



WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Date: May 15, 2009
Project No.: 40505.10
Prepared For: Mr. Scott Chasse
All-Points Technology Corp., P.C.
3 Saddlebrook Drive
Killingworth, CT 06419
Site Location: T-Mobile Site No. CTNH808A – Amtrak Madison
15 Orchard Park Road
Madison, Connecticut
Site Map: VHB Wetland Sketch on APT Compound Plan, 04/22/09
Inspection Date: April 22, 2009
Field Conditions: Weather: rain, low 50's General Soil Moisture: moist
Snow Depth: none Frost Depth: none

Type of Wetlands Identified and Delineated:

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

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

Field Numbering Sequence of Wetlands Boundary: WF 1 – 14; WF 20 - 28
[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

Attachments



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

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Address:	15 Orchard Park Road Madison, CT	Project Number:	40505.10
Inspection Date:	4/22/09	Inspector:	Dean Gustafson, PSS
Wetland I.D.:	Wetland 1		

Field Conditions:	Weather: rain, low 50's	Snow Depth: none
	General Soil Moisture: moist	Frost Depth: none
Type of Wetland Delineation:	CT Inland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	CT Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>	
	ACOE <input type="checkbox"/>	
Field Numbering Sequence: WF 1 to 14; WF 20 to 28		

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Temporarily Flooded <input type="checkbox"/>
Permanently Saturated <input type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated – seepage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Seasonally Saturated - perched <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:		

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Lacustrine <input type="checkbox"/>	Marine <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments:		

CLASS:

Emergent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Scrub-shrub <input type="checkbox"/>	Forested <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Open Water <input type="checkbox"/>	Disturbed <input type="checkbox"/>	Wet Meadow <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:		

WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Perennial <input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: interior intermittent watercourse drains to the southeast into the Neck River		

SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

Vernal Pool <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: potential vernal pool near wetland flag WF 13		

Wetland Delineation Field Form (Cont.)

MAPPED SOILS:

SOIL SERIES (Map Unit Symbol)	WET	UP	NRCS MAPPED	FIELD IDD/ CONFIRMED
Charlton-Chatfield complex (73)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Catden and Freetown soils (18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony (3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DOMINANT PLANTS:

red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	highbush blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)
pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	skunk cabbage (<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>)
	spicebush (<i>Lindera benzoin</i>)

WETLAND NARRATIVE:

The proposed T-Mobile Facility is located just east of a self storage facility at 15 Orchard Park Road in a cleared area near a forested wetland system. The cleared area slopes down to the north and east into a mature upland forest then a forested wetland system that drains to the east through an interior intermittent watercourse. The proposed development appears to be located within 100 feet of this nearby wetland system. The wetland area is forested and dominated by species including red maple (*Acer rubrum*), spicebush (*Lindera benzoin*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*), and pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*). The two flagged wetland areas are part of the same forested wetland system that drains to the Neck River.

Soil Map—State of Connecticut
(15 Orchard Park Road, Madison, CT)



Map Scale: 1:3,640 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot
-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot

-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other

Special Line Features

-  Gully
-  Short Steep Slope
-  Other

Political Features

-  Cities

Water Features

-  Oceans
-  Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:3,640 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 18N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
 Survey Area Data: Version 6, Mar 22, 2007

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/13/2006; 8/14/2006

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

State of Connecticut (CT600)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
18	Catden and Freetown soils	4.4	13.1%
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	1.0	2.9%
32A	Haven and Enfield soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.3	9.9%
32B	Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.1	0.2%
38C	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	1.6	4.8%
60C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.2	0.7%
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	6.6	19.6%
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	3.9	11.7%
232B	Haven-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.0	0.1%
238C	Hinckley-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	1.5	4.4%
306	Udorhents-Urban land complex	10.8	32.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		33.4	100.0%

Map Unit Description (Brief)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the selected area. The map unit descriptions in this report, 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.

The "Map Unit Description (Brief)" report gives a brief, general description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of nonsoil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components may or may not be included. This description is written by the local soil scientists responsible for the respective soil survey area data. A more detailed description can be generated by the "Map Unit Description" report.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Description Category: SOI

Map Unit: 18—Catden and Freetown soils

Catden And Freetown Soils This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 32 to 47 inches (813 to 1194 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 40 percent Catden soils, 40 percent Freetown soils. 20 percent minor components.

