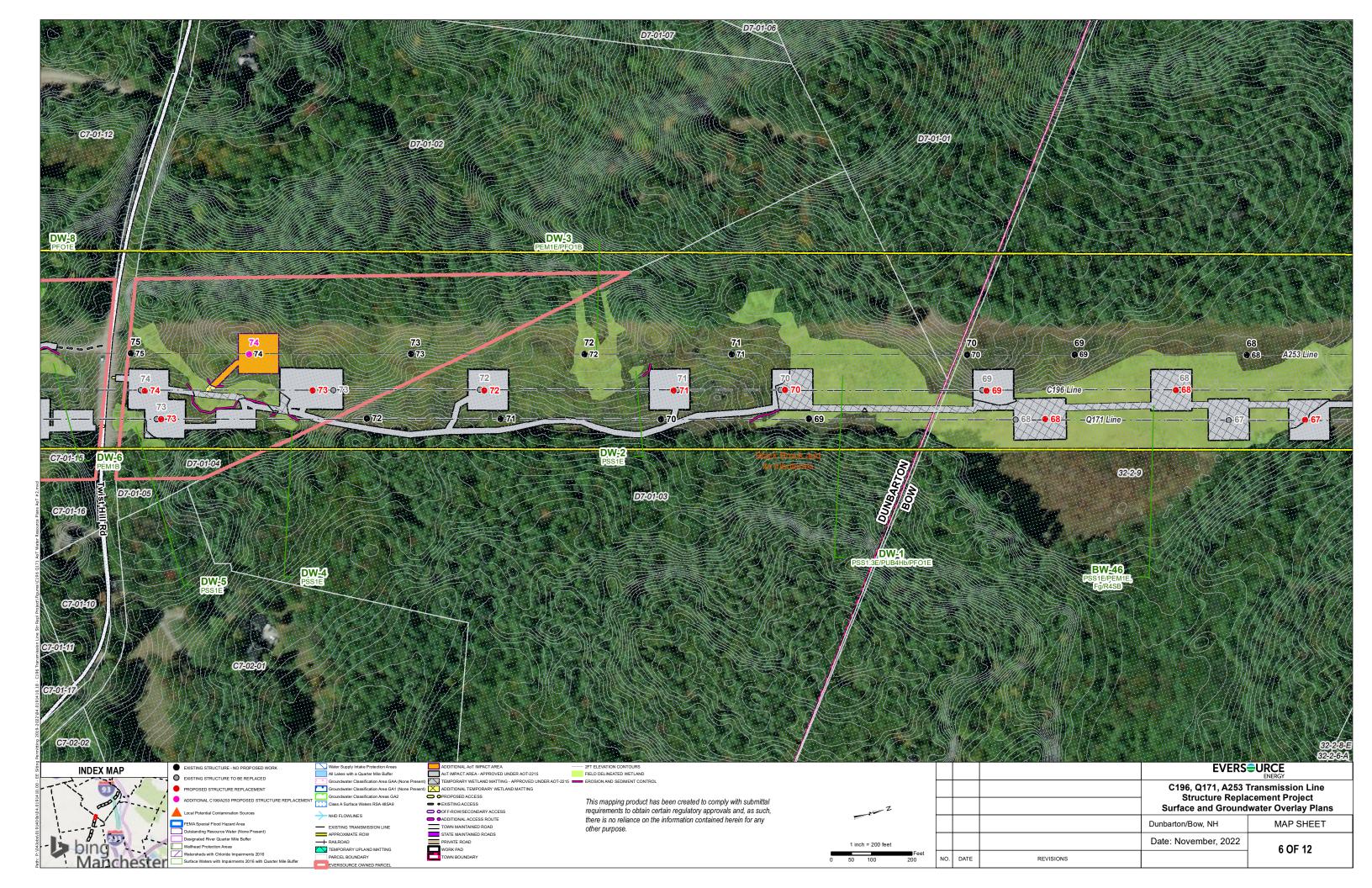


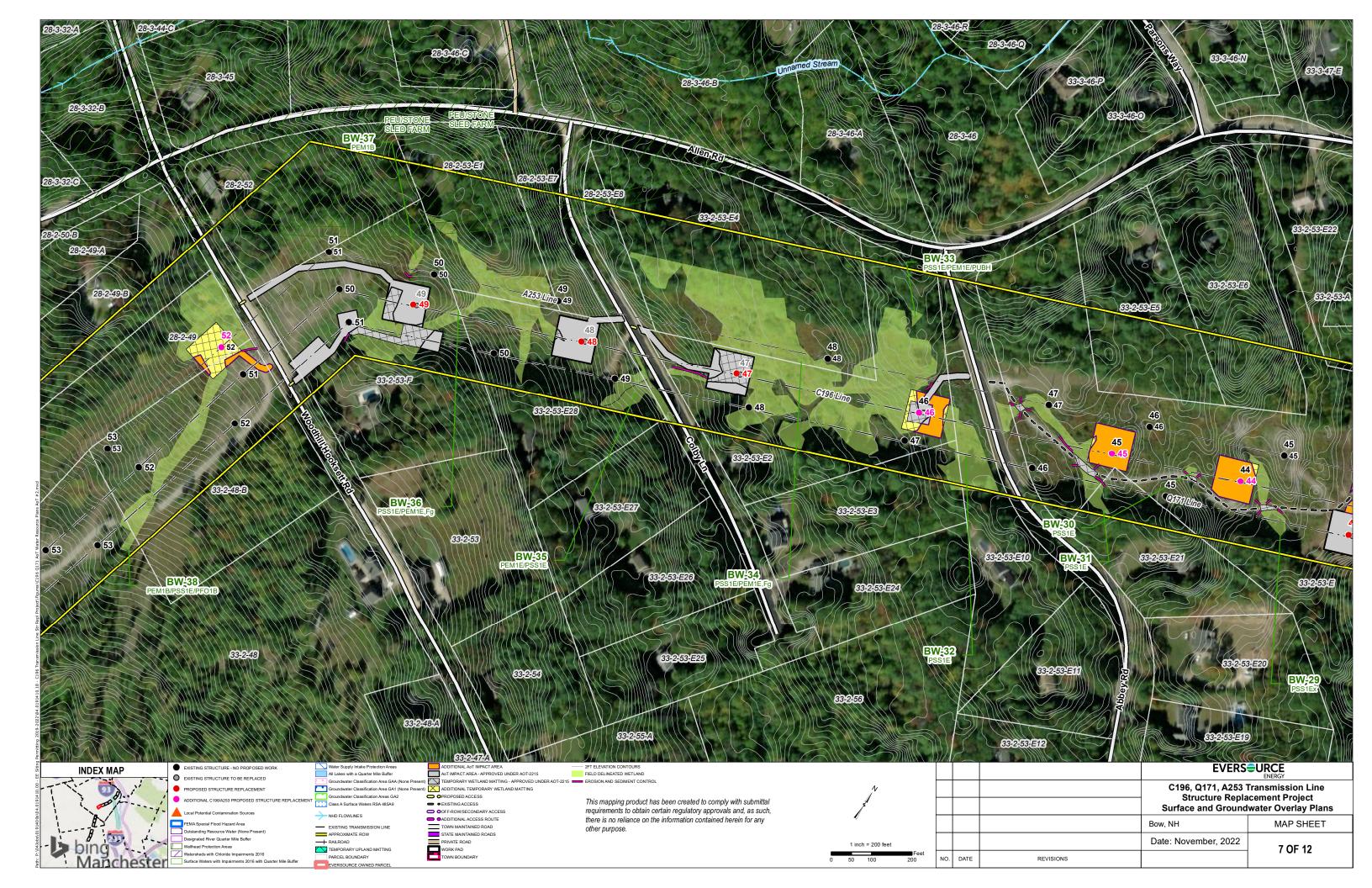


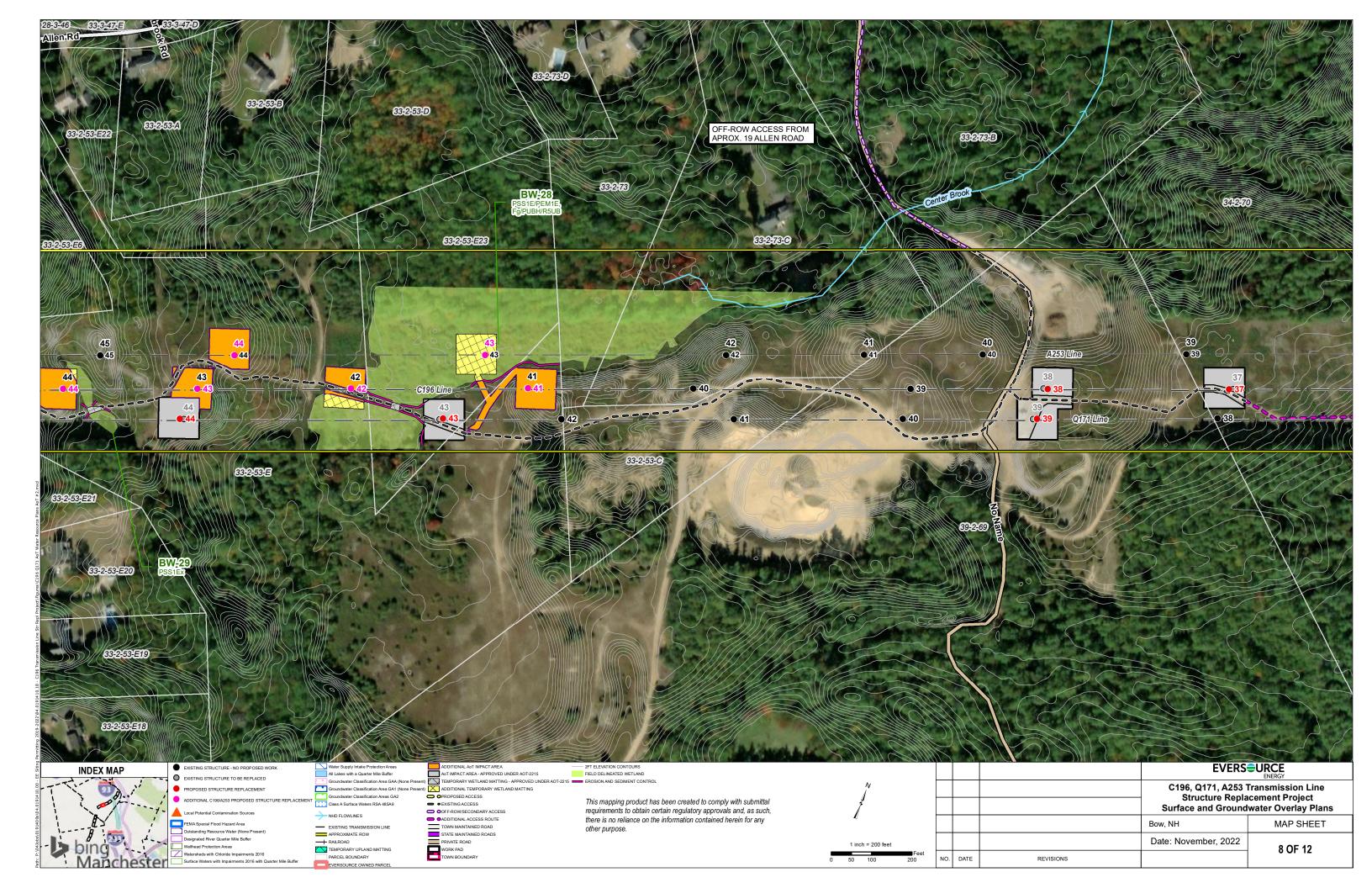


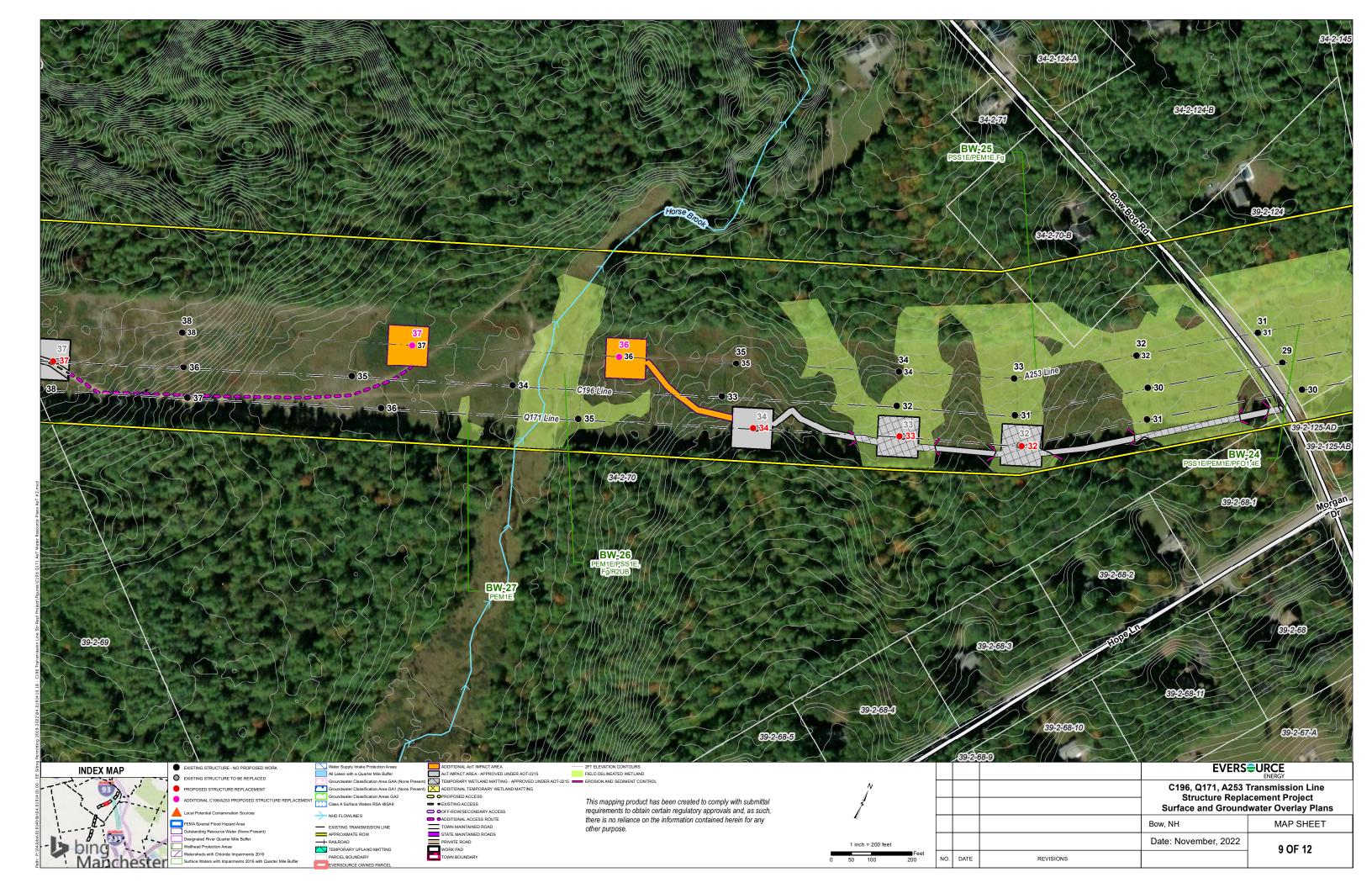


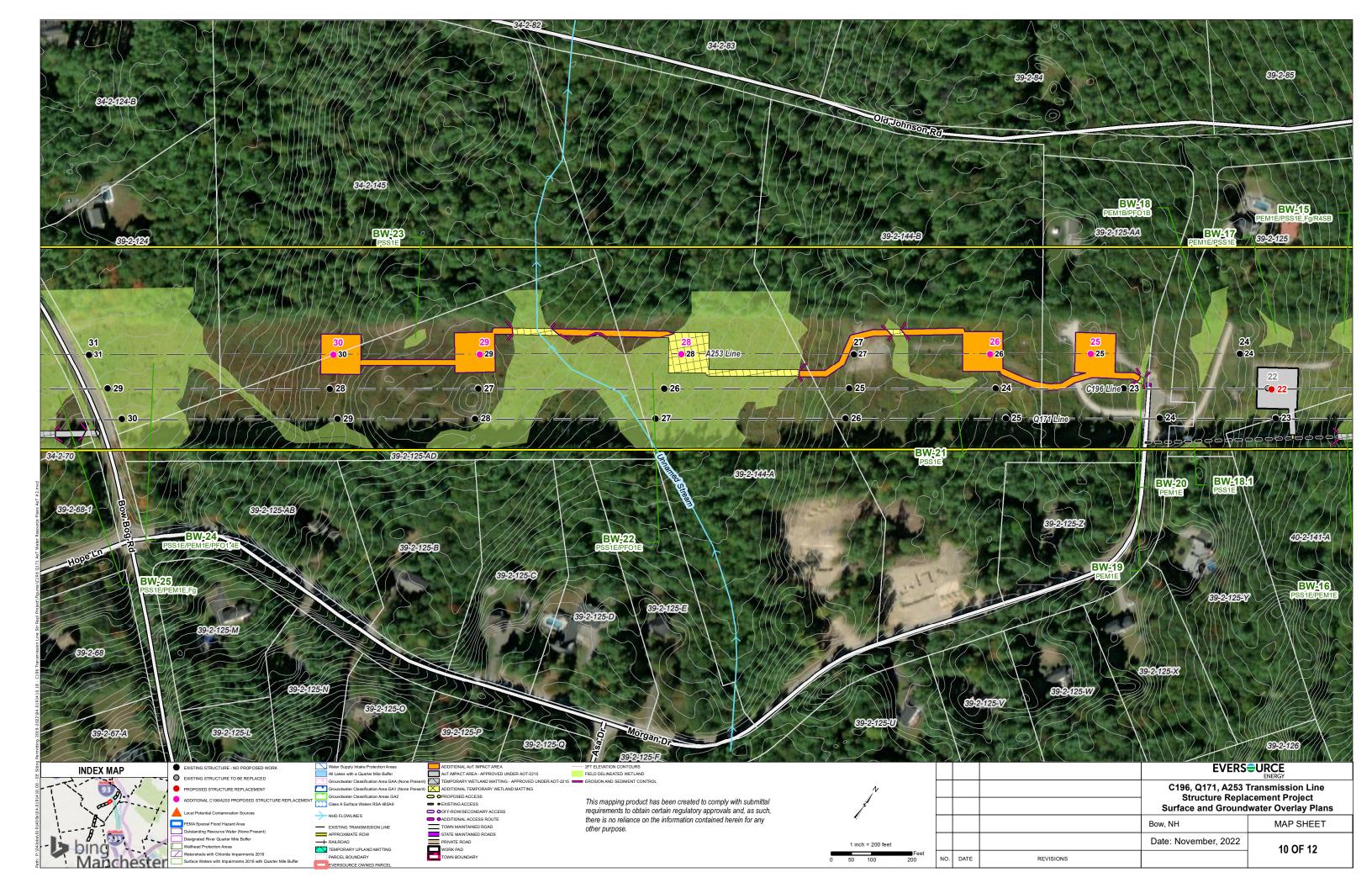


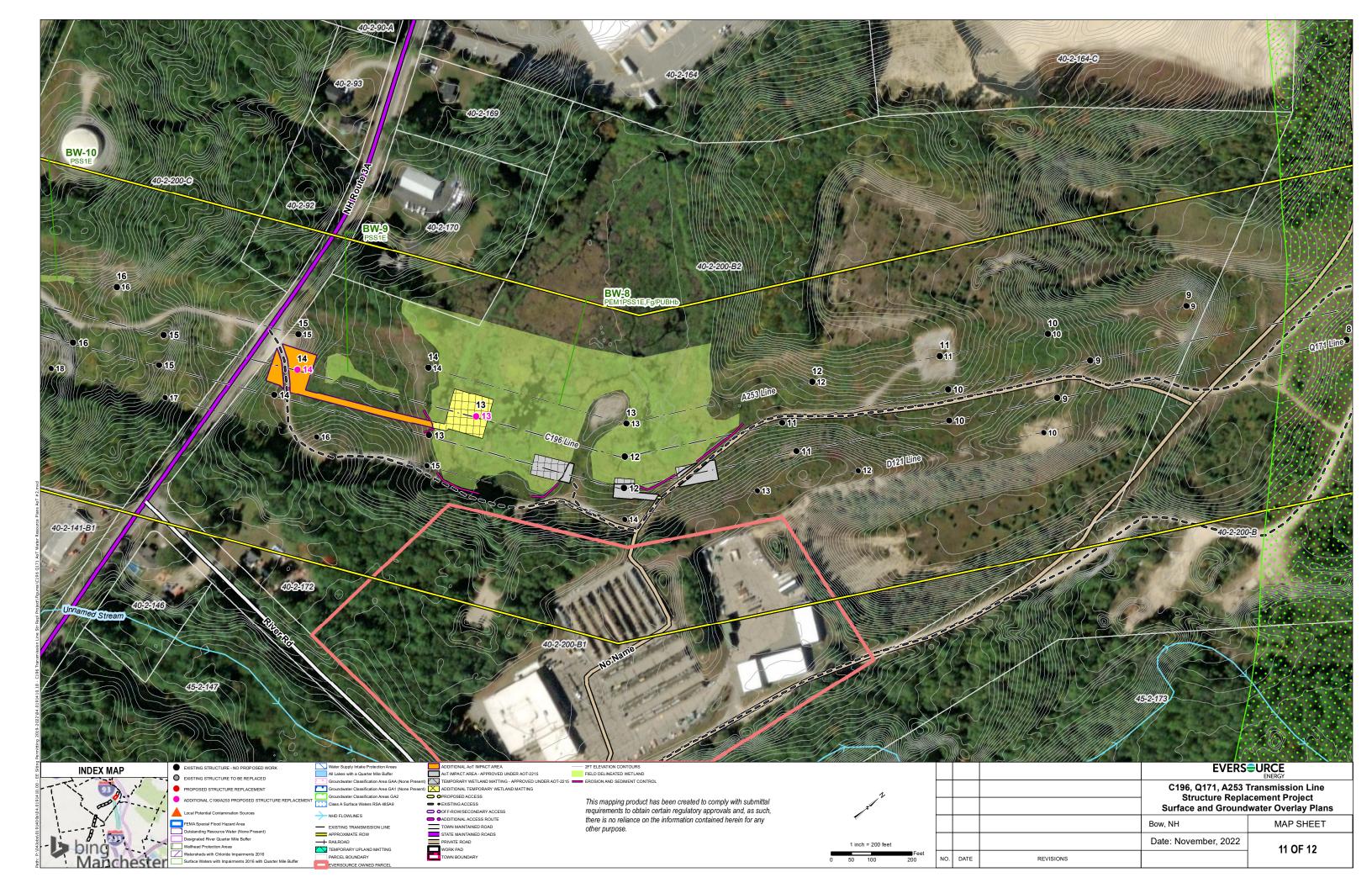


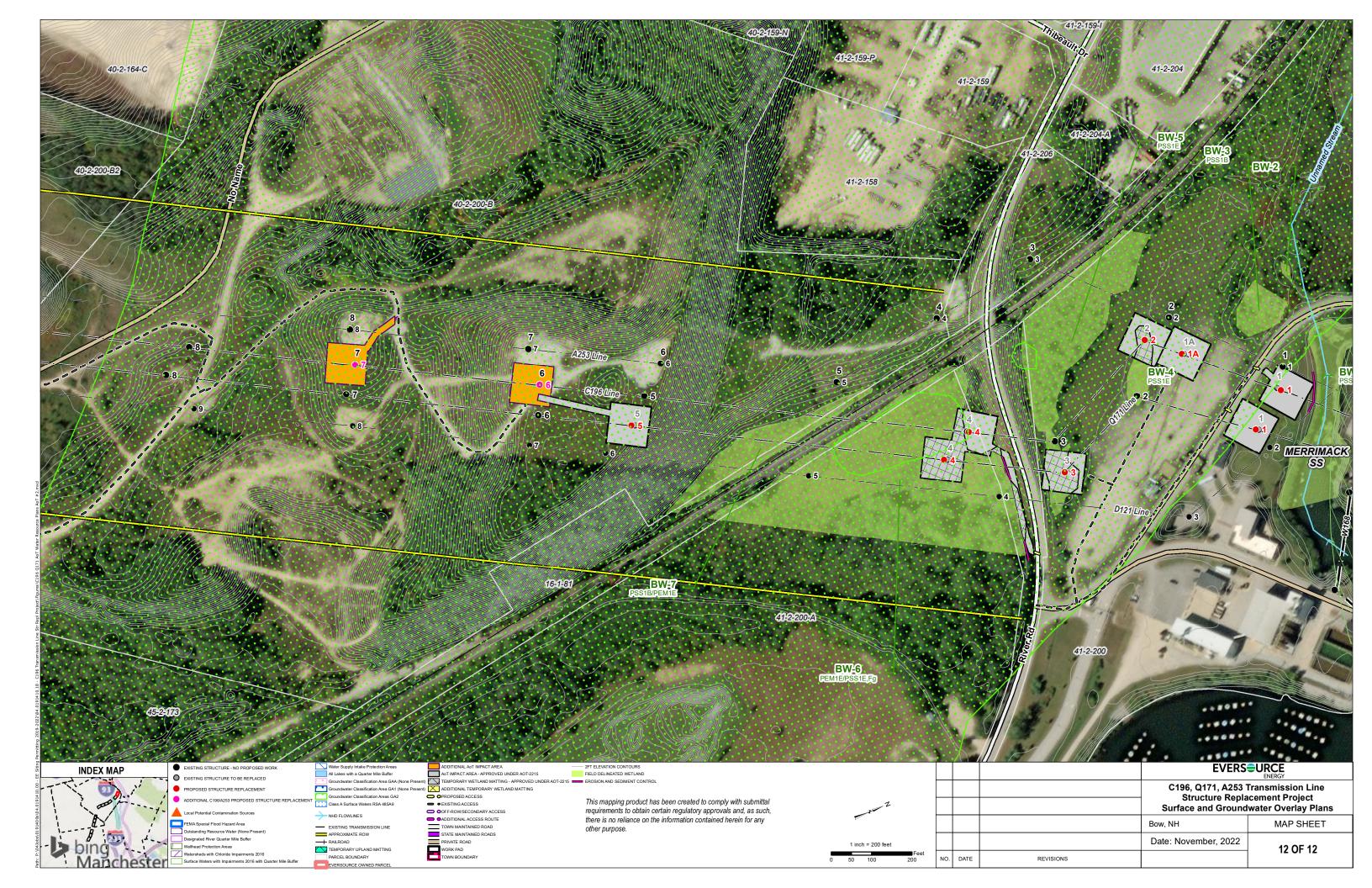












CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES TO BE CLEARLY MARKED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION
- 2. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAIL PROVIDED, AS NECESSARY, AND CONSISTENT WITH THE NHDES MARCH 2019 BMP MANUAL FOR UTILITY MAINTENANCE.
- 3. WETLAND IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WETLAND CROSSINGS ARE REQUIRED FOR ACCESS BETWEEN STRUCTURES WITHIN THE RIGHT OF WAY.
- 4. ADEQUATE PRECAUTION SHALL BE EXERCISED TO AVOID SPILLAGE OF FUEL OILS, CHEMICALS, OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES; NO FUELS, LUBRICANTS, CHEMICALS OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES SHALL BE STORED BENEATH TREES OR IN THE VICINITY OF ANY WETLANDS, RIVER, STREAM OR OTHER BODY OF WATER; OR IN THE VICINITY OF NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS LEADING THERETO, NO POWER EQUIPMENT SHALL BE STORED, MAINTAINED, OR FUELED IN ANY AREA ADJACENT TO A WETLAND, RIVER, STREAM OR OTHER BODY OF WATER.
- 5. REMOVE COMPLETELY ALL CONTAMINATION FROM ANY SPILLAGE OF CHEMICALS OR PETROLEUM PRODUCT WITH COMPLETE REHABILITATION OF THE AFFECTED AREA.
- 6. ACCESS ROUTES HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO PREVENT DEGRADATION OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONFINED TO THE SPECIFIED ACCESS ROUTES WITHIN THE PROPOSED WETLAND IMPACT AREA. ACCESS ROUTES SHALL NOT EXCEED A 16 FOOT-WIDTH.
- 7. IMPACT TO VEGETATION WITHIN WETLANDS WILL BE LIMITED TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO PLACE THE SWAMP MATS WHERE REQUIRED.
- 8. LOW GROWING VARIETIES OF VEGETATION ADJACENT TO WETLANDS SHALL BE PRESERVED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. STUMPS AND ROCKS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED, AND THERE SHALL BE NO EXCAVATIONS, FILLS OR GRADING DONE ADJACENT TO WETLANDS, UNLESS MINOR EXCAVATIONS IS NEEDED FOR ACCESS.
- 9. TIMBER MATS AND PERIMETER CONTROLS WILL BE USED ALONG ACCESS ROUTES AND WORK PADS WITHIN WETLAND AREAS. THESE MATS ARE CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY TIMBERS OR COMPOSITE MATERIAL, BOLTED TOGETHER, AND ARE PLACED END-TO-END IN THE WETLAND TO SUPPORT HEAVY EQUIPMENT. ALL SWAMP MATS SHALL BE PLACED AND REMOVED SO AS NOT TO CAUSE ANY RUTS, CHANNELS OR DEPRESSIONS, OR OTHERWISE CAUSE ANY UNDUE DISTURBANCE TO WETLANDS.
- 10. IF TIMBER MAT BMP IS NOT SUFFICIENT DUE TO HIGH WATER, ADDITIONAL BMP'S MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, 3"-4" STONE, AND GRAVEL TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE ROAD BED. A TEMPORARY CULVERT MAY BE REQUIRED IN AREAS OF HIGH FLOW TO MAINTAIN HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY. ALL MATERIAL WILL BE REMOVED FROM JURISDICTIONAL AREAS AFTER CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION.
- 11. NO MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED IN ANY LOCATION OR IN ANY MANNER SO AS TO IMPAIR SURFACE WATER FLOW INTO, THROUGH OR OUT OF ANY WETLAND AREA. NO INSTALLATION SHALL CREATE AN IMPOUNDMENT THAT WILL IMPEDE THE WATER OR CAUSE FLOODING
- 12. NO MATERIAL SHALL BE TAKEN FROM THE WETLANDS AREA EXCEPT THAT WHICH MUST NECESSARILY BE REMOVED FOR THE STRUCTURE OR FOUNDATION PLACEMENT OR STABILIZATION. ALL EXCESS MATERIAL TAKEN FROM THE WETLAND WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE.
- 13. ANY PROPOSED SUPPORT FILLS SHALL BE CLEAN GRAVEL AND STONE, FREE OF WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, ORGANIC MATERIALS AND SIMILAR DEBRIS AND SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT PERMITTED. THIS ALLOWABLE FILL IS THE ONLY FILL THAT MAY REMAIN IN THE WETLAND AFTER CONSTRUCTION. ALL CUT AND FILLS SLOPES SHALL BE SEEDED/LOAMED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF ACHIEVING FINISHED GRADE.
- 14. INSTALL NEW POLES IN THE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED ON THE PERMITTING PLANS.
- 15. CABLE INSTALLATION WILL BE PERFORMED IN A MANNER SO AS TO AVOID, OR LIMIT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, TRAVERSING WETLANDS WITH HEAVY EQUIPMENT. IN SOME CASES, A HELICOPTER MAY BE USED DURING THE INSTALLATION TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS.
- 16. REMOVAL OF THE OLD POLE WILL OCCUR ONCE THE CABLE HAS BEEN INSTALLED ON THE NEW STRUCTURE. THE OLD STRUCTURES WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE. POLES WILL BE CUT AT THE GROUND SURFACE. FOOTINGS WILL BE ABANDONED IN PLACE TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS.
- 17. ALL TIMBER MATS, MATERIAL, AND DEBRIS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE WORK AREA UPON THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 18. UPLAND DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE RESTORED AND STABILIZED UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION. WORK PAD RESTORATION SHOULD INCLUDE REDUCING THE WORK PAD TO A 30 BY 60 FOOT AREA, AND REDUCING SLOPES TO A MAXIMUM OF 25%. STOCKPILED MATERIAL SHOULD BE SPREAD TO REDUCE ANY UNNECESSARY SLOPES. GRAVEL WORK PADS AND SLOPES SHOULD BE SCARIFIED TO A MINIMUM OF 3" BEFORE SPREADING TOPSOIL/LOAM.
- 19. ALL TEMPORARY WETLAND IMPACTS WILL BE RE-GRADED TO ORIGINAL CONTOURS FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. NEW ENGLAND EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION MIX, AVAILABLE THROUGH NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC., 820 WEST STREET, AMHERST, MA01002, 413-548-8000, OR EQUIVALENT SEED MIX SHALL BE APPLIED IN WETLAND AREAS THAT ARE NOT INUNDATED, AS NECESSARY.
- 20. MULCH USED FOR STABLIZATION SHALL CONSIST OF SEEDLESS STRAW.
- 21. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE EVALUATED AND REMOVED IF NECESSARY UPON THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 22. COMMERCIAL LOAM WILL NOT BE USED AS PART OF RESTORATION. ONLY IN-SITU TOPSOIL WILL BE USED TO RESTORE DISTURBED AREAS
- 23. WHERE OPTIMAL TURTLE BREEDING AREAS OVERLAP WITH DISTURBANCE (AS DETERMINED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR), MINERAL SOILS WILL BE SCARIFIED TO ALLEVIATE COMPACTION AND BECOME MORE SUITED FOR TURTLE BREEDING.
- 24. NATURALLY VEGETATED LOCAL WETLAND BUFFER AREAS OUTSIDE OF EXISTING TRAILS MUST BE RESTORED UPON COMPLETION OF WORK.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. PROP0SED VEGETATED AREAS WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER TSTH, OR WHICH ARE DISTURBED AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, SHALL BE STABILIZED. STABILIZATION METHODS SHALL INCLUDE SEEDING AND MULCH, AND INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, AND SEEDING AND PLACING 3 TO 4 TONS OF MULCH PERACRE, SECURED WITH ANCHORED NETTING, ELSEWHERE. THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR MULCH AND NETTING SHALL NOT OCCUM OVER ACCUMULATED SNOW OR FROZEN GROUND AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ADVANCE OF THAW OR SPRING MELT EVENT
- DITCHES OR SWALES WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER 15TH, OR WHICH ARE DISTURBED AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED WITH STONE OR EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS APPROPRIATE FOR THE DESIGN FLOW CONDITIONS.

- 3. AFTER NOVEMBER 15TH, 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 (NHDOT 304.3). GENERAL NOTES:

OWNER: EVERSOURCE ENERGY 13 LEGENDS DRIVE HOOKSETT, NH 03106

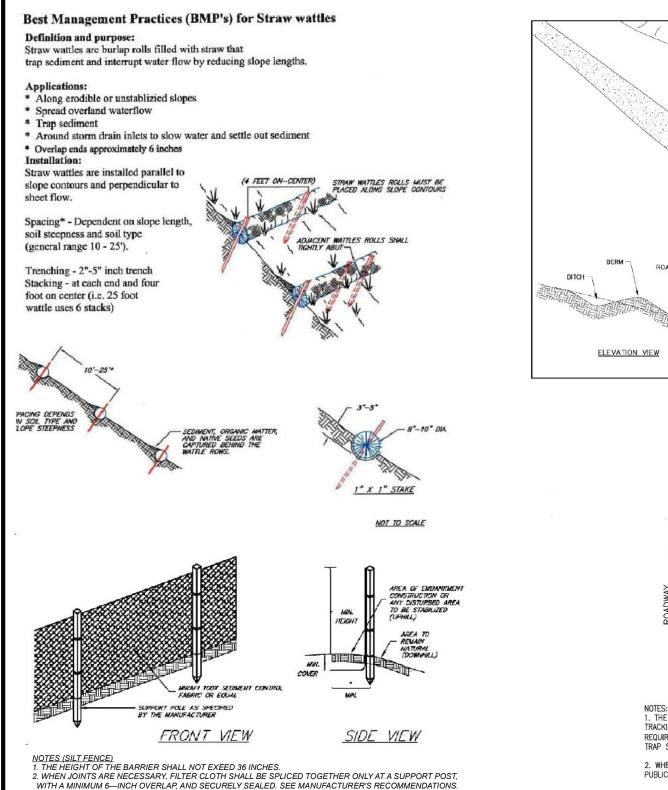
- 1. BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY EVERSOURCE ENERGY, EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE WETLAND DATA. EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE UTILITY DESIGN.
- 2. JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS WERE CONFIRMED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. IN 2022, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1987 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS' "WETLANDS DELINEATION MANUAL, TECHNICAL REPORT Y-87-1," AND REGIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLAND DELINEATION MANUAL: NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGION," JANUARY 2012. WETLANDS WILL BE REVIEWED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. PRIOR TO START OF WORK.
- 3. GZA EVALUATED WETLANDS AS POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS IN 2022 IN ACCORDANCE WITH "IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF VERNAL POOLS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE," 2016, NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT, NONGAME AND ANDANGERED WILDLIFE PROGRAM.
- 5. SITE PLAN IS FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEY.
- 6. THE PROJECT WILL BE MANAGED IN A MANNER THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS AND INTENT OF RSA 430:53 AND CHAPTER AGR 3800 RELATIVE TO INVASIVE SPECIES.
- 7. IN ACCORANCE WITH ENV-WQ 1505.02, 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. AN AREA SHALL BE CONSIDERED STABLE IF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING HAS OCCURRED:
 A MINIMUM 85 PERCENT VEGETATED GROWTH HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
 A MINIMUM OF 3 INCHES OF NON-EROSIVE MATERIAL HAS BEEN INSTALLED
 OR, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY INSTALLED.

