



WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

Date: May 15, 2009
Project No.: 40505.08
Prepared For: Mr. Scott Chasse
All-Points Technology Corp., P.C.
3 Saddlebrook Drive
Killingworth, Connecticut 06419
Site Location: T-Mobile Site No. CTNL803 - South Shore Landing
232 Shore Road
Old Lyme, Connecticut
Site Map: VHB Wetland Sketch on APT Site Plan, 04/22/09
Inspection Date: April 22, 2009
Field Conditions: Weather: rain, low 50's General Soil Moisture: moist
Snow Depth: none Frost Depth: none

Type of Wetlands Identified and Delineated:

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

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

Field Numbering Sequence of Wetlands Boundary: WF 1 - 13; WF 14 - 24
[as depicted on attached wetland sketch map]

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

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

The wetlands delineation was conducted and reviewed by:

Dean Gustafson
Professional Soil Scientist

Enclosures

Attachments



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

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Address:	232 Shore Road Old Lyme, CT	Project Number:	40505.08
Inspection Date:	4/22/09	Inspector:	Dean Gustafson, PSS
Wetland I.D.:	Wetland 1		

Field Conditions:	Weather: rain, low 50's	Snow Depth: none
	General Soil Moisture: moist	Frost Depth: none

Type of Wetland Delineation:	CT Inland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	CT Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>	
	ACOE <input type="checkbox"/>	

Field Numbering Sequence: WF 1 to 7; WF 8 to 13

WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

NONTIDAL

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

TIDAL

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

WETLAND TYPE:

SYSTEM:

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

CLASS:

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

WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Perennial <input type="checkbox"/>	Intermittent <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>
Comments: mapped feature primarily consists of a dug drainage ditch		

SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

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

Wetland Delineation Field Form (Cont.)

MAPPED SOILS:

SOIL SERIES (Map Unit Symbol)	WET	UP	NRCS MAPPED	FIELD IDD/ CONFIRMED
Ninigret and Tisbury soils (21)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Haven and Enfield soils (32)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Walpole sandy loam (13)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DOMINANT PLANTS:

red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	highbush blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)
pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	northern arrowwood (<i>Viburnum dentatum</i>)
multiflora rose (<i>Rosa multiflora</i>)	

WETLAND NARRATIVE:

Wetland 1 is located immediately adjacent to the east side of the existing paved access drive that serves the self storage facility that occupies the majority of the subject property. The delineated wetland consists primarily of a dug drainage swale (WF 1-7) and a forested wetland (WF 8-13) that drain to the south towards Shore Road. This wetland area is dominated by red maple (*Acer rubrum*) in the overstory and highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), northern arrowwood (*Viburnum dentatum*), and multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) in the understory.

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Address:	232 Shore Road Old Lyme, CT	Project Number:	40505.08
Inspection Date:	4/22/09	Inspector:	Dean Gustafson, PSS
Wetland I.D.:	Wetland 2		

Field Conditions:	Weather: rain, low 50's	Snow Depth: none
	General Soil Moisture: moist	Frost Depth: none

Type of Wetland Delineation:	CT Inland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	CT Tidal <input type="checkbox"/>	
	ACOE <input type="checkbox"/>	

Field Numbering Sequence: WF 14 to 24

WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

NONTIDAL

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

TIDAL

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

WETLAND TYPE:

SYSTEM:

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

CLASS:

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

WATERCOURSE TYPE:

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

SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

Vernal Pool <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>	
Comments: interior of wetland contains semi-permanent inundation pools that could support amphibian breeding		

Wetland Delineation Field Form (Cont.)

MAPPED SOILS:

SOIL SERIES (Map Unit Symbol)	WET	UP	NRCS MAPPED	FIELD IDD/ CONFIRMED
Timakwa and Natchaug soils (17)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Haven and Enfield soils (32)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DOMINANT PLANTS:

red maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	highbush blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)
pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>)
black gum (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	skunk cabbage (<i>Symplocarpus foetidus</i>)
swamp azalea (<i>Rhododendron viscosum</i>)	

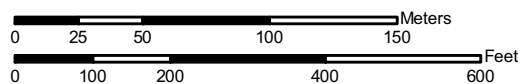
WETLAND NARRATIVE:

