Petition No. 1220
Interrogatories
Set Three
May 25, 2016
Windham Solar LLC (WS) Responses June 10, 2016

43. Is the Overall Site Plan provided in the responses to set two interrogatories dated May 8, 2016 the most up to date? If no, please provide an updated Overall Site Plan.
The most recent site plan is attached. – Exhibit A

44. The letter from the Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection (DEEP) dated December 11, 2015 stated that no impacts to State-listed species are expected. This letter expires on December 11, 2016. If approved, in the event that construction does not commence prior to December 11, 2016, would Windham Solar LLC (WS) apply for an updated DEEP determination?
Yes, a DEEP determination will be updated if construction does not commence by the expiration date.

45. Referencing the response to question 22 of the first set of interrogatories and question 39 of the second set of interrogatories, provide the status of the biologist review of the site with respect to federally-listed species, including but not limited to the northern long-eared bat, piping plover, sandplain gerardia, and small whorled pogonia. Provide a copy of the biologist's report including the presence and/or suitable habitat at the site for federally-listed species, any recommended protective measures for such species.

46. WS has contracted the services of an environmental consulting firm that employs qualified natural resource specialists to assist with site development and the evaluation of potential project impacts to federally listed species. This is a multi-faceted evaluation which will include desktop analysis, agency consultation, field work to assess habitat and potentially targeted presence or absence surveys. With each phase of this effort, the data will be collected and analyzed to determine the appropriate measures to be taken. This information shall be utilized to develop mitigation plan(s) to facilitate site development while limiting potential impacts to listed species. These efforts are currently underway and the initial desktop analysis will be completed on or before 6/24/16 and presented to the CT siting board for their review.

47. What is the status of the Eversource System Impact Study? To WS' knowledge, can the local electrical distribution system support the 7 MW AC solar output of the project? Would each of the three utility connections be run underground from the interver/transformer areas until close to Route 138 and then run overhead on three new poles to connect to existing electrical distribution on Route 138?
WS has recently received confirmation that the initial interconnection capacity of 3 MW AC with Eversource is acceptable. This is represented in the site plan (Exhibit A) in the locations of Project 1 (2MW AC) and Project 2 (1MW AC). Additional capacity on the distribution system is currently under investigation with Eversource, in 2MW intervals as outlined in priority as Future 1 and 2 on the site plan.

48. Provide a final stormwater management report for the most up to date Overall Site Plan, consistent with the *2004 Connecticut Stormwater Quality Manual* and stamped by a Professional Engineer duly licensed in the State of Connecticut.
A final stormwater management report will be prepared for Project 1 and 2 footprints and will be associated, with the issued for construction documents which are yet to begin preparation.

49. Provide the determination letter from the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) and indicate how SHPO's recommendations, if applicable, could be implemented.
A complete application was submitted to SHPO on 2/9/16, WS has requested responses from SHPO on the project multiple times, WS has not received a timeline of review as of 6/10/16.

50. Provide the final erosion and sedimentation control (E&S controls) plan for the most up to date Overall Site Plan consistent with the *2002 Connecticut Guidelines for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control.*
A final erosion and sediment control document, SWPPP and an application to CTDEEP for a construction general permit will be made for the project prior to groundbreaking. The document will be prepared for Project 1 and 2 footprints. A preliminary erosion and sediment control document for the phase is attached. – Exhibit B

51. The Wetland Report dated March 25, 2016 pre-dated the municipal comments and the associated shift of the panels farther from Latham Drive and closer to wetlands and the modified solar panel layout near Culver Road. Update/Amend the wetland report dated March 25, 2016 to take into account the revised Overall Site Plan and smaller/modified wetland buffer, particularly the conclusion section. Provide any associated wetland protective measures, if recommended.
An updated addendum to the Wetland Report is attached – Exhibit C

52. Provide the approximate height(s) of the proposed new arborvitae landscaping near Latham Drive and Culver Road.
The intent is to install a 10gal American Arborvitae, which ranges in 4'-5' in height at initial planting. Fully grown trees will be 10-20'H x -4'-6'W at maturity. The plantings will be staggered in two rows 5' O.C. creating a full screen hedge along the exposed area of the north property line.