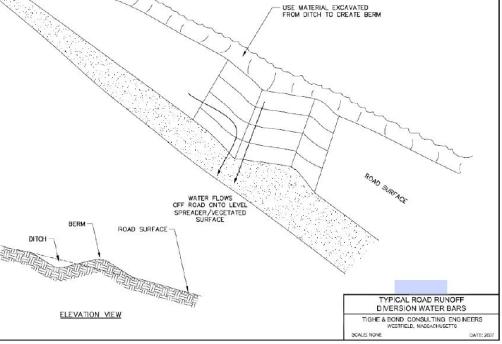
EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

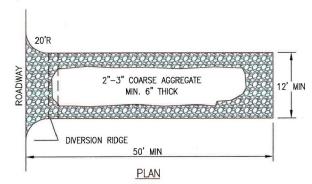
- 1. INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL GRINDINGS AND/OR SILT FENCES SHALL BE COMPLETE PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK IN ANY GIVEN AREA. EROSION CONTROLS SHALL BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND REMOVED WHEN ALL SLOPES HAVE A HEALTHY STAND OF VEGETATION COVER. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND AFTER .25" OR GREATER RAINFALL EVENTS.
- 2. AS REQUIRED, CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY BERMS, SILTATION FENCES, SEDIMENT TRAPS, ETC. TO PREVENT EROSION & SEDIMENTATION OF WETLANDS.
- 3. THE WORK AREA SHALL BE GRADED AND OTHERWISE SHAPED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE SOIL EROSION, SILTATION OF DRAINAGE CHANNELS, DAMAGE TO EXISTING VEGETATION, AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OUTSIDE LIMITS OF THE WORK AREA. EROSION CONTROL GRINDINGS WILL BE NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THIS END.
- 4. ANY STRIPPED TOPSOIL SHALL BE STOCKPILED, WITHOUT COMPACTION, AND STABILIZED WITH BMPS.
- 5. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY COVER MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE THE GROWING SEASON ENDS. WHEN SEEDED AREAS ARE NOT MULCHED, PLANTINGS SHOULD BE MADE FROM EARLY SPRING TO MAY 20 OR FROM AUGUST 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15. NO DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE LEFT EXPOSED DURING WINTER MONTHS, PLANT ANNUAL RYEGRASS PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15TH.
- 6. EROSION CONTROLS SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EVERY HALF-INCH OF RAINFALL.
- 7. EROSION CONTROL MATTING, IF REQUIRED, WILL CONSIST OF JUTE MATTING. MATTING WITH WELDED PLASTIC OR 'BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC' NETTING OR THREAD WILL BE AVOIDED TO LIMIT UNINTENTIONAL MORTALITY TO SNAKES.

4. AS APPLICABLE, GZA WILL COMPLETE WETLANDS FUNCTION AND VALUES ASSESSMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACOE'S "HIGHWAY METHODOLOGY WORKBOOK SUPPLEMENT." SEPTEMBER 1999.

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT. THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (GZA), THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZA'S CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING, THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, ON MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS. WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE YIEL CLIENT OR OTHERS. WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE ATTHE USER'S SOLE YIEL KINK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.						
C196 & A253 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE						
NO	NOTES					
PREPARED BY:	PREPARED FOR:					
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com						
PROJ MGR: LEW REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET				
DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:					
DATE: PROJECT NO.	REVISION NO.	S1				
08/22/2022 04.0191410.18						







1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE

3 POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT A MAXIMUM OF 10 FEET APART AT THE BARRIER LOCATION AND DRIVEN SECURELY INTO THE GROUND (MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES). WHEN EXTRA STRENGTH FABRIC IS USED WITHOUT THE WIRE SUPPORT FENCE, POST SPACING SHALL BE AS MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDS. 4. A TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED APPROXIMATELY 6 INCHES WIDE AND 6 INCHES DEEP ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS AND UPSLOPE OF THE BARRIER IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

OF POSTS AND UPSLOPE OF THE BARRIER IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS 5. THE FABRIC SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 36 INCHES ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE, AND WILL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO THE TRENCH. FILTER FABRIC SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES. 6. THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND THE SOIL COMPACTED OVER THE FILTER FABRIC.

o. THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND THE SVIL COMPACTED OVER THE FILTER FABRIC. 7. FABRIC BARRIERS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFUL PURPOSE, BUT NOT BEFORE THE UPSLOPE AREA HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. 8. FILTER BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST ONCE

 FILTER BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST ONCE DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND ANY REQUIRED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.
 SHOULD THE FABRIC DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE AND THE BARRIER STILL BE NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED PROMPTLY.
 SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THEY REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE—HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.

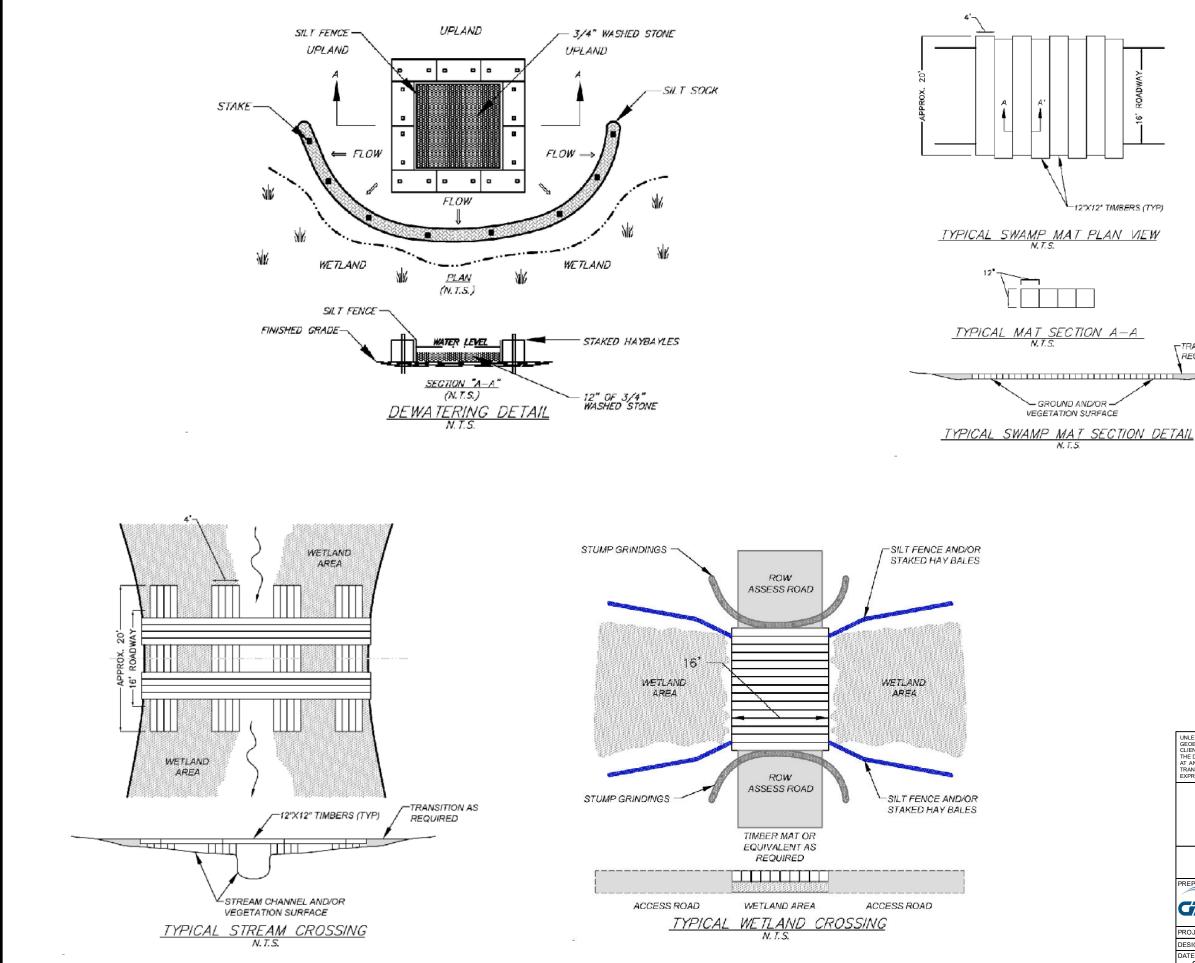
11. ANY SEDMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER THE SILT FENCE OR FILTER BARRIER IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHALL BE DRESSED TO CONFORM TO THE EXISTING GRADE, PREPARED AND SEEDED. UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZA'S CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.

C196 & A253 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, & BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BMP DETAILS

PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:	
Enginee	eoEnvironmental, Inc. ers and Scientists ww.gza.com	EVERS	
PROJ MGR: CEM	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:	S2
DATE: 08/29/2022	PROJECT NO. 04.0191410.18	REVISION NO.	52





TRANSITION AS REQUIRED

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF G2A GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (G2A). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY G2A'S CLENT OR THE CLENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED. RESID, COPIED, OR ATTERED IN ANY MANUER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN AT CONSENT OF CA2, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT THERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF CA2, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT THOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO G2A.						
C196 & A253 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, & BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE						
	BMP DETAILS					
PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:				
Enginee	eoEnvironmental, Inc. ers and Scientists ww.gza.com	EVERS	URCE			
PROJ MGR: LEW	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET			
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:				

EVISION N

DATE: PROJECT NO. 08/22/2022 04.0191410.18

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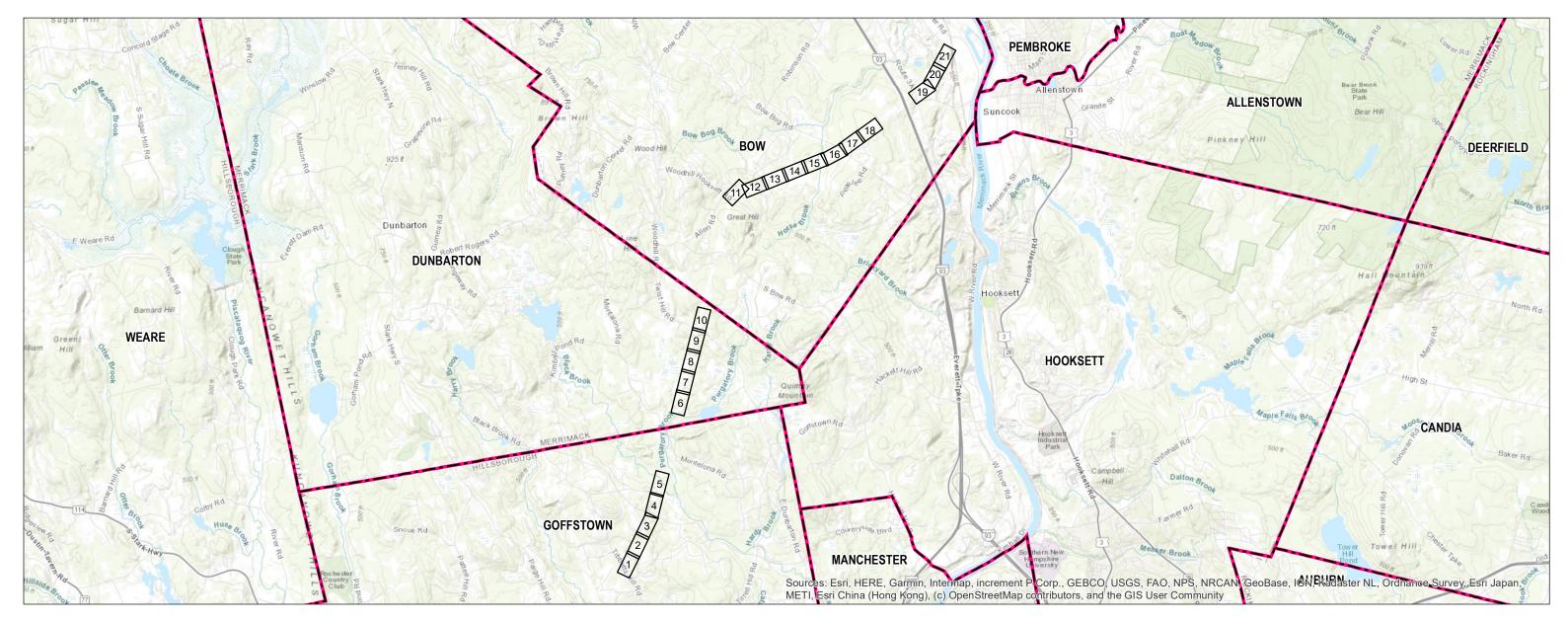


Figure 4 – Alteration of Terrain Permitting Plans

C196 and A253 Transmission Line - Structure Replacement Project

GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE Alteration of Terrain Permitting Planset

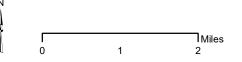
Date: November 16, 2022



PREPARED FOR:



13 Legends Drive Hooksett, NH 03106



INDEX OF FIGURES

Title Sheet / Index Map Map Sheets 1-21 Note Sheets 1-3

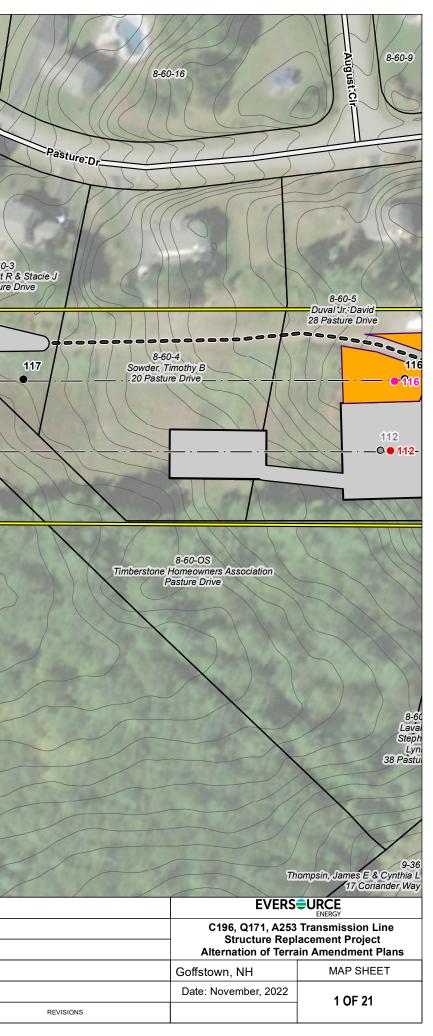
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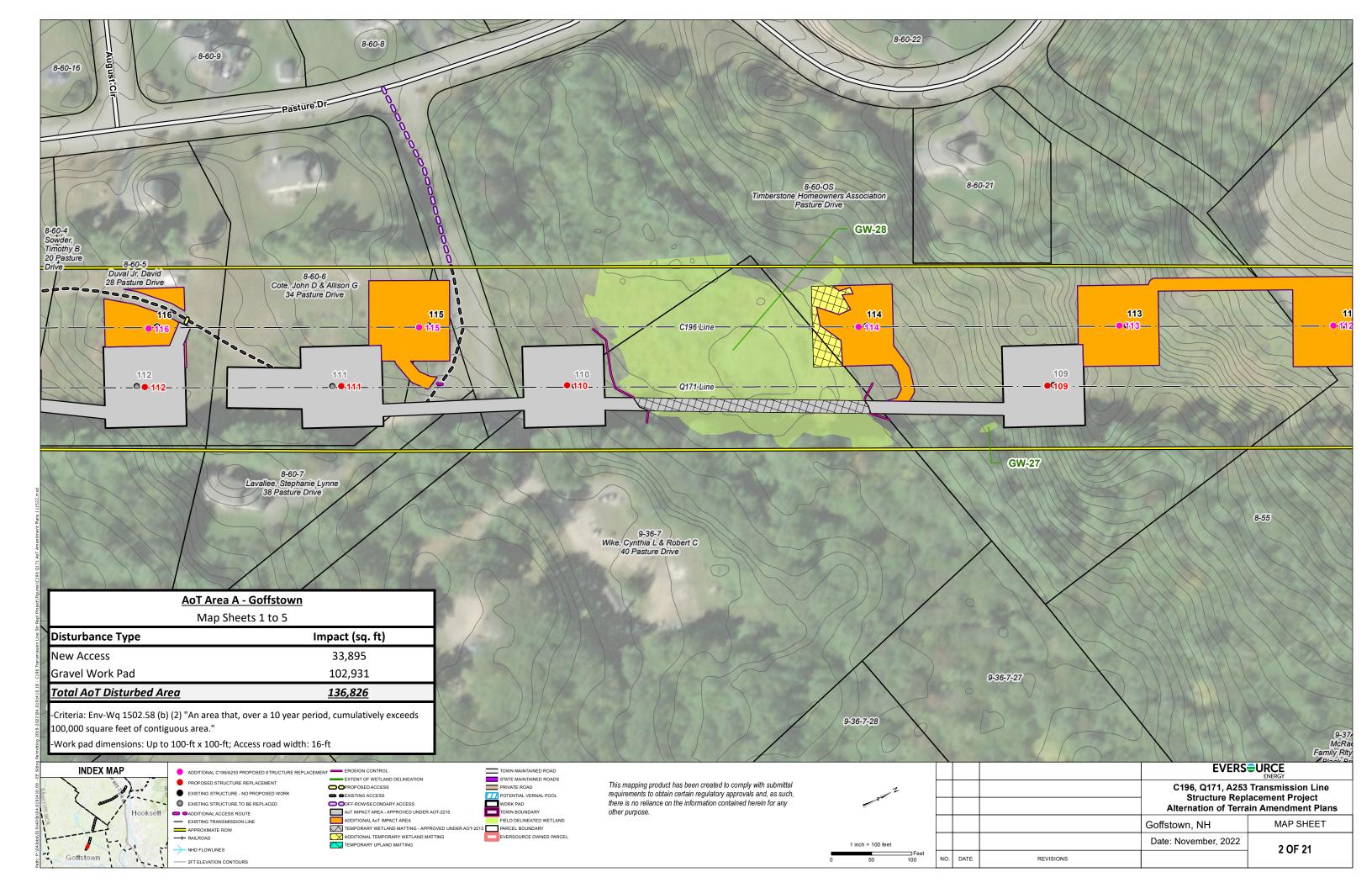
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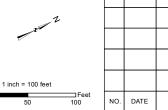
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com

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	A - Goffstown heats 1 to 5			
	A - Goffstown heets 1 to 5 Impact (sq. ft)			
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Map Si Disturbance Type	heets 1 to 5 Impact (sq. ft)			
Map Sl Disturbance Type New Access Gravel Work Pad <u>Total AoT Disturbed Area</u> -Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area th 100,000 square feet of contiguous area." -Work pad dimensions: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; INDEX MAP ADDITIONAL C196/A PROPOSED STRUC	heets 1 to 5 Impact (sq. ft) 33,895 102,931 136,826 hat, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceed c; Access road width: 16-ft CTURE REPLACEMENT URE -NO PROPOSED WORK URE TO BE REPLACEMENT URE TO B	ATION TOWN MAINTAINED ROAD STATE MAINTAINED ROAD FRIVATE ROAD POTENTIAL VERNAL POOL SS DUNDER A0T-2215 TOWN BOUNDARY	<image/>	h,





8-60-OS Timberstone Homeowners Association Pasture Drive				GW-2
112 			110 	9-37 McRae Family Rity Th Black Brook Road
Map She	A-Goffstown eets 1 to 5			
Disturbance Type New Access	Impact (sq. ft)			
Gravel Work Pad	33,895 102,931			
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>136,826</u>			
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that 100,000 square feet of contiguous area." -Work pad dimensions: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; A	c, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds			
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Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)	9-41-1		
New Access Gravel Work Pad	33,895 102,931			
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Hooksett - Additional	_		other purpose.	

