



X178-2 TRANSMISSION LINE PHASE 1 REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT EVERSOURCE ENERGY Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill New Hampshire

NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit Application

March 20, 2024 GZA File No. 04.0191410.39





PREPARED FOR:

Eversource Energy Hooksett, New Hampshire

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

Re: Alteration of Terrain Permit
X178-2 Transmission Line Phase 1 Rebuild and OPGW Project
Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, 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 X178-2 Transmission Line Phase 1 Rebuild and OPGW Project in accordance with Terrain Alteration Law (RSA 485-A:17), Administrative Rules (Env-Wq 1500).

The rebuild of the X178-2 Transmission Line has been split into two phases referred to as X178-2 Phase 1 and X178-2 Phase 2. The subject of this application is the beginning and ending segments of the X178-2 Transmission Line referred to as X178-2 Phase 1 which includes proposed structure replacements outside of the White Mountain National Forest (WMNF). The proposed project includes the replacement of 106 existing utility structures along the X178-2 Transmission Line that exceed AoT impact thresholds. The proposed project extends approximately 11.2 miles through portions of Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill. To more efficiently conduct routine maintenance of the existing X178-2 Transmission Line, work pad grading and access road improvements are proposed as part of this project in upland areas, and temporary grading for access along steep slope wetlands. 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 or 50,000 square feet of contiguous disturbance within the protected shoreland as defined in RSA 483-B.

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 feet is enclosed as required by Env- Wq 1509.04. The proposed project is scheduled to commence in the summer of 2024 and continue through 2026. 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.



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Please feel free to contact Ms. Lindsey White at 603-232-8753 or lindsey.white@gza.com if you have any questions.

Very truly yours,

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

Lindsey White, CPSS Project Manager Deborah M. Zarta Gier, CNRF Consultant Reviewer

Tracy Tarr, CWS, CWB, CESSWI Associate Principal

LEW/DMZ/TLT:pca

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Attachments: Alteration of Terrain Permit Application

cc: Town of Woodstock, New Hampshire
Town of Easton, New Hampshire
Town of Sugar Hill, New Hampshire

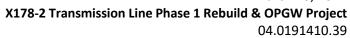




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1.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The proposed project involves Phase 1 of the X178-2 Transmission Line, which includes the replacement of 106 existing utility structures through portions of Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire (i.e., "Site"). The existing X178 structures are old and worn and must be replaced in order for the transmission line to continue to function safely and reliably. Impacts have been minimized and avoided to the greatest extent practicable through Site evaluations of access routes and work pad placements. Where possible, existing gravel roads are utilized for access.

The project requires approximately 1,912,751 square feet (sq. ft.) of total disturbance, including 478,541 sq. ft. of temporary wetland matting and 1,434,210 sq. ft. of ground disturbance. The proposed project (to replace a total of 106 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	EXISTING STRUCTURES
Woodstock	Area A	255,131	X178	171-183
Easton	Area B	492,881	X178	292-294, 297-299, 315-339
Sugar Hill	Area C	686,198	X178	340-401

2.0 SITE INFORMATION

2.1 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

Area A includes the portion of the X178 Transmission Line ROW on the west side of Woodstock Substation from Structure 171 continuing in a northwesterly direction to Structure 183 for a distance of approximately 1.3 miles. The ROW in this portion is approximately 225-ft in width.

Area B includes the portion of the X178 Transmission Line ROW on the south side of Easton Valley Road from Structure 292 continuing in a north/northwesterly direction to Structure 339 for a distance of approximately 4.1 miles. The ROW in this portion varies in width from approximately 225-ft to 150-ft.

Area C includes the portion of the X178 Transmission Line ROW on the north side of the Easton and Sugar Hill Town line from Structure 340 continuing in a northerly direction to Structure 401 for a distance of approximately 5.8 miles. The ROW in this portion varies in width from approximately 225-ft to 265-ft.

The total project area is approximately 11.2 miles in length and includes the replacement of 106 utility structures in total. The project area primarily crosses privately owned rural/residential properties (see **Figure 1 – USGS Topographic Map**). There are approximately 125 wetlands along the project route located in the towns of Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill. 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**). Eversource fee-owns 3 parcels, and there are approximately 87 abutting properties that contain existing Eversource easements for the ROW involved in the project. In those project locations, the easements are considered to be the "subject property" because Eversource is the applicant/owner and only has control over the easement. These 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 AoT 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

GZA delineated and classified wetlands in the ROW in November, December 2022, and May 2023. The wetland delineation was conducted in accordance with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) 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 USACE. The wetland delineation was conducted by GZA's New Hampshire Certified Wetland Scientists (CWS) Mr. James H. Long (CWS No. 007) and Peter Petkauskos (CWS No. 319).

GZA photographed resources and recorded data relevant to functions and values provided by these natural resources within the ROW in November, December 2022, and May 2023 (see Appendix B, Photo Log). GZA classified wetlands in accordance with the "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of United States" (Federal Geographic Committee, 2013). GZA completed a wetland function-value assessment in accordance with the Highway Methodology.

2.3.2 <u>Identification of Surface Waters</u>

Jurisdictional limits of surface waters of the State of New Hampshire were delineated by GZA in November and December 2022 and May 2023 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.

2.3.3 Identification of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species

In the Town of Easton, the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau (NHB) and New Hampshire Fish and Game (NHFG) identified records of wood turtle (*Glyptemys insculpta*) in the vicinity of the X178-2 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. GZA



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will notify the NHFG and NHB of any rare species observations for inclusion in the statewide database. In addition, NHB identified presence of a high-elevation spruce-fir forest system natural community. However, this natural community is not located within the proposed project area.

Additionally, there are specific requirements for monitoring, time of year work limitations, and other items from NHFG summarized below:

- 1. Wood turtles (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. See Plan Sheet 4-5.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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 are protected by NH laws. Be aware of the potential to encounter nesting wildlife in these areas.
- 4. If a nest is observed or suspected, operators shall contact Melissa Winters (603-479-1129) or Josh Megyesy (978-578-0802) at NHFG immediately for further consultation. 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.
- 5. Vernal pools and potential vernal pools (PVP) shall be flagged prior to work, and impacts shall be avoided with the following exceptions as described in the table embedded in the attached screenshot titled, "Vernal Pool Summary EVS X178":
 - 1. Wetland WS-75 and L/ET-16 contain vernal pools within the proposed work pad area for structures 180 and 269. The work pads may overlap these vernal pools to construct a safe work area. Temporary timber matting shall be utilized and restoration shall occur following impacts. Impacts to the vernal pools shall only occur December 1 to March 1. Work shall occur under frozen or dry conditions if possible. NHFG shall be notified prior to disturbance.
- 6. No disturb vegetative buffers of 50' shall be maintained around vernal pools wherever possible. NHFG acknowledges the following vernal pool buffer impacts as described in the table embedded in the attached screenshot titled, "Vernal Pool Summary EVS X178."
 - 1. Wetlands WS-64, WS-75, WS-117, L-73, L-66, L-42, L-41, L-40, L/ET-16, LW-1, ET-31, ET-37 contain vernal pools. Temporary timber matting will be utilized within 50-ft of these vernal pools.
- 7. All matting which will be placed in waterbodies deemed suitable for hibernating rare turtles will be placed prior to the start of the inactive season (October 16-March 31) so as to prevent accidental placement atop hibernating turtles. Areas identified as suitable hibernation habitat shall be identified on plan sheets and provided to NHFG at least two weeks prior to beginning work.
- 8. Immediately prior to the placement of matting in wetlands during the active season (April 1-October 15), the areas shall be cleared by a trained individual. A trained individual shall be defined as any contractor who has gone through project-species protection education conducted by the qualified biologist on rare wildlife species at the site. Contact NHFG if turtles in matting areas are observed or suspected.

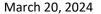


- 9. For all work pads, staging areas, matting, and access roads, searches and sweeps shall be conducted by trained individuals immediately before the start of work and movement of equipment in order to minimize the chance of animals entering an area between the sweep and work. A trained individual shall be defined as any contractor who has gone through project-species protection education conducted by the qualified biologist on rare wildlife species at the site.
- 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 or equivalent document.
 - Minor field changes to access roads and work pads including: shifting access from one side of the right
 of way to the other, shifting of work pads and staging areas forward or backwards, but not increasing
 the overall square footage of the work pads or staging areas, may be considered based on location.
 NHFG shall be notified of any proposed changes.
- 11. Work, pull pads, and access shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible.
- 12. Work pads shall be reduced post-construction to 30' x 60' and restored with a native vegetative seed 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.
 - 1. Site operators or Trained Individuals 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.

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

SEARCH, Inc. (Search) and Victoria Bunker Inc. (VBI) completed Phase IA Archeological Assessments in 2014 and 2013, respectively, which combined cover the entirety of the X178 Transmission Line ROW. The Phase IA Assessments identified 27 Sensitivity Areas along the X178-2 Transmission Line ROW that required Phase IB Archeological Survey. A Phase IB Archeological Survey was completed by Independent Archaeological Consultants, LLC (IAC) for the 27 sensitivity areas in August 2022. The majority of the sensitivity areas were cleared through Phase IB survey, and where Archeological Sites were identified and could not be avoided during construction, Eversource agreed to utilize upland matting within Site Boundaries to avoid ground disturbance to





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Archeological Sites. In addition, IAC completed a review of the New Hampshire Division of Historic Resources (NHDHR) Enhanced Mapping & Management Information Tool (EMMIT) Database to review potential visual impact assessments for previously recorded historic properties within a half mile of the structure replacement locations. IAC conducted the NHDHR EMMIT file review on June 8, 2023.

A Request for Project Review (RPR) was submitted to NHDHR on November 8, 2023. NHDHR is requesting an above-ground architectural survey be completed for the proposed project. The above-ground architectural survey will be completed by Preservation Company in the spring of 2024 and results of this survey will be incorporated into an updated RPR which will be submitted upon completion of this survey.

3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The proposed project is located within the existing and maintained X178-2 Transmission Line ROW. The proposed project work areas subject to this 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 fine sandy loams. Slopes are variable and generally range from 0 to 60%, with an average of approximately 20%.

The project area includes upland and wetland areas located in primarily rural and forested areas. Upland vegetation includes American beech (Fagus grandifolia), black raspberry (Rubus occidentalis), bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum), goldenrod (Solidago), hay scented fern (Dennstaedtia punctilobula), quaking aspen (Populus tremuloides), sweet fern (Comptonia peregrina), and white pine (Pinus strobus). Wetlands in the ROW primarily consist of palustrine emergent (PEM) or palustrine scrub-shrub (PSS) systems that are seasonally saturated. Vegetation in the wetlands were dominated by balsam fir (Abies balsamea), cinnamon fern (Osmundastrum cinnamomeum), fringed sedge (Carex crinita), gray birch (Betula populifolia), interrupted fern (osmunda clayoniana), meadowsweet (Spiraea alba), red maple (Acer rubrum), reed canary grass (Phalaris arundinacea), sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis), speckled alder (Alnus incana), steeplebush (Spiraea tomentosa), and wool grass (Scirpus cyperinus).

Existing conditions along the X178-2 Transmission Line is discussed below by areas subject to jurisdiction under the AoT Law and Rules and consistent with discussions with the AoT Bureau for Eversource Line projects.

3.1 AOT AREA A - TOWN OF WOODSTOCK

Area A includes the portion of the X178-2 Transmission Line ROW on the west side of Woodstock Substation from Structure 171 continuing in a northwesterly direction to Structure 183 for a distance of approximately 1.3 miles. The ROW in this portion is approximately 225-ft in width. This area includes upland and wetland areas with elevations ranging from approximately 678 fasl at the proposed access adjacent to Structure 178 to approximately 1,066 fasl at Structure 180. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas in the Town of Woodstock.

Land disturbance subject to AoT 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 X178 Structures 171 through 183; and
- Access from East Side Road to the X178 Structure 183.

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3.1.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area A

Within this portion of the project area there are two unnamed streams associated with Wetlands WS-62 and WS-63, and one named riverine system, The Pemigewasset River, associated with wetland WS-61 (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in 15 wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SDF permit has been submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Woodstock. Temporary wetland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in **Section 5.1.2**.

Temporary Impact	Impact (sq. ft.)	
Wetland Matting	43,043	

According to **Figure 3**, this area is located within AoT screening layers. These layers include "Outstanding Resource Waters", "All Lakes with a Quarter Mile Buffer" and "Surface Water with Impairments Quarter Mile Buffer."

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 this area is located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area. This includes access and workpads associated with Structures 172 through 174. However, the proposed work is located within an existing and maintained corridor. According to the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is work proposed within 250 feet of Pemigewasset River Shoreland Protected Zone.

3.2 AOT AREA B - EASTON

Area B includes the portion of the X178 Transmission Line ROW on the south side of Easton Valley Road from Structure 292 continuing in a north/northwesterly direction to Structure 339 for a distance of approximately 4.1 miles. The ROW in this portion varies in width from approximately 225-ft to 150-ft. This area includes upland and wetland areas with elevations ranging from approximately 1,228 fasl at the proposed access between Structures 300 and 301, to approximately 1,820 fasl at Structure 325. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas and residential areas in the Town of Easton.

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 this area includes:

- Work pads associated with X178 Structures:
 - o 292-294,
 - o 297-299, and
 - o **315-339**.
- Access from the south side of Easton Valley Road at Structure 292 to the Easton and Sugar Hill town line.

3.2.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area B

Within this portion of the project area there are two unnamed streams associated with wetlands ET-52 and ET-83.1 (see **Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in 13 wetland systems for access and work pad placement. A NHDES SDF permit has been submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Easton. Temporary wetland matting totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in **Section 5.1.2.**

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Temporary Impact	Impact (sq. ft.)	
Wetland Matting	56,278	

According to **Figure 3**, Area B is located within AoT screening layers. These layers include "Outstanding Resource Waters," and "Groundwater Classification Area GA2."

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

According to the FEMA Flood Insurance layer on **Figure 3**, this area is not located with a 100-year floodplain.

3.3 AOT AREA C - SUGAR HILL

Area C includes the portion of the X178 Transmission Line ROW on the north side of the Easton and Sugar Hill Town line from Structure 340 continuing in a northerly direction to Structure 401 for a distance of approximately 5.8 miles. The ROW in this portion varies in width from approximately 225-ft to 265-ft. This area includes upland and wetland areas with elevations ranging from approximately 884 fasl at Structure 400, to approximately 1,592 fasl at the off-ROW access at the Easton and Sugar Hill town line. This portion of the ROW is located in a primarily forested undeveloped areas and residential areas in the Town of Sugar Hill.

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:

- Work pads associated with X178 Structures 340 through 401; and
- Access from the Easton and Sugar Hill town line to the Streeter Pond Tap.

3.3.1 Surface and Groundwater Protection – Area C

Within this portion of the project area there are four unnamed streams associated with wetlands SH-12, SH-13, SH-46.1, SH-56, SH-52, and SH-80, and two named riverine systems: Salmon Hole Brook (SH-108, SH-25, SH-16, SH-38), and Gale River (SH-83) (see **Figure 3 — Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans**). This portion of the project area includes temporary wetland matting in 50 wetland systems for access and work pad placement. In addition, temporary grading is required along a steep slope wetland, identified as Wetland SH-46.1 for safe access. Temporarily graded wetlands will be restored to the greatest extent upon completion of work. A NHDES SDF permit has been submitted for temporary wetland impacts for the proposed project in the Town of Sugar Hill. Temporary wetland impacts totals are summarized in the table below. AoT disturbance area is summarized in **Section 5.1.2**.

Temporary Impact	Impact (sq. ft.)	
Wetland Matting	378,863	
Temporary Wetland Grading	400	
Total Temporary Impact	379,263	

According to Figure 3, Area C is not located within any AoT screening layers.

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 this area is located within a mapped 100-year floodplain area. This includes access and workpads between structures 354 and 355. However, the proposed work is located within an existing and maintained corridor area. According to the Consolidated List of Water Bodies Subject to RSA 483-B (May 11, 2020), there is work proposed within 250 feet of the Gale River Shoreland Protected Zone.



4.0 project description

4.1 STRUCTURE REPLACEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

As previously mentioned, the proposed project includes the replacement of 106 existing utility structures within AoT areas. The structures must be replaced due to environmental damage over time. The process for replacing structures typically consists of drilling approximately 4-foot 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. 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.

4.1.1 Access

The proposed Rebuild and OPGW Project utilizes existing access routes within the existing X178-2 ROW to the greatest extent practicable. 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, with the exception of temporary grading access along a steep slope wetland identified as Wetland SH-46.1 in the Town of Sugar Hill. Temporary grading is required for safe access along steep slope wetlands and will be restored to the greatest extent upon completion of work.

4.1.1.1 Road Construction

Proposed access road improvements include 12- to 16-foot-wide gravel and stone roads with a 20-foot total width limit of disturbance. The roads will provide access to existing utility structures for routine maintenance activities. Improved access will provide reliable, permanent, and quick, efficient access to utility structures for future maintenance activities and when emergency repairs are required (see **Appendix E – Photographic Log**). Where temporary grading is required in wetlands, geotextile fabric will be placed after grading is completed, followed by addition of stone. Upon completion of work, the stone and geotextile fabric will be removed and temporarily graded wetlands will be restored to pre-existing contours to the greatest extent.

4.1.1.2 Wetland and Upland Temporary Matting

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

4.1.2 Work Pad Construction

The proposed project includes the construction of up to 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.

4.2 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

This proposed project is scheduled to begin in 2024 with work activities completed through 2026. The work is proposed to be undertaken during the late fall and winter 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, and removal of old structures.
- 5. Complete optical ground wire replacement work.
- 6. 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.
- 7. Remove temporary timber matting and stabilized exposed soils within the ROW and restore temporarily disturbed wetland areas with appropriate wetland seed mix, as necessary.
- 8. Remove erosion and sedimentation controls following stabilization.

4.3 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.

5.0 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

5.1 ALTERATION OF TERRAIN

The NHDES requires an AoT permit whenever a project proposes to disturb more than 100,000 sq. ft. of terrain (50,000 sq. ft. if within a protected shoreland). This NHDES requirement, which is found in Administrative Rule Env- Wq-1500, is intended to protect New Hampshire surface waters by controlling soil erosion and managing stormwater runoff from developed areas. The project contains three AoT-regulated areas (referred to respectively as Areas A, B, and C) along the X178-2 Transmission Line ROW based on continuous areas of disturbance. Details on impacts in each regulated area are provided below in *Section 5.1.2* Quantification of Impacts Subject to AoT.

5.1.1 <u>Waiver Request: Stormwater Drainage Report; Drainage Area Plan; Hydrologic Soil Group Plans</u> (Env- WQ 1504.09)

Per Env-Wq 1504.09, a waiver is being requested from the requirements to prepare a Stormwater Drainage Report, Drainage Area Plans, and Hydrologic Soil Group Plans because of the new impervious surface is limited to the footprint of new transmission line structures. It is not anticipated that the proposed structures will have a significant impact on- Site drainage patterns. Accordingly, stormwater treatment practices are not proposed. A formal waiver request is provided in **Appendix F**.

5.1.2 Waiver Request: Measurement of Contiguous Area Disturbed; Inclusion of Plans (Env- WQ 1503.12)

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 X178 Line AOT application. Existing terrain alteration associated with past transmission line maintenance within the X178 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 X178 Rebuild and OPGW 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.**



5.1.3 Waiver Request: Deviation from the Approved Plans and Specifications (Env- WQ 1503.21)

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.**

5.1.4 Quantification of Impacts Subject to AOT

The project requires approximately 1,912,751 square feet (sq. ft.) of total impact, including 478,584 sq. ft. of temporary wetland matting and 1,434,210 sq. ft. of ground disturbance along the X178 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 - Woodstock			
Map Sheets 1 to 3			
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	138,474		
Gravel Work Pad	116,657		
Total AoT Disturbed Area 255,131			
-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			

AoT Area B - Easton			
Map Sheets 4 to 10			
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)		
New Access	183,583		
Gravel Work Pad	309,298		
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>492,881</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			

AoT Area C - S	Sugar Hill	
Map Sheets 10 to 21		
Disturbance Type	Impact (sq. ft)	
New Access	279,640	
Gravel Work Pad	406,558	
Total AoT Disturbed Area	<u>686,198</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



X178-2 Transmission Line Phase 1 Rebuild & OPGW Project 04.0191410.39

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5.2 OTHER REGULATORY PROGRAMS

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

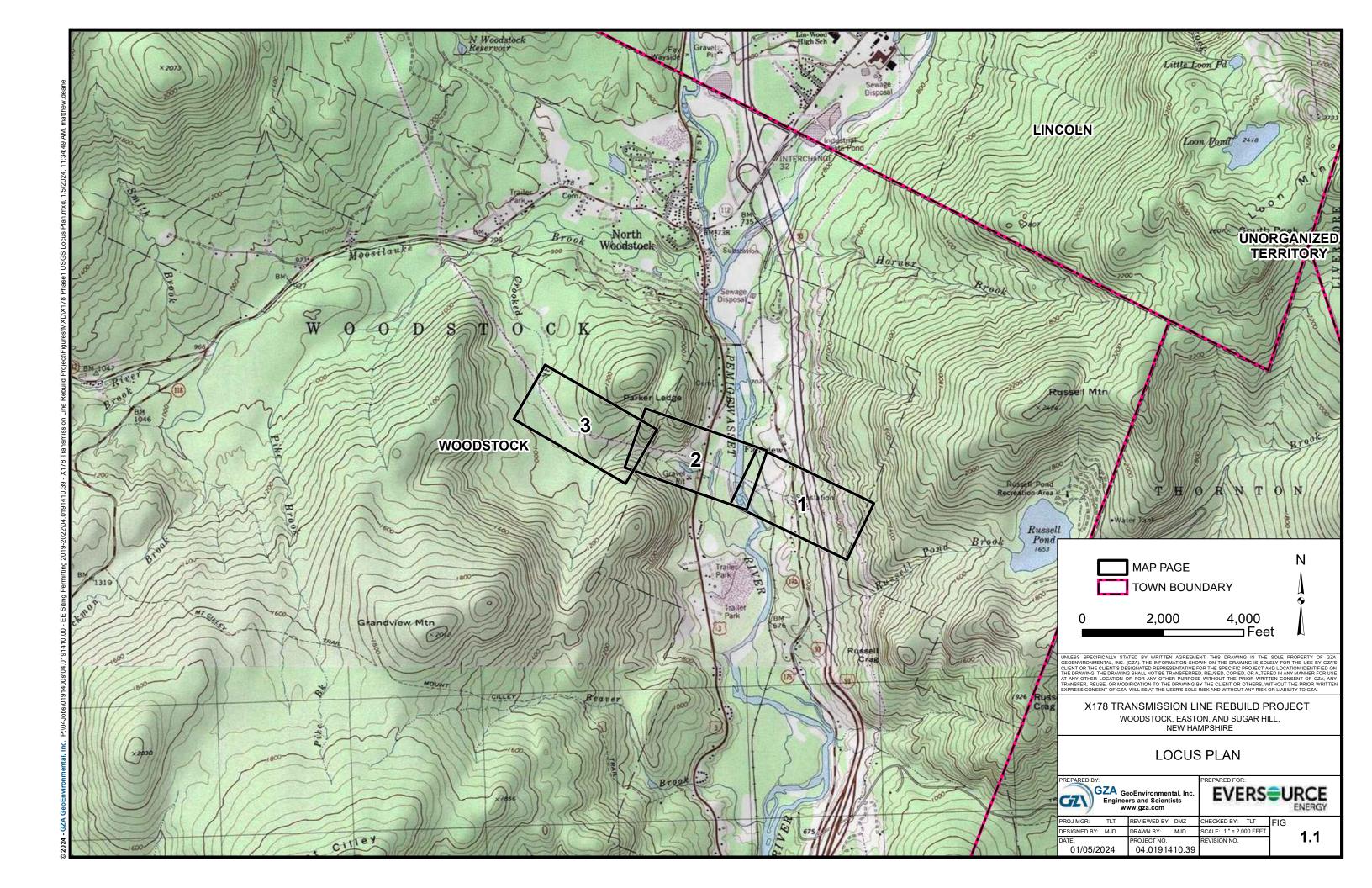
Agency	Permit/Notification		Status		
Local					
Town of Sugar Hill	Temporary Driveway Per	Pending			
Town of Easton	Conditional Use Permits, Site Plan Review, Building Permit		Pending		
State	State				
	NHDES Wetlands Permit				
	Town/City	File No.			
NHDES	Woodstock Easton Sugar Hill	NHDES 2024-00468	Pending		
Federal					
EPA (Construction General Permit) Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)			Pending		
USACE General Permit	Pre-Construction Notice		Pending		

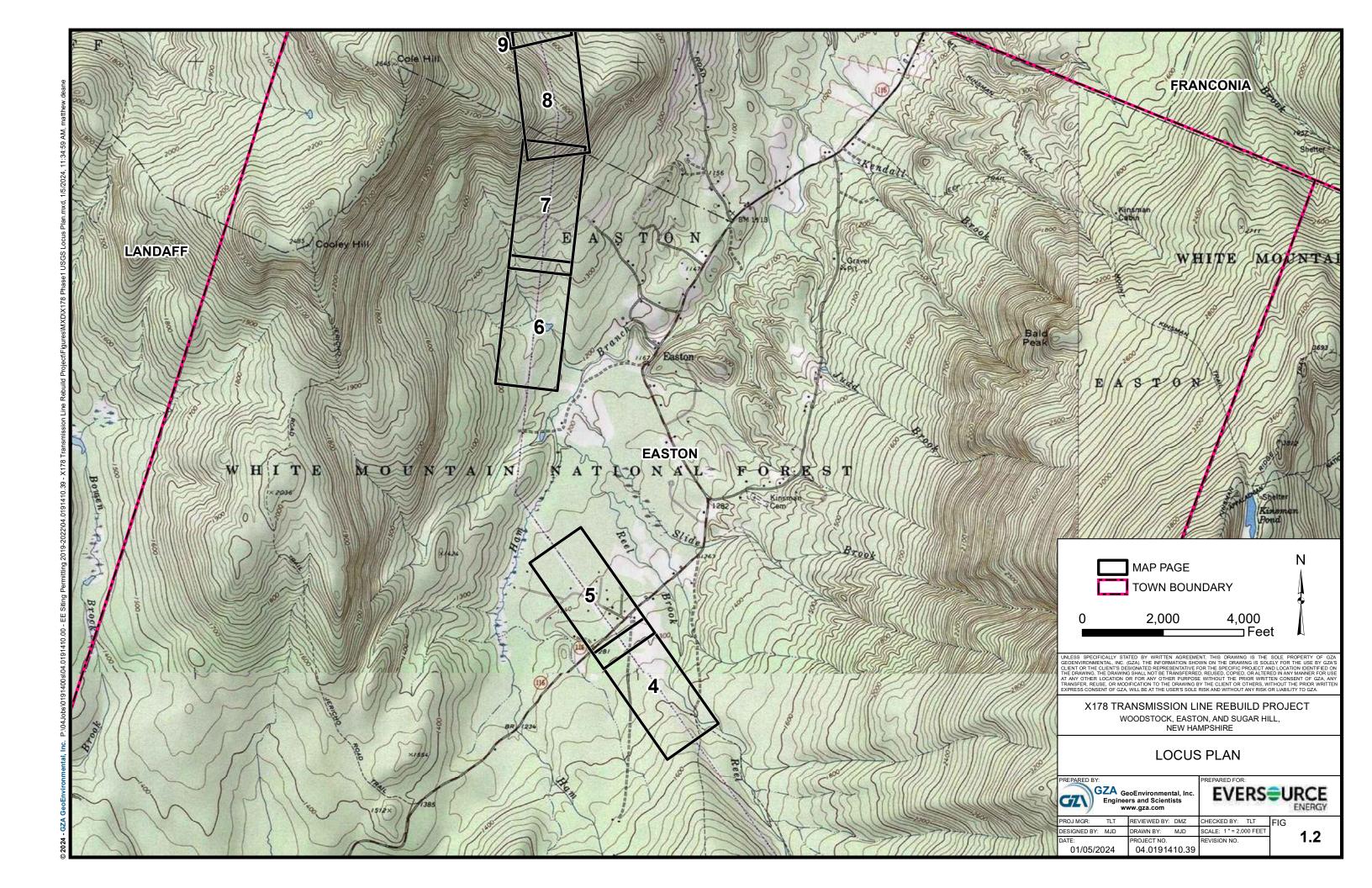
The proposed project includes the replacement of 106 existing utility structures along the X178-2 Transmission Line that exceed AoT impact thresholds. This includes a total of approximately 1,434,210 sq. ft. of the impact associated with access improvements and work pad grading across three separate work areas.

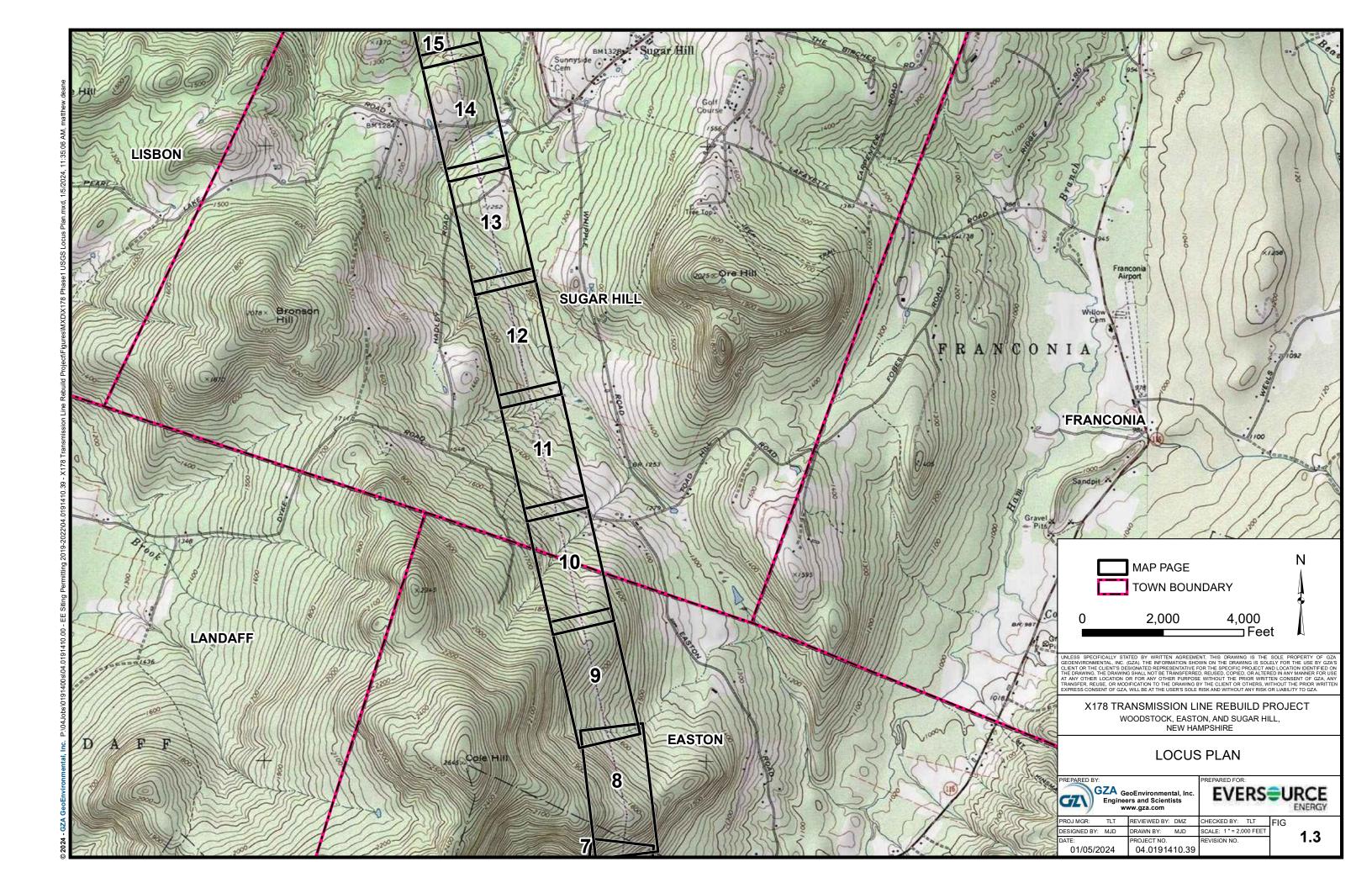
The proposed project is necessary for routine maintenance of the X178 Transmission Lines and to ensure the long- term safety and reliability of the electrical infrastructure.



Figure 1 – USGS Topographic Map







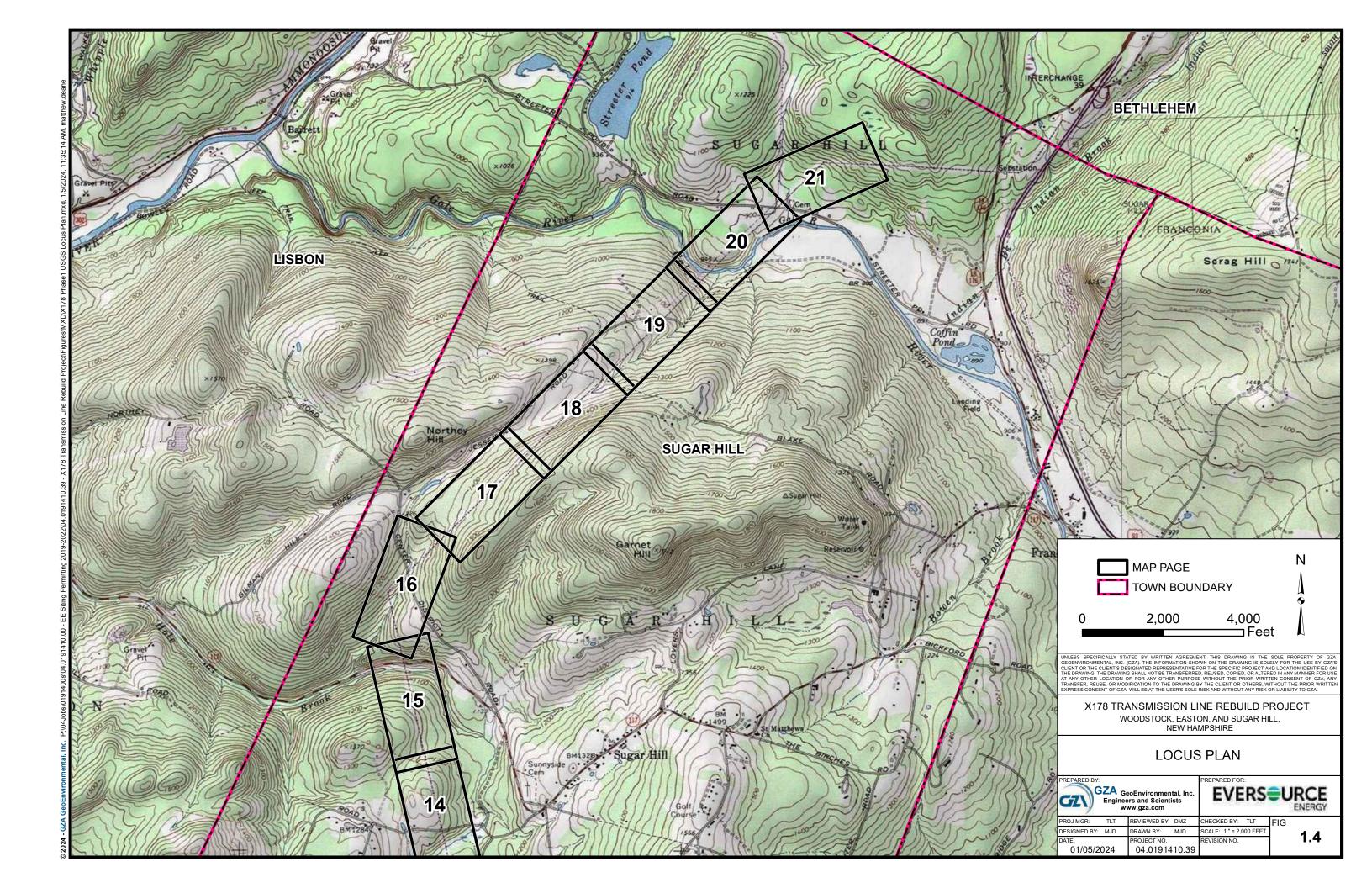
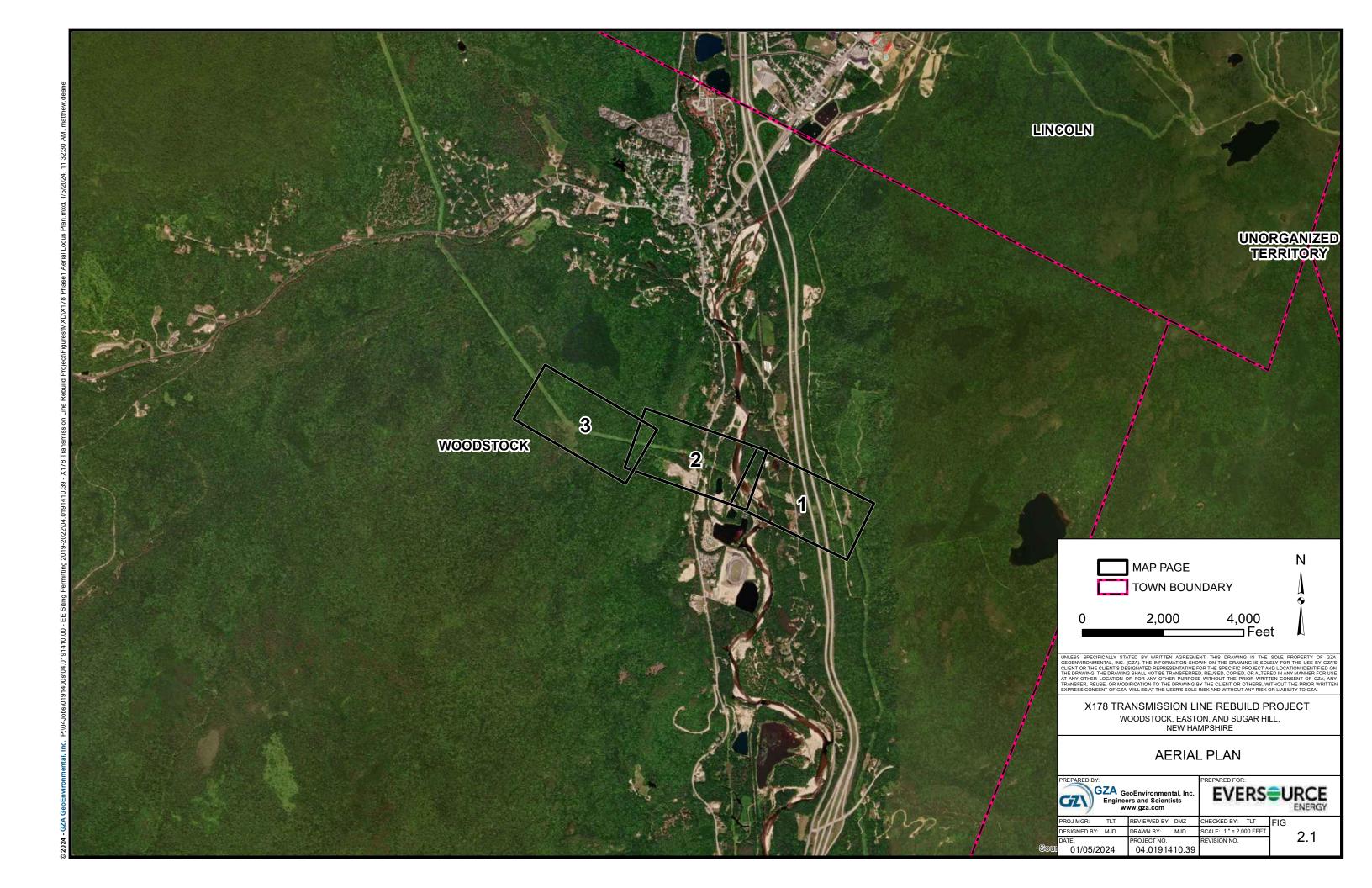
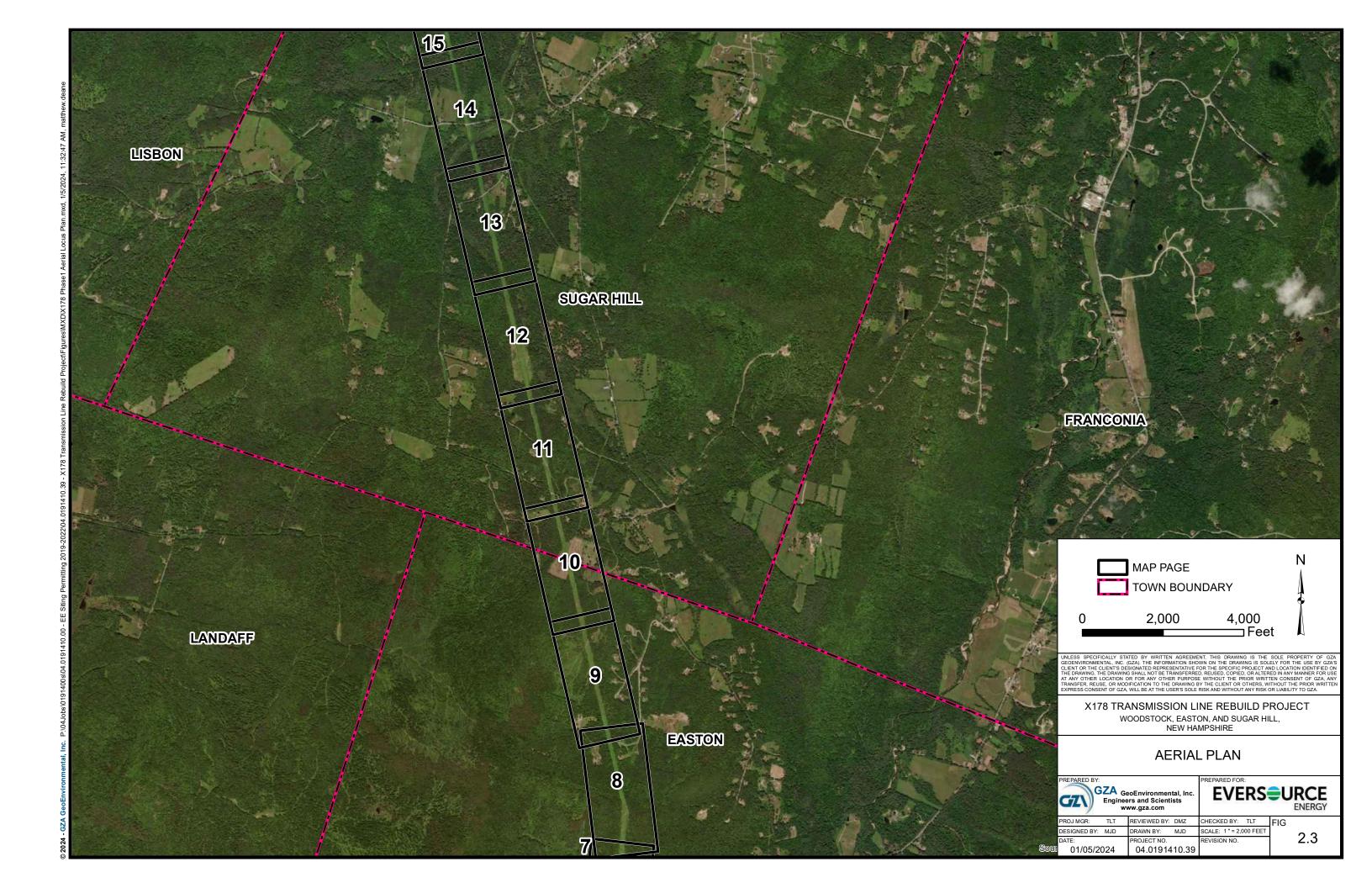