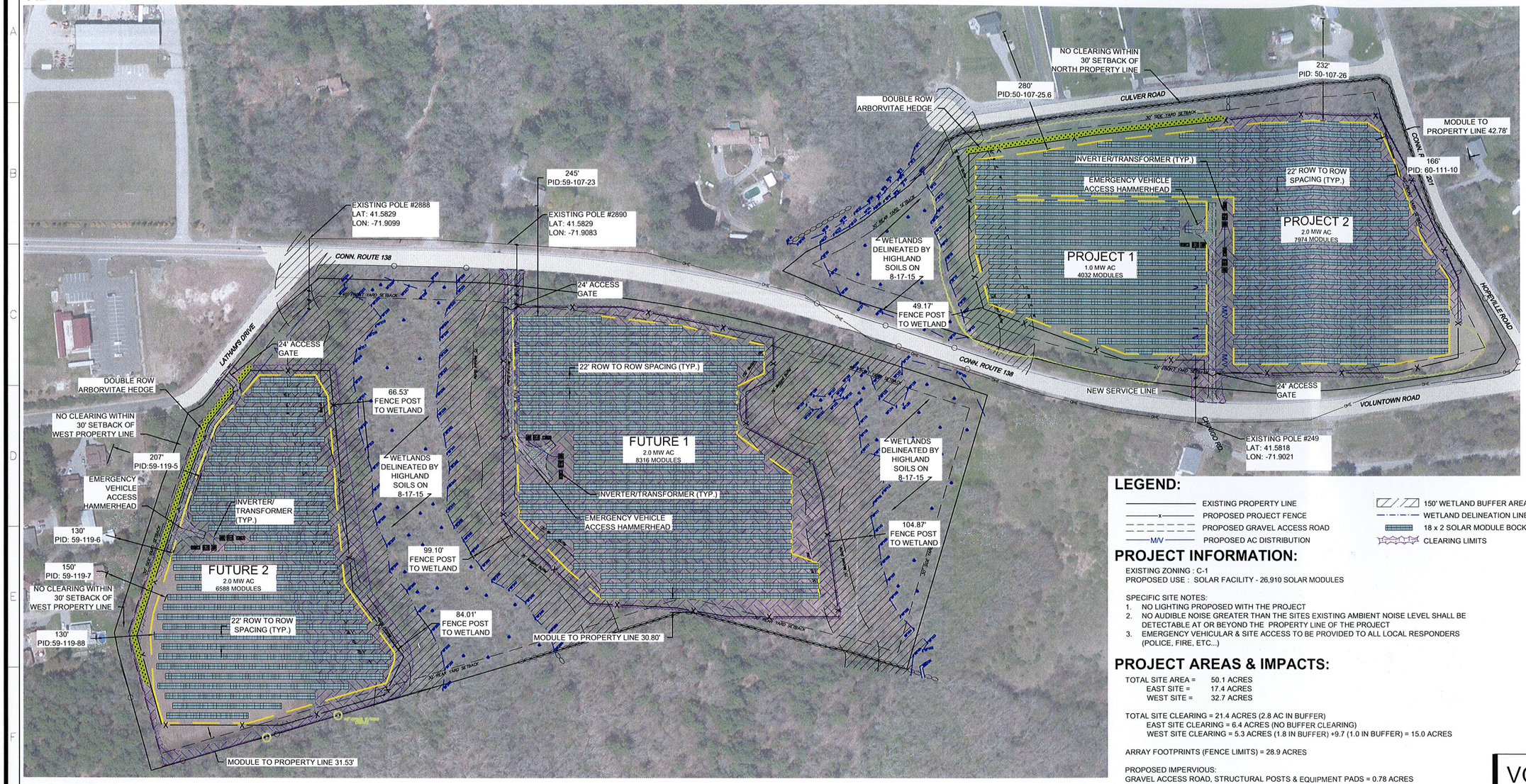
53. Has WS evaluated the cost differential between 2-inch chain link mesh and a smaller size (e.g. less than two-inch mesh)? What size mesh would be used for the 7-foot tall chain link fence?
WS would prefer to install a 2-inch chain link mesh fence, for a 1" mesh nearly doubles the cost of material fencing. WS don't foresee an added value given our other on site security measures.

54. Page 4 of the WS' Petition states that, "Of the Site's 50.1 acres, approximately 10.5 acres has been previously cleared and tilled for agricultural use." Do the proposed host properties contain any Connecticut Prime and Important Farmland Soils? If so, what acreage of Prime and Important Farmland Soils would the solar panels and associated equipment be located on?
Attached is an exhibit illustrating the soil types and their associated farmland designations, and % impacts. – Exhibit D

55. Has the State of Connecticut Department of Agriculture purchased any development rights for the proposed site as part of the State Program for the Preservation of Agricultural Land?
WS owns all development rights on the parcel.

56. On page 20 of the Phase 1 Environmental Site Assessment dated December 21, 2015, that report states, "In order to confirm or deny the presence of OCP-impacted soil on the subject property, Rincon recommends conducting soil sampling in the areas formerly used for agricultural purposes." In response to question 33 of the first set of interrogatories, WS stated that, "Based on the construction activities proposed by WS, we do not foresee a measurable risk to determine if OCP impacted soil is on site, for all on site soil will remain on site post construction." What was the basis for determining that soil sampling is not necessary?
The presence of OCP-impacted soil outlined in the Phase I is a standard recognized environmental condition that Rincon inserts into any Phase I for a parcel of land that has been previously used for Agricultural purposes. Since the presence of any pesticides or arsenic is in the soils, the risk is limited to human ingestion of the soil or any drinking water. The proposed use of the site as a solar farm will not have any wells on site that would subject any construction or O&M personnel to the risk of ingestion of any contaminated drinking water and they certainly won't be ingesting any of the soil. The risk associated with the use of this site as a solar farm is no different than using the site for traditional agricultural purposes. There will not be any full time O&M personnel working on the site and no one will be living on the site. For these reasons, we find the presence of OCP-impacted soils to be a negligible risk to any construction or operations and maintenance personnel that may be working on the site.

AERIAL SITE PLAN:



LEGEND:

- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED PROJECT FENCE
- PROPOSED GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
- PROPOSED AC DISTRIBUTION
- 150' WETLAND BUFFER AREA
- WETLAND DELINEATION LINE
- 18 x 2 SOLAR MODULE BOCK
- CLEARING LIMITS

PROJECT INFORMATION:

EXISTING ZONING : C-1
PROPOSED USE : SOLAR FACILITY - 26,910 SOLAR MODULES

SPECIFIC SITE NOTES:
1. NO LIGHTING PROPOSED WITH THE PROJECT
2. NO AUDIBLE NOISE GREATER THAN THE SITES EXISTING AMBIENT NOISE LEVEL SHALL BE DETECTABLE AT OR BEYOND THE PROPERTY LINE OF THE PROJECT
3. EMERGENCY VEHICULAR & SITE ACCESS TO BE PROVIDED TO ALL LOCAL RESPONDERS (POLICE, FIRE, ETC...)