RAILROAD NHD FLOWLINES - 2FT ELEVATION CONTOURS

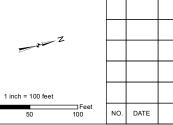
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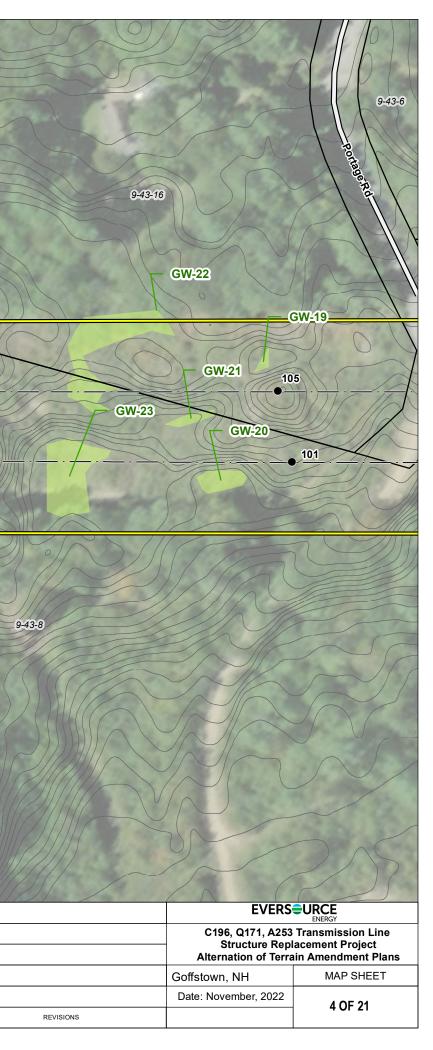
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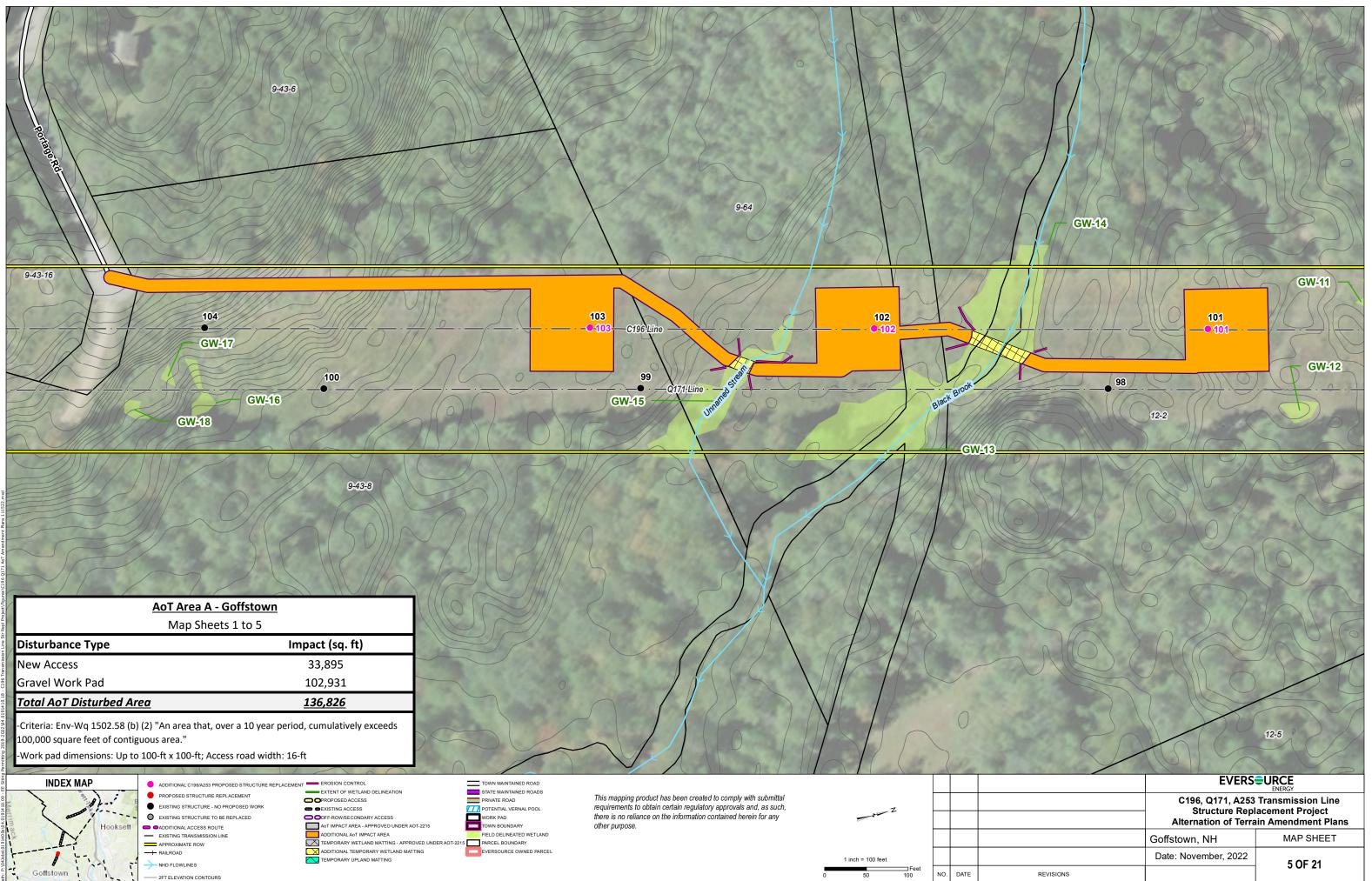
Goffstown

- EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE

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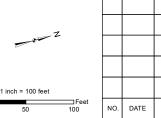


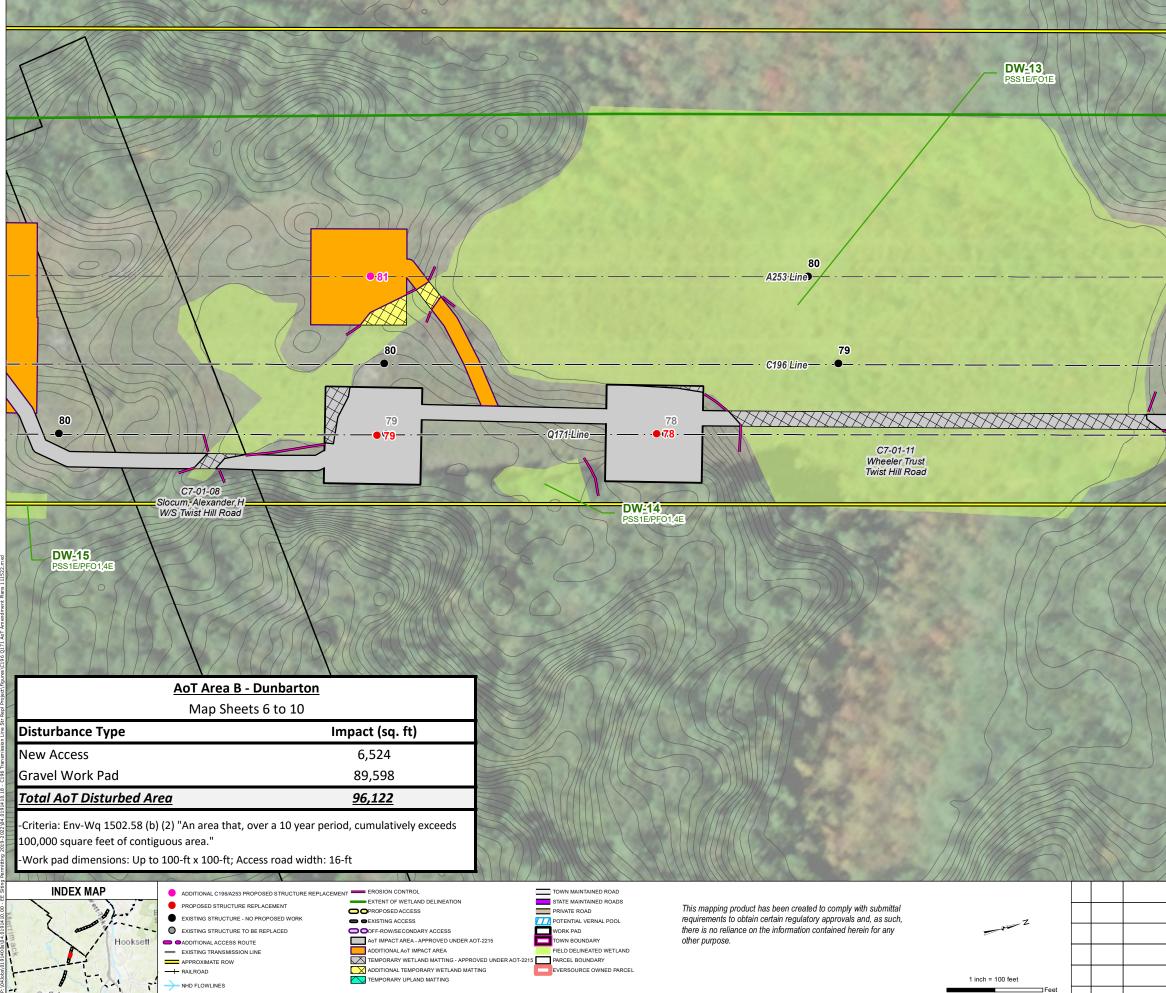


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B6-02-08 Lemay, Normal L 1280 Montalona Road		CT-01-08 Slocum, Alexander H W/S Twist Hill Road	
Map Sheets 6 to 10Disturbance TypeImpact (sq. ft)New Access6,524Gravel Work Pad89,598Total AoT Disturbed Area96,122-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds100,000 square feet of contiguous area."-Work pad dimensions: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; Access road width: 16-ft			
B7-01-02 INDEX MAP Additional c196/a253 PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT EXISTING STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT EXISTING STRUCTURE REPLACED Additional access Route Additional access Route Addi	ROVED UNDER A0T-2215 PARCEL BOUNDARY	1 inch = 100 feet	EVERS URCE ENERGY C196, Q171, A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Alternation of Terrain Amendment Plans Dunbarton, NH MAP SHEET Date: November, 2022 6 OF 21

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EXISTING STRUCTURE - NO PROPOSED WORK	OPROPOSED ACCESS EXISTING ACCESS Ooff-ROW/SECONDARY ACCESS	PRIVATE ROAD	This mapping product has been created to comply with submittal requirements to obtain certain regulatory approvals and, as such, there is no reliance on the information contained herein for any	- 2 - Z		C196, Q171, A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project
	AoT IMPACT AREA - APPROVED UNDER AOT-2215 ADDITIONAL AoT IMPACT AREA	TOWN BOUNDARY	other purpose.	-		Alternation of Terrain Amendment Plan nbarton, NH MAP SHEET
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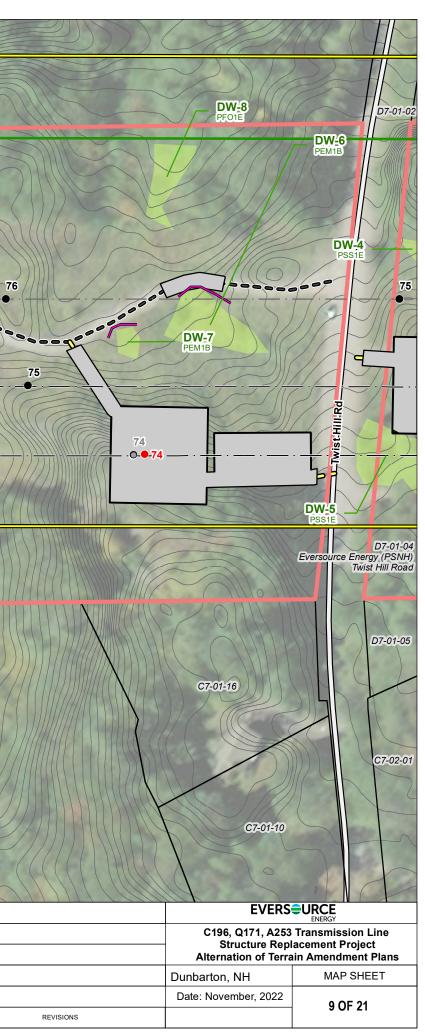
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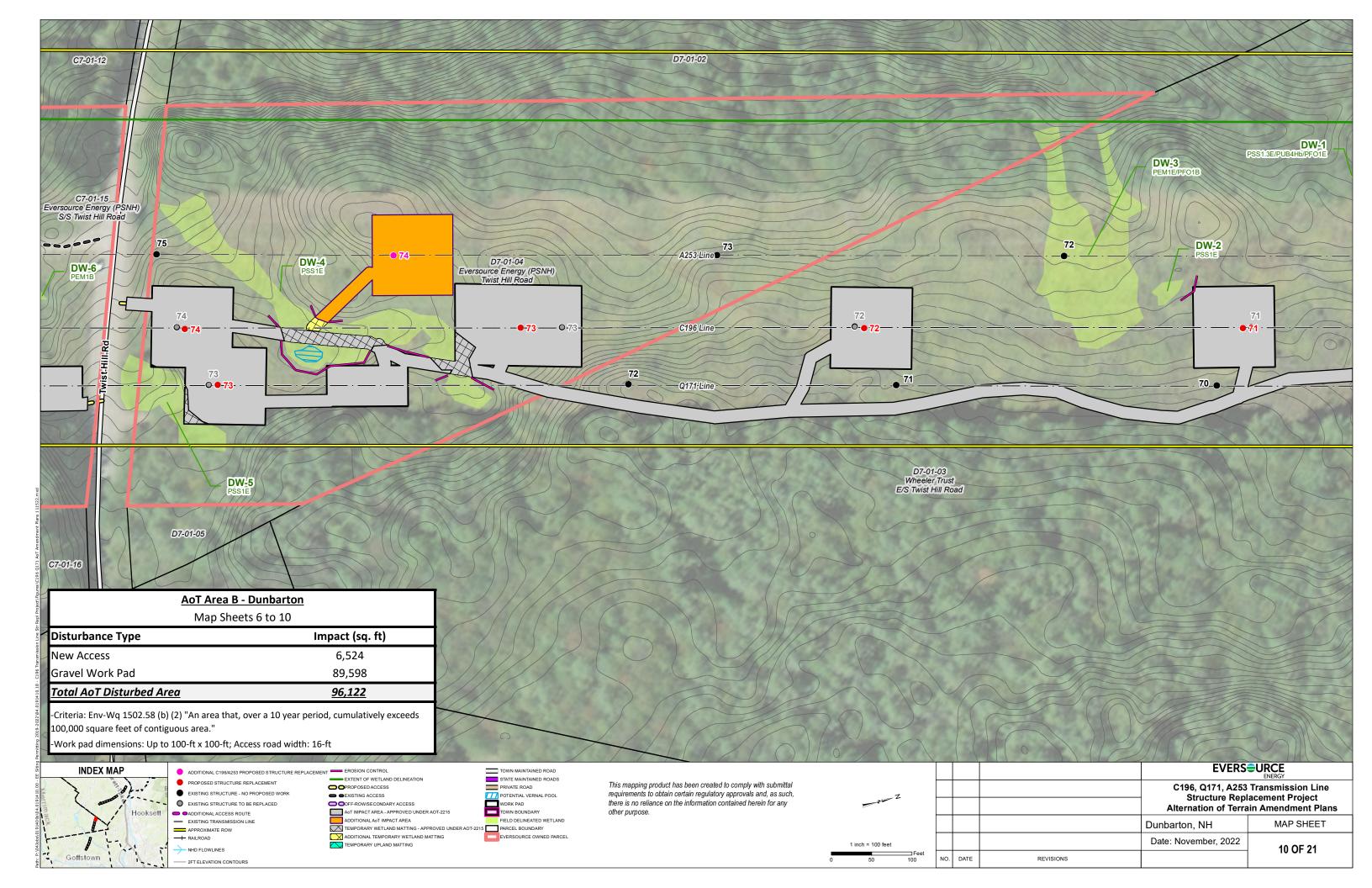
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	Dunbarton, NH	MAP SHEET
REVISIONS	Date: November, 2022	8 OF 21

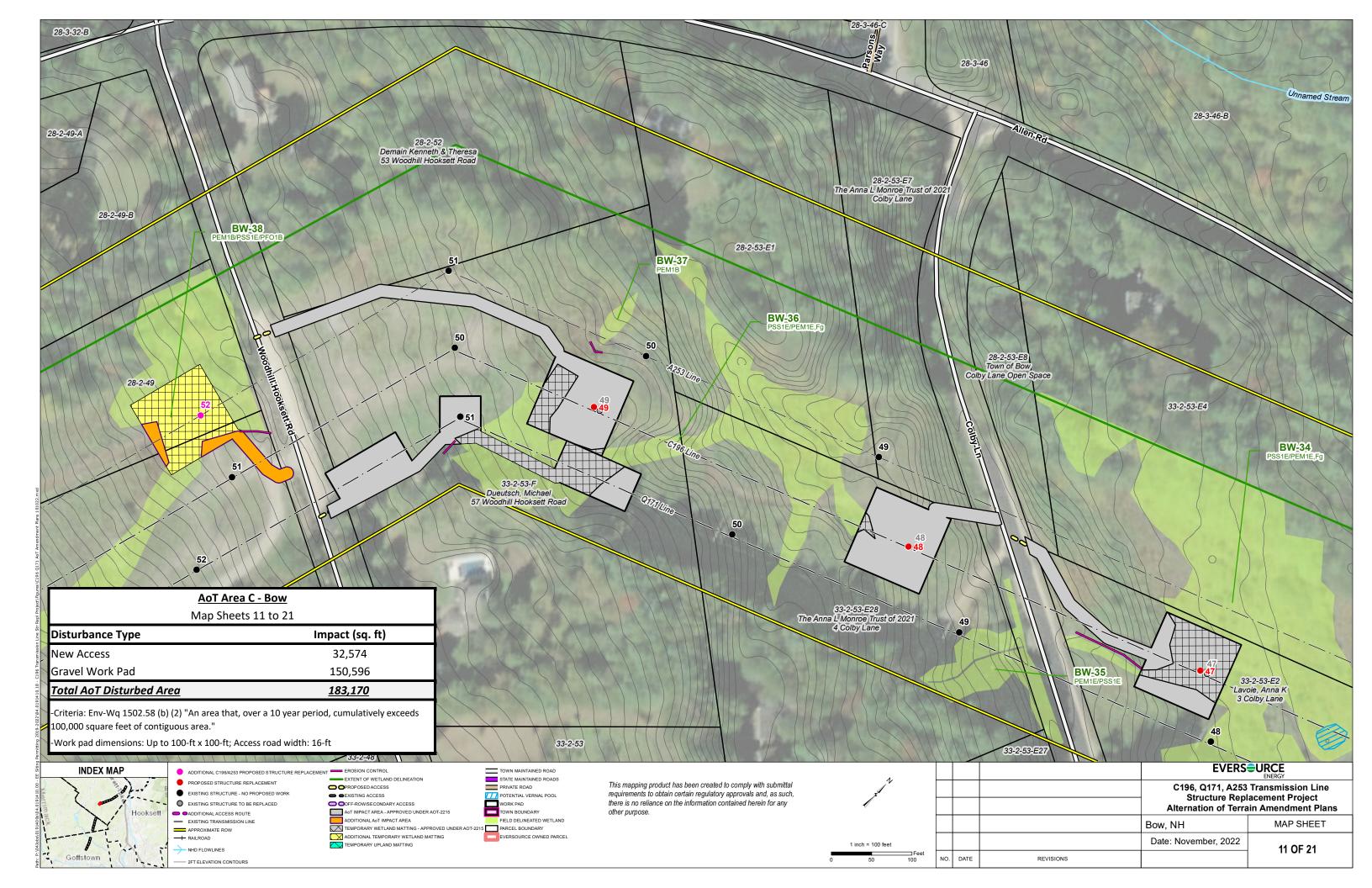
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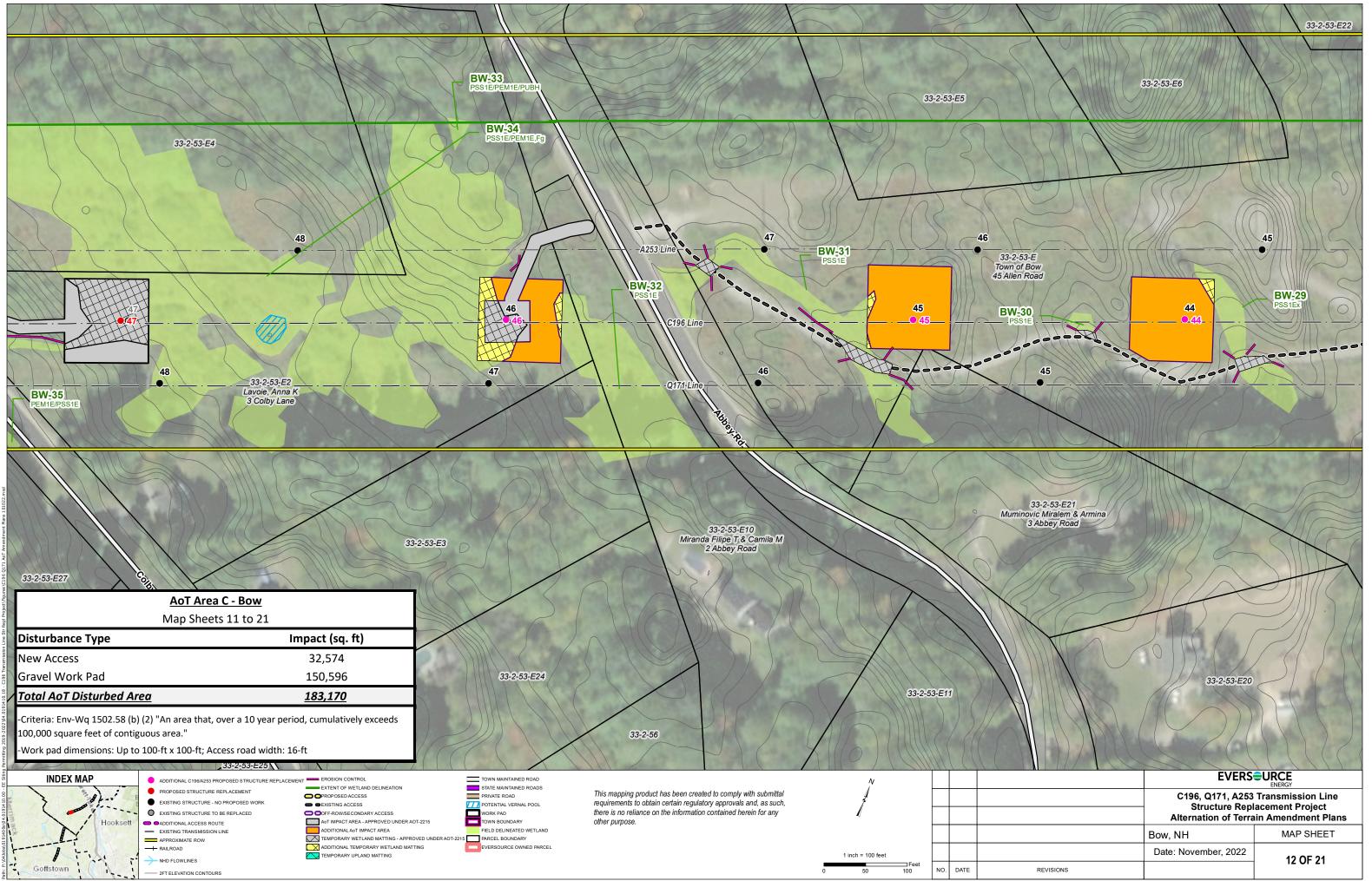
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INDEX MAP Hooksett Hooksett ADDITIONAL C196/A253 PROPOSED PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACE EXISTING STRUCTURE REPLACE CENTRING STRUCTURE REPLACE CENTRING STRUCTURE TO BE REPL CADDITIONAL ACCESS ROUTE CENTRING STRUCTURE TO BE REPLACE CENTRING STRUCTURE STRUCTURE TO BE REPLACE CENTRING STRUCTURE TO BE REPLAC	IS TRUCTURE REPLACEMENT EROSION CONTROL MENT EXTENT OF WETLAND DELINEATION OPROPOSED ACCESS USED WORK O EXISTING ACCESS	TOWN MAINTAINED ROAD TOWN MAINTAINED ROADS PRIVATE ROAD POTENTIAL VERNAL POOL WORK PAD WORK PAD WOWN BOUNDARY FIELD DELINEATED WETLAND DER AOT-2215 EVERSOURCE OWNED PARCEL	This mapping product has been created to comply with submittal requirements to obtain certain regulatory approvals and, as such, there is no reliance on the information contained herein for any other purpose.	1 inch = 100 feet
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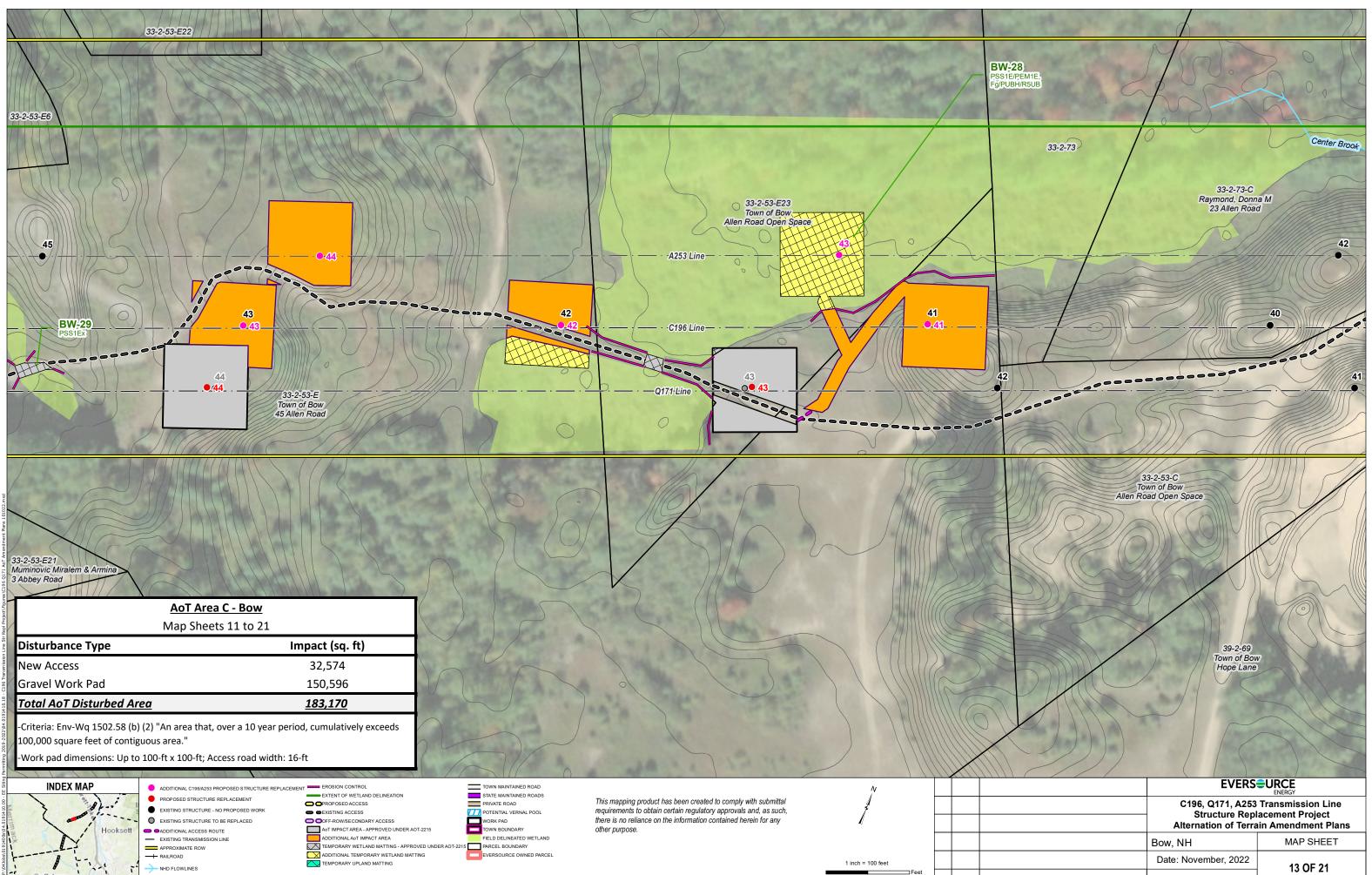








	Date. November, 2022	13
REVISIONS		14



NHD FLOWLINES - 2FT ELEVATION CONTOURS

Goffstown

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NO. DATE REVISIONS

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PSS1E/PEMTE, Fg/PUBH/R5UB			Road	
Center Brook	33-2-73-C Raymond, Donna M 23 Allen Road			
42			40 • A253 Line	
40 40 41 33-253-C			C196 Line	8
Town of Bow Allen Road Open Space		**************************************	39-2-69 Town of Bow Hope Lane	
			NO.NATION	NG
AoT Area Map Shee				
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)			0// 2
New Access	32,574			
Gravel Work Pad	150,596			
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>183,170</u>			
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that,	over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds		0	
100,000 square feet of contiguous area."				
-Work pad dimensions: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; Ad	cess road width: 16-tt			
INDEX MAP	ROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT EROSION CONTROL	TOWN MAINTAINED ROAD		N

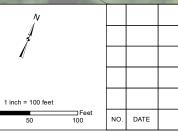
Hooksett Goffstown

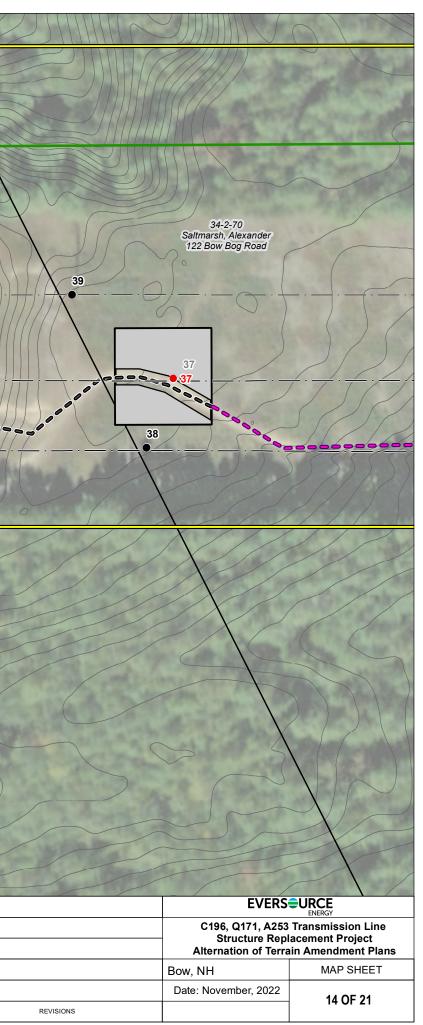
PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT EXISTING STRUCTURE - NO PROPOSED WORK EXISTING STRUCTURE TO BE REPLACED ADDITIONAL ACCESS ROUTE - EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE APPROXIMATE ROW NHD FLOWLINES

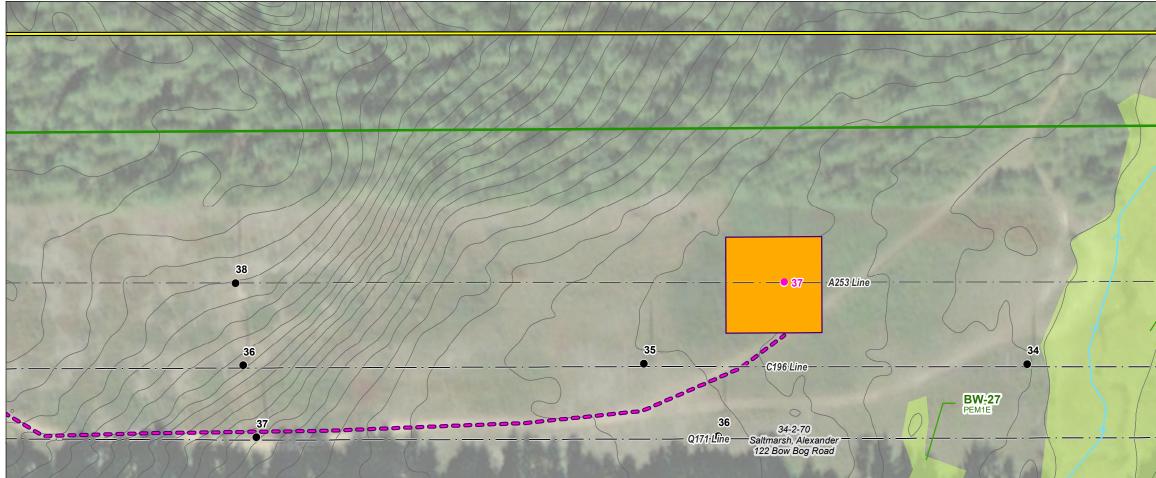
EXTENT OF WETLAND DELINEATION existing access
 Orf-row/secondary access OOFF-ROW/SECONDARY ACCESS
 AoT IMPACT AREA - APPROVED UNDER AOT-2215
 ADDITIONAL AOT IMPACT AREA
 TEMPORARY WETLAND MATTING - APPROVED UNDER AOT-2215
 PARCEL BOUNDARY
 EVERSOURCE OWNED PARCEL ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY WETLAND MATTING

TOWN MAINTAINED ROAD STATE MAINTAINED ROADS PRIVATE ROAD POTENTIAL VERNAL POOL WORK PAD TOWN BOUNDARY FIELD DELINEATED WETLAND

This mapping product has been created to comply with submittal requirements to obtain certain regulatory approvals and, as such, there is no reliance on the information contained herein for any other purpose.







