



WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Date: January 6, 2007
Project No.: 41240.05
Prepared For: Ms. Alexandria Carter
Verizon Wireless
99 East River Drive
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108
Site Location: Washington North
Underwood Property
16 Mountain Road
Washington, Connecticut

Site Map: Wetland Sketch, 11/03/06, VHB

Inspection Date: November 3, 2006

Field Conditions: Weather: sunny, low 40's General Soil Moisture: moist
Snow Depth: 0 inches Frost Depth: 0 inches

Type of Wetlands Identified and Delineated:

Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses
Tidal Wetlands
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Local Regulated Upland Review Areas: Wetlands: 100 feet Watercourses: 100 feet

Field Numbering Sequence of Wetlands Boundary: Connecticut - WF 1 to 8 (closed loop)
[as depicted on attached wetland sketch map]

The classification systems of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, County Soil Survey Identification Legend, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and United States Army Corps of Engineers New England District were used in this investigation.

All established wetlands boundary lines are subject to change until officially adopted by local, state, or federal regulatory agencies.

The wetlands delineation was conducted and reviewed by:

Dean Gustafson
Professional Soil Scientist

Enclosures

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Middletown, Connecticut 06457-1847
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Attachments

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- Wetland Delineation Field Form
 - Soil Map
 - Soil Report
 - Wetland Delineation Sketch Map

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Name:	Verizon Washington North	Project Number:	40655
Inspection Date:	11/03/06	Inspector:	Dean Gustafson
Wetland I.D.:	WETLAND 1		

Field Conditions:	Weather: Sunny, low 40's	Snow Depth:	none
	General Soil Moisture: moist	Frost Depth:	none
Type of Wetland Delineation:	Connecticut	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	ACOE	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Tidal	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Field Numbering Sequence:	WF 1 to B (closed loop)		

WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

Nontidal

Regularly Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irregularly Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>	Permanently Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>
Semipermanently Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>
Permanently Saturated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated - seepage	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated - perched	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:	N/A				

Tidal

Subtidal	<input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>	Irregularly Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seasonally Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Comments:	N/A				

WETLAND TYPE:

System

Estuarine	<input type="checkbox"/>	Riverine	<input type="checkbox"/>	Palustrine	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lacustrine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Marine	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Comments:	man made pond				

Class

Emergent Marsh	<input type="checkbox"/>	Scrub-shrub	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forested	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Comments:	spring feed pond created by hillside cut				

WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Upper Perennial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lower Perennial	<input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tidal	<input type="checkbox"/>				
Comments:	N/A				

SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

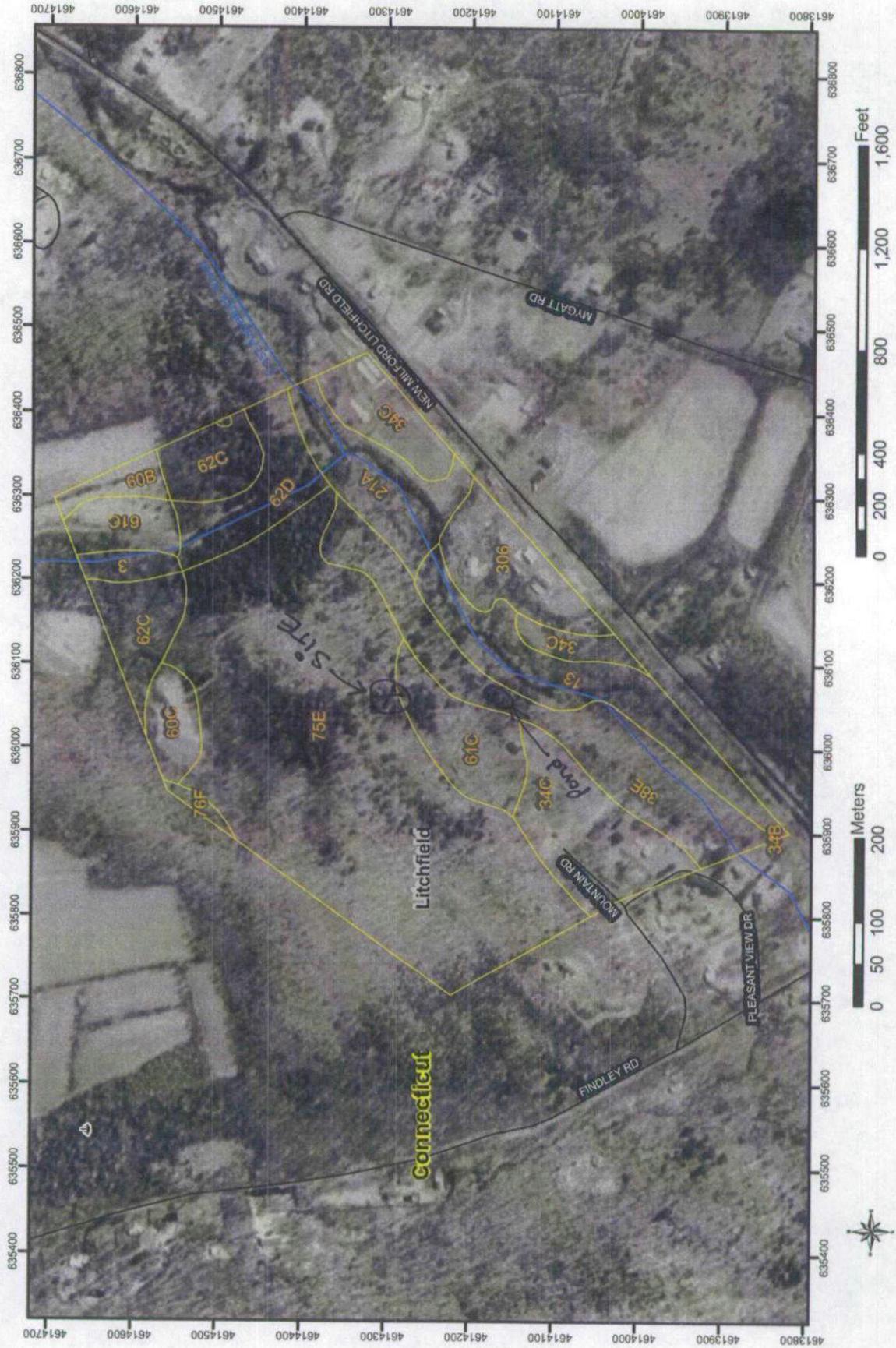
Vernal Pool	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:	N/A		

DOMINANT PLANTS:

no significant aquatic vegetation observed	

SOIL SURVEY OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT

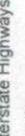
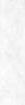
Washington North, Pleasant View Drive, Washinton, CT



SOIL SURVEY OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Washington North, Pleasant View Drive, Washinton, CT

MAP LEGEND

-  Soil Map Units
-  Cities
-  Detailed Counties
-  Detailed States
-  Interstate Highways
-  Roads
-  Rails
-  Water
-  Hydrography
-  Oceans
-  Escarpment, bedrock
-  Escarpment, non-bedrock
-  Gully
-  Levee
-  Slope
-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Depression, closed
-  Eroded Spot
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Gully
-  Lava Flow
-  Landfill
-  Marsh or Swamp
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sinkhole
-  Sodic Spot
-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Perennial Water
-  Wet Spot

MAP INFORMATION

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18
 Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
 Spatial Version of Data: 3
 Soil Map Compilation Scale: 1:12000

Map comprised of aerial images photographed on these dates:
 3/16/1992

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend Summary

State of Connecticut

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	0.9	1.1
13	Walpole sandy loam	6.4	7.4
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.7	5.4
34B	Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.0
34C	Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	9.7	11.1
38E	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	9.1	10.5
60B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.1	1.3
60C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.8	2.0
61C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	5.9	6.7
62C	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	5.0	5.7
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	3.9	4.4
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	34.2	39.1
76F	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes	0.3	0.4
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	4.2	4.8

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

[Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report]

Map Unit: 3 - Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony

Description Category: SOI

Ridgebury, Leicester And Whitman Soils, Extremely Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 50 inches (940 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 40 percent Ridgebury soils, 35 percent Leicester soils, 15 percent Whitman soils. 10 percent minor components.