Catden soils This component occurs on depression landforms. The parent material consists of woody and herbaceous organic material. The slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent and the runoff class is negligible. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is very poorly drained. The available water capacity is about 24.4 inches (very high). The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 10.0 LEP (very high). The flooding frequency for this component is rare. The ponding hazard is frequent. 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 5w Typical Profile: 0 to 2 inches; muck 2 to 18 inches; muck 18 to 47 inches; muck 47 to 49 inches; muck 49 to 61 inches; muck Freetown soils This component occurs on depression landforms. The parent material consists of woody and herbaceous organic material. The slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent and the runoff class is negligible. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is very poorly drained. The available water capacity is about 33.1 inches (very high). The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 10.0 LEP (very high). The flooding frequency for this component is rare. The ponding hazard is frequent. 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 5w Typical Profile: 0 to 4 inches; peat 4 to 10 inches; peat 10 to 22 inches; muck 22 to 35 inches; muck 35 to 41 inches; muck 41 to 55 inches; muck 55 to 71 inches; muck 71 to 91 inches; muck

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

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: 32A—Haven and Enfield soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Haven And Enfield Soils, 0 To 3 Percent Slopes This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley 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 60 percent Haven soils, 25 percent Enfield soils, 15 percent minor components. Haven soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. 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 well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 5.1 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 1 Typical Profile: 0 to 7 inches; silt loam 7 to 14 inches; silt loam 14 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 24 inches; fine sandy loam 24 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly sand to gravelly fine sand Enfield soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. 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 well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.8 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 1 Typical Profile: 0 to 3 inches; slightly decomposed plant material 3 to 4 inches; moderately decomposed plant material 4 to 12 inches; silt loam 12 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 26 inches; silt loam 26 to 30 inches; silt loam 30 to 37 inches; stratified coarse sand to very gravelly loamy sand 37 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly loamy sand to coarse sand

Map Unit: 32B—Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Haven And Enfield 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 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 60 percent Haven soils, 25 percent Enfield soils. 15 percent minor components. Haven soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over 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 well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 5.1 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 7 inches; silt loam 7 to 14 inches; silt loam 14 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 24 inches; fine sandy loam 24 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly sand to gravelly fine sand Enfield soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 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 6.8 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 3 inches; slightly decomposed plant material 3 to 4 inches; moderately decomposed plant material 4 to 12 inches; silt loam 8 to 17 inches; silt loam 12 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 26 inches; silt loam 26 to 30 inches; silt loam 30 to 37 inches; stratified coarse sand to very gravelly loamy sand 37 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly loamy sand to coarse sand

Map Unit: 38C—Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Hinckley Gravelly Sandy Loam, 3 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 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 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 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 4e 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: 60C—Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes

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: 73C—Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky

Charlton-Chatfield Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes, Very Rocky 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 Charlton soils, 30 percent Chatfield soils. 25 percent minor components. 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 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 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 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. 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 6s 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

Map Unit: 73E—Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky

Charlton-Chatfield Complex, 15 To 45 Percent Slopes, Very Rocky 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 Charlton soils, 30 percent Chatfield soils. 25 percent minor components. 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 45 percent and the runoff class is high. 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 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

Map Unit: 232B—Haven-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Haven-Urban Land Complex, 0 To 8 Percent Slopes This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 40 to 44 inches (1016 to 1118 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 48 to 55 degrees F. (9 to 13 degrees C.) This map unit is 40 percent Haven soils, 35 percent Urban Land. 25 percent minor components. Haven soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The slope ranges from 0 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 5.1 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 7 inches; silt loam 7 to 14 inches; silt loam 14 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 24 inches; fine sandy loam 24 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly sand to gravelly fine sand Urban Land Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. The slope ranges from (not populated) and the runoff class is very high. The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 8

Map Unit: 238C—Hinckley-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Hinckley-Urban Land Complex, 3 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 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 40 percent Hinckley soils, 35 percent Urban Land. 25 percent minor components. Hinckley soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain, esker, kame, and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. 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 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 4e 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 Urban Land Urban land is land mostly covered by streets, parking lots, buildings, and other structures of urban areas. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is very high. The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 8

Map Unit: 306—Udorthents-Urban land complex

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

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Mar 22, 2007

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APT FILING NUMBER: CT-255T-340

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SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: AAJ

DATE: 10/31/08

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NOTE:
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REV1: 02/05/09: CHANGE ADDRESS: SMC

