



December 21, 2006

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Ref: 40433.00192

Ms. Maureen Muti
Sprint PCS
One International Boulevard
Suite 800
Mahwah, NJ 07495

Re: Wetland Inspection - Site No. CT33XC019
Haddam Neck Road, Cove Road, Haddam, Connecticut

Dear Ms. Muti:

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc. (VHB) has completed on-site investigations to determine if wetlands and/or watercourses are located on the above-referenced Site. VHB has relied upon the accuracy of information provided by Sprint PCS and its contractors regarding proposed lease area, access road, and utility easement locations for identifying wetlands and watercourses within and beyond said locations.

VHB understands that Sprint proposes to construct a wireless telecommunications facility on property owned by Connecticut Light & Power Company (CL&P) on Cove Road in Haddam, Connecticut (the "Site"). The Site consists of a proposed ground lease area and its associated access/utilities easement; refer to attached Site Plan. Access to the Site will be via an existing woods road that leads to a former lattice tower site (remnants of the tower were observed during the Site inspection). Based on a Site inspection on October 11, 2006, the Site currently consists of upland oak dominant forest. No wetlands or watercourses were identified (or delineated) on the Site or within 200 feet of proposed development activities. Soils classified on the subject property are generally consistent with published data and consist of Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams (soil symbol - 84); refer to attached soil map and report. Paxton and Montauk soils are well drained dense glacial till soils. The nearest wetland area is located approximately 600 feet south of the proposed Site. Therefore, Sprint's proposed development will not directly or indirectly effect wetlands or watercourses.

In addition, as no direct impact to federal wetlands is associated with Sprint's construction activities, NO significant change in surface features (e.g., wetland fill, deforestation or water diversion) will result in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act Categorical Exclusion checklist.

If you have any questions concerning this matter do not hesitate to call me.

Very truly yours,

VANASSE HANGEN BRUSTLIN, INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Dean Gustafson".

Dean Gustafson
Professional Soil Scientist

Enclosures

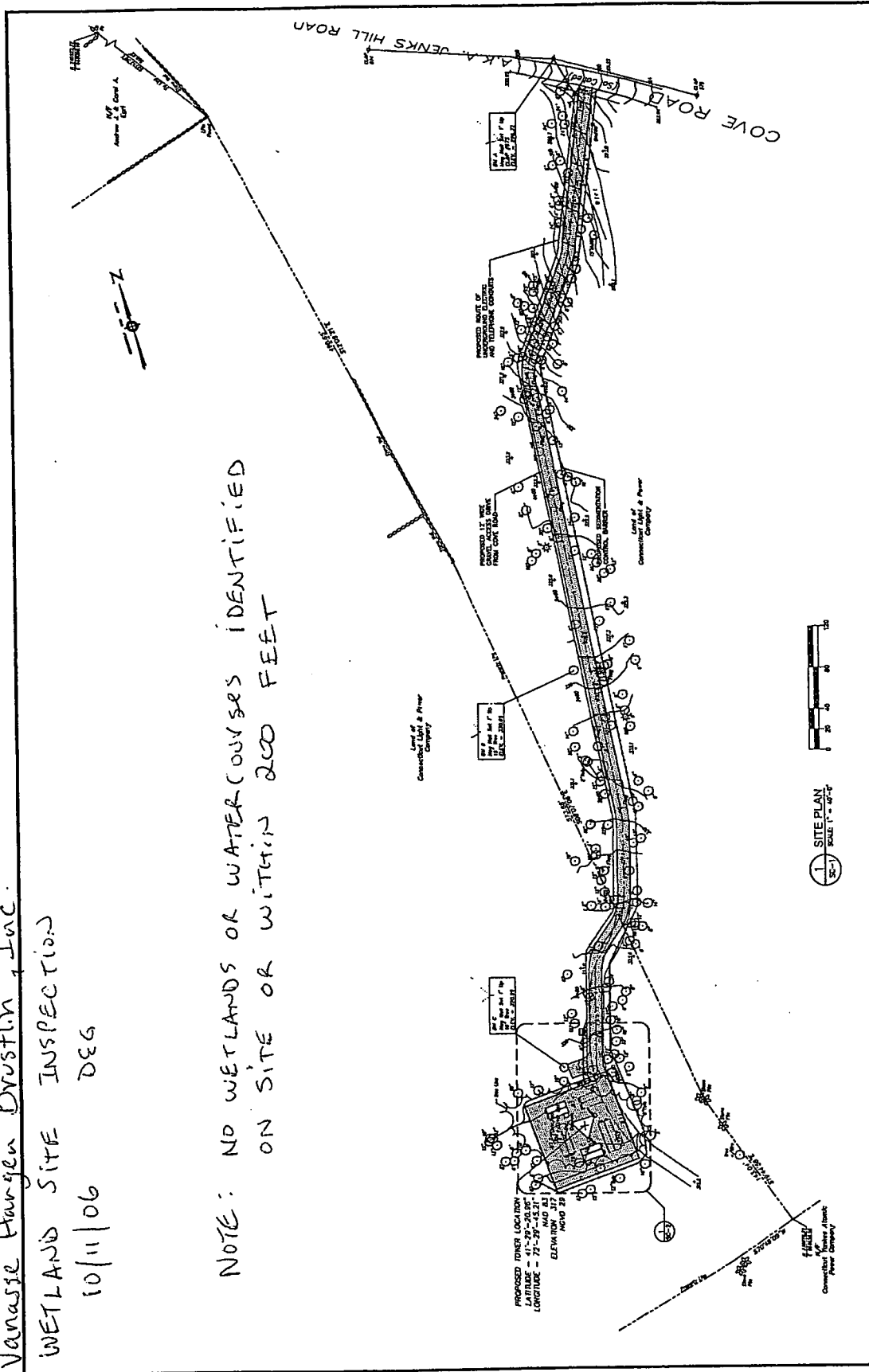
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Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