Ridgebury soils

This component occurs on upland drainageway and depression landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 30 inches to densic material. The drainage class is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 2.5 inches (low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 3 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; slightly decomposed plant material
1 to 5 inches; fine sandy loam
5 to 14 inches; fine sandy loam
14 to 21 inches; fine sandy loam
21 to 60 inches; sandy loam

Leicester soils

This component occurs on upland drainageway and depression landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 7.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 9 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 10 inches; fine sandy loam
10 to 18 inches; fine sandy loam
18 to 24 inches; fine sandy loam
24 to 43 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
43 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Whitman soils

This component occurs on upland drainageway and depression landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from gneiss, schist, and granite. The slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 12 to 20 inches to densic material. The drainage class is very poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 1.9 inches (very low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is occasional. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 0 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; slightly decomposed plant material
1 to 9 inches; fine sandy loam
9 to 16 inches; fine sandy loam
16 to 22 inches; fine sandy loam
22 to 60 inches; fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 13 - Walpole sandy loam

Description Category: SOI

Walpole Sandy Loam

This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 50 inches (940 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Walpole soils. 20 percent minor components.

Walpole soils

This component occurs on outwash plain terrace, depression, and drainageway landforms. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits from gneiss, granite, and schist. The slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.2 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 6 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 4w

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 7 inches; sandy loam
7 to 21 inches; sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; gravelly sandy loam
25 to 41 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand
41 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

Map Unit: 21A - Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Ninigret And Tisbury Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 35 to 50 inches (889 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 60 percent Ninigret soils, 25 percent Tisbury soils. 15 percent minor components.

Ninigret soils

This component occurs on valley and outwash plain terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.2 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 24 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2w

Typical Profile:

0 to 8 inches; fine sandy loam
8 to 16 inches; fine sandy loam
16 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

Tisbury soils

This component occurs on valley and outwash plain terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over sand and gravel. The slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 24 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2w

Typical Profile:

0 to 8 inches; silt loam
8 to 18 inches; silt loam
18 to 26 inches; silt loam
26 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly sand to loamy sand

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 34B - Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Merrimac Sandy Loam, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 32 to 50 inches (813 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Merrimac soils. 20 percent minor components.

Merrimac soils

This component occurs on valley outwash plain, terrace, and kame landforms. The parent material consists of sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 4.0 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2e

Typical Profile:

0 to 9 inches; sandy loam
9 to 16 inches; sandy loam
16 to 24 inches; gravelly sandy loam
24 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to gravelly sand

Map Unit: 34C - Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Merrimac Sandy Loam, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 32 to 50 inches (813 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Merrimac soils. 20 percent minor components.

Merrimac soils

This component occurs on valley outwash plain, terrace, and kame landforms. The parent material consists of sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 4.0 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 3e

Typical Profile:

0 to 9 inches; sandy loam
9 to 16 inches; sandy loam
16 to 24 inches; gravelly sandy loam
24 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to gravelly sand

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 38E - Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Hinckley Gravelly Sandy Loam, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 40 to 50 inches (1016 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 55 degrees F. (7 to 13 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Hinckley soils. 20 percent minor components.

Hinckley soils

This component occurs on valley outwash plain, terrace, kame, and esker landforms. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 15 to 45 percent and the runoff class is high. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 5.95 in/hr (rapid), with about 2.3 inches (very low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6e

Typical Profile:

0 to 8 inches; gravelly sandy loam
8 to 20 inches; very gravelly loamy sand
20 to 27 inches; very gravelly sand
27 to 42 inches; stratified cobbly coarse sand to extremely gravelly sand
42 to 60 inches; stratified cobbly coarse sand to extremely gravelly sand

Map Unit: 60B - Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils. 20 percent minor components.

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2e

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam
15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam
24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam
30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2e

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam
19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 60C - Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils, 20 percent minor components.

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 3e

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam
15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam
24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam
30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 3e

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam
19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 61C - Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes, Very Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils. 20 percent minor components

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material

1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam

15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam

24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam

30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6s

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam

4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam

7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam

19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 62C - Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes, Extremely Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils. 20 percent minor components.

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam
15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam
24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam
30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam
19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 62D - Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 15 To 35 Percent Slopes, Extremely Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils, 20 percent minor components

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 15 to 35 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam
15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam
24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam
30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 15 to 35 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam
19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 75E - Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Hollis-Chatfield-Rock Outcrop Complex, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 54 degrees F. (7 to 12 degrees C.) This map unit is 35 percent Hollis soils, 30 percent Chatfield soils, 15 percent Rock Outcrop, 20 percent minor components.

