

**Section 11** 

Soils



## Section 11. Soils

#### 11.1 State Standards

Pursuant to the State's Site Law, the Applicant is providing a soil survey for the Project.

#### 11.2 Narrative

On behalf of the Applicant, Flycatcher conducted a Class L and Class D soil survey in September and October 2021. The soil survey was led by Rodney Kelshaw, a Maine Licensed Soil Scientist. The soil survey covered approximately 458 acres in Roxbury and Rumford. The complete soil survey is Exhibit 11-1. In addition, an NRCS Soil Survey is included in Exhibit 11-1.

The soil survey concludes:

Results of this soil survey indicate that in some areas this site could require engineered designs to address the limiting factors for the proposed Project. However, with proper planning, engineering, and construction techniques, the soils are adequate for the proposed Project and are not dissimilar from limitations for other successfully constructed commercial scale wind energy generation projects in this area. (Section 6 of the soil survey.)

Prior to constructing the turbine foundations, the Applicant will collect geotechnical information at each location to inform the final foundation design. The foundation design will be provided by a licensed engineer.





Exhibit 11-1 Soil Survey NRCS Soil Map

# Class L & Class D Medium Intensity Soil Survey Report

Twin Energy Project
Oxford County, Maine







Prepared by: Flycatcher LLC 106 Lafayette Street, Suite 1C Yarmouth, ME 04096 http://www.flycatcherllc.com

February 4, 2022

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#### **APPENDIX B. FORMS**

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Form F: Soil Profile/Classification Information

APPENDIX C. MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

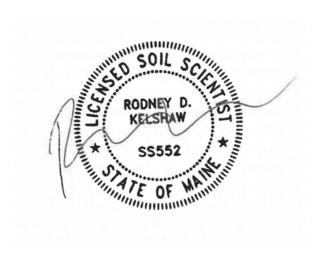
APPENDIX D. MAPSS CLASSES L and D SOIL SURVEY STANDARDS

APPENDIX E. GLOSSARY OF TERMS



## 1.0 SIGN-OFF SHEET

This soil narrative report entitled "Class L & Class D Medium Intensity Soil Survey Report", accompanying soil profile descriptions and soil survey maps, dated February 4, 2022, were completed in accordance with the standards adopted by the Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists, February 1995, as amended, and was prepared by Rodney D. Kelshaw LSS #552 of Flycatcher LLC.



## 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

As requested by Twin Energy LLC, Flycatcher LLC (Flycatcher) conducted a soil survey of approximately 458 acres off Roxbury Notch and Swift River Road (Route 120) in Oxford County, Maine. The extent of the soil survey is outlined in yellow (Survey Area) depicted on Figures 1 and 2. The soil survey goal is to assist the client with planning and design of a proposed wind energy generation facility. A Maine Licensed Soil Scientist (R. Kelshaw, LSS #552) oversaw the soil survey field effort in September and October of 2021. This report provides a description of the methods and findings of the soil survey, and a discussion of potential limitations for project design based on soil type.

The purpose of this soil survey is to provide project planners with site-specific soil information which describes the ability or limitation of the soil to support the proposed use and to aid in project design. This report may also be used as part of the regulatory permit application process. A soil survey is tailored to the specific project; as such, the report may not be suitable for other uses because the soil limitations and properties that are suitable for one proposed project may not be suitable for different project type.

## 3.0 SURVEY AREA DESCRIPTION

## 3.1 General Survey Area Description & Land Use

#### 3.1.1 General Description:

As shown on Figure 1 (Appendix A), the Survey Area is approximately 458 acres, located west of the Swift River, and north of Scotty Stream in Oxford County, Maine. The Survey Area extends northwest from Route 120 in Mexico, follows an existing road paralleling Goff Brook for approximately 7,000 feet, then continues to the top of South Twin Mountain, in Rumford for a total of 12,000 feet. The Survey Area encompasses the peak of South Twin Mountain, and then extends another 7,000 feet north, flanking the peak of North Twin Mountain to the west. From there, a thirty-foot wide, 4,400 foot long, section turns east, adjacent to an existing overhead transmission line, and connects back to Route 120 in Roxbury.

The Survey Area is largely forested and is accessible via logging roads and recreational vehicle trails. The forest is a mix of hard and softwood trees and shrubs, with evidence of past logging such as skidder trails, landing areas, haul roads, and early to late successional growth. There are a couple of small cabins located just outside of the Survey Area southeast of South Twin Mountain. A rough gravel road starts at Swift River Road (State Route 120) and provides access to the cabins and other trails in the area. It is referenced on base map aerial imagery from ESRI/NAIP as "Yonder Way".

## 3.1.2 Topography/drainage:

South Twin Mountain is the highest point within the Survey Area, with a summit elevation of approximately 2,150 feet. There is a dip in topography with a perennial stream flowing to the east between South and North Twin Mountains. Terrain generally slopes easterly to where the Survey Area intersects with Route 120. Field evidence suggests groundwater discharges in several areas throughout the site. Steep eroded swales form several drainages that eventually develop into streams downslope. Goff Brook forms approximately midway up the southern ridge of South Twin Mountain, flows east, and joins the Swift River offsite.



#### 3.1.3 Vegetation:

Upland areas are a mixture of early and mid-successional forest, dominated by American beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*), northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), and red maple (*Acer rubrum*). Upland forests have a dominance of hardwood species, but softwood species occur more often at higher elevations.

Forested wetland areas are dominated by balsam fir, red maple, yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), green ash (*Fraxinus pennsylvanica*), and gray birch (*Betula populifolia*). Shrub habitat within wetlands is dominated by speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), dwarf red raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), steeplebush (Spiraea tomentosa), red maple, yellow birch, and gray birch. Emergent habitat within wetlands contains cinnamon fern (*Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), evergreen wood fern (*Dryopteris intermedia*), cottongrass bulrush (*Scirpus cyperinus*), fringed sedge (*Carex crinita*), nodding sedge (*Carex qynandra*), spotted touch-me-not (*Impatiens capensis*), and melic manna grass (*Glyceria melicaria*).

## 4.0 METHODS

#### 4.1 Standards

A combination of two soil survey classes were completed in different areas across the Survey Area A Class L (linear) survey was conducted for the proposed turbine array, which includes the turbine pads, access roads that require significant construction and crane paths, and collector line within the turbine array area where it is co-located with other infrastructure. A Class D (medium intensity) survey was conducted for the proposed electrical collector line corridor where it is not co-located with other Project infrastructure.

The soil survey methodology and deliverables are designed to meet the typical requirements of Section 11 of the Site Location of Development permit application.<sup>1</sup> This report and associated maps were completed in accordance with the standards adopted by the Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists (MAPSS) "Guidelines for Maine Certified Soil Scientists for Soils Identification and Mapping" (revised 2009)<sup>2</sup> and follows the standards detailed in the USDA NRCS "Soil Survey Manual".<sup>3</sup> Soils are described using the standard soil terminology developed by the USDA NRCS and the MAPSS Key to Soil Drainage Classes, as well as a list of regional indicators for identification of hydric soils Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement<sup>4</sup> and the Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, Version 4.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> New England Hydric Soils Technical Committee. 2019 Version 4, Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England. New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission, Lowell, MA.



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> State of Maine, Bureau of Land and Water Quality, Department of Environmental Protection Site Location of Development 38 M.R.S.A. §§ 481-490, Revised October 2015

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists. 2009. *Guidelines for Maine Certified Soil Scientists for Soils Identification and Mapping*.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Soil Science Division Staff. 2017. *Soil Survey Manual, ed.* C. Ditzler, K.Scheffe, and H.C. Monger, USDA Handbook 18. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 2012. *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region (Version 2.0)*, ed. J.S. Wakeley, R.W. Lichvar, and C.V. Noble. ERDC/EL TR-12-1. Vicksburg, MS: U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center.

#### 4.2 Desktop Review

This soil survey was developed through a compilation of on-site soil investigation observations supported by publicly available data, including the USDA NRCS soil surveys for Sagadahoc County. Prior to the on-site fieldwork, Flycatcher reviewed available data sources, including:

- Wetland delineation data;
- Project maps provided by Twin Energy LLC and Sewall Co. (project engineers);
- United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map;
- NRCS medium-intensity soil survey map; and
- Recent and historic aerial photography.

#### 4.3 Soil Survey Area Boundary Establishment and Field Methods

The Survey Area depicted on the soil survey maps and used during the fieldwork as the Survey Area boundary was provided to Flycatcher as GIS Shapefiles by Sewall Co, the Project engineer. The wetland and watercourse delineations were performed Flycatcher prior to the soil survey fieldwork. The wetland delineation information was used to aid in determination of hydric soil boundaries. The soil survey fieldwork was performed in October and November 2021. There was no ground frost or snow cover during the field visit. Temperatures ranged from the mid-30 to 70-degree Fahrenheit range. The weather conditions were typical for the season.

#### 4.4 Data Collection

Site orientation and data collection was accomplished using the ESRI "Field Maps" application. Field Maps provides online ArcGIS map integration that allows the field user to view various base layer maps (e.g., USGS topographic maps, aerial photographs, etc.) while tracking their location and collecting data. Geolocation of field data was accomplished using a mapping-grade GPS antenna (i.e., Juniper Systems Geode).

Hand dug test pits and hand auger borings were used to observe soil morphology and characteristics. Investigations extended to a depth of refusal or to the length of the hand auger or hand probe (48-inches). Other factors used to determine soil boundaries included changes in vegetation, slope, aspect, observations of surface stones, ditches, excavations, and other human influence. Test pit and hand auger boring locations were selected to collect representative soil data which could be used to determine the soil series or phase and the soil map unit boundary.

## 4.5 Soil Map Requirements

The Class L (for Linear Projects) standards were developed by MAPSS to provide the minimum soil information necessary to allow for the design and construction of long but narrow projects with little or no adjacent development. Class D (Medium Intensity) surveys are designed to be utilized for projects that will require minor to moderate soil disturbance or design that will require less site-specific soil information. These standards were the basis of this soil survey and are detailed in Appendix D: MAPSS Standards for Soil Surveys.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Source: NRCS Web Soil Survey URL: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx; reviewed January 11, 2022.



#### 4.6 Soil Map Units

The soil survey map units conform with National Cooperative Soil Survey standards. Soil profiles are observed and then classified at the series level according to the current Keys to Soil Taxonomy. Soil map units depicted on the soil survey map and described in this report are phases of soil series.

A soil survey map unit consists of a portion of the landscape composed of the identified soil and associated landscape properties, such as similar topography, aspect, stoniness, vegetation, depth to seasonal groundwater table, or depth to bedrock. The area enclosed by a map unit boundary has a minimum of 75% of the soil(s) that provide the name of that map unit or similar soil (i.e., soils that differ so little from the named soil(s) in the map unit that there are no important differences in interpretations). No inclusion is greater in size than the named soil(s). The total amount of dissimilar soils (soils that differ sufficiently from the named soil(s) to affect major interpretations) do not exceed 25% of the map unit.

Soil map unit boundaries are depicted on the accompanying soil survey maps (Appendix A, Figure Sets 3 & 4). Each map unit is composed of the named soil and smaller areas of other soil series or phases (inclusions). Most inclusions have properties or patterns that are similar to those of the dominant soil in the map unit and generally do not affect use and management.

## 5.0 FINDINGS

The following is a summary of the findings of the Class L and Class D soil surveys respectfully. The enclosed appendices provide specific details of the survey results. Appendix A contains the USGS Survey Area Location Map (Figures 1) Aerial Photograph Survey Area Location Map (Figure 2), Class L Soil Survey Maps (Figures 3-1 to 3-37), and Class D Soil Survey Maps (Figures 4-1 and 4-2). Appendix B provides test pit and auger boring data on the Soil Conditions Summary Table (Form E) and the test pit detailed information on the Soil Profile Classification/Information Form (Form F).

The Map Unit Descriptions in Appendix C describe the soil origin, textures, drainage classes, depth to bedrock, where they are located with the Survey Area, and typical physical and chemical properties of each soil series and how they may affect development of this site for this Project.

Appendix D includes the MAPSS Class L and Class D Soil Survey standards. Appendix E provides a Glossary of terms.

#### 5.1 Class L Soil Survey

The Survey Area is approximately 445-acres and contains 58 map units. Generally, in higher elevations in the Survey Area the soil is dominantly very shallow to moderately deep to bedrock with sizeable bedrock outcrops. These are typically associated with steep slopes and at their margins quickly transition to very deep soil. Transitioning to lower elevations the slope generally tends toward being less steep and there is a higher percentage of deep and very deep soils. Some key factors to consider during Project planning are:

The bedrock outcrops depicted on the HISS are not the only areas of exposed bedrock. These are
points used to help map soil boundaries and define soil type. Some of the outcrops are much
larger than the symbol on the map.



- Some map units contain phases with stony and very stony surfaces. These typically occur in the Tunbridge and Tunbridge/Lyman Complex soils mapped along the western and eastern Survey Area boundaries.
- In the low-lying areas the observed seasonal groundwater table is higher than what was expected based on the NRCS mapping. The Tunbridge/Lyman Complex contains discrete inclusions of moderately well and somewhat poorly drained soil that are too small to map at the scale of the mapping performed.
- In addition to wetlands and watercourses there are multiple non-wetland drainages that convey surface water after rain events and spring thaw. These are non-jurisdictional features however, their locations on the landscape can be important to incorporate into stormwater planning.

## 5.2 Class D Soil Survey

The Class D soil survey encompassed approximately 2.75-acres and was conducted for the proposed electrical collector line. The figures depict the Class D soil survey boundary overlaid onto an aerial photograph and the NRCS "Oxford County Area" published soil map data at a scale of 1-inch equals 200-feet (1:2,400). The NRCS data was originally mapped as an Order 3 Soil Survey, completed at a range of scales from 1:20,000 to 1:24,000. The most recent publication to the Web Soil Survey was August 2021. Five map units were mapped by the NRCS within the Class D Survey Area:

- LUD: Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex, 15-35% slopes, very stony;
- LWD: Lyman/Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 15-35% slopes, very stony;
- LWE: Lyman/Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 35-60% slopes, very stony;
- SRD: Skerry/Becket Association, 15-35% slopes, very stony; and
- STD: Skerry/Colonel Association, 15-35% slopes, very stony

These The NRCS mapping is supplemented with on-site mapped wetlands and watercourses. The wetlands are poorly drained phases of the NRCS mapped soil. The Class D Medium Intensity Soil Survey maps and Map Unit Description Table are located in Appendix A.

# 6.0 Conclusions and Survey Limitations

Results of this soil survey indicate that in some areas this site could require engineered designs to address the limiting factors for the proposed Project. However, with proper planning, engineering, and construction techniques, the soils are adequate for the proposed Project and are not dissimilar from limitations for other successfully constructed commercial scale wind energy generation projects in this area. The most limiting soil factors at this site are shallow depth to bedrock, steep slopes associated with exposed bedrock, upland areas with high-water table (somewhat poorly drained), and wetlands.

Development in or disturbance of the wetlands should be avoided and minimized, if possible, because they are protected natural resources and impacts typically require additional local, state, and federal oversight and permitting. The soil drainage in poorly and somewhat poorly drained soil can also be a concern for construction and long-term project use, such as rutting, freeze/thaw cycles, and other issues associated with road construction and site stability.

The soils that are shallow to bedrock provide limitations if the project requires significant grade cuts, which would require blasting or bedrock removal. However, if bedrock is removed it can provide high



quality road base materials. Increasing the impervious area can increase stormwater surface flow quantity and velocity. The exposed bedrock should also be a consideration for design of roadside stormwater controls, such as vegetated buffers.

The scope of this investigation was conducted in accordance with the Class L and Class D Medium Intensity Soil Survey standards and guidelines established by MAPSS. The conclusions and recommendations presented in this soil report are based on data obtained from on-site investigation and supplemental USDA NRCS soil maps and information. This soil report and associated soil figures were prepared for exclusive use by Project planners for specific application of this proposed commercial scale wind energy generation project.



## **APPENDIX A: FIGURES**

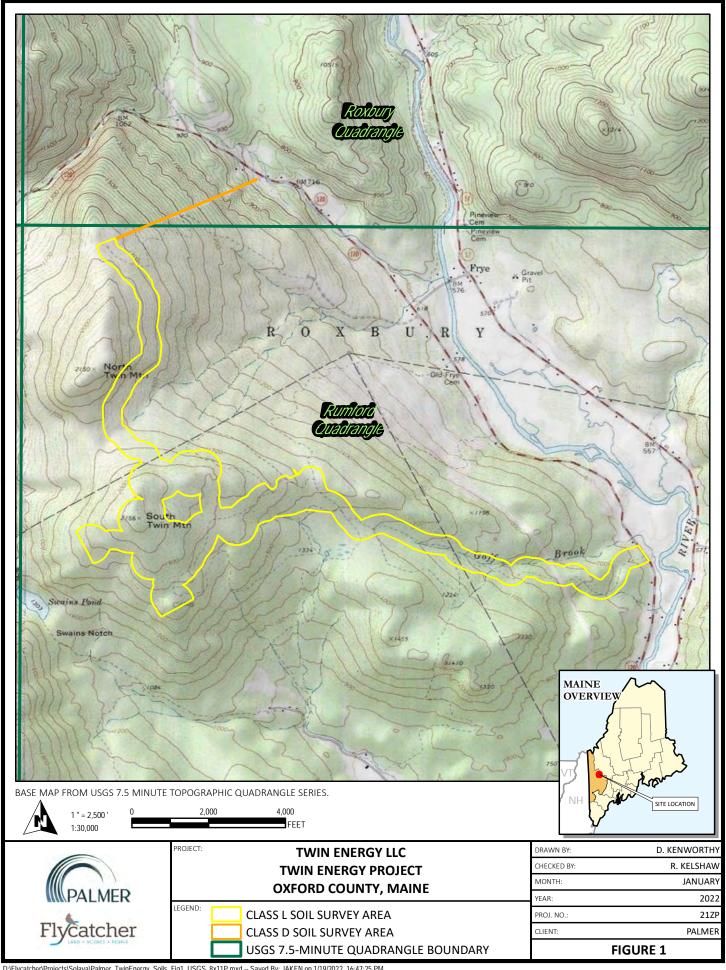
Figure 1. USGS Survey Area Location Map

Figure 2. Aerial Photo Survey Area Location Map

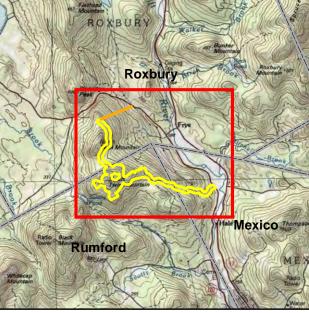
Figures 3-1 to 3-37. Class L Soil Survey Maps & Map Unit Legend

Figures 4-1 to 4-2. Class D Soil Survey Maps & Map Unit Legend

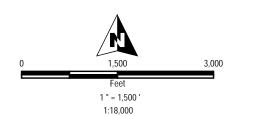




CLASS L SOIL SURVEY AREA CLASS D SOIL SURVEY AREA



1 BASEMAP IMAGERY FROM ESRI/NAIP "WORLD IMAGERY" SERVICE LAYER.



TWIN ENERGY LLC TWIN ENERGY PROJECT **OXFORD COUNTY, MAINE** 

**AERIAL SOIL SURVEY** LOCATION MAP

D. KENWORTHY PROJ NO.:

R. KELSHAW

JANUARY

2022 FIGURE 2 Flycatcher LAND + SCIENCE - PEOPLE Palmer\_TwinEnergy\_Soils\_Fig2\_Aerial\_11x17L.mxd

Map Unit		
Symbol	Map Unit Name	HSG
AlB	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	D D
AIC	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 8-15% slopes	D
AID	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	D
AIE	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, >35% slopes	D
ApA	Abram sandy loam, poorly drained, 0-3% slopes	D
AtB	Abram/Tunbridge Complex, 3-8% slopes	C/D
AtD	Abram/Tunbridge Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
BrA	Brayton sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	D
BrB	Brayton sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	D
BrC	Brayton sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	D
BrD	Brayton sandy loam, 15-35% slopes	D
BtC	Becket/Tunbridge Complex, 8-15% slopes	C
BtD		C
BtE	Becket/Tunbridge Complex, 15-35% slopes	С
BwC	Becket/Tunbridge Complex, >35% slopes Becket/Westbury Complex, 8-15% slopes	_
BwD		C/D
BwE	Becket/Westbury Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
	Becket/Westbury Complex, >35% slopes	C/D
CsB CsC	Colonel/Skerry Complex, 3-8% slopes	C/D
CsD	Colonel/Skerry Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
Ht	Colonel/Skerry Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
	Human Transported Material	NR
LpA	Lyman sandy loam, poorly drained, 0-3% slopes	D
LpB	Lyman sandy loam, poorly drained, 3-8% slopes	D
LpC	Lyman sandy loam, poorly drained, 8-15% slopes	D C/D
LrB	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, 3-8% slopes	C/D
LrC	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
LrD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
LrE	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, >35% slopes	C/D
LuB	Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
LuD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
MoB	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	В
MoC	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	В
MoD	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 15-35% slopes	В
MoE	Monadnock fine sandy loam, >35% slopes	B P./C
MtC	Monadnock/Tunbridge Complex, 8-15% slopes	B/C
MtD	Monadnock/Tunbridge Complex, 15-35% slopes	B/C
PbA	Peacham/Brayton Complex, 0-3% slopes	D
PbB	Peacham/Brayton Complex, 3-8% slopes	D
PmC	Peru/Marlow Complex, 8-15% slopes	С
PmD	Peru/Marlow Complex, 15-35% slopes	C
PmE C-C	Peru/Marlow Complex, 35% slopes	C
ScC C-D	Skerry/Colonel Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
ScD	Skerry/Colonel Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
TmC	Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 8-15% slopes	B/C
TmD	Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 15-35% slopes	B/C
TmE	Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, >35% slopes	B/C
ТрА	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 0-3% slopes	D
ТрВ	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 3-8% slopes	D
ТрС	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 8-15% slopes	D
TpD	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 15-35% slopes	D - /-
TrC	Tunbridge/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
TrD	Tunbridge/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
TrE	Tunbridge/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, >35% slopes	C/D

Map Unit		
Symbol	Map Unit Name	HSG
AlB	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	D D
AIC	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 8-15% slopes	D
AID	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	D
AIE	Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, >35% slopes	D
ApA	Abram sandy loam, poorly drained, 0-3% slopes	D
AtB	Abram/Tunbridge Complex, 3-8% slopes	C/D
AtD	Abram/Tunbridge Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
BrA	Brayton sandy loam, 0-3% slopes	D
BrB	Brayton sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	D
BrC	Brayton sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	D
BrD	Brayton sandy loam, 15-35% slopes	D
BtC	Becket/Tunbridge Complex, 8-15% slopes	C
BtD		C
BtE	Becket/Tunbridge Complex, 15-35% slopes	С
BwC	Becket/Tunbridge Complex, >35% slopes Becket/Westbury Complex, 8-15% slopes	_
BwD		C/D
BwE	Becket/Westbury Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
	Becket/Westbury Complex, >35% slopes	C/D
CsB CsC	Colonel/Skerry Complex, 3-8% slopes	C/D
CsD	Colonel/Skerry Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
Ht	Colonel/Skerry Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
	Human Transported Material	NR
LpA	Lyman sandy loam, poorly drained, 0-3% slopes	D
LpB	Lyman sandy loam, poorly drained, 3-8% slopes	D
LpC	Lyman sandy loam, poorly drained, 8-15% slopes	D C/D
LrB	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, 3-8% slopes	C/D
LrC	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
LrD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
LrE	Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex, >35% slopes	C/D
LuB	Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
LuD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
MoB	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 3-8% slopes	В
MoC	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 8-15% slopes	В
MoD	Monadnock fine sandy loam, 15-35% slopes	В
MoE	Monadnock fine sandy loam, >35% slopes	B P./C
MtC	Monadnock/Tunbridge Complex, 8-15% slopes	B/C
MtD	Monadnock/Tunbridge Complex, 15-35% slopes	B/C
PbA	Peacham/Brayton Complex, 0-3% slopes	D
PbB	Peacham/Brayton Complex, 3-8% slopes	D
PmC	Peru/Marlow Complex, 8-15% slopes	С
PmD	Peru/Marlow Complex, 15-35% slopes	С
PmE C-C	Peru/Marlow Complex, 35% slopes	C
ScC C-D	Skerry/Colonel Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
ScD	Skerry/Colonel Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
TmC	Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 8-15% slopes	B/C
TmD	Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 15-35% slopes	B/C
TmE	Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, >35% slopes	B/C
ТрА	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 0-3% slopes	D
ТрВ	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 3-8% slopes	D
ТрС	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 8-15% slopes	D
TpD	Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained, 15-35% slopes	D - /-
TrC	Tunbridge/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 8-15% slopes	C/D
TrD	Tunbridge/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, 15-35% slopes	C/D
TrE	Tunbridge/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex, >35% slopes	C/D

Palmer\_TwinEnergy\_Soils\_Fig3\_ClassL\_Detail\_11x17L.mxd

Rødney D.

Palmer\_TwinEnergy\_Soils\_Fig3\_ClassL\_Detail\_11x17L.mxd

Palmer\_TwinEnergy\_Soils\_Fig3\_ClassL\_Detail\_11x17L.mxd

**LEGEND** 

**LEGEND** 

**LEGEND** 

									Erosion	Construction Limitations	Infiltration
Map Unit			Drainage		Concrete	Steel		Soil Rutting	Hazard	for Haul Roads/Log	Systems,
Symbol	Map Unit Name	HSG	Class	Bedrock	Corrosion	Corrosion	Frost Action	Hazard (ME)	(Road/Trail)	Landings (ME)	Shallow
				Shallow to							
LUD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex, 15-35% slopes, very stony	С	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severly Limited
				Shallow to							
LWD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 15-35% slopes, very stony	D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severly Limited
				Shallow to							
LWE	Lyman/Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 35-60% slopes, very stony	D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severly Limited
			Moderately								
SRD	Skerry/Becket Association, 15-35% slopes, very stony	C/D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severly Limited
			Moderately								
STD	Skerry/Colonel Association, 15-35% slopes, very stony	C/D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severly Limited

									Erosion	Construction Limitations	Infiltration
Map Unit			Drainage		Concrete	Steel		Soil Rutting	Hazard	for Haul Roads/Log	Systems,
Symbol	Map Unit Name	HSG	Class	Bedrock	Corrosion	Corrosion	Frost Action	Hazard (ME)	(Road/Trail)	Landings (ME)	Shallow
				Shallow to							
LUD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex, 15-35% slopes, very stony	С	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severly Limited
				Shallow to							
LWD	Lyman/Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 15-35% slopes, very stony	D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severly Limited
				Shallow to							
LWE	Lyman/Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex, 35-60% slopes, very stony	D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Severly Limited
			Moderately								
SRD	Skerry/Becket Association, 15-35% slopes, very stony	C/D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severly Limited
			Moderately								
STD	Skerry/Colonel Association, 15-35% slopes, very stony	C/D	Well	Very Deep	High	High	Moderate	Severe	Severe	Moderate	Severly Limited

# **APPENDIX B: FORMS**

Form E: Soil Conditions Summary Table

Form(s) F: Soil Profile / Classification Information (Test Pit Logs)



### **SUMMARY LOG OF SUBSURFACE EXPLORATIONS AT PROJECT SITES**

Project Name:
Twin Energy Project

Applicant Name: Twin Energy LLC

Project Location (municipality):
Rumford, Roxbury, & Mexico

	Exploration	x	Description of subsurface materials by:		Depths t	o (inches):		Ground	
Lot No.	Symbol (TP 1, B 2, etc.)	if at SSWD Field	Soil profile/condition (if by S.E.),     Soil series name (if by S.S.), or by     Geologic unit (if by C.G.)	Redoximorphic Features	Bedrock	Hydraulically Restrictive Layer	Limit of Exploration	Surface Slope (%)	Surface Elevation
	TP 01		Abram fsl	N.O.	2	N.O.	2	>35	1700
	TP 02		Skerry stfsl	16	N.O.	29	60	8-15	1770
	TP 03		Becket vstfsl	42	N.O.	38	60	15-35	1785
	TP 04		Tunbridge cobfsl	N.O.	21	N.O.	21	8-15	1820
	TP 05		Tunbridge vstfsl, modwdr	25	44	N.O.	44	3-8	1755
	TP 06		Abram fsl	N.O.	4	N.O.	4	8-15	1720
	TP 07	☐ Tunbridge stfsl; modwdr		20	22	N.O.	22	8-15	1800
	TP 08		Tunbridge fsl	N.O.	28	N.O.	28	8-15	1910
	TP 09		Tunbridge vbl surface; swpdr	13	33	13	33	>35	1980
	TP 10		Abram fsl	N.O.	2	N.O.	2	8-15	1910
	TP 11		Tunbridge sl; modwdr	23	28	N.O.	28	0-3	2150
	TP 12		Skerry cobfsl	21	N.O.	32	34	3-8	2055
	TP 13		Abram fsl	N.O.	1	N.O.	1	3-8	1930
	TP 14		Abram fsl	N.O.	3	N.O.	3	>35	1835
*::	TP 15		Tunbridge cobfsl, modwdr	32	38	32	38	15-35	1755
	TP 16		Monadnock stfsl	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	28	15-35	2000
	TP 17		Abram fsl	N.O.	3	N.O.	3	>35	1995
	TP 18		Tunbridge stfsl	N.O.	31	N.O.	31	8-15	1950
	TP 19		Abram fsl	N.O.	2	N.O.	2	>35	1960
	TP 20		Lyman vstfsl	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	16	8-15	1890
	TP 21		Peru vstfsl	16	N.O.	26	60	8-15	1725
	TP 22		Marlow vcobsl	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	40	>35	1815
	TP 23		Tunbridge grfsl	N.O.	33	N.O.	33	>35	1655
	TP 24		Marlow vcobsl	N.O.	N.O.	22	36	3-8	1780
	TP 25		Peru vstsl	16	N.O.	26	60	8-15	1800
	TP 26		Lyman fsl	N.O.	11	N.O.	11	15-35	1705
	TP 27		Skerry grsl	17	N.O.	17	29	>35	1420
	TP 28		Skerry grsl	17	N.O.	23	60	8-15	1550
	TP 29		Skerry grsl	19	N.O.	22	100	8-15	1705
	TP 30		Westbury sl	22	N.O.	22	48	3,800	11,150
	TP 31		Monadnock cobsl	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	72 🛒	"87Q =	1 1028
			N.O.= Not Observed				113	14	

INVESTIGATOR INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

Signature

Rodney Kelshaw

Name Printed

☐ Site Evaluator

Soil Scientist

☐ Geologist

☐ Professional Engineer

2022-01-25

Date

LSS 552

License No.



SUMMARY LOG OF SUBSURFACE EXPLORATIONS AT PROJECT SITES

Project Name: Twin Energy Project

Applicant Name: Twin Energy LLC

Project Location (municipality):
Rumford, Roxbury, & Mexico

	Exploration Symbol (TP if at Symbol (TP)			Depths t	to (inches):		Ground	Ground	
Lot No.	Symbol (TP 1, B 2, etc.)	if at SSWD Field	Soil profile/condition (if by S.E.),     Soil series name (if by S.S.), or by     Geologic unit (if by C.G.)	Redoximorphic Features	Bedrock	Hydraulically Restrictive Layer	Limit of Exploration	Surface Slope (%)	Surface Elevation
	TP 32		Ricker	N.O.	2	N.O.	2	>35	1885
	TP 33		Becket vcobsl	N.O.	N.O.	19	28	15-35	2020
	TP 34		Abram fsl	3	3	N.O.	3	15-35	2070
	TP 100		Westbury fsl	7	N.O.	N.O.	75	3-8	585
	TP 101		Waumbek fsl, bl surf	16	N.O.	N.O.	70	8-15	655
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	1						MATEO	F MAIN	II.
							"min	minim	

INVESTIGATOR	INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE	
12	☐ Site Evaluator	2022-01-25
Signature	■ Soil Scientist	Date
Rodney Kelshaw	☐ Geologist	LSS 552
Name Printed	☐ Professional Engineer	License No.

SUMMARY LOG OF SUBSURFACE EXPLORATIONS AT PROJECT SITES

Project Name: Twin Energy Project

Applicant Name:
Twin Energy LLC

Project Location (municipality):
Rumford, Roxbury, & Mexico

	Exploration	<b>≭</b> if at	Description of subsurface materials by:		Depths t	o (inches):		Ground	Ground
Lot No.	Symbol (TP 1, B 2, etc.)	if at SSWD Field	<ul> <li>Soil profile/condition (if by S.E.),</li> <li>Soil series name (if by S.S.), or by</li> <li>Geologic unit (if by C.G.)</li> </ul>	Redoximorphic Features	Bedrock	Hydraulically Restrictive Layer	Limit of Exploration	Surface Slope (%)	Surface Elevation
	AB 01		Brayton sandy loam	7	N.O.	N.O.	38	0-3	1768
	AB 02		Peacham muck, mod deep	0	26	N.O.	26	0-3	1768
	AB 03		Tunbridge sl, pdr	0	29	N.O.	29	0-3	1940
	AB 04		Brayton sl	4	N.O.	15	15	0-3	1000
	AB 05		Lyman sl, pdr	0	15	N.O.	15	3-8	1050
	AB 06		Lyman stsl, pdr	0	19	N.O.	19	0-3	1125
	AB 07		Peacham stsl	0	N.O.	17	17	3-8	1155
	AB 08		Peacham stsl	0	N.O.	15	15	0-3	1185
	AB 09		Peacham stsl	0	N.O.	15	15	3-8	1190
	AB 10		Brayton stsl	7	N.O.	20	20	3-8	1315
	AB 11		Brayton stsl	0	N.O.	16	16	3-8	1325
	AB 12		Brayton stsl	0	N.O.	17	17	3-8	1355
	AB 13		Brayton stsl	6	N.O.	17	17	0-3	1415
	AB 14		Brayton stsl	6	N.O.	11	11	3-8	1365
	AB 15		Brayton stsl	6	N.O.	21	21	3-8	1420
- 1	AB 16		Lyman mucky fsl	0	17	N.O.	17	8-15	1720
	AB 17		Abram fsl, pdr	0	8	N.O.	8	0-3	1735
	AB 18		Abram sl, pdr	0	5	N.O.	5	0-3	1650
	AB 19		Lyman stsl, pdr	0	18	N.O.	18	0-3	1710
	AB 20		Lyman stsl, pdr	0	11	N.O.	11	0-3	1785
	AB 21		Lyman stsl, pdr	0	13	N.O.	13	3-8	1795
	AB 22		Abram fsl, pdr	0	2	N.O.	2	0-3	1800
	AB 23		Lyman stfsl	N.O.	17	N.O.	17	15-35	1895
	AB 24		Tunbridge vfsl; modwdr	32	35	N.O.	35	15-35	1830
	AB 25		Lyman vstsl; swpdr	15	18	N.O.	18	8-15	1965
	AB 26		Abram fsl	N.O.	8	N.O.	8	15-35	2655
	AB 27		Lyman mucky fsl, pdr	6	15	N.O.	15	15-35	1995
	AB 28		Tunbridge stfsl	N.O.	26	N.O.	26	>35	1950
	AB 29		Monadnock stfsl	N.O.	N.O.	N.O.	22	3-8	1960
	AB 30		Ricker peat	N.O.	2	N.O.	2	un Arkun	1975
	AB 31		Peru vstfsl	16	N.O.	26	60 mil	B-150/	1755
	AB 32		Tunbridge stfsl	N.O.	37	N.O.	35	>35	1.820

INVESTIGATOR INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

Signature Rodney Kelshaw Name Printed

☐ Site Evaluator

Soil Scientist
 Soil

☐ Geologist

☐ Professional Engineer

2022-01-25 Date

LSS 552

License No.

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SUMMARY LOG OF SUBSURFACE EXPLORATIONS AT PROJECT SITES

Project Name: Twin Energy Project Applicant Name: Twin Energy LLC

Project Location (municipality): Rumford, Roxbury, & Mexico

	Exploration	×	Description of subsurface materials by:		Depths t	to (inches):		Ground	Ground
Lot No.	Symbol (TP 1, B 2, etc.)	if at SSWD Field	<ul> <li>Soil profile/condition (if by S.E.),</li> <li>Soil series name (if by S.S.), or by</li> <li>Geologic unit (if by C.G.)</li> </ul>	Redoximorphic Features	Bedrock	Hydraulically Restrictive Layer	Limit of Exploration	Surface Slope (%)	Surface
	AB 33		Lyman, fsl pdr	9	15	N.O.	15	0-3	1750
	AB 34		Lyman vstfsl, pdr	9	N.O.	13	13	0-3	1715
	AB 35		Brayton vstsl	4	N.O.	12	12	0-3	1270
	AB 36		Lyman vstfsl	N.O.	16	N.O.	16	8-15	1610
	AB 37		Tunbridgefsl, modwldr	21	25	N.O.	25	0-3	1045
	AB 38		Lyman fsl	N.O.	17	N.O.	17	15-35	955
	AB 100		Tunbridge swpdr	15	21	N.O.	21	8-15	580
	AB 101		Colonel sl	6	N.O.	20	20	3-8	690
	AB 102		Colonel sl	4	N.O.	15	15	0-3	865
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INVESTIGATOR	INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE	
120	⊟-Site Evaluator	2022-01-25
Signature	■ Soil Scientist	Date
Rodney Kelshaw	☐ Geologist	LSS 552
Name Printed	☐ Professional Engineer	License No.

#### PAGE 1 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Project Name: Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): TWW ENERGY LLC PROJECT Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico TWIN ENERGY Exploration Symbol # TPo1 IX Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # TPo2 Mart Test Pit Boring Probe Ground surface elev. 1700 Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1770 " Organic horizon thickness 2\_\_ " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🖾 to refusal **600** " Depth: **10** of exploration, or □ to refusal Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox NO SIDK de dor VER ROCK stfsk SDK APZ 60 