Figure 2 – Orthophotograph Site Map







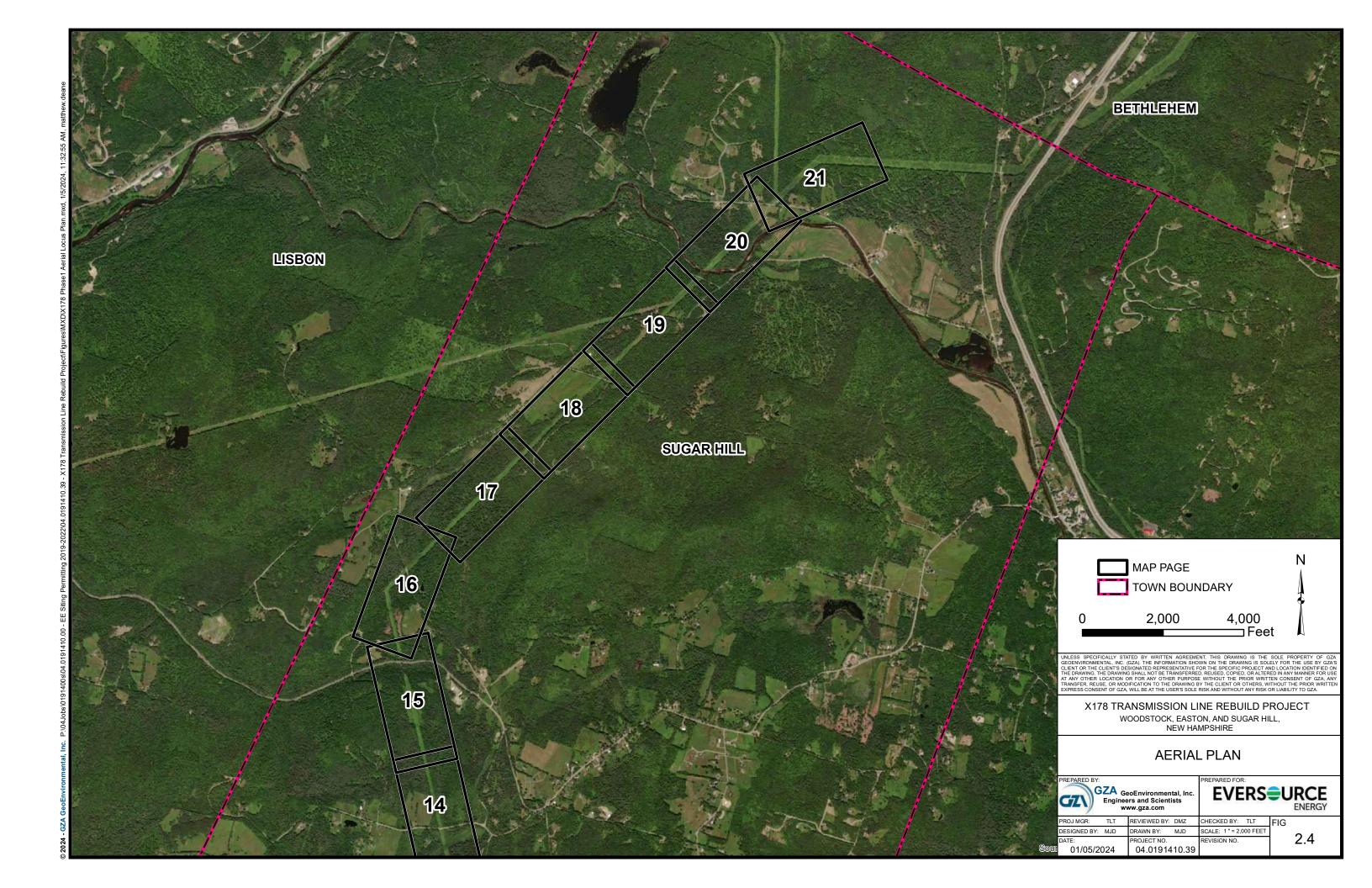


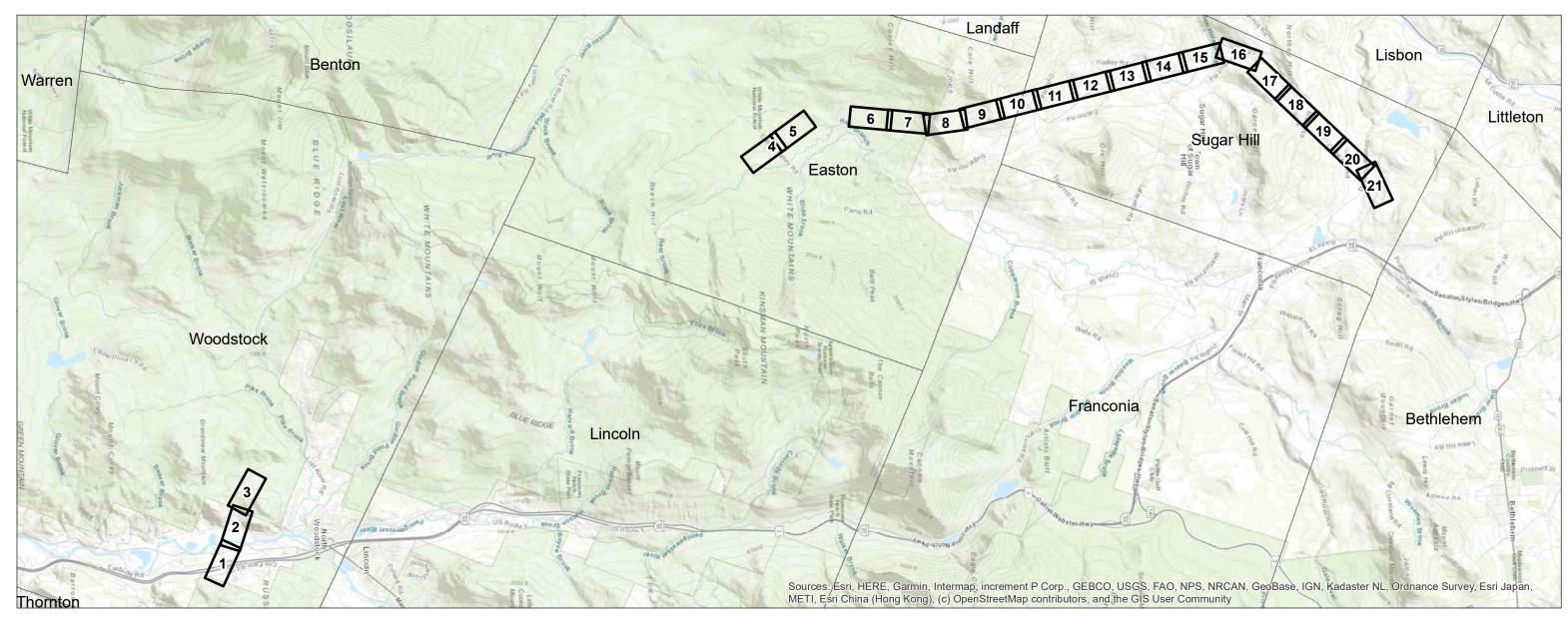


Figure 3 – Surface Water and Groundwater Overlay Plans

X178-2 Transmission Line Structure Rebuild Project - Phase 1

WOODSTOCK, EASTON AND SUGAR HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE Alteration of Terrain Water Resources Planset

Date: March 13, 2024





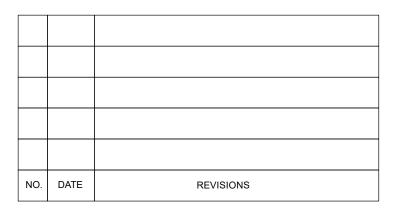
Hooksett, NH 03106

13 Legends Drive

3 Miles

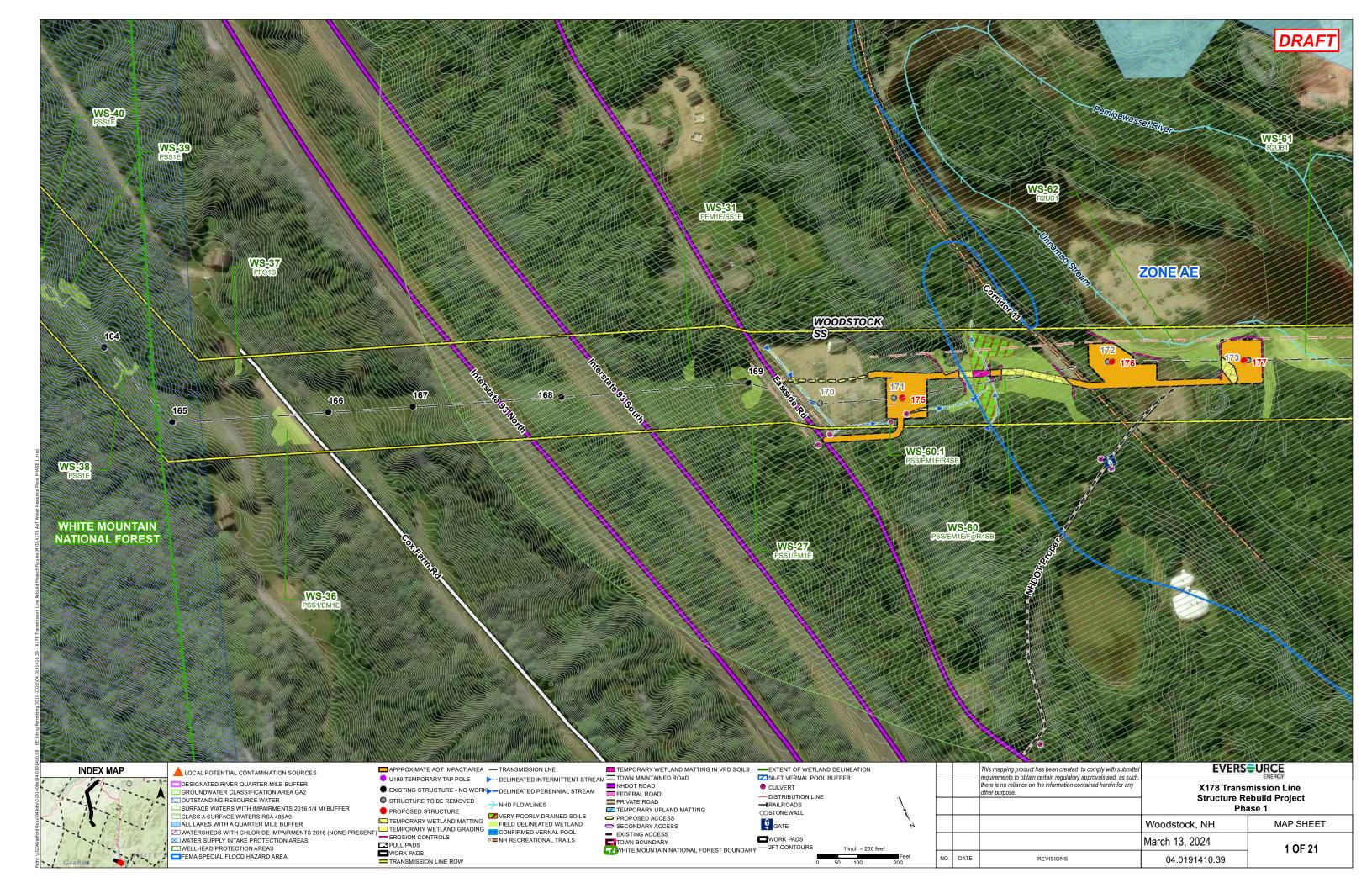
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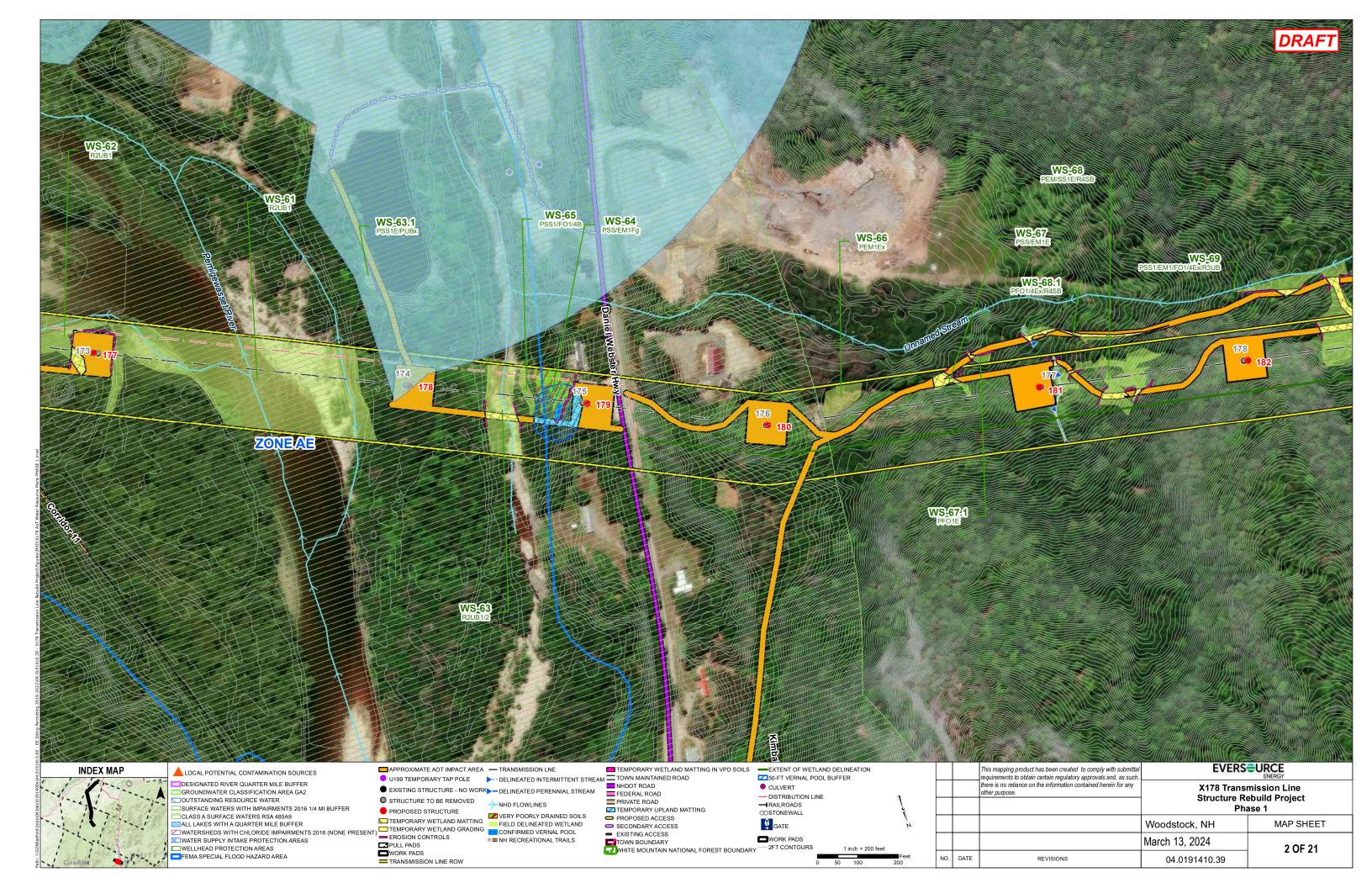
Title Sheet / Index Map Map Sheets 1-21 Notesheets 1-5

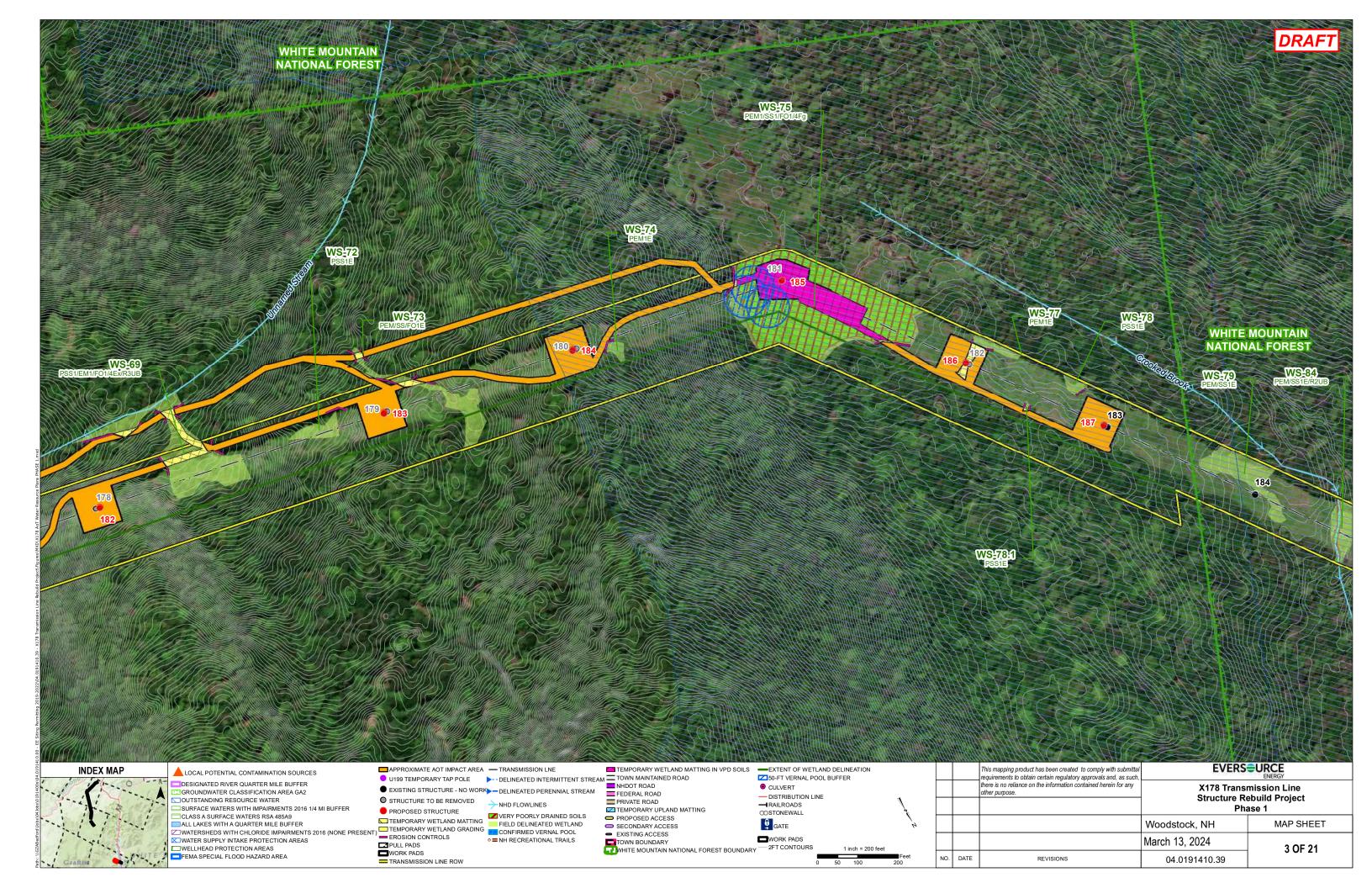


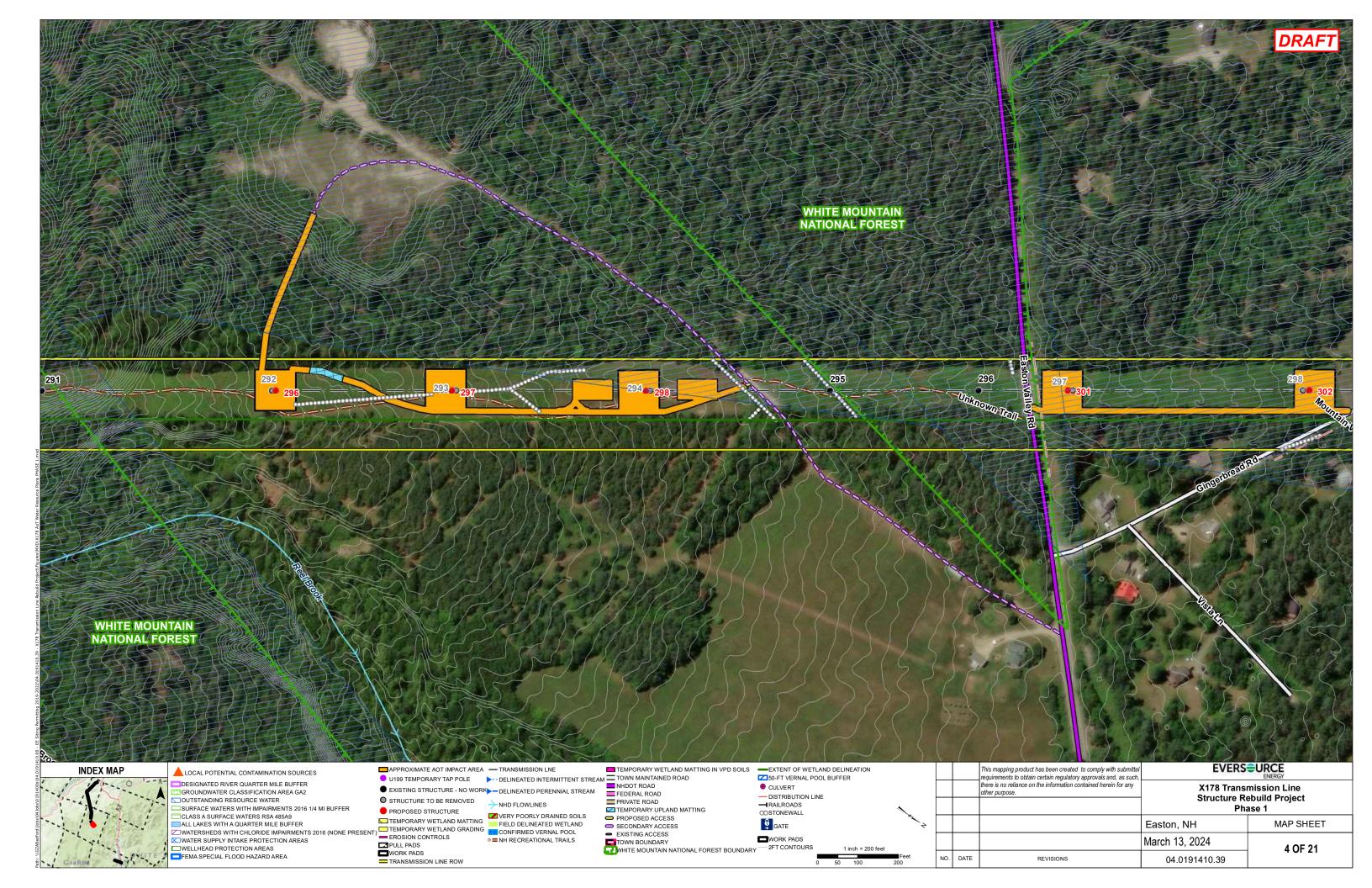
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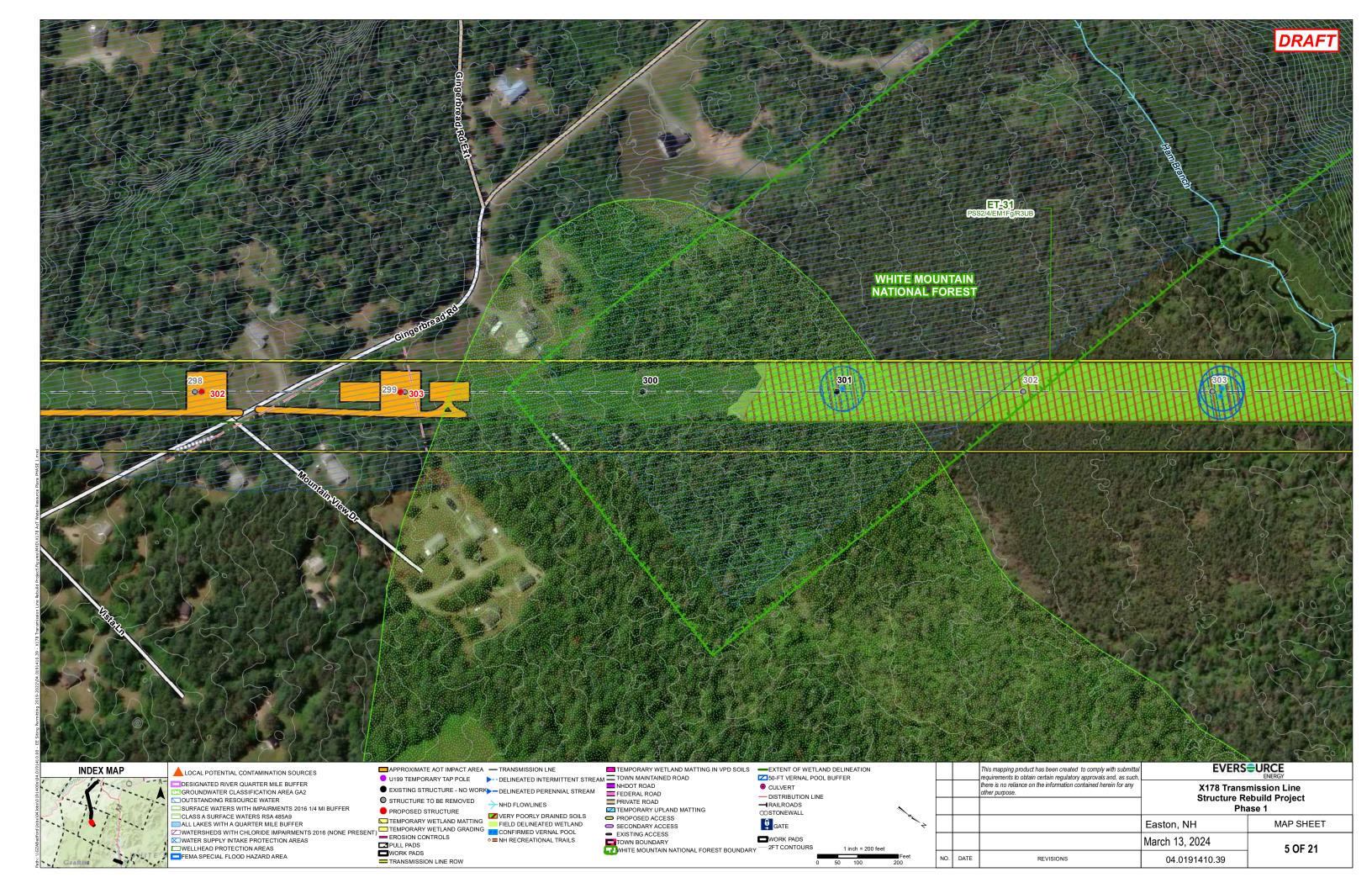