Hollis soils

This component occurs on upland hill and ridge landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The slope ranges from 15 to 45 percent and the runoff class is high. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). The drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 1.8 inches (very low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; highly decomposed plant material
1 to 6 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
6 to 9 inches; channery fine sandy loam
9 to 15 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
15 to 25 inches; unweathered bedrock

Chatfield soils

This component occurs on upland hill and ridge landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and schist. The slope ranges from 15 to 45 percent and the runoff class is high. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 3.3 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; highly decomposed plant material
1 to 6 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
6 to 15 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
15 to 29 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
29 to 36 inches; unweathered bedrock

Rock Outcrop

This component occurs on bedrock controlled landforms. The slope ranges from 15 to 45 percent and the runoff class is very high. The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 8

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 76F - Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Rock Outcrop-Hollis Complex, 45 To 60 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 54 degrees F. (7 to 12 degrees C.) This map unit is 55 percent Rock Outcrop, 25 percent Hollis soils, 20 percent minor components.

Rock Outcrop

This component occurs on bedrock controlled landforms. The parent material consists of. The slope ranges from 45 to 60 percent and the runoff class is very high. The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 8

Hollis soils

This component occurs on upland hill and ridge landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The slope ranges from 45 to 60 percent and the runoff class is high. The depth to a restrictive feature is 10 to 20 inches to bedrock (lithic). The drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 1.8 inches (very low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; highly decomposed plant material
1 to 6 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
6 to 9 inches; channery fine sandy loam
9 to 15 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
15 to 25 inches; unweathered bedrock

Map Unit: 306 - Udorthents-Urban land complex

Description Category: SOI

Udorthents-Urban Land Complex

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 32 to 50 inches (813 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 55 degrees F. (7 to 13 degrees C.) This map unit is 50 percent Udorthents soils, 35 percent Urban Land, 15 percent minor components.

Udorthents soils

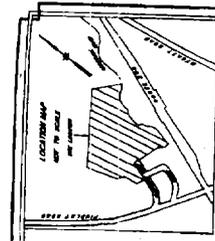
This component occurs on cut (road, railroad, etc.), railroad bed, road bed, spoil pile, urban land, fill, and spoil pile landforms. The slope ranges from 0 to 25 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature varies, but is commonly greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is typically well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 9.0 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.4 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table is greater than 60 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 3e

Typical Profile:

0 to 5 inches; loam
5 to 21 inches; gravelly loam
21 to 80 inches; very gravelly sandy loam

Urban Land

Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. The slope ranges from 0 to 35 percent and the runoff class is very high. The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 8