PROJECT AREAS & IMPACTS:

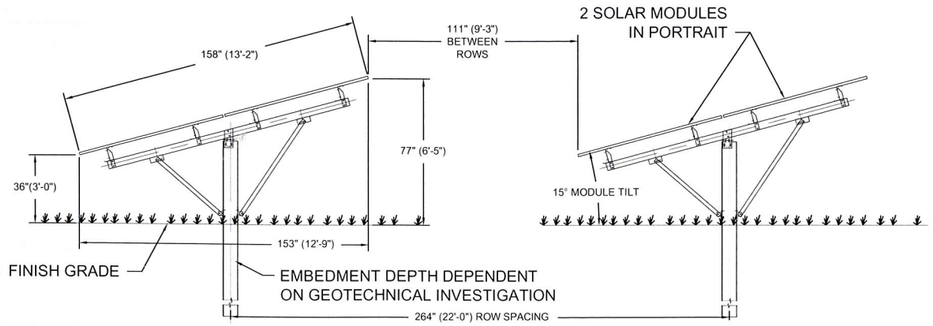
TOTAL SITE AREA = 50.1 ACRES
EAST SITE = 17.4 ACRES
WEST SITE = 32.7 ACRES

TOTAL SITE CLEARING = 21.4 ACRES (2.8 AC IN BUFFER)
EAST SITE CLEARING = 6.4 ACRES (NO BUFFER CLEARING)
WEST SITE CLEARING = 5.3 ACRES (1.8 IN BUFFER) +9.7 (1.0 IN BUFFER) = 15.0 ACRES

ARRAY FOOTPRINTS (FENCE LIMITS) = 28.9 ACRES

PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS:
GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD, STRUCTURAL POSTS & EQUIPMENT PADS = 0.78 ACRES

RACKING PROFILE DETAIL:



PERIMETER FENCE DETAIL:

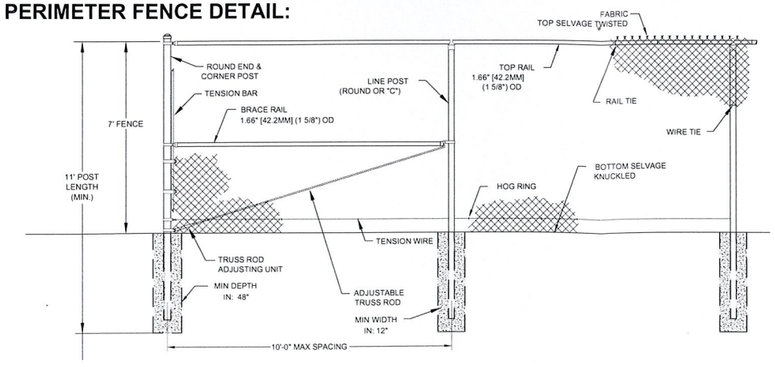


EXHIBIT A

Designed: ADC
Checked: SAW
Drawn: SJB
Record Drawing by/date:

Revisions:

#	DATE	DESCRIPTION
-	03/15/2016	CT SITING BOARD SUBMISSION
-	04/18/2016	CT SITING BOARD INTERROGATORIES
-	05/08/2016	CT SITING BOARD INTERROGATORIES 2
-	06/06/2016	CT SITING BOARD INTERROGATORIES 3

Prepared for:

ecos ENERGY
222 SOUTH 9TH STREET
SUITE 1600
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402

0' 120' 240' 360'

VOLUNTOWN RD. SOLAR

1219 & 1240 VOLUNTOWN RD.
GRISWOLD, CT 06351
NEW LONDON COUNTY

OVERALL SITE PLAN

SITING BOARD REVIEW

DATE: 06/06/2016
SHEET: 4 of 12

LEGEND:

- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED FENCE
- PROPOSED GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
- M/V — PROPOSED AC DISTRIBUTION
- PROPOSED SILT FENCE
- PROPOSED LIMITS OF GRADING
- 658 — EXISTING CONTOUR
- 658 — PROPOSED CONTOUR
- PROPOSED DRAINAGE DIRECTION
- 14 x 2 SOLAR MODULE BOCK
- 150' WETLAND BUFFER AREA
- WETLAND DELINEATION LINE/AREA
- SITE CLEARING AREA

NOTES:

1. FINAL CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS FOR THE PROJECT WILL ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS:
   - 1.1. 2004 CONNECTICUT STORMWATER WATER QUALITY MANUAL
   - 1.2. 2002 CONNECTICUT GUIDELINES FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
   - 1.3. CTDEEP CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT REQUIREMENTS
   - 1.4. ALL FINAL DOCUMENTS TO BE ENDORSED BY A CONNECTICUT LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