<u>AoT /</u>	Area C - Bow
Map S	heets 11 to 21
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)
New Access	32,574
Gravel Work Pad	150,596
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>183,170</u>
-Criteria: Env-Wg 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area 1	hat, over a 10 year period, cumulatively exceeds

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

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

INDEX MAP

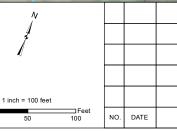
Goffstown

PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT EXISTING STRUCTURE - NO PROPOSED WORK EXISTING STRUCTURE TO BE REPLACED Hooksett ADDITIONAL ACCESS ROUTE - EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE APPROXIMATE ROW NHD FLOWLINES

 ADDITIONAL C196/A253 PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT - EROSION CONTROL EXTENT OF WETLAND DELINEATION OOFF-ROW/SECONDARY ACCESS
 AoT IMPACT AREA - APPROVED UNDER AOT-2215
 ADDITIONAL AOT IMPACT AREA
 TEMPORARY WETLAND MATTING - APPROVED UNDER AOT-2215
 PARCEL BOUNDARY
 EVERSOURCE OWNED PARCEL OFF-ROW/SECONDARY ACCESS ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY WETLAND MATTING

TOWN MAINTAINED ROAD STATE MAINTAINED ROADS PRIVATE ROAD POTENTIAL VERNAL POOL WORK PAD TOWN BOUNDARY FIELD DELINEATED WETLAND

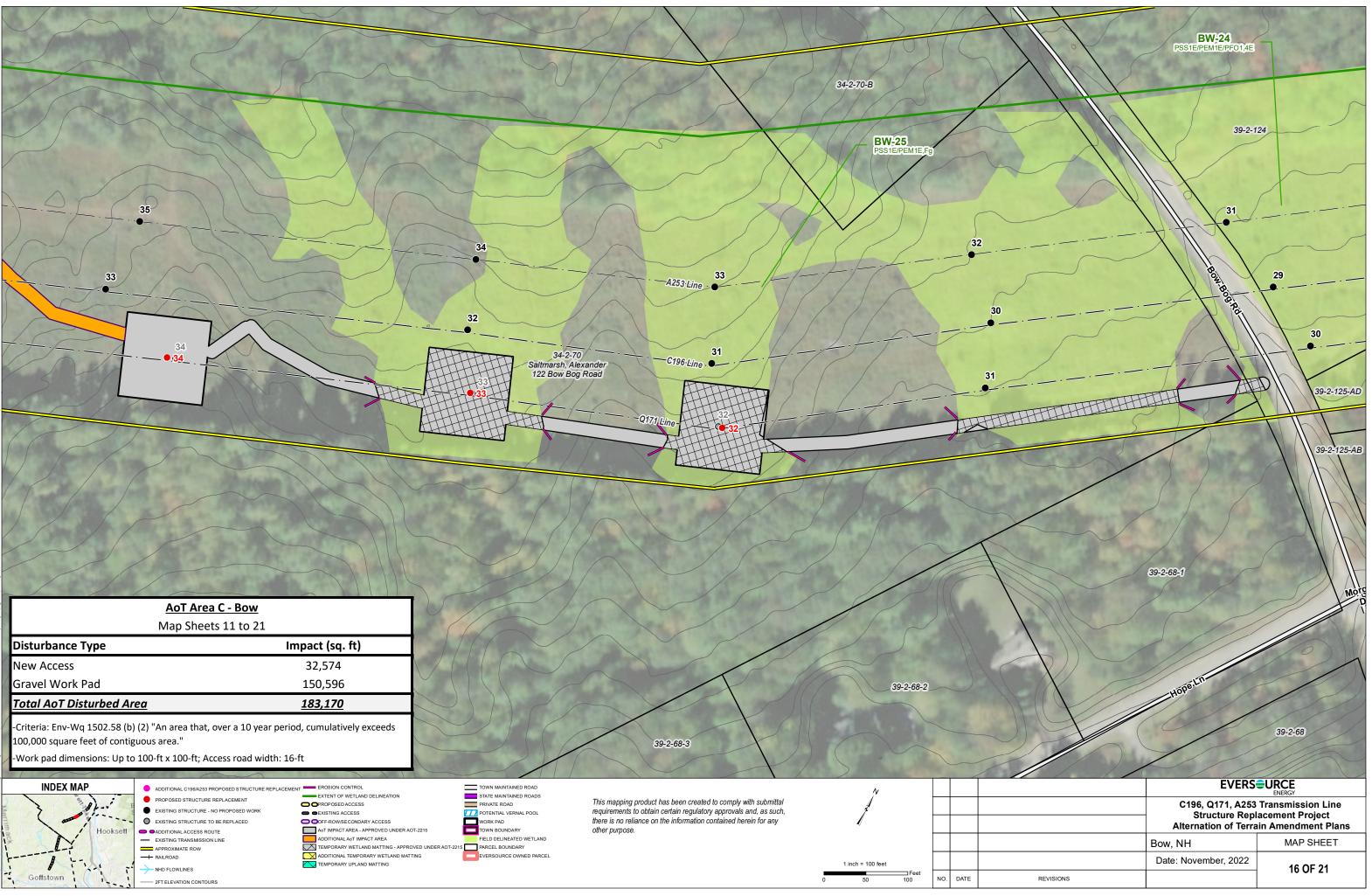
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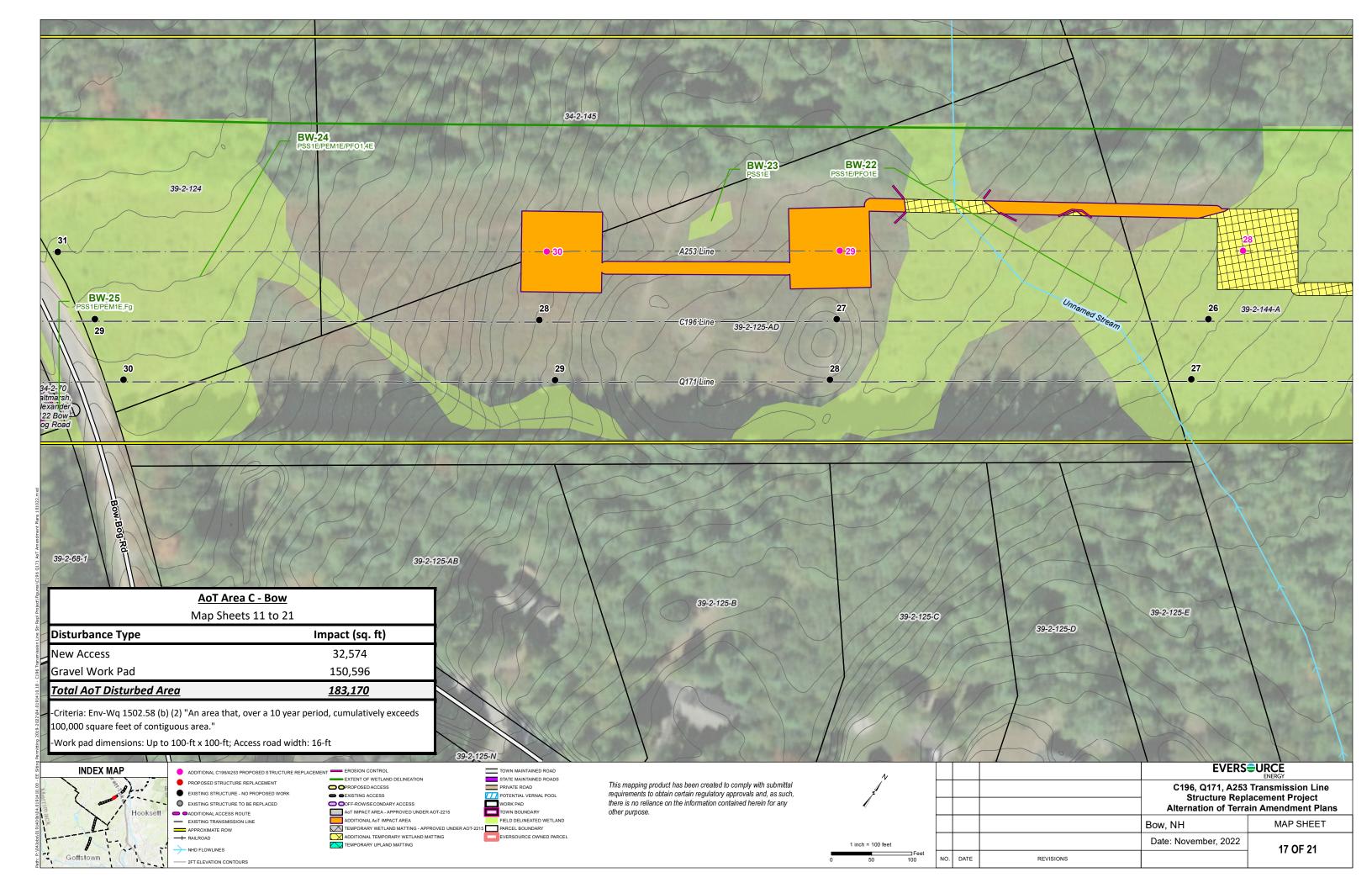
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	Bow, NH	MAP SHEET
	Date: November, 2022	15 OF 21
REVISIONS		15 01 21



1 to 21
Impact (sq. ft)
32,574
150,596
<u>183,170</u>





	BW-22 PSSIE/PFOIE				6
	27	BW-21 PSS1E		39-2-125-AA Lachance, Alex 19 Morgan Drive	
	25	1	24		23
	26	<u>39-2-144-B</u>	C196 Line 25 Q171 Line		BW-19 PEMIE
<u>39-2-144 A</u>					
Act Area C - Bo				39-2-125-Z	Id:uegow.
Map Sheets 11 to					
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)			5 115	11/2/1
New Access	32,574				
Gravel Work Pad	150,596				111
<u>Total AoT Disturbed Area</u>	<u>183,170</u>				(\rangle)
 -Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, over a 1 100,000 square feet of contiguous area." 	0 year period, cumulatively exceeds				39-2-125-X
-Work pad dimensions: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; Access roa	d width: 16-ft				
INDEX MAP ADDITIONAL C196/A253 PROPOSED STR PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMEN EXISTING STRUCTURE - NO PROPOSED EXISTING STRUCTURE - NO PROPOSED EXISTING STRUCTURE TO BE REPLACE CADDITIONAL ACCESS ROUTE EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE APPROVATE ROW ADDITIONAL C196/A253 PROPOSED STR EXISTING STRUCTURE TO BE REPLACE CADDITIONAL ACCESS ROUTE EXISTING TRANSMISSION LINE APPROVAL	WORK	TOWN MAINTAINED ROAD STATE MAINTAINED ROADS PRIVATE ROAD POTENTIAL VERNAL POOL WORK PAD T-2215 TOWN BOUNDARY FIELD DELINEATED WETLAND PARCEL BOUNDARY	This mapping product has been created to comply with submitta requirements to obtain certain regulatory approvals and, as such there is no reliance on the information contained herein for any other purpose.	39-2-125-W	

NHD FLOWLINES - 2FT ELEVATION CONTOURS

APPROXIMATE ROW

1

Goffstown

12

1

ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY WETLAND MATTING
 TEMPORARY UPLAND MATTING

1 inch = 100 feet

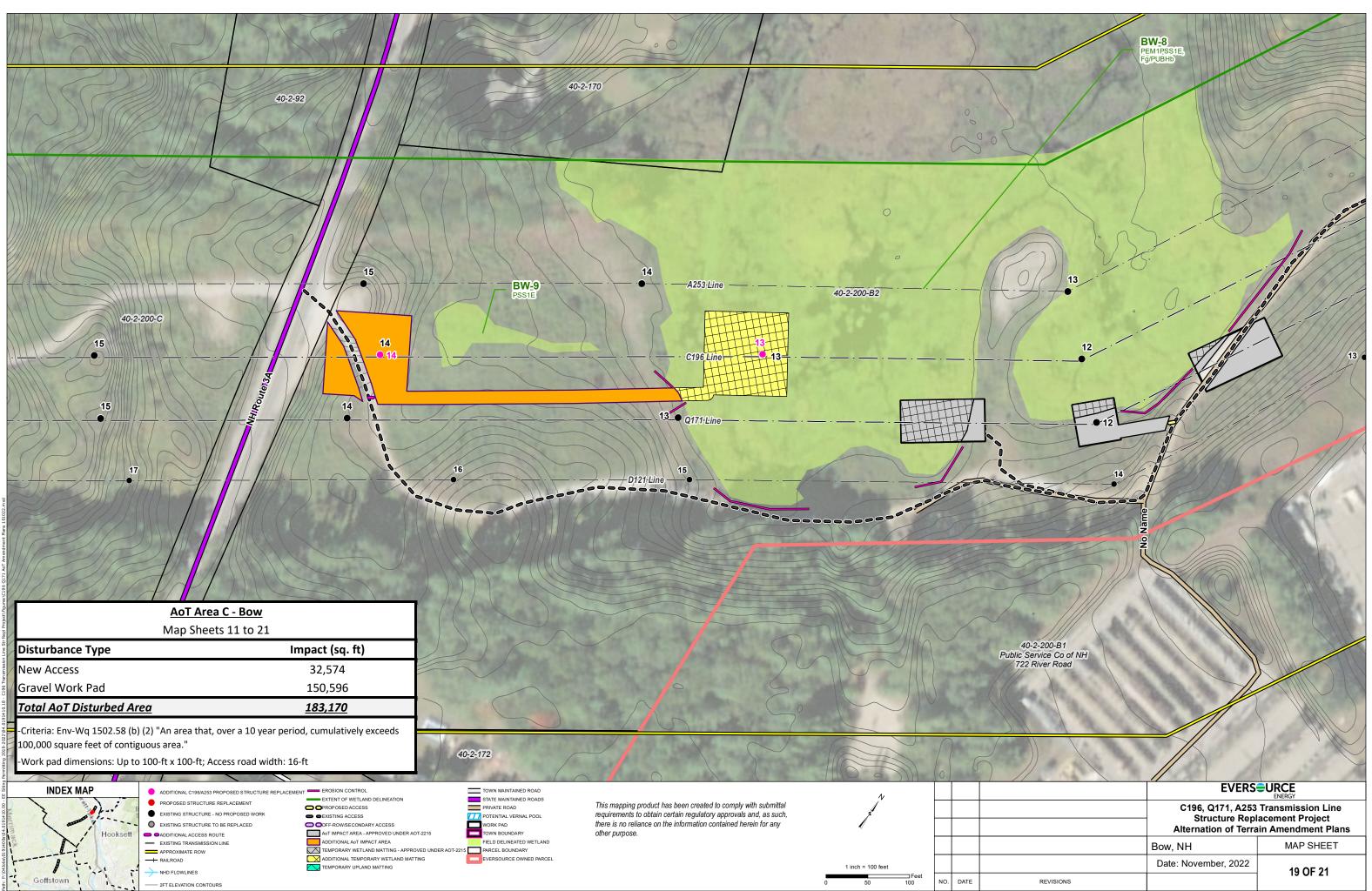
50

0

Feet 100

NO. DATE

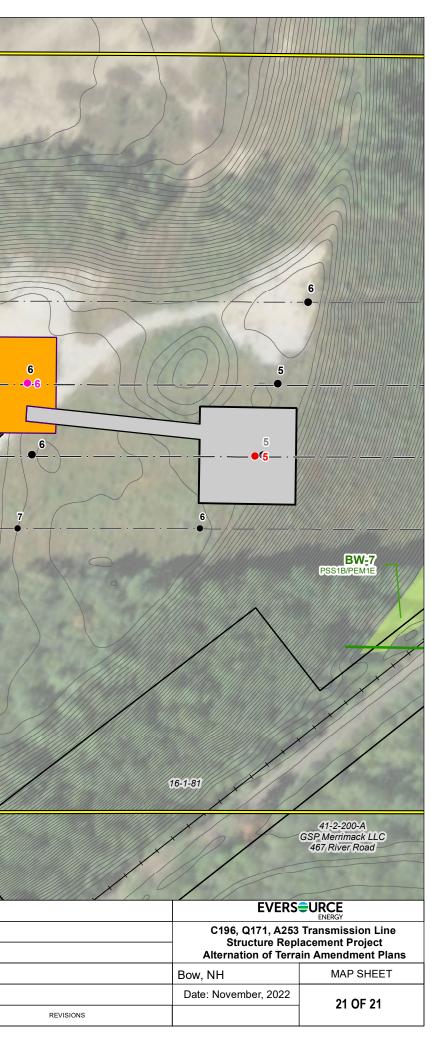




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<u>}.</u>	12		11 • A253:Line	
			10. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	9
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13				
103-med				
Aont Area	a <u>C</u> - Bow			
a la	ets 11 to 21 Impact (sq. ft)			
New Access	32,574			
Gravel Work Pad <u>Total AoT Disturbed Area</u>	150,596 <u>183,170</u>			
-Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that				
100,000 square feet of contiguous area." -Work pad dimensions: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; A				
100 Permi	PROPOSED STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT - ROSION CONTROL		000000	
PROPOSED STRUCTUR	E REPLACEMENT EXTENT OF WETLAND DELINEATION O PROPOSED ACCESS NO PROPOSED WORK EXISTING ACCESS TO BE REPLACED O OFF-ROW/SECONDARY ACCESS DUTE ANT IMPACT AREA - APPROVED UNDEL ADTIMPACT AREA - APPROVED UNDEL	R AOT-2215 PARCEL BOUNDARY PROVED UNDER AOT-2215 PARCEL BOUNDARY PROVED UNDER AOT-2215 PARCEL BOUNDARY PROVED UNDER AOT-2215 PARCEL BOUNDARY	This mapping product has been created to comply with submittal requirements to obtain certain regulatory approvals and, as such, there is no reliance on the information contained herein for any other purpose.	1 inch = 100 feet
Goffstown				0 50 100 NO. DATE



40-2-200-B2				
			3 A253 Line 7 .6196 Line	
	B 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		7 40-2-200-B GSP Merrimack LLC Q1711 Line 64 Ryan Road	
AoT Area Map Sheet Disturbance Type New Access				
Gravel Work Pad Total AoT Disturbed Area -Criteria: Env-Wq 1502.58 (b) (2) "An area that, of 100,000 square feet of contiguous area." -Work pad dimensions: Up to 100-ft x 100-ft; Act INDEX MAP PROPOSED STRUCTURE F	Cess road width: 16-ft	TOWN MAINTAINED ROAD STATE MAINTAINED ROADS		
Hooksett Goffstown Goffstown Goffstown Hooksett Goffstown Goffstown Hooksett Goffstown Hooksett Hooksett Calibrian Calib	EPLACEMENT OPROPOSED ACCESS OPROPOSED WORK EXISTING ACCESS BE REPLACED OFF-ROWISE CONDARY ACCESS TE Act IMPACT AREA - APPROVED UNDER INE ADDITIONAL Act IMPACT AREA INE TEMPORARY WETLAND MATTING - APP INE ADDITIONAL TEMPORARY WETLAND MATTING	PRIVATE ROAD POTENTIAL VERNAL POOL WORK PAD A0T-2215 TOWN BOUNDARY FIELD DELINEATED WETLAND ROVED UNDER A0T-2215 PARCEL BOUNDARY	This mapping product has been created to comply with submittal requirements to obtain certain regulatory approvals and, as such, there is no reliance on the information contained herein for any other purpose.	1 inch = 100 feet



CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES TO BE CLEARLY MARKED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION
- 2. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAIL PROVIDED, AS NECESSARY, AND CONSISTENT WITH THE NHDES MARCH 2019 BMP MANUAL FOR UTILITY MAINTENANCE.
- 3. WETLAND IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WETLAND CROSSINGS ARE REQUIRED FOR ACCESS BETWEEN STRUCTURES WITHIN THE RIGHT OF WAY.
- 4. ADEQUATE PRECAUTION SHALL BE EXERCISED TO AVOID SPILLAGE OF FUEL OILS, CHEMICALS, OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES; NO FUELS, LUBRICANTS, CHEMICALS OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES SHALL BE STORED BENEATH TREES OR IN THE VICINITY OF ANY WETLANDS, RIVER, STREAM OR OTHER BODY OF WATER; OR IN THE VICINITY OF NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS LEADING THERETO, NO POWER EQUIPMENT SHALL BE STORED, MAINTAINED, OR FUELED IN ANY AREA ADJACENT TO A WETLAND, RIVER, STREAM OR OTHER BODY OF WATER.
- 5. REMOVE COMPLETELY ALL CONTAMINATION FROM ANY SPILLAGE OF CHEMICALS OR PETROLEUM PRODUCT WITH COMPLETE REHABILITATION OF THE AFFECTED AREA.
- 6. ACCESS ROUTES HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO PREVENT DEGRADATION OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONFINED TO THE SPECIFIED ACCESS ROUTES WITHIN THE PROPOSED WETLAND IMPACT AREA. ACCESS ROUTES SHALL NOT EXCEED A 16 FOOT-WIDTH.
- 7. IMPACT TO VEGETATION WITHIN WETLANDS WILL BE LIMITED TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO PLACE THE SWAMP MATS WHERE REQUIRED.
- 8. LOW GROWING VARIETIES OF VEGETATION ADJACENT TO WETLANDS SHALL BE PRESERVED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. STUMPS AND ROCKS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED, AND THERE SHALL BE NO EXCAVATIONS, FILLS OR GRADING DONE ADJACENT TO WETLANDS, UNLESS MINOR EXCAVATIONS IS NEEDED FOR ACCESS.
- 9. TIMBER MATS AND PERIMETER CONTROLS WILL BE USED ALONG ACCESS ROUTES AND WORK PADS WITHIN WETLAND AREAS. THESE MATS ARE CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY TIMBERS OR COMPOSITE MATERIAL, BOLTED TOGETHER, AND ARE PLACED END-TO-END IN THE WETLAND TO SUPPORT HEAVY EQUIPMENT. ALL SWAMP MATS SHALL BE PLACED AND REMOVED SO AS NOT TO CAUSE ANY RUTS, CHANNELS OR DEPRESSIONS, OR OTHERWISE CAUSE ANY UNDUE DISTURBANCE TO WETLANDS.
- 10. IF TIMBER MAT BMP IS NOT SUFFICIENT DUE TO HIGH WATER, ADDITIONAL BMP'S MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, 3"-4" STONE, AND GRAVEL TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE ROAD BED. A TEMPORARY CULVERT MAY BE REQUIRED IN AREAS OF HIGH FLOW TO MAINTAIN HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY. ALL MATERIAL WILL BE REMOVED FROM JURISDICTIONAL AREAS AFTER CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION.
- 11. NO MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED IN ANY LOCATION OR IN ANY MANNER SO AS TO IMPAIR SURFACE WATER FLOW INTO, THROUGH OR OUT OF ANY WETLAND AREA. NO INSTALLATION SHALL CREATE AN IMPOUNDMENT THAT WILL IMPEDE THE FLOW OF WATER OR CAUSE FLOODING.
- 12. NO MATERIAL SHALL BE TAKEN FROM THE WETLANDS AREA EXCEPT THAT WHICH MUST NECESSARILY BE REMOVED FOR THE STRUCTURE OR FOUNDATION PLACEMENT OR STABILIZATION. ALL EXCESS MATERIAL TAKEN FROM THE WETLAND WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE.
- 13. ANY PROPOSED SUPPORT FILLS SHALL BE CLEAN GRAVEL AND STONE, FREE OF WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, ORGANIC MATERIALS AND SIMILAR DEBRIS AND SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT PERMITTED. THIS ALLOWABLE FILL IS THE ONLY FILL THAT MAY REMAIN IN THE WETLAND AFTER CONSTRUCTION. ALL CUT AND FILLS SLOPES SHALL BE SEEDED/LOAMED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF ACHIEVING FINISHED GRADE.
- 14. INSTALL NEW POLES IN THE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED ON THE PERMITTING PLANS.
- 15. CABLE INSTALLATION WILL BE PERFORMED IN A MANNER SO AS TO AVOID, OR LIMIT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, TRAVERSING WETLANDS WITH HEAVY EQUIPMENT. IN SOME CASES, A HELICOPTER MAY BE USED DURING THE INSTALLATION TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS.
- 16. REMOVAL OF THE OLD POLE WILL OCCUR ONCE THE CABLE HAS BEEN INSTALLED ON THE NEW STRUCTURE. THE OLD STRUCTURES WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE. POLES WILL BE CUT AT THE GROUND SURFACE. FOOTINGS WILL BE ABANDONED IN PLACE TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS.
- 17. ALL TIMBER MATS, MATERIAL, AND DEBRIS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE WORK AREA UPON THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 18. UPLAND DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE RESTORED AND STABILIZED UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION. WORK PAD RESTORATION SHOULD INCLUDE REDUCING THE WORK PAD TO A 30 BY 60 FOOT AREA, AND REDUCING SLOPES TO A MAXIMUM OF 25%. STOCKPILED MATERIAL SHOULD BE SPREAD TO REDUCE ANY UNNECESSARY SLOPES. GRAVEL WORK PADS AND SLOPES SHOULD BE SCARIFIED TO A MINIMUM OF 3" BEFORE SPREADING TOPSOIL/LOAM.
- 19. ALL TEMPORARY WETLAND IMPACTS WILL BE RE-GRADED TO ORIGINAL CONTOURS FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. NEW ENGLAND EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION MIX, AVAILABLE THROUGH NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC., 820 WEST STREET, AMHERST, MA 01002, 413-548-8000, OR EQUIVALENT SEED MIX SHALL BE APPLIED IN WETLAND AREAS THAT ARE NOT INUNDATED, AS NECESSARY.
- 20. MULCH USED FOR STABLIZATION SHALL CONSIST OF SEEDLESS STRAW.
- 21. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE EVALUATED AND REMOVED IF NECESSARY UPON THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 22. COMMERCIAL LOAM WILL NOT BE USED AS PART OF RESTORATION. ONLY IN-SITU TOPSOIL WILL BE USED TO RESTORE DISTURBED AREAS
- 23. WHERE OPTIMAL TURTLE BREEDING AREAS OVERLAP WITH DISTURBANCE (AS DETERMINED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR), MINERAL SOILS WILL BE SCARIFIED TO ALLEVIATE COMPACTION AND BECOME MORE SUITED FOR TURTLE BREEDING.
- 24. NATURALLY VEGETATED LOCAL WETLAND BUFFER AREAS OUTSIDE OF EXISTING TRAILS MUST BE RESTORED UPON COMPLETION OF WORK.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. PROP0SED VEGETATED AREAS WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER TSTH, OR WHICH ARE DISTURBED AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, SHALL BE STABILIZED. STABILIZATION METHODS SHALL INCLUDE SEEDING AND MULCH, AND INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, AND SEEDING AND PLACING 3 TO 4 TONS OF MULCH PERACRE, SECURED WITH ANCHORED NETTING, ELSEWHERE. THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR MULCH AND NETTING SHALL NOT OCCUM OVER ACCUMULATED SNOW OR FROZEN GROUND AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ADVANCE OF THAW OR SPRING MELT EVENT
- DITCHES OR SWALES WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER 15TH, OR WHICH ARE DISTURBED AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED WITH STONE OR EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS APPROPRIATE FOR THE DESIGN FLOW CONDITIONS.