VANKSE HANSEN BOUSTLIN

WETLAND SKETCH

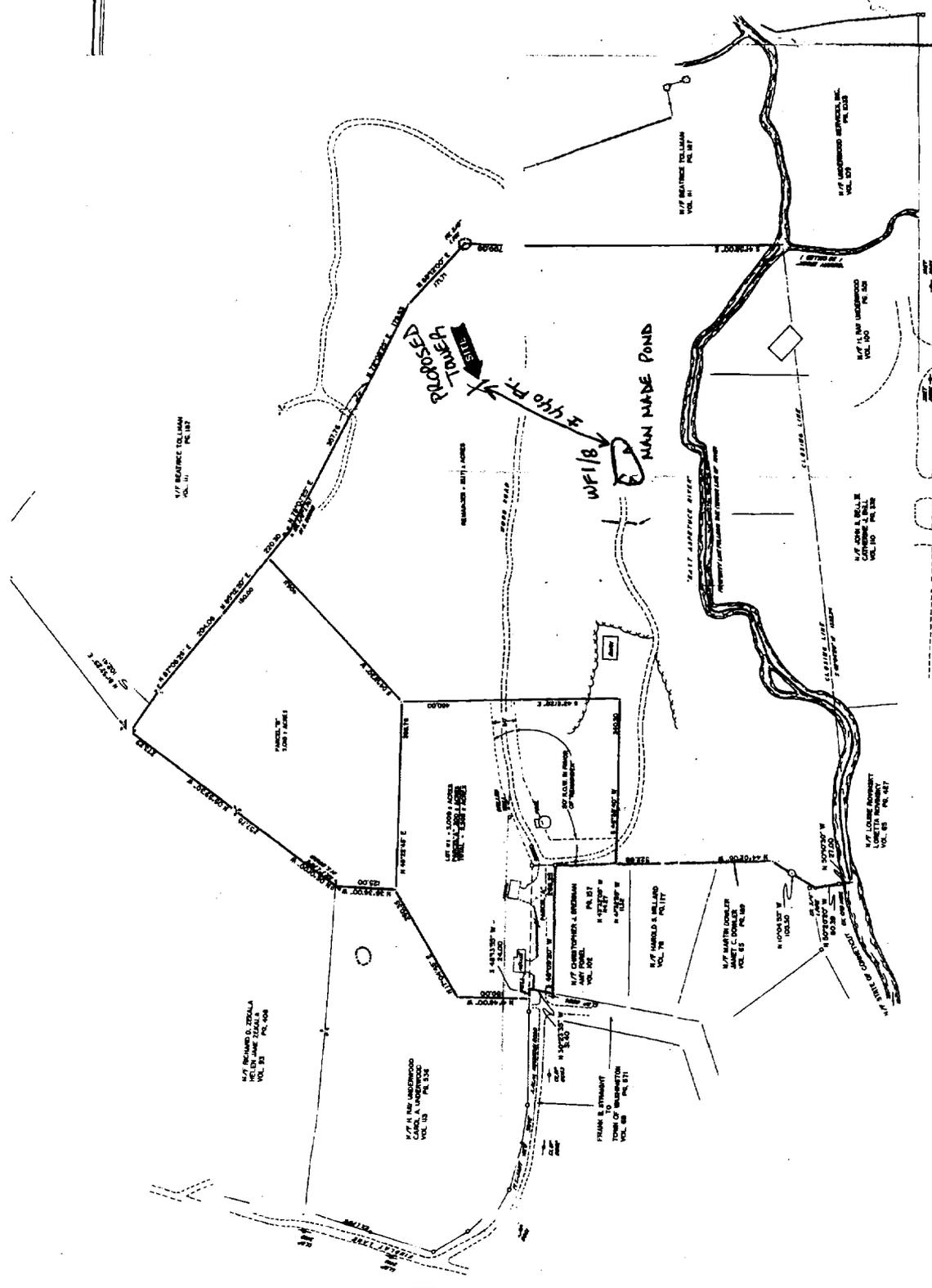
11/3/06 DEG

MAP PREPARED FOR
HOMER R. and JACQUELINE J.
UNDERWOOD
PLEASANT VIEW DRIVE

WASHINGTON, CONNECTICUT
FEBRUARY 1990 SCALE 1" = 100'

Handy devices that this map is intended to be used with. The use of any other device may result in errors. The publisher, Vankse Hansen Boustlin, Inc., is not responsible for any errors or omissions. This map is intended to be used with the "Wetland Determination Manual" published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, dated September 13, 1984.

T. Michael, Inc.
1. Member of the U.S. Geological Survey, Columbia.



Map is based on:
Aerial Photographs
Ground Survey
Survey of 1880
Survey of 1885
Survey of 1890
Survey of 1900
Survey of 1910
Survey of 1920
Survey of 1930
Survey of 1940
Survey of 1950
Survey of 1960
Survey of 1970
Survey of 1980
Survey of 1990

Map is based on:
Aerial Photographs
Ground Survey
Survey of 1880
Survey of 1885
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Survey of 1910
Survey of 1920
Survey of 1930
Survey of 1940
Survey of 1950
Survey of 1960
Survey of 1970
Survey of 1980
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Survey of 1930
Survey of 1940
Survey of 1950
Survey of 1960
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Survey of 1930
Survey of 1940
Survey of 1950
Survey of 1960
Survey of 1970
Survey of 1980
Survey of 1990

NOVEMBER 20/1/98



imagination | innovation | energy Creating results for our clients and benefits for our communities

WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Date: January 6, 2007
Project No.: 41240.05
Prepared For: Ms. Alexandria Carter
Verizon Wireless
99 East River Drive
East Hartford, Connecticut 06108
Site Location: Washington North
Waldron Property
167 New Milford Turnpike (Route 202)
Washington, Connecticut
Site Map: Wetland Sketch, 11/03/06, VHB
Inspection Date: November 3, 2006
Field Conditions: Weather: ptly. sunny, low 40's General Soil Moisture: moist
Snow Depth: 0 inches Frost Depth: 0 inches

Type of Wetlands Identified and Delineated:

Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses
Tidal Wetlands
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Local Regulated Upland Review Areas: Wetlands: 100 feet Watercourses: 100 feet

Field Numbering Sequence of Wetlands Boundary: Connecticut - IWC 1 to 8 (intermittent watercourse feature only, no wetland soils)

[as depicted on attached wetland sketch map]

The classification systems of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, County Soil Survey Identification Legend, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection and United States Army Corps of Engineers New England District were used in this investigation.