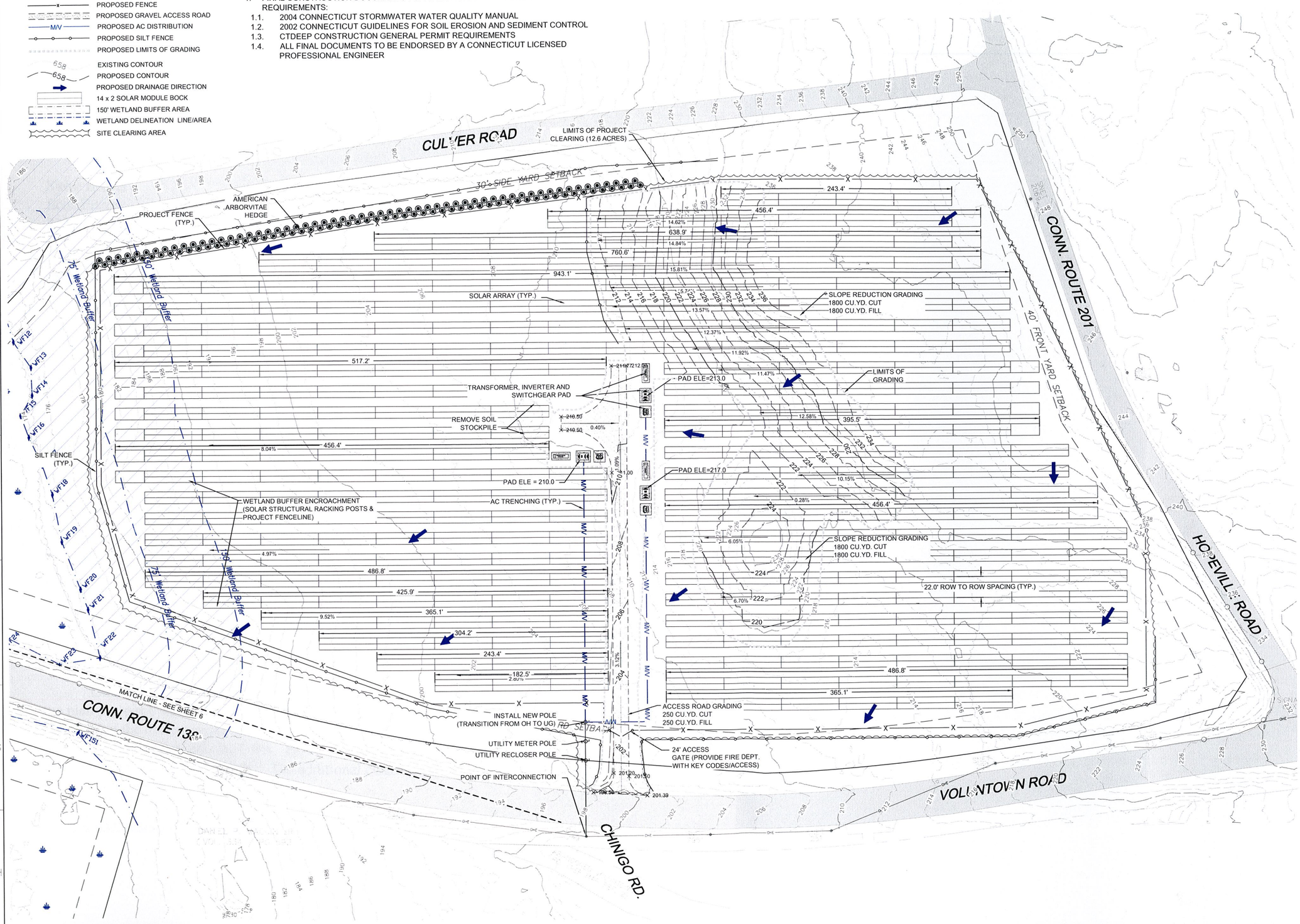


EXHIBIT B

Designed:	ADC
Checked:	SAW
Drawn:	SJB
Record Drawing by/date:	

Revisions:

#	DATE	DESCRIPTION
-	03/15/2016	CT SITING BOARD SUBMISSION
-	04/18/2016	CT SITING BOARD INTERROGATORIES
-	05/08/2016	CT SITING BOARD INTERROGATORIES 2
-	06/06/2016	CT SITING BOARD INTERROGATORIES 3

Prepared for:

ecos ENERGY
222 SOUTH 9TH STREET
SUITE 1600
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402

0' 50' 100' 150'

VOLUNTOWN RD. SOLAR

1219 & 1240 VOLUNTOWN RD.
GRISWOLD, CT 06351
NEW LONDON COUNTY

PROJECT 1 & 2 PRELIMINARY GRADING/EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SITING BOARD REVIEW

DATE: 06/06/2016
SHEET: 1 of 1

HIGHLAND SOILS LLC

June 8, 2016

Steve Broyer
Ecos Energy
222 S. 9th Street
Minneapolis, MN 55402

RE: WETLAND REPORT ADDENDUM
VOLUNTOWN SOLAR
1219 & 1240 VOLUNTOWN ROAD
GRISWOLD, CT
MARCH 25, 2016

Dear Steve:

I would like to add some additional information in response to the changes that were made to the plans after the issuance of my Wetland Report (dated March 25, 2016).

In two areas, the updated plans shift the solar panels closer to wetlands than were indicated on the original plans.

On the East Parcel (located on the north side of Voluntown Road) solar panels are now within the upland review area (URA) but are still outside of the wetlands. The area where the panels are being proposed within the URA is currently open field tilled for corn. The placement of the panels closer to the wetlands will have no further impact to the wetlands. No clearing or grading is proposed in the URA and native vegetation will colonize the area between the perimeter fence and the wetlands and will result in a greater vegetative buffer than currently exists.

On the West Parcel and along the western-most wetland boundary the changes in the plan place the solar panels and perimeter fence just over 60 feet from the wetland boundary at the closest point. Once again, no activity is proposed within wetlands and no grading is proposed within the URA. However, the clearing limits will be closer to the wetlands than originally proposed. The additional clearing will not significantly impact the functions and values of the wetlands.