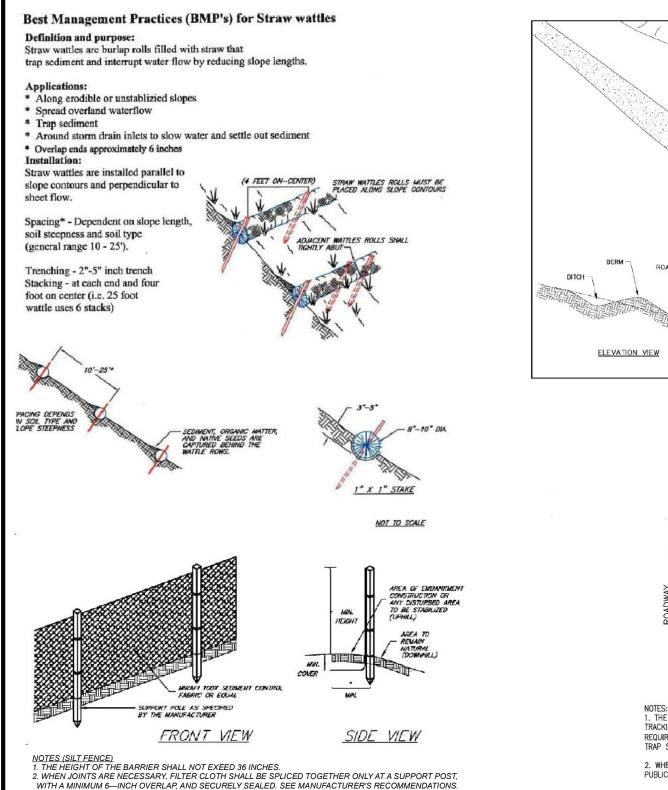
- 3. AFTER NOVEMBER 15TH, INCOMPLETE ROAD OR PARKING SURFACES, WHERE WORK HAS STOPPED FOR THE WINTER SEASON, SHALL BE PROTECTED WITH A MINIMUM OF 3 INCHES OF CRUSHED GRAVEL (NHDOT 304.3). GENERAL NOTES:
- OWNER: EVERSOURCE ENERGY 13 LEGENDS DRIVE HOOKSETT, NH 03106

- 1. BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY EVERSOURCE ENERGY. EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE WETLAND DATA. EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE UTILITY DESIGN.
- 2. JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS WERE CONFIRMED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. IN 2022, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1987 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS' "WETLANDS DELINEATION MANUAL, TECHNICAL REPORT Y-87-1," AND REGIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLAND DELINEATION MANUAL: NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGION," JANUARY 2012. WETLANDS WILL BE REVIEWED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. PRIOR TO START OF WORK.
- 3. GZA EVALUATED WETLANDS AS POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS IN 2022 IN ACCORDANCE WITH "IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF VERNAL POOLS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE," 2016, NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT, NONGAME AND ANDANGERED WILDLIFE PROGRAM.
- 4. AS APPLICABLE, GZA WILL COMPLETE WETLANDS FUNCTION AND VALUES ASSESSMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACOE'S "HIGHWAY METHODOLOGY WORKBOOK SUPPLEMENT." SEPTEMBER 1999.
- 5. SITE PLAN IS FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEY.
- 6. THE PROJECT WILL BE MANAGED IN A MANNER THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS AND INTENT OF RSA 430:53 AND CHAPTER AGR 3800 RELATIVE TO INVASIVE SPECIES.
- 7. IN ACCORANCE WITH ENV-WQ 1505.02, 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. AN AREA SHALL BE CONSIDERED STABLE IF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING HAS OCCURRED:
 A MINIMUM 85 PERCENT VEGETATED GROWTH HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
 A MINIMUM OF 3 INCHES OF NON-EROSIVE MATERIAL HAS BEEN INSTALLED
 OR, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY INSTALLED.

EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

- 1. INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL GRINDINGS AND/OR SILT FENCES SHALL BE COMPLETE PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK IN ANY GIVEN AREA. EROSION CONTROLS SHALL BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND REMOVED WHEN ALL SLOPES HAVE A HEALTHY STAND OF VEGETATION COVER. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND AFTER .25" OR GREATER RAINFALL EVENTS.
- 2. AS REQUIRED, CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY BERMS, SILTATION FENCES, SEDIMENT TRAPS, ETC. TO PREVENT EROSION & SEDIMENTATION OF WETLANDS.
- 3. THE WORK AREA SHALL BE GRADED AND OTHERWISE SHAPED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE SOIL EROSION, SILTATION OF DRAINAGE CHANNELS, DAMAGE TO EXISTING VEGETATION, AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OUTSIDE LIMITS OF THE WORK AREA. EROSION CONTROL GRINDINGS WILL BE NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THIS END.
- 4. ANY STRIPPED TOPSOIL SHALL BE STOCKPILED, WITHOUT COMPACTION, AND STABILIZED WITH BMPS.
- 5. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY COVER MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE THE GROWING SEASON ENDS. WHEN SEEDED AREAS ARE NOT MULCHED, PLANTINGS SHOULD BE MADE FROM EARLY SPRING TO MAY 20 OR FROM AUGUST 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15. NO DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE LEFT EXPOSED DURING WINTER MONTHS, PLANT ANNUAL RYEGRASS PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15TH.
- 6. EROSION CONTROLS SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EVERY HALF-INCH OF RAINFALL.
- 7. EROSION CONTROL MATTING, IF REQUIRED, WILL CONSIST OF JUTE MATTING. MATTING WITH WELDED PLASTIC OR 'BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC' NETTING OR THREAD WILL BE AVOIDED TO LIMIT UNINTENTIONAL MORTALITY TO SNAKES.

PROJ MGR: LEW DESIGNED BY: MJD	REVIEWED BY: TLT DRAWN BY: MJD PROJECT NO.	CHECKED BY: DMZ SCALE: REVISION NO.	SHEET S1	
Enginee	eoEnvironmental, Inc. ers and Scientists ww.gza.com	EVERS		
	NOTES			
C196 & A253 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE				
UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT. THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOENVRONMENTAL INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZAS CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER. LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS. WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.				



3 POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT A MAXIMUM OF 10 FEET APART AT THE BARRIER LOCATION AND DRIVEN SECURELY INTO THE GROUND (MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES). WHEN EXTRA STRENGTH FABRIC IS USED WITHOUT

THE WIRE SUPPORT FENCE, POST SPACING SHALL BE AS MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDS. 4. A TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED APPROXIMATELY 6 INCHES WIDE AND 6 INCHES DEEP ALONG THE LINE

5. THE FABRIC SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 36 INCHES ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE, AND WILL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO THE TRENCH. FILTER FABRIC SHALL NOT BE STAPLED

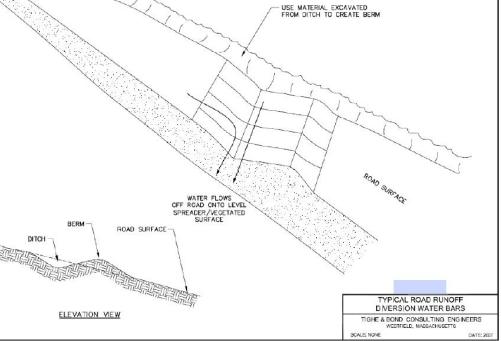
11. ANY SEDMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER THE SILT FENCE OR FILTER BARRIER IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHALL BE DRESSED TO CONFORM TO THE EXISTING GRADE, PREPARED AND SEEDED.

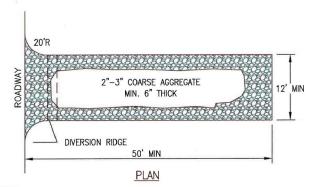
OF POSTS AND UPSLOPE OF THE BARRIER IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

 THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND THE SOIL COMPACTED OVER THE FILTER FABRIC.
 FABRIC BARRIERS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFUL PURPOSE, BUT NOT BEFORE THE UPSLOPE AREA HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
 FILTER BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER FACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST ONCE DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND ANY REQUIRED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.
 SHOULD THE FABRIC DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE AND THE BARRIER STILL BE NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED PROMPTLY.
 SEDMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THEY REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE—HALF THE

TO EXISTING TREES.

HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER





1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE

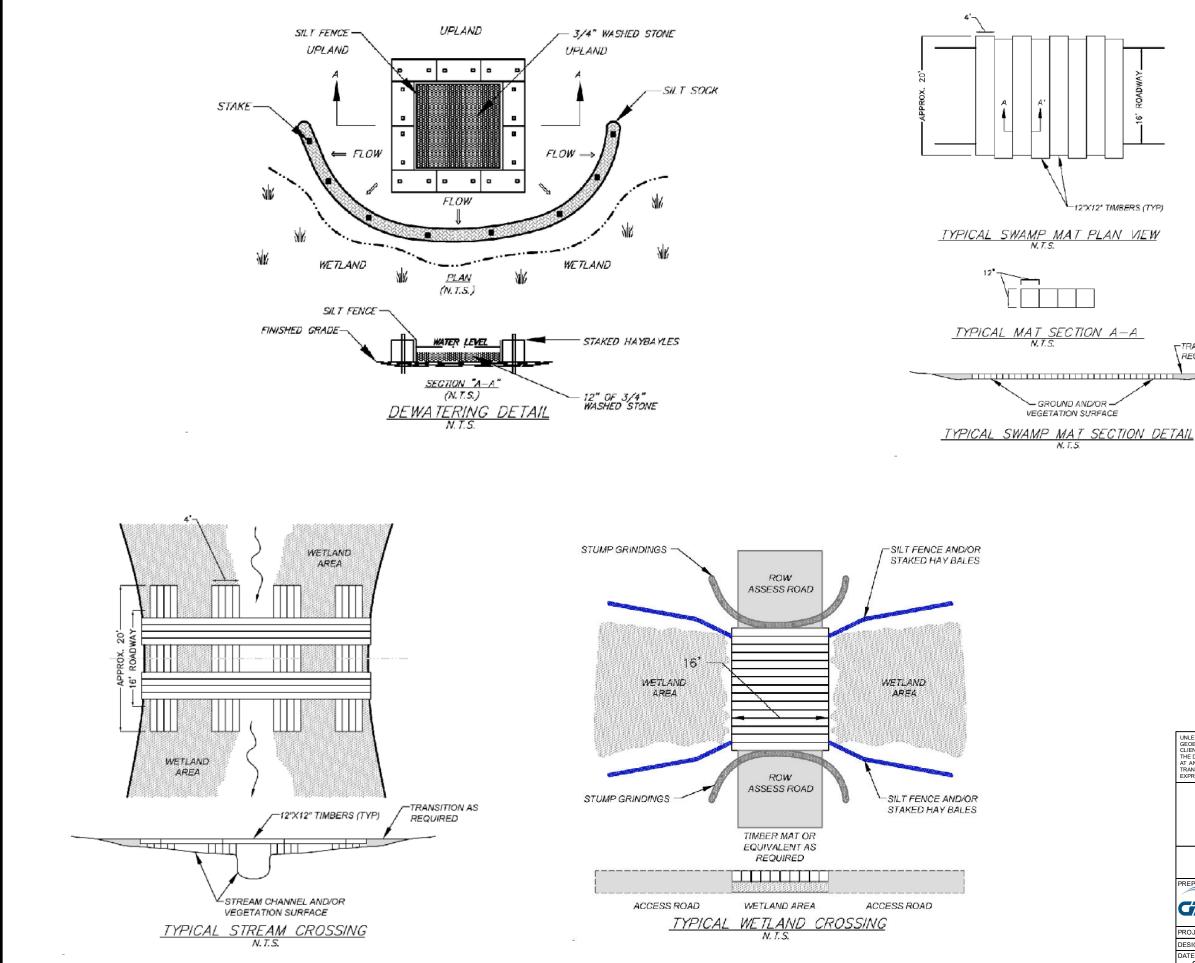
UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZA'S CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.

C196 & A253 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, & BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BMP DETAILS

PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:	
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com			
PROJ MGR: CEM	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:	S2
DATE: 08/29/2022	PROJECT NO. 04.0191410.18	REVISION NO.	52





TRANSITION AS REQUIRED

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF G2A GEOEWURGNMENTAL, INC, (G2A), THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY G2A'S CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF G2A, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF G2A, WILL BEAT THE USER'S SOLE BISK AND WITHOUT TAY RISK OR LIABILITY TO G2A.
C196 & A253 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, & BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BMP DETAILS

PROJ MGR: LEW REVIEWED BY: TLT CHECKED BY: DMZ DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD SCALE: DATE: PROJECT NO. REVISION NO. S3	CAR GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com		EVERS	
DATE: PROJECT NO. REVISION NO. S3	PROJ MGR: LEW	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET
DATE: PROJECT NO. REVISION NO. \$3 08/22/2022 04.0191410.18	DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:	
			REVISION NO.	S 3



Appendix A – Alteration of Terrain Permit Application Form

Town/City: Bedford



ALTERATION OF TERRAIN PERMIT APPLICATION



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

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

	Administrative		File Num	File Number:			
Administrative		Administrative	Check No	Check No.			
Use Only	UseUseUseOnlyOnlyOnly		Amount:	Amount:			
			Initials:				
1. APPLICANT INFORMATION (INTENDED PERMIT HOLDER)							
Applicant Name: Eversource Energy		Contact Name: Ashley Friend					
Email: ashley.friend@eversource.com		Daytime Telephone: 603-634-2992					
Mailing Address: 13 Legends Drive							
Town/City: Hooksett	St	ate: NH	Zip Code: 03106				
2. APPLICANT'S AGENT INFORMATION If none, check here:							
Business Name: GZA GeoEnviron	Contact Name: Lindsey White						
Email: lindsey.white@gza.com	Daytime Telephone: 603-232-8753						
Address: 5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201							
Town/City: Bedford	St	ate: NH	Zip Code: 03110				
3. PROPERTY OWNER INFORMATION (IF DIFFERENT FROM APPLICANT)							
Applicant Name: ROW consists of	Contact Name:						
Email:		Daytime Telephone:					
Mailing Address:							
Town/City:	St	ate:	Zip Code:				
4. PROPERTY OWNER'S AGENT INFORMATION If none, check here:							
Business Name:	Contact Name:						
Email:	Daytime Telephone:						
Address:		·					
Town/City:	St	ate:	Zip Code:				
5. CONSULTANT INFORMATION If none, check here:							
Engineering Firm: GZA GeoEnviro	Contact Name: Lindsey White						
Email: lindsey.white@gza.com		Daytime Telephone: 603-232-8753					
Address: 5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201							

State: NH

NHDES Alteration of Terrain Bureau, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03303-0095

Zip Code: 03110

NHDES-W-01-003 6. PROJECT TYPE Excavation Only Residential Commercial Golf Course School Municipal Agricultural Land Conversion Other: Utility 7. PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION Project Name: C196 and A253 Transsmission Line Structure Replacement Project Street/Road Address: Existing Utility Right-of-Way Town/City: Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow County: Hillsborough and Merrimack Tax Map: See attached Lot Number: Unit: Block: X State Plane Location Coordinates: 189475N, 1009842E Latitude/Longitude Π υτΜ Post-development, will the proposed project withdraw from or directly discharge to any of the following? If yes, identify the purpose. **Yes** 1. Stream or Wetland Withdrawal Discharge No No Purpose: 2. Man-made pond created by impounding a stream or wetland Yes Withdrawal Discharge No Purpose: Withdrawal 3. Unlined pond dug into the water table Yes Discharge Purpose: No 🛛 Post-development, will the proposed project discharge to: • A surface water impaired for phosphorus and/or nitrogen? 🛛 No 🗌 Yes - include 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 Yes - include information to demonstrate that project will not cause net increase in phosphorus and/or nitrogen • A lake or pond not covered previously? 🛛 No Yes - include information to demonstrate that project will not cause net increase in phosphorus in the lake or pond 🖂 No Is the project a High Load area? Yes If yes, specify the type of high load land use or activity: No No Is the project within a Water Supply Intake Protection Area (WSIPA)? Yes No No Is the project within a Groundwater Protection Area (GPA)? Yes X Yes ∏ No Will the well setbacks identified in Env-Wq 1508.02 be met? Note: Guidance document titled "Using NHDES's OneStop WebGIS to Locate Protection Areas" is available online. For more details on the restrictions in these areas, read Chapter 3.1 in Volume 2 of the NH Stormwater Manual. Is any part of the property within the 100-year floodplain? ΠNο X Yes If ves: Cut volume: N/A cubic feet within the 100-year floodplain Fill volume: N/A cubic feet within the 100-year floodplain Project IS within ¼ mile of a designated river Name of River: Project is **NOT** within ¼ mile of a designated river Project IS within a Coastal/Great Bay Region community - include info required by Env-Wq 1503.08(I) if applicable Project is **NOT** within a Coastal/Great Bay Region community 8. BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (PLEASE DO NOT REPLY "SEE ATTACHED") The proposed project includes the replacement of 42 existing utility structures, including 28 along the C196 Transmission Line and 14 along the A253 Transmission Line in the Towns of Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow. Access road improvements and work pad grading are proposed as part of this project for continued maintenance of the existing line. 9. IF APPLICABLE. DESCRIBE ANY WORK STARTED PRIOR TO RECEIVING PERMIT No work has been started prior to receiving a permit.

NHDES-W-01-003

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:<u>11/28/2022</u>. (Attach proof of delivery) 							
B. Date a copy of the application was sent to the local river advisory committee if required by Env-Wq 1503.05(e) ² : / /							
(Attach proof of delivery)							
C. Type of plan required: 🗌 Land Conversion 🗌 Detailed Development 🔀 Excavation, Grading & Reclamation 🗌 Steep Slope							
D. Additional plans required: 🗌 Stormwater Drainage & Hydrologic Soil Groups 🗌 Source Control 🗌 Chloride Management							
E. Total area of disturbance: <u>416,118</u> square feet							
 F. Additional impervious cover as a result of the project: square feet (use the "-" symbol to indicate a net reduction in impervious coverage). Total final impervious cover: <u>0</u> square feet 							
G. Total undisturbed cover: <u>0</u> square feet							
H. Number of lots proposed: <u>0</u>							
I. Total length of roadway: <u>O</u> linear feet							
J. Name(s) of receiving water(s): 0							
K. Identify all other NHDES permits required for the project, and for each indicate whether an application has been filed and is pending, or if the required approval has been issued provide the permit number, registration date, or approval letter number, as applicable.							
Tune of Approval	Application Filed?		Status				
Type of Approval	Application	riieu:	Pending	If Issued:			
1. Water Supply Approval	Yes No	⊠n/a		Permit number:			
2. Wetlands Permit	🛛 Yes 🗌 No	N/A	\boxtimes	Permit number: TBD			
3. Shoreland Permit	🗌 Yes 🗌 No	⊠n/a	\boxtimes	Permit number:			
4. UIC Registration	Yes No	⊠n/a		Registration date:			
5. Large/Small Community Well Approval	Yes No	N/A		Approval letter date:			
6. Large Groundwater Withdrawal Permit	Yes No	⊠n/a		Permit number:			
7. Other:	Yes No			Permit number:			
L. List all species identified by the Natural Heritage Bureau as threatened or endangered or of concern: <u>Blanding's turtle, wood turtle,</u> <u>northern black racer snake, smooth green snake, eastern hognose snake</u>							
M. Using NHDES's Web GIS OneStop program (<u>www2.des.state.nh.us/gis/onestop/</u>), with the Surface Water Impairment layer turned on, list the impairments identified for each receiving water. If no pollutants are listed, enter "N/A." <u>ESCHERICHIA COLI</u>							
N. Did the applicant/applicant's agent have a pre-application meeting with AOT staff? If yes, name of staff member:							
O. Will blasting of bedrock be required? Yes No If yes, estimated quantity of blast rock: cubic yards If yes, standard blasting BMP notes must be placed on the plans, available at: <u>http://des.nh.gov/organization/commissioner/pip/publications/wd/documents/wd-10-12.pdf</u>							
NOTE: If greater than 5,000 cubic yards of blast rock will be generated, a groundwater monitoring program must be developed and submitted to NHDES. Contact AOT staff for additional detail.							

ridge.mauck@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-2147 NHDES Alteration of Terrain Bureau, PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03303-0095

¹ 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.

² 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:
 Signed application form: des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/index.htm (with attached proof(s) of delivery) Check for the application fee: des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/fees.htm Color copy of a USGS map with the property boundaries outlined (1" = 2,000' scale) 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.
BIND IN A REPORT IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
 Copy of the signed application form & application checklist (des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/index.htm) Copy of the check Copy of the USGS map with the property boundaries outlined (1" = 2,000' scale) Narrative of the project with a summary table of the peak discharge rate for the off-site discharge points Web GIS printout with the "Surface Water Impairments" layer turned on - http://www4.des.state.nh.us/onestopdatamapper/onestopmapper.aspx Web GIS printouts with the AOT screening layers turned on - http://www4.des.state.nh.us/onestopdatamapper/onestopmapper.aspx NHB letter using DataCheck Tool – www.nhdfl.org/about-forests-and-lands/bureaus/natural-heritage-bureau/ The Web Soil Survey Map with project's watershed outlined – websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov Aerial photograph (1" = 2,000' scale with the site boundaries outlined) Photographs representative of the site Groundwater Recharge Volume calculations (one worksheet for each permit application): des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/documents/bmp_worksh.xls BMP worksheets (one worksheet for each treatment system): des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/documents/bmp_worksh.xls Drainage analysis, stamped by a professional engineer (see Application Checklist for details) Riprap apron or other energy dissipation or stability calculations 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, <i>Site-Specific Soil Mapping Standards for NH & VT, SSSNNE Special Publication</i> <i>No. 3.</i>
 Infiltration Feasibility Report (example online) [Env-Wq 1503.08(f)(3)] Registration and Notification Form for Storm Water Infiltration to Groundwater (UIC Registration-for underground systems only, including drywells and trenches): (<u>http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dwgb/dwspp/gw_discharge</u>) Inspection and maintenance manual with, if applicable, long term maintenance agreements [Env-Wq 1503.08(g)] Source control plan
 PLANS: One set of design plans on 34 - 36" by 22 - 24" white paper (see Application Checklist for details) Pre & post-development color coded soil plans on 11" x 17" (see Application Checklist for details) Pre & post-development drainage area plans on 34 - 36" by 22 - 24" white paper (see Application Checklist for details)
100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN REPORT: All information required in Env-Wq 1503.09, submitted as a separate report.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE: NUTRIENTS, CLIMATE

REVIEW APPLICATION FOR COMPLETENESS & CONFIRM INFORMATION LISTED ON THE APPLICATION IS INCLUDED WITH SUBMITTAL.

12. REQUIRED SIGNATURES	
AF By initialing here, I acknowledge that I a in PDF format on a CD within one week	m required by Env-Wq 1503.20(e) to submit a copy of all approved documents to the department after permit approval.
By signing below, I certify that:	
• The information contained in or otherwise knowledge and belief;	submitted with this application is true, complete, and not misleading to the best of my
	ncomplete, or misleading information constitutes grounds for the department to deny the ted based on the information, and/or refer the matter to the board of professional engineers sional engineer; and
• I understand that I am subject to the penal	ties specified in New Hampshire law for falsification in official matters, currently RSA 641.
	APPLICANT'S AGENT:
Signature:	Date: <u>11/28</u> /2022
Name (print or type): <u>Ashley Friend</u>	Title: Licensing and Permitting Specialist
PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY OWNER'S AGENT:
Signature:	Date:
Name (print or type):	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
- Wetland delineation
- 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 <u>http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/index.htm</u>. Note that artificial detention in wetlands is not allowed.
- Compliance with the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, RSA 483-B. <u>http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/wetlands/cspa</u>
- 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. <u>http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/dam/documents/damdef.pdf</u>

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

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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
- \boxtimes 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.

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.

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.
- 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

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Please double-side 8 $\%'' \times 11''$ sheets where possible but, **do not** reduce the text such that more than one page fits on one side.

PE stamp

Rainfall amount obtained from the Northeast Regional Climate Center- <u>http://precip.eas.cornell.edu/</u>. 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.
- Culverts and other conveyance structures.

PRE AND POST-DEVELOPMENT COLOR-CODED SOIL PLANS

NHDES-W-01-003 \Box 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: http://des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/water/aot/categories/publications .
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.



Appendix B – Abutters List



Eversource C196 and A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow New Hampshire Appendix B - Parcels Intersecting Project Area

Goffstown
Tax Map-Lot
12-2
8-55
8-60-5
8-60-6
8-60-7
8-60-OS
9-36-7
9-37
9-43-8
9-64

Bow
Tax Map-Lot
28-2-49
33-2-48-B
33-2-53-Е
33-2-53-E2
33-2-53-E21
33-2-53-E23
34-2-145
34-2-70
39-2-125-AA
39-2-125-AD
39-2-144-A
39-2-144-B
40-2-200-В
40-2-200-В2

Dunbarton
Tax Map - Lot
B6-02-03
C7-01-08
C7-01-11
D7-01-04



Appendix C – New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau Report

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:** 5/24/2022 (valid until 05/24/2023)
- Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau
- Permits: MUNICIPAL POR Dunbarton, NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit, NHDES Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN), USACE General Permit, USEPA Storm water Pollution Prevention

NHB ID:NHB22-1755Town:DunbartonLocation:Eversource Energy ROWDescription:Eversource is proposing to replace select utility poles along the existing Q171 and C196 Transmission Lines. Work requires ac cess
to each proposed utility pole replacement and a work pad around each pole. Wetlands will be temporarily crossed using timber
matting which will be removed upon completion of work. The work is proposed to begin in October 2022.

cc: NHFG Review

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: Refer to NHFG consultation requirements below.

Vertebrate species	State ¹	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	Е		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

¹Codes: "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.

For all animal reviews, refer to 'IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation' section below.

Disclaimer: 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,

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

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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.

IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation

If this NHB Datacheck letter DOES NOT include <u>ANY</u> wildlife species records, then, based on the information submitted, no further consultation with the NH Fish and Game Department pursuant to Fis 1004 is required.

If this NHB Datacheck letter includes a record for a threatened (T) or endangered (E) wildlife species, consultation with the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department under Fis 1004 may be required. To review the Fis 1000 rules (effective February 3, 2022), please go to https://wildlife.state.nh.us/wildlife/environmental-review.html. All requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov or can be sent by mail, and **must include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "Fis 1004 consultation request" in the subject line.**

If the NHB DataCheck response letter does not include a threatened or endangered wildlife species but includes other wildlife species (e.g., Species of Special Concern), consultation under Fis 1004 is not required; however, some species are protected under other state laws or rules, so coordination with NH Fish & Game is highly recommended or may be required for certain permits. While some permitting processes are exempt from required consultation under Fis 1004 (e.g., *statutory permit by notification, permit by notification, routine roadway registration, docking structure registration, or conditional authorization by rule*), coordination with NH Fish & Game may still be required under the rules governing those specific permitting processes, and it is recommended you contact the applicable permitting a gency. For projects <u>not</u> requiring consultation under Fis 1004, but where additional coordination with NH Fish and Game is requested, please email: Kim Tuttle <u>kim.tuttle@wildlife.nh.gov</u> with a copy to <u>NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov</u>, and include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "review request" in the email subject line.

Contact NH Fish & Game at (603) 271-0467 with questions.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

NH Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

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- From: NHB Review, NH Natural Heritage Bureau
- **Date**: 5/24/2022 (valid until 05/24/2023)
- Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau
- **Permits**: MUNICIPAL POR Goffstown, NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit, NHDES Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN), USACE General Permit, USEPA Storm water Pollution Prevention

NHB ID:	NHB22-1756	Town:	Goffstown	Location:	Eversource Energy ROW
Description:	Eversource is proposing	to replace	select utility poles al	ong the existing Q171 and C196'	Fransmission Lines. Work requires access
to each proposed utility pole replacement and a work pad a round each pole. Wetlands will be temporarily crossed using timber matting which will be removed upon completion of work. The work is proposed to begin in October 2022.					
NUECD '	6	novedup	siteoinpietion of won	. The work is proposed to begin	III October 2022.

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Vertebrate species	State ¹	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	Е		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Northern Black Racer (<i>Coluber constrictor</i> constrictor)	Т		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Smooth Green Snake (Opheodrysvernalis)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

¹Codes: "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.