All established wetlands boundary lines are subject to change until officially adopted by local, state, or federal regulatory agencies.

The wetlands delineation was conducted and reviewed by:

Dean Gustafson
Professional Soil Scientist

Enclosures

54 Tuttle Place
Middletown, Connecticut 06457-1847
860.632.1500 ■ FAX 860.632.7879
email: info@vhb.com
www.vhb.com

Attachments

-
- Wetland Delineation Field Form
 - Soil Map
 - Soil Report
 - Wetland Delineation Sketch Map

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Name:	Verizon Washington N	Project Number:	40655
Inspection Date:	11/03/06	Inspector:	Dean Gustafson
Wetland I.D.:	IWC 1		

Field Conditions:	Weather: ptly. sunny, low 40's	Snow Depth:	none
	General Soil Moisture: moist	Frost Depth:	none
Type of Wetland Delineation:	Connecticut <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	ACOE <input type="checkbox"/>		
	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>		
Field Numbering Sequence:	IWC 1 to B		

WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

Nontidal

Regularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Irregularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Permanently Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Semipermanently Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Permanently Saturated <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated - seepage <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated - perched <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: N/A		

Tidal

Subtidal <input type="checkbox"/>	Regularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Irregularly Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Seasonally Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: N/A		

WETLAND TYPE:

System

Estuarine <input type="checkbox"/>	Riverine <input type="checkbox"/>	Palustrine <input type="checkbox"/>
Lacustrine <input type="checkbox"/>	Marine <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: N/A - intermittent watercourse feature only		

Class

Emergent Marsh <input type="checkbox"/>	Scrub-shrub <input type="checkbox"/>	Forested <input type="checkbox"/>
Open Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: N/A		

WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Upper Perennial <input type="checkbox"/>	Lower Perennial <input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>		
Comments: Majority of IWC runs in man made channel along driveway		

SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

Vernal Pool <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: N/A		

DOMINANT PLANTS:

No significant wetland vegetation as feature is	
intermittent watercourse flowing towards Rt. 202 in	
dug ditch. IWC enters catch basin and Rt. 202	
stormwater system at flag IWC B.	

SOIL SURVEY OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT

167 New Milford Turnpike, Washington, CT



SOIL SURVEY OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT

167 New Milford Turnpike, Washington, CT

MAP LEGEND

-  Soil Map Units
-  Cities
-  Detailed Counties
-  Detailed States
-  Interstate Highways
-  Roads
-  Rails
-  Water
-  Hydrography
-  Oceans
-  Escarpment, bedrock
-  Escarpment, non-bedrock
-  Gully
-  Levee
-  Slope
-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Depression, closed
-  Eroded Spot
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Gully
-  Lava Flow
-  Landfill
-  Marsh or Swamp
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sinkhole
-  Sodic Spot
-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Perennial Water
-  Wet Spot

MAP INFORMATION

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18
 Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
 Spatial Version of Data: 3
 Soil Map Compilation Scale: 1:12000

Map comprised of aerial images photographed on these dates:
 3/16/1992

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend Summary

State of Connecticut

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	0.9	4.0
13	Walpole sandy loam	1.5	6.8
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	4.4	20.0
34C	Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.3	5.8
38E	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	0.6	2.7
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	4.1	18.8
61C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	5.4	24.5
62C	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	0.7	3.3
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	3.1	14.0

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

[Only those map units that have entries for the selected non-technical description categories are included in this report]

Map Unit: 3 - Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony

Description Category: SOI

Ridgebury, Leicester And Whitman Soils, Extremely Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 50 inches (940 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 40 percent Ridgebury soils, 35 percent Leicester soils, 15 percent Whitman soils, 10 percent minor components.

Ridgebury soils

This component occurs on upland drainageway and depression landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 30 inches to densic material. The drainage class is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 2.5 inches (low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 3 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; slightly decomposed plant material
1 to 5 inches; fine sandy loam
5 to 14 inches; fine sandy loam
14 to 21 inches; fine sandy loam
21 to 60 inches; sandy loam

Leicester soils

This component occurs on upland drainageway and depression landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 7.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 9 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 10 inches; fine sandy loam
10 to 18 inches; fine sandy loam
18 to 24 inches; fine sandy loam
24 to 43 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
43 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Whitman soils

This component occurs on upland drainageway and depression landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from gneiss, schist, and granite. The slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 12 to 20 inches to densic material. The drainage class is very poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 1.9 inches (very low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low).