Wetland 2 is located apparently within 100 feet west of the proposed T-Mobile Facility. Wetland 2 is characterized as a large forested wetland stretching across the western property boundary with the majority of the wetland system located off site to the west. The wetland appears to flow north through a stone culvert under the existing railroad tracks. The dominant species within Wetland 2 consist of red maple (*Acer rubrum*), black gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*), pepperbush (*Clethra alnifolia*), buttonbush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*), swamp azalea (*Rhododendron viscosum*), highbush blueberry (*Vaccinium corymbosum*), and skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*).








































Soil Map—State of Connecticut
(232 Shore Road, Old Lyme, CT)



Map Scale: 1:2,950 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Very Stony Spot
 Soils	 Wet Spot
 Area of Interest (AOI)	 Other
 Soil Map Units	
Special Point Features	Special Line Features
 Blowout	 Gully
 Borrow Pit	 Short Steep Slope
 Clay Spot	 Other
 Closed Depression	Political Features
 Gravel Pit	 Cities
 Gravelly Spot	Water Features
 Landfill	 Oceans
 Lava Flow	 Streams and Canals
 Marsh or swamp	Transportation
 Mine or Quarry	 Rails
 Miscellaneous Water	 Interstate Highways
 Perennial Water	 US Routes
 Rock Outcrop	 Major Roads
 Saline Spot	 Local Roads
 Sandy Spot	
 Severely Eroded Spot	
 Sinkhole	
 Slide or Slip	
 Sodic Spot	
 Spoil Area	
 Stony Spot	

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:2,950 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

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

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

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut
 Survey Area Data: Version 6, Mar 22, 2007
 Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/16/2006

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

Map Unit Legend

State of Connecticut (CT600)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
12	Raypol silt loam	0.2	0.8%
17	Timakwa and Natchaug soils	3.5	13.2%
21A	Ninigret and Tisbury soils, 0 to 5 percent slopes	7.6	29.0%
32B	Haven and Enfield soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes	14.7	55.9%
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	0.3	1.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		26.3	100.0%

Map Unit Description (Brief)

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the selected area. The map unit descriptions in this report, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit. A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

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

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

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief)

State of Connecticut

Description Category: SOI

Map Unit: 12—Raypol silt loam

Raypol Silt Loam This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 50 inches (940 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Raypol soils. 20 percent minor components. Raypol soils This component occurs on outwash plain terrace, depression, and drainageway landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits. The slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is poorly 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 6 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 4w Typical Profile: 0 to 8 inches; silt loam 8 to 12 inches; very fine sandy loam 12 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 26 inches; silt loam 26 to 29 inches; very fine sandy loam 29 to 52 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand 52 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand

Map Unit: 17—Timakwa and Natchaug soils

Timakwa And Natchaug Soils This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 40 to 50 inches (1016 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Timakwa soils, 40 percent Natchaug soils. 15 percent minor components.

Timakwa soils This component occurs on depression landforms. The parent material consists of woody organic material over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits. The slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent and the runoff class is negligible. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is very poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 5.95 in/hr (rapid), with about 16.2 inches (very high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 3.9 LEP (moderate). The flooding frequency for this component is rare. The ponding hazard is frequent. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 4 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 5w Typical Profile: 0 to 10 inches; muck 10 to 21 inches; muck 21 to 24 inches; muck 24 to 37 inches; muck 37 to 47 inches; very gravelly loamy coarse sand 47 to 60 inches; gravelly loamy very fine sand

Natchaug soils This component occurs on depression landforms. The parent material consists of woody organic material over loamy alluvium, loamy glaciofluvial deposits, or loamy till. The slope ranges from 0 to 2 percent and the runoff class is negligible. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is very poorly drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.20 in/hr (moderately slow), with about 15.6 inches (very high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 3.9 LEP (moderate). The flooding frequency for this component is rare. The ponding hazard is frequent. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 0 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 5w Typical Profile: 0 to 2 inches; peat 2 to 4 inches; peat 4 to 6 inches; muck 6 to 11 inches; muck 11 to 18 inches; muck 18 to 24 inches; muck 24 to 33 inches; fine sandy loam 33 to 36 inches; fine sandy loam 36 to 80 inches; loam

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

Ninigret And Tisbury Soils, 0 To 5 Percent Slopes This map unit is in the Connecticut Valley Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 35 to 50 inches (889 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 60 percent Ninigret soils, 25 percent Tisbury soils. 15 percent minor components. Ninigret soils This component occurs on valley and outwash plain terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 0 to 5 percent and the runoff class is very low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.2 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 24 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2w Typical Profile: 0 to 8 inches; fine sandy loam 8 to 16 inches; fine sandy loam 16 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam 26 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly coarse sand to loamy fine sand Tisbury soils This component occurs on valley and outwash plain terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over sand and gravel. The slope ranges from 0 to 3 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.6 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is about 24 inches. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2w Typical Profile: 0 to 8 inches; silt loam 8 to 18 inches; silt loam 18 to 26 inches; silt loam 26 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly sand to loamy sand