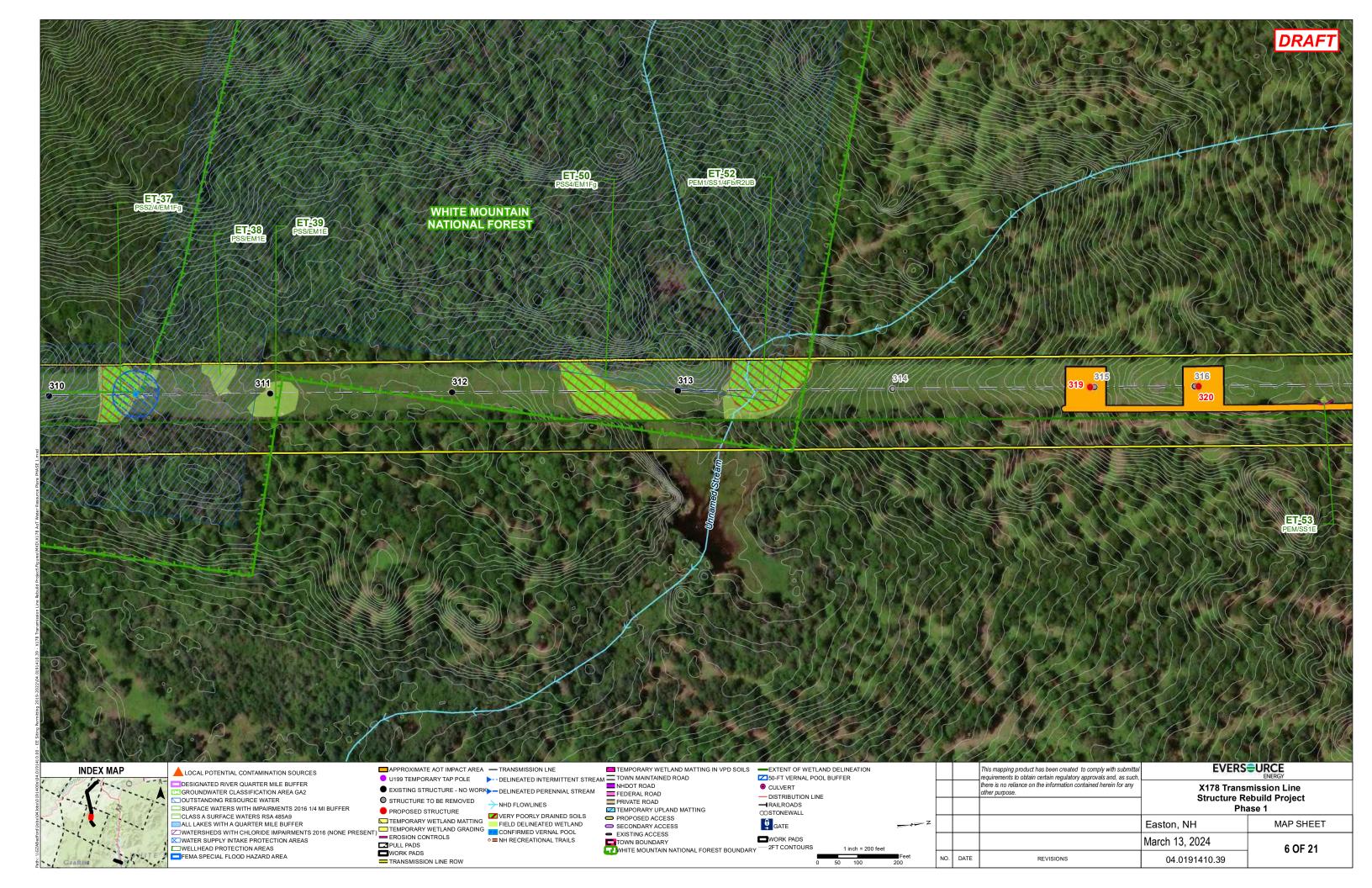


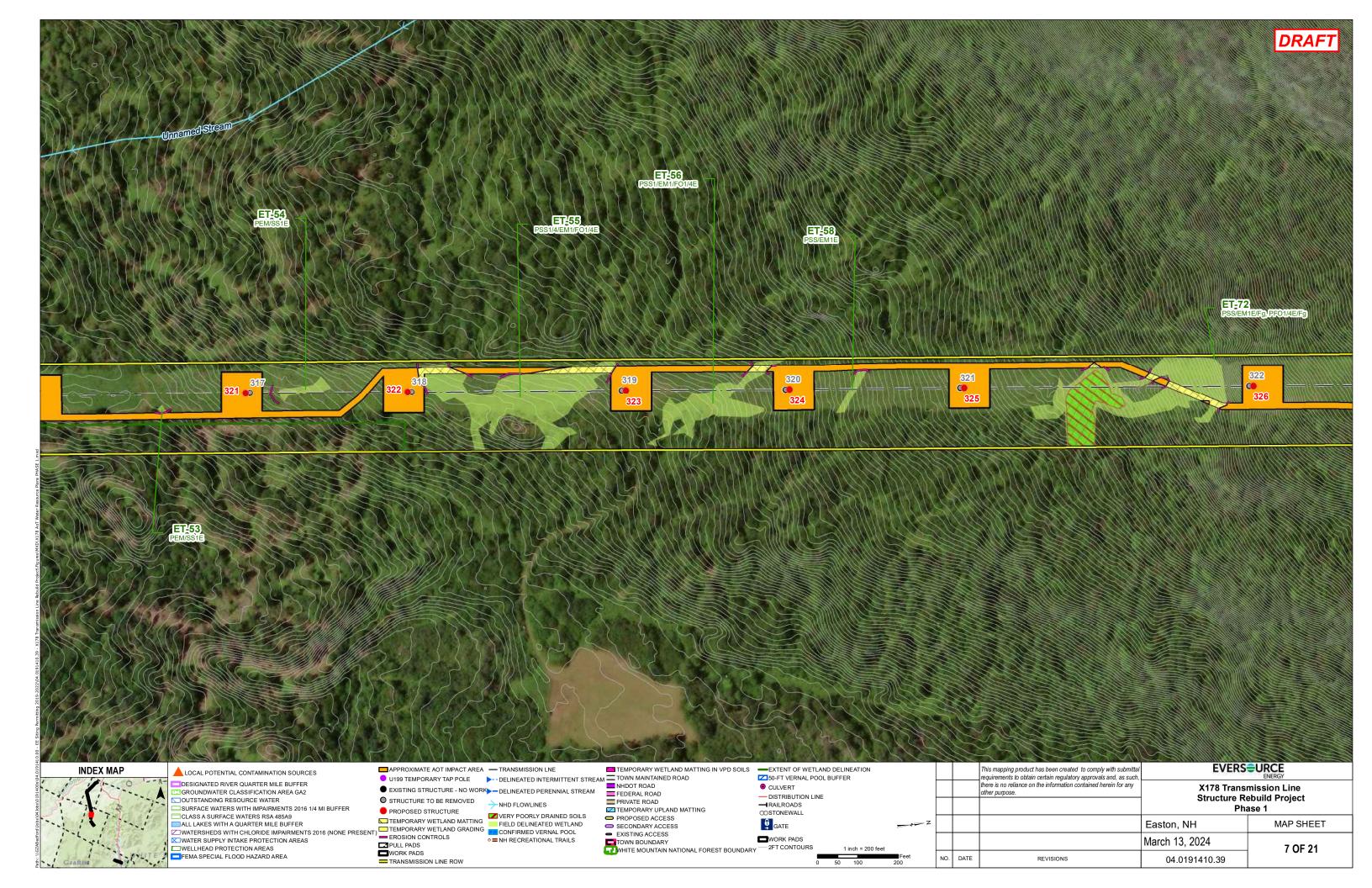


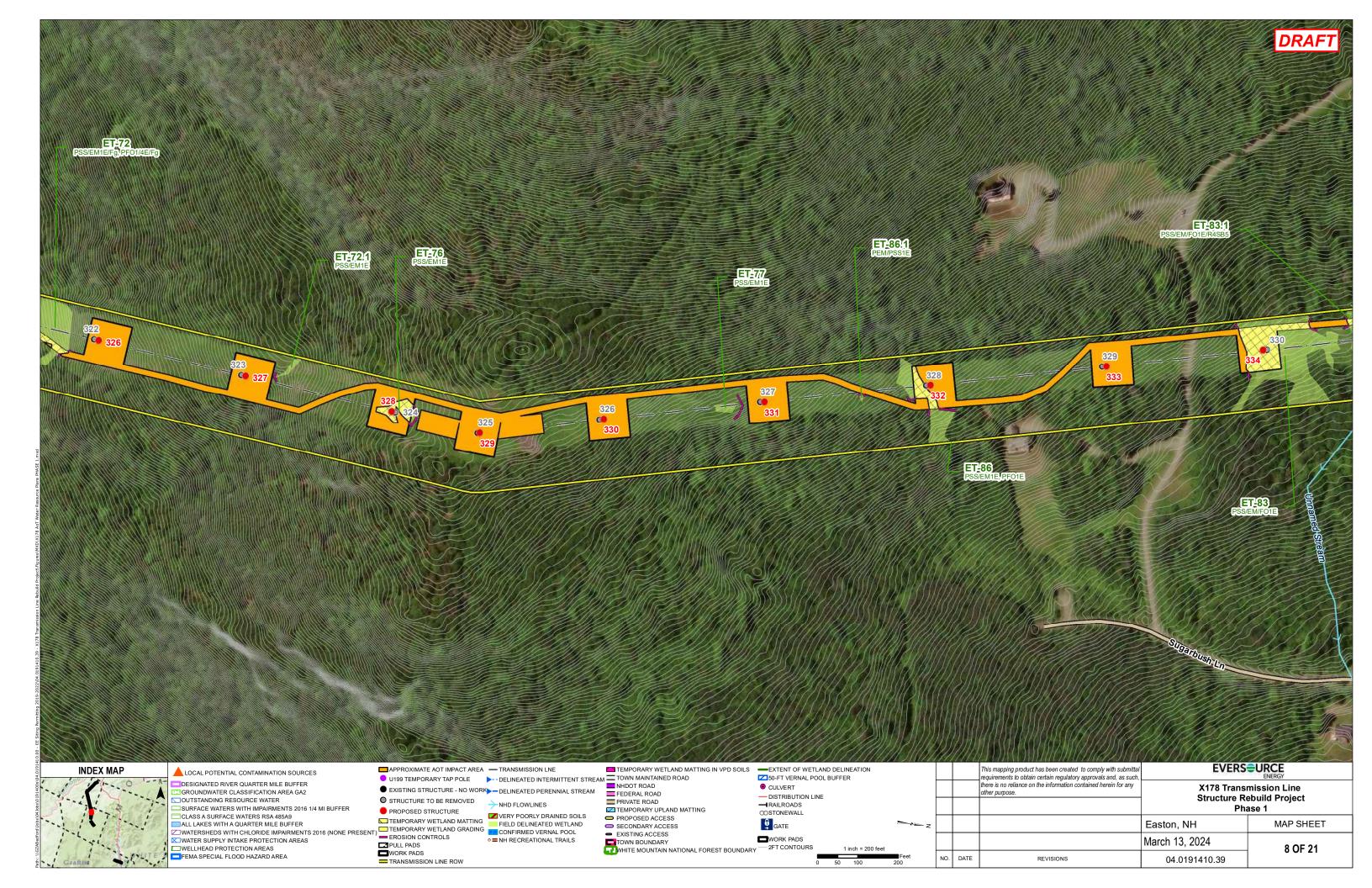


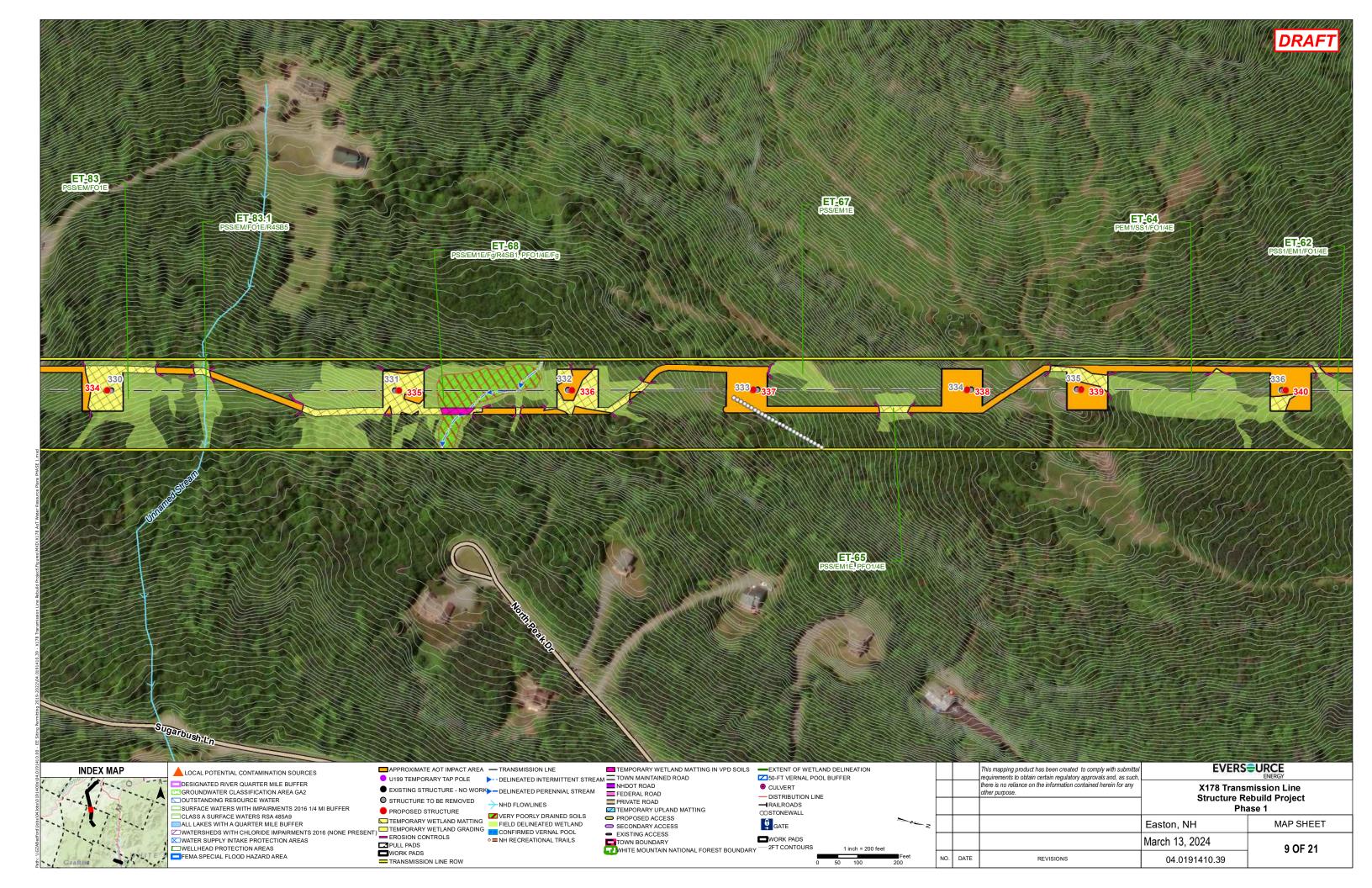


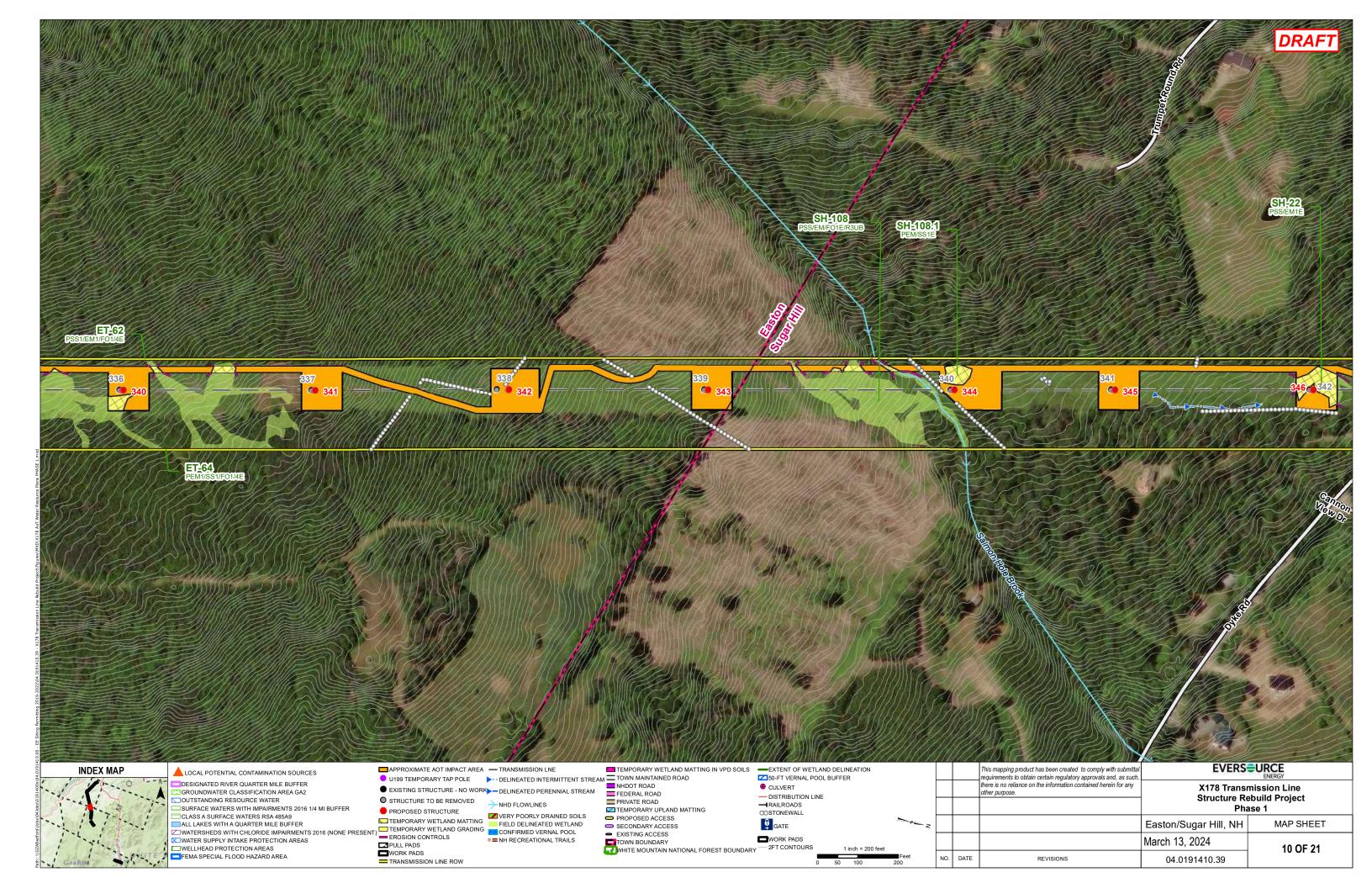


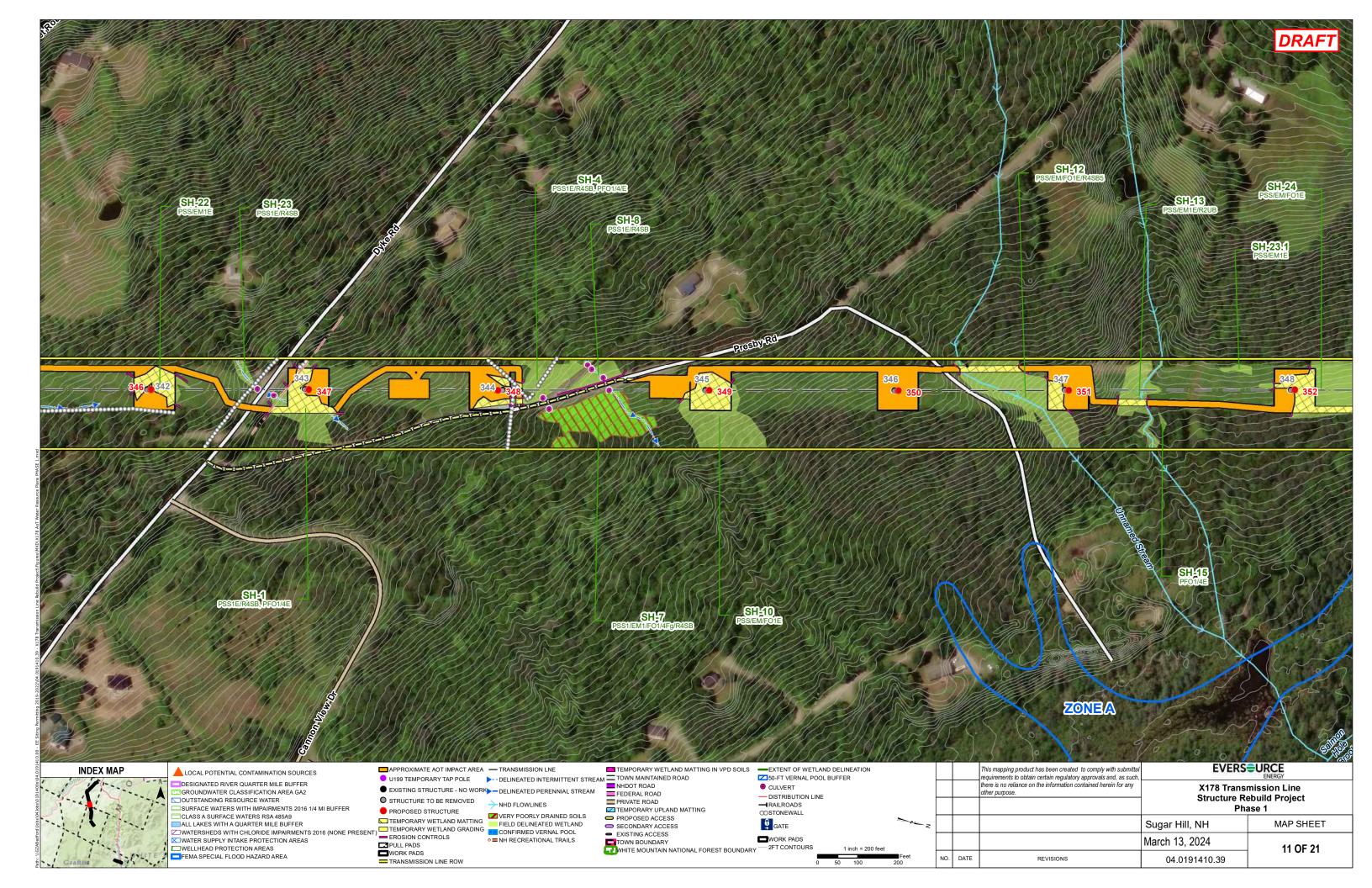


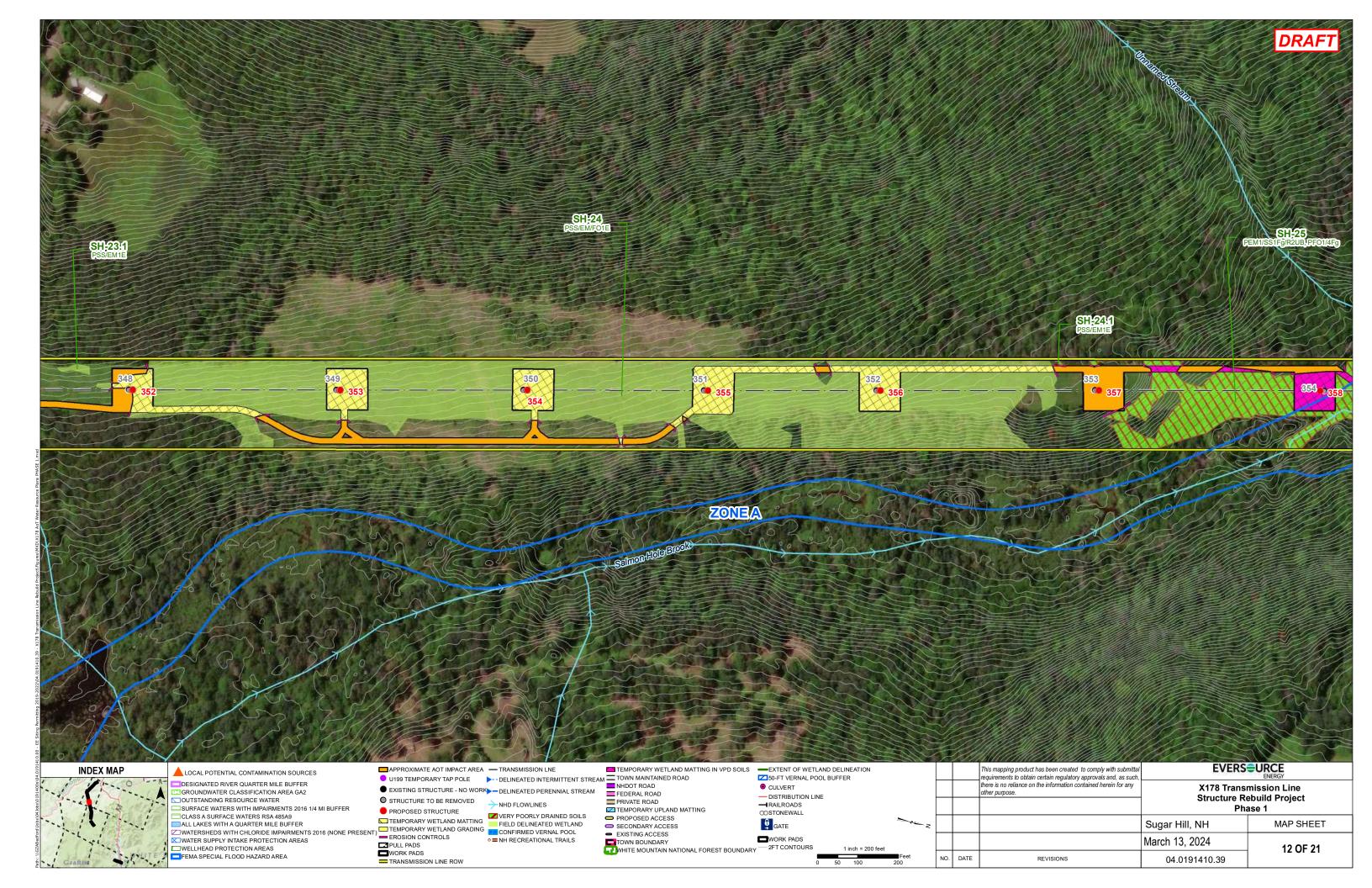


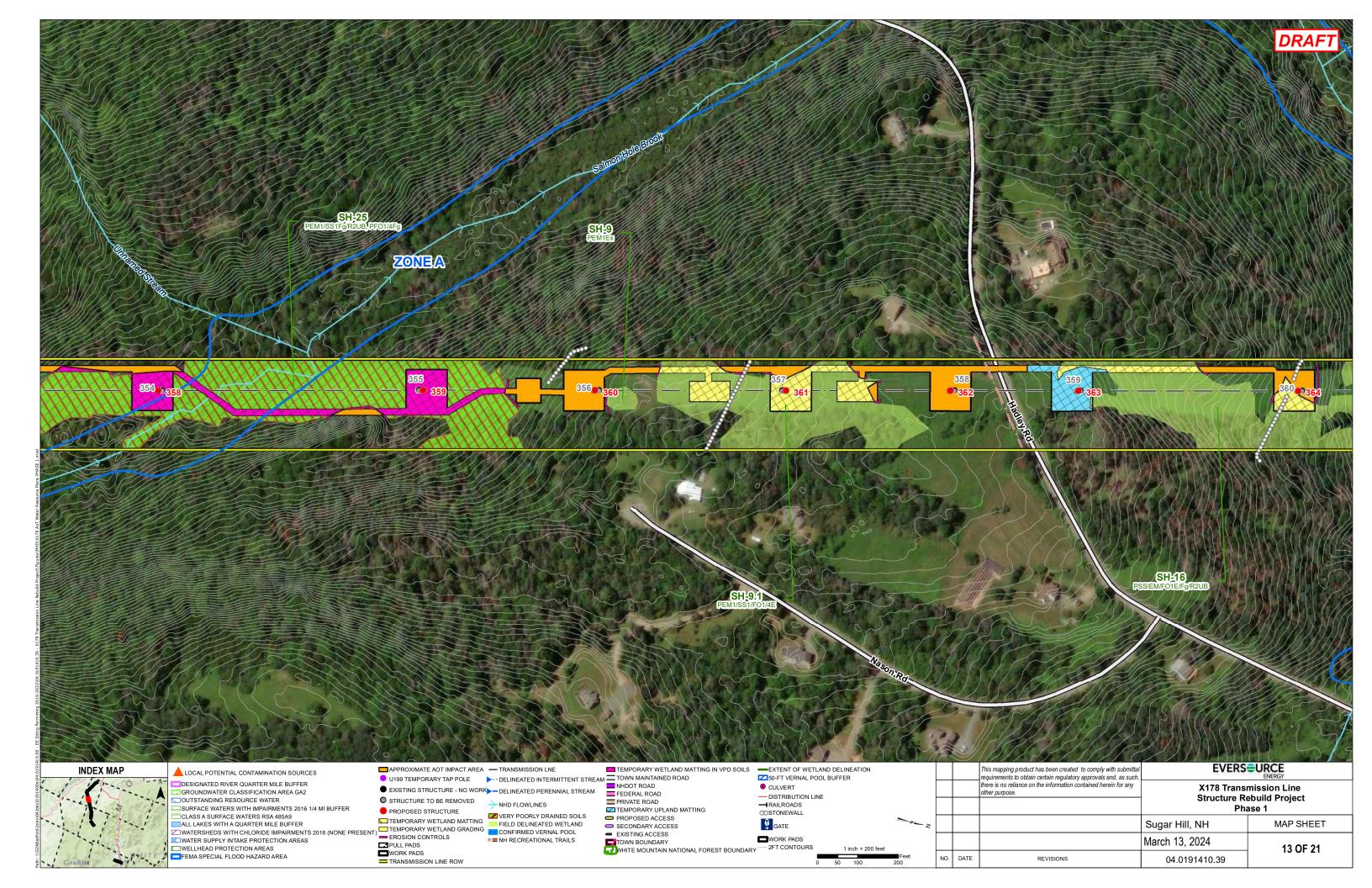


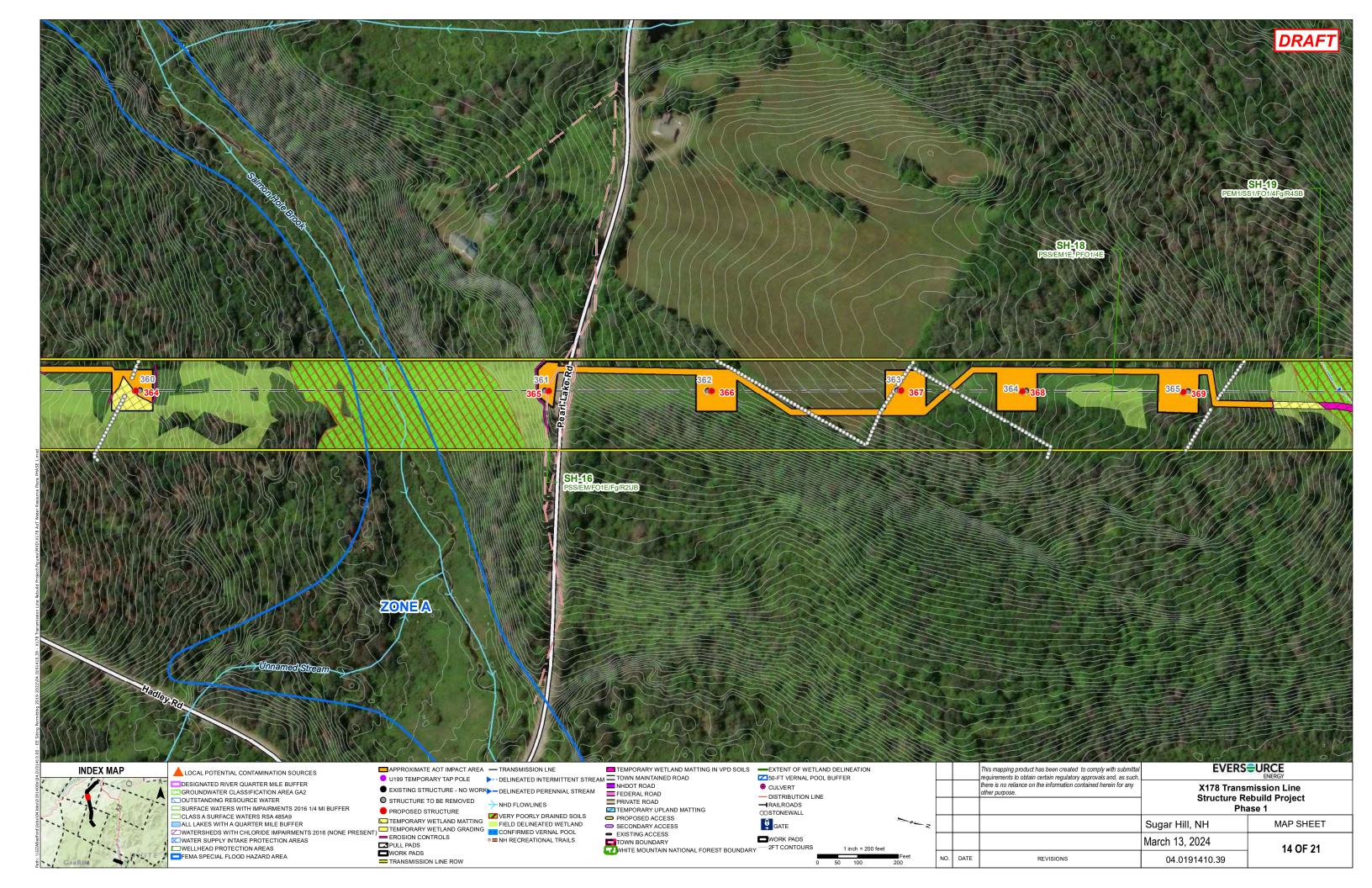


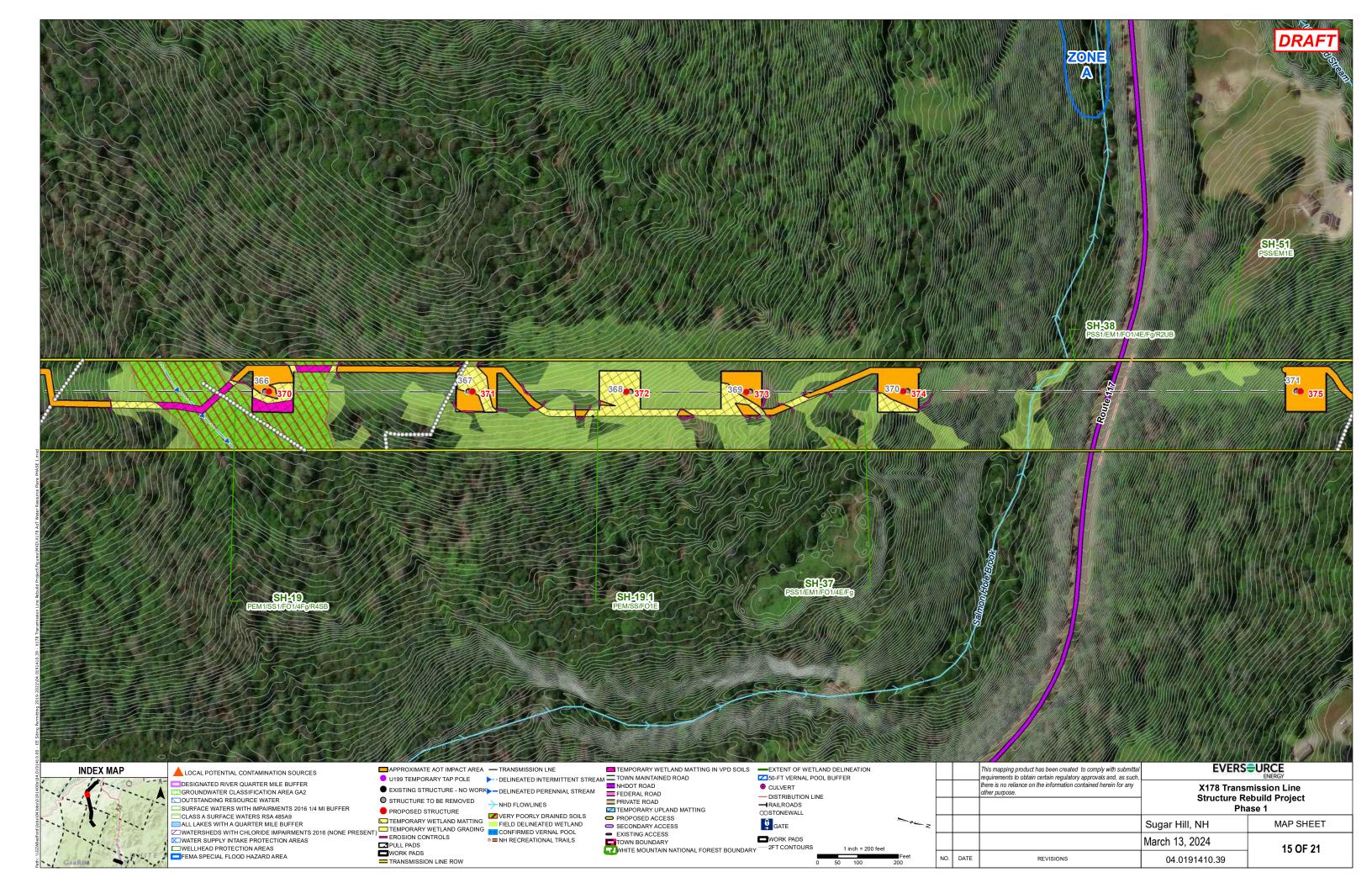


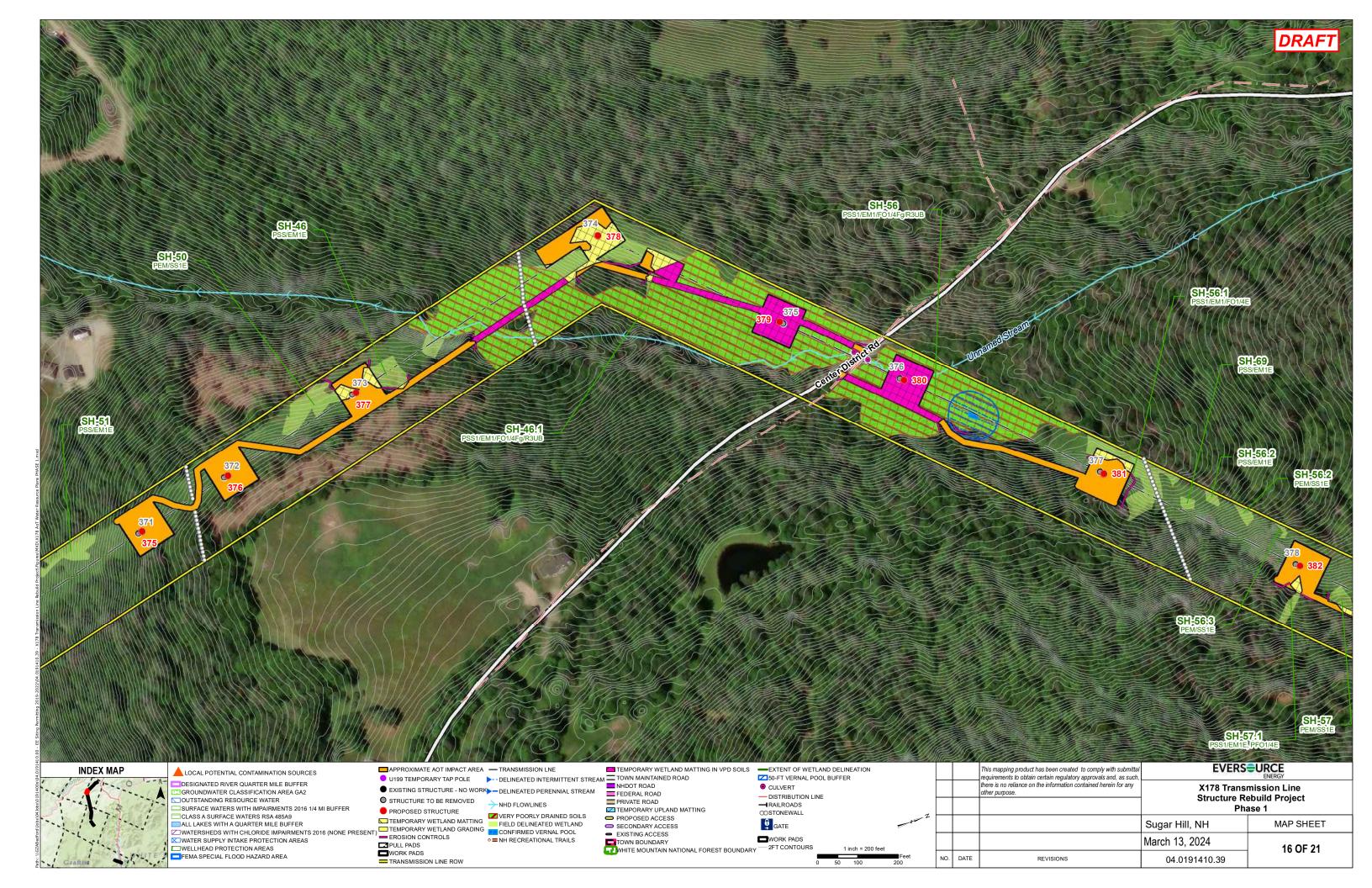


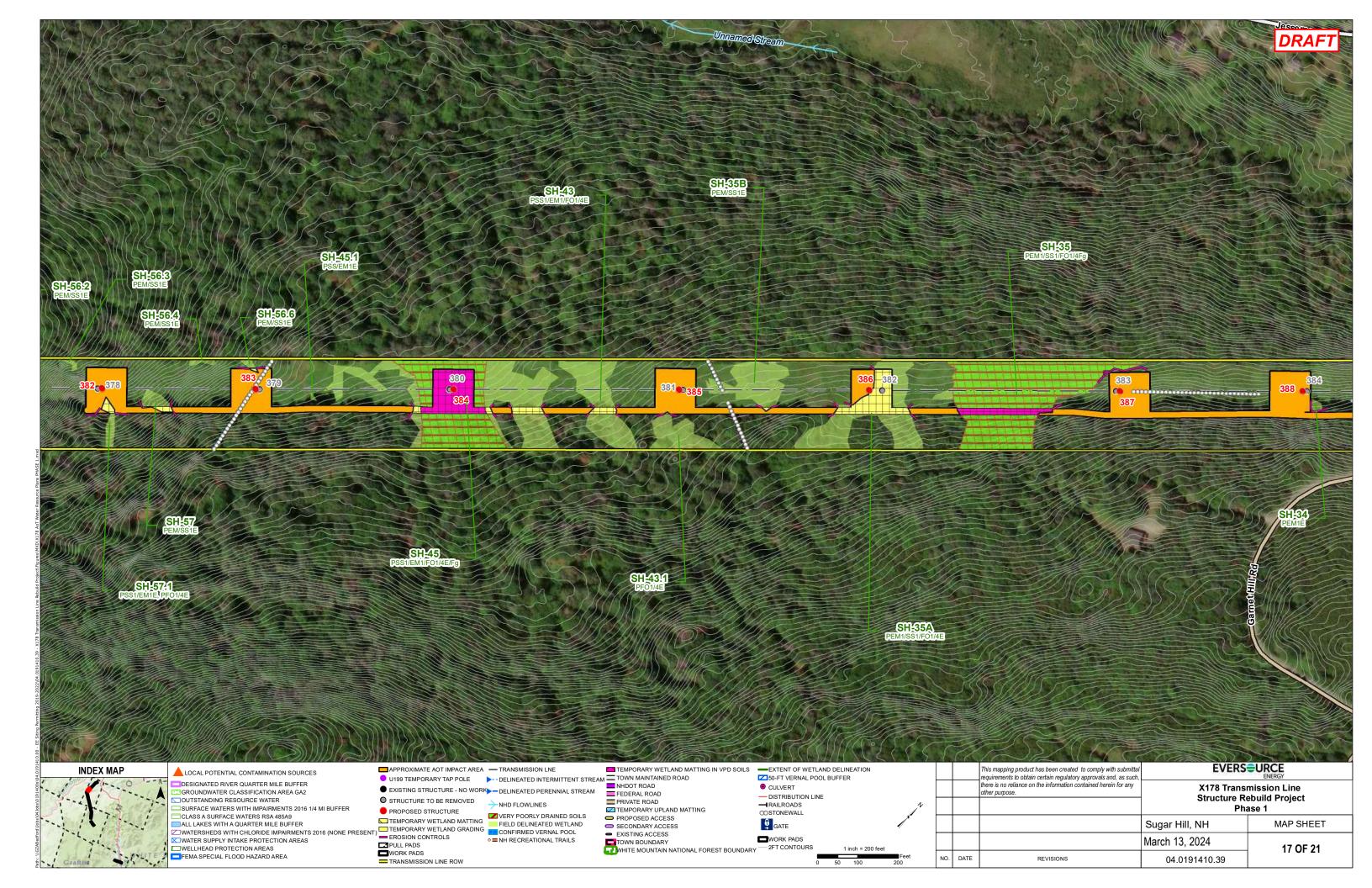


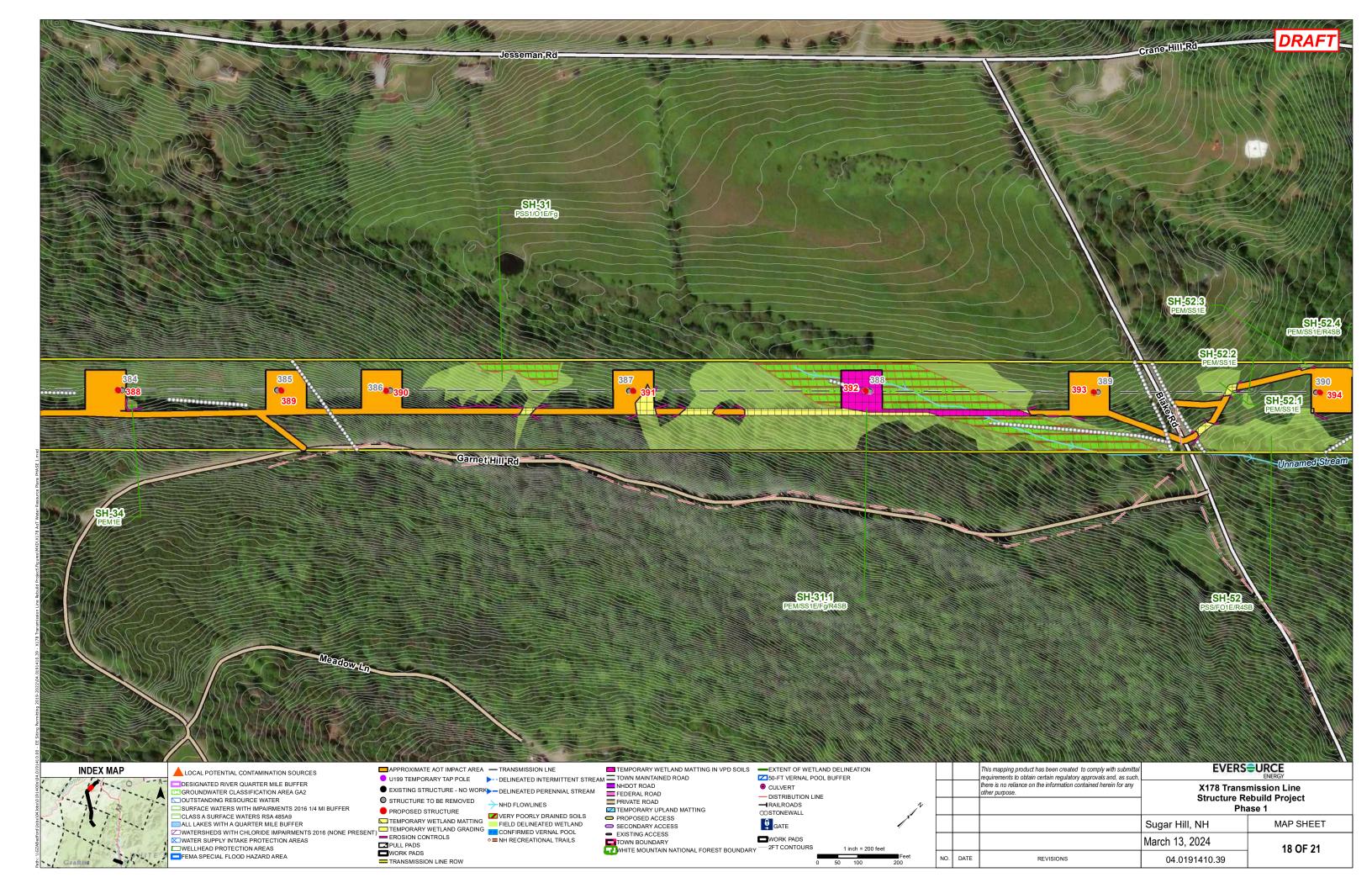


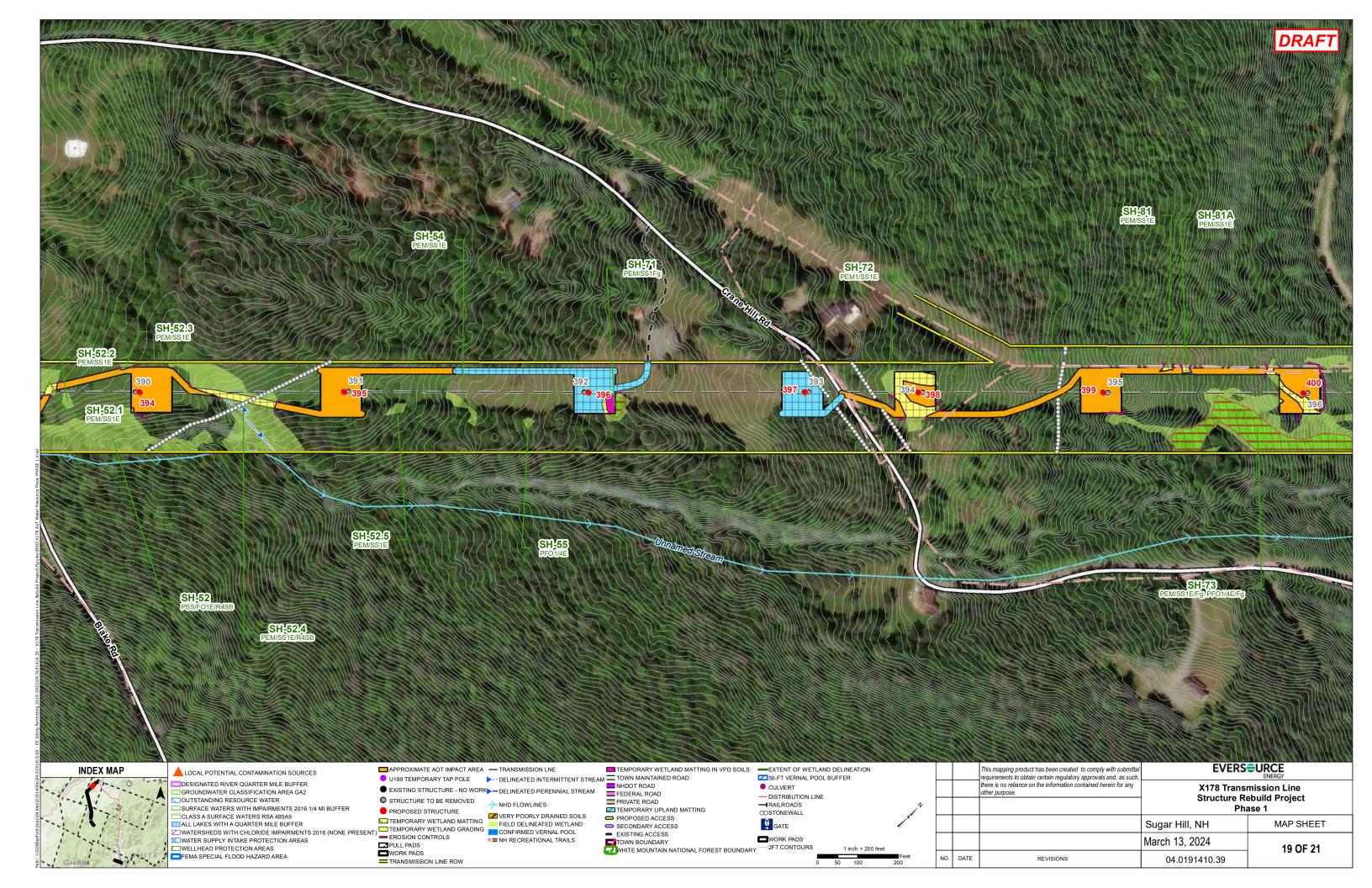


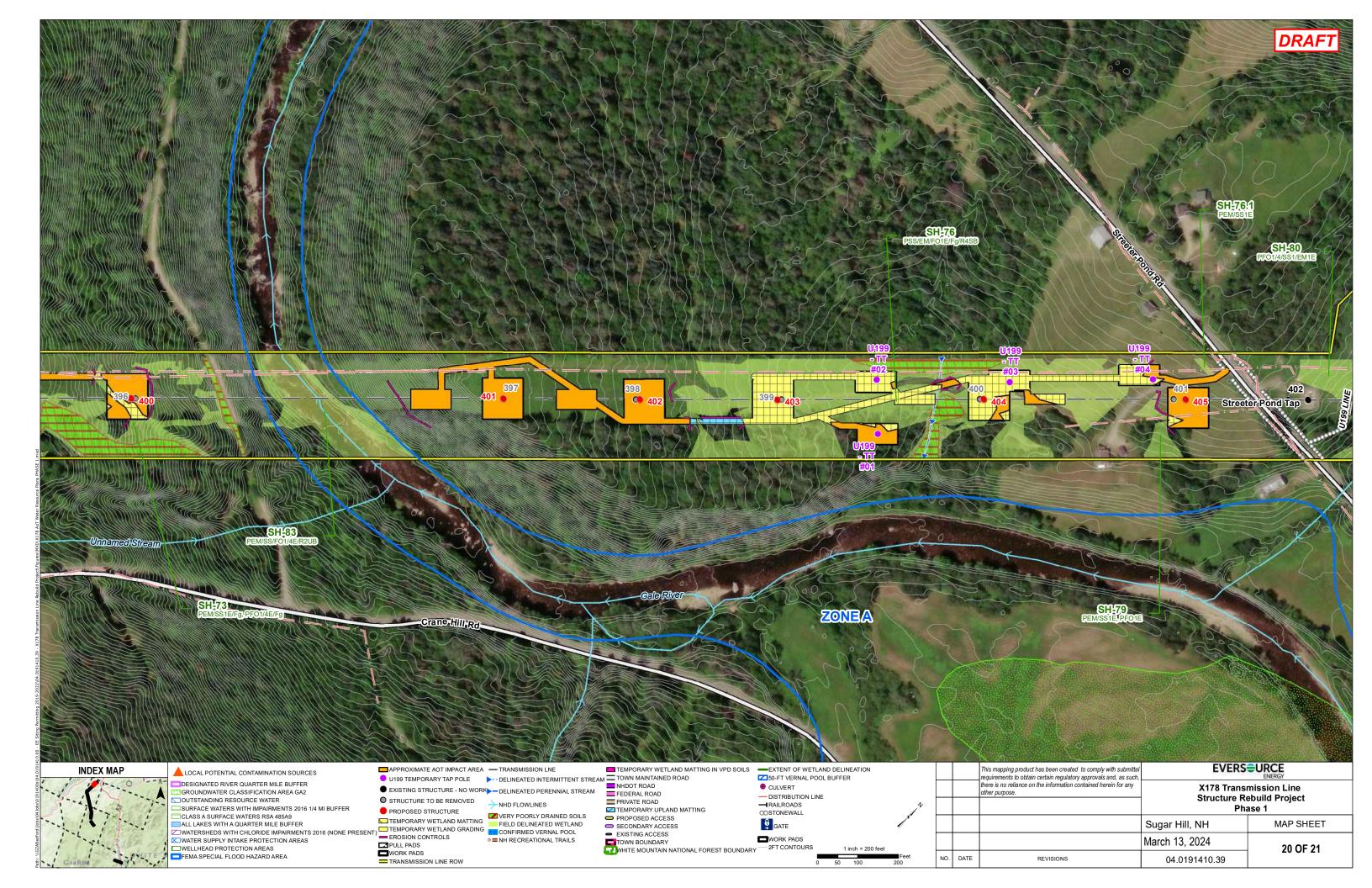


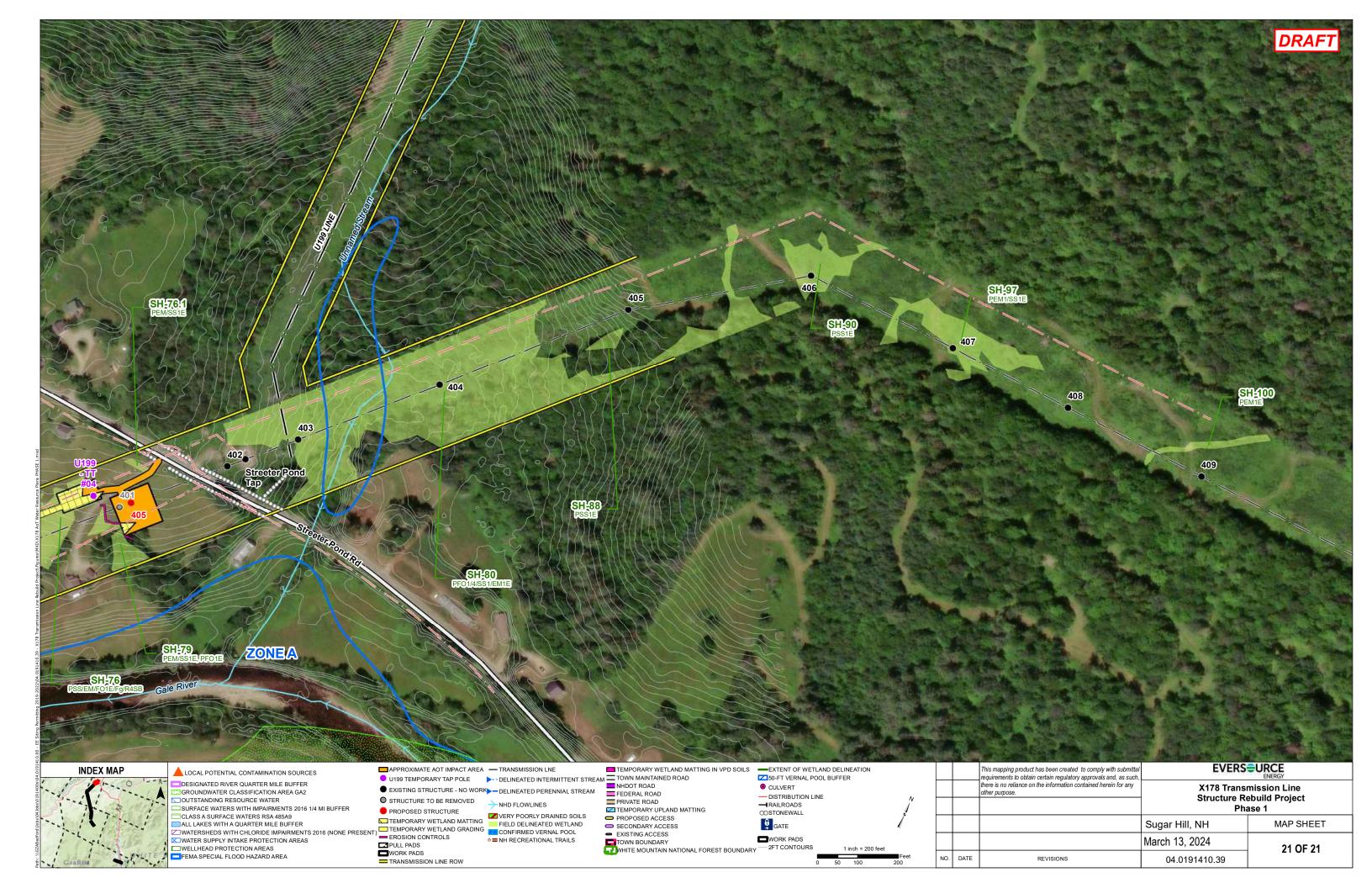












- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES TO BE CLEARLY MARKED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION
- 2. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAIL PROVIDED, AS NECESSARY, AND CONSISTENT WITH THE NHDES MARCH 2019 BMP MANUAL FOR UTILITY MAINTENANCE.
- 3. WETLAND IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WETLAND CROSSINGS ARE REQUIRED FOR ACCESS BETWEEN STRUCTURES WITHIN THE RIGHT OF WAY. LOOK FOR FIELD FLAGGING AND REFER TO PROJECT PLANS FOR THESE LOCATIONS.
- 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 AND 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 TIMBER MATS WHERE REQUIRED.
- 8. LOW GROWING VARIETIES OF VEGETATION ADJACENT TO WETLANDS SHALL BE PRESERVED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. STUMPS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED, AND THERE SHALL BE NO EXCAVATIONS, FILLS OR GRADING DONE ADJACENT TO WETLANDS, UNLESS MINOR EXCAVATIONS OR GRADING IS NEEDED FOR ACCESS OR WORK PADS AND THEN ONLY WITHIN LIMITS SHOWN ON PROJECT PLANS.
- 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 TIMBER 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. IN UPLANDS, ADDITIONAL BMP'S MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, 3"-4" STONE, AND GRAVEL TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE ROAD BED. MATTING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN A MANNER TO BRIDGE STREAM CHANNELS. TEMPORARY CULVERTS MAY BE REQUIRED IN AREAS OF HIGH FLOW TO MAINTAIN HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY. ALL MATERIAL WILL BE REMOVED FROM
- 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. BIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF PROJECT SPECIES MAY REQUIRE THAT WORK AREAS ARE CLEARED PRIOR TO WORK OR PLACEMENT OF MATERIALS.
- 13. 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.
- 14. DISCHARGE OF DEWATERING WATER SHOULD NOT BE DIRECTED TOWARDS SURFCE WATERS IDENTIFIED BY NHDES AS TIER 2, TIER 2.5, OR TIER 3 WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FROM EVERSOURCE. SUCH ACTIVITIES TRIGGER TURBIDITY MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AS OUTLINED IN SECTION 3.3 OF THE 2022 EPA CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT. TIER 2. TIER 2.5, AND TIER 3 SURFACE WATERS ARE CONSIDERED ALL SURFACE WATERS INCLUDING LAKES, PONDS, MARCHES, AND TIDAL WATERS AS DEFINED BY ENV-WT 104.33. DEWATERING WATER SHOULD BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM SURFACE WATERS, OR BE DISCHARGED TO A VAC TRUCK, POLY TANK, OR UPLAND BASIN, AS APPROVED BY EVERSOURCE. OTHERWISE, TURBIDITY MONITORING DURING DEWATERING ACTIVITIES WILL BE REQUIRED.
- 15. 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.
- 16. INSTALL NEW POLES IN THE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED ON THE PERMITTING PLANS.
- 17. WIRE 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.
- 18. REMOVAL OF THE OLD POLE WILL OCCUR ONCE THE WIRE 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.
- 19. ALL TIMBER MATS, MATERIAL, AND DEBRIS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE WORK AREA UPON THE COMPLETION OF
- 20. UNLESS APPROVED AS PERMANENT IMPACT, TIMBER MATS MUST ONLY BE INSTALLED FOR ONE GROWING SEASON. TIMBER MATS INSTALLED DURING THE ACTIVE GROWING SEASON (MAY 1 TO OCTOBER 1) MUST BE REMOVED PRIOR TO THE START OF THE FOLLOWING GROWING SEASON (BY APRIL 30 LATEST).
- 21. 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. DISTURBED UPLANDS
- 22. TEMPORARY WETLAND IMPACTS WILL BE RE-GRADED TO ORIGINAL CONTOURS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT PRACTICABLE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION SEED MIX WILL BE APPLIED AS NECESSARY IF THE SURROUNDING NATIVE SEED BANK DOES NOT RESULT IN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER.
- 23. MULCH USED FOR STABILIZATION SHALL CONSIST OF SEEDLESS STRAW.
- 24. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE EVALUATED AND REMOVED IF NECESSARY UPON THE COMPLETION
- 25. UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUESTED BY UNDERLYING PROPERTY OWNERS AND APPROVED BY EVERSOURCE, COMMERCIAL LOAM WILL NOT BE USED AS PART OF RESTORATION. ONLY IN-SITU TOPSOIL WILL BE USED TO RESTORE DISTURBED AREAS.
- 26. RESTORATION REQUIREMENTS MAY INLCUDE A PERCENT COVER GOAL AND EXTEND BEYOND THE FINAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- 1. PROPOSED VEGETATED AREAS WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER 15TH, 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 PER ACRE, SECURED WITH ANCHORED NETTING, ELSEWHERE. THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR MULCH AND NETTING SHALL NOT OCCUR OVER ACCUMULATED SNOW OR FROZEN GROUND AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ADVANCE OF THAW OR SPRING MELT EVENTS.
- 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).
- 4. PROJECTS IN WHICH THERE IS AN ACTIVE NOI AND CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED BETWEEN OCTOBER 15 AND APRIL 31 MUST BE MONITORED FOR A MINIMUM OF 70% VEGETATIVE GROWTH IN ORDER TO SUBMIT A NOT THROUGH THE EPA.

- 1. BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY EVERSOURCE ENERGY. EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE UTILITY DESIGN
- 2. JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS WERE DELINEATED BY OTHERS AND CONFIRMED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. IN 2023, 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 2023 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. SITE PLAN IS FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEY.
- 5. THE PROJECT WILL BE MANAGED IN A MANNER THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS AND INTENT OF RSA 430:53 AND CHAPTER AGR 3800, AS WELL AS SECTION 2.10 OF THE NHDES BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MANUAL FOR UTILITY MAINTENANCE IN AND ADJACENT TO WETLANDS AND WATERBODIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE RELATIVE TO INVASIVE SPECIES.
- 6. IN ACCORDANCE 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/RESTORATION 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 SUITABLE
- 6. EROSION CONTROL MATTING, IF REQUIRED, WILL CONSIST OF JUTE MATTING. MATTING WITH WELDED PLASTIC OR 'BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC' NETTING OR THREAD IS NOT PERMITTED.
- 7. PER ENV-WT 307.03(C)(6), WATER QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL DISTURBED SURFACES ARE STABILIZED TO A CONDITION IN WHICH SOILS ON THE SITE WILL NOT EXPERIENCE ACCELERATED OR UNNATURAL EROSION, SUCH AS ACHIEVING 85% OF GREATER VEGETATIVE COVER USIN AN EROSION CONTROL SEED MIX.

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X178-2 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NOTES

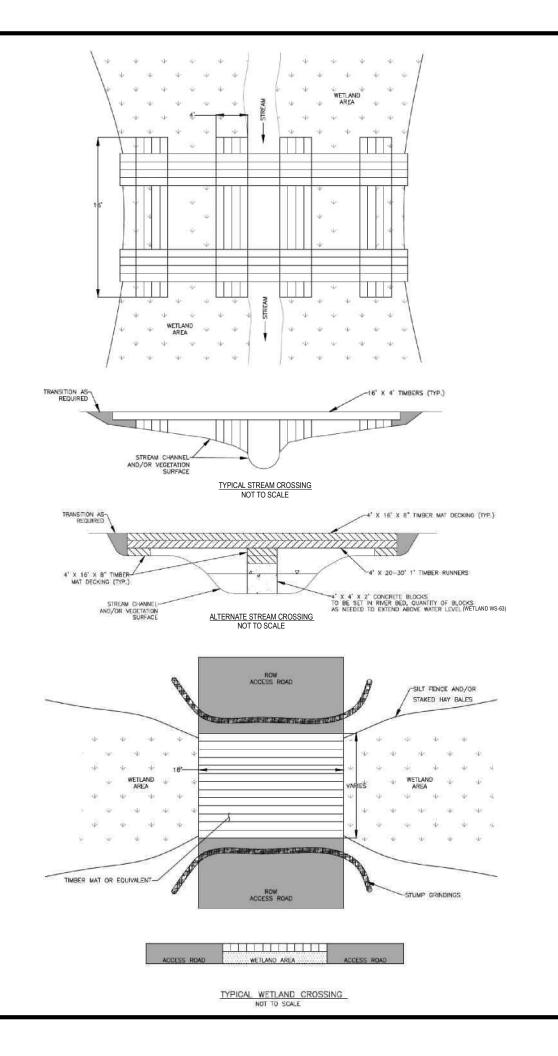


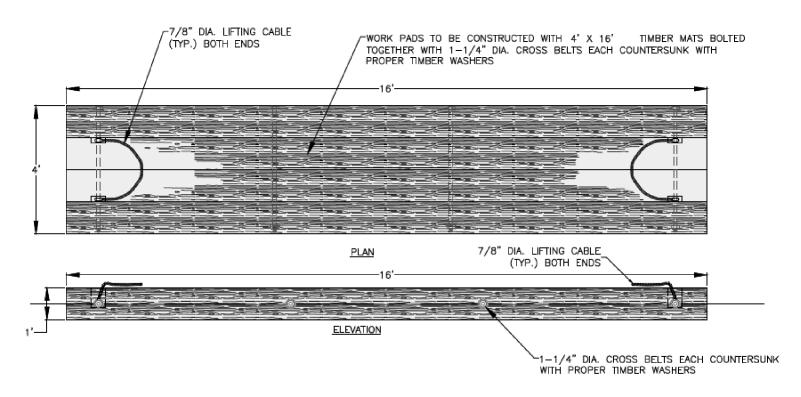
EVERSURCE

SHEET

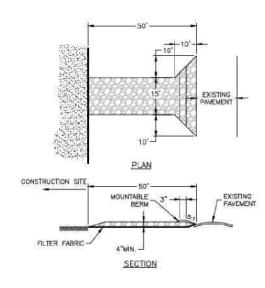
LEW REVIEWED BY: TLT CHECKED BY: DMZ DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD SCALE: ROJECT NO 04.0191410.39 3/13/2024

S1





TYPICAL TIMBER MAT DETAIL NOT TO SCALE



TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT

- 1. STONE SIZE USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 6" STONE (MAXIMUM).
- 2. LENGTH GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET WITH THICKNESS OF 4".
- 3. WOTH PIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WOTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR ECRESS OCCURS.
- SURFACE WATER ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
- 5. MANTEMANCE THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MANTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RICHIS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODE TOP DRESSING AND ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANDUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO THAP SEDIMENT ALL SEDIMENT SPLLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

 6. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTEMANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
- THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES—EXITS ON A CASE—BY—CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL.
- B. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE / EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPAIDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND / OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE NATIONAL GRID EMPROVARYMAL AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

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X178 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

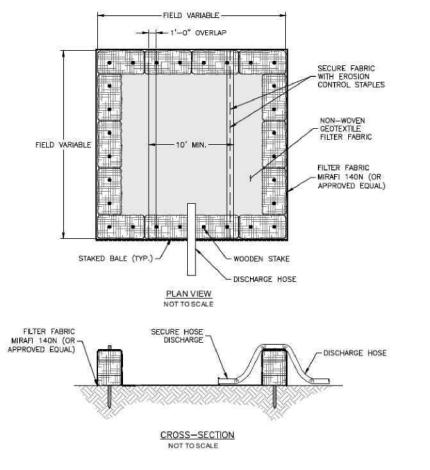
SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BMP DETAILS

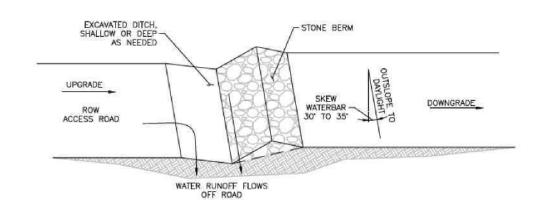
PREPARED BY GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists **EVERS**URCE ENERGY CHECKED BY: DMZ SHEET PROJ MGR: CEM REVIEWED BY: TLT DRAWN BY: LEW SCALE:

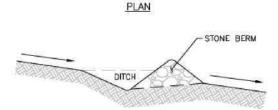
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S2



DEWATERING BASIN DETAIL



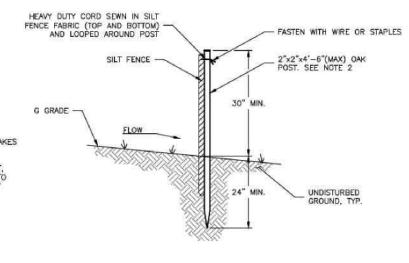


SECTION

TYPICAL WATER BAR DETAIL

NOTES:

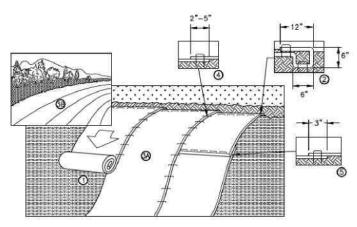
- 1. DITCHES CAN BE DUG/CONSTRUCTED ALONG SIDE OF ACCESS ROAD, PER ENGINEERS DESIGN.
- WATER BAR OUTLET SHOULD DRAIN AT A 3% OUT-SLOPE ONTO LEVEL SPREADER, UNDISTURBED LITTER OR VEGETATION.



SILT FENCE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

- 1. CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW HAMPSHIRE ENV-WQ 1506 STANDARDS.