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If the NHB DataCheck response letter does not include a threatened or endangered wildlife species but includes other wildlife species (e.g., Species of Special Concern), consultation under Fis 1004 is not required; however, some species are protected under other state laws or rules, so coordination with NH Fish & Game is highly recommended or may be required for certain permits. While some permitting processes are exempt from required consultation under Fis 1004 (e.g., *statutory permit by notification, permit by notification, routine roadway registration, docking structure registration, or conditional authorization by rule*), coordination with NH Fish & Game may still be required under the rules governing those specific permitting processes, and it is recommended you contact the applicable permitting a gency. For projects <u>not</u> requiring consultation under Fis 1004, but where additional coordination with NH Fish and Game is requested, please email: Kim Tuttle <u>kim.tuttle@wildlife.nh.gov</u> with a copy to <u>NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov</u>, and include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "review request" in the email subject line.

Contact NH Fish & Game at (603) 271-0467 with questions.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

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**: 5/24/2022 (valid until 05/24/2023)
- Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau
- Permits: MUNICIPAL POR Bow, NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit, NHDES Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN), USACE General Permit, USEPA Storm water Pollution Prevention

NHB ID:	NHB22-1754	Town:	Bow	Location: Eversource Energy ROW
Description:	Eversource is proposing	to replace	select utility	poles a long the existing Q171 and C196 Transmission Lines. Work requires access
	to each proposed utility	pole repla	cement and a	work pad a round each pole. Wetlands will be temporarily crossed using timber
	matting which will be re-	novedup	oncompletio	n of work. The work is proposed to begin in October 2022.
NULLOD .	-			

cc: NHFG Review

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: Refer to NHFG consultation requirements below.

Vertebrate species	State ¹	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Eastern Hognose Snake (Heterodon platirhinos)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Northern Black Racer (<i>Coluber constrictor</i> constrictor)	Т		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

¹Codes: "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.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

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

For all animal reviews, refer to 'IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation' section below.

Disclaimer: 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.

IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation

If this NHB Datacheck letter DOES NOT include <u>ANY</u> wildlife species records, then, based on the information submitted, no further consultation with the NH Fish and Game Department pursuant to Fis 1004 is required.

If this NHB Datacheck letter includes a record for a threatened (T) or endangered (E) wildlife species, consultation with the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department under Fis 1004 may be required. To review the Fis 1000 rules (effective February 3, 2022), please go to https://wildlife.state.nh.us/wildlife/environmental-review.html. All requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov or can be sent by mail, and **must include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "Fis 1004 consultation request" in the subject line.**

If the NHB DataCheck response letter does not include a threatened or endangered wildlife species but includes other wildlife species (e.g., Species of Special Concern), consultation under Fis 1004 is not required; however, some species are protected under other state laws or rules, so coordination with NH Fish & Game is highly recommended or may be required for certain permits. While some permitting processes are exempt from required consultation under Fis 1004 (e.g., *statutory permit by notification, permit by notification, routine roadway registration, docking structure registration, or conditional authorization by rule*), coordination with NH Fish & Game may still be required under the rules governing those specific permitting processes, and it is recommended you contact the applicable permitting a gency. For projects <u>not</u> requiring consultation under Fis 1004, but where additional coordination with NH Fish and Game is requested, please email: Kim Tuttle <u>kim.tuttle@wildlife.nh.gov</u> with a copy to <u>NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov</u>, and include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "review request" in the email subject line.

Contact NH Fish & Game at (603) 271-0467 with questions.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

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: 6/28/2022 (valid until 06/28/2023)

Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Permits: NHDES - Alteration of Terrain Permit, NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

 NHB ID:
 NHB22-2081
 Town:
 Bow
 Location:
 Eversource Right-of-way

 Description:
 Eversource is proposing to replace a single utility structure within the existing and maintained Q171 transmission line.

 cc:
 NHFG Review

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 refer to NHFG consultation requirements below. Please confirm whether an AOT is required for the replacement of a single utility structure.

Vertebrate species	State ¹	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Eastern Hognose Snake (Heterodon platirhinos)	E		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Northern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor	Т		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
constrictor) Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

¹Codes: "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.

For all animal reviews, refer to 'IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation' section below.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

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

Disclaimer: 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.

IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation

If this NHB Datacheck letter DOES NOT include <u>ANY</u> wildlife species records, then, based on the information submitted, no further consultation with the NH Fish and Game Department pursuant to Fis 1004 is required.

If this NHB Datacheck letter includes a record for a threatened (T) or endangered (E) wildlife species, consultation with the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department under Fis 1004 may be required. To review the Fis 1000 rules (effective February 3, 2022), please go to https://wildlife.state.nh.us/wildlife/environmental-review.html. All requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov or can be sent by mail, and **must include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "Fis 1004 consultation request" in the subject line.**

If the NHB DataCheck response letter does not include a threatened or endangered wildlife species but includes other wildlife species (e.g., Species of Special Concern), consultation under Fis 1004 is not required; however, some species are protected under other state laws or rules, so coordination with NH Fish & Game is highly recommended or may be required for certain permits. While some permitting processes are exempt from required consultation under Fis 1004 (e.g., *statutory permit by notification, permit by notification, routine roadway registration, docking structure registration, or conditional authorization by rule*), coordination with NH Fish & Game may still be required under the rules governing those specific permitting processes, and it is recommended you contact the applicable permitting agency. For projects <u>not</u> requiring consultation under Fis 1004, but where additional coordination with NH Fish and Game is requested, please email: Kim Tuttle <u>kim.tuttle@wildlife.nh.gov</u> with a copy to <u>NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov</u>, and include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "review request" in the email subject line.

Contact NH Fish & Game at (603) 271-0467 with questions.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

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: 10/18/2022 (valid until 10/18/2023)

Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Permits: MUNICIPAL POR - Goffstown, NHDES - Alteration of Terrain Permit, NHDES - Utility Statutory Permit by Notification (SPN)

 NHB ID:
 NHB22-3244
 Town:
 Goffstown
 Location:
 Eversource Right-of-way

 Description:
 Eversource is proposing to replace select utility structures within the existing and maintained C196 Right-of-way.

 cc:
 NHFG Review

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 contact us with proposed job timing so that we can evaluate potential impacts to Northern black racer as there is a hibernaculum in the area.

Vertebrate species	State ¹	Federal	Notes
Blanding's Turtle (Emydoidea blandingii)	Е		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Northern Black Racer (Coluber constrictor constrictor)	Т		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).
Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	SC		Contact the NH Fish & Game Dept (see below).

¹Codes: "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.

For all animal reviews, refer to 'IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation' section below.

Disclaimer: 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,

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

Please note: portions of this document are confidential.

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

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.

IMPORTANT: NHFG Consultation

If this NHB Datacheck letter DOES NOT include <u>ANY</u> wildlife species records, then, based on the information submitted, no further consultation with the NH Fish and Game Department pursuant to Fis 1004 is required.

If this NHB Datacheck letter includes a record for a threatened (T) or endangered (E) wildlife species, consultation with the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department under Fis 1004 may be required. To review the Fis 1000 rules (effective February 3, 2022), please go to https://wildlife.state.nh.us/wildlife/environmental-review.html. All requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov or can be sent by mail, and **must include the NHB Datacheck results letter number and "Fis 1004 consultation request" in the subject line.**

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Contact NH Fish & Game at (603) 271-0467 with questions.

Department of Natural and Cultural Resources Division of Forests and Lands (603) 271-2214 fax: 271-6488

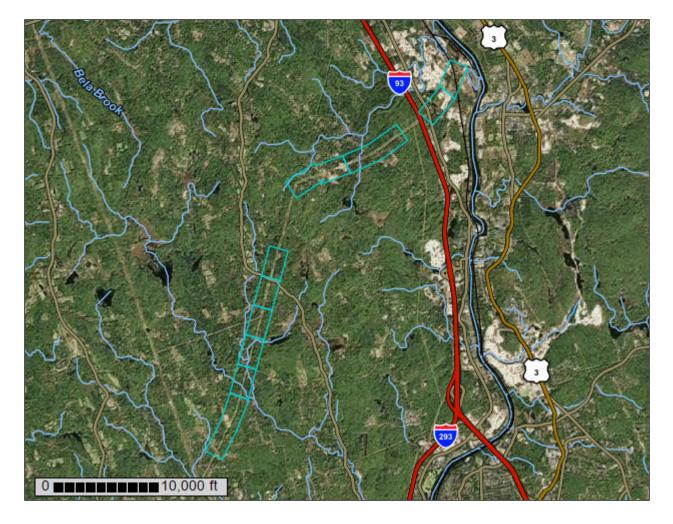


Appendix D – Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey



United States Department of Agriculture

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 Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, Eastern Part; and Merrimack and Belknap Counties, 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.

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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.

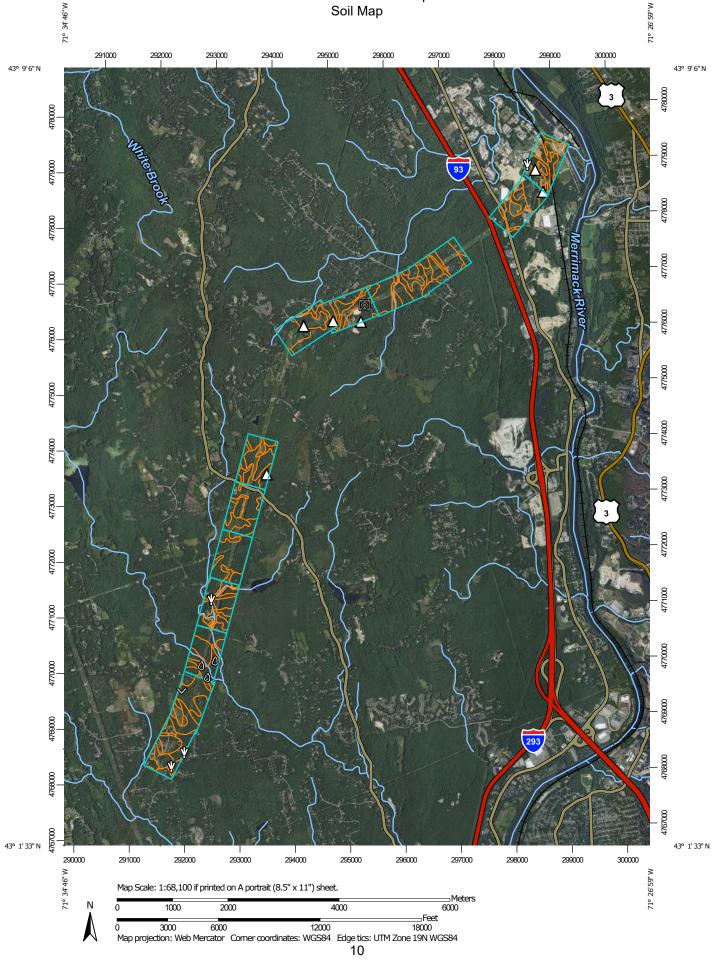
After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



	MAP L	EGEND	MAP INFORMATION
Area of Int	terest (AOI) Area of Interest (AOI)	Spoil Area	The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at scales ranging from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000.
Soils	Soil Map Unit Polygons Soil Map Unit Lines	 ๗ Very Stony Spot ☆ Wet Spot 	Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.
Special	Soil Map Unit Points Point Features	∆ Other Special Line Features	Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)
o X	Blowout Borrow Pit Clay Spot	Water Features Streams and Canals Transportation HI Rails	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
◇ ¥	Closed Depression Gravel Pit Gravelly Spot	 Interstate Highways US Routes Major Roads 	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.
© ۸	Landfill Lava Flow Marsh or swamp	Local Roads Background Aerial Photography	Soil Survey Area: Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, Eastern Part Survey Area Data: Version 25, Sep 12, 2022
* 0 0	Mine or Quarry Miscellaneous Water Perennial Water		Soil Survey Area: Merrimack and Belknap Counties, New Hampshire Survey Area Data: Version 28, Sep 6, 2022
× + :::	Rock Outcrop Saline Spot Sandy Spot		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.
₽ ♦ ₽	Severely Eroded Spot Sinkhole Slide or Slip		Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.
ø	Sodic Spot		Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 8, 2011—Jun 5, 2022

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background 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
ВрА	Borohemists, ponded	2.5	0.2%
СаВ	Canton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	7.8	0.5%
CaC	Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	7.8	0.5%
CmC	Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	98.8	6.0%
CmD	Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	4.1	0.3%
CnD	Canton very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes	69.4	4.2%
СрВ	Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	9.4	0.6%
CsC	Chatfield-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	44.6	2.7%
CtD	Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes	67.4	4.1%
Gw	Freetown mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	8.3	0.5%
HsB	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	36.1	2.2%
LvA	Leicester-Walpole complex stony, 0 to 3 percent slopes	8.5	0.5%
PbC	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	9.9	0.6%
PbD	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	5.9	0.4%
PfC	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	10.4	0.6%
PfE	Paxton fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	35.7	2.2%
ReA	Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	1.8	0.1%
Sr	Scarboro stony mucky loamy sand	9.8	0.6%
SsA	Scituate fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	18.9	1.1%
StA	Scituate stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.4	0.0%
W	Water (less than 40 acres)	1.8	0.1%
WvB	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	3.3	0.2%

Custom Soil Resource Report

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		462.6	28.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,651.7	100.0%

п

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
4A	Pootatuck very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded	15.5	0.9%
5A	Rippowam very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	0.8	0.0%
6A	Saco mucky silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	12.2	0.7%
12B	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.1	0.4%
12C	Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	23.5	1.4%
12E	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes	14.7	0.9%
26A	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	4.5	0.3%
26B	Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	23.2	1.4%
26C	Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	114.8	7.0%
26E	Windsor loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes	73.0	4.4%
43B	Canton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	8.8	0.5%
43C	Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	26.9	1.6%
43D	Canton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	12.3	0.7%
45B	Montauk fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	55.0	3.3%
45C	Montauk fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	12.2	0.7%
49A	Whitman fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, very stony	25.0	1.5%
67C	Paxton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	17.2	1.0%
67D	Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	53.6	3.2%
180C	Windsor-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	3.0	0.2%
196A	Meadowsedge peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes, ponded	21.6	1.3%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
250B	Chatfield-Montauk-Hollis complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very rocky	2.9	0.2%
250C	0C Chatfield-Montauk-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky		16.2%
250D	Chatfield-Montauk-Hollis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	149.4	9.0%
300B	Udipsamments, 0 to 6 percent slopes	71.5	4.3%
313A	Deerfield loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.2	0.2%
315A	Mashpee sand 0 to 5 percent slopes	9.7	0.6%
393A	Swansea mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes	72.5	4.4%
425A	Scarboro-Ridgebury complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rocky	16.0	1.0%
449B Scituate fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony		24.1	1.5%
449C Scituate fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony		40.3	2.4%
657B	7B Ridgebury fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony		0.3%
699B	09B Urban land, 0 to 8 percent slopes		0.1%
W	Water	2.2	0.1%
Subtotals for Soil Survey A	rea	1,189.1	72.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		1,651.7	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.

Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, Eastern Part

BpA—Borohemists, ponded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fbx Elevation: 130 to 1,600 feet Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 47 inches Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 48 degrees F Frost-free period: 60 to 165 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Borohemists and similar soils: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Borohemists

Setting

Landform: Bogs

Typical profile

O1 - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat O2 - 6 to 16 inches: mucky peat O3 - 16 to 60 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to high (0.01 to 6.00 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 31.7 inches)

Minor Components

Greenwood

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

CaB—Canton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fby

Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet *Mean annual precipitation:* 42 to 46 inches *Mean annual air temperature:* 45 to 48 degrees F *Frost-free period:* 120 to 160 days *Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Canton and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Canton

Setting

Parent material: Ablation till derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 4 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well 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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.0 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: 10 percent *Hydric soil rating:* No

Scituate

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

CaC—Canton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w817 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: 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: 8 to 15 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): 3e Hydrologic Soil Group: B Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Montauk

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: 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

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines 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

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 4 percent 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 Hydric soil rating: No

Newfields

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

CmC—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: Farmland of local importance

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

CmD—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

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 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

CnD—Canton very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fc6 Elevation: 0 to 1,000 feet Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 46 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F Frost-free period: 120 to 160 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Canton and similar soils: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Canton

Setting

Parent material: Ablation till derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 4 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 19 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 9.0 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Medium
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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Scituate

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

CpB—Chatfield-Hollis-Canton complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w82q Elevation: 140 to 1,040 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

Chatfield and similar soils: 35 percent Hollis and similar soils: 30 percent Canton and similar soils: 25 percent Minor components: 10 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chatfield

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: 3 to 8 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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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): 2e Hydrologic Soil Group: B Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hollis

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: 3 to 8 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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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): 3s Hydrologic Soil Group: D Ecological site: F144AY033MA - Shallow Dry Till Uplands Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Canton

Setting

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 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: 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
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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): 2s 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: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines 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

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions, ground moraines, hills, 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

CsC—Chatfield-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w69l Elevation: 110 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

Chatfield, very stony, and similar soils: 55 percent Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 30 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

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, an

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

Minor Components

Charlton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Ridges, 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

Paxton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 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

Leicester, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: No

CtD—Chatfield-Hollis-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w69h Elevation: 0 to 1,540 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

Chatfield, extremely stony, and similar soils: 35 percent Hollis, extremely stony, and similar soils: 30 percent Rock outcrop: 20 percent Minor components: 15 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chatfield, Extremely 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: 9.0 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, Extremely 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: 9.0 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 Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

R - 0 to 79 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8 Hydrologic Soil Group: D Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Charlton, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Ridges, 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

Leicester, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 4 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

Paxton, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines 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

Sutton, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 2 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

Gw—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

HsB—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): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, 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): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, 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): Head slope, side slope, base 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): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

LvA—Leicester-Walpole complex stony, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fcw Elevation: 0 to 2,100 feet Mean annual precipitation: 27 to 47 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

Leicester and similar soils: 40 percent Walpole and similar soils: 35 percent Minor components: 25 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Leicester

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines

Parent material: Ablation till derived from granite and gneiss and/or ablation till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam

H2 - 9 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 22 to 60 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: 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 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.1 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

Description of Walpole

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines Parent material: Glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: sandy loam

H2 - 5 to 18 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 18 to 60 inches: gravelly 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): 4w Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D Ecological site: F144AY028MA - Wet Outwash Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Ground moraines Hydric soil rating: Yes

Saugatuck

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Outwash terraces Hydric soil rating: Yes

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pipestone

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Outwash terraces Hydric soil rating: Yes

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): Head slope, base slope Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave, linear Hydric soil rating: Yes

PbD—Paxton fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w67j Elevation: 0 to 1,450 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

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: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 39 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 4.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e Hydrologic Soil Group: C Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 8 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): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Ridgebury

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, linear Across-slope shape: Concave, linear Hydric soil rating: Yes

PfC—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: 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): 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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

PfE—Paxton fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w67v Elevation: 80 to 1,030 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

Paxton, very stony, and similar soils: 95 percent Minor components: 5 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: 25 to 35 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): 7s Hydrologic Soil Group: C Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Chatfield, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 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

Woodbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

ReA—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

Sr—Scarboro stony mucky loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ff1 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: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scarboro

Setting

Landform: Depressions *Parent material:* Outwash derived from granite and gneiss and/or outwash derived from mica schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: mucky loamy sand H2 - 9 to 20 inches: sand

- H2 9 to 20 inches: sand H3 20 to 38 inches: sand
- H4 38 to 63 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): High to very high (6.00 to 20.00 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: Low (about 5.2 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

Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Bogs Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ground moraines Hydric soil rating: Yes

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ground moraines Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Ground moraines Hydric soil rating: Yes

SsA—Scituate fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ff2 Elevation: 160 to 800 feet Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 47 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F Frost-free period: 155 to 160 days Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Scituate and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Scituate

Setting

Parent material: Flow till derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam

- H2 9 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
- H3 22 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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): 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 3.1 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

Minor Components

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

StA—Scituate stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ff5 Elevation: 130 to 900 feet Mean annual precipitation: 42 to 47 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F Frost-free period: 155 to 160 days Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Scituate and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Scituate

Setting

Parent material: Flow till derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam
H3 - 22 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: 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): 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: Very low (about 3.0 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

Minor Components

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Hydric soil rating: No

Walpole

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

W—Water (less than 40 acres)

Map Unit Composition

Water < 40: 100 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

WvB—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2t2qr 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 local importance

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

Merrimack and Belknap Counties, New Hampshire

4A—Pootatuck very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9dkl Elevation: 200 to 790 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F Frost-free period: 100 to 160 days Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Pootatuck, occasionally flooded, and similar soils: 75 percent *Minor components:* 25 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Pootatuck, Occasionally Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Sandy and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from granite, gneiss or schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: very fine sandy loam H2 - 14 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam H3 - 60 to 65 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well 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 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: OccasionalNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w Hydrologic Soil Group: B Ecological site: F144AY012CT - Sandy Low Floodplain Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rippowam

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: Yes

Suncook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Saco

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Occum, frequently flooded

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Occum, occasionally flooded

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

5A—Rippowam very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9dl8 Elevation: 200 to 790 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F Frost-free period: 100 to 160 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rippowam, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Rippowam, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Parent material: Sandy and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from granite, gneiss or schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: very fine sandy loam

H2 - 6 to 26 inches: very fine sandy loam

H3 - 26 to 65 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D Ecological site: F144AY014CT - Wet Sandy Low Floodplain Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Saco

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pootatuck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

6A—Saco mucky silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9dm3 Elevation: 200 to 790 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 52 degrees F Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Saco, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 75 percent Minor components: 25 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Saco, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Parent material: Sandy and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from granite, gneiss or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 2 inches: moderately decomposed plant material *H1 - 2 to 8 inches:* mucky silt loam *H2 - 8 to 35 inches:* silt loam *H3 - 35 to 65 inches:* fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: FrequentNone
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D Ecological site: F144AY016MA - Very Wet Low Floodplain Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Rippowam

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: Yes

Timakwa

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Bogs Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pootatuck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

12B—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: Farmland of local importance

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): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, 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): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, 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): Head slope, side slope, base 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): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, riser, tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Hydric soil rating: No

12C—Hinckley loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm9 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

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, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces
- Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, riser

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: 8 to 15 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:* Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash deltas, moraines, outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash terraces Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave, linear Hydric soil rating: No

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Kames, outwash plains, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, riser Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Moraines, eskers, kames, outwash deltas, outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, riser

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

12E—Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svmh Elevation: 0 to 890 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

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, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser

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: 15 to 60 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 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames, kame terraces, outwash deltas, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, head slope, nose slope, riser Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Hydric soil rating: No

26A—Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svkg Elevation: 0 to 990 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: Outwash plains, outwash terraces, deltas, dunes Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, riser Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, convex 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: 0 to 3 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 3.6 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

Deerfield, loamy sand

Percent of map unit: 10 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

Hinckley, loamy sand

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, rise Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex, linear Hydric soil rating: No

26B—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): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, 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

26C—Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svkq Elevation: 0 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: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Windsor and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Windsor

Setting

Landform: — error in exists on — Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, riser Down-slope shape: Convex 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

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material *Ap - 1 to 11 inches:* loamy sand *Bw - 11 to 31 inches:* loamy sand *C - 31 to 65 inches:* sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 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 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, rise Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex, linear Hydric soil rating: No

Deerfield

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

26E—Windsor loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w2ws Elevation: 0 to 760 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

Windsor and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Windsor

Setting

Landform: Dunes, deltas, outwash terraces, outwash plains 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

Oe - 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: 15 to 60 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Medium
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): 7e Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Deltas, kames, eskers, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest, rise Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex, linear Hydric soil rating: No

Deerfield

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

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: Farmland of local importance

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: Farmland of local importance

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, 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

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: 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: 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

granite, and/e

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: Drumlins, ground moraines, hills 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

49A—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: 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 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

Custom Soil Resource Report

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: Hills, drainageways, drumlins, depressions, ground moraines Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, base 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): Side slope, crest Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Linear Ecological site: F144AY037MA - Moist Dense Till Uplands 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: 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): 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: Farmland of local importance

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

180C—Windsor-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w2x5 Elevation: 200 to 790 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: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Windsor and similar soils: 50 percent *Hollis, very stony, and similar soils:* 30 percent *Minor components:* 20 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Windsor

Setting

Landform: Dunes, deltas, outwash terraces, outwash plains Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, riser, tread Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear Parent material: Loose sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite and/or schist and/or schist and/or gneiss

Typical profile

Oe - 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: 8 to 15 percent Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Excessively drained Runoff class: Very low

Custom Soil Resource Report

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): 3e Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash 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: 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: Well 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

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 7 percent

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Ridges, moraines, 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

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Kame terraces, deltas, outwash plains Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Mashpee

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Depressions, drainageways, terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

196A—Meadowsedge peat, 0 to 1 percent slopes, ponded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21xtp Elevation: 250 to 2,940 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F Frost-free period: 90 to 135 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Meadowsedge, ponded, and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Meadowsedge, Ponded

Setting

Landform: Bogs Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Parent material: Organics

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 4 inches: mucky peat *Oe - 4 to 65 inches:* moderately decomposed plant material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 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: Very high (about 20.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D Ecological site: F144BY230ME - Acidic Peat Wetland Complex Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Bogs Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Searsport

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash terraces Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Bogs Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Medomak

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Flood plains Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Peacham

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Depressions *Down-slope shape:* Concave *Across-slope shape:* Concave *Hydric soil rating:* Yes

250B—Chatfield-Montauk-Hollis complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xfdx Elevation: 270 to 1,040 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

Chatfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent Montauk, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 20 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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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 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: 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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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

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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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

Minor Components

Walpole, very stony

Percent of map unit: 7 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

Scituate, very stony

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

Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, ridges, moraines 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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: No

250C—Chatfield-Montauk-Hollis complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w69v Elevation: 200 to 1,200 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: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Chatfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent Montauk, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 20 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 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

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: 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

Minor Components

Ridgebury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 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, linear Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: No

Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 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

250D—Chatfield-Montauk-Hollis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xfdw Elevation: 200 to 1,310 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

Chatfield, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent Montauk, very stony, and similar soils: 25 percent Hollis, very stony, and similar soils: 20 percent Minor components: 20 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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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 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: 15 to 35 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 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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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): 7s Hydrologic Soil Group: C Ecological site: F144AY007CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hollis, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, ridges 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 to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 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

Minor Components

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: No

Walpole, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent *Landform:* Outwash plains, depressions, outwash terraces, deltas, depressions *Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread *Down-slope shape:* Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Moraines, hills, ridges 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: Hills, drumlins, ground moraines 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

300B—Udipsamments, 0 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 23g13 Elevation: 200 to 2,940 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 55 degrees F Frost-free period: 90 to 200 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udipsamments and similar soils: 90 percent *Minor components:* 10 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Udipsamments

Setting

Landform: Terraces Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 1 inches: loamy sand H2 - 1 to 65 inches: gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent *Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches Drainage class: Excessively drained

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: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Adams

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Champlain

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Colton

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Boscawen

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

313A—Deerfield loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xfg8 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: 145 to 240 days Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Deerfield and similar soils: 85 percent Minor components: 15 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Deerfield

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash deltas, outwash plains, kame terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Parent material: Sandy outwash derived from granite, gneiss, and/or quartzite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: loamy fine sand Bw - 9 to 25 inches: loamy fine sand BC - 25 to 33 inches: fine sand Cg - 33 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well 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: About 15 to 37 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 11.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w Hydrologic Soil Group: A Ecological site: F144AY027MA - Moist Sandy Outwash Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Outwash terraces, kame terraces, outwash deltas, outwash plains Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Hydric soil rating: No

Wareham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Drainageways, depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash deltas, outwash terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave Hydric soil rating: No

Ninigret

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Kame terraces, outwash plains, outwash terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, concave Hydric soil rating: No

315A—Mashpee sand 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21pfq Elevation: 200 to 1,000 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F Frost-free period: 100 to 160 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Mashpee and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mashpee

Setting

Landform: Depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Parent material: Sandy outwash

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 3 inches: mucky peat

- Oe 3 to 6 inches: moderately decomposed plant material
- H1 6 to 8 inches: sand
- H2 8 to 11 inches: sand
- H3 11 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 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 5.4 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

Scituate

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hillslopes Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Scarboro

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Timakwa

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Bogs Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Deerfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Terraces Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

393A—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

425A—Scarboro-Ridgebury complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xffz Elevation: 280 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

Scarboro 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 Scarboro

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist and/or gneiss and/or granite

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 8 inches: muck *A - 8 to 14 inches:* mucky fine sandy loam *Cg1 - 14 to 22 inches:* sand *Cg2 - 22 to 65 inches:* gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 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 (1.42 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 2 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D Ecological site: F144AY031MA - Very Wet Outwash Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Ridgebury, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Drumlins, hills, drainageways, depressions, ground moraines 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): 7s Hydrologic Soil Group: D Ecological site: F144AY009CT - Wet Till Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Freetown

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Depressions, kettles, marshes, bogs, swamps Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Scituate, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Ridges, hills Hydric soil rating: No

449B—Scituate fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 23blh Elevation: 200 to 790 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F Frost-free period: 100 to 160 days Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Scituate and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scituate

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Basal melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 1 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 4 to 25 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 25 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 34 inches to densic material
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 3.7 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

Minor Components

Newfields

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hillslopes Hydric soil rating: No

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Ground moraines Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: Yes

Montauk

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

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

Canton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hillslopes Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Whitman

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

449C—Scituate fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 23blj Elevation: 200 to 790 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 52 degrees F Frost-free period: 100 to 160 days Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Scituate and similar soils: 80 percent *Minor components:* 20 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Scituate

Setting

Landform: Hillslopes *Down-slope shape:* Linear *Across-slope shape:* Linear *Parent material:* Basal melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 1 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 1 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 4 to 25 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 25 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy fine 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 34 inches to densic material
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 3.7 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

Minor Components

Newfields

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hillslopes Hydric soil rating: No

Montauk

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Whitman

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ridgebury

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Ground moraines Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hillslopes Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

Woodbridge

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hillslopes Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Hydric soil rating: No

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

699B—Urban land, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9dmm Elevation: 200 to 1,970 feet Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 50 inches Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 52 degrees F Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 90 percent *Minor components:* 10 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile *H1 - 0 to 6 inches:* variable

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Udipsamments

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Terraces Hydric soil rating: No

W-Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: wm74 Elevation: 200 to 2,610 feet Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent *Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

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Appendix E – Photo Log

PHOTO LOG

C196 & A253 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire Photos Taken: June 8, 10, & November 1, 2022



Photograph No. 1: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 116 (left).