The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is occasional. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 0 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; slightly decomposed plant material
1 to 9 inches; fine sandy loam
9 to 16 inches; fine sandy loam
16 to 22 inches; fine sandy loam
22 to 60 inches; fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 13 - Walpole sandy loam

Description Category: SOI

Walpole Sandy Loam

This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 50 inches (940 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Walpole soils. 20 percent minor components.

Walpole soils

This component occurs on outwash plain terrace, depression, and drainageway landforms. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits from gneiss, granite, and schist. The slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.2 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 6 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 4w

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 7 inches; sandy loam
7 to 21 inches; sandy loam
21 to 25 inches; gravelly sandy loam
25 to 41 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand
41 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

Map Unit: 21A - Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Ninigret And Tisbury Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 35 to 50 inches (889 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 60 percent Ninigret soils, 25 percent Tisbury soils. 15 percent minor components.

Ninigret soils

This component occurs on valley and outwash plain terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.2 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 24 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2w

Typical Profile:

0 to 8 inches; fine sandy loam
8 to 16 inches; fine sandy loam
16 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

Tisbury soils

This component occurs on valley and outwash plain terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over sand and gravel. The slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 24 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2w

Typical Profile:

0 to 8 inches; silt loam
8 to 18 inches; silt loam
18 to 26 inches; silt loam
26 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly sand to loamy sand

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 34C - Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Merrimac Sandy Loam, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 32 to 50 inches (813 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Merrimac soils. 20 percent minor components.

Merrimac soils

This component occurs on valley outwash plain, terrace, and kame landforms. The parent material consists of sandy glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 4.0 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 3e

Typical Profile:

0 to 9 inches; sandy loam
9 to 16 inches; sandy loam
16 to 24 inches; gravelly sandy loam
24 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to gravelly sand

Map Unit: 38E - Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Hinckley Gravelly Sandy Loam, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 40 to 50 inches (1016 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 55 degrees F. (7 to 13 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Hinckley soils. 20 percent minor components.

Hinckley soils

This component occurs on valley outwash plain, terrace, kame, and esker landforms. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 15 to 45 percent and the runoff class is high. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is excessively drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 5.95 in/hr (rapid), with about 2.3 inches (very low) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6e

Typical Profile:

0 to 8 inches; gravelly sandy loam
8 to 20 inches; very gravelly loamy sand
20 to 27 inches; very gravelly sand
27 to 42 inches; stratified cobbly coarse sand to extremely gravelly sand
42 to 60 inches; stratified cobbly coarse sand to extremely gravelly sand

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 52C - Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: SOI

Sutton Fine Sandy Loam, 2 To 15 Percent Slopes, Extremely Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Sutton soils, 20 percent minor components.

Sutton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The slope ranges from 2 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 7.3 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 24 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 6 inches; fine sandy loam
6 to 12 inches; fine sandy loam
12 to 24 inches; fine sandy loam
24 to 28 inches; fine sandy loam
28 to 36 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
36 to 65 inches; gravelly sandy loam

Map Unit: 61C - Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes, Very Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils, 20 percent minor components

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam
15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam
24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam
30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6s

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam
19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 62C - Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes, Extremely Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils, 20 percent minor components.

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam
15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam
24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam
30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam
19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 62D - Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Description Category: SOI

Canton And Charlton Soils, 15 To 35 Percent Slopes, Extremely Stony

This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Canton soils, 35 percent Charlton soils, 20 percent minor components

Canton soils

This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 15 to 35 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 1.98 in/hr (moderately rapid), with about 5.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 1 inches; moderately decomposed plant material
1 to 3 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
3 to 15 inches; gravelly loam
15 to 24 inches; gravelly loam
24 to 30 inches; gravelly loam
30 to 60 inches; very gravelly loamy sand

Charlton soils

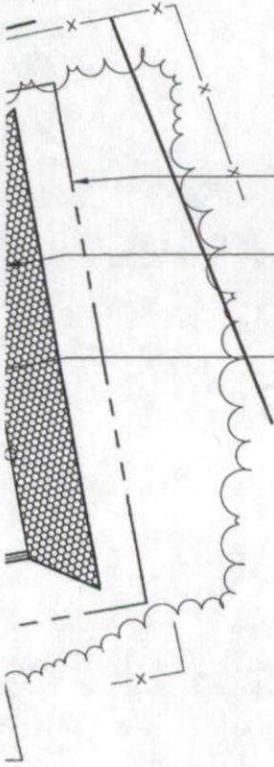
This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 15 to 35 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 7s

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam
7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam
19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam
27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

ESSEE TAPPED
RETAINING WALL, TYP.