- 2. SILT FENCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED "TIGHT" AGAINST SILT FENCE, THOROUGHLY COMPACT EXCAVATED SOILS BACK INTO TRENCH AFTER INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL DEVICE. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL NOT BE SLIT. STANDARD 9.1.0 POST SHALL BE DRIVEN THROUGH SILT FENCE FABRIC. 2"x2"x4"-B"(MAX) O.C. IN WETLAND AREAS AND 4"-0"(MAX) O.C. IN WETLAND RAYINE GUILLY OR DROP OFF AREAS AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
- 3. 1"x1"x 4'-6"(MIN) POSTS PERMITTED FOR PREFABRICATED SILT FENCE.
- 4. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE ANY GRUBBING OR EARTH EXCAVATION TAKES PLACE.



SLOPE INSTALLATION DETAIL OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

- 1. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHOULD BE INSTALLED VERTICALLY DOWNSLOPE.
- 2. STAKES/STAPLES SHOULD BE PLACED NO MORE THAN 3 FT. APART VERTICALLY AND 1 FT. APART HORIZONTALLY.
- 3. SLOPE SURFACES SHOULD BE FREE OF DEBRIS, INCLUDING STICKS, ROCKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.
- BLANKETS SHOULD BE ROLLED OUT LOOSELY AND STAKED/STAPLED TO MAINTAIN DIRECT SOIL CONTACT. DO NOT STRETCH THE BLANKETS.
- DESIGNER/ENGINEER SHALL CHOOSE THE TYPE OF BLANKET OR MATTING DEPENDING ON SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND SITE CONDITIONS.

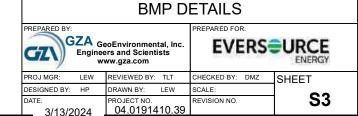
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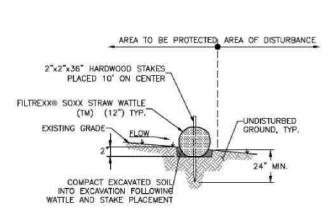
- PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP's). INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER, AND SEED.
- 2. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE BY ANCHORING THE RECP'S IN A 6" (15cm) DEEP x 6" (15cm) WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) OF RECP'S EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE RECP'S WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" (30cm) PORTION OF RECP'S BACK OVER SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SEQUIRE RECP'S OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE RECP'S.
- 3. ROLL THE RECP's (A.) DOWN OR (B.) HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE SLOPE, RECP's WILL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE ALL RECP's MUST BE SECURELY FASTEMED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES/STAKES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN. WHEN USING THE DOT SYSTEM, STAPLES/STAKES SHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
- THE EDGES OF PARALLEL RECP's MUST BE STAPLED WITH APPROXIMATELY 2"-5" (5cm 12.5cm) OVERLAP DEPENDING ON RECP's TYPE.
- CONSECUTIVE RECP's SPLICED DOWN THE SLOPE MUST BE PLACED END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH AN APPROXIMATE 3" (7.5cm) OVERLAP. STAPLE THROUGH OVERLAPPED AREA, APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART ACROSS ENTIRE RECP's WIDTH.

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X178 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

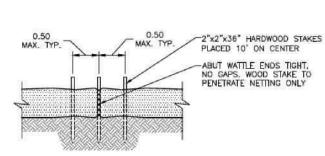
SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE





STRAW WATTLE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



STRAW WATTLE OVERLAP
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

1. ALL MANUFACTURED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRODUCTS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURF REINFORCEMENTS MATS, UTILIZED FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SLOPE PROTECTION, RUNOFF DIVERSION, SLOPE INTERRUPTION, PERMETER CONTROL, INLET PROTECTION, CHECK DAMS, AND SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL NOT CONTRIAN PLASTIC, OR MULTIPILAMENT OR MOSH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN § INCHES.

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

NHB22-3461 (WOODSTOCK), NHB22-3462 (LINCOLN), NHB22-3463 (EASTON), NHB22-3464 (SUAGR HILL)

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME PERMIT CONDITIONS:

- 1. WOOD TURTLES (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. SEE PLAN SHEET 4-5.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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 ARE PROTECTED BY NH LAWS. BE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL TO ENCOUNTER NESTING WILDLIFE IN THESE AREAS.
- 4. IF A NEST IS OBSERVED OR SUSPECTED, OPERATORS SHALL CONTACT MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR JOSH MEGYESY (978-578-0802) AT NHFG IMMEDIATELY FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION. 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.
- 5. VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS (PVP) SHALL BE FLAGGED PRIOR TO WORK, AND IMPACTS SHALL BE AVOIDED WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS AS DESCRIBED IN THE TABLE EMBEDDED IN THE ATTACHED SCREENSHOT TITLED. "VERNAL POOL SUMMARY EVS X178":
 - 1.WETLAND WS-75 AND L/ET-16 CONTAIN VERNAL POOLS WITHIN THE PROPOSED WORK PAD AREA FOR STRUCTURES 180 AND 269. THE WORK PADS MAY OVERLAP THESE VERNAL POOLS TO CONSTRUCT A SAFE WORK AREA. TEMPORARY TIMBER MATTING SHALL BE UTILIZED AND RESTORATION SHALL OCCUR FOLLOWING IMPACTS. IMPACTS TO THE VERNAL POOLS SHALL ONLY OCCUR DECEMBER 1 TO MARCH 1. WORK SHALL OCCUR UNDER FROZEN OR DRY CONDITIONS IF POSSIBLE. NHFG SHALL BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO DISTURBANCE.
- 6. NO DISTURB VEGETATIVE BUFFERS OF 50' SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND VERNAL POOLS WHEREVER POSSIBLE. NHFG ACKNOWLEDGES THE FOLLOWING VERNAL POOL BUFFER IMPACTS AS DESCRIBED IN THE TABLE EMBEDDED IN THE ATTACHED SCREENSHOT TITLED, "VERNAL POOL SUMMARY EVS X178".

 1.WETLANDS WS-64. WS-75.WS-117, L-73, L-66, L-42, L-41, L-40, L/ET-16, LW-1, ET-31, ET-37 CONTAIN VERNAL POOLS, TEMPORARY TIMBER MATTING WILL BE UTILIZED WITHIN 50-FT OF THESE VERNAL POOLS.
- 7. ALL MATTING WHICH WILL BE PLACED IN WATERBODIES DEEMED SUITABLE FOR HIBERNATING RARE TURTLES WILL BE PLACED PRIOR TO THE START OF THE INACTIVE SEASON (OCTOBER 16-MARCH 31) SO AS TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL PLACEMENT
 ATOP HIBERNATING TURTLES, AREAS IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE HIBERNATION HABITAT SHALL BE IDENTIFIED ON PLAN SHEETS AND PROVIDED TO NHFG AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.
- 8. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF MATTING IN WETLANDS DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON (APRIL 1-OCTOBER 15), THE AREAS SHALL BE CLEARED BY A TRAINED INDIVIDUAL. A TRAINED INDIVIDUAL SHALL BE DEFINED AS ANY CONTRACTOR WHO HAS GONE THROUGH PROJECT-SPECIES PROTECTION EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY THE QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST ON RARE WILDLIFE SPECIES AT THE SITE. CONTACT NHFG IF TURTLES IN MATTING AREAS ARE OBSERVED OR SUSPECTED.
- 9. FOR ALL WORK PADS, STAGING AREAS, MATTING, AND ACCESS ROADS, SEARCHES AND SWEEPS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY TRAINED INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE START OF WORK AND MOVEMENT OF EQUIPMENT IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCE OF ANIMALS ENTERING AN AREA BETWEEN THE SWEEP AND WORK. A TRAINED INDIVIDUAL SHALL BE DEFINED AS ANY CONTRACTOR WHO HAS GONE THROUGH PROJECT-SPECIES PROTECTION EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY THE QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST ON RARE WILDLIFE SPECIES AT THE SITE.
- 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 OR EQUIVALENT DOCUMENT.

 1. MINOR FIELD CHANGES TO ACCESS ROADS AND WORK PADS INCLUDING: SHIFTING ACCESS FROM ONE SIDE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY TO THE OTHER, SHIFTING OF WORK PADS AND STAGING AREAS FORWARD OR BACKWARDS, BUT NOT INCREASING THE OVERALL SQUARE FOOTAGE OF THE WORK PADS OR STAGING AREAS, MAY BE CONSIDERED BASED ON LOCATION. NHFG SHALL BE NOTIFIED OF ANY PROPOSED CHANGES.
- 11. WORK, PULL PADS, AND ACCESS SHALL BE MINIMIZED TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
- 12. WORK PADS SHALL BE REDUCED POST-CONSTRUCTION TO 30' X 60' AND RESTORED WITH A NATIVE VEGETATIVE SEED 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.
 - 1. SITE OPERATORS OR TRAINED INDIVIDUALS 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.

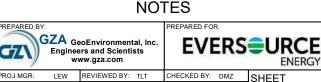
ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. SMOOTH GREEN SNAKES (STATE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN) OCCUR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT SITE. ALL OPERATORS AND PERSONNEL WORKING ON OR ENTERING THE SITE SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL PRESENCE OF THESE SPECIES AND SHOULD 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) SHOULD BE POSTED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND COMMUNICATED DURING MORNING TAILGATE MEETINGS PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCEMENT. SEE PLAN SHEET 4-5.
- 2. NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME RECOMMENDS THAT THE ABOVE CONSERVATION MEASURES ARE APPLIED TO ALL WORK THROUGHOUT THE LINE, INCLUDING IN THE TOWNS OF WOODSTOCK, LINCOLN, AND SUGAR HILL WHERE THERE WERE NO KNOWN OBSERVATIONS OF RARE SPECIES.

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X178-2 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE



 PROJ MGR:
 LEW
 REVIEWED BY:
 TLT
 CHECKED BY:
 DMZ

 DESIGNED BY:
 MJD
 DRAWN BY:
 MJD
 SCALE:

 DATE:
 PROJECT NO.
 REVISION NO.

 3/13/2024
 04.0191410.39

S4







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.

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

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X178-2 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WILDLIFE NOTES

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

EVERSURCE ENERGY

REVIEWED BY: TLT CHECKED BY: DMZ SHEET DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD SCALE: ROJECT NO 3/13/2024 04.0191410.39

S5

*ALL PHOTOS AND IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION COURTESY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.



Figure 4 – Alteration of Terrain Permitting Plans

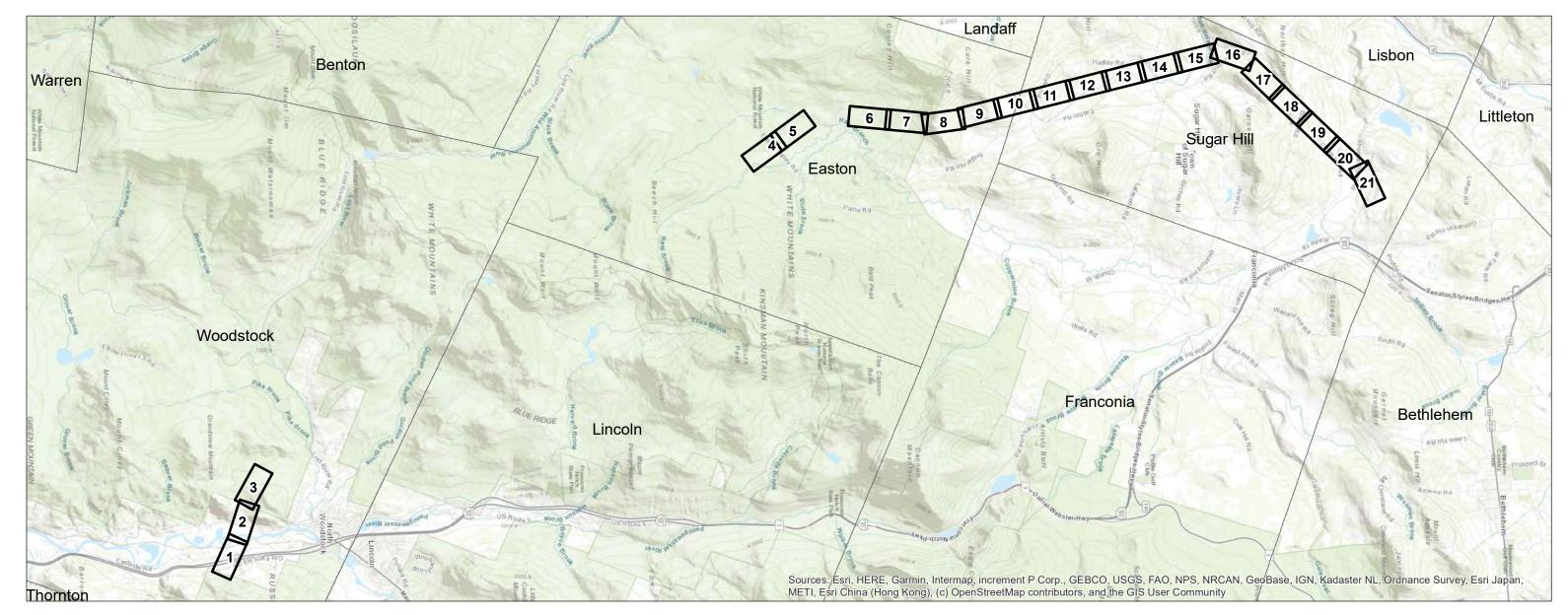
X178-2 Transmission Line Structure Rebuild Project - Phase 1

WOODSTOCK, EASTON AND SUGAR HILL, NEW HAMPSHIRE Alteration of Terrain Permitting Planset

Date: March 13, 2024

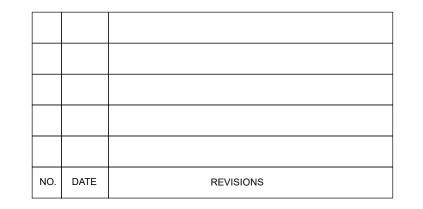
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By Ridgely Mauck at 1:17 pm, May 28, 2024

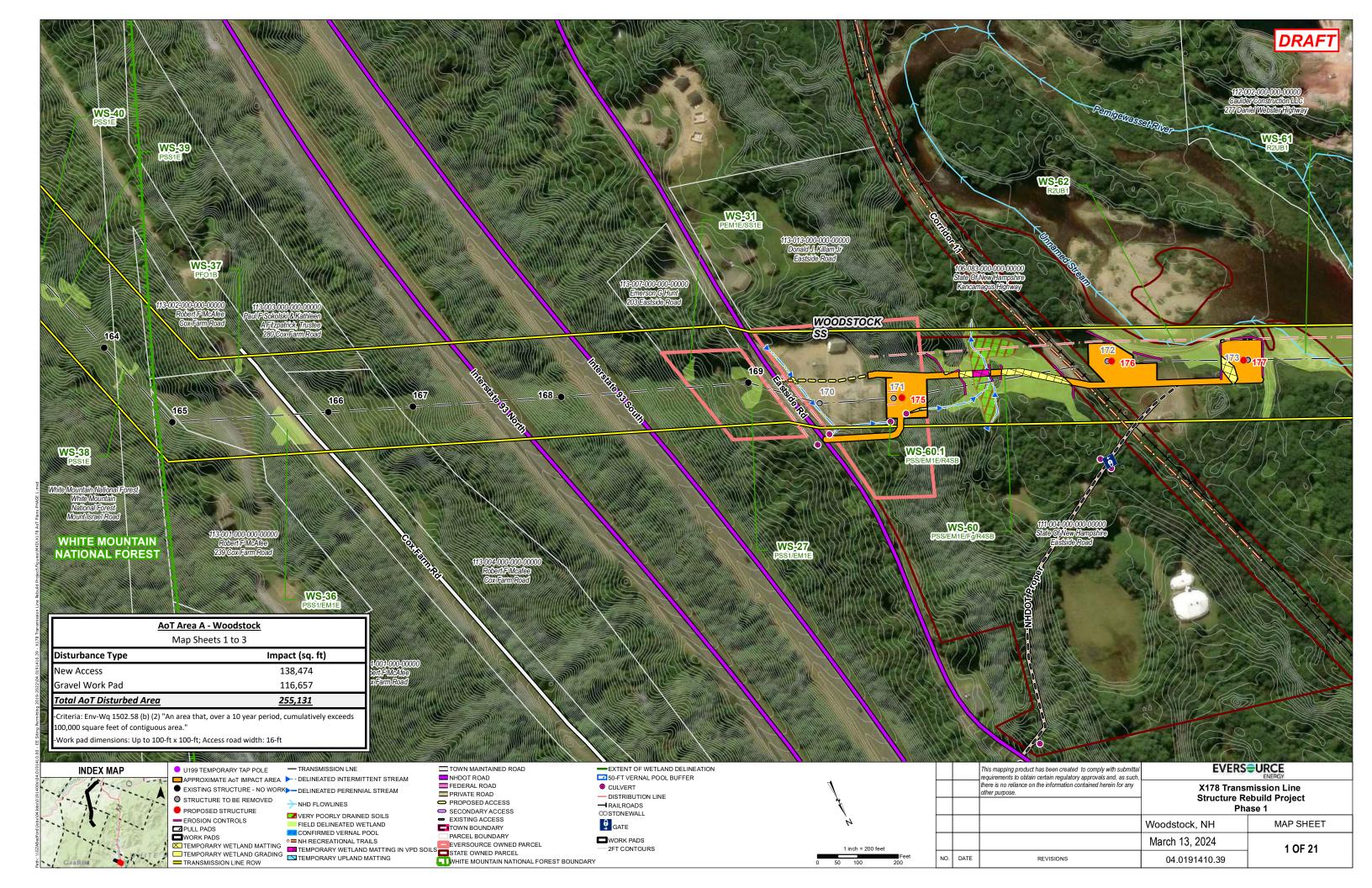


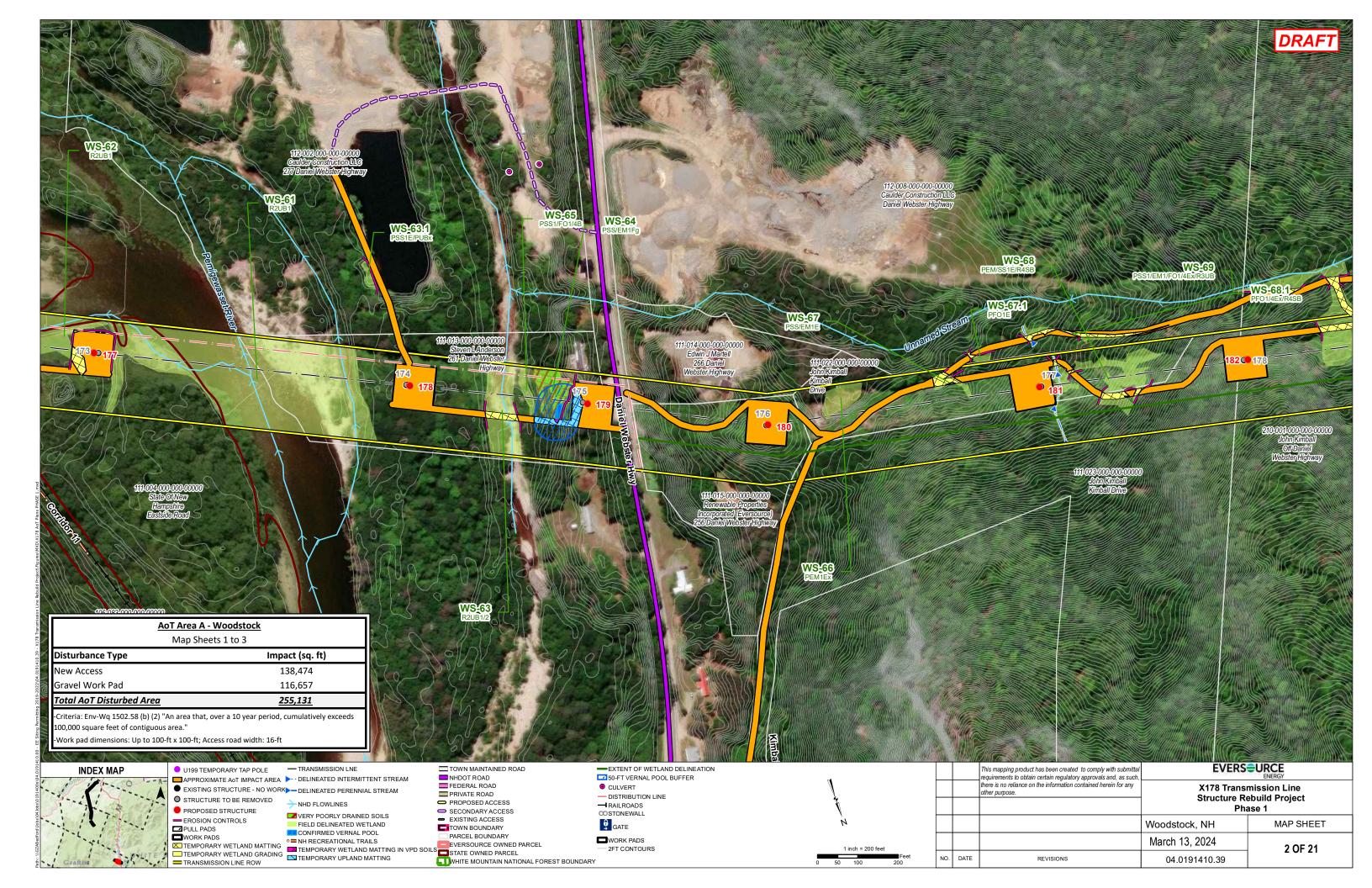
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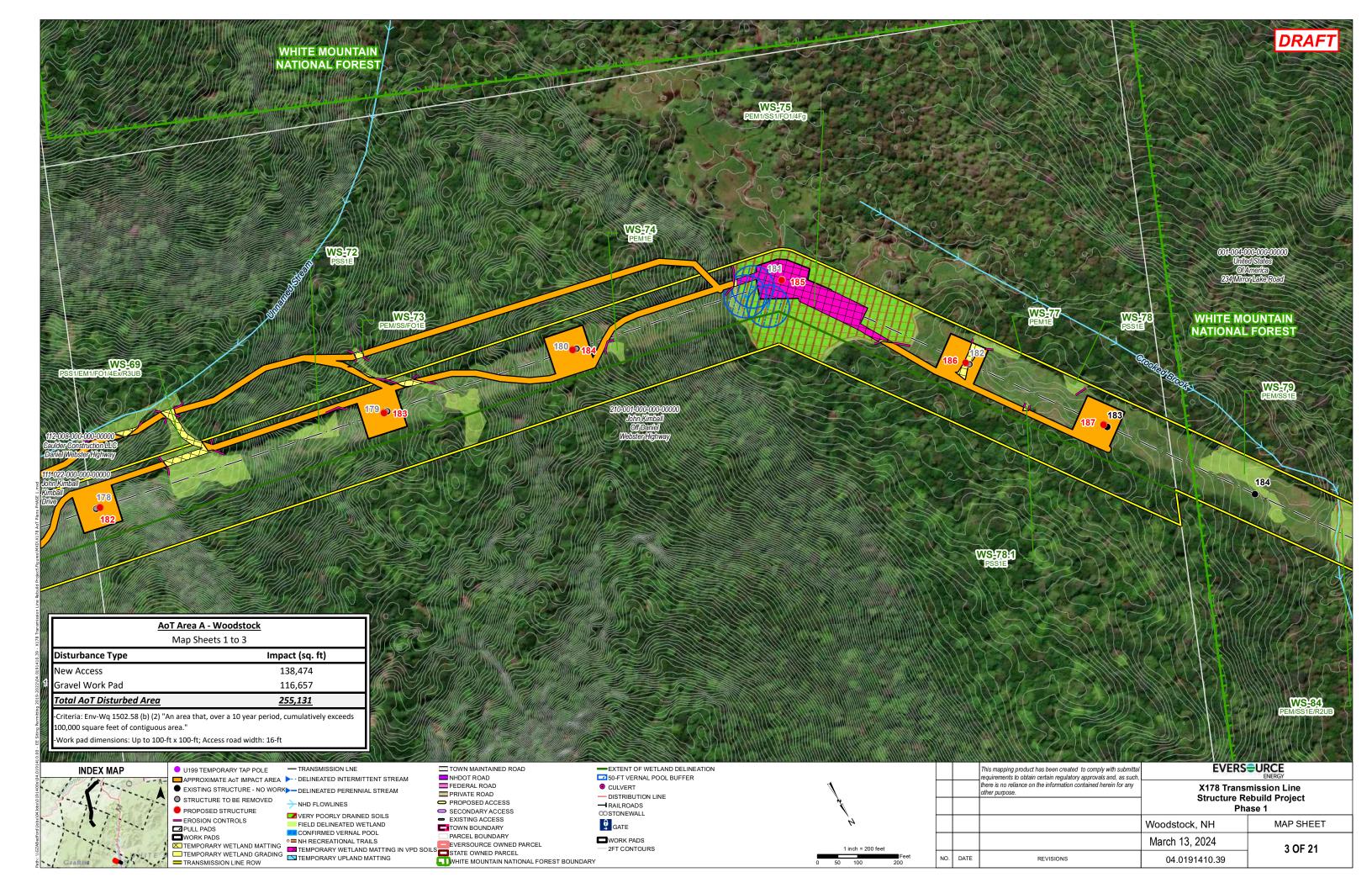