The one change I anticipate is in the understory along the boundary of the wetland nearest the limits of the clearing. Currently the understory is sparse due to the prominent canopy of the existing mature trees. As the area of proposed solar panels is cleared, additional light will penetrate into the forest floor and the understory will increase in density and height, thus providing a thicker natural buffer of lower growth in the area.

In summary, the proposed changes will have little to no measurable impact on the existing functions and values of the wetlands.

If you have any questions, or require additional information, please call me at (860) 742-5868.

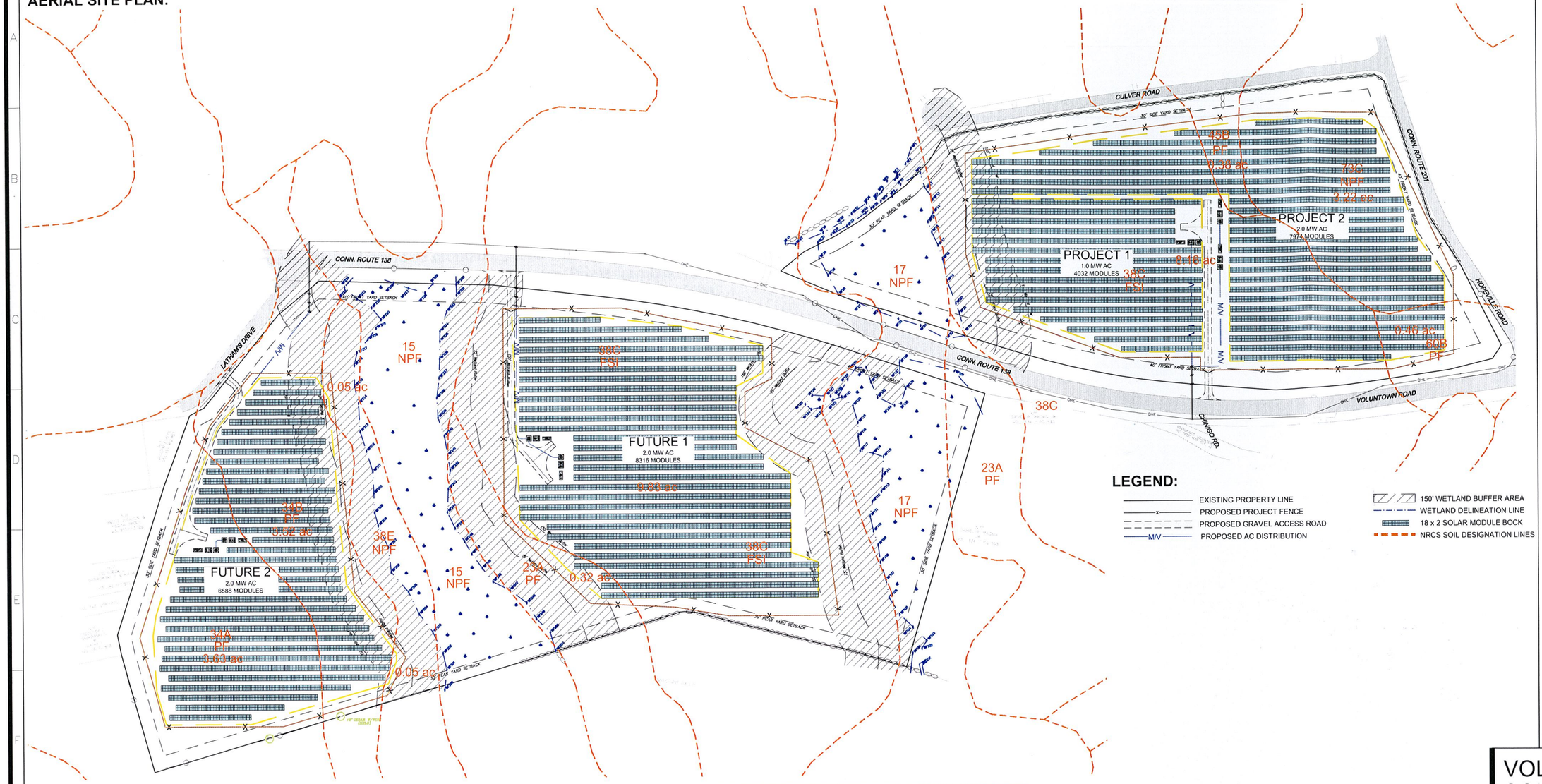
Very truly yours,

John P. Ianni Electronic signature

John P. Ianni M.S.
Professional Soil Scientist
CPESC

P.O Box 337, Storrs, CT 06268 · 860-742-5868 · Highlandsoils@aol.com

AERIAL SITE PLAN:



LEGEND:

- EXISTING PROPERTY LINE
- PROPOSED PROJECT FENCE
- PROPOSED GRAVEL ACCESS ROAD
- M/V — PROPOSED AC DISTRIBUTION
- 150' WETLAND BUFFER AREA
- WETLAND DELINEATION LINE
- 18 x 2 SOLAR MODULE BOCK
- NRCS SOIL DESIGNATION LINES

Project #	Soil Type	Designation	Impact Area (AC)	% Project Footprint
P1 & P2	38C	Farmland of statewide importance	8.16	66.8%
P1 & P2	45B	Prime farmland	0.38	3.1%
P1 & P2	73C	Not prime farmland	3.22	26.4%
P1 & P2	60B	Prime farmland	0.46	3.8%
F1	38C	Farmland of statewide importance	9.83	96.8%
F1	23A	Prime farmland	0.32	3.2%
F2	34A	Prime farmland	3.63	50.1%
F2	34B	Prime farmland	3.52	48.6%
F2	38E	Not prime farmland	0.1	1.4%