Photograph No. 2: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 115.



Photograph No. 3: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 114 (left).



Photograph No. 4: Looking at proposed access and work area for C196 Structures 113 and 112 (center and left).

PHOTO LOG

C196 & A253 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire Photos Taken: June 8, 10, & November 1, 2022



Photograph No. 5: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 103 (left).



Photograph No. 6: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 102.



Photograph No. 7: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 101.



Photograph No. 8: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 87.

PHOTO LOG

C196 & A253 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire Photos Taken: June 8, 10, & November 1, 2022



Photograph No. 9: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 86 (right).



Photograph No. 10: Looking at proposed access and work pad for A253 Structure 81 (center).

PHOTO LOG

C196 & A253 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire Photos Taken: June 8, 10, & November 1, 2022



Photograph No. 11: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 82 (left).



Photograph No. 12: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 82 (center) and A253 Structure 83 (right).



Photograph No. 13: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 83 (right).



Photograph No. 14: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 85 (right).

PHOTO LOG

C196 & A253 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire Photos Taken: June 8, 10, & November 1, 2022



Photograph No. 15: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 86 (right).



Photograph No. 16: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 87 (right).



Photograph No. 17: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 74 (left).



Photograph No. 18: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 52.



Photograph No. 19: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 46.



Photograph No. 20: Looking at proposed work pad location for C196 Structure 45 (center).



Photograph No. 21: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 44 (center).



Photograph No. 22: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 43 (right) and A253 Structure.



Photograph No. 23: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 42.



Photograph No. 24: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 41.



Photograph No. 25: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 43.



Photograph No. 26: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 37.



Photograph No. 27: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 36.



Photograph No. 28: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 30.

PHOTO LOG

C196 & A253 Transmission Line OPGW and Structure Replacement Project Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow, New Hampshire Photos Taken: June 8, 10, & November 1, 2022



Photograph No. 29: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 29.



Photograph No. 30: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 28.



Photograph No. 31: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 26.



Photograph No. 32: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for A253 Structure 25.



Photograph No. 33: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 14.



Photograph No. 34: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 13.



Photograph No. 35: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for C196 Structure 6.



Appendix F – Waiver Request

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	
C196 and A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Project Name	
Existing C196 and A253 Transmission Line Right-of-Way Street Address	
Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow City/Town	Multiple Zip Code
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	•	603-634-299 Telephone Nu	

C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGEN	IT INFORMAT	ION	
Lindsey First Name		White Last Name	
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Organization	······		
5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201 Street Address			
Bedford City/Town	New Hampshire State		03110 Zip Code
Lindsey.white@gza.com Email		603-770-575 Telephone Nu	

D. WAIVER REQUESTS	
Env-Wq 1503.12 (d)(1&2)	Measurement of Contiguous Area Disturbed;
Rule Section Waiver Request	Inclusion in Plans Name of Rule

Reason for Waiver Request

Eversource is requesting a waiver for including past terrain disturbance in the measurement of contiguous disturbed area included in this C196 and A253 Line AOT application. Future disturbance, beyond the scope of C196 and A253 line structure replacement project described in this application is not known at this time.

Waiver Timeline

Permanent

Proposed Alternative

Any existing trails or access roads that may have been created within the last 10 years will be utilized and/or improved as part of this project and have been included in the current calculations within this application. Future structure maintenance may occur within the C196 and A253 ROWs. Eversource, through consultation with NHDES, will evaluate whether future terrain disturbances within the C196 and A253 ROWs will be permitted with an amendment to this application or subject to a new, separate application.

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 and 2023 within the C196 and A253 ROWs 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 C196 and A253 ROWs. Eversource respectfully requests a waiver from including past disturbance in this application. Future disturbances within the C196 and A253 ROWs will be evaluated and discussed with NHDES and permit amendments or new permit applications will be submitted, if necessary.

E. SIGNATURES

Applicant/Owner, Ashley Friend, Eversource Energy

Lindsey White

Applicant/Owner Agent, Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

11/28/2022

Date

<u>11/28/2022</u> 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	
C196 and A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Project Name	
Existing C196 and A253 Transmission Line Right-of-Way Street Address	
Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow City/Town	Multiple Zip Code
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	•	603-634-299 Telephone Nu	

C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGENT INFORMATION			
Lindsey First Name		White Last Name	
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Organization	······		
5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201 Street Address			
Bedford	New Hampshire		03310 Zin Code
City/Town	State		Zip Code
Lindsey.white@gza.com Email		603-770-575	
Cilidii		Telephone Nu	lilibei

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		

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 170-350 feet on the C196 and A253 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 170-350 feet on the C196 and A253 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**

K

Applicant/Owner, Ashley Friend, Eversource Energy

Lindsey White

Applicant/Owner Agent, Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

11/28/2022

Date

11/28/2022

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	
C196 and A253 Transmission Line Structure Replacement Project Project Name	
Existing C196 and A253 Transmission Line Right-of-Way Street Address	
Goffstown, Dunbarton, and Bow City/Town	Multiple Zip Code
Multiple – see attached	

B. APPLICANT/OWNER INFO	ORMATION		
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	603-634-2992		
Email		Telephone Nu	ımber

C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGENT INFORMATION			
Lindsey First Name		White Last Name	
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Organization			
5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201 Street Address			
Bedford	New Hampshire		03110
City/Town	State		Zip Code
Lindsey.white@gza.com		603-232-875	3
Email		Telephone Nu	ımber

D. WAIVER REQUESTS	
Env-Wq 1504.09	Stormwater Drainage Report; Drainage Area Plans;
Rule Section Waiver Request	Hydrologic Soil Group Plans 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 C196 and A253 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

g

Applicant/Owner, Ashley Friend, Eversource Energy

Lindsey White

Applicant/Owner Agent, Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

11/28/2022

Date

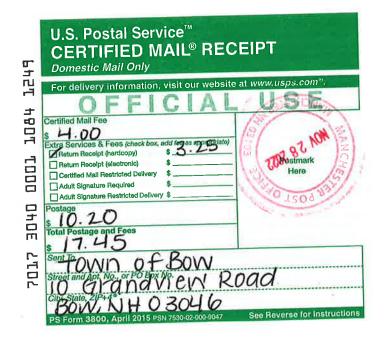
11/28/2022

Date



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







GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

Revised Plan Pages

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE:

- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES TO BE CLEARLY MARKED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION
- 2. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAIL PROVIDED, AS NECESSARY, AND CONSISTENT WITH THE NHDES MARCH 2019 BMP MANUAL FOR UTILITY MAINTENANCE.
- 3. WETLAND IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WETLAND CROSSINGS ARE REQUIRED FOR ACCESS BETWEEN STRUCTURES WITHIN THE RIGHT OF WAY.
- 4. ADEQUATE PRECAUTION SHALL BE EXERCISED TO AVOID SPILLAGE OF FUEL OILS, CHEMICALS, OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES; NO FUELS, LUBRICANTS, CHEMICALS OR SIMILAR SUBSTANCES SHALL BE STORED BENEATH TREES OR IN THE VICINITY OF ANY WETLANDS, RIVER, STREAM OR OTHER BODY OF WATER; OR IN THE VICINITY OF NATURAL OR MAN-MADE CHANNELS LEADING THERETO, NO POWER EQUIPMENT SHALL BE STORED, MAINTAINED, OR FUELED IN ANY AREA ADJACENT TO A WETLAND, RIVER, STREAM OR OTHER BODY OF WATER.
- 5. REMOVE COMPLETELY ALL CONTAMINATION FROM ANY SPILLAGE OF CHEMICALS OR PETROLEUM PRODUCT WITH COMPLETE REHABILITATION OF THE AFFECTED AREA.
- 6. ACCESS ROUTES HAVE BEEN SELECTED TO PREVENT DEGRADATION OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY AND MINIMIZE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT. OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONFINED TO THE SPECIFIED ACCESS ROUTES WITHIN THE PROPOSED WETLAND IMPACT AREA. ACCESS ROUTES SHALL NOT EXCEED A 16 FOOT-WIDTH.
- 7. IMPACT TO VEGETATION WITHIN WETLANDS WILL BE LIMITED TO THE EXTENT NECESSARY TO PLACE THE SWAMP MATS WHERE REQUIRED.
- 8. LOW GROWING VARIETIES OF VEGETATION ADJACENT TO WETLANDS SHALL BE PRESERVED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. STUMPS AND ROCKS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED, AND THERE SHALL BE NO EXCAVATIONS, FILLS OR GRADING DONE ADJACENT TO WETLANDS, UNLESS MINOR EXCAVATIONS IS NEEDED FOR ACCESS.
- 9. TIMBER MATS AND PERIMETER CONTROLS WILL BE USED ALONG ACCESS ROUTES AND WORK PADS WITHIN WETLAND AREAS. THESE MATS ARE CONSTRUCTED OF HEAVY TIMBERS OR COMPOSITE MATERIAL, BOLTED TOGETHER, AND ARE PLACED END-TO-END IN THE WETLAND TO SUPPORT HEAVY EQUIPMENT. ALL SWAMP MATS SHALL BE PLACED AND REMOVED SO AS NOT TO CAUSE ANY RUTS, CHANNELS OR DEPRESSIONS, OR OTHERWISE CAUSE ANY UNDUE DISTURBANCE TO WETLANDS.
- 10. IF TIMBER MAT BMP IS NOT SUFFICIENT DUE TO HIGH WATER, ADDITIONAL BMP'S MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, 3"-4" STONE, AND GRAVEL TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE ROAD BED. A TEMPORARY CULVERT MAY BE REQUIRED IN AREAS OF HIGH FLOW TO MAINTAIN HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY. ALL MATERIAL WILL BE REMOVED FROM JURISDICTIONAL AREAS AFTER CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION.
- 11. NO MATERIAL SHALL BE PLACED IN ANY LOCATION OR IN ANY MANNER SO AS TO IMPAIR SURFACE WATER FLOW INTO, THROUGH OR OUT OF ANY WETLAND AREA. NO INSTALLATION SHALL CREATE AN IMPOUNDMENT THAT WILL IMPEDE THE WATER OR CAUSE FLOODING
- 12. NO MATERIAL SHALL BE TAKEN FROM THE WETLANDS AREA EXCEPT THAT WHICH MUST NECESSARILY BE REMOVED FOR THE STRUCTURE OR FOUNDATION PLACEMENT OR STABILIZATION. ALL EXCESS MATERIAL TAKEN FROM THE WETLAND WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE.
- 13. ANY PROPOSED SUPPORT FILLS SHALL BE CLEAN GRAVEL AND STONE, FREE OF WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, ORGANIC MATERIALS AND SIMILAR DEBRIS AND SHALL NOT EXCEED THE AMOUNT PERMITTED. THIS ALLOWABLE FILL IS THE ONLY FILL THAT MAY REMAIN IN THE WETLAND AFTER CONSTRUCTION. ALL CUT AND FILLS SLOPES SHALL BE SEEDED/LOAMED WITHIN 72 HOURS OF ACHIEVING FINISHED GRADE.
- 14. INSTALL NEW POLES IN THE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED ON THE PERMITTING PLANS.
- 15. CABLE INSTALLATION WILL BE PERFORMED IN A MANNER SO AS TO AVOID, OR LIMIT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE, TRAVERSING WETLANDS WITH HEAVY EQUIPMENT. IN SOME CASES, A HELICOPTER MAY BE USED DURING THE INSTALLATION TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS.
- 16. REMOVAL OF THE OLD POLE WILL OCCUR ONCE THE CABLE HAS BEEN INSTALLED ON THE NEW STRUCTURE. THE OLD STRUCTURES WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE SITE. POLES WILL BE CUT AT THE GROUND SURFACE. FOOTINGS WILL BE ABANDONED IN PLACE TO MINIMIZE IMPACTS.
- 17. ALL TIMBER MATS, MATERIAL, AND DEBRIS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE WORK AREA UPON THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 18. UPLAND DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE RESTORED AND STABILIZED UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION. WORK PAD RESTORATION SHOULD INCLUDE REDUCING THE WORK PAD TO A 30 BY 60 FOOT AREA, AND REDUCING SLOPES TO A MAXIMUM OF 25%. STOCKPILED MATERIAL SHOULD BE SPREAD TO REDUCE ANY UNNECESSARY SLOPES. GRAVEL WORK PADS AND SLOPES SHOULD BE SCARIFIED TO A MINIMUM OF 3" BEFORE SPREADING TOPSOIL/LOAM.
- 19. ALL TEMPORARY WETLAND IMPACTS WILL BE RE-GRADED TO ORIGINAL CONTOURS FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. NEW ENGLAND EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION MIX, AVAILABLE THROUGH NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC., 820 WEST STREET, AMHERST, MA01002, 413-548-8000, OR EQUIVALENT SEED MIX SHALL BE APPLIED IN WETLAND AREAS THAT ARE NOT INUNDATED, AS NECESSARY.
- 20. MULCH USED FOR STABLIZATION SHALL CONSIST OF SEEDLESS STRAW.
- 21. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE EVALUATED AND REMOVED IF NECESSARY UPON THE COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 22. COMMERCIAL LOAM WILL NOT BE USED AS PART OF RESTORATION. ONLY IN-SITU TOPSOIL WILL BE USED TO RESTORE DISTURBED AREAS
- 23. WHERE OPTIMAL TURTLE BREEDING AREAS OVERLAP WITH DISTURBANCE (AS DETERMINED BY AN ENVIRONMENTAL MONITOR), MINERAL SOILS WILL BE SCARIFIED TO ALLEVIATE COMPACTION AND BECOME MORE SUITED FOR TURTLE BREEDING.
- 24. NATURALLY VEGETATED LOCAL WETLAND BUFFER AREAS OUTSIDE OF EXISTING TRAILS MUST BE RESTORED UPON COMPLETION OF WORK.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION NOTES

- 1. PROP0SED VEGETATED AREAS WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER TSTH, OR WHICH ARE DISTURBED AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, SHALL BE STABILIZED. STABILIZATION METHODS SHALL INCLUDE SEEDING AND MULCH, AND INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS ON SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, AND SEEDING AND PLACING 3 TO 4 TONS OF MULCH PERACRE, SECURED WITH ANCHORED NETTING, ELSEWHERE. THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR MULCH AND NETTING SHALL NOT OCCUM OVER ACCUMULATED SNOW OR FROZEN GROUND AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ADVANCE OF THAW OR SPRING MELT EVENT
- DITCHES OR SWALES WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER 15TH, OR WHICH ARE DISTURBED AFTER OCTOBER 15TH, SHALL BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED WITH STONE OR EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS APPROPRIATE FOR THE DESIGN FLOW CONDITIONS.

- AFTER NOVEMBER 15TH, 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 (NHDOT 304.3). GENERAL NOTES:

OWNER: EVERSOURCE ENERGY 13 LEGENDS DRIVE HOOKSETT, NH 03106

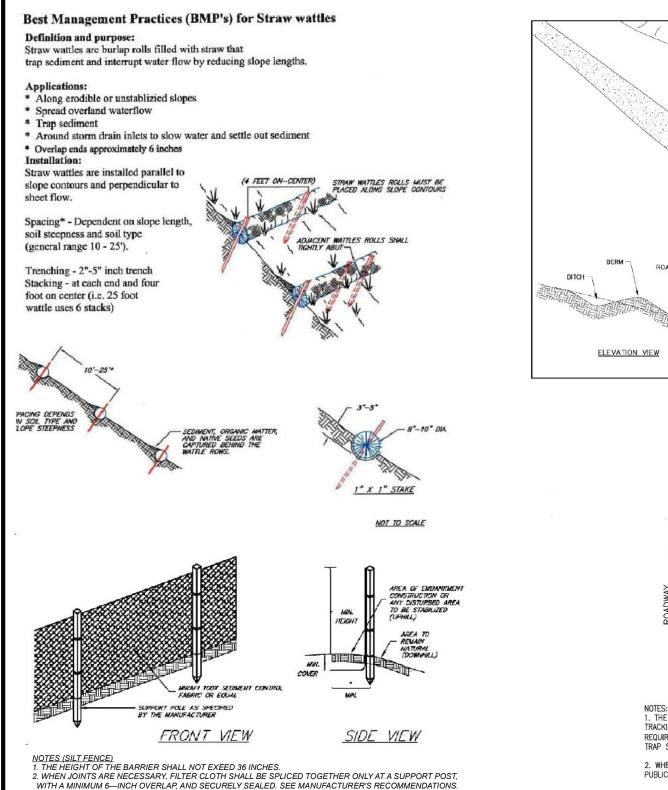
- 1. BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY EVERSOURCE ENERGY, EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE WETLAND DATA. EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE UTILITY DESIGN.
- 2. JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS WERE CONFIRMED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. IN 2022, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1987 U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS' "WETLANDS DELINEATION MANUAL, TECHNICAL REPORT Y-87-1," AND REGIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS WETLAND DELINEATION MANUAL: NORTH CENTRAL AND NORTHEAST REGION," JANUARY 2012. WETLANDS WILL BE REVIEWED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. PRIOR TO START OF WORK.
- 3. GZA EVALUATED WETLANDS AS POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS IN 2022 IN ACCORDANCE WITH "IDENTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF VERNAL POOLS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE," 2016, NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT, NONGAME AND ANDANGERED WILDLIFE PROGRAM.
- 5. SITE PLAN IS FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEY.
- 6. THE PROJECT WILL BE MANAGED IN A MANNER THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS AND INTENT OF RSA 430:53 AND CHAPTER AGR 3800 RELATIVE TO INVASIVE SPECIES.
- 7. IN ACCORANCE WITH ENV-WQ 1505.02, 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. AN AREA SHALL BE CONSIDERED STABLE IF ONE OF THE FOLLOWING HAS OCCURRED:
 A MINIMUM 85 PERCENT VEGETATED GROWTH HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED
 A MINIMUM OF 3 INCHES OF NON-EROSIVE MATERIAL HAS BEEN INSTALLED
 OR, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY INSTALLED.

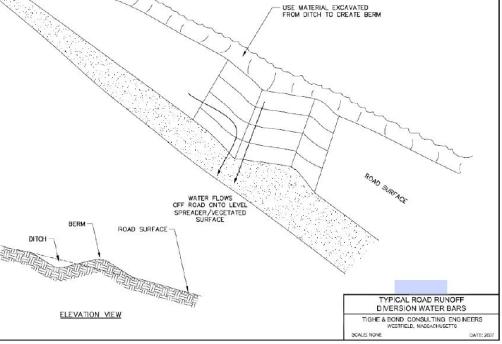
EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

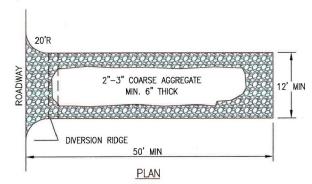
- 1. INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL GRINDINGS AND/OR SILT FENCES SHALL BE COMPLETE PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK IN ANY GIVEN AREA. EROSION CONTROLS SHALL BE USED DURING CONSTRUCTION AND REMOVED WHEN ALL SLOPES HAVE A HEALTHY STAND OF VEGETATION COVER. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A WEEKLY BASIS AND AFTER .25" OR GREATER RAINFALL EVENTS.
- 2. AS REQUIRED, CONSTRUCT TEMPORARY BERMS, SILTATION FENCES, SEDIMENT TRAPS, ETC. TO PREVENT EROSION & SEDIMENTATION OF WETLANDS.
- 3. THE WORK AREA SHALL BE GRADED AND OTHERWISE SHAPED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE SOIL EROSION, SILTATION OF DRAINAGE CHANNELS, DAMAGE TO EXISTING VEGETATION, AND DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OUTSIDE LIMITS OF THE WORK AREA. EROSION CONTROL GRINDINGS WILL BE NECESSARY TO ACCOMPLISH THIS END.
- 4. ANY STRIPPED TOPSOIL SHALL BE STOCKPILED, WITHOUT COMPACTION, AND STABILIZED WITH BMPS.
- 5. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY COVER MUST BE IN PLACE BEFORE THE GROWING SEASON ENDS. WHEN SEEDED AREAS ARE NOT MULCHED, PLANTINGS SHOULD BE MADE FROM EARLY SPRING TO MAY 20 OR FROM AUGUST 15 TO SEPTEMBER 15. NO DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE LEFT EXPOSED DURING WINTER MONTHS, PLANT ANNUAL RYEGRASS PRIOR TO OCTOBER 15TH.
- 6. EROSION CONTROLS SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND AFTER EVERY HALF-INCH OF RAINFALL.
- 7. EROSION CONTROL MATTING, IF REQUIRED, WILL CONSIST OF JUTE MATTING. MATTING WITH WELDED PLASTIC OR 'BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC' NETTING OR THREAD WILL BE AVOIDED TO LIMIT UNINTENTIONAL MORTALITY TO SNAKES.

4. AS APPLICABLE, GZA WILL COMPLETE WETLANDS FUNCTION AND VALUES ASSESSMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACOE'S "HIGHWAY METHODOLOGY WORKBOOK SUPPLEMENT." SEPTEMBER 1999.

GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (C CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DES THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING AT ANY OTHER LOCATION O	GZA). THE INFORMATION SHO SIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE F S SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRE R FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSI FICATION TO THE DRAWING E	WN ON THE DRAWING IS SO OR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT D, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTI E WITHOUT THE PRIOR WR YY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS,	E SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA DLELY FOR THE USE BY GZA'S AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON ERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE ITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN K OR LIABILITY TO GZA.				
C196 & Q171 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE							
	NOTES						
PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:					
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com							
PROJ MGR: LEW	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET				
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:					
DATE: 08/22/2022	PROJECT NO. 04.0191410.18	REVISION NO.	- S1				







1. THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

2. WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.

CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE

3 POSTS SHALL BE PLACED AT A MAXIMUM OF 10 FEET APART AT THE BARRIER LOCATION AND DRIVEN SECURELY INTO THE GROUND (MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES). WHEN EXTRA STRENGTH FABRIC IS USED WITHOUT THE WIRE SUPPORT FENCE, POST SPACING SHALL BE AS MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDS. 4. A TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED APPROXIMATELY 6 INCHES WIDE AND 6 INCHES DEEP ALONG THE LINE OF POSTS AND UPSLOPE OF THE BARRIER IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS

OF POSTS AND UPSLOPE OF THE BARRIER IN ACCORDANCE WITH RECOMMENDATIONS 5. THE FABRIC SHALL NOT EXTEND MORE THAN 36 INCHES ABOVE THE ORIGINAL GROUND SURFACE, AND WILL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO THE TRENCH. FILTER FABRIC SHALL NOT BE STAPLED TO EXISTING TREES. 6. THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND THE SOIL COMPACTED OVER THE FILTER FABRIC.

o. THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND THE SVIL COMPACTED OVER THE FILTER FABRIC. 7. FABRIC BARRIERS SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN THEY HAVE SERVED THEIR USEFUL PURPOSE, BUT NOT BEFORE THE UPSLOPE AREA HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY STABILIZED. 8. FILTER BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST ONCE

 FILTER BARRIERS SHALL BE INSPECTED IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND AT LEAST ONCE DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL AND ANY REQUIRED REPAIRS SHALL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.
 SHOULD THE FABRIC DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE PRIOR TO THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE AND THE BARRIER STILL BE NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED PROMPTLY.
 SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN THEY REACH APPROXIMATELY ONE—HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE BARRIER.

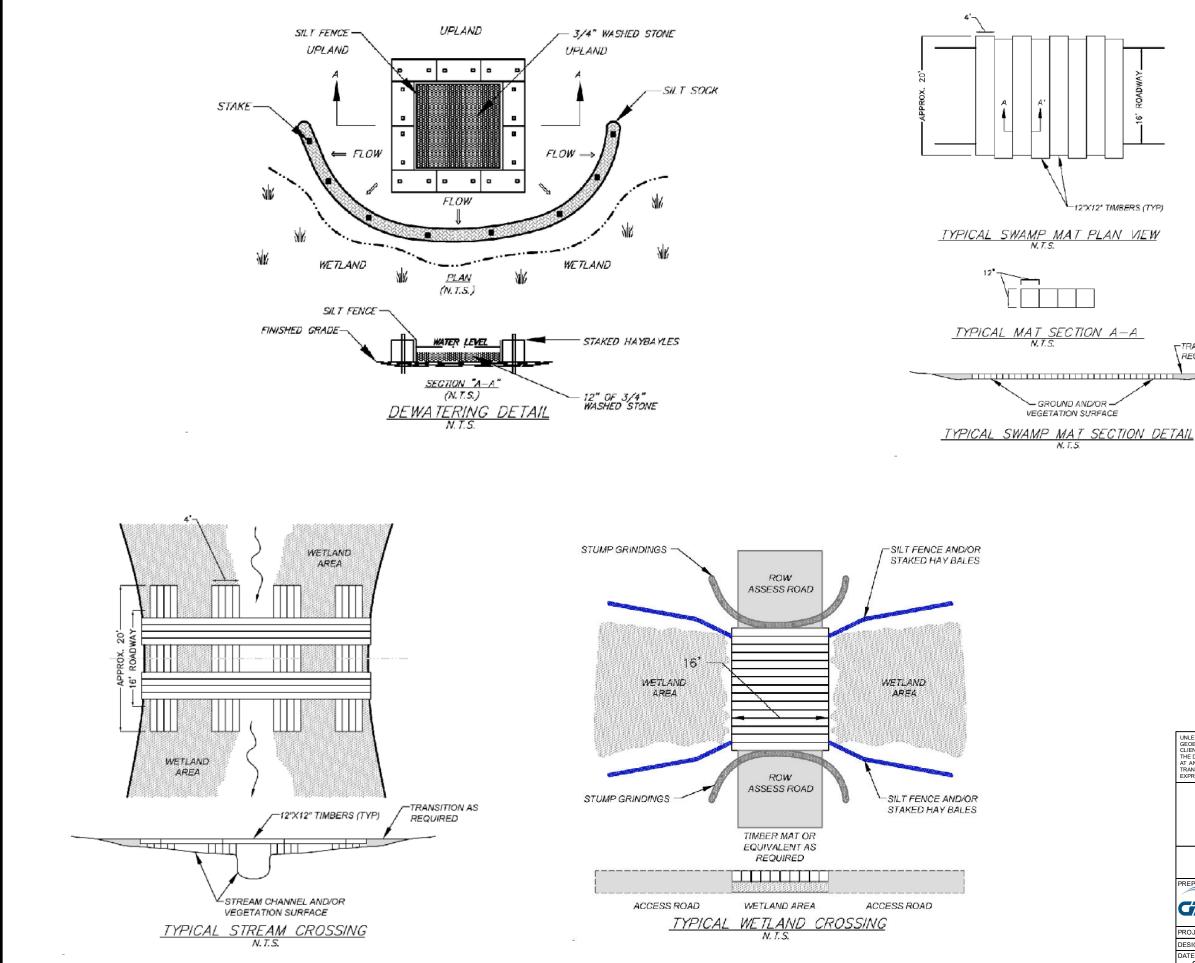
11. ANY SEDMENT DEPOSITS REMAINING IN PLACE AFTER THE SILT FENCE OR FILTER BARRIER IS NO LONGER REQUIRED SHALL BE DRESSED TO CONFORM TO THE EXISTING GRADE, PREPARED AND SEEDED. UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZAS CLIENT OR THE CLIENTS DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.

C196 & Q171 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, & BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BMP DETAILS

PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:		
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com				
PROJ MGR: CEM	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET	
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:	S2	
DATE: 08/29/2022	PROJECT NO. 04.0191410.18	REVISION NO.	52	





TRANSITION AS REQUIRED

EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.
AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN
THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE
CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON
GEOENVIRONMENTAL. INC. (G2A). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY G2A'S
UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT. THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA

STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT

GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, & BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BMP DETAILS

GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com				
PROJ MGR: LEW	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET	
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:		
DATE: 08/22/2022	PROJECT NO. 04.0191410.18	REVISION NO.	S3	

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME AOT PERMIT CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENV-WQ 1504.18 – WILDLIFE PROTECTION NOTES:

NHB22-1754 AND NHB22-2081 (BOW)

PROPOSED WORK IN BOW (EXISTING STRUCTURE C196 69 TO 59) OCCURS WITHIN A PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA FOR BLANDING'S AND SPOTTED TURTLES. THIS SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO PERSONNEL, AND IMPACTS SHOULD BE MINIMIZED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.

1. BMPS IN THE DOCUMENT TITLED "C196 Q171 NHFG BMP RECOMMENDATIONS 8-17-22" SUBMITTED TO NHFG 8/15/22 SHALL BE ADHERED TO AT ALL TIMES DURING THIS PROJECT.