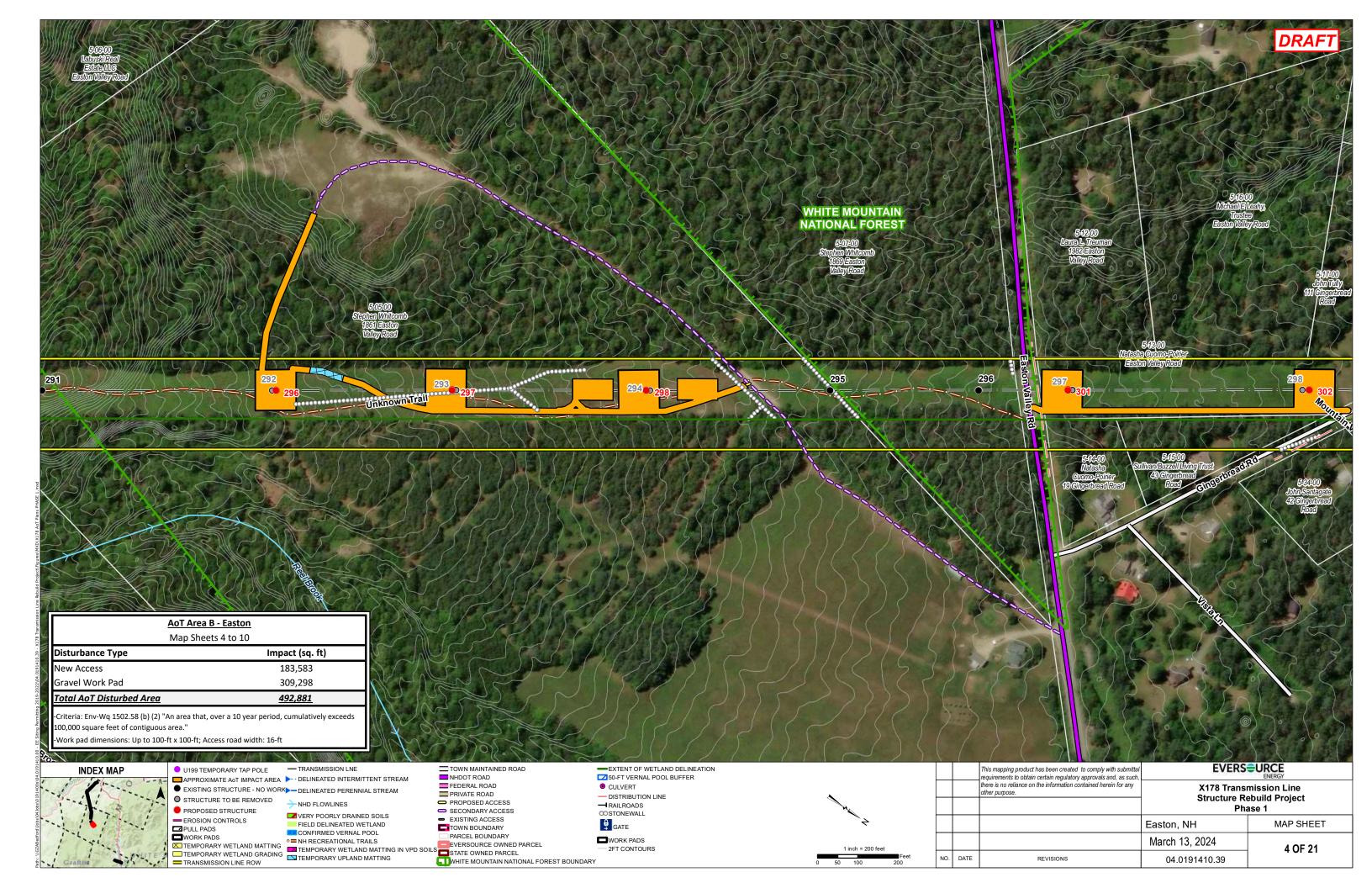


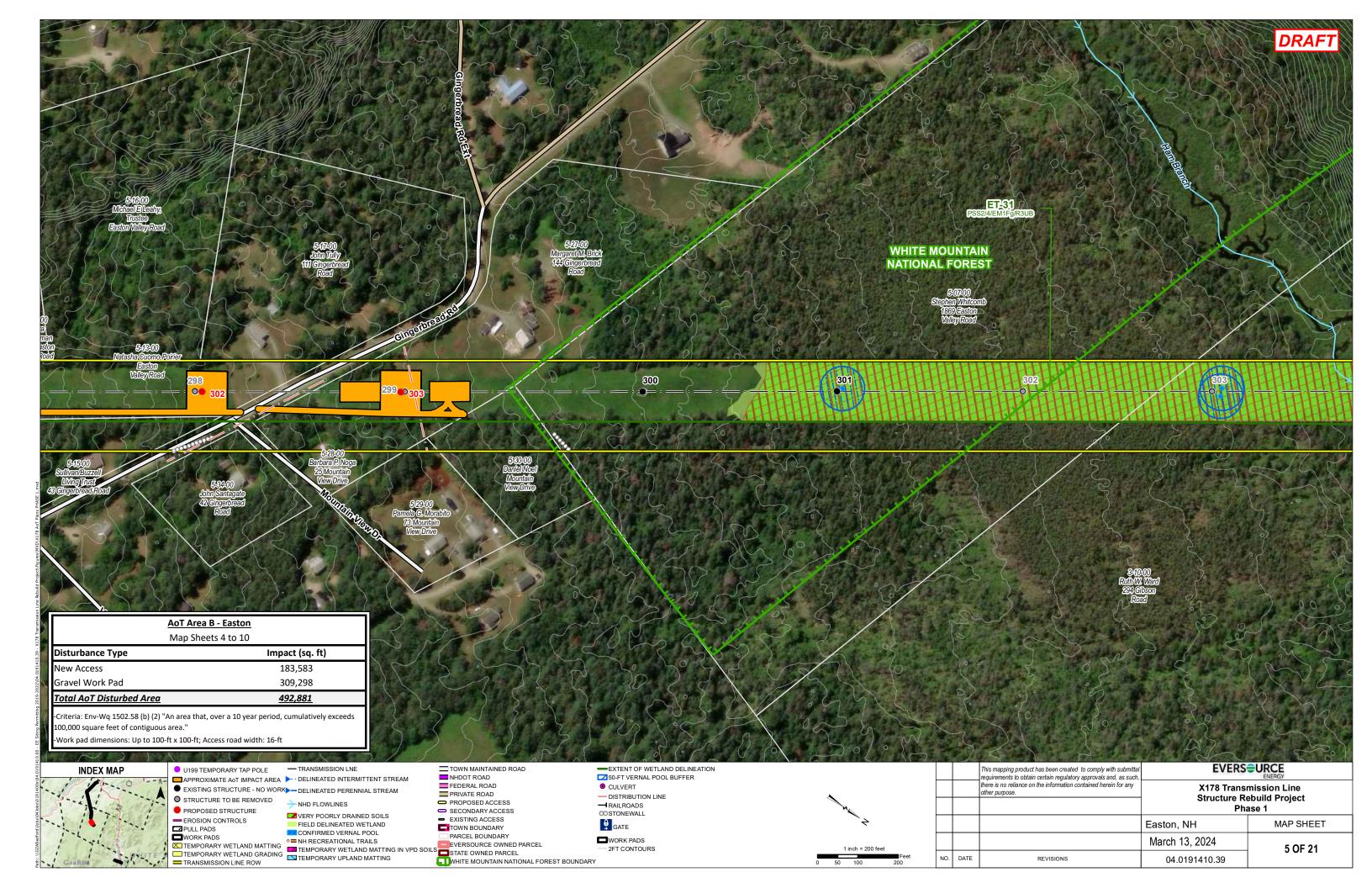


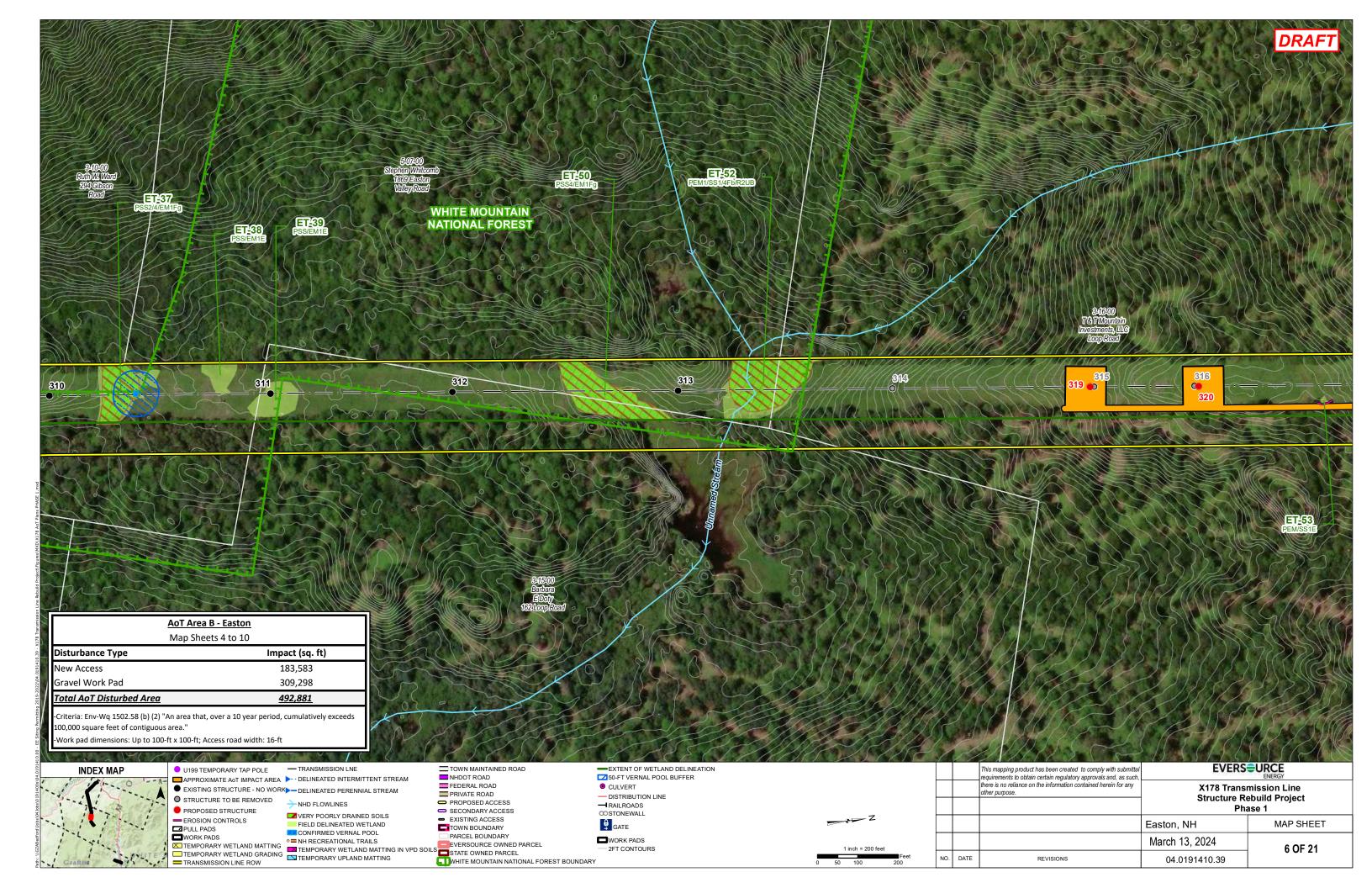


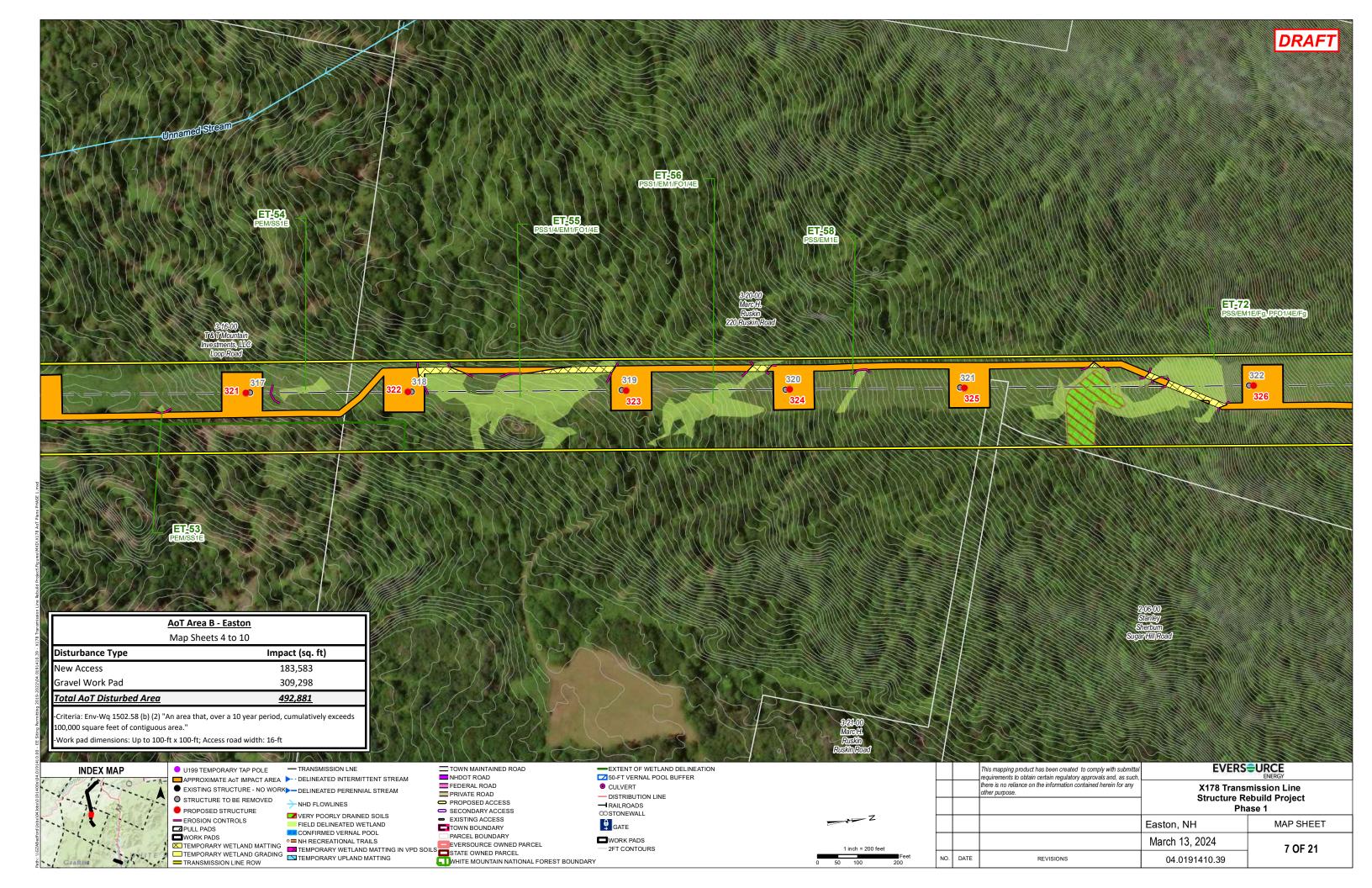


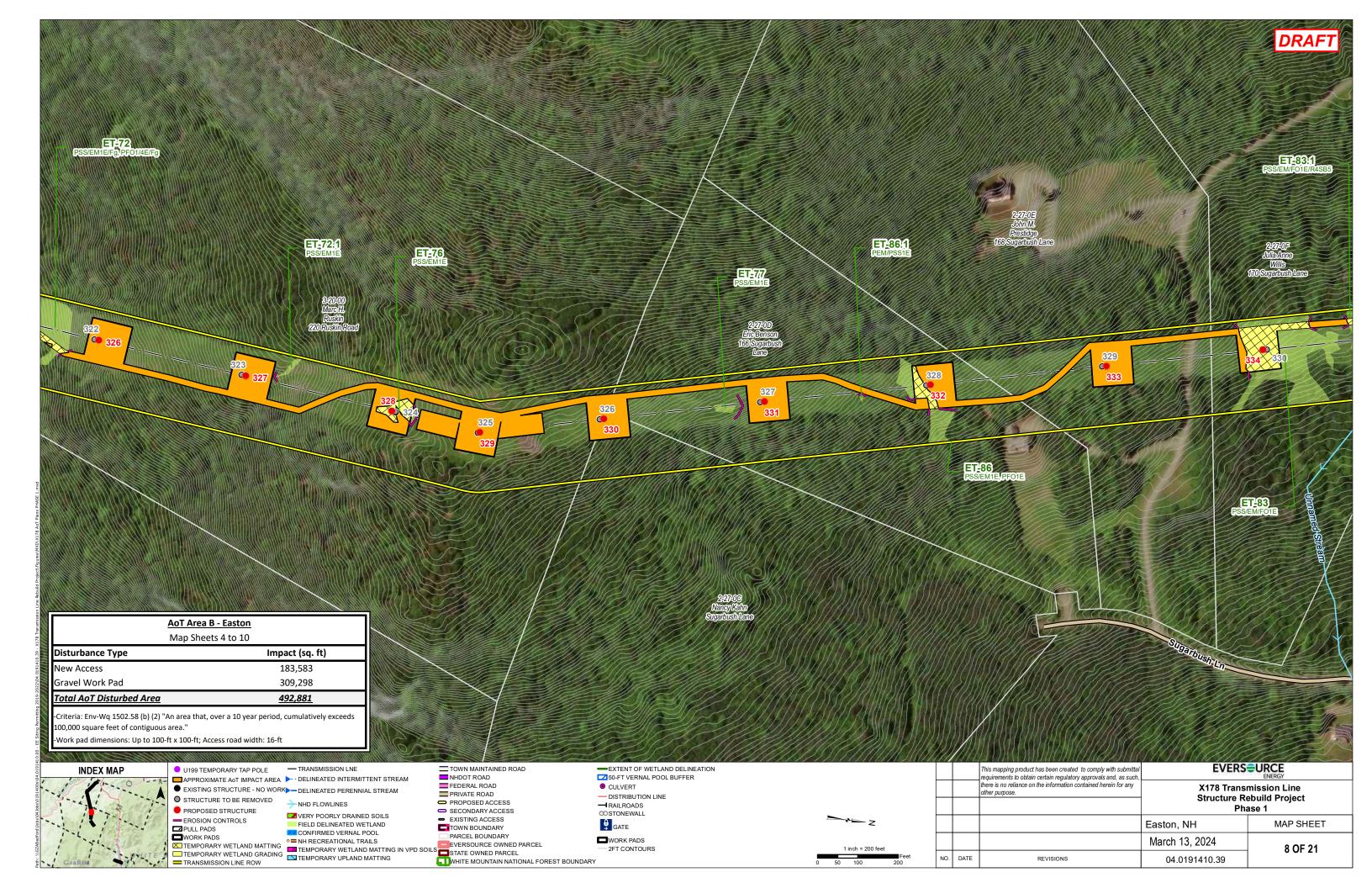


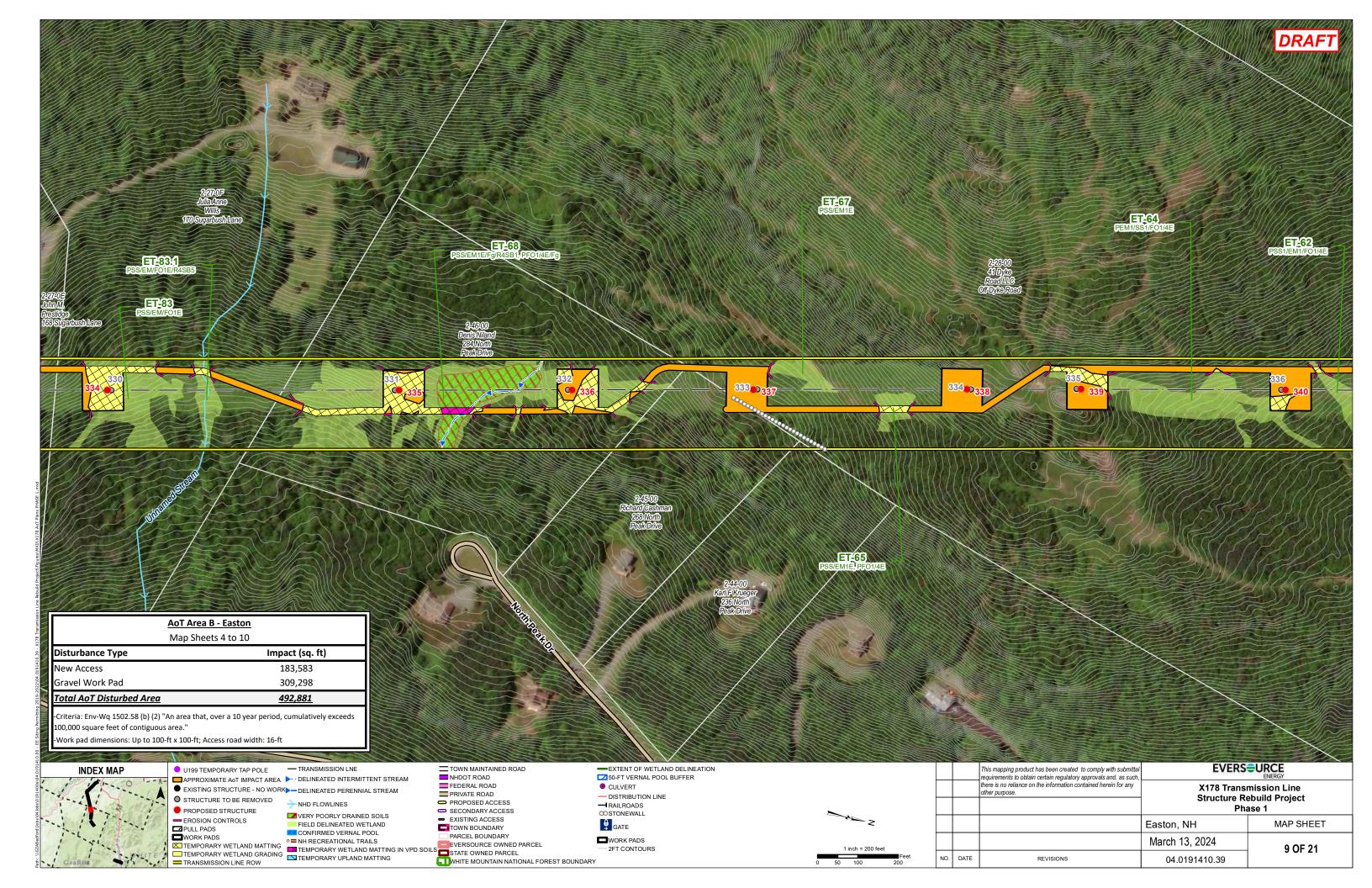


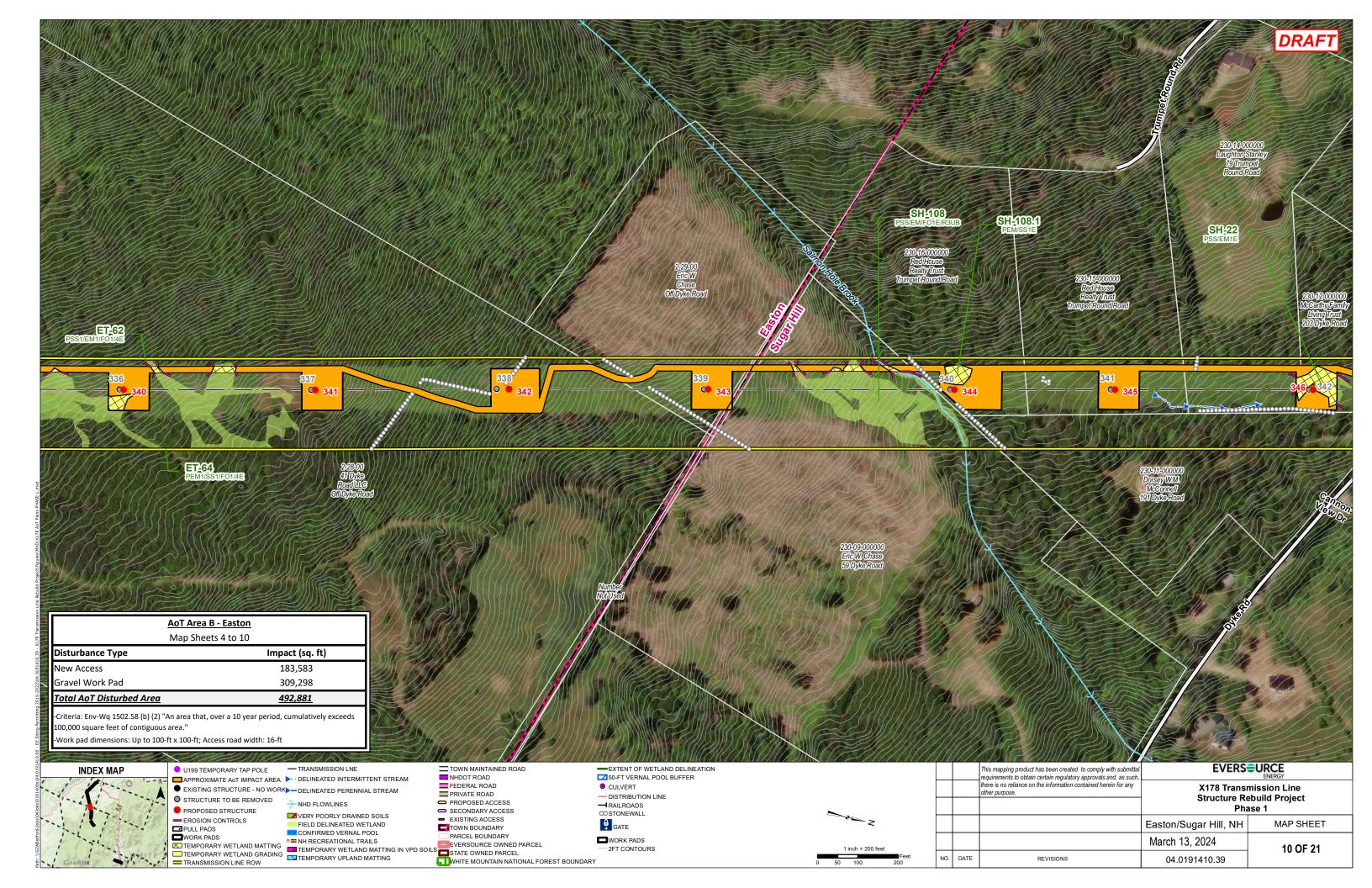


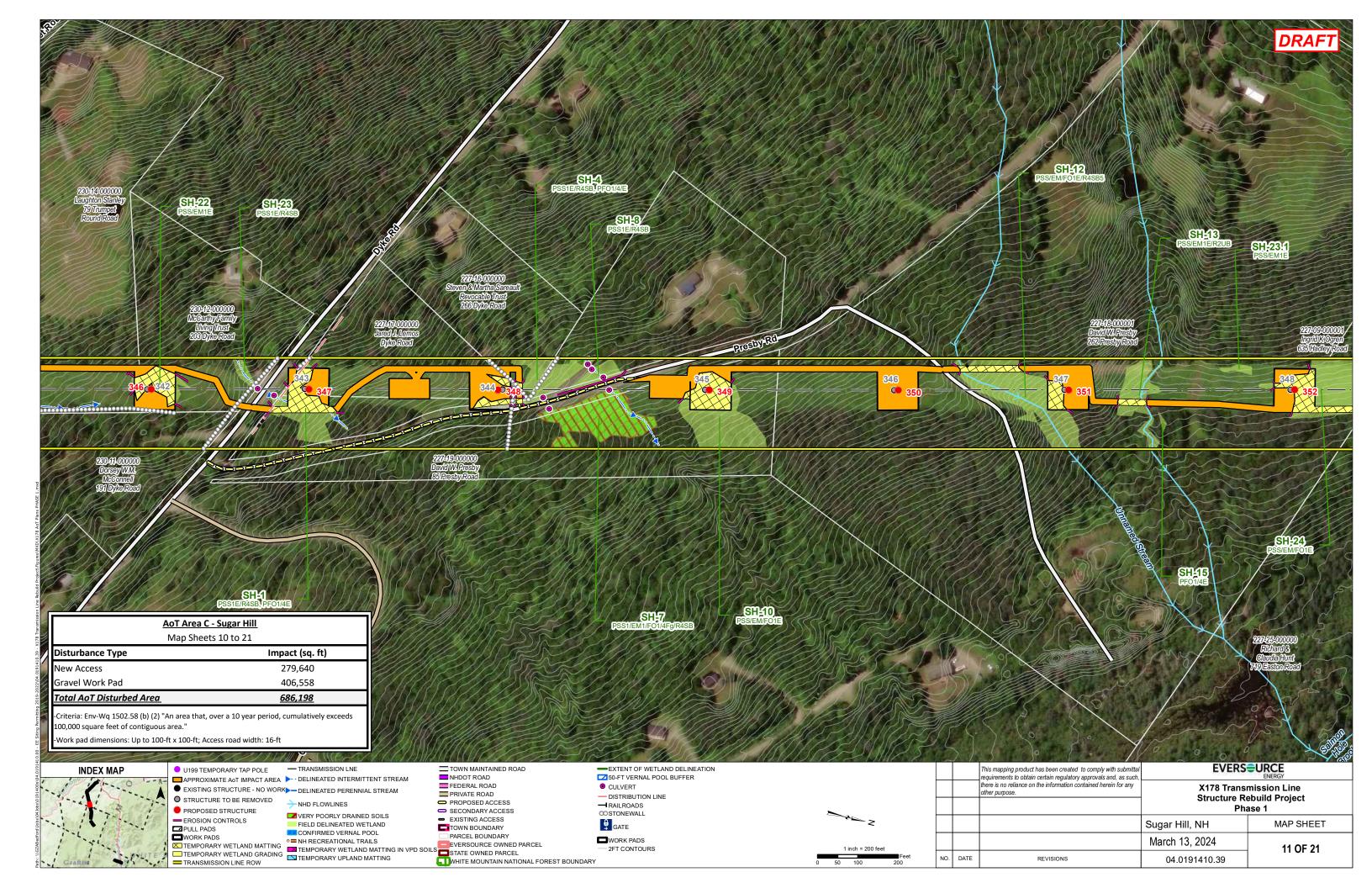


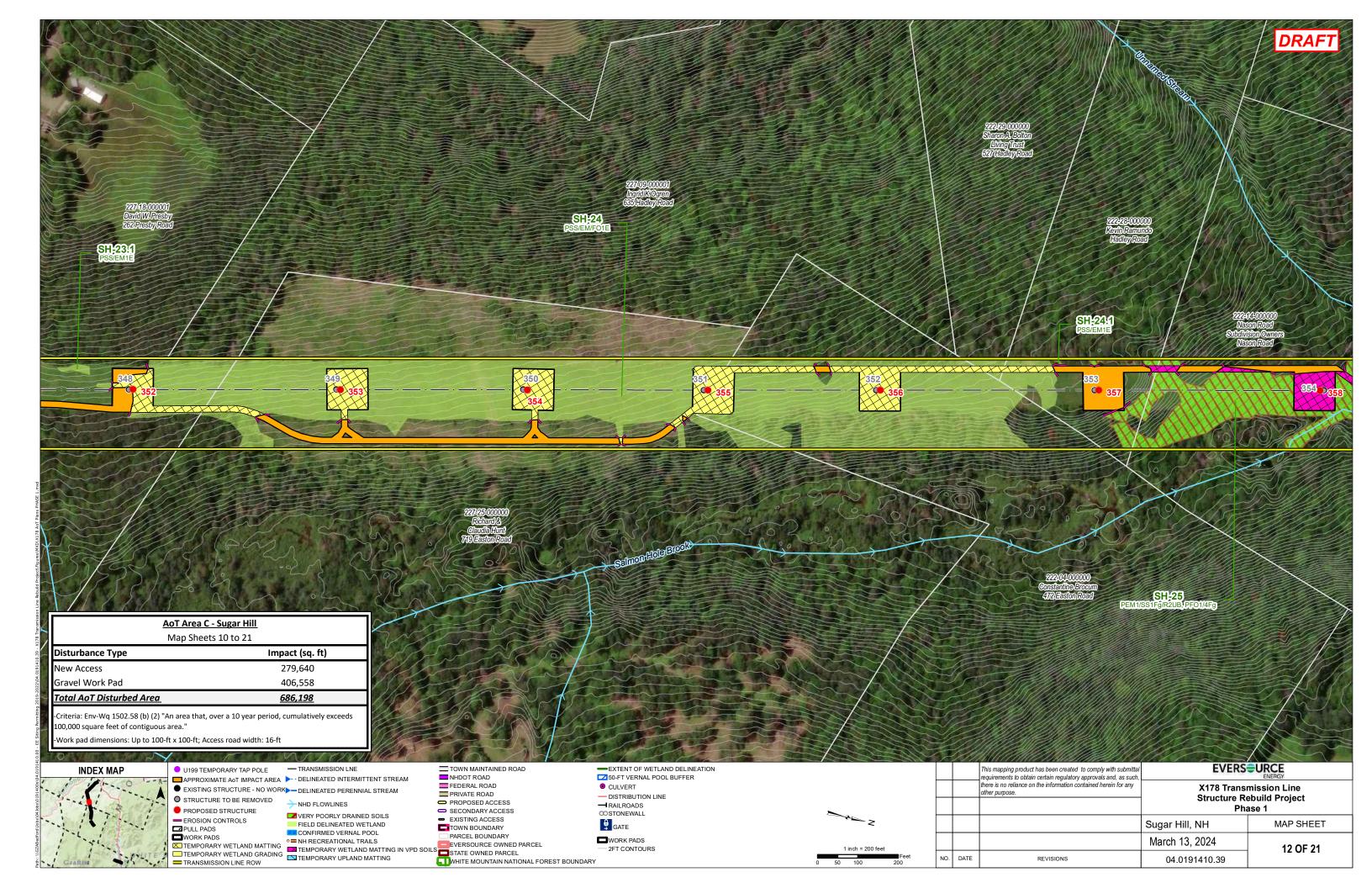


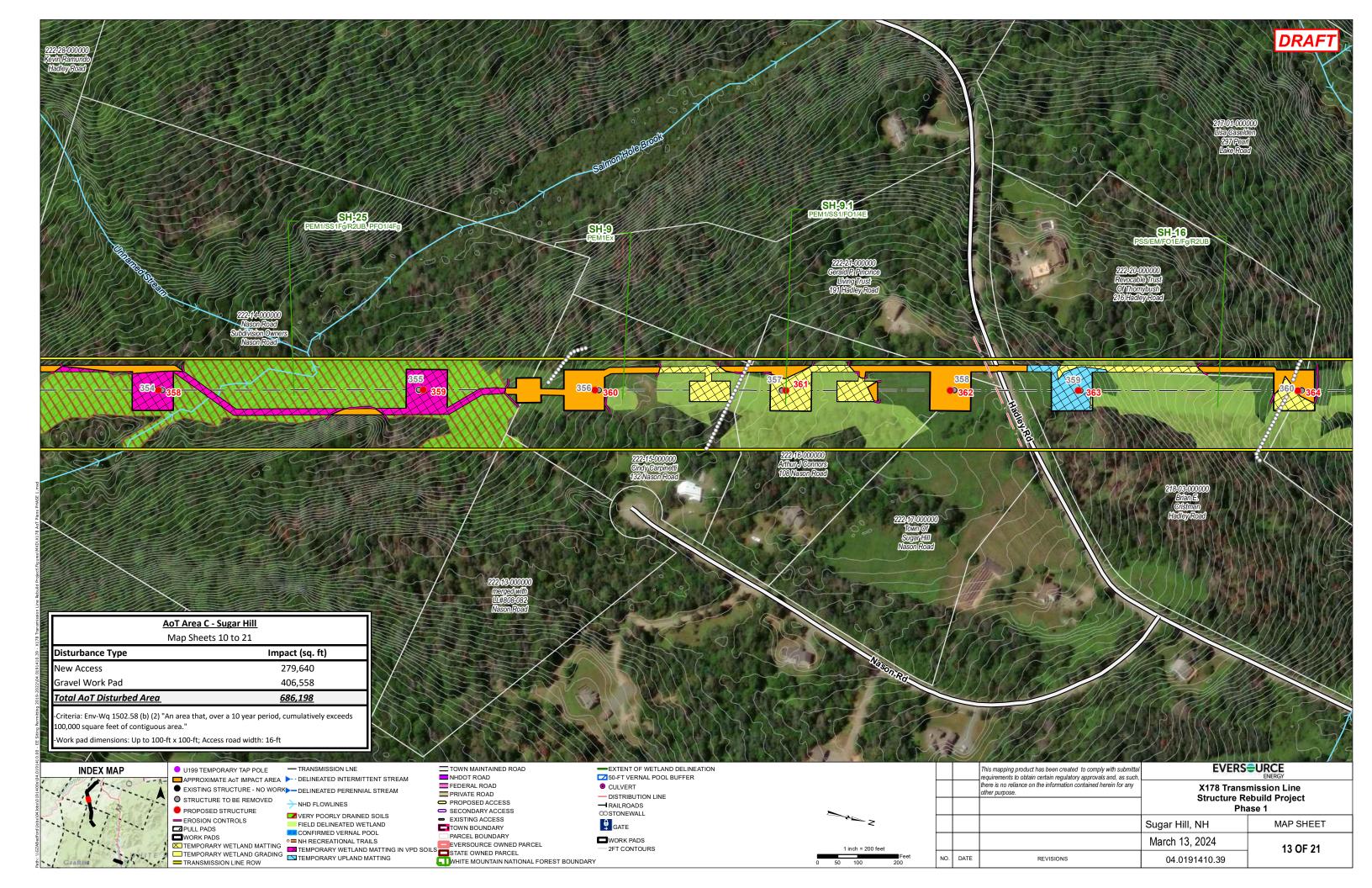


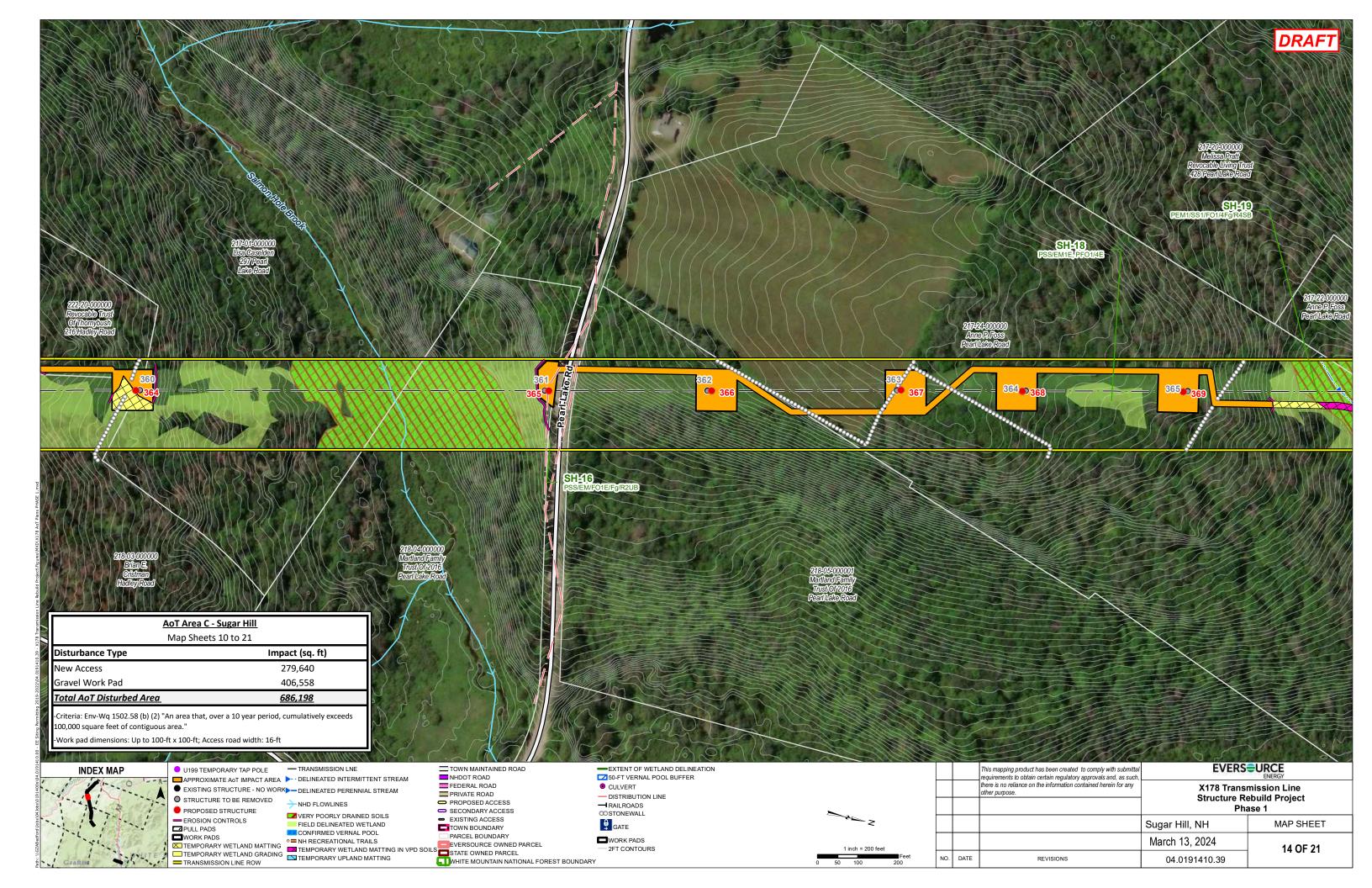


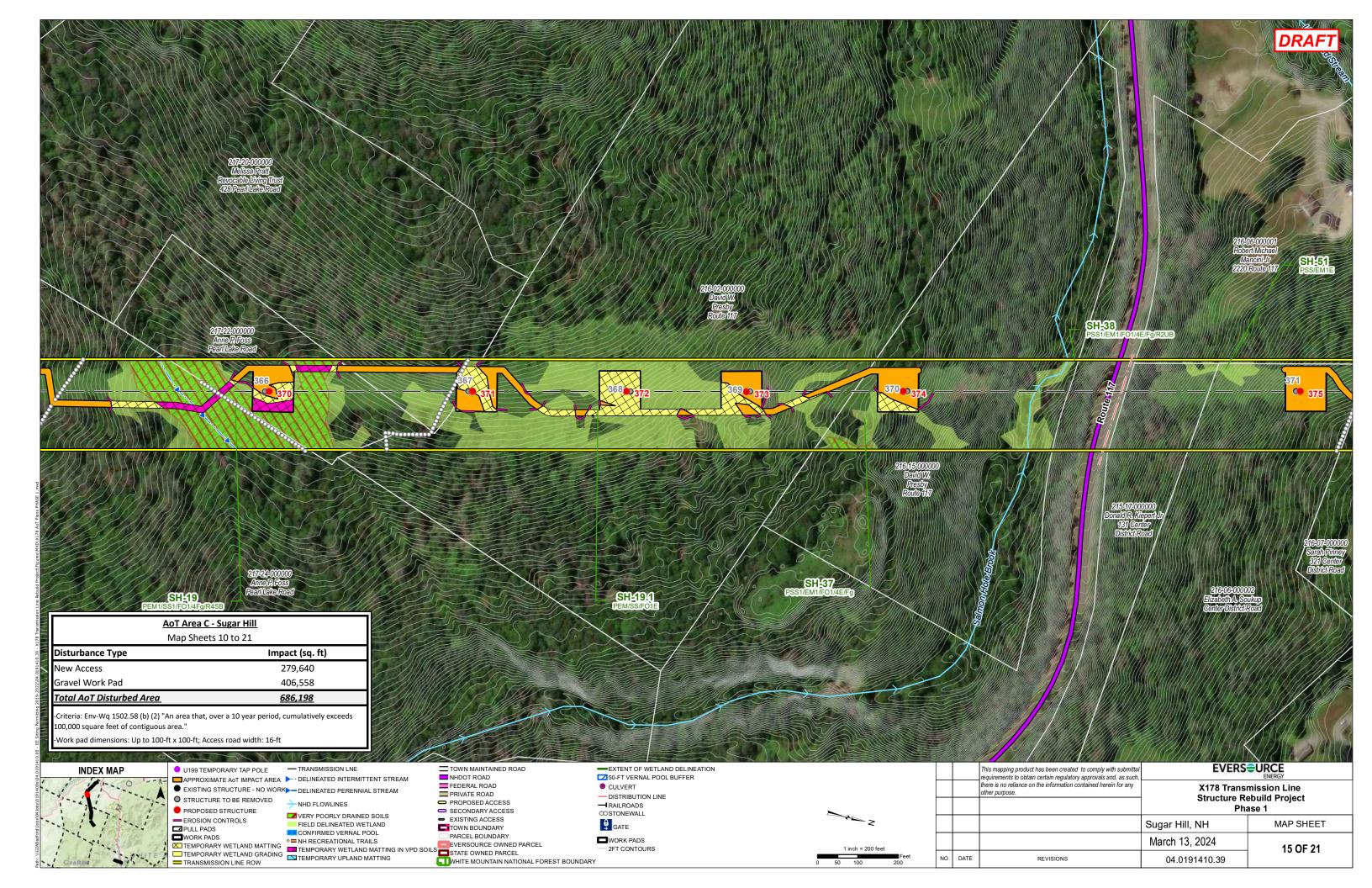


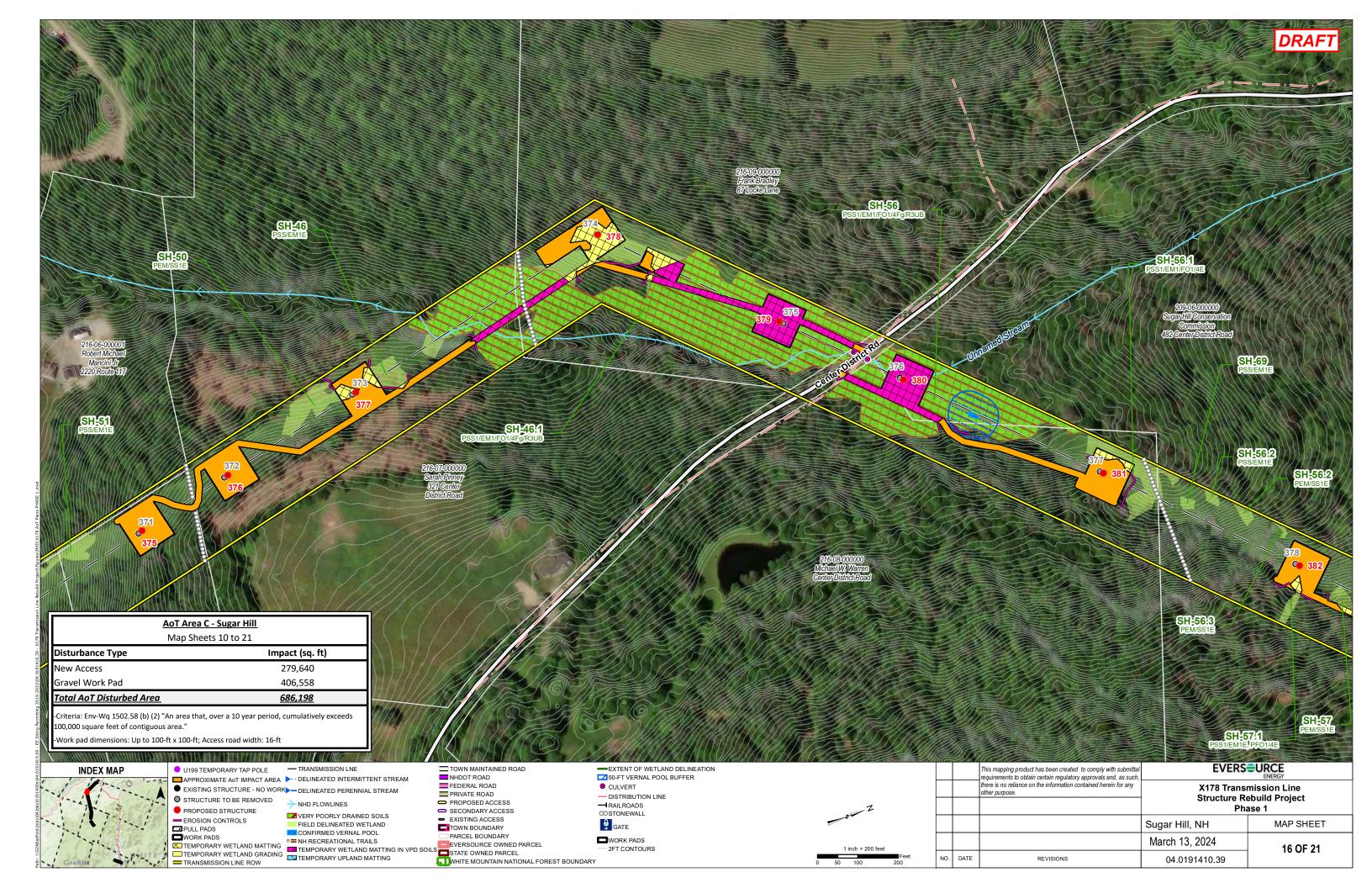


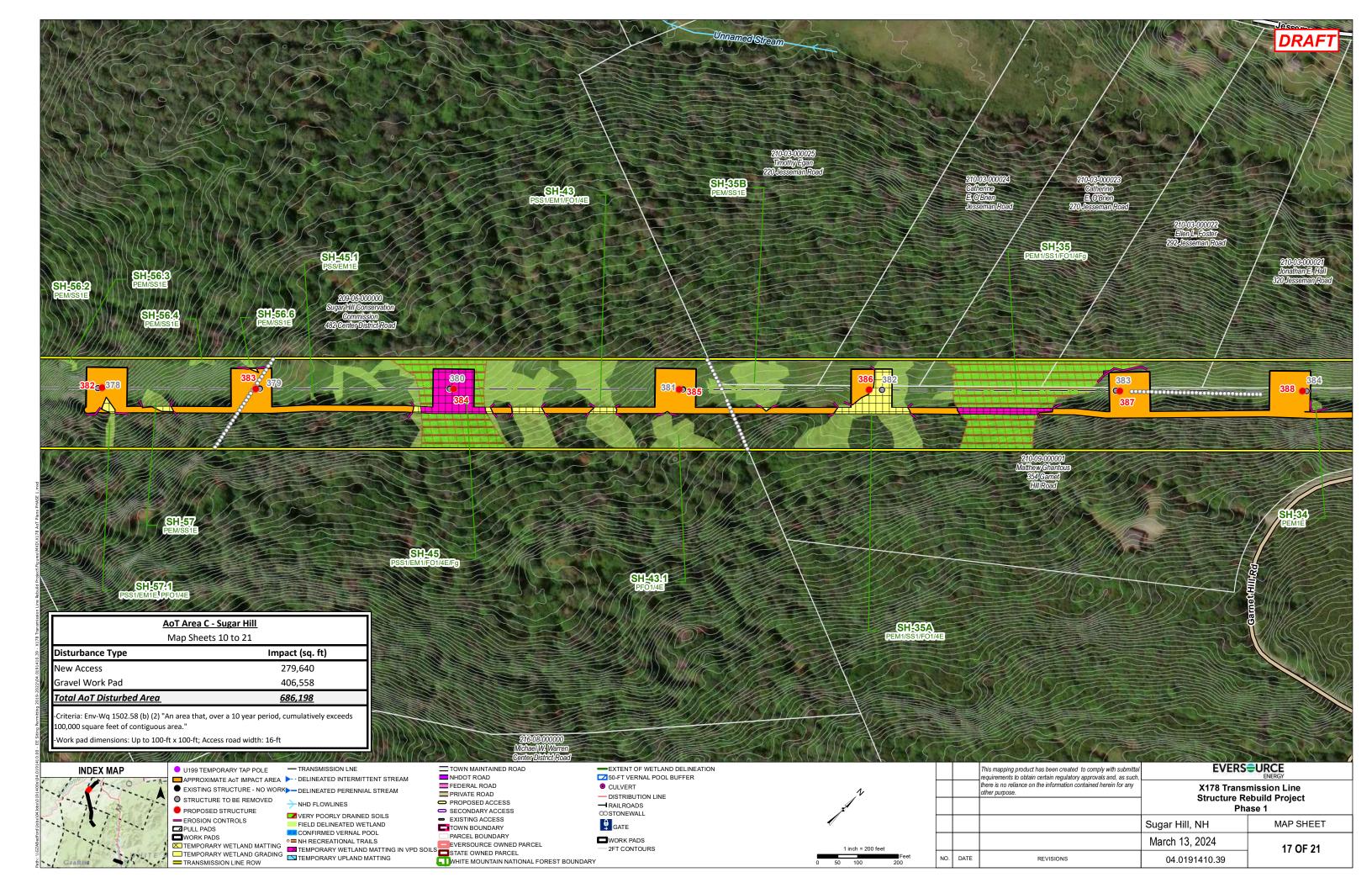


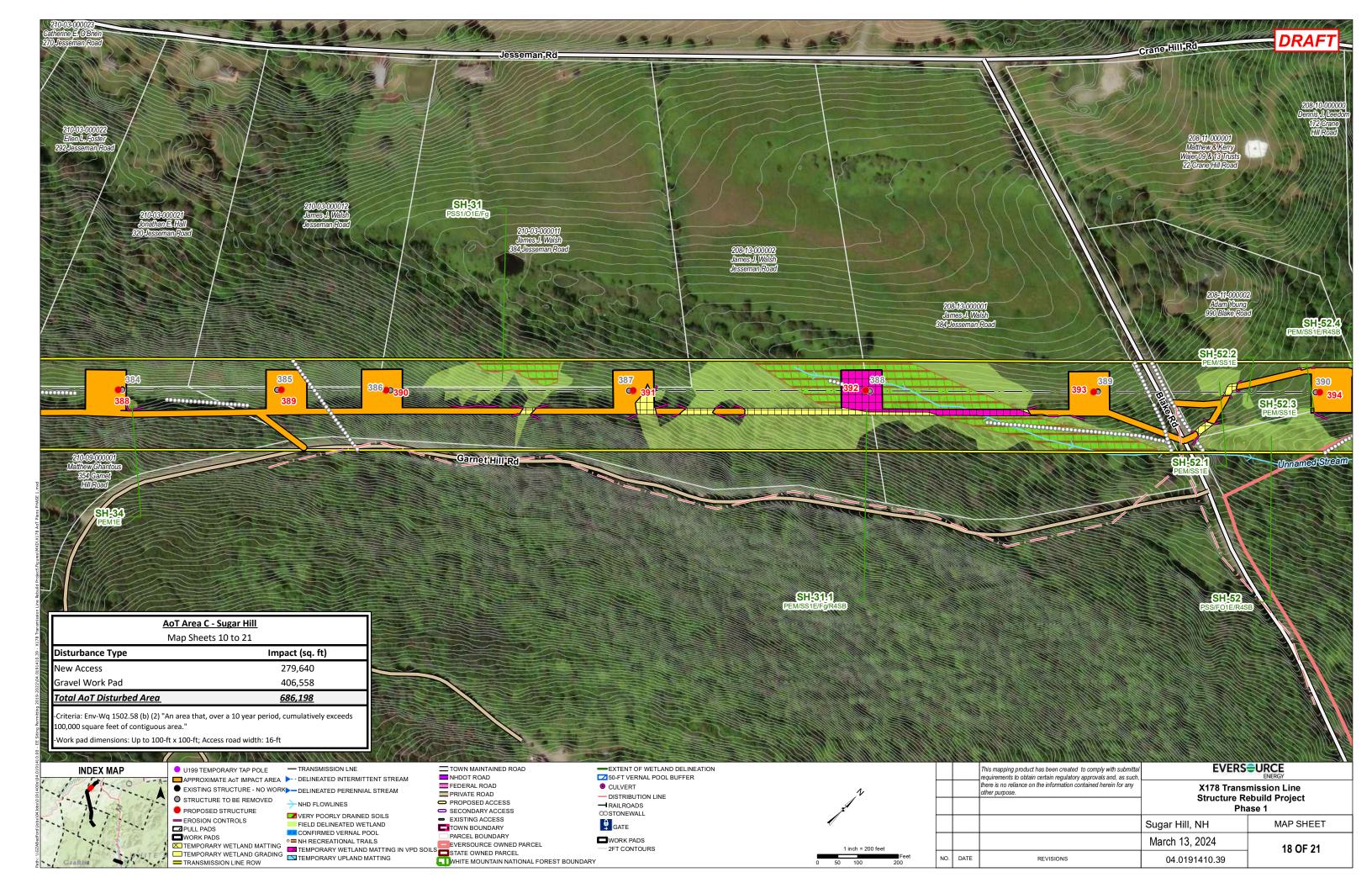


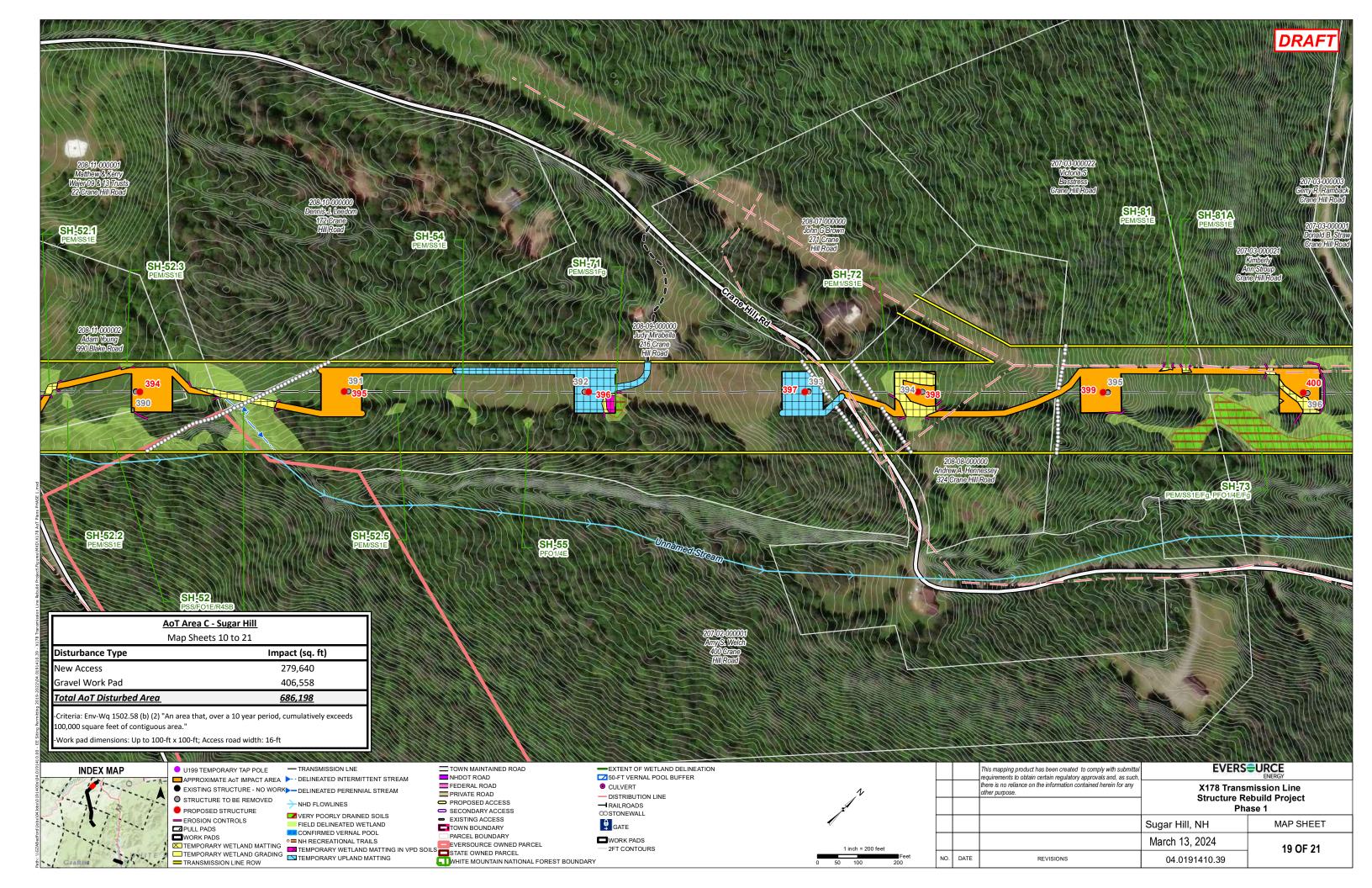


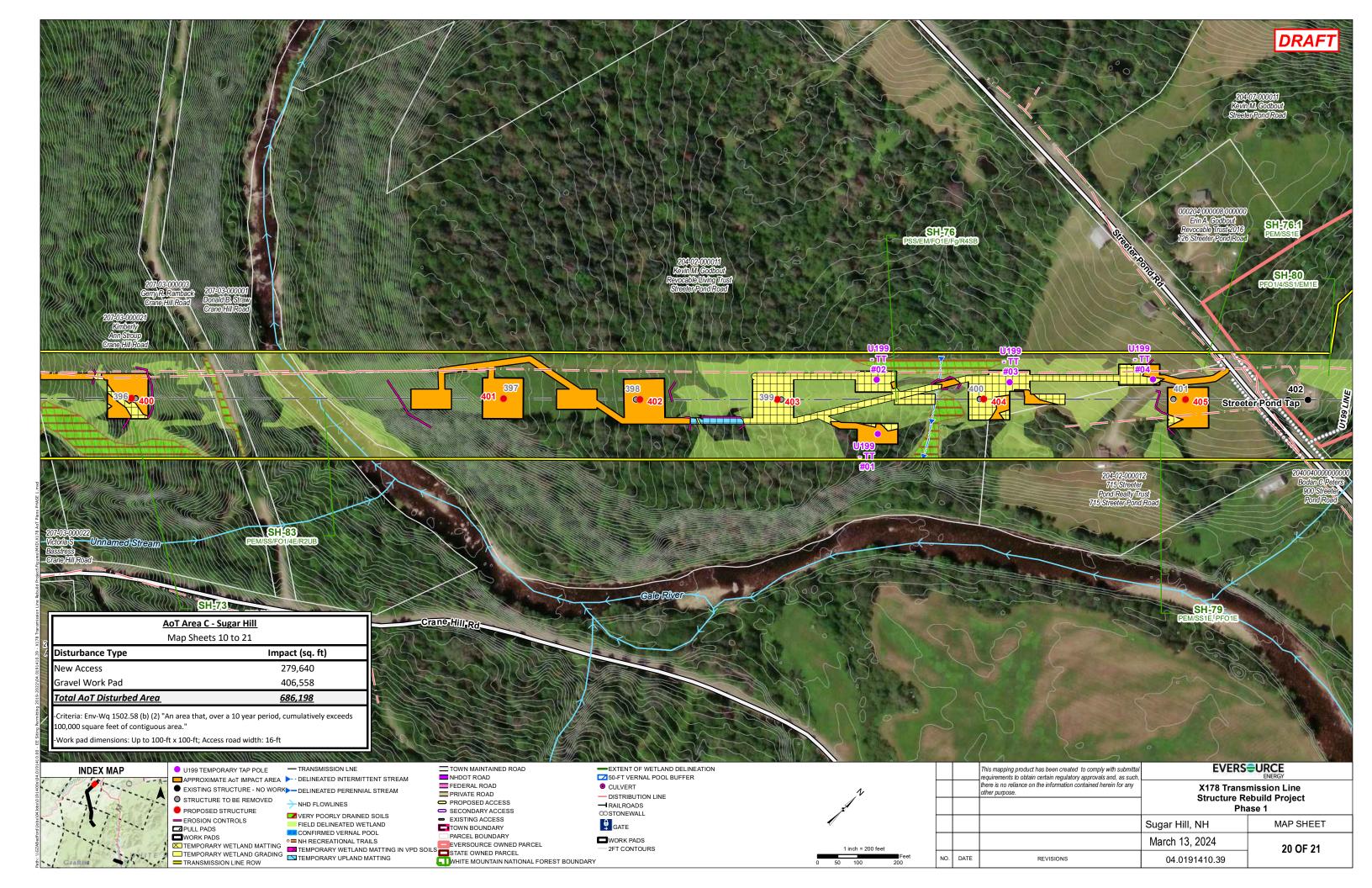


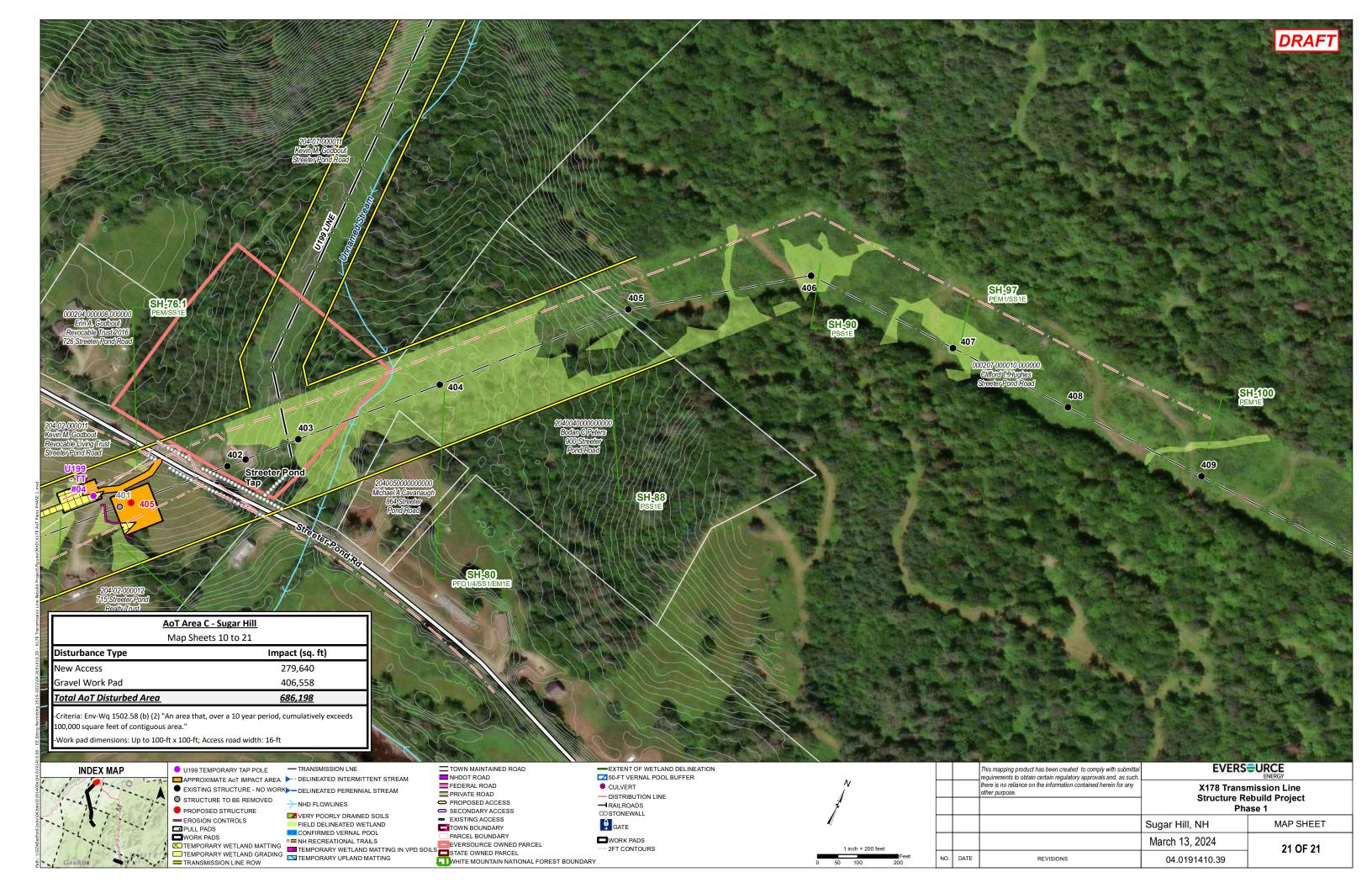












- 1. WETLAND BOUNDARIES TO BE CLEARLY MARKED PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION
- 2. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAIL PROVIDED, AS NECESSARY, AND CONSISTENT WITH THE NHDES MARCH 2019 BMP MANUAL FOR UTILITY MAINTENANCE.
- 3. WETLAND IMPACTS ASSOCIATED WITH WETLAND CROSSINGS ARE REQUIRED FOR ACCESS BETWEEN STRUCTURES WITHIN THE RIGHT OF WAY. LOOK FOR FIELD FLAGGING AND REFER TO PROJECT PLANS FOR THESE LOCATIONS.
- 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 AND 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 TIMBER MATS WHERE REQUIRED.
- 8. LOW GROWING VARIETIES OF VEGETATION ADJACENT TO WETLANDS SHALL BE PRESERVED TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. STUMPS SHALL NOT BE REMOVED, AND THERE SHALL BE NO EXCAVATIONS, FILLS OR GRADING DONE ADJACENT TO WETLANDS, UNLESS MINOR EXCAVATIONS OR GRADING IS NEEDED FOR ACCESS OR WORK PADS AND THEN ONLY WITHIN LIMITS SHOWN ON PROJECT PLANS.
- 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 TIMBER 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. IN UPLANDS, ADDITIONAL BMP'S MAY INCLUDE THE PLACEMENT OF GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, 3"-4" STONE, AND GRAVEL TO PROVIDE A SUITABLE ROAD BED. MATTING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN A MANNER TO BRIDGE STREAM CHANNELS. TEMPORARY CULVERTS MAY BE REQUIRED IN AREAS OF HIGH FLOW TO MAINTAIN HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY. ALL MATERIAL WILL BE REMOVED FROM
- 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. BIOLOGICAL MONITORING OF PROJECT SPECIES MAY REQUIRE THAT WORK AREAS ARE CLEARED PRIOR TO WORK OR PLACEMENT OF MATERIALS.
- 13. 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.
- 14. DISCHARGE OF DEWATERING WATER SHOULD NOT BE DIRECTED TOWARDS SURFCE WATERS IDENTIFIED BY NHDES AS TIER 2, TIER 2.5, OR TIER 3 WITHOUT PRIOR AUTHORIZATION FROM EVERSOURCE. SUCH ACTIVITIES TRIGGER TURBIDITY MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS AS OUTLINED IN SECTION 3.3 OF THE 2022 EPA CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT. TIER 2. TIER 2.5, AND TIER 3 SURFACE WATERS ARE CONSIDERED ALL SURFACE WATERS INCLUDING LAKES, PONDS, MARCHES, AND TIDAL WATERS AS DEFINED BY ENV-WT 104.33. DEWATERING WATER SHOULD BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM SURFACE WATERS, OR BE DISCHARGED TO A VAC TRUCK, POLY TANK, OR UPLAND BASIN, AS APPROVED BY EVERSOURCE. OTHERWISE, TURBIDITY MONITORING DURING DEWATERING ACTIVITIES WILL BE REQUIRED.
- 15. 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.
- 16. INSTALL NEW POLES IN THE LOCATIONS DESIGNATED ON THE PERMITTING PLANS.
- 17. WIRE 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.
- 18. REMOVAL OF THE OLD POLE WILL OCCUR ONCE THE WIRE 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.
- 19. ALL TIMBER MATS, MATERIAL, AND DEBRIS WILL BE REMOVED FROM THE WORK AREA UPON THE COMPLETION OF
- 20. UNLESS APPROVED AS PERMANENT IMPACT, TIMBER MATS MUST ONLY BE INSTALLED FOR ONE GROWING SEASON. TIMBER MATS INSTALLED DURING THE ACTIVE GROWING SEASON (MAY 1 TO OCTOBER 1) MUST BE REMOVED PRIOR TO THE START OF THE FOLLOWING GROWING SEASON (BY APRIL 30 LATEST).
- 21. 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. DISTURBED UPLANDS
- 22. TEMPORARY WETLAND IMPACTS WILL BE RE-GRADED TO ORIGINAL CONTOURS TO THE GREATEST EXTENT PRACTICABLE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION. EROSION CONTROL/RESTORATION SEED MIX WILL BE APPLIED AS NECESSARY IF THE SURROUNDING NATIVE SEED BANK DOES NOT RESULT IN ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE COVER.
- 23. MULCH USED FOR STABILIZATION SHALL CONSIST OF SEEDLESS STRAW.
- 24. SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE EVALUATED AND REMOVED IF NECESSARY UPON THE COMPLETION
- 25. UNLESS OTHERWISE REQUESTED BY UNDERLYING PROPERTY OWNERS AND APPROVED BY EVERSOURCE, COMMERCIAL LOAM WILL NOT BE USED AS PART OF RESTORATION. ONLY IN-SITU TOPSOIL WILL BE USED TO RESTORE DISTURBED AREAS.
- 26. RESTORATION REQUIREMENTS MAY INLCUDE A PERCENT COVER GOAL AND EXTEND BEYOND THE FINAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

WINTER CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- 1. PROPOSED VEGETATED AREAS WHICH DO NOT EXHIBIT A MINIMUM OF 85% VEGETATIVE GROWTH BY OCTOBER 15TH, 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 PER ACRE, SECURED WITH ANCHORED NETTING, ELSEWHERE. THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS OR MULCH AND NETTING SHALL NOT OCCUR OVER ACCUMULATED SNOW OR FROZEN GROUND AND SHALL BE COMPLETED IN ADVANCE OF THAW OR SPRING MELT EVENTS.
- 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).
- 4. PROJECTS IN WHICH THERE IS AN ACTIVE NOI AND CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED BETWEEN OCTOBER 15 AND APRIL 31 MUST BE MONITORED FOR A MINIMUM OF 70% VEGETATIVE GROWTH IN ORDER TO SUBMIT A NOT THROUGH THE EPA.

- 1. BASE PLAN PROVIDED BY EVERSOURCE ENERGY. EVERSOURCE ENERGY PROVIDED THE UTILITY DESIGN
- 2. JURISDICTIONAL WETLANDS WERE DELINEATED BY OTHERS AND CONFIRMED BY GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL, INC. IN 2023, 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 2023 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. SITE PLAN IS FOR PERMITTING PURPOSES ONLY AND DOES NOT REPRESENT A PROPERTY BOUNDARY SURVEY.
- 5. THE PROJECT WILL BE MANAGED IN A MANNER THAT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS AND INTENT OF RSA 430:53 AND CHAPTER AGR 3800, AS WELL AS SECTION 2.10 OF THE NHDES BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES MANUAL FOR UTILITY MAINTENANCE IN AND ADJACENT TO WETLANDS AND WATERBODIES IN NEW HAMPSHIRE RELATIVE TO INVASIVE SPECIES.