NOTE: IMPACT AREAS BASED ON EACH PROJECT FENCE LINE LIMIT

EXHIBIT D

Designed: ADC
Checked: SAW
Drawn: SJB
Record Drawing by/date:

Revisions:

#	DATE	DESCRIPTION
-	03/15/2016	CT SITING BOARD SUBMISSION
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Prepared for:

ecos ENERGY
222 SOUTH 9TH STREET
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0' 120' 240' 360'

VOLUNTOWN RD. SOLAR

1219 & 1240 VOLUNTOWN RD.
GRISWOLD, CT 06351
NEW LONDON COUNTY

AGG SOIL EXHIBIT

SITING BOARD REVIEW

DATE: 06/06/2016
SHEET: 1 of 1

Identification of Important Farmland

I. Prime Farmland

A. General

Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops, and is also available for these uses. The land could be cropland, pastureland, rangeland, forestland, or other land, but not urban built-up land or water. Prime farmland has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to economically produce sustained high yields of crops when treated and managed according to modern farming methods.

In general, prime farmlands have an adequate and dependable moisture supply, a favorable temperature and growing season, acceptable acidity or alkalinity, acceptable salt and sodium content, and few or no rocks. They are permeable to water and air. Prime farmlands are not excessively erodible or saturated with water for a long period of time. Typically they do not flood during the growing season or they are protected from flooding.

Examples of soils that qualify as prime farmland are Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes; Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; and Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes.

B. Specific Criteria

Prime farmlands meet the following criteria. Terms used in this section are defined in USDA publications: Soil Taxonomy, Agriculture Handbook 436; Soil Survey Manual, Agriculture Handbook 18; Predicting Rainfall and Erosion Losses: A Guide to Conservation, Agriculture Handbook 537; and Saline and Alkali Soils, Agriculture Handbook 60.

1. The soils have:

    a) Aquic, udic, ustic, or xeric moisture regimes and sufficient available water capacity within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter), or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep to produce the commonly grown crops in 7 or more years out of 10; or,

    b) Xeric or ustic moisture regimes in which the available water capacity is limited, but the area has a developed irrigation water supply that is dependable (a dependable water supply is one in which enough water is available for irrigation in 8 out of 10 years for the crops commonly grown) and of adequate quality; or,

c) Aridic or torric moisture regimes and the area has a developed irrigation water supply that is dependable and of adequate quality; and,

2. The soils have a temperature regime that is frigid, mesic, thermic, or hyperthermic (pergelic and cryic regimes are excluded). These are soils that, at a depth of 20 inches (50 cm), have a mean annual temperature higher than 32°F (0°C). In addition, the mean summer temperature at this depth in soils with a 0 horizon is higher than 47°F (8°C); in soils that have no 0 horizon, the mean summer temperature is higher than 59°F (15°C); and,

3. The soils have a pH between 4.5 and 8.4 in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter) or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep; and,

4. The soils either have no water table or have a water table that is maintained at a sufficient depth during the cropping season to allow cultivated crops common to the area to be grown; and,

5. The soils can be managed so that, in all horizons within a depth of 40 inches (1 meter) or in the root zone if the root zone is less than 40 inches deep, during part of each year the conductivity of the saturation extract is less than 4 mmhos/cm and the exchangeable sodium percentage (ESP) is less than 15; and,

6. The soils are not flooded frequently during the growing season (less often than once in 2 years); and,

7. The product of K (erodibility factor) x percent slope is less than 2.0, and the product of I (soil erodibility) x C (climatic factor) does not exceed 60; and,

8. The soils have a permeability rate of at least 0.06 inch (0.15 cm) per hour in the upper 20 inches (50 cm) and the mean annual soil temperature at a depth of 20 inches (50 cm) is less than 59°F (15°C); the permeability rate is not a limiting factor if the mean annual soil temperature is 59°F (15°C) or higher; and,

9. Less than 10 percent of the surface layer (upper 6 inches) in these soils consists of rock fragments coarser than 3 inches (7.6 cm).

C. Additional Farmland of Statewide Importance

This is land, in addition to prime and unique farmlands, that is of statewide importance for the production of food, feed, fiber, forage, and oil seed crops. Criteria for defining and delineating this land are to be determined by the appropriate state

agency or agencies. Generally, additional farmlands of statewide importance include those that are nearly prime farmland and that economically produce high yields of crops when treated and managed according to acceptable farming methods. Some may produce as high a yield as prime farmlands if conditions are favorable. In some states, additional farmlands of statewide importance may include tracts of land that have been designated for agriculture by state laws.

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 8 - 12/13/2010

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
2	Ridgebury fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
4	Leicester fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
5	Wilbraham silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
6	Wilbraham and Menlo soils, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
7	Mudgepond silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
8	Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
9	Scitico, Shaker, and Maybid soils	Farmland of statewide importance
10	Raynham silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
12	Raypol silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
13	Walpole sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
14	Fredon silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
15	Scarboro muck	Not prime farmland
16	Halsey silt loam	Not prime farmland
17	Timakwa and Natchaug soils	Not prime farmland
18	Catden and Freetown soils	Not prime farmland
20A	Ellington silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
22A	Hero gravelly loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
22B	Hero gravelly loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
23A	Sudbury sandy loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
24A	Deerfield loamy fine sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
25A	Brancroft silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
25B	Brancroft silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
25C	Brancroft silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
26A	Berlin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
26B	Berlin silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
27A	Belgrade silt loam, 0 to 5 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
28A	Elmridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
28B	Elmridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
29A	Agawam fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
29B	Agawam fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
29C	Agawam fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
30A	Branford silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
30B	Branford silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
30C	Branford silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 8 - 12/13/2010