2. BLANDING'S TURTLE (STATE ENDANGERED), SPOTTED TURTLE (STATE THREATENED), EASTERN HOGNOSE SNAKE (STATE ENDANGERED), NORTHERN BLACK RACER (STATE THREATENED), AND WOOD TURTLE (STATE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN) OCCUR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT AREA. ALL OPERATORS AND PERSONNEL WORKING ON OR ENTERING THE SITE SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL PRESENCE OF THESE SPECIES AND SHALL BE PROVIDED FLYERS THAT HELP TO IDENTIFY THESE SPECIES, ALONG WITH NHFG CONTACT INFORMATION. RARE SPECIES INFORMATION (E.G. IDENTIFICATION, OBSERVATION AND REPORTING OF OBSERVATIONS, WHEN TO CONTACT NHFG IMMEDIATELY AND NHFG CONTACT INFORMATION) SHALL BE POSTED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND COMMUNICATED DURING MORNING TAILGATE MEETINGS PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCEMENT. SEE PLAN SHEET S7 AND S8.

3. VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS SHALL BE FLAGGED PRIOR TO WORK AND ALL IMPACTS TO VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS SHALL BE AVOIDED.

- 4. EASTERN HOGNOSE SNAKE OBSERVATIONS SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO NHFG WILDLIFE BIOLOGISTS MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR BRENDAN CLIFFORD (603-944-0885). IMMEDIATE REPORTING OF OBSERVATIONS IS CRITICAL AS NHFG BIOLOGISTS WILL NEED TO COLLECT DATA ON THE INDIVIDUAL.
- 5. TURTLES AND SNAKES MAY BE ATTRACTED TO DISTURBED GROUND DURING NESTING SEASON. TURTLE NESTING SEASON OCCURS APPROXIMATELY MAY 15TH JUNE 30TH. NESTING AREAS MAY INCLUDE WORK PADS AND ACCESS ROADS THAT ARE NOT HARD PACK GRAVEL AND OTHER SANDY/GRAVEL WORK AREAS. ALL TURTLE SPECIES NESTS AND NORTHERN BLACK RACER NESTS ARE PROTECTED BY NH LAWS. BE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL TO ENCOUNTER NESTING WILDLIFE IN THESE AREAS
- 6. IF A TURTLE OR SNAKE NEST IS OBSERVED OR SUSPECTED, OR A TURTLE IS EXHIBITING NESTING BEHAVIORS, EVERSOURCE OR A DESIGNATED PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE SHALL CONTACT MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR JOSH MEGYESY (978-578-0802) AT NHFG IMMEDIATELY FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION. TURTLE NESTS OR TURTLES EXHIBITING NESTING BEHAVIOR SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED. THE NEST OR SUSPECTED NEST SHALL BE MARKED (SURROUNDING ROPED OFF OR CONE BUFFER) AND AVOIDED; THIS SHALL BE COMMUNICATED TO ALL PERSONNEL ON SITE. SITE ACTIVITIES SHALL NOT OCCUR IN THE AREA SURROUNDING THE NEST OR SUSPECTED NEST UNTIL FURTHER GUIDANCE IS PROVIDED BY NHFG.
- . OBSERVATIONS OF NORTHERN BLACK RACERS IN THE MONTHS OF APRIL-MAY AND SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER MAY INDICATE THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEN SITE ON OR NEAR THE PROJECT SITE. OBSERVATIONS OF THIS SPECIES DURING THIS TIMEFRAME SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT NONGAME AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROGRAM. PLEASE CONTACT MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR BRENDAN CLIFFORD (603-944-0885). OBSERVATIONS OF THIS SPECIES OUTSIDE OF THIS TIMEFRAME CAN FOLLOW GENERAL REPORTING GUIDANCE. PLEASE INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPH WITH TEXT IF FEASIBLE.
- 8. ALL MATTING WHICH WILL BE PLACED IN WATERBODIES DEEMED SUITABLE FOR HIBERNATING BLANDING'S, SPOTTED, AND WOOD TURTLES WILL BE PLACED PRIOR TO THE START OF THE INACTIVE SEASON SO AS TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL PLACEMENT ATOP HIBERNATING TURTLES, PRIOR TO MATTING PLACEMENT IN THESE WETLANDS, THE AREA SHALL BE SWEPT BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST TO ENSURE ANY TURTLES RELOCATE AWAY FROM THE AREA TO BE MATTED. AREAS IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE HIBERNATION HABITAT SHALL BE IDENTIFIED ON PLAN SHEETS AND PROVIDED TO NHFG AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.

9. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF MATTING IN WETLANDS WITHIN RARE TURTLE HABITAT DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON, THE AREAS SHALL BE CLEARED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST.

- 10. SWEEPS OF WORK AREAS AND ACCESS ROUTES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO START OF WORK AND EQUIPMENT MOVEMENT IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL OF ANIMALS ENTERING A WORK AREA BETWEEN THE SWEEP AND ACTIVITY. SWEEPS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STAFF TRAINED IN RARE SPECIES IDENTIFICATION AND HABITAT.
- 11. ALL WORK ACTIVITIES SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO THE DEFINED ROADS, CONSTRUCTION AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS, WITH NO EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS STAGED OR STORED OUTSIDE OF THE DEFINED AREAS AS SHOWN ON PLAN SHEETS.
- 12. MINIMIZE WORK PAD AREAS. INCLUDING MATTING. TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE. ESPECIALLY IN WETLANDS AND OTHER SENSITIVE AREAS
- 13. WORK PADS SHALL BE REDUCED POST-CONSTRUCTION TO 30' X 60' AND RESTORED WITH A NATIVE VEGETATION SEED MIX.
- 14. ALL MANUFACTURED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRODUCTS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS, UTILIZED FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SLOPE PROTECTION, RUNOFF DIVERSION, SLOPE INTERRUPTION, PERIMETER CONTROL, INLET PROTECTION, CHECK DAMS, AND SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL NOT CONTAIN PLASTIC, OR MULTIFILAMENT OR MONOFILAMENT POLYPROPYLENE NETTING OR MESH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN 1/8 INCHES;
- 15. ALL OBSERVATIONS OF THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NHFG NONGAME AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROGRAM BY PHONE AT 603-271-2461 AND BY EMAIL AT NHFGREVIEW@WILDLIFE.NH.GOV, WITH THE EMAIL SUBJECT LINE CONTAINING THE NHB DATACHECK TOOL RESULTS LETTER ASSIGNED NUMBER, THE PROJECT NAME, AND THE TERM WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVATION;

16. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OBSERVED SPECIES AND NEARBY ELEMENTS OF HABITAT OR AREAS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO NHFG IN DIGITAL FORMAT AT THE ABOVE EMAIL ADDRESS FOR VERIFICATION, AS FEASIBLE;

. IN THE EVENT A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES IS OBSERVED ON THE PROJECT SITE DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT, THE SPECIES SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED, HANDLED, OR HARMED IN ANY WAY PRIOR TO CONSULTATION WITH NHEG AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED BY NHEG. -SITE OPERATORS SHALL BE ALLOWED TO RELOCATE WILDLIFE ENCOUNTERED IF DISCOVERED WITHIN THE ACTIVE WORK ZONE AND IF IN DIRECT HARM FROM PROJECT ACTIVITIES. WILDLIFE SHALL BE RELOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CAPTURE LOCATION BUT OUTSIDE OF THE WORK ZONE AND IN THE DIRECTION THE INDIVIDUAL WAS HEADING. NHFG SHALL BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY IF THIS ACTION OCCURS.

18. THE NHFG, INCLUDING ITS EMPLOYEES AND AUTHORIZED AGENTS, SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT.

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C196 & Q171 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE							
	NOTES						
PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:					
Enginee	GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com						
PROJ MGR: LEW	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET				
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:	64				
DATE: 12/19/2022	PROJECT NO. 04.0191410.18	REVISION NO.	S4				

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME AOT PERMIT CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENV-WQ 1504.18 – WILDLIFE PROTECTION NOTES:

NHB22-1755 (DUNBARTON)

- PROPOSED WORK IN DUNBARTON (C196 EXISTING STRUCTURE 70 TO 74) OCCURS WITHIN A PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA FOR BLANDING'S AND SPOTTED TURTLES. THIS SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO PERSONNEL, AND IMPACTS SHOULD BE MINIMIZED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.
- . BMPS IN THE DOCUMENT TITLED "C196 Q171 NHFG BMP RECOMMENDATIONS 8-17-22" SUBMITTED TO NHFG 8/15/22 (ATTACHED) SHALL BE ADHERED TO AT ALL TIMES DURING THIS PROJECT.
- 2. BLANDING'S TURTLE (STATE ENDANGERED), SPOTTED TURTLE (STATE THREATENED), AND WOOD TURTLE (STATE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN) OCCUR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT AREA. ALL OPERATORS AND PERSONNEL WORKING ON OR ENTERING THE SITE SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL PRESENCE OF THESE SPECIES AND SHALL BE PROVIDED FLYERS THAT HELP TO IDENTIFY THESE SPECIES, ALONG WITH NHFG CONTACT INFORMATION. RARE SPECIES INFORMATION (E.G. IDENTIFICATION, OBSERVATION AND REPORTING OF OBSERVATIONS, WHEN TO CONTACT NHFG IMMEDIATELY AND NHFG CONTACT INFORMATION) SHALL BE POSTED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND COMMUNICATED DURING MONITORING TAILGATE MEETINGS PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCEMENT. SEE PLAN SHEET \$7 AND \$8.
- 3. VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS SHALL BE FLAGGED PRIOR TO WORK AND ALL IMPACTS TO VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS SHALL BE AVOIDED.
- 4. TURTLES MAY BE ATTRACTED TO DISTURBED GROUND DURING NESTING SEASON. TURTLE NESTING SEASON OCCURS APPROXIMATELY MAY 15TH JUNE 30TH. NESTING AREAS MAY INCLUDE WORK PADS AND ACCESS ROADS THAT ARE NOT HARD PACK GRAVEL AND OTHER SANDY/GRAVEL WORK AREAS. ALL TURTLE SPECIES NESTS ARE PROTECTED BY NH LAWS. BE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL TO ENCOUNTER NESTING WILDLIFE IN THESE AREAS.
- 5. IF A TURTLE NEST IS OBSERVED OR SUSPECTED, OR A TURTLE IS EXHIBITING NESTING BEHAVIORS, EVERSOURCE OR A DESIGNATED PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE SHALL CONTACT MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR JOSH MEGYESY (978-578-0802) AT NHFG IMMEDIATELY FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION. TURTLE NESTS OR TURTLES EXHIBITING NESTING BEHAVIOR SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED. THE NEST OR SUSPECTED NEST SHALL BE MARKED (SURROUNDING ROPED OFF OR CONE BUFFER) AND AVOIDED; THIS SHALL BE COMMUNICATED TO ALL PERSONNEL ONSITE. SITE ACTIVITIES SHALL NOT OCCUR IN THE AREA SURROUNDING THE NEST OR SUSPECTED NEST UNTIL FURTHER GUIDANCE IS PROVIDED BY NHFG.
- 6. ALL MATTING WHICH WILL BE PLACED IN WATERBODIES DEEMED SUITABLE FOR HIBERNATING BLANDING'S, SPOTTED, AND WOOD TURTLES WILL BE PLACED PRIOR TO THE INACTIVE SEASON SO AS TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL PLACEMENT ATOP HIBERNATING TURTLES. PRIOR TO MATTING PLACEMENT IN THESE WETLANDS, THE AREA SHALL BE SWEPT BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST TO ENSURE ANY TURTLES RELOCATE AWAY FROM THE AREA TO BE MATTED. AREAS IDENTIFIED AS SUITABE HIBERNATING HABITAT SHALL BE IDENTIFIED ON PLAN SHEETS AND PROVIDED TO NHFG AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.
- 7. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF MATTING IN WETLANDS WITHIN RARE TURTLE HABITAT DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON. THE AREAS SHALL BE CLEARED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST.
- 8. SWEEPS OF WORK AREAS AND ACCESS ROUTES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO START OF WORK AND EQUIPMENT IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL OF ANIMALS ENTERING A WORK AREA BETWEEN THE SWEEP. AND ACTIVITY. SWEEPS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STAFF TRAINED IN RARE SPECIES IDENTIFICATION AND HABITAT.
- 9. ALL WORK ACTIVITIES SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO THE DEFINED ROADS, CONSTRUCTION AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS, WITH NO EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS STAGED OR STORED OUTSIDE OF THE DEFINED AREAS AS SHOWN ON PLAN SHEETS.
- 10. MINIMIZE WORK PAD AREAS, INCLUDING MATTING, TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, ESPECIALLY IN WETLANDS AND OTHER SENSITIVE AREAS.
- 11. WORK PADS SHALL BE REDUCED POST CONSTRUCTION TO 30' X 60' AND RESTORED WITH A NATIVE VEGETATION SEED MIX.
- 12. ALL MANUFACTURED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRODUCTS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS, UTILIZED FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SLOPE PROTECTION, RUNOFF DIVERSION, SLOPE INTERRUPTION, PERIMETER CONTROL, INLET PROTECTION, CHECK DAMS, AND SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL NOT CONTAIN PLASTIC, OR MULTIFILAMENT OR MONOFILAMENT POLYPROPYLENE NETTING OR MESH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN 1/8 INCHES;
- 13. ALL OBSERVATIONS OF THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NHFG NONGAME AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROGRAM BY PHONE AT 603-271-2461 AND BY EMAIL AT NHFGREVIEW@WILDLIFE.NH.GOV, WITH THE EMAIL SUBJECT LINE CONTAINING THE NHB DATACHECK TOOL RESULTS LETTER ASSIGNED NUMBER, THE PROJECT NAME, AND THE TERM WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVATION;
- 14. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OBSERVED SPECIES AND NEARBY ELEMENTS OF HABITAT OR AREAS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO NHFG IN DIGITAL FORMAT AT THE ABOVE EMAIL ADDRESS FOR VERIFICATION. AS FEASIBLE:
- 15. IN THE EVENT A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES IS OBSERVED ON THE PROJECT SITE DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT, THE SPECIES SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED, HANDLED, OR HARMED IN ANY WAY PRIOR TO CONSULTATION WITH NHFG AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED BY NHFG. -SITE OPERATORS SHALL BE ALLOWED TO RELOCATE WILDLIFE ENCOUNTERED IF DISCOVERED WITHIN THE ACTIVE WORK ZONE AND IF IN DIRECT HARM FROM PROJECT ACTIVITIES. WILDLIFE SHALL BE RELOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE CAPTURE LOCATION BUT OUTSIDE OF THE WORK ZONE AND IN THE DIRECTION THE INDIVIDUAL WAS HEADING. NHFG SHALL BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY IF THIS ACTION OCCURS.

16.THE NHFG. INCLUDING ITS EMPLOYEES AND AUTHORIZED AGENTS. SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT.

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT. THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOERNIRONMENTAL INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZA'S CLIEDT OR THE CUENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING THE ORAMING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERED. REUSED, ORPED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA. WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA. WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA. WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA. COFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE							
REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE NOTES PREPARED BY: PREPARED BY: PREPARED FOR: EVERSEURCE ENERGY PROJ MGR: LEW REVIEWED BY: TLT DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD SCALE: PROJECT NO. REVISION NO. S5	GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. (G2A). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZAS. CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NO'T BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN						
PREPARED BY: Carbon Scientists Service Structure Scientists Service Scientists Scienti	REPLACEMENT PROJECT						
PREPARED BY: Carbon Scientists Service Structure Scientists Service Scientists Scienti							
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com EVERSEURCE ENERGY PROJ MGR: Lew REVIEWED BY: TLT CHECKED BY: DMZ DMZ DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD SCALE: STEET DATE: PROJECT NO. REVISION NO. S5		NO	ΓES				
Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com LVLKS OKCL ENERGY PROJ MGR: Lew REVIEWED BY: TLT CHECKED BY: DMZ DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD SCALE: Steet DATE: PROJECT NO. REVISION NO. S5	PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:				
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12/20/2022 04.0191410.18			REVISION NO.	30			
	12/20/2022	04.0191410.18					

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME AOT PERMIT CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ENV-WQ 1504.18 – WILDLIFE PROTECTION NOTES:

NHB22-1756 (GOFFSTOWN)

PROPOSED WORK IN GOFFSTOWN (EXISTING STRUCTURE Q171 139 TO 136) OCCURS WITHIN A PRIORITY CONSERVATION AREA FOR WOOD TURTLES AND POPULATIONS IN THE VICINITY ARE BEING MONITORED BY NHFG. THIS SHOULD BE COMMUNICATED TO PERSONNEL, AND IMPACTS SHOULD BE MINIMIZED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.

- BMPS IN THE DOCUMENT TITLED "C196 Q171 NHFG BMP RECOMMENDATIONS 8-17-22" SUBMITTED TO NHFG 8/15/22 (ATTACHED) SHALL BE ADHERED TO AT ALL TIMES DURING THIS PROJECT.
- 2. BLANDING'S TURTLE (STATE ENDANGERED), SPOTTED TURTLE (STATE THREATENED), NORTHERN BLACK RACER (STATE THREATENED), AND WOOD TURTLE (STATE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN) OCCUR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT AREA. ALL OPERATORS AND PERSONNEL WORKING ON OR ENTERING THE SITE SHALL BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL PRESENCE OF THESE SPECIES AND SHALL BE PROVIDED FLYERS THAT HELP TO IDENTIFY THESE SPECIES, ALONG WITH NHFG CONTACT INFORMATION. RARE SPECIES INFORMATION (E.G. IDENTIFICATION, OBSERVATION AND REPORTING OF OBSERVATIONS, WHEN TO CONTACT NHFG IMMEDIATELY AND NHFG CONTACT INFORMATION) SHALL BE POSTED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND COMMUNICATED DURING MORNING TAILGATE MEETINGS PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCEMENT. SEE PLAN SHEET S7 AND S8.
- 3. VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS SHALL BE FLAGGED PRIOR TO WORK AND ALL IMPACTS TO VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS SHALL BE AVOIDED
- TURTLES AND SNAKES MAY BE ATTRACTED TO DISTURBED GROUND DURING NESTING SEASON. TURTLE NESTING SEASON OCCURS APPROXIMATELY MAY 15TH JUNE 30TH. NESTING AREAS MAY INCLUDE WORK PADS AND ACCESS ROADS THAT ARE NOT HARD PACK GRAVEL AND OTHER SANDY/GRAVEL WORK AREAS. ALL TURTLE SPECIES NESTS AND NORTHERN BLACK RACER NESTS ARE PROTECTED BY NH LAWS. BE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL TO ENCOUNTER NESTING WILDLIFE IN THESE AREAS
- 5. IF A TURTLE OR SNAKE NEST IS OBSERVED OR SUSPECTED, OR A TURTLE IS EXHIBITING NESTING BEHAVIORS, EVERSOURCE OR A DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE SHALL CONTACT MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR JOSH MEGYESY (978-578-0802) AT NHFG IMMEDIATELY FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION. TURTLE NESTS OR TURTLES EXHIBITING NESTING BEHAVIOR SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED. THE NEST OR SUSPECTED NEST SHALL BE MARKED (SURROUNDING ROPED OFF OR CONE BUFFER) AND AVOIDED; THIS SHALL BE COMMUNICATED TO ALL PERSONNEL ONSITE. SITE ACTIVITIES SHALL NOT OCCUR IN THE AREA SURROUNDING THE NEST OR SUSPECTED NEST UNTIL FURTHER GUIDANCE IS SUGGESTED BY NHFG.
- OBSERVATIONS OF NORTHERN BLACK RACERS SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT NONGAME AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROGRAM. PLEASE CONTACT MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR BRENDAN CLIFFORD (603-944-0885). PLEASE INCLUDE PHOTOGRAPH WITH TEXT IF FEASIBLE. OBSERVATIONS OF NORTHERN BLACK RACERS IN THE MONTHS OF APRIL-MAY AND SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER MAY INDICATE THE POTENTIAL FOR A DEN SITE ON OR NEAR THE PROJECT SITE.
- 7. ALL MATTING WHICH WILL BE PLACED IN WATERBODIES DEEMED SUITABLE FOR HIBERNATING BLANDING'S, SPOTTED, AND WOOD TURTLES WILL BE PLACED PRIOR TO THE START OF THE INACTIVE SEASON SO AS TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL PLACEMENT ATOP HIBERNATING TURTLES. PRIOR TO MATTING PLACEMENT IN THESE WETLANDS, THE AREA SHALL BE SWEPT BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST TO ENSURE ANY TURTLES. PRIOR TO MATTING PLACEMENT IN THESE WETLANDS, THE AREA SHALL BE SWEPT BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST TO ENSURE ANY TURTLES. PRIOR TO MATTING PLACEMENT IN THESE WETLANDS, THE AREA SHALL BE SWEPT BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST TO ENSURE ANY TURTLES. PRIOR TO MATTING PLACEMENT IN THESE WETLANDS, THE AREA SHALL BE SWEPT BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST TO ENSURE ANY TURTLES. AREAS IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE HIBERNATION HABITAT SHALL BE IDENTIFIED ON PLAN SHEETS AND PROVIDED TO NHEGAT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO BEGINNIGN WORK.
- 8. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF MATTING IN WETLANDS WITHIN RARE TURTLE HABITAT DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON. THE AREAS SHALL BE CLEARED BY A QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST OR HERPETOLOGIST.
- 9. SWEEPS OF WORK AREAS AND ACCESS ROUTES SHALL BE CONDUCTED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO START OF WORK AND EQUIPMENT MOVEMENT IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL OF ANIMALS ENTERING A WORK AREA BETWEEN THE SWEEP AND ACTIVITY.SWEEPS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY STAFF TRAINED IN RARE SPECIES IDENTIFICATION AND HABITAT.
- 10. ALL WORK ACTIVITIES SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO THE DEFINED ROADS, CONSTRUCTION AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS, WITH NO EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS STAGED OR STORED OUTSIDE OF THE DEFINED AREAS AS SHOWN ON PLAN SHEETS
- 11. MINIMIZE WORK PAD AREAS, INCLUDING MATTING, TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE, ESPECIALLY IN WETLANDS AND OTHER SENSITIVE AREAS
- 12. WORK PADS SHALL BE REDUCED POST-CONSTRUCTION TO 30' X 60' AND RESTORED WITH A NATIVE VEGETATION MIX.
- 13. ALL MANUFACTURED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRODUCTS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS, UTILIZED FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SLOPE PROTECTION, RUNOFF DIVERSION, SLOPE INTERRUPTION, PERIMETER CONTROL. INLET PROTECTION. CHECK DAMS, AND SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL NOT CONTAIN PLASTIC, OR MULTIFILAMENT OR MONOFILAMENT POLYPROPYLENE NETTING OR MESH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN 1/8 INCHES:
- 14. ALL OBSERVATIONS OF THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES ON THE PROJECT SITE SHALL BE REPORTED IMMEDIATELY TO THE NHFG NONGAME AND ENDANGERED WILDLIFE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROGRAM BY PHONE AT 603-271-2461 AND BY EMAIL AT NHFGREVIEW@WILDLIFE.NH.GOV. WITH THE EMAIL SUBJECT LINE CONTAINING THE NHB DATACHECK TOOL RESULTS LETTER ASSIGNED NUMBER, THE PROJECT NAME, AND THE TERM WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVATION;
- 15. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE OBSERVED SPECIES AND NEARBY ELEMENTS OF HABITAT OR AREAS OF LAND DISTURBANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED TO NHFG IN DIGITAL FORMAT AT THE ABOVE EMAIL ADDRESS FOR VERIFICATION, AS FEASIBLE;
- 16. IN THE EVENT A THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES IS OBSERVED ON THE PROJECT SITE DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT, THE SPECIES SHALL NOT BE DISTURBED, HANDLED, OR HARMED IN ANY WAY PRIOR TO CONSULTATION WITH NHFG AND IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE ACTIONS RECOMMENDED BY NHFG. -SITE OPERATORS SHALL BE ALLOWED TO RELOCATE WILDLIFE ENCOUNTERED IF DISCOVERED WITHIN THE ACTIVE WORK ZONE AND IF IN DIRECT HARM FROM PROJECT ACTIVITIES. WILDLIFE SHALL BE RELOCATED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO
 - THE CAPTURE LOCATION BUT OUTSIDE OF THE WORK ZONE AND IN THE DIRECTION THE INDIVIDUAL WAS HEADING. NHFG SHALL BE CONTACTED IMMEDIATELY IF THIS ACTION OCCURS.
- 17. THE NHFG, INCLUDING ITS EMPLOYEES AND AUTHORIZED AGENTS. SHALL HAVE ACCESS TO THE PROPERTY DURING THE TERM OF THE PERMIT.

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

18. SMOOTH GREEN SNAKES (STATE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN) OCCUR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT SITE. SITE OPERATORS SHOULD BE INFORMED OF THE POTENTIAL PRESENCES OF THIS SPECIES AND SHALL BE PROVIDED A FLYER THAT HELPS TO IDENTIFY THIS SPECIES ALONG WITH NHFG CONTACT INFORMATION. SEE PLAN SHEET S7 AND S8.

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOEWNRONMENTAL, INC. (GZA). THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZAS CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION OR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.						
	C196 & Q171 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT GOFFSTOWN, DUNBARTON, AND BOW, NEW HAMPSHIRE					
	NO	ΓES				
PREPARED BY:		PREPARED FOR:				
Enginee	GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com					
PROJ MGR: LEW	REVIEWED BY: TLT	CHECKED BY: DMZ	SHEET			
DESIGNED BY: MJD	DRAWN BY: MJD	SCALE:	S6			
DATE:	PROJECT NO.	REVISION NO.	30			
12/20/2022	04.0191410.18					

WOOD TURTLE (GLYPTEMYS INSCULPTA)

STATE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN







WOOD TURTLE IDENTIFICATION

1. NECK AND FORELIMBS ARE ORANGE. 2. CHARACTERIZED BY ITS HIGHLY SCULPTED SHELL WITH EACH LARGE SCUTE TAKING ON AN IRREGULAR PYRAMIDAL SHAPE. 3. ADULTS CAN BE 5-8 INCHES LONG.

BLANDING'S TURTLE (EMYDOIDEA BLANDINGII)

STATE ENDANGERED





BLANDING'S TURTLE IDENTIFICATION

1. LARGE, DARK/BLACK DOMED SHELL WITH LIGHTER SPECKLES. 2. DISTINCT YELLOW THROAT/CHIN. 3. AQUATIC BUT OFTEN MOVES ON LAND.





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C196 AND Q171 TRANSMISSION LINE STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT BOW, DUNBARTON, AND GOFFSTOWN, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WILDLIFE NOTES

PREPARED BY: GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com		PREPARED FOR: EVERS=URCE ENERGY				
PROJ MGR:	LEW	REVIEWED BY:	TLT	CHECKED BY:	DMZ	SHEET
DESIGNED BY:	MJD	DRAWN BY:	MJD	SCALE:		
DATE:		PROJECT NO.		REVISION NO.		S7
08/23/20)22	04.01914	10.18			01

NORTHERN BLACK RACER (COLUBER CONSTRICTOR)

STATE THREATENED





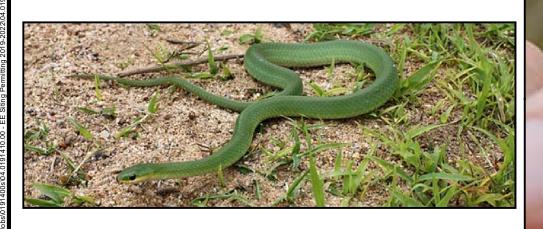


1. SOLID BLACK WITH A WHITE THROAT. 2. SLENDER WITH GLOSSY SCALES. 3. 3-6 FT. LONG. 4. HATCHLINGS ARE VERY SMALL AND PATTERNED.

SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE (LIOCHLOROPHIS VERNALIS)

SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN





SMOOTH GREEN SNAKE IDENTIFICATION

1. A THIN, SLENDER BRIGHT-GREEN SNAKE MEASURING 10-20 INCHES 2. THE UNDERSIDE IS WHILE OR PALE YELLOW





EASTERN HOGNOSE SNAKE (HETERODON PLATIRHINOS)

STATE ENDANGERED

EASTERN HOGNOSE IDENTIFICATION

1. 20-35 INCHES LONG 2. UPTURNED SNOUT 3. KEELED DORSAL SCALES 4. LIGHT AND DARK BLOTCHES OF COLOR FROM BROWN TO RED AND ORANGE

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT, THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOEWURONMENTAL, INC. (GZA), THE INFORMATION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING IS SOLELY FOR THE USE BY GZA'S CLIENT OR THE CLIENT'S DESIGNATE DREPRESENTATIVE FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT AND LOCATION IDENTIFIED ON THE DRAWING. THE DRAWING SHALL NOT BE TRANSFERRED, REUSED, COPIED, OR ALTERED IN ANY MANNER FOR USE AT ANY OTHER LOCATION ON FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF CZA, ANY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN EXPRESS CONSENT OF CZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE DISK AND WITHOUT TAN'RISK OR LUBLIETY TO GZA.

C196 AND Q171 TRANSMISSION LINE
STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT PROJECT
BOW, DUNBARTON, AND GOFFSTOWN,
NEW HAMPSHIRE

WILDLIFE NOTES

	GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists www.gza.com			EVE			
	PROJ MGR:	LEW	REVIEWED BY:	TLT	CHECKED BY:	DMZ	SHEET
	DESIGNED BY:	MJD	DRAWN BY:	MJD	SCALE:		
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