- 6. IN ACCORDANCE 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/RESTORATION 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 SUITABLE
- 6. EROSION CONTROL MATTING, IF REQUIRED, WILL CONSIST OF JUTE MATTING. MATTING WITH WELDED PLASTIC OR 'BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC' NETTING OR THREAD IS NOT PERMITTED.
- 7. PER ENV-WT 307.03(C)(6), WATER QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL DISTURBED SURFACES ARE STABILIZED TO A CONDITION IN WHICH SOILS ON THE SITE WILL NOT EXPERIENCE ACCELERATED OR UNNATURAL EROSION, SUCH AS ACHIEVING 85% OF GREATER VEGETATIVE COVER USIN AN EROSION CONTROL SEED MIX.

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X178-2 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

NOTES

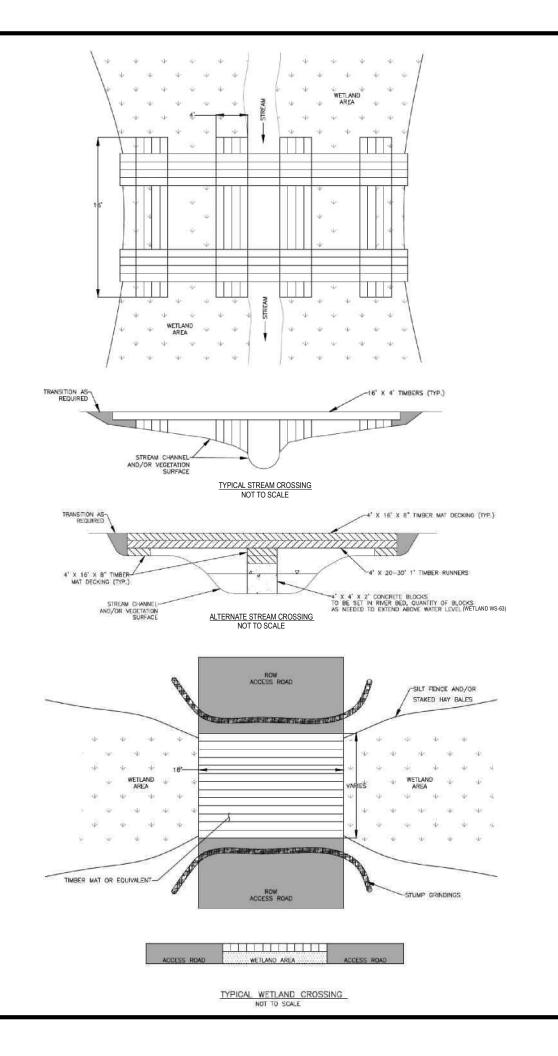


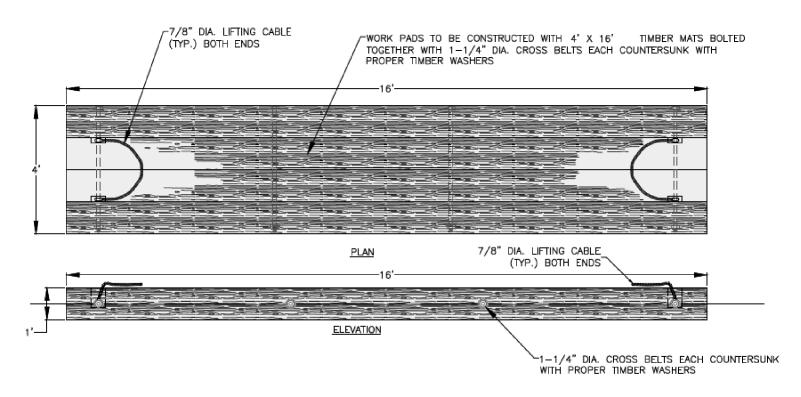
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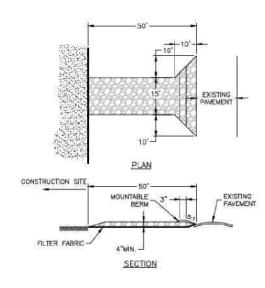
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TYPICAL TIMBER MAT DETAIL NOT TO SCALE



TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT

- 1. STONE SIZE USE 2" STONE (MINIMUM) TO 6" STONE (MAXIMUM).
- 2. LENGTH GREATER THAN OR EQUAL TO 50 FEET WITH THICKNESS OF 4".
- 3. WOTH PIFTEEN (15) FOOT TYP., BUT NOT LESS THAN FULL WOTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR ECRESS OCCURS.
- SURFACE WATER ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS ENTRANCE. IF PPING IS IMPRACTICAL, MOUNTABLE BERM SHALL BE PERMITTED.
- 5. MANTEMANCE THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MANTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH SHALL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RICHIS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODE OF DRESSING AND ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR OR CLEANDUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO THAP SCOMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPLLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY.

 6. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTEMANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED.
- THE CLEAN STONE SHOULD BE INSTALLED OVER A GEOTEXTILE FABRIC GEOTEXTILE FABRIC MAY BE OMITTED FOR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES—EXITS ON A CASE—BY—CASE BASIS WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE NATIONAL GRID ENVIRONMENTAL.
- B. FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE / EXIT SHALL BE REMOVED AND THE AREA GRADED, SEEDED, AND MULCHED AS NEEDED. ENTRANCE / EXITS MAY REMAIN DEPAIDING UPON FUTURE ACCESS NEEDS AND / OR PROJECT-SPECIFIC APPROVALS BUT REQUIRES APPROVALS FROM THE NATIONAL GRID EMPROVARYMAL AND PROPERTY LEGAL.

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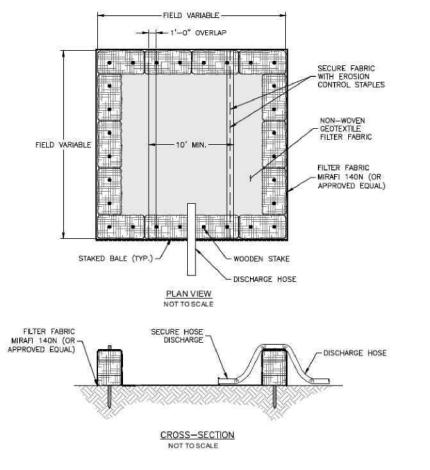
SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

BMP DETAILS

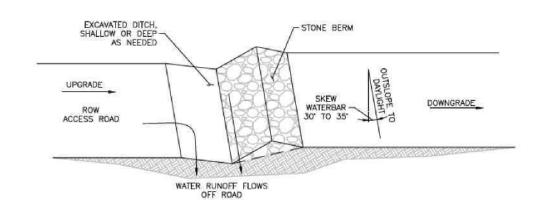
PREPARED BY GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Engineers and Scientists **EVERS**URCE ENERGY CHECKED BY: DMZ SHEET PROJ MGR: CEM REVIEWED BY: TLT DRAWN BY: LEW SCALE:

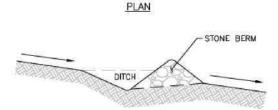
PROJECT NO. 04.0191410.39 3/13/2024

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DEWATERING BASIN DETAIL



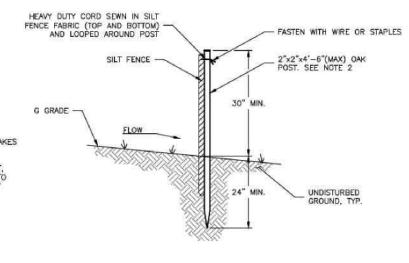


SECTION

TYPICAL WATER BAR DETAIL

NOTES:

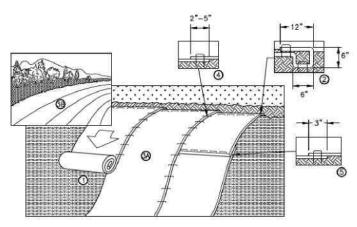
- 1. DITCHES CAN BE DUG/CONSTRUCTED ALONG SIDE OF ACCESS ROAD, PER ENGINEERS DESIGN.
- WATER BAR OUTLET SHOULD DRAIN AT A 3% OUT-SLOPE ONTO LEVEL SPREADER, UNDISTURBED LITTER OR VEGETATION.



SILT FENCE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

- 1. CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW HAMPSHIRE ENV-WQ 1506 STANDARDS.
- 2. SILT FENCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED "TIGHT" AGAINST SILT FENCE, THOROUGHLY COMPACT EXCAVATED SOILS BACK INTO TRENCH AFTER INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL DEVICE. SILT FENCE FABRIC SHALL NOT BE SLIT. STANDARD 9.1.0 POST SHALL BE DRIVEN THROUGH SILT FENCE FABRIC. 2"x2"x4"-B"(MAX) O.C. IN WETLAND AREAS AND 4"-0"(MAX) O.C. IN WETLAND RAYINE GUILLY OR DROP OFF AREAS AS SHOWN ON PLANS.
- 3. 1"x1"x 4'-6"(MIN) POSTS PERMITTED FOR PREFABRICATED SILT FENCE.
- 4. SILT FENCE SHALL BE INSTALLED BEFORE ANY GRUBBING OR EARTH EXCAVATION TAKES PLACE.



SLOPE INSTALLATION DETAIL OF EROSION CONTROL BLANKET
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:

- 1. EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHOULD BE INSTALLED VERTICALLY DOWNSLOPE.
- 2. STAKES/STAPLES SHOULD BE PLACED NO MORE THAN 3 FT. APART VERTICALLY AND 1 FT. APART HORIZONTALLY.
- 3. SLOPE SURFACES SHOULD BE FREE OF DEBRIS, INCLUDING STICKS, ROCKS AND OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS.
- BLANKETS SHOULD BE ROLLED OUT LOOSELY AND STAKED/STAPLED TO MAINTAIN DIRECT SOIL CONTACT. DO NOT STRETCH THE BLANKETS.
- DESIGNER/ENGINEER SHALL CHOOSE THE TYPE OF BLANKET OR MATTING DEPENDING ON SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND SITE CONDITIONS.

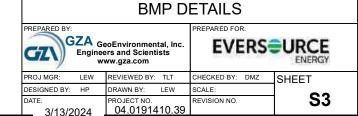
INSTALLATION NOTES:

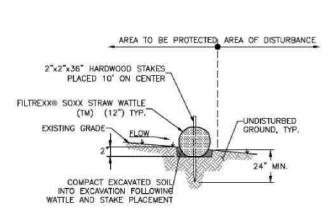
- PREPARE SOIL BEFORE INSTALLING ROLLED EROSION CONTROL PRODUCTS (RECP's). INCLUDING ANY NECESSARY APPLICATION OF LIME, FERTILIZER, AND SEED.
- 2. BEGIN AT THE TOP OF THE SLOPE BY ANCHORING THE RECP'S IN A 6" (15cm) DEEP x 6" (15cm) WIDE TRENCH WITH APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) OF RECP'S EXTENDED BEYOND THE UP-SLOPE PORTION OF THE TRENCH. ANCHOR THE RECP'S WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE TRENCH AFTER STAPLING. APPLY SEED TO COMPACTED SOIL AND FOLD REMAINING 12" (30cm) PORTION OF RECP'S BACK OVER SEED AND COMPACTED SOIL. SEQUIRE RECP'S OVER COMPACTED SOIL WITH A ROW OF STAPLES/STAKES SPACED APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART ACROSS THE WIDTH OF THE RECP'S.
- 3. ROLL THE RECP's (A.) DOWN OR (B.) HORIZONTALLY ACROSS THE SLOPE, RECP's WILL UNROLL WITH APPROPRIATE SIDE AGAINST THE SOIL SURFACE ALL RECP's MUST BE SECURELY FASTEMED TO SOIL SURFACE BY PLACING STAPLES/STAKES IN APPROPRIATE LOCATIONS AS SHOWN IN THE STAPLE PATTERN. WHEN USING THE DOT SYSTEM, STAPLES/STAKES SHOULD BE PLACED THROUGH EACH OF THE COLORED DOTS CORRESPONDING TO THE APPROPRIATE STAPLE PATTERN.
- THE EDGES OF PARALLEL RECP's MUST BE STAPLED WITH APPROXIMATELY 2"-5" (5cm 12.5cm) OVERLAP DEPENDING ON RECP's TYPE.
- CONSECUTIVE RECP's SPLICED DOWN THE SLOPE MUST BE PLACED END OVER END (SHINGLE STYLE) WITH AN APPROXIMATE 3" (7.5cm) OVERLAP. STAPLE THROUGH OVERLAPPED AREA, APPROXIMATELY 12" (30cm) APART ACROSS ENTIRE RECP's WIDTH.

