SOIL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Soil Science • Ecological Studies • Hazardous Waste Assessments • Project Planning • Soil & Water Testing

KENNETH C. STEVENS, Jr.
President

January 22, 2008

ATTN: Peter Starks
URS Corporation
500 Enterprise Drive
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

Re: Proposed communication tower, Town of Farmington,
199 Town Farm Road, Farmington, CT
Client Job No: CWI 076/36921840.000
SS & ES Job # 2006-181-CT-FAR-1

Dear Mr. Starks:

I conducted a site investigation to the subject property on May 1, 2006 for the purpose of wetland and watercourse determination. The proposed tower site and access drive along with the surrounding area (+/- 100 feet) were investigated. I determined that there are no wetlands or watercourses on or near (within 100 feet) the proposed tower site and access drive. Additional information about the site investigation is presented in the Wetlands/Watercourses and Soils Report, dated May 1, 2006, that I had previously prepared.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas W. Pietras

Thomas W. Pietras
Professional Wetland and Soil Scientist

545 Highland Avenue • Route 10 • Cheshire • Connecticut • 06410 • (203) 272-7837 • Fax (203) 272-6698

SOIL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

545 Highland Avenue * Route 10 * Cheshire * Connecticut * 06410 * (203) 272-7837
FAX (203) 272-6698

WETLANDS/WATERCOURSES AND SOIL REPORT

To: URS Corporation
500 Enterprise Drive
Rocky Hill, CT 06067

SSES Job No: 2006-181-CT-FAR-1
Client Job No: CW1 076/36921840.00001
Site Inspection Date: May 1, 2006

PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION: Proposed communications tower, Town of Farmington, 199 Town Farm Road, Farmington, CT

IDENTIFICATION OF WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES RESOURCES

WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES PRESENT ON PROPERTY: Yes _____ No XX

Wetlands: Inland Wetlands _____ **Watercourses:** Streams _____

Tidal Wetlands _____ Waterbodies _____

Remarks: No wetlands or watercourses are located in or near the access drive & tower site.

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES PRESENT IN WETLANDS

Forest_____ Sapling/Shrub _____ Wet Meadow _____ Marsh_____ Field/Lawn _____

SOIL MOISTURE CONDITION

Dry _____
Moist XX
Wet _____

WINTER CONDITIONS

Frost Depth:_____ inches
Snow Depth:_____ inches

The classification system of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service and the State Soil Legend were used in this investigation. The investigation was conducted by the undersigned Registered Soil Scientist. A sketch map showing wetland boundaries and the numbering sequence of wetland markers, watercourses and soil types in both wetland and non-wetlands are included with this report. After the wetland boundary and/or watercourse flags have been located/plotted by the surveyor, it is recommended that a copy of the survey map be sent to our firm for review. All wetland boundary lines established by the undersigned Registered Soil Scientist are subject to change until officially adopted by local, state or federal regulatory agencies.

Respectfully Submitted by

SOIL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

Thomas W. Pietras

Thomas W. Pietras
Registered Professional Soil Scientist
Professional Wetland Scientist

See attached pages

SOIL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

545 Highland Avenue * Route 10 * Cheshire * Connecticut * 06410 * (203) 272-7837
FAX (203) 272-6698

WETLANDS/WATERCOURSES AND SOIL REPORT

PROJECT TITLE AND LOCATION: Proposed Communications Tower, Town of Farmington, 199 Town Farm Road, Farmington, CT

NUMBERING SEQUENCE OF WETLAND BOUNDARY LINE MARKERS:

There are no wetlands or watercourses in the project area (access drive & tower site), nor were any observed to lie in close proximity.

SOILS SECTION:

Soil Legend: State Soil Number/County Soil Symbol, Soil Series Name, Taxonomic Class & Brief Description.

WETLAND SOILS

None

NON-WETLAND SOILS

29/Af Agawam fine sandy loam (Typic Dystrudepts) – This is a deep, well drained, friable, coarse-loamy textured soil developed over sandy and gravelly outwash derived from schist, gneiss and granite. Outwash soils occur in valleys, outwash plains and terraces.