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

Haven And Enfield Soils, 3 To 8 Percent Slopes This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 40 to 50 inches (1016 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 55 degrees F. (7 to 13 degrees C.) This map unit is 60 percent Haven soils, 25 percent Enfield soils. 15 percent minor components. Haven soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 5.1 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2e Typical Profile: 0 to 7 inches; silt loam 7 to 14 inches; silt loam 14 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 24 inches; fine sandy loam 24 to 60 inches; stratified very gravelly sand to gravelly fine sand Enfield soils This component occurs on valley outwash plain and terrace landforms. The parent material consists of eolian deposits over glaciofluvial deposits derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 8 percent and the runoff class is medium. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.8 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 2e Typical Profile: 0 to 3 inches; slightly decomposed plant material 3 to 4 inches; moderately decomposed plant material 4 to 12 inches; silt loam 8 to 17 inches; silt loam 12 to 20 inches; silt loam 20 to 26 inches; silt loam 26 to 30 inches; silt loam 30 to 37 inches; stratified coarse sand to very gravelly loamy sand 37 to 65 inches; stratified very gravelly loamy sand to coarse sand

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

Charlton-Chatfield Complex, 3 To 15 Percent Slopes, Very Rocky This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 45 percent Charlton soils, 30 percent Chatfield soils. 25 percent minor components. Charlton soils This component occurs on upland hill landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from granite, schist and gneiss. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is greater than 60 inches. The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 6.4 inches (high) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6s Typical Profile: 0 to 4 inches; fine sandy loam 4 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam 7 to 19 inches; fine sandy loam 19 to 27 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam 27 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam Chatfield soils This component occurs on upland hill and ridge landforms. The parent material consists of melt-out till derived from gneiss, granite, and schist. The slope ranges from 3 to 15 percent and the runoff class is low. The depth to a restrictive feature is 20 to 40 inches to bedrock (lithic). The drainage class is well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.57 in/hr (moderate), with about 3.3 inches (moderate) available water capacity. The weighted average shrink-swell potential in 10 to 60 inches is about 1.5 LEP (low). The flooding frequency for this component is none. The ponding hazard is none. The minimum depth to a seasonal water table, when present, is greater than 6 feet. The maximum calcium carbonate within 40 inches is none. The maximum amount of salinity in any layer is about 0 mmhos/cm (nonsaline). The Nonirrigated Land Capability Class is 6s Typical Profile: 0 to 1 inches; highly decomposed plant material 1 to 6 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam 6 to 15 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam 15 to 29 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam 29 to 36 inches; unweathered bedrock

Data Source Information

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

ALL-POINTS TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION, P.C.