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 HED BY 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 EXPRESS CONSENT OF GZA, WILL BE AT THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY TO GZA.

X178 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

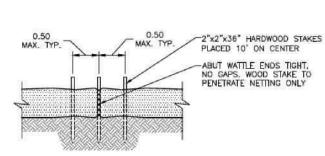
SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE





STRAW WATTLE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



STRAW WATTLE OVERLAP
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES

1. ALL MANUFACTURED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRODUCTS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF TURF REINFORCEMENTS MATS, UTILIZED FOR, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, SLOPE PROTECTION, RUNOFF DIVERSION, SLOPE INTERRUPTION, PERMETER CONTROL, INLET PROTECTION, CHECK DAMS, AND SEDIMENT TRAPS SHALL NOT CONTRIAN PLASTIC, OR MULTIPILAMENT OR MOSH WITH AN OPENING SIZE OF GREATER THAN § NICHES.

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

NHB22-3461 (WOODSTOCK), NHB22-3462 (LINCOLN), NHB22-3463 (EASTON), NHB22-3464 (SUAGR HILL)

NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME PERMIT CONDITIONS:

- 1. WOOD TURTLES (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. SEE PLAN SHEET 4-5.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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 ARE PROTECTED BY NH LAWS. BE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL TO ENCOUNTER NESTING WILDLIFE IN THESE AREAS.
- 4. IF A NEST IS OBSERVED OR SUSPECTED, OPERATORS SHALL CONTACT MELISSA WINTERS (603-479-1129) OR JOSH MEGYESY (978-578-0802) AT NHFG IMMEDIATELY FOR FURTHER CONSULTATION. 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.
- 5. VERNAL POOLS AND POTENTIAL VERNAL POOLS (PVP) SHALL BE FLAGGED PRIOR TO WORK, AND IMPACTS SHALL BE AVOIDED WITH THE FOLLOWING EXCEPTIONS AS DESCRIBED IN THE TABLE EMBEDDED IN THE ATTACHED SCREENSHOT TITLED. "VERNAL POOL SUMMARY EVS X178":
 - 1.WETLAND WS-75 AND L/ET-16 CONTAIN VERNAL POOLS WITHIN THE PROPOSED WORK PAD AREA FOR STRUCTURES 180 AND 269. THE WORK PADS MAY OVERLAP THESE VERNAL POOLS TO CONSTRUCT A SAFE WORK AREA. TEMPORARY TIMBER MATTING SHALL BE UTILIZED AND RESTORATION SHALL OCCUR FOLLOWING IMPACTS. IMPACTS TO THE VERNAL POOLS SHALL ONLY OCCUR DECEMBER 1 TO MARCH 1. WORK SHALL OCCUR UNDER FROZEN OR DRY CONDITIONS IF POSSIBLE. NHFG SHALL BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO DISTURBANCE.
- 6. NO DISTURB VEGETATIVE BUFFERS OF 50' SHALL BE MAINTAINED AROUND VERNAL POOLS WHEREVER POSSIBLE. NHFG ACKNOWLEDGES THE FOLLOWING VERNAL POOL BUFFER IMPACTS AS DESCRIBED IN THE TABLE EMBEDDED IN THE ATTACHED SCREENSHOT TITLED, "VERNAL POOL SUMMARY EVS X178".

 1.WETLANDS WS-64. WS-75.WS-117, L-73, L-66, L-42, L-41, L-40, L/ET-16, LW-1, ET-31, ET-37 CONTAIN VERNAL POOLS, TEMPORARY TIMBER MATTING WILL BE UTILIZED WITHIN 50-FT OF THESE VERNAL POOLS.
- 7. ALL MATTING WHICH WILL BE PLACED IN WATERBODIES DEEMED SUITABLE FOR HIBERNATING RARE TURTLES WILL BE PLACED PRIOR TO THE START OF THE INACTIVE SEASON (OCTOBER 16-MARCH 31) SO AS TO PREVENT ACCIDENTAL PLACEMENT
 ATOP HIBERNATING TURTLES, AREAS IDENTIFIED AS SUITABLE HIBERNATION HABITAT SHALL BE IDENTIFIED ON PLAN SHEETS AND PROVIDED TO NHFG AT LEAST TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.
- 8. IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF MATTING IN WETLANDS DURING THE ACTIVE SEASON (APRIL 1-OCTOBER 15), THE AREAS SHALL BE CLEARED BY A TRAINED INDIVIDUAL. A TRAINED INDIVIDUAL SHALL BE DEFINED AS ANY CONTRACTOR WHO HAS GONE THROUGH PROJECT-SPECIES PROTECTION EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY THE QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST ON RARE WILDLIFE SPECIES AT THE SITE. CONTACT NHFG IF TURTLES IN MATTING AREAS ARE OBSERVED OR SUSPECTED.
- 9. FOR ALL WORK PADS, STAGING AREAS, MATTING, AND ACCESS ROADS, SEARCHES AND SWEEPS SHALL BE CONDUCTED BY TRAINED INDIVIDUALS IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE START OF WORK AND MOVEMENT OF EQUIPMENT IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE CHANCE OF ANIMALS ENTERING AN AREA BETWEEN THE SWEEP AND WORK. A TRAINED INDIVIDUAL SHALL BE DEFINED AS ANY CONTRACTOR WHO HAS GONE THROUGH PROJECT-SPECIES PROTECTION EDUCATION CONDUCTED BY THE QUALIFIED BIOLOGIST ON RARE WILDLIFE SPECIES AT THE SITE.
- 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 OR EQUIVALENT DOCUMENT.

 1. MINOR FIELD CHANGES TO ACCESS ROADS AND WORK PADS INCLUDING: SHIFTING ACCESS FROM ONE SIDE OF THE RIGHT OF WAY TO THE OTHER, SHIFTING OF WORK PADS AND STAGING AREAS FORWARD OR BACKWARDS, BUT NOT INCREASING THE OVERALL SQUARE FOOTAGE OF THE WORK PADS OR STAGING AREAS, MAY BE CONSIDERED BASED ON LOCATION. NHFG SHALL BE NOTIFIED OF ANY PROPOSED CHANGES.
- 11. WORK, PULL PADS, AND ACCESS SHALL BE MINIMIZED TO THE GREATEST EXTENT POSSIBLE.
- 12. WORK PADS SHALL BE REDUCED POST-CONSTRUCTION TO 30' X 60' AND RESTORED WITH A NATIVE VEGETATIVE SEED 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.
 - 1. SITE OPERATORS OR TRAINED INDIVIDUALS 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.

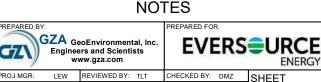
ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1. SMOOTH GREEN SNAKES (STATE SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN) OCCUR WITHIN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT SITE. ALL OPERATORS AND PERSONNEL WORKING ON OR ENTERING THE SITE SHOULD BE MADE AWARE OF THE POTENTIAL PRESENCE OF THESE SPECIES AND SHOULD 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) SHOULD BE POSTED ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND COMMUNICATED DURING MORNING TAILGATE MEETINGS PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCEMENT. SEE PLAN SHEET 4-5.
- 2. NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME RECOMMENDS THAT THE ABOVE CONSERVATION MEASURES ARE APPLIED TO ALL WORK THROUGHOUT THE LINE, INCLUDING IN THE TOWNS OF WOODSTOCK, LINCOLN, AND SUGAR HILL WHERE THERE WERE NO KNOWN OBSERVATIONS OF RARE SPECIES.

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 GLIENT'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 OF FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY IRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CONSENT OF GZA, ANY IRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN CAPACITY OF GZA.

X178-2 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE



 PROJ MGR:
 LEW
 REVIEWED BY:
 TLT
 CHECKED BY:
 DMZ

 DESIGNED BY:
 MJD
 DRAWN BY:
 MJD
 SCALE:

 DATE:
 PROJECT NO.
 REVISION NO.

 3/13/2024
 04.0191410.39

S4







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.

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

UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED BY WRITTEN AGREEMENT. THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF GZA GEOGN/IRONMENTAL, 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 OF 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 STATEMENT OF GZA, MAY TRANSFER, REUSE, OR MODIFICATION TO THE DRAWING BY THE CLIENT OR OTHERS, WITHOUT THE PRIOR WRITTEN DRAWING BY THE USER'S SOLE RISK AND WITHOUT ANY RISK OR LIABILITY OF USER'S OWNED.

X178-2 TRANSMISSION LINE REBUILD AND OPGW PROJECT

SUGAR HILL, EASTON, AND WOODSTOCK, NEW HAMPSHIRE

WILDLIFE NOTES

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

EVERSURCE ENERGY

REVIEWED BY: TLT CHECKED BY: DMZ SHEET DESIGNED BY: MJD DRAWN BY: MJD SCALE: ROJECT NO 3/13/2024 04.0191410.39

S5

*ALL PHOTOS AND IDENTIFICATION INFORMATION COURTESY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT.



Appendix A – Alteration of Terrain Permit Application Form



ALTERATION OF TERRAIN PERMIT APPLICATION

Water Division / Land Resources Management



Check the status of your application

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

			File Num	ber:	
Administrative	Administrative	Administrativ	check No).	
Use Only	Use Only	Use Only	Amount:		
			Initials:		
1. APPLICANT INFORMATION	(INTENDED PERMIT HOLDER)				
Applicant Name:	· ·	Contact Name:			
Email:		Daytime Telephone	Daytime Telephone:		
Mailing Address:					
Town/City:			State:	ZIP Code:	
2. APPLICANT'S AGENT INFO	RMATION If none, check here:				
Agent's Name:		Contact Name:	e:		
Email:		Daytime Telephone	Daytime Telephone:		
Address:					
Town/City:			State:	ZIP Code:	
3. PROPERTY OWNER INFOR attach additional sheets as no	MATION (IF DIFFERENT FROM A ecessary:	APPLICANT) Check he	ere if more than one	e property owner, and	
Owner's Name:		Contact Name:			
Email:		Daytime Telephone	e:		
Mailing Address:					
Town/City:			State:	ZIP Code:	
4. PROPERTY OWNER'S AGE	NT INFORMATION If none, che	ck here: 🗌			
Business Name: Contact Name:					
Email: Daytime T		Daytime Telephone	Telephone:		
Address:					
Town/City:			State:	ZIP Code:	
5. CONSULTANT INFORMATI	ON If none, check here:				
Engineering Firm:		Contact Name:			
Email: Daytime Telep		Daytime Telephone	one:		
Address:					
Town/City:			State:	ZIP Code:	

C DDOLLCT TVDC		
6. PROJECT TYPE		
Excavation Only Residen	<u> </u>	
Agricultural Land Co	nversion	her:
7. PROJECT LOCATION INFORMATION	l	
Project Name:		
Street/Road Address:		
Town/City:		County:
Tax Map:	ock:	Lot Number: Unit:
Post-development, will the proposed μ the purpose.	project withdraw from or	r directly discharge to any of the following? If yes, identify
1. Stream or Wetland		Yes Withdrawal Discharge
Purpose:		□No
2. Artificial pond created by impound	ding a stream or wetland	Yes Withdrawal Discharge
Purpose:		□No
3. Unlined pond dug into the water to	able	Yes Withdrawal Discharge
Purpose:		□No
Post-development, will the proposed project discharge to: • Within one-quarter mile of a surface water impaired for phosphorus and/or nitrogen? No Yes • Within one-quarter mile of a Class A surface water or within the watershed area of an Outstanding Resource Water? No Yes • Within one-quarter mile of a lake or pond not covered previously? No Yes		
Is the project a High Load area? Ye	es No	,
Is the project within a Water Supply In Is the project within a Groundwater Pr Will the well setbacks identified in E For more details on the restrictions in	rotection Area (GPA)? nv-Wq 1508.02 be met?	Yes No
Is any part of the property within the 1 If yes: Cut volume: cubic feet with Fill volume: cubic feet with	hin the 100-year floodpla	
Project <i>is</i> within ¼ mile of a design Project <i>is not</i> within ¼ mile of a design		ver:
Project <i>is</i> within a Coastal/Great Barry Project <i>is not</i> within a Coastal/Great	, -	у.
8. BRIEF PROJECT DESCRIPTION (PLEA	ASE DO NOT REPLY "SEE A	ATTACHED")

9. IF APPLICABLE, DESCRIBE ANY WORK STARTED PRIOR TO RECEIVING PERMIT.			
10. ADDITIONAL REQUIRED INFORMATION			
requires proof that a completed applica have been sent or delivered to the gove	A. Date a copy of the application was sent to the municipality, as required by Env-Wq 1503.05(e) (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):		
(Attach proof of delivery)			
B. Date a copy of the application was sent 1503.05(c)(6), requires proof that a com supporting materials have been sent or of a designated river):	pleted application form, ch	ecklist, plans	and specifications, and all other
(Attach proof of delivery)			
C. Type of plan required: Land Convers Steep Slope	ion Detailed Developme	ent 🔛 Excava	tion, Grading and Reclamation
D. Additional plans required: Stormwat	er Drainage and Hydrologic Management	Soil Groups [Source Control
E. Total area of disturbance, in square feet	:		
F. Additional impervious cover as a result of the project, in square feet (use "-"to indicate a net reduction in impervious coverage). Total final impervious cover, in square feet			
G. Total undisturbed cover, in square feet			
H. Number of lots proposed:			
I. Total length of roadway, in linear feet:			
J. Name(s) of receiving water(s):			
K. Identify all other NHDES permits require pending. If the required approval has be number, as applicable.			
Type of Approval	Application Filed?	Pending?	If Issued
1. Water Supply Approval	Yes No N/A		Permit number:
2. Wetlands Permit	Yes No N/A		Permit number:
3. Shoreland Permit	Yes No N/A		Registration date:
4. UIC Registration	Yes No N/A		Approval letter date:
5. Large/Small Community Well Approval	Yes No N/A		Permit number:
6. Large Groundwater Withdrawal Permit	Yes No N/A		Permit number:
7. Other:	☐ Yes ☐ No		
L. List all species identified by the Natural	Heritage Bureau as threate	ned or endan	gered or of concern:

NHDES-W-01-003

M	_		<u>Data Mapper</u> with the <u>Surface Water Impairment layer</u> turned on, list the impairments g water. If no pollutants are listed, enter "N/A."
N.	Did the applic	cant or applic	ant's agent have a pre-application meeting with Alteration of Terrain Bureau staff?
	Yes	☐ No	If yes, name of staff member:
Ο.	_		required? Yes No If yes, estimated quantity of blast rock in cubic yards: st Management Practices notes must be placed on the plans.
	•	•	O cubic yards of blast rock will be generated, a groundwater monitoring program must be to NHDES. Contact Alteration of Terrain Bureau staff for additional detail.

11. CHECK ALL APPLICATION ATTACHMENTS THAT APPLY (SUBMIT WITH APPLICATION IN THE ORDER LISTED BELOW)
LOOSE:
 Signed application form, with attached proof(s) of delivery. Check for the application fee, calculated using the <u>fee schedule</u> available on the NHDES <u>Land Development page</u>. Color copy of a USGS map with the property boundaries outlined (1" = 2,000' scale). If the 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.
BOUND, IN A REPORT, IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER:
Copy of the signed application form and application checklist.
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.
Printout of NHDES OneStop Mapper with "Surface Water Impairments" layer turned on.
Printout of NHDES OneStop Mapper with Alteration of Terrain screening layers turned on.
Printout of Natural Heritage Bureau DataCheck Tool letter and any relevant correspondence with New Hampshire
Fish and Game.
USDA Web Soil Survey Map with project's watershed outlined.
Aerial photograph (1" = 2,000' scale with the site boundaries outlined).
Photographs representative of the site.
Groundwater recharge volume calculations (include one <u>Best Management Practices worksheet</u> per permit application).
Drainage analysis, stamped by a professional engineer (see "Application Checklist" at the end of this document).
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 <u>Site Specific Soil Mapping standards</u> of the Society of Soil Scientists of Northern
New England.
Infiltration Feasibility Report (example online) [Env-Wq 1503.08(f)(3)].
Registration and Notification Form for Stormwater Infiltration to Groundwater (UIC Registration-for underground
systems only, including drywells and trenches).
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- and post-development color-coded soil plans on 11" x 17" (see Application Checklist for details).
Pre- and post-construction 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
See Application Checklist (Attachment A) for details.
REVIEW APPLICATION FOR COMPLETENESS. CONFIRM INFORMATION LISTED ON THE APPLICATION IS INCLUDED WITH SUBMITTAL.

2. REQUIRED SIGNATURES	
By signing below, I certify that:	
 The information contained in or otherwise subest of my knowledge and belief; 	ubmitted with this application is true, complete, and not misleading to the
department to deny the application, revoke a	complete, or misleading information constitutes grounds for the any permit that is granted based on the information, and/or refer the s established by RSA 310-A:3 if I am a professional engineer; and
 I understand that I am subject to the penaltic currently RSA 641:3. 	es specified in New Hampshire law for falsification in official matters,
APPLICANT	APPLICANT'S AGENT:
Signature:	Date:
Name (print or type):	Title:
PROPERTY OWNER	PROPERTY OWNER'S AGENT:
Signature:	Date:
Name (print or type):	Title:

ALTERATION OF TERRAIN PERMIT ATTACHMENT A: APPLICATION CHECKLIST

Check each box to indicate the item has been provided, or indicate why it does not apply.

DESIGN PLANS
Plans printed on 34 - 36" by 22 - 24" white paper.
Professional Engineer stamp.
Wetland delineation.
☐ Temporary erosion control measures.
☐ Treatment for all stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces such as roadways (including gravel roadways), parking areas, and nonresidential roof runoff. Guidance on treatment BMPs can be found in Volume 2, Chapter 4 of the New Hampshire Stormwater Management Manual.
Pre-existing 2-foot contours.
Proposed 2-foot contours.
☐ Drainage easements protecting the drainage/treatment structures.
Compliance with state statute governing fill and dredge in wetlands, RSA 482- A. Note that artificial detention in wetlands is prohibited.
Compliance with the New Hampshire Shoreland Protection Act, RSA 483-B.
Benching – 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 require <u>state dam permits</u> .
DETAILS
Typical roadway cross-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 BMPs proposed.
Any innovative BMPs proposed.

NHDES-W-01-003

CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE / EROSION CONTROL
■ Note that the project must be managed to meet the requirements and intent of RSA 430:53 and 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 or loamed within 72 hours of achieving finished grade
☐ Note that all erosion controls shall be inspected weekly AND after every half-inch of rainfall.
☐ Note the limits on the open area allowed, see Env-Wq 1505.02 for detailed information.
Example note: The smallest practical area shall be disturbed during construction, but in no case shall exceed 5 acres at any one time before disturbed areas are stabilized.
☐ Note the definition of the word "stable."
Example note: An area shall be considered stable if one of the following has occurred:
■ Base course gravels have been installed in areas to be paved.
A minimum of 85 percent vegetated growth has been established.
A minimum of 3 inches of non-erosive material such stone or riprap has been installed.
Or, erosion control blankets have been properly installed.
Note the limit of time an area may be exposed.
Example note: All areas shall be stabilized within 45 days of initial disturbance.
Provide temporary and permanent seeding specifications. Note that although reed canary grass is listed in the Green Book; it 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.

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DRAINAGE ANALYSES

Please provide double-side 8 $\%$ " × 11" sheets where possible but, do not reduce the text such that more than one page fit on one side.
Professional Engineer stamp.
Rainfall amount obtained from the Northeast Regional Climate Center. Include extreme precipitation table as obtained from this source.
☐ 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 or 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 and Grafton counties are Type II, all others Type III).
PRE- AND POST-CONSTRUCTION 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.

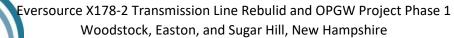
Irm@des.nh.gov or (603) 271-2147 PO Box 95, Concord, NH 03303-0095 des.nh.gov

NHDES-W-01-003
Tc lines.
A clear delineation of the subcatchment boundaries.
Roadway station numbers.
Culverts and other conveyance structures.
PRE- AND POST-CONSTRUCTION COLOR-CODED SOIL PLANS
\square 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 identifying each soil series symbol and its associated soil series name (for example: 26 = Windsor).
The hydrologic soil group color coding (A = Green, B = yellow, C= orange, D=red, Water=blue, and Impervious = gray).
Please note that excavation projects (including gravel pits) have similar requirements to those above, with the following common exceptions or additions:
Drainage report is not needed if site does not have off-site flow.
5-foot contours are allowed rather than 2-foot.
☐ No Professional Engineer stamp is needed on the plans.
Add a note to the plans that the applicant must provide NHDES 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.
A description of the subsurface conditions to the planned depth of excavation, including the elevation of the location of the Seasonal High Water Table (SHWT), as observed and described by a certified soil scientist, or an individual holding a valid permit as a permitted designer as issued by the department's Subsurface Systems Bureau.

For more resources, refer to the Natural Resources Conservation Service's <u>Vegetating New Hampshire Sand and Gravel Pits</u> publication.



Appendix B – Abutters List



Appendix B - Parcels Intersecting Project Area

Woodstock
Tax Map - Lot
106-083
111-004
111-013
111-014
111-015
111-022
111-023
112-002
112-008
113-006
113-014
210-001

Easton
Tax Map - Lot
5-07-00
2-27-0C
2-27-0D
2-27-0E
2-27-0F
2-28-00
2-29-00
2-45-00
2-46-00
3-16-00
3-20-00
3-21-00
5-05-00
5-13-00
5-14-00
5-15-00
5-28-00
5-30-00

Sugar Hill
Tax Map - Lot
204-02-11
204-02-12
208-08
207-03-22
207-03-21
208-09
208-10
208-11-1
208-11-2
210-03-21
210-03-22
210-03-24
209-06
210-09-1
208-13-1
208-13-2
210-03-11
210-03-12
216-15
216-02
216-06-1
216-06-2
216-07
216-09
216-08
218-04
217-22
217-20

217-24 218-05-1 222-04 222-14 222-15 222-16 222-17 222-21 222-28 222-29 217-01 222-20

Sugar Hill Cont.
Tax Map - Lot
218-03
227-19
227-18-1
227-25
230-09
230-11
230-12
230-15
230-16
227-17
227-16
230-14



Appendix C – New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau Report and Email Review from NHB and New Hampshire Fish and Game

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

To: Lindsey White

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

From: NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Date: 11/21/2023 (This letter is valid through 11/21/2024)

Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau of request dated 11/21/2023

Permit Types: Alteration of Terrain Permit

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Wetland Standard Dredge & Fill - Major

Woodstock

NHB ID: NHB23-3373

Applicant: Lindsey White

Location: Woodstock

Tax Map: multiple, Tax Lot: multiple Address: Eversource Right-of-way

Proj. Description: This NHB request is being submitted for the ongoing X178 Rebuild Project originally

under NHB22-3461. The project is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2026.

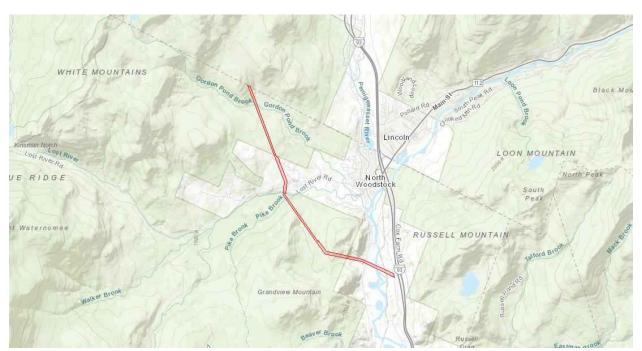
The NH Natural Heritage database has been checked for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities near the area mapped below. The species considered include those listed as Threatened or Endangered by either the state of New Hampshire or the federal government. We currently have no recorded occurrences for sensitive species near this project area.

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.

Based on the information submitted, no further consultation with the NH Fish and Game Department pursuant to Fis 1004 is required.

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

MAP OF PROJECT BOUNDARIES FOR: NHB23-3373





NHB DataCheck Results Letter

NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Please note: maps and NHB record pages are **confidential** and shall be redacted from public documents.

To: Lindsey White, GZA GeoEnvironmental

5 Commerce Park North Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110 lindsey.white@gza.com

From: NHB Review

NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Main Contact: Ashley Litwinenko - nhbreview@dncr.nh.gov

cc: NHFG Review

Date: 12/05/2023 (valid until 12/05/2024)

Re: DataCheck Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau and NH Fish & Game

Permits: MUNICIPAL POR - Easton, NHDES - Alteration of Terrain Permit, NHDES - Wetland Standard Dredge & Fill -

Major, USEPA - Stormwater Pollution Prevention

NHB ID: NHB23-3375

Town: Easton

Location: Eversource Right-of-way

Project Description: This NHB request is being submitted for the ongoing X178 Rebuild Project originally under NHB22-3463. The project is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2026.

Next Steps for Applicant:

NHB's database has been searched for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities. Please carefully read the comments and consultation requirements below.

NHB Comments: On 6/22/23 Ashley Litwinenko sent an email regarding NHB22-3463 and stated that NHB has no concerns for this portion of work.

If all proposed plans provided to Ashley are the same for NHB23-3375 then NHB has no further concerns regarding this project.

NHFG Comments: Please refer to NHFG consultation requirements below. Please indicate proposed project

timing.

NHB Consultation

If this NHB DataCheck letter includes records of rare plants and/or natural communities/systems, please contact NHB and provide any requested supplementary materials by emailing nhbreview@dncr.nh.gov.



NHB DataCheck Results Letter

NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Please note: maps and NHB record pages are confidential and shall be redacted from public documents.

If this NHB DataCheck letter DOES NOT include any records of rare plants and/or natural communities/systems, no further consultation with NHB is required.

NH Fish and Game Department 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://www.wildlife.nh.gov/wildlife-and-habitat/nongame-and-endangered-species/environmental-review. 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 rule, 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 not requiring consultation under Fis 1004, but where additional coordination with NH Fish and Game is requested, please email NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov, 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.



NHB Database Records:

The following record(s) have been documented in the vicinity of the proposed project. Please see the map and detailed information about the record(s) on the following pages.

Natural Community High-elevation spruce - fir forest system	State ¹	Federal 	Notes Threats include logging and climate change.
Vertebrate species Wood Turtle (Glyptemys insculpta)	State ¹ SC	Federal 	Notes 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 20 or more years ago.

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

<u>Disclaimer</u>: NHB's database can only tell you of <u>known</u> occurrences that have been reported to NHFG/NHB. Known occurrences are based on information gathered by qualified biologists or members of the public, reported to our offices, and verified by NHB/NHFG.

However, many areas have never been surveyed, or have only been surveyed for certain species. NHB recommends surveys to determine what species/natural communities are present onsite.

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

To: Lindsey White

5 Commerce Park North

Suite 201

Bedford, NH 03110

From: NH Natural Heritage Bureau

Date: 11/22/2023 (This letter is valid through 11/22/2024)

Re: Review by NH Natural Heritage Bureau of request dated 11/22/2023

Permit Types: Alteration of Terrain Permit

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Wetland Standard Dredge & Fill - Major

Sugar Hill

NHB ID: NHB23-3380

Applicant: Lindsey White

Location: Sugar Hill

Tax Map: Multiple, Tax Lot: Multiple Address: Eversource Right-of-way

Proj. Description: This NHB request is being submitted for the ongoing X178 Rebuild Project originally

under NHB22-3464. The project is anticipated to be completed by the end of 2026.

The NH Natural Heritage database has been checked for records of rare species and exemplary natural communities near the area mapped below. The species considered include those listed as Threatened or Endangered by either the state of New Hampshire or the federal government. We currently have no recorded occurrences for sensitive species near this project area.

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.

Based on the information submitted, no further consultation with the NH Fish and Game Department pursuant to Fis 1004 is required.

New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau NHB DataCheck Results Letter

MAP OF PROJECT BOUNDARIES FOR: NHB23-3380



Lindsey White

From: Newton, Kevin < Kevin.M.Newton@wildlife.nh.gov>

Sent: Friday, November 3, 2023 3:29 PM

To: Lindsey White

Cc: Nelson, Kurt I; Winters, Melissa; FGC: NHFG review; Yuengling, Kurt; Schlosser, Michael

Subject: [EXTERNAL] NHB22-3461, NHB22-3462, NHB22-3463, and NHB22-3464 Eversource X178 Further

Consultation Sugar Hill Easton Lincoln Woodstock

Attachments: Vernal Pool Summary EVS X178.PNG; Wood Turtle Flyer_2023 revision.pdf; Smooth green snake

flyer.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up Flag Status: Flagged

Lindsey,

New Hampshire Fish and Game (NHFG) has reviewed the materials submitted for further consultation by GZA on October 5, 2023 for consultation on NHB22-3461, NHB22-3462, NHB22-3463, and NHB22-3464. The proposed project is for structure replacements and OPGW work with associated access on the X178 line in Sugar Hill, Easton, Lincoln and Woodstock. BMP's were issued by NHFG under FIS1004.12 on 8/23/2023. Further Consultation was sought to coordinate further on Recommendation #'s 6, 10, and 16. Updated recommendations resulting from further consultation can be found below.

Permit applications associated with this review:

- 1. NHDES Standard Dredge and Fill Wetlands Permit
- 2. NHDES Alteration of Terrain Permit

Please provide permit numbers if obtained.

Notify NHFG if/when phases on this project begin and finish. Please use subject line "NHB22-3463 Eversource X178 Structure Replacement Work Start/End Notification." Notify NHFG if there are any breaks in the schedule for active work zones.

Please note that "active season" dates for rare species are variable based on weather and other environmental factors. NHFG may recommend dates that vary from initial reviews based on available information of animal activity.

Recommended BMPs shall apply to all work areas unless otherwise specified by NHFG.

Based on the NHB datacheck results letter and the information provided in the submission, we request the following recommended permit conditions. These recommended permit conditions area applicable to all state permits listed above. Please include recommended permit conditions in final plan sheets or environmental resources map as written below (updated highlighted text as applicable) and provide to NHDES for final review, with a copy to NHFG. Permit reviewers will adopt/include NHFG permit conditions in the permit if approved.

New Hampshire Fish and Game Permit Conditions:

- 1. Wood turtles (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. See Plan Sheet xxxxxx. *Include attached flyers to plan sheet set*.
- 2. 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.
- 3. 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. <u>All turtle species nests are protected by NH laws</u>. Be aware of the potential to encounter nesting wildlife in these areas.
- 4. If a nest is observed or suspected, operators shall contact Melissa Winters (603-479-1129) or Josh Megyesy (978-578-0802) at NHFG immediately for further consultation. 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.
- 5. Vernal pools and potential vernal pools (PVP) shall be flagged prior to work, and impacts shall be avoided with the following exceptions as described in the table embedded in the attached screenshot titled, "Vernal Pool Summary EVS X178":
 - 1. Wetland WS-75 and L/ET-16 contain vernal pools within the proposed work pad area for structures 180 and 269. The work pads may overlap these vernal pools to construct a safe work area. Temporary timber matting shall be utilized and restoration shall occur following impacts. Impacts to the vernal pools shall only occur December 1 to March 1. Work shall occur under frozen or dry conditions if possible. NHFG shall be notified prior to disturbance.
- 6. No disturb vegetative buffers of 50' shall be maintained around vernal pools wherever possible. NHFG acknowledges the following vernal pool buffer impacts as described in the table embedded in the attached screenshot titled, "Vernal Pool Summary EVS X178".
 - 1. Wetlands WS-64, WS-75, WS-117, L-73, L-66, L-42, L-41, L-40, L/ET-16, LW-1, ET-31, ET-37 contain vernal pools. Temporary timber matting will be utilized within 50-ft of these vernal pools.

- 7. All matting which will be placed in waterbodies deemed suitable for hibernating rare turtles will be placed prior to the start of the inactive season (October 16-March 31) so as to prevent accidental placement atop hibernating turtles. <u>Areas identified as suitable hibernation habitat shall be identified on plan sheets and provided to NHFG at least two weeks prior to beginning work.</u>
- 8. Immediately prior to the placement of matting in wetlands during the active season (April 1-October 15), the areas shall be cleared by a trained individual. A trained individual shall be defined as any contractor who has gone through project-species protection education conducted by the qualified biologist on rare wildlife species at the site. Contact NHFG if turtles in matting areas are observed or suspected.
- 9. For all work pads, staging areas, matting, and access roads, searches and sweeps shall be conducted by trained individuals immediately before the start of work and movement of equipment in order to minimize the chance of animals entering an area between the sweep and work. A trained individual shall be defined as any contractor who has gone through project-species protection education conducted by the qualified biologist on rare wildlife species at the site.
- 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 or equivalent document.
 - 1. Minor field changes to access roads and work pads including: shifting access from one side of the right of way to the other, shifting of work pads and staging areas forward or backwards, but not increasing the overall square footage of the work pads or staging areas, may be considered based on location. NHFG shall be notified of any proposed changes.
- 11. Work, pull pads, and access shall be minimized to the greatest extent possible.
- 12. Work pads shall be reduced post-construction to 30' x 60' and restored with a native vegetative seed 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.
 - 1. Site operators or Trained Individuals 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:

- 1. Smooth green snakes (state species of special concern) occur within the vicinity of the project site. All operators and personnel working on or entering the site should be made aware of the potential presence of these species and should 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) should be posted on site at all times and communicated during morning tailgate meetings prior to work commencement. See Plan Sheet xxxxxx. *Include attached flyers to plan sheet set*.
- 2. New Hampshire Fish and Game recommends that the above conservation measures are applied to all work throughout the line, including in the towns of Woodstock, Lincoln, and Sugar Hill where there were no known observations of rare species.

NHFG has completed our review of materials submitted for further consultation under FIS 1004. No further coordination with NHFG is requested, and the final recommendations have been transmitted to the applicable permitting agency. Questions or concerns on NHFG recommendations must follow FIS 1004.12. Note that NHFG recommendations may be withdrawn pursuant to FIS 1004.13.

, , , ,
Thank you,
Kevin Newton
Wildlife Biologist
NH Fish and Game Department
Wildlife Division
11 Hazen Drive, Concord NH 03301
Phone: 603-271- 5860

Let me know if you have any questions.

New Hampshire Fish and Game requirements for environmental review consultation can be found at: https://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis1000.html. ALL requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to https://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis1000.html. ALL requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to https://www.nhffgreview@wildlife.nh.gov or can be sent hardcopy by mail. The NHB datacheck results letter number needs to be included in the email subject line to read as "NHBxx-xxxx Project Name_FIS 1004 Consultation Submittal".

The requirements for consultation (Fis 1004) shall not apply to the following: statutory permit by notification, permit by rule, permit by notification, routine roadway registration, docking structure registration, or conditional authorization by rule. Review requests for these projects or other project types should be submitted to https://www.nhf.greview@wildlife.nh.gov or can be sent hardcopy by mail – email or mail subject line for these review requests should read "NHBxx-xxxx Project Name Env. Review Request".

Please provide shapefiles/KMZ/KMLs of the project site (and relevant features if applicable) with your submittal. Review statements provide in the NHB Datacheck Results letter for additional guidance.					

Lindsey White

From: Newton, Kevin < Kevin.M.Newton@wildlife.nh.gov>

Sent: Wednesday, December 20, 2023 8:47 AM

To: Lindsey White; FGC: NHFG review; Winters, Melissa
Cc: Kurt I. Nelson (kurt.nelson@eversource.com); Tracy Tarr

Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: NHB23-3375, NHB23-3374, NHB23-3373, and NHB23-3380 Eversource X178

Consultation - Easton, Lincoln, Woodstock and Sugar Hill

Thanks Lindsey. Barring any considerations from Melissa, I do not see a problem with your request below to apply recommendations issued by NHFG on November 3, 2023 for NHB23-3375, NHB23-3374, NHB23-3373, and NHB23-3380 Easton, Lincoln, Woodstock and Sugar Hill to the updated datacheck letters (NHB23-3375,NHB23-3374, NHB23-3373, and NHB23-3380). This rationale is based on the results of the updated datacheck letters and scope of work having not changed.

Thank you,

Kevin Newton Wildlife Biologist NH Fish and Game Department Wildlife Division 11 Hazen Drive, Concord NH 03301

Phone: 603-271-5860

New Hampshire Fish and Game requirements for environmental review consultation can be found at: https://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis1000.html. ALL requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to https://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis1000.html. ALL requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to https://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis1000.html. ALL requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to https://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis1000.html. ALL requests for consultation and submittals should be sent via email to https://gencourt.state.nh.us/rules/state_agencies/fis1000.html. The NHB datacheck results letter number needs to be included in the email subject line to read as "NHBxx-xxxxx_Project Name_FIS 1004 Consultation Submittal".

Please provide shapefiles/KMZ/KMLs of the project site (and relevant features if applicable) with your submittal. Review statements provided in the NHB Datacheck Results letter for additional guidance.

From: Lindsey White <Lindsey.White@gza.com> Sent: Monday, December 18, 2023 12:49 PM

To: Newton, Kevin <Kevin.M.Newton@wildlife.nh.gov>; FGC: NHFG review <NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov>; Winters,

Melissa < Melissa. J. Winters@wildlife.nh.gov>

Cc: Kurt I. Nelson (kurt.nelson@eversource.com) < kurt.nelson@eversource.com>; Tracy Tarr < Tracy.Tarr@gza.com> **Subject:** RE: NHB23-3375, NHB23-3374, NHB23-3373, and NHB23-3380 Eversource X178 Consultation - Easton, Lincoln, Woodstock and Sugar Hill

EXTERNAL: Do not open attachments or click on links unless you recognize and trust the sender.

Hi Kevin,

That is correct.

Thanks, Lindsey

Lindsey E. White, CPSS Project Manager

GZA | 5 Commerce Park North | Bedford, NH 03110

o: 603.232.8753 | c: 603.851.9287 | <u>lindsey.white@gza.com</u> | <u>www.gza.com</u> | <u>LinkedIn</u>

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From: Newton, Kevin < Kevin.M. Newton@wildlife.nh.gov>

Sent: Monday, December 18, 2023 10:53 AM

To: Lindsey White <<u>Lindsey.White@gza.com</u>>; FGC: NHFG review <<u>NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov</u>>; Winters, Melissa <Melissa.J.Winters@wildlife.nh.gov>

Cc: Kurt I. Nelson (kurt.nelson@eversource.com; Tracy Tarr Tracy.Tarr@gza.com> Subject: [EXTERNAL] RE: NHB23-3375, NHB23-3374, NHB23-3373, and NHB23-3380 Eversource X178 Consultation - Easton, Lincoln, Woodstock and Sugar Hill

Hi Lindsey,

Just to confirm - site plans, timing, access routes, and BMP's proposed have not changed? The only information that has changed is the NHB datacheck letters have been updated, with no difference in wildlife records?

Thanks,

Kevin

From: Lindsey White < <u>Lindsey.White@gza.com</u>> Sent: Monday, December 18, 2023 8:08 AM

To: FGC: NHFG review < NHFGreview@wildlife.nh.gov >; Newton, Kevin < Kevin.M.Newton@wildlife.nh.gov >; Winters,

Melissa < Melissa.J.Winters@wildlife.nh.gov >

Cc: Kurt I. Nelson (<u>kurt.nelson@eversource.com</u>) < <u>kurt.nelson@eversource.com</u>>; Tracy Tarr < <u>Tracy.Tarr@gza.com</u>> Subject: NHB23-3375, NHB23-3374, NHB23-3373, and NHB23-3380 Eversource X178 Consultation - Easton, Lincoln, Nuclear Line

Woodstock and Sugar Hill

EXTERNAL: Do not open attachments or click on links unless you recognize and trust the sender.

Hi Kevin,

Eversource and GZA submitted a consultation request for the X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild Project in June 2023. As you may recall, NHFG, Eversource and GZA had a couple of email exchanges and meetings to discuss the BMP recommendations from NHFG. We received final BMP consultation on November 3, 2023 (attached) and Eversource intends to incorporate the BMPs into the project. However, the NHB reports for this project expired on November 3, 2023. As a result, GZA submitted the proposed project to the NHB Data Check Tool and referenced the prior 2022 NHB Report ID's. We have received updated 2023 NHB reports (also attached). We noted that the same wood turtle record

identified in Easton in 2022 was included on the 2023 Easton NHB report, and no additional records have been added. The Towns of Lincoln, Woodstock and Sugar Hill did not have NHFG records in 2022 or 2023. Given the final consultation was so recent and no new records have been identified, Eversource is proposing to utilize the BMPs that were provided on November 3, 2023.

		2022 RTE		2022 RTE	
<u>Town</u>	2022 NHB ID	<u>Species</u>	2023 NHB ID	<u>Species</u>	<u>Notes</u>
Easton	NHB22-3463	Wood Turtle	NHB23-3375	Wood Turtle	Same record of wood turtle on bot reports, no new records identified
Lincoln	NHB22-3462	None	NHB23-3374	None	N/A
Woodstock	NHB22-3461	None	NHB23-3373	None	N/A
Sugar Hill	NHB22-3464	None	NHB23-3380	None	N/A

If this is okay with NHFG, we will incorporate this email chain into our permit applications.

Please let us know if you have any questions.

Thanks!

Lindsey E. White, CPSS Project Manager

GZA | 5 Commerce Park North | Bedford, NH 03110

o: 603.232.8753 | c: 603.851.9287 | <u>lindsey.white@gza.com</u> | <u>www.gza.com</u> | <u>LinkedIn</u>

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For information about GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. and its services, please visit our website at www.gza.com.

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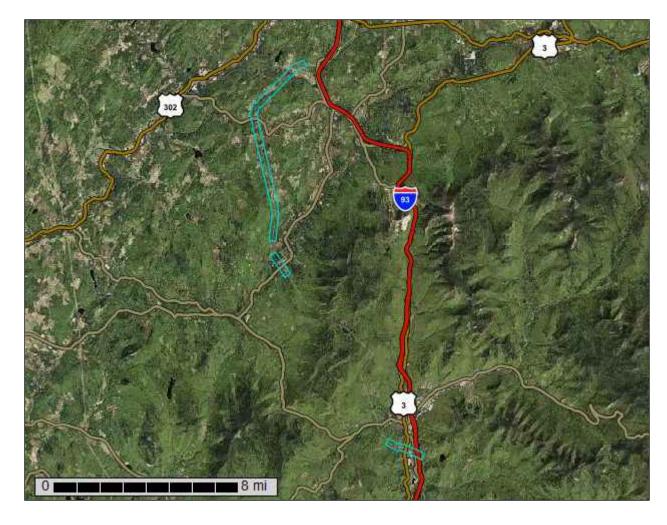
For information about GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. and its services, please visit our website at www.gza.com.



Appendix D – Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey



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 Grafton County, New Hampshire, and White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine X178 Phase 1



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.