36/Wv Windsor loamy sand (Typic Udipsamments) – This is a deep, excessively drained, friable, sandy textured soil developed over sandy and gravelly outwash derived from schist, gneiss and granite. Outwash soils occur in valleys, outwash plains and terraces.

308/Ud Udorthents, smoothed This is a well drained to moderately well drained soil area that has had two or more feet of the original soil surface altered by filling, excavation or grading activities. Udorthents, smoothed soils commonly occur on leveled land and fill landforms.

Note: The project sit is located on a dairy farm.

SOIL SCIENCE AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
545 Highland Avenue * Route 10 * Cheshire * Connecticut * 06410 * (203) 272-7837
FAX (203) 272-6698

DEFINITIONS AND METHODOLOGY
DEFINITIONS OF STATE REGULATED WETLANDS & WATERCOURSES

INLAND WETLANDS AND WATERCOURSES: According to Section 22a-38 of the State of Connecticut Inland Wetlands and Watercourses Act, Wetlands "means land, including submerged land, not regulated pursuant to sections 22a-28 to 22a-35, which consists of any of the soil types designated as poorly drained, very poorly drained, alluvial, and floodplain by the National Cooperative Soils Survey, as may be amended from time to time, of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) of the United States Department of Agriculture." Watercourses "means rivers, streams, brooks, waterways, lakes, ponds, marshes, swamps, bogs and all other bodies of water, natural or artificial, vernal or intermittent, public or private. Intermittent watercourses shall be delineated by a defined permanent channel and bank and the occurrence of two or more of the following characteristics: (A) Evidence of scour or deposits of recent alluvium or detritus, (B) the presence of standing or flowing water for a duration longer than a particular storm incident, and (C) the presence of hydrophytic vegetation."

TIDAL WETLANDS: According to Connecticut General Statutes, Sec. 22a-29 (2) of the Tidal Wetlands Act, Tidal Wetlands are defined as "those areas which border on or lie beneath tidal waters, such as, but not limited to banks, bogs, salt marsh, swamps, meadows, flats, or other low lands subject to tidal action, including those areas now or formerly connected to tidal waters, and whose surface is at or below an elevation of one foot above local extreme high water; and upon which may grow or be capable of growing some, but not necessarily all of the following:" (list of those plants common to tidal marshes, brackish wetlands and other wetlands which are subject to tidal influence).

METHODOLOGY FOR IDENTIFICATION OF SOILS, WETLANDS & WATERCOURSES

1) **SOILS IDENTIFICATION**: Soils are investigated by digging test holes with a spade and auger. Test holes are typically dug to depths of between 15 and 40 inches. Based on soil features, including coloration patterns, texture and depths to restrictive layers, the soils are identified by soil series utilizing the classification system of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. The soil map series correspond with the State Soil Map Legend established by USDA, NRCS in the State of Connecticut Soil Survey. For further information about soils refer to the NRCS website for CT: www.ct.nrcs.usda.gov

2) **INLAND WETLAND DELINEATION**: Soil test holes and borings are made in selected areas in order to determine the lateral extent of Inland Wetlands. The boundaries of all Inland Wetlands on each project site are delineated with consecutively numbered survey tapes, unless instructed by the client to only map wetland boundaries for planning purposes.

3) **IDENTIFICATION OF WATERCOURSES**: Watercourse locations are sketched onto maps. Often ponds, streams and rivers are already shown on the survey map. If a watercourse is not shown on a survey map, survey tapes are placed along the channel and labeled "Intermittent or Perennial Watercourse."

4) **TIDAL WETLANDS**: Tidal Wetlands are identified based on a predominance of tidal wetland plants and observation of physical markings or water laid deposits resulting from tidal action. Tidal Wetland boundaries are established by locating the upland limits of the "Listed Plants" from the Tidal Wetlands Act to the extent that these plants reflect inundation by tides.