WETLAND SITE INSPECTION

10/11/06 DEG

NOTE: NO WETLANDS OR WATERCOURSES IDENTIFIED ON SITE OR WITHIN 200 FEET



 SITE PLAN		DATE: 10/11/06		SCALE: 1" = 40'-0"		PROJECT NO: 38828170/SP/1028		SHEET NO: SC-1		TOTAL SHEETS: 10	
 Sprint				HADDDAM NECK ROAD COVE ROAD HADDDAM, CONNECTICUT 06438 SITE ID: 675300019				 URS CORPORATION AES 500 ENTERPRISE DRIVE ROCKY HILL, CONNECTICUT 1-(860)-529-8882			

SOIL SURVEY OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Proposed Sprint PCS Site, Cove Road, Haddam, CT



SOIL SURVEY OF STATE OF CONNECTICUT

Proposed Sprint PCS Site, Cove Road, Haddam, CT

MAP LEGEND

- Soil Map Units
- Cities
- Detailed Counties
- Detailed States
- Interstate Highways
- Roads
- Rails
- Water
- Hydrography
- Oceans
- Escarpment, bedrock
- Escarpment, non-bedrock
- Gulley
- Levee
- Slope
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Depression, closed
- Eroded Spot
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Gulley
- Lava Flow
- Landfill
- Marsh or Swamp
- Miscellaneous Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Slide or Slip
- Sinkhole
- Sodic Spot
- Spill 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: 4
 Soil Map Compilation Scale: 1:12000

Map comprised of aerial images photographed on these dates:
 4/23/1990; 3/31/1991

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	2.9	2.0
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	0.1	0.1
62C	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	1.0	0.7
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	5.9	4.0
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	39.9	27.4
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	48.0	32.9
75C	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	1.9	1.3
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	15.9	10.9
84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	13.4	9.2
84C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.6	1.8
85C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	4.4	3.0
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	9.7	6.7

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

Description Category: SOI

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 Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

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

Description Category: SOI

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 Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 75C - Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Hollis-Chatfield-Rock Outcrop 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 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 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. 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 6s

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 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

Rock Outcrop

This component occurs on bedrock controlled landforms. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is very high. The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 8

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: 84B - Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Paxton And Montauk Fine Sandy Loams, 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 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 55 percent Paxton soils, 30 percent Montauk soils, 15 percent minor components.

Paxton soils

This component occurs on upland hill and drumlin landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to densic material. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 3.4 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 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 2e

Typical Profile:

*0 to 8 inches; fine sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam*

Montauk soils

This component occurs on upland hill and drumlin landforms. The parent material consists of sandy lodgement till derived from granite and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 38 inches to densic material. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), 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 about 27 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 2e

Typical Profile:

*0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 14 inches; fine sandy loam
14 to 25 inches; sandy loam
25 to 39 inches; gravelly loamy coarse sand
39 to 60 inches; gravelly sandy loam*

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 84C - Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Description Category: SOI

Paxton And Montauk Fine Sandy Loams, 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 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 55 percent Paxton soils, 30 percent Montauk soils, 15 percent minor components.

Paxton soils

This component occurs on upland hill and drumlin landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to densic material. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 3.4 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 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 3e

Typical Profile:

*0 to 8 inches; fine sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam*

Montauk soils

This component occurs on upland hill and drumlin landforms. The parent material consists of sandy lodgement till derived from granite and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 38 inches to densic material. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), 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 about 27 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 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 14 inches; fine sandy loam
14 to 25 inches; sandy loam
25 to 39 inches; gravelly loamy coarse sand
39 to 60 inches; gravelly sandy loam*

Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Map Unit: 85C - Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony

Description Category: SOI

Paxton And Montauk Fine Sandy Loams, 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 35 to 56 inches (889 to 1422 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 55 percent Paxton soils, 30 percent Montauk soils, 15 percent minor components.

Paxton soils

This component occurs on upland hill and drumlin landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from granite, gneiss, and schist. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to densic material. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 3.4 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 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 6s

Typical Profile:

0 to 8 inches; fine sandy loam
8 to 15 inches; fine sandy loam
15 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam
26 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Montauk soils

This component occurs on upland hill and drumlin landforms. The parent material consists of sandy lodgement till derived from granite and gneiss. The slope ranges from 8 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 38 inches to densic material. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), 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 about 27 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 6s

Typical Profile:

0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam
4 to 14 inches; fine sandy loam
14 to 25 inches; sandy loam
25 to 39 inches; gravelly loamy coarse sand
39 to 60 inches; gravelly sandy loam

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