LESS CARRIER
LOCATION, TYP.



PROPOSED LESSEE 60'x95'
LEASE AREA

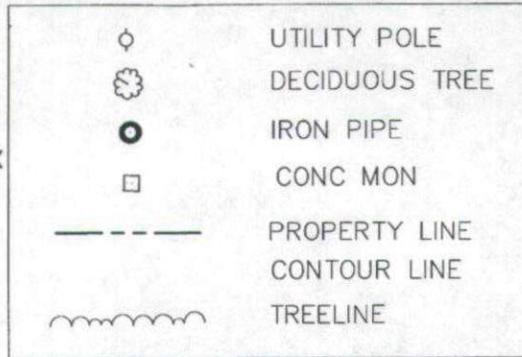
PROPOSED LESSEE
SLOPED BLOCK
RETAINING WALL

PROPOSED LESSEE COAX
CABLE ICE BRIDGE

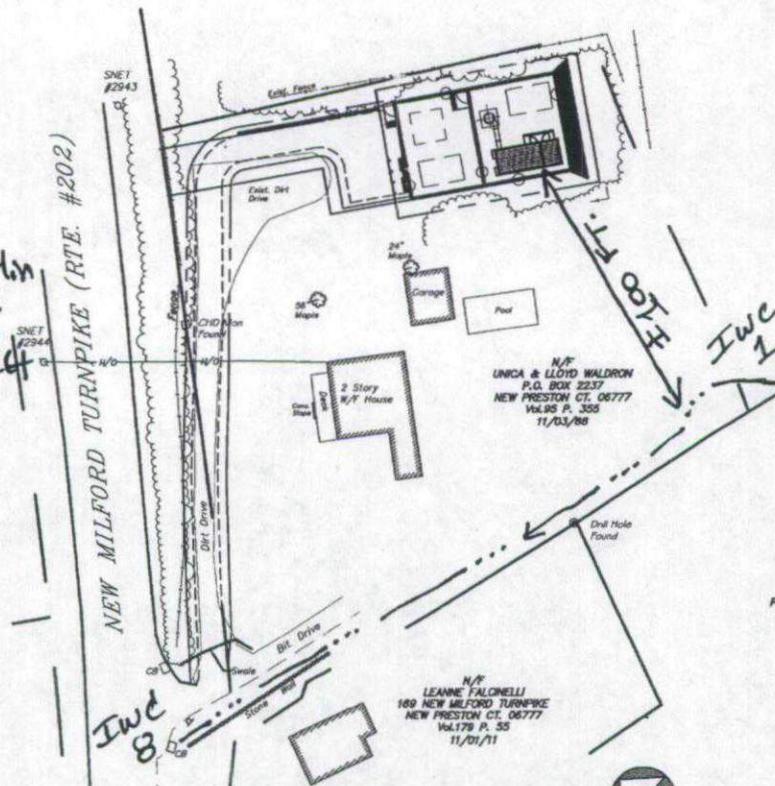
LEASE EXHIBIT

THIS LEASE PLAN IS DIAGRAMMATIC IN NATURE AND IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE LOCATION AND SIZE OF THE PROPOSED WIRELESS COMMUNICATION FACILITY. THE SITE LAYOUT WILL BE FINALIZED UPON COMPLETION OF SITE SURVEY AND FACILITY DESIGN.

SYMBOLS LEGEND



Vanasse Hangen Brustlin
WETLAND SKETCH
11/03/06 DEG



SITE KEY PLAN
NOT TO SCALE



REVISIONS		
01	09/20/05	LEASE EXHIBIT
01	11/02/05	REVISED LEASE EXHIBIT
2A	11/23/05	REVISED LEASE EXHIBIT

Cellco Partnership
d.b.a. **verizon**wireless

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PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER SEAL

WASHINGTON NORTH
WALDRON PROPERTY
167 NEW MILFORD TPK
WASHINGTON, CT 06777

PROJECT NO:	05105
DRAWN BY:	DMD
CHECKED BY:	CFC
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DATE:	09/19/05

LEASE EXHIBIT

L-1
DWG. 1 OF 2