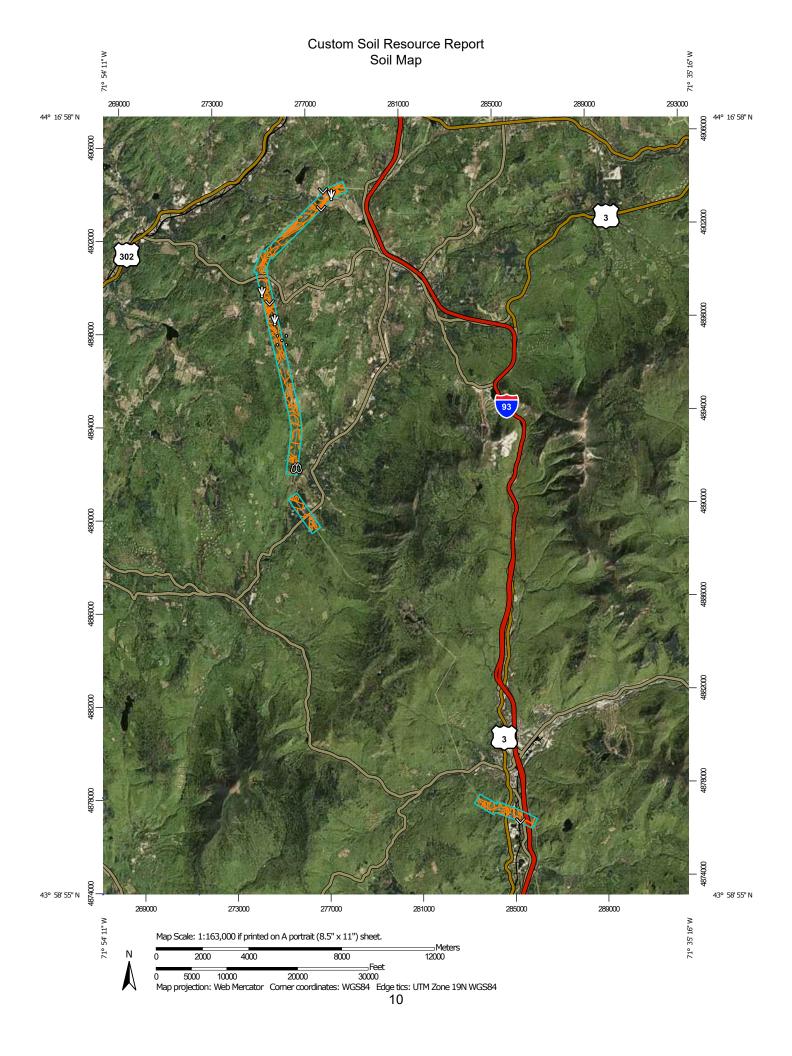
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Lines



Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

Blowout



Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

Lava Flow

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

+ Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

OL.10

Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot Other



Special Line Features

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

+++ Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes



Loca

100

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24.000.

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

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

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: Grafton County, New Hampshire Survey Area Data: Version 27, Aug 22, 2023

Soil Survey Area: White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine

Survey Area Data: Version 6, Aug 22, 2023

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

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger.

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

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

MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
15	Searsport mucky peat	4.4	0.2%
22A	Colton gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	58.2	2.7%
22B	Colton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	25.3	1.2%
22C	Colton gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6.9	0.3%
22E	Colton gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 60 percent slopes	6.8	0.3%
36B	Adams loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	14.3	0.6%
36C	Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.4	0.4%
36E	Adams loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes	11.3	0.5%
56B	Becket fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.3	0.1%
57C	Becket fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	15.4	0.7%
57D	Becket fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	14.3	0.6%
57E	Becket fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	54.6	2.5%
59B	Waumbek loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	6.1	0.3%
61C	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	11.4	0.5%
61D	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	60.3	2.7%
61E	Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes	89.0	4.1%
73B	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	0.2	0.0%
73C	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	1.4	0.1%
73D	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	14.8	0.7%
76B	Marlow fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	10.7	0.5%
76C	Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	17.3	0.8%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
77C	Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	23.4	1.1%
77D	Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	147.8	6.7%
77E	Marlow fine sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes, very stony	171.1	7.8%
78B	Peru fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	11.2	0.5%
78C	Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	32.6	1.5%
79B	Peru fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	34.6	1.6%
79C	Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	218.1	9.9%
79D	Peru fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	159.5	7.3%
90B	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky	55.0	2.5%
90C	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky	102.6	4.7%
90D	Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, rocky	130.2	5.9%
101	Ondawa fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	5.2	0.2%
102	Sunday loamy sand	45.3	2.1%
104	Podunk fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	3.9	0.2%
105	Rumney fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded	7.6	0.3%
173C	Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	0.4	0.0%
254B	Hermon and Monadnock soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	11.3	0.5%
254C	Hermon and Monadnock soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	4.0	0.2%
255B	Hermon and Monadnock soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	0.4	0.0%
255C	Hermon and Monadnock soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	15.6	0.7%
255D	Monadnock and Hermon soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	45.9	2.1%
255E	Monadnock and Hermon soils, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	10.0	0.5%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
295	Greenwood mucky peat	0.9	0.0%
298	Pits, gravel	6.4	0.3%
347B	Lyme and Moosilauke soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	14.8	0.7%
355E Hermon sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely bouldery		67.1	3.1%
395	Chocorua mucky peat	7.2	0.3%
Skerry fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony		6.4	0.3%
559C Skerry fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony		63.0	2.9%
613	Croghan loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	18.7	0.8%
614	Kinsman sand	14.4	0.7%
647B	Pillsbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	101.1	4.6%
703D	Becket-Monadnock association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	19.3	0.9%
703E	Becket-Monadnock association, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very stony	0.0	0.0%
731	Peacham and ossipee soils, very stony	41.6	1.9%
W	Water	20.2	0.9%
Subtotals for Soil Survey A	rea	2,050.3	93.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,196.3	100.0%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
NOTCOM	No Digital Data Available	146.0	6.6%
Subtotals for Soil Survey Area		146.0	6.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		2,196.3	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.

Grafton County, New Hampshire

15—Searsport mucky peat

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fg6 Elevation: 10 to 2,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Searsport and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Searsport

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 12 inches: mucky peat Cg1 - 12 to 17 inches: fine sandy loam

Cg2 - 17 to 65 inches: sand

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): Moderately high to high

(0.20 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144BY303ME - Acidic Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Bogs Hydric soil rating: Yes

Kinsman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

22A—Colton gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ym4j

Elevation: 10 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

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

Description of Colton

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope

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

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly sandy loam Bs - 7 to 14 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 14 to 24 inches: very gravelly coarse sand C - 24 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

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: 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Adams

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

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

Sheepscot

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

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

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

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

22B—Colton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yjfp Elevation: 10 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent

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

Description of Colton

Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly sandy loam Bs - 7 to 14 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 14 to 24 inches: very gravelly coarse sand C - 24 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

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: 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F146XY071ME - Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Adams

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Sheepscot

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash deltas

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

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

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

22C—Colton gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yjfn Elevation: 10 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Colton and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent

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

Description of Colton

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope

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

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly sandy loam Bs - 7 to 14 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 14 to 24 inches: very gravelly coarse sand C - 24 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

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: 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F146XY071ME - Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Adams

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

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

Sheepscot

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

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

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

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

22E—Colton gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2yjft Elevation: 10 to 2.000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

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

Description of Colton

Setting

Landform: Kames, eskers

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

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

Parent material: Sandy-skeletal glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly sandy loam Bs - 7 to 14 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 14 to 24 inches: very gravelly coarse sand C - 24 to 65 inches: extremely gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

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: 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 2.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Adams

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Kames, eskers

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

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Sheepscot

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Kames, eskers

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Kames, eskers

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

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

36B—Adams loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wqnc Elevation: 10 to 2.000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

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

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

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand Bs - 7 to 21 inches: sand BC - 21 to 27 inches: sand C - 27 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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: 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): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash deltas

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Colton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Nicholville

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Sheepscot

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash deltas

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

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

36C—Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wqn8 Elevation: 10 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

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

Description of Adams

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

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

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loamy sand Bs - 7 to 21 inches: sand BC - 21 to 27 inches: sand C - 27 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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: 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): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colton

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope

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

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Nicholville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

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

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

Sheepscot

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Outwash terraces

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

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

36E—Adams loamy sand, 15 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fjc Elevation: 150 to 2,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 70 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Adams and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components*: 15 percent

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

Description of Adams

Setting

Parent material: Sandy outwash derived mainly from granite, gneiss and schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: loamy sand H2 - 6 to 26 inches: sand

H3 - 26 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): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Croghan

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Kinsman

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Depressions Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pillsbury

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ravines
Hydric soil rating: Yes

56B—Becket fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w9pk Elevation: 230 to 1,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Becket and similar soils: 85 percent *Minor components:* 15 percent

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

Description of Becket

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 7 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 14 to 24 inches: gravelly sandy loam
BC - 24 to 33 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Cd - 33 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

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

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Skerry

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Pillsbury

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Tunbridge

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Monadnock

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

57C—Becket fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w9pp Elevation: 200 to 1,570 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Becket, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Becket, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 14 to 24 inches: gravelly sandy loam
BC - 24 to 33 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Cd - 33 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tunbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

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

Skerry, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Convex, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

57D—Becket fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w9pq Elevation: 330 to 1,710 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Becket, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Becket, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 14 to 24 inches: gravelly sandy loam
BC - 24 to 33 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Cd - 33 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Skerry, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

57E—Becket fine sandy loam, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w9ps Elevation: 460 to 2,030 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Becket, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Becket, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs2 - 7 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 14 to 24 inches: gravelly sandy loam
BC - 24 to 33 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Cd - 33 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Skerry, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

59B—Waumbek loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fjz Elevation: 10 to 2,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Waumbek and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Waumbek

Typical profile

O - 0 to 4 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 4 to 9 inches: loamy sand

H2 - 9 to 25 inches: very cobbly loamy sand H3 - 25 to 65 inches: very cobbly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

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

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Runoff class: 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 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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: B

Ecological site: F144BY602ME - Sandy Toeslope

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Hermon

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

Lyme

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

Moosilauke

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

61C—Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock outcrop complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trpj Elevation: 160 to 3,480 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 39 percent Lyman, very stony, and similar soils: 30 percent

Rock outcrop: 19 percent Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Tunbridge, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

Oa - 3 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 8 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs - 11 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 26 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

R - 28 to 38 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

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

to 14.03 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lyman, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: loam

E - 3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: loam Bs1 - 7 to 11 inches: loam

Bs2 - 11 to 18 inches: channery loam

R - 18 to 28 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 24 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

to 14.03 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

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

Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

R - 0 to 10 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

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

(0.00 to 14.17 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

Ecological site: F144BY801ME - Rockland (reserved)

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank,

mountainbase, side slope, crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Moosilauke, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank,

mountainbase, side slope, crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

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

Hydric soil rating: No

61D—Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trpk Elevation: 520 to 1,970 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 40 percent Lyman, very stony, and similar soils: 29 percent

Rock outcrop: 18 percent Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Tunbridge, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material Oa - 3 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

Bhs - 8 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam Bs - 11 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam BC - 26 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

R - 28 to 38 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

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

to 14.03 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lyman, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till

derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: loam

E - 3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: loam Bs1 - 7 to 11 inches: loam

Bs2 - 11 to 18 inches: channery loam

R - 18 to 28 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 24 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

to 14.03 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

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

Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

R - 0 to 10 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

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

(0.00 to 14.17 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

Ecological site: F144BY801ME - Rockland (reserved)

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Moosilauke, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

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

Hydric soil rating: No

61E—Tunbridge-Lyman-Rock outcrop complex, 25 to 60 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trph Elevation: 430 to 2,490 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, very stony, and similar soils: 42 percent Lyman, very stony, and similar soils: 31 percent

Rock outcrop: 17 percent Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Tunbridge, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till

derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material Oa - 3 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 8 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs - 11 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 26 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

R - 28 to 38 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

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

to 14.03 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lyman, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till

derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: loam

E - 3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: loam Bs1 - 7 to 11 inches: loam

Bs2 - 11 to 18 inches: channery loam

R - 18 to 28 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.5 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 24 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

to 14.03 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, free face, side slope, free

face

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

Parent material: Igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

R - 0 to 10 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 60 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

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

(0.00 to 14.17 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

Ecological site: F144BY801ME - Rockland (reserved)

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Mountains. hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

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

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Moosilauke, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

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

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

73B—Berkshire fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wllv Elevation: 200 to 1,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Berkshire, very stony, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Berkshire, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 13 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
BC1 - 21 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
BC2 - 28 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 33 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

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 pondina: None

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

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope *Microfeatures of landform position:* Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Lyme, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Marlow, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

73C—Berkshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wllw Elevation: 130 to 1,840 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Berkshire, very stony, and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Berkshire, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from phyllite and/or loamy

supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy

supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 13 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
BC1 - 21 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
BC2 - 28 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 33 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

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: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, open depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Convex, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Tunbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Marlow, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyme, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, open depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

73D—Berkshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wllx Elevation: 460 to 1,840 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Berkshire, very stony, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Berkshire, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy

supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 13 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
BC1 - 21 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
BC2 - 28 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 33 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

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: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hvdric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope *Microfeatures of landform position:* Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Lyme, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, open depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Marlow, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

76B—Marlow fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty5f Elevation: 590 to 1,710 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

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

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

Description of Marlow

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 6 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 15 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 20 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 24 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

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

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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): 2e

Hvdrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Pillsbury

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Monadnock

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

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

Tunbridge

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side

slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

76C—Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty5h Elevation: 490 to 1,740 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Marlow and similar soils: 84 percent Minor components: 16 percent

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

Description of Marlow

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 6 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 15 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 20 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 24 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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): 3e

Hvdrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Berkshire

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Tunbridge

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

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

Pillsbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

77C—Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty5p Elevation: 520 to 1,900 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Marlow, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Marlow, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 15 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

BC - 19 to 33 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Cd - 33 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Berkshire, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

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

Tunbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

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

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

77D—Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty5r Elevation: 560 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Marlow, very stony, and similar soils: 86 percent

Minor components: 14 percent

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

Description of Marlow, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 15 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

BC - 19 to 33 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Cd - 33 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hvdrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Tunbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Berkshire, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope *Microfeatures of landform position:* Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

77E—Marlow fine sandy loam, 25 to 50 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty5t Elevation: 360 to 2,360 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Marlow, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Marlow, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 15 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 15 to 19 inches: fine sandy loam

BC - 19 to 33 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Cd - 33 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 41 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Berkshire, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Tunbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

78B—Peru fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty5y Elevation: 230 to 1,770 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Peru and similar soils: 84 percent Minor components: 16 percent

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

Description of Peru

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 6 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 12 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 18 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 21 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd - 24 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

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

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 16 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Marlow

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyman

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Hydric soil rating: No

78C—Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty60 Elevation: 330 to 1,870 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Peru and similar soils: 83 percent Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Peru

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam Bhs - 6 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs1 - 8 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam Bs2 - 12 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam Bs3 - 18 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam BC - 21 to 24 inches: fine sandy loam Cd - 24 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

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

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 16 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F142XA020NY - Rich Moist Till Frigid

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colonel

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Cabot

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Marlow

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Tunbridge

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

79B—Peru fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty63 Elevation: 160 to 1,840 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Peru, very stony, and similar soils: 88 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

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

Description of Peru, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 6 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 13 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 18 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam

Cd1 - 21 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam Cd2 - 37 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 17 to 34 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Marlow, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Colonel, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

79C—Peru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty65 Elevation: 360 to 2.160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Peru, very stony, and similar soils: 84 percent

Minor components: 16 percent

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

Description of Peru, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 6 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 13 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 18 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd1 - 21 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd2 - 37 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 17 to 34 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Marlow, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Cabot, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Colonel, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Hydric soil rating: No

79D—Peru fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty66 Elevation: 490 to 2.360 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Peru, very stony, and similar soils: 83 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Peru, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 5 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 6 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 13 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 18 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd1 - 21 to 37 inches: fine sandy loam
Cd2 - 37 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 17 to 34 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F142XA020NY - Rich Moist Till Frigid

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colonel, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Marlow, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Cabot, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Tunbridge, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

90B—Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trpl Elevation: 330 to 1,840 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, rocky, and similar soils: 50 percent Lyman, rocky, and similar soils: 33 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Tunbridge, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainbase, side slope,

crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material Oa - 3 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 8 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs - 11 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 26 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

R - 28 to 38 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

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

to 14.03 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lyman, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainbase, side slope,

crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till

derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: loam

E - 3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: loam Bs1 - 7 to 11 inches: loam

Bs2 - 11 to 18 inches: channery loam

R - 18 to 28 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 24 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

to 14.03 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, rocky

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainbase, side slope,

crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Cabot, rocky

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainbase, side slope,

crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Berkshire, rocky

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainbase, side slope,

crest

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

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainbase, side slope,

crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: Unranked

90C—Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trpn Elevation: 430 to 1,870 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, rocky, and similar soils: 50 percent Lyman, rocky, and similar soils: 33 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Tunbridge, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material Oa - 3 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 8 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs - 11 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 26 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

R - 28 to 38 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

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

to 14.03 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lyman, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: loam

E - 3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: loam Bs1 - 7 to 11 inches: loam

Bs2 - 11 to 18 inches: channery loam

R - 18 to 28 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 24 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

to 14.03 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, rocky

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank,

mountainbase, side slope, crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Cabot, rocky

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank,

mountainbase, side slope, crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions, open

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Berkshire, rocky

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

mountainbase, side slope, crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: Unranked

90D—Tunbridge-Lyman complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, rocky

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2trpm Elevation: 520 to 1,770 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Tunbridge, rocky, and similar soils: 50 percent Lyman, rocky, and similar soils: 33 percent

Minor components: 17 percent

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

Description of Tunbridge, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Hills. mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

Oa - 3 to 5 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 5 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 8 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs - 11 to 26 inches: fine sandy loam
BC - 26 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam

R - 28 to 38 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

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

to 14.03 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: Moderate (about 6.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Lyman, Rocky

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 3 inches: loam

E - 3 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

Bhs - 5 to 7 inches: loam Bs1 - 7 to 11 inches: loam

Bs2 - 11 to 18 inches: channery loam

R - 18 to 28 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 11 to 24 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

to 14.03 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

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

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY702ME - Shallow and Moderately-deep Till

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, rocky

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

 $\textit{Landform position (three-dimensional):} \ \textit{Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,}$

crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Cabot, rocky

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope, crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Berkshire, rocky

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope, crest

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope, crest

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: Unranked

101—Ondawa fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qgw0 Elevation: 240 to 1,480 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ondawa and similar soils: 88 percent *Minor components*: 12 percent

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

Description of Ondawa

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

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

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from schist and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from quartzite and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam Bw - 9 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam C - 30 to 65 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

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: Frequent Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY120ME - Small Floodplain Riparian Complex (reserved),

F144BY110ME - Broad Floodplain Riparian Complex

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Podunk

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Sunday

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

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

Rumney

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

102—Sunday loamy sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9ffs Elevation: 10 to 1,750 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Sunday and similar soils: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Sunday

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loamy sand H2 - 9 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: 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: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY120ME - Small Floodplain Riparian Complex (reserved),

F144BY110ME - Broad Floodplain Riparian Complex

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Not named

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Ondawa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Podunk

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

104—Podunk fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qgvv

Elevation: 10 to 1,480 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Podunk and similar soils: 86 percent Minor components: 14 percent

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

Description of Podunk

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

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

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from schist and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from quartzite and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from

granite and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam Bw1 - 10 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam Bw2 - 18 to 30 inches: fine sandy loam C - 30 to 65 inches: loamy fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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 18 to 36 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144BY120ME - Small Floodplain Riparian Complex (reserved),

F144BY110ME - Broad Floodplain Riparian Complex

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Rumney

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions

Down-slope shape: Linear, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ondawa

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Microfeatures of landform position: Rises

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Sunday

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Microfeatures of landform position: Rises

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

Medomak

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Charles

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions

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

105—Rumney fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qgvs

Elevation: 0 to 2,440 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Rumney and similar soils: 84 percent Minor components: 16 percent

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

Description of Rumney

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

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

Parent material: Coarse-loamy alluvium derived from schist and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from quartzite and/or coarse-loamy alluvium derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam
Bg1 - 9 to 20 inches: fine sandy loam
Bg2 - 20 to 30 inches: sandy loam
Cg - 30 to 65 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

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 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Ecological site: F144BY120ME - Small Floodplain Riparian Complex (reserved),

F144BY110ME - Broad Floodplain Riparian Complex

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Medomak

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Podunk

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Microfeatures of landform position: Rises Down-slope shape: Linear. convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Charles

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

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

Ondawa

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread Microfeatures of landform position: Rises Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

173C—Berkshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wlm1 Elevation: 720 to 1,610 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Berkshire, extremely stony, and similar soils: 87 percent

Minor components: 13 percent

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

Description of Berkshire, Extremely Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope, base slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from phyllite and/or loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or loamy

- supragradial molecularity derived from granical and gricios and/or loan

supraglacial meltout till derived from mica schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

A - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 13 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 13 to 21 inches: fine sandy loam
BC1 - 21 to 28 inches: fine sandy loam
BC2 - 28 to 33 inches: fine sandy loam
C - 33 to 65 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 6.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

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: High (about 10.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Peru, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope, base slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, open depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Convex, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Marlow, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope, base slope

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

Tunbridge, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope, base slope

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

Lyme, extremely stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope, base slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, open depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions *Down-slope shape:* Concave *Across-slope shape:* Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

254B—Hermon and Monadnock soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9pc

Elevation: 0 to 1,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 45 percent Monadnock and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite

and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: sandy loam

Bs1 - 9 to 16 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bs2 - 16 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand
C - 32 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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: 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Monadnock

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam Bs1 - 7 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs2 - 9 to 19 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 19 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 22 to 42 inches: gravelly loamy sand 2C2 - 42 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 30 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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

(0.14 to 14.03 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 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

Lyme

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope *Microfeatures of landform position*: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Peru

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Waumbek

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

254C—Hermon and Monadnock soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9pd

Elevation: 0 to 1,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hermon and similar soils: 45 percent Monadnock and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Hermon

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite

and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: sandy loam

Bs1 - 9 to 16 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bs2 - 16 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand
C - 32 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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: 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 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Monadnock

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam Bs1 - 7 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs2 - 9 to 19 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 19 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 22 to 42 inches: gravelly loamy sand

2C2 - 42 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 30 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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

(0.14 to 14.03 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 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Waumbek

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

 $\textit{Landform position (three-dimensional):} \ \ \textit{Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,}$

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Convex, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyme

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Peru

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Convex, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

255B—Hermon and Monadnock soils, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9pg

Elevation: 0 to 1,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Hermon, very stony, and similar soils: 45 percent Monadnock, very stony, and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Hermon, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite

and gneiss

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 3 inches: sandy loam Bhs - 3 to 9 inches: sandy loam

Bs1 - 9 to 16 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bs2 - 16 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand

C - 32 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

(1.42 to 14.03 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Monadnock, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs3 - 12 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 22 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 25 to 45 inches: gravelly loamy sand 2C2 - 45 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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

(0.14 to 14.03 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: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Colton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Waumbek, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope *Microfeatures of landform position:* Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyme, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope *Microfeatures of landform position:* Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

255C—Hermon and Monadnock soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9ph

Elevation: 0 to 1,610 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Hermon, very stony, and similar soils: 45 percent Monadnock, very stony, and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Hermon, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite

and gneiss

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 3 inches: sandy loam Bhs - 3 to 9 inches: sandy loam

Bs1 - 9 to 16 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bs2 - 16 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand

C - 32 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

(1.42 to 14.03 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Monadnock, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout

till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs3 - 12 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 22 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 25 to 45 inches: gravelly loamy sand 2C2 - 45 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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

(0.14 to 14.03 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: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Waumbek, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, open depressions, open

depressions, closed depressions Down-slope shape: Convex, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyme, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Colton, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Convex, concave Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

255D—Monadnock and Hermon soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9pj

Elevation: 430 to 1,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Monadnock, very stony, and similar soils: 45 percent Hermon, very stony, and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Monadnock, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs3 - 12 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 22 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 25 to 45 inches: gravelly loamy sand 2C2 - 45 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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

(0.14 to 14.03 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: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hermon, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite

and gneiss

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 3 inches: sandy loam Bhs - 3 to 9 inches: sandy loam

Bs1 - 9 to 16 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bs2 - 16 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand
C - 32 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

(1.42 to 14.03 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Waumbek, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex Across-slope shape: Concave, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyme, very stony

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

255E—Monadnock and Hermon soils, 25 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9pl Elevation: 490 to 1,710 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Monadnock, very stony, and similar soils: 45 percent Hermon, very stony, and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Monadnock, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs3 - 12 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 22 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 25 to 45 inches: gravelly loamy sand 2C2 - 45 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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

(0.14 to 14.03 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: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Hermon, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite

and gneiss

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 3 inches: sandy loam Bhs - 3 to 9 inches: sandy loam

Bs1 - 9 to 16 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bs2 - 16 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand
C - 32 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

(1.42 to 14.03 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): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Waumbek, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex Across-slope shape: Concave, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Lyme, very stony

Percent of map unit: 7 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

295—Greenwood mucky peat

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fh4 Elevation: 500 to 2,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 95 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Greenwood and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Greenwood

Setting

Landform: Bogs

Parent material: Herbaceous organic material and/or woody organic material

Typical profile

O1 - 0 to 10 inches: mucky peat O2 - 10 to 65 inches: mucky peat

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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

(0.60 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)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F143XY303ME - Acidic Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Bogs Hydric soil rating: Yes

Peacham

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Water

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Ossipee

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Bogs Hydric soil rating: Yes

298—Pits, gravel

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fh5

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 30 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pits: 100 percent

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

347B—Lyme and Moosilauke soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fhx Elevation: 460 to 4,000 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Lyme and similar soils: 55 percent Moosilauke and similar soils: 30 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Lyme

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines

Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat

H1 - 6 to 11 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
H2 - 11 to 22 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam
H3 - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

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

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: 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 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144BY305ME - Wet Loamy Flat

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Moosilauke

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines Parent material: Glacial drift

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam H2 - 5 to 22 inches: fine sandy loam

H3 - 22 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

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

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00

in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144BY303ME - Acidic Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Not named

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Not named wet

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

355E—Hermon sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely bouldery

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9nt Elevation: 560 to 1,740 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hermon, extremely bouldery, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Hermon, Extremely Bouldery

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite

and gneiss

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 3 inches: sandy loam Bhs - 3 to 9 inches: sandy loam

Bs1 - 9 to 16 inches: very gravelly sandy loam
Bs2 - 16 to 32 inches: extremely gravelly loamy sand
C - 32 to 65 inches: very gravelly coarse sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 6.0 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

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

(1.42 to 14.03 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): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY601ME - Dry Sand

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Monadnock, extremely bouldery

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Peru, extremely bouldery

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Tunbridge, extremely bouldery

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Brayton, extremely bouldery

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, open depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

395—Chocorua mucky peat

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fjd Elevation: 10 to 2,800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chocorua and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Chocorua

Setting

Landform: Bogs

Parent material: Organic material over outwash

Typical profile

O1 - 0 to 5 inches: mucky peat O2 - 5 to 26 inches: mucky peat

H - 26 to 65 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: 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 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 15.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144BY302ME - Mucky Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Not named

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Greenwood

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Bogs
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Searsport

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Swamps Hydric soil rating: Yes

Water

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Hydric soil rating: Unranked

559B—Skerry fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w9pc Elevation: 160 to 1,380 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Skerry, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Skerry, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam *Bhs - 4 to 6 inches:* fine sandy loam

Bs1 - 6 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Bs2 - 20 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Cd1 - 25 to 34 inches: gravelly loamy sand Cd2 - 34 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 19 to 34 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Becket, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Colonel, very stony

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve

Microfeatures of landform position: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 1 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

559C—Skerry fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w9pd Elevation: 160 to 1,540 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Skerry, very stony, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Skerry, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 2 inches: highly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam Bhs - 4 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs1 - 6 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Bs2 - 20 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam Cd1 - 25 to 34 inches: gravelly loamy sand Cd2 - 34 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 19 to 34 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): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Becket, very stony

Percent of map unit: 6 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

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

Monadnock, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex Hydric soil rating: No

Colonel, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Concave, linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Open depressions, closed depressions, closed

depressions, open depressions Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

613—Croghan loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wqnz Elevation: 150 to 2,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 37 to 46 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 135 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Croghan and similar soils: 80 percent *Minor components:* 20 percent

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

Description of Croghan

Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Parent material: Sandy glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: loamy fine sand Bs - 7 to 17 inches: loamy fine sand BC - 17 to 30 inches: fine sand C - 30 to 65 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained

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 18 to 30 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): 2w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144BY602ME - Sandy Toeslope

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Naumburg

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Adams

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Outwash deltas

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Colton

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Outwash deltas

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

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

Sheepscot

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

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

614—Kinsman sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9fk3 Elevation: 10 to 2.800 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 80 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Kinsman and similar soils: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent

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

Description of Kinsman

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: sand H2 - 8 to 24 inches: sand

H3 - 24 to 65 inches: gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 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): High to very high (6.00

to 20.00 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: Low (about 3.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144BY303ME - Acidic Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Croghan

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

Chocorua

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Bogs

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Searsport

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

647B—Pillsbury fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2ty6x Elevation: 360 to 2,070 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 95 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 140 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pillsbury, very stony, and similar soils: 79 percent

Minor components: 21 percent

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

Description of Pillsbury, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills. mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from gneiss and/or loamy lodgment till derived from mica schist and/or loamy lodgment till derived from granite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: mucky peat A - 1 to 6 inches: fine sandy loam

Bg1 - 6 to 13 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam Bg2 - 13 to 23 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam Cd - 23 to 65 inches: cobbly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Poorly drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 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 3.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY305ME - Wet Loamy Flat

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Peru, very stony

Percent of map unit: 9 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Peacham, very stony

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope *Microfeatures of landform position*: Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wonsqueak

Percent of map unit: 4 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope *Microfeatures of landform position:* Closed depressions, closed depressions

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

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

Microfeatures of landform position: Rises, rises

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

703D—Becket-Monadnock association, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9q4 Elevation: 750 to 2.200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Becket, very stony, and similar soils: 45 percent Monadnock, very stony, and similar soils: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Becket, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills. mountains

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 14 to 24 inches: gravelly sandy loam
BC - 24 to 33 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Cd - 33 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy, F144BY501ME - Loamy

Slope (Northern Hardwoods)

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Monadnock, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs3 - 12 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 22 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 25 to 45 inches: gravelly loamy sand 2C2 - 45 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 35 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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 4.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Skerry, very stony

Percent of map unit: 8 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, nose slope, side slope

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

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountaintop, mountainflank, side slope,

crest

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

Hydric soil rating: No

Pillsbury, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountainbase, interfluve,

nose slope, side slope Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Peacham, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainbase, interfluve, base slope

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

Hydric soil rating: Yes

703E—Becket-Monadnock association, 35 to 60 percent slopes, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2x9q5 Elevation: 850 to 2,030 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 31 to 65 inches Mean annual air temperature: 36 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 90 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Becket, very stony, and similar soils: 50 percent Monadnock, very stony, and similar soils: 35 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

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

Description of Becket, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Hills, mountains

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

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

Parent material: Loamy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

over sandy lodgment till derived from granite and gneiss and/or schist

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

E - 2 to 4 inches: fine sandy loam
Bhs - 4 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 5 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 7 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs3 - 14 to 24 inches: gravelly sandy loam
BC - 24 to 33 inches: gravelly sandy loam
Cd - 33 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 21 to 43 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

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

moderately high (0.01 to 1.42 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 5.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F144BY501ME - Loamy Slope (Northern Hardwoods),

F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Monadnock, Very Stony

Setting

Landform: Mountains, hills

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

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

Parent material: Loamy supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite over sandy and gravelly supraglacial meltout till derived from granite and gneiss and/or mica schist and/or phyllite

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 3 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

E - 3 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs1 - 8 to 10 inches: fine sandy loam
Bs2 - 10 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam

Bs3 - 12 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam BC - 22 to 25 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam 2C1 - 25 to 45 inches: gravelly loamy sand 2C2 - 45 to 65 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 35 to 60 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.1 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Drainage class: Well drained

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

(0.14 to 14.03 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: F144BY505ME - Loamy over Sandy

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Skerry, very stony

Percent of map unit: 10 percent Landform: Hills, mountains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, side slope

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

Hermon, very stony

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

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

Lyman, very stony

Percent of map unit: 2 percent Landform: Mountains, hills

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

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

Hydric soil rating: No

731—Peacham and ossipee soils, very stony

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9flq Elevation: 380 to 3.560 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 95 inches Mean annual air temperature: 27 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 60 to 160 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Peacham and similar soils: 41 percent Ossipee and similar soils: 39 percent Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Peacham

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines

Parent material: Basal lodgement till derived from granite and gneiss and/or basal lodgement till derived from schist

Typical profile

Oa - 0 to 7 inches: muck

H1 - 7 to 15 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

H2 - 15 to 65 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 39 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: High

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

high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: Frequent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F144BY301ME - Loamy Till Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Ossipee

Setting

Landform: Bogs

Parent material: Organic material over till

Typical profile

Oe1 - 0 to 6 inches: mucky peat Oe2 - 6 to 41 inches: mucky peat H - 41 to 65 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 2.00 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 24.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: F144BY302ME - Mucky Swamp

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Greenwood

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Bogs Hydric soil rating: Yes

Not named wet

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

Lyme

Percent of map unit: 3 percent Landform: Ground moraines Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pillsbury

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

W-Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent

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

White Mountain National Forest, New Hampshire and Maine

NOTCOM—No Digital Data Available

Map Unit Composition

Notcom: 100 percent

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

Description of Notcom

Properties and qualities

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Appendix E – Photograph Log

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 1: Looking westerly at Structure 170, located within the Woodstock Substation.



Photograph No. 2: Looking easterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 171.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 3: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 172.



Photograph No. 4: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 173.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 5: Looking easterly at proposed access toward Structure 174.



Photograph No. 6: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 175 (right).

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 7: Looking easterly at proposed access toward Structure 176.



Photograph No. 8: Looking easterly at proposed access toward Structure 177.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 9: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 178.



Photograph No. 10: Looking easterly at proposed access toward Structure 179.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 11: Looking easterly at proposed access toward Structure 180.



Photograph No. 12: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 181.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 13: Looking northwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 182.



Photograph No. 14: Looking northwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 183.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 15: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 292.



Photograph No. 16: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 293.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 17: Looking westerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 294.



Photograph No. 18: Looking westerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 297.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 19: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 298.



Photograph No. 20: Looking westerly at proposed access toward Structure 299.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 21: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 315.



Photograph No. 22: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 316.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 23: Looking southerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 317.



Photograph No. 24: Looking southerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 318.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 25: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 319.



Photograph No. 26: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 320.

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Photograph No. 27: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 321.



Photograph No. 28: Looking southeasterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 322.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 29: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 323.



Photograph No. 30: Looking southerly at proposed work pad location for Structure 324.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 31: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 325.



Photograph No. 32: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 326.

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Photograph No. 33: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 327.



Photograph No. 34: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 328.

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Photograph No. 35: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 329.



Photograph No. 36: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 330.

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Photograph No. 37: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 331.



Photograph No. 38: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 332.

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Photograph No. 39: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 333.



Photograph No. 40: Looking southeasterly at proposed work pad location for Structure 334.

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Photograph No. 41: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 335.



Photograph No. 42: Looking southerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 336.

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Photograph No. 43: Looking southerly at proposed work pad location for Structure 337.



Photograph No. 44: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 338.

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Photograph No. 45: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 339.



Photograph No. 46: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 340.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 47: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 341.



Photograph No. 48: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 342.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 49: Looking southerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 343.



Photograph No. 50: Looking northwesterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 344.

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Photograph No. 51: Looking northwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 345 from Presley Road.



Photograph No. 52: Looking northerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 347.

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Photograph No. 53: Looking northerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 348.



Photograph No. 54: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 349.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 55: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 350.



Photograph No. 56: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 351.

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Photograph No. 57: Looking southerly at proposed access toward Structure 352.



Photograph No. 58: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 353.

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Photograph No. 59: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 354.



Photograph No. 60: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 355.

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Photograph No. 61: Looking at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 356.



Photograph No. 62: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 357.

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Photograph No. 63: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 358.



Photograph No. 64: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 359.

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Photograph No. 65: looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 360.



Photograph No. 66: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 361.

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Photograph No. 67: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 362 from Pearl Lake Road.



Photograph No. 68: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 363.

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Photograph No. 69: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 364.



Photograph No. 70: Looking northwesterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 365.

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Photograph No. 71: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 366.



Photograph No. 72: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 367.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 73: Looking northwesterly at proposed work pad location for Structure 368.



Photograph No. 74: Looking northwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 369 (right).

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 75: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 370.



Photograph No. 76: Looking northerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 371.

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Photograph No. 77: Looking northerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 372.



Photograph No. 78: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 373.

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Photograph No. 79: Looking southwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 374.



Photograph No. 80: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 375.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 81: Looking northwesterly at proposed access south of Center District Road.



Photograph No. 82: Looking northerly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 376.

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Photograph No. 83: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 377.



Photograph No. 84: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 378.

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Photograph No. 85: Looking northwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 379.



Photograph No. 86: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 380.

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Photograph No. 87: Looking southwesterly at proposed work pad location for Structure 381.



Photograph No. 88: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 382.

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Photograph No. 89: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 383.



Photograph No. 90: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 384.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 91: Looking northwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 385.



Photograph No. 92: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 386.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 93: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 387.



Photograph No. 94: Looking northerly at proposed access toward Structure 388.

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Photograph No. 95: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 389.



Photograph No. 96: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 390.

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Photograph No. 97: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 391.



Photograph No. 98: Looking northeasterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 392.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 99: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 393.



Photograph No. 100: Looking southwesterly at proposed work pad location for Structure 394.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 101: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 395.



Photograph No. 102: Looking southwesterly at proposed access toward Structure 396.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 103: Looking northeasterly toward Structure 397.



Photograph No. 104: Looking northeasterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 398.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 105: Looking northeasterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 399.



Photograph No. 106: Looking northeasterly at proposed access and work pad location for Structure 400.

X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild & OPGW Project Phase 1 Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill, New Hampshire



Photograph No. 107: Looking northeasterly at proposed access toward Structure 401.



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	
X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild and OPGW Project Phase 1 Project Name	
Existing X178-2 Transmission Line Right-of-Way Street Address	
Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill City/Town	Multiple Zip Code
Multiple – see attached plans Tax Map/Lot Number	

B. APPLICANT/OWNER INFORMATION				
Kurt First Name		Nelson Last Name		
Eversource Energy Organization				
13 Legends Drive Street Address				
Hooksett City/Town	New Hampshire State		03106 Zip Code	
Kurt.nelson@eversource.com 603-634-3256 Email Telephone Number				

C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGENT INFORMATION				
Lindsey First Name		White Last Name		
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.	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 Email 603-232-8753 Telephone Number				

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 X178-2 Line AOT application. Future disturbance, beyond the scope of X178-2 Line Rebuild and OPGW 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 X178-2 ROW. Eversource, through consultation with NHDES, will evaluate whether future terrain disturbances within the X178-2 ROW 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 2024 within the X178-2 ROW are included in this application and shown on Figures 3 and 4. Project disturbances included in this application and subsequent permit approvals will be considered if future structure maintenance is proposed within the X178-2 ROW. Eversource respectfully requests a waiver from including past disturbance in this application. Future disturbances within the X178-2 ROW will be evaluated and discussed with NHDES and permit amendments or new permit applications will be submitted, if necessary.

E. SIGNATURES		
Amt III	3/20/2024	
Applicant/Owner, Kurt Nelson,	Date	
Eversource Energy		

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	
X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild and OPGW Project Phase 2 Project Name	1
Existing X178-2 Transmission Line Right-of-Way Street Address	
Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill City/Town	Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill City/Town
Multiple – see attached plans Tax Map/Lot Number	

B. APPLICANT/OWNER INFO	RMATION		
Kurt First Name		Nelson Last Name	
Eversource Energy Organization			
13 Legends Drive Street Address			
Hooksett City/Town	New Hampshire State		Hooksett City/Town
Kurt.nelson@eversource.com Email		603-634-325 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
City/Town	State		Zip Code
Lindsey.white@gza.com Email	white@gza.com 603-232-3396 Telephone Number		

D. WAIVER REQUESTS Env-Wq 1503.21 (d)(6&7) Rule Section Waiver Request Notification; Certification Name of Rule

Reason for Waiver Request

Eversource is requesting a waiver for deviations from the approved plans without applying for an amended permit or a new permit if shifts in the proposed project layout occur. Changes in project layout are frequently identified during construction by Eversource and their contractors and may be necessary to safely perform the work. Access shifts would be limited to the extent necessary for safety, would not impact new resources, and access would remain within the existing and maintained ROW. The need for additional permit applications can impact construction schedules and incur costly delays.

Waiver Timeline

Permanent

Proposed Alternative

Allow for the access road centerlines to be relocated during construction, if necessary, up to a distance equal to the approximate width of the ROW (approximately 170-350 feet on the X178-2 Line). 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 X178-2 Line). 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. SIGNATUKES		
Jung! M	3/20/2024	
Applicant/Owner, Kurt Nelson,	Date	
Eversource Energy		

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					
X178-2 Transmission Line Rebuild a	and OPGW Pro	ject Phase 1			
Existing X178-2 Transmission Line	Right-of-Wav				
Street Address					
Woodstock, Easton, and Sugar Hill				Woodstock, Easton, and	
City/Town				Sugar Hill	
				City/Town	
Multiple – see attached plans					
Tax Map/Lot Number					
D. ADDUCANT/OWNED INC					
B. APPLICANT/OWNER INFO	JRIVIATION				
Ashley		Kurt			
First Name		First Name			
Eversource Energy					
Organization					
13 Legends Drive Street Address					
Hooksett	Now Hamps	hiro	Hooks	cott	
City/Town	New Hamps State	illie	City/To		
Ashley.friend@eversource.com	Kurt.nelson@everse				
Email	·		Email		
C. APPLICANT/OWNER AGE	NT INFORMA	TION			
Lindsey		White			
First Name		Last Name			
Last Name					
GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.					
Organization					
5 Commerce Park North, Suite 201					
Street Address					
Bedford	New Hampshire 0311		03110		
City/Town	State		Zip Code		
Lindsey.white@gza.com	1	603-232-875			
Email Telephone Number			.		

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

Reason for Waiver Request

Eversource is requesting a waiver for preparing a Stormwater Drainage Report, Drainage Area Plans and Hydrologic Soil Group Plans for proposed access improvements and work pad grading associated with maintenance of the existing X178-2 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	
Junt III	3/20/2024
Applicant/Owner, Kurt Nelson,	Date



Appendix G – Certified Mail Receipts
[Reserved for DES Certified Mailing Receipts]









GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc.