Exhibit 16

Transportation
Land Development
Environmental
Services

imagination | innovation | energy Creating results for our clients and benefits for our communities

Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.

WETLANDS DELINEATION REPORT

Date:	October 31, 2009 (Revised March 11, 2010)
Project No.:	41479.42
Prepared For:	Ms. Alexandria Carter Verizon Wireless 99 East River Drive East Hartford, Connecticut 06108
Site Location:	East Woodstock - 445 Prospect Street, Woodstock, Connecticut
Site Map:	Wetland Sketch, dated August 7, 2009, revised March 8, 2010
Inspection Date:	August 7, 2009 and March 8, 2010
Field Conditions:	Weather: sunny, low 80's & low 40's Snow Depth: 0 inches General Soil Moisture: moist Frost Depth: 0 inches

Type of Wetlands Identified and Delineated:

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

Local Regulated Upland Review Areas: Wetlands: 100 feet Watercourses (perennial): 125 feet

Field Numbering Sequence of Wetlands Boundary: Connecticut - WF 1 to 14 (8/7/09) & WF 15 to 30 (3/8/10)

[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

54 Tuttle Place
Middletown, Connecticut 06457-1847
860.632.1500 ▫ FAX 860.632.7879
email: info@vhb.com
www.vhb.com

Attachments

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

Wetland Delineation Field Form

Project Address:	445 Prospect Street Woodstock, Connecticut	Project Number:	41479.42
Inspection Date:	August 7, 2009 & March 8, 2010	Inspector:	Dean Gustafson, PSS
Wetland I.D.:	Wetland 1		

Field Conditions:	Weather: sunny, mid 80's	Snow Depth: 0 inches
	General Soil Moisture: moist	Frost Depth: 0 inches
Type of Wetland Delineation:	Connecticut ☒	
	ACOE ☐	
	Tidal ☐	
Field Numbering Sequence: WF 1 to 14 (8/7/09) & WF 15 to 30 (3/8/10)		

WETLAND HYDROLOGY:

NONTIDAL

Intermittently Flooded ☐	Artificially Flooded ☐	Permanently Flooded ☐
Semipermanently Flooded ☐	Seasonally Flooded ☐	Temporarily Flooded ☐
Permanently Saturated ☐	Seasonally Saturated – seepage ☒	Seasonally Saturated - perched ☐
Comments:		

TIDAL

Subtidal ☐	Regularly Flooded ☐	Irregularly Flooded ☐
Irregularly Flooded ☐		
Comments: N/A		

WETLAND TYPE:

SYSTEM:

Estuarine ☐	Riverine ☐	Palustrine ☒
Lacustrine ☐	Marine ☐	
Comments:		

CLASS:

Emergent ☐	Scrub-shrub ☐	Forested ☒
Open Water ☒	Disturbed ☐	Wet Meadow ☐
Comments: Forested swamp and farm pond		

WATERCOURSE TYPE:

Perennial ☐	Intermittent ☒	Tidal ☐
Comments: Intermittent flow from north to south draining forested swamp into farm pond.		

SPECIAL AQUATIC HABITAT:

Vernal Pool ☐	Other ☐	
Comments: N/A		

Wetland Delineation Field Form (Cont.)

MAPPED SOILS:

SOIL SERIES (Map Unit Symbol)	WET	UP	NRCS MAPPED	FIELD IDD/ CONFIRMED
Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony (3)	☒	☐	☒	☒
Woodbridge fine sandy loam (45)	☐	☒	☐	☒
Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams (84)	☐	☒	☒	☒
	☐	☐	☐	☐

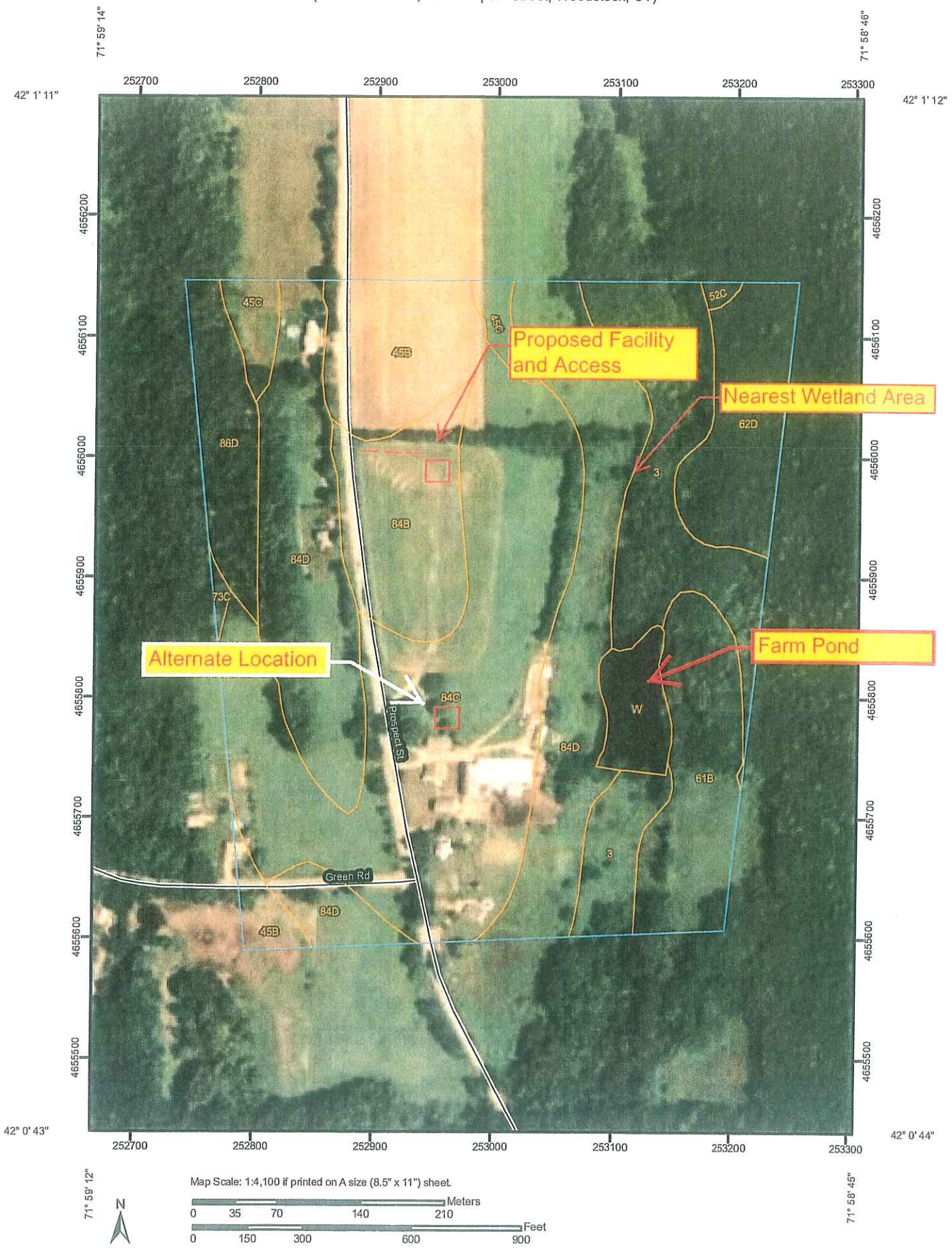
DOMINANT PLANTS:

red maple (*Acer rubrum*)	Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*)
American elm (*Ulmus americana*)	green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*)
Spicebush(*Lindera benzoin*)	winterberry (*Ilex verticillata*)
multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*)	spinulous wood fern (*Dryopteris carthusiana*)
skunk cabbage (*Symplocarpus foetidus*)	Jack in the pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*)
sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*)	cinnamon fern (*Osmunda cinnamomea)*
Jewelweed (*Impatiens capensis*)	reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*)

WETLAND NARRATIVE:

Wetland 1 is a forested swamp located over 450 feet east of the proposed Verizon Wireless East Woodstock facility. The red maple swamp is a typical forested wetland community located along an old field edge. The southern end of the delineated wetland transitions to a dug farm pond which receives flows from the forested wetland and drains to the south. An alternate location for the Verizon facility close to one of the barns on the subject property approximately 600 feet south of the proposed location, is over 350 feet west of the wetland boundary associated with the farm pond. An earthen dam forms the pond's southern bank, impounding the surface water. A constructed outfall is located in the southeast corner of the pond. The western bank of the pond is dominated by reed canarygrass and multiflora rose with a few scattered young American elm trees. The farm pond may provide some warm-water finfish habitat and select amphibians (i.e., American bullfrog) although thick algae mats provide evidence that the pond is eutrophic with impaired water quality.

Soil Map—State of Connecticut
(East Woodstock, 445 Prospect Street, Woodstock, CT)



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Units

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

Special Line Features
- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

Political Features
- Cities

Water Features
- Oceans
- Streams and Canals

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

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:4,100 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N 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: 7/17/2006

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
3	Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony	7.4	11.9%
45B	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.3	7.0%
45C	Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.3	2.1%
52C	Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony	0.1	0.2%
61B	Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony	4.6	7.4%
62D	Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	3.8	6.2%
73C	Charlton-Chatfield complex, 3 to 15 percent slopes, very rocky	0.1	0.2%
84B	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes	4.4	7.1%
84C	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes	16.9	27.3%
84D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes	14.8	23.9%
86D	Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony	2.7	4.4%
W	Water	1.4	2.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**61.9**	**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: 3—Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils, extremely stony

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: 45B—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Woodbridge Fine Sandy Loam, 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 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 Woodbridge soils. 20 percent minor components. Woodbridge soils This component occurs on upland drumlin and hill landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till 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 20 to 40 inches to densic material. The drainage class is moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 3.9 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 2w Typical Profile: 0 to 7 inches; fine sandy loam 7 to 18 inches; fine sandy loam 18 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam 26 to 30 inches; fine sandy loam 30 to 43 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam 43 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit: 45C—Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Woodbridge Fine Sandy Loam, 8 To 15 Percent Slopes This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 37 to 49 inches (940 to 1244 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (7 to 11 degrees C.) This map unit is 80 percent Woodbridge soils. 20 percent minor components. Woodbridge soils This component occurs on upland drumlin and hill landforms. The parent material consists of lodgement till derived from schist, granite, and gneiss. 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 moderately well drained. The slowest permeability within 60 inches is about 0.00 in/hr (very slow), with about 3.9 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 7 inches; fine sandy loam 7 to 18 inches; fine sandy loam 18 to 26 inches; fine sandy loam 26 to 30 inches; fine sandy loam 30 to 43 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam 43 to 65 inches; gravelly fine sandy loam

Map Unit: 52C—Sutton fine sandy loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes, extremely stony

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: 61B—Canton and Charlton soils, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony

Canton And Charlton Soils, 3 To 8 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 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 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 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 6s 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 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 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

Map Unit: 62D—Canton and Charlton soils, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

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

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

Map Unit: 84B—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

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: 84C—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes

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: 84D—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

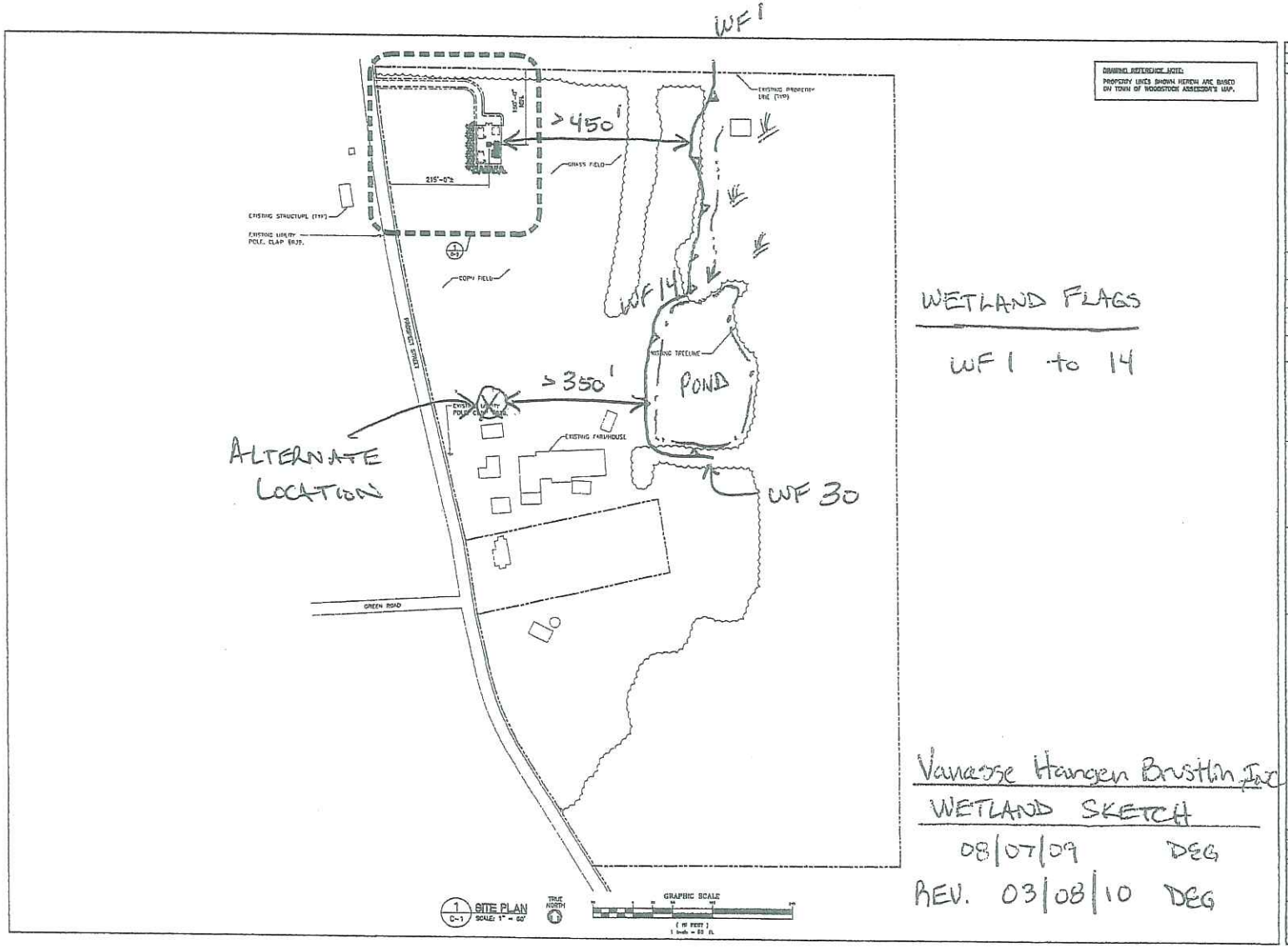
Paxton And Montauk Fine Sandy Loams, 15 To 25 Percent Slopes This map unit is in the New England and Eastern New York Upland, Southern Part Major Land Resource Area. The mean annual precipitation is 35 to 50 inches (889 to 1270 millimeters) and the average annual air temperature is 45 to 52 degrees F. (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 15 to 25 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 4e 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 15 to 25 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 4e 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: 86D—Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 15 to 35 percent slopes, extremely stony

Paxton And Montauk Fine Sandy Loams, 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 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 15 to 35 percent and the runoff class is very high. 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 7s 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 15 to 35 percent and the runoff class is medium. 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 7s 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

Data Source Information

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


WF 1
> 450'
215'-0"
GRASS FIELD
EXISTING STRUCTURE (TYP.)
EXISTING UTILITY POLE, CLAP (TYP.)
CORN FIELD
WF 14
EXISTING TREELINE
POND
> 350'
EXISTING FARMHOUSE
ALTERNATE LOCATION
WF 30
GREEN ROAD
DRAWING REFERENCE NOTE:
PROPERTY LINES SHOWN HEREIN ARE BASED ON TOWN OF WOODSTOCK ASSESSOR'S MAP.
WETLAND FLAGS
WF 1 to 14
Vanasse Hangen Brustlin, Inc.
WETLAND SKETCH
08/07/09 DEG
REV. 03/08/10 DEG
1 SITE PLAN
C-1
SCALE: 1" = 60'
TRUE NORTH
GRAPHIC SCALE
VERIZON WIRELESS
EAST WOODSTOCK
445 PROSPECT STREET
WOODSTOCK, CT 06281
DATE 07/30/09
SCALE AS NOTED
JOB NO. 62018
SITE PLAN
C-1