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
31A	Copake fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
31B	Copake fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
31C	Copake gravelly loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
32A	Haven and Enfield soils, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
32B	Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
32C	Haven and Enfield soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
33A	Hartford sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
33B	Hartford sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
34A	Merrimac sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
34B	Merrimac sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
34C	Merrimac sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
35A	Penwood loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
35B	Penwood loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
36A	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
36B	Windsor loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
36C	Windsor loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
37A	Manchester gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
37C	Manchester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
37E	Manchester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
38A	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
38C	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
38E	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
39A	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
39C	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
39E	Groton gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
40A	Ludlow silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
40B	Ludlow silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
41B	Ludlow silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
42C	Ludlow silt loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
43A	Rainbow silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
43B	Rainbow silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
44B	Rainbow silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
45A	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
45C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
46B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
46C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
Survey Area Version and Date: 8 - 12/13/2010

Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
47C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
48B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
48C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
49B	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
49C	Georgia and Amenia silt loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
50A	Sutton fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
50B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
51B	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
53A	Wapping very fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
53B	Wapping very fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
54B	Wapping very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
55A	Watchaug fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
55B	Watchaug fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
56B	Watchaug fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
57B	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
57C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
57D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
58B	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
58C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
59C	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
59D	Gloucester gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
60B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
60C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
60D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
61B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
61C	Canton and Charlton soils, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
62C	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
63B	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
63C	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
63D	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
64B	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
64C	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
65C	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
65D	Cheshire fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
66B	Narragansett silt loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
66C	Narragansett silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
67B	Narragansett silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
67C	Narragansett silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
68C	Narragansett silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
68D	Narragansett silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
69B	Yalesville fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
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Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
69C	Yalesville fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
70C	Branford-Holyoke complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
71C	Brookfield-Brimfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
71E	Brookfield-Brimfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
73E	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
74C	Narragansett-Hollis complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
75C	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
75E	Hollis-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
76E	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
76F	Rock outcrop-Hollis complex, 45 to 60 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
77C	Cheshire-Holyoke complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
77D	Cheshire-Holyoke complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
78C	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
78E	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
79E	Rock outcrop-Holyoke complex, 3 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
80B	Bernardston silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
80C	Bernardston silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
81C	Bernardston silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
81D	Bernardston silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
82B	Broadbrook silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
82C	Broadbrook silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
82D	Broadbrook silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
83B	Broadbrook silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
83C	Broadbrook silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
84C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
84D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
85B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
85C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
86C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
86D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
87B	Wethersfield loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
87C	Wethersfield loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
87D	Wethersfield loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
88B	Wethersfield loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
88C	Wethersfield loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
89C	Wethersfield loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
89D	Wethersfield loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
90B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
90C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
90D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
91B	Stockbridge loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

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Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
91C	Stockbridge loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
91D	Stockbridge loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
92B	Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
92C	Nellis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
92D	Nellis fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
93C	Nellis fine sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
94C	Farmington-Nellis complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
94E	Farmington-Nellis complex, 15 to 35 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
95C	Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
95E	Farmington-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
96	Ipswich mucky peat	Not prime farmland
97	Pawcatuck mucky peat	Not prime farmland
98	Westbrook mucky peat	Not prime farmland
99	Westbrook mucky peat, low salt	Not prime farmland
100	Suncook loamy fine sand	Farmland of statewide importance
101	Occum fine sandy loam	All areas are prime farmland
102	Pootatuck fine sandy loam	All areas are prime farmland
103	Rippowam fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
104	Bash silt loam	Farmland of statewide importance
105	Hadley silt loam	All areas are prime farmland
106	Winooski silt loam	All areas are prime farmland
107	Limerick and Lim soils	Farmland of statewide importance
108	Saco silt loam	Not prime farmland
109	Fluvaquents-Udifluvents complex, frequently flooded	Not prime farmland
221A	Ninigret-Urban land complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
224A	Deerfield-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
225B	Brancroft-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
226B	Berlin-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
228B	Elmridge-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
229B	Agawam-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
229C	Agawam-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
230B	Branford-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
230C	Branford-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
232B	Haven-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
234B	Merrimac-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
235B	Penwood-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
236B	Windsor-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
237A	Manchester-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
237C	Manchester-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
238A	Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
238C	Hinckley-Urban land complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
240B	Ludlow-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
243B	Rainbow-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
245B	Woodbridge-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

State of Connecticut
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Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
245C	Woodbridge-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
248B	Georgia-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
250B	Sutton-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
253B	Wapping-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
255B	Watchaug-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
260B	Charlton-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
260C	Charlton-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
260D	Charlton-Urban land complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
263B	Cheshire-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
263C	Cheshire-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
266B	Narragansett-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
269B	Yalesville-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
269C	Yalesville-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
273C	Urban land-Charlton-Chatfield complex, rocky, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
273E	Urban land-Charlton-Chatfield complex, rocky, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
275C	Urban land-Chatfield complex, rocky, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
275E	Urban land-Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
282B	Broadbrook-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
284B	Paxton-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
284C	Paxton-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
284D	Paxton-Urban land complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
287B	Wethersfield-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
287C	Wethersfield-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
287D	Wethersfield-Urban land complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
290B	Stockbridge-Urban land complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
290C	Stockbridge-Urban land complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
290D	Stockbridge-Urban land complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
301	Beaches-Udipsamments complex, coastal	Not prime farmland
302	Dumps	Not prime farmland
303	Pits, quarries	Not prime farmland
304	Udorthents, loamy, very steep	Not prime farmland
305	Udorthents-Pits complex, gravelly	Not prime farmland
306	Udorthents-Urban land complex	Not prime farmland
307	Urban land	Not prime farmland
308	Udorthents, smoothed	Not prime farmland
309	Udorthents, flood control	Not prime farmland
310	Udorthents, periodically flooded	Not prime farmland
401C	Macomber-Taconic complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
402D	Taconic-Macomber-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
403C	Taconic-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
403E	Taconic-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
403F	Taconic-Rock outcrop complex, 45 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
405C	Dummerston gravelly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
405E	Dummerston gravelly loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
407C	Lanesboro loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
407E	Lanesboro loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
408C	Fullam silt loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

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Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
409B	Brayton mucky silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
412B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
412C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
412D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
413C	Bice-Millsite complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
413E	Bice-Millsite complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes, very rocky	Not prime farmland
414	Fredon silt loam, cold	Farmland of statewide importance
415C	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
415E	Westminster-Millsite-Rock outcrop complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
416E	Rock outcrop-Westminster complex, 8 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
416F	Rock outcrop-Westminster complex, 45 to 70 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
417B	Bice fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
417C	Bice fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
417D	Bice fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
418C	Schroon fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
420A	Schroon fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
420B	Schroon fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
421A	Ninigret fine sandy loam, cold, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
423A	Sudbury sandy loam, cold, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
424B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
424C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
424D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
425B	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
425C	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
426D	Shelburne fine sandy loam, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
427B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
427C	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
428A	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
428B	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
428C	Ashfield fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
429A	Agawam fine sandy loam, cold, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
429B	Agawam fine sandy loam, cold, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
429C	Agawam fine sandy loam, cold, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
433	Moosilauke sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
434A	Merrimac sandy loam, cold, 0 to 3 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
434B	Merrimac sandy loam, cold, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
434C	Merrimac sandy loam, cold, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
435	Scarboro muck, cold	Not prime farmland
436	Halsey silt loam, cold	Not prime farmland
437	Wonsqueak mucky peat	Not prime farmland
438	Bucksport muck	Not prime farmland
440A	Boscawen gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance

Farmland Classification

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary
Tie-break Rule: Lower

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Map symbol	Map unit name	Rating
440C	Boscawen gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
440E	Boscawen gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
442	Brayton loam	Farmland of statewide importance
443	Brayton-Loonmeadow complex, extremely stony	Not prime farmland
448B	Hogansburg loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
449B	Hogansburg loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
449C	Hogansburg loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
450B	Pyrities loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	All areas are prime farmland
450C	Pyrities loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	Farmland of statewide importance
450D	Pyrities loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	Not prime farmland
451B	Pyrities loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
451C	Pyrities loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
451D	Pyrities loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, very stony	Not prime farmland
457	Mudgepond silt loam, cold	Farmland of statewide importance
458	Mudgepond and Alden soils, extremely stony, cold	Not prime farmland
501	Ondawa fine sandy loam	All areas are prime farmland
503	Rumney fine sandy loam	Farmland of statewide importance
508	Medomak silt loam	Not prime farmland
800	Wequetequock mucky silt loam, 0 to 2 meter water depth	Not prime farmland
810	Napatree sand, 0 to 1 meter water depth, bouldery	Not prime farmland
811	Napatree sand, 0 to 1 meter water depth, extremely bouldery	Not prime farmland
820	Fort Neck mucky silt loam, 0 to 1 meter water depth	
830	Anguilla mucky sand, 0 to 1 meter water depth	Not prime farmland
840	Rhodesfolly fine sand, 0 to 1 meter water depth	Not prime farmland
841	Rhodesfolly fine sand, 1 to 2 meter water depth	Not prime farmland
850	Marshneck loam, 1 to 2 meter water depth	Not prime farmland
860	Billington silt loam, 0 to 1 meter water depth	Not prime farmland
910	Fort Neck mucky silt loam, 1 to 2 meter water depth	Not prime farmland
W	Water	Not prime farmland

Farmland Classification

Rating Options

Attribute Name: Farmland Classification

Farmland classification identifies map units as prime farmland, farmland of statewide importance, farmland of local importance, or unique farmland. It identifies the location and extent of the soils that are best suited to food, feed, fiber, forage, and oilseed crops. NRCS policy and procedures on prime and unique farmlands are published in the "Federal Register," Vol. 43, No. 21, January 31, 1978.

Aggregation Method: No Aggregation Necessary

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value to represent the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. The components in the map unit name represent the major soils within a map unit delineation. Minor components make up the balance of the map unit. Great differences in soil properties can occur between map unit components and within short distances. Minor components may be very different from the major components. Such differences could significantly affect use and management of the map unit. Minor components may or may not be documented in the database. The results of aggregation do not reflect the presence or absence of limitations of the components which are not listed in the database. An on-site investigation is required to identify the location of individual map unit components.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be generated. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.The majority of soil attributes are associated with a component of a map unit, and such an attribute has to be aggregated to the map unit level before a thematic map can be rendered. Map units, however, also have their own attributes. An attribute of a map unit does not have to be aggregated in order to render a corresponding thematic map. Therefore, the "aggregation method" for any attribute of a map unit is referred to as "No Aggregation Necessary".

Tie-break Rule: Lower

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.