3 SADDLEBROOK DRIVE
KILLINGWORTH, CT. 06419
PHONE: (860)-663-1697
FAX: (860)-663-0935
www.allpointstech.com



APT FILING NUMBER: CT-255T-330

LE-1

SCALE: AS NOTED

DRAWN BY: AAJ

DATE: 10/29/08

CHECKED BY: SMC

T-Mobile

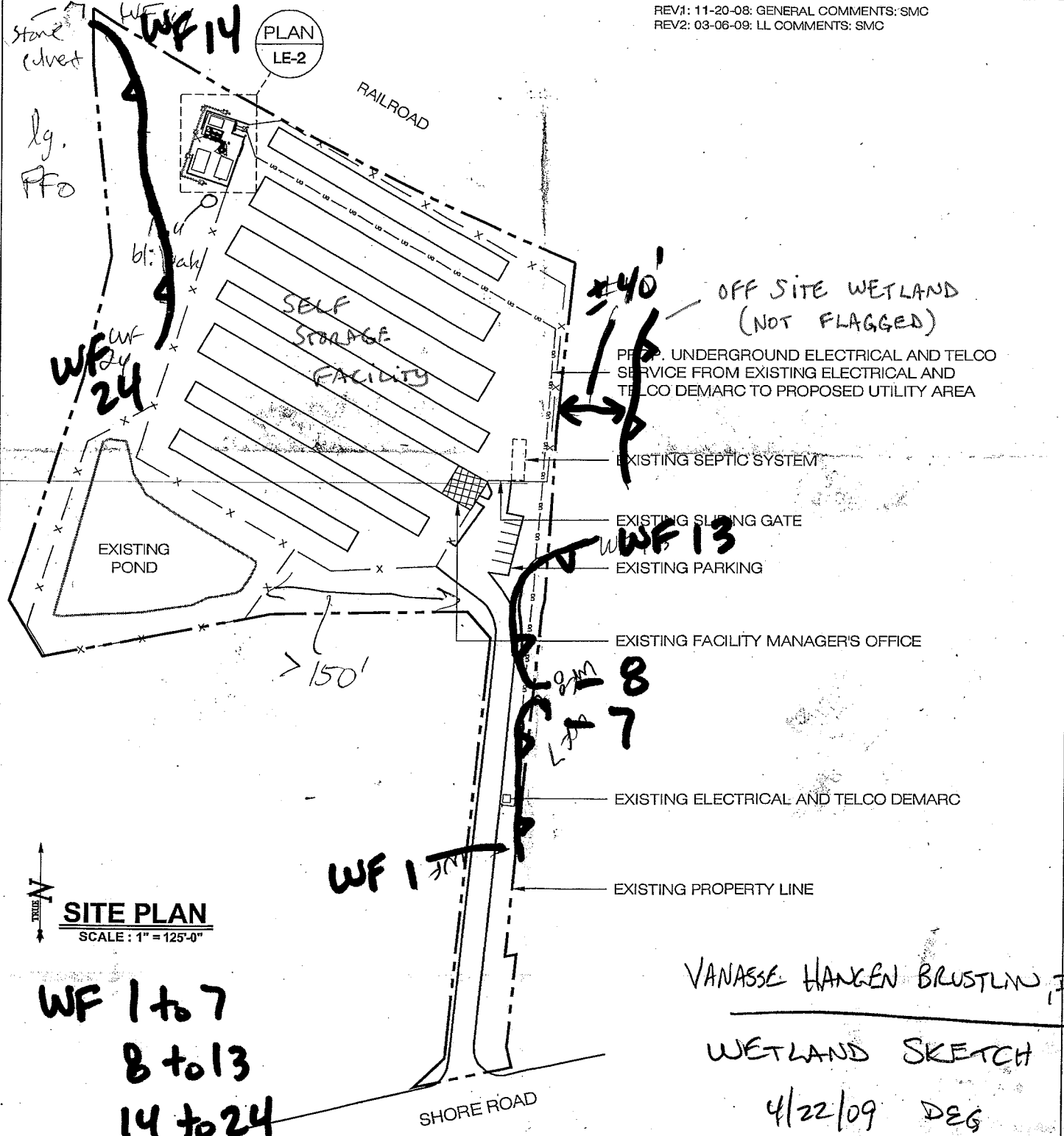
35 GRIFFIN ROAD
BLOOMFIELD, CT 06002
OFFICE: (860)-692-7100

T-MOBILE SITE NUMBER
CTNL803

SOUTH SHORE LANDING
232 SHORE ROAD
OLD LYME, CT 06371-2086

NOTE:
PER FCC MANDATE, ENHANCED EMERGENCY (E911) SERVICE IS REQUIRED TO MEET NATIONWIDE STANDARDS FOR WIRELESS COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS. OMNIPPOINT COMMUNICATIONS INC. IMPLEMENTATION REQUIRES DEPLOYMENT OF EQUIPMENT AND ANTENNAS GENERALLY DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN, ATTACHED TO OR MOUNTED IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE BTS RADIO CABINETS. OMNIPPOINT COMMUNICATIONS INC. RESERVES THE RIGHT TO MAKE REASONABLE MODIFICATIONS TO E911 EQUIPMENT AND LOCATION AS TECHNOLOGY EVOLVES TO MEET REQUIRED SPECIFICATIONS.
ALL EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE AND ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL BY OMNIPPOINT COMMUNICATIONS INC. STRUCTURAL & RF ENGINEERS. LOCATIONS OF POWER & TELEPHONE FACILITIES AND APPLICABLE EASEMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO APPROVAL AS PER UTILITY COMPANIES DIRECTION.

REV1: 11-20-08: GENERAL COMMENTS: SMC
REV2: 03-06-09: LL COMMENTS: SMC



SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 125'-0"

WF 1 to 7
8 to 13
14 to 24

VANASSE HANGEN BRUSTLIN, INC.

WETLAND SKETCH

4/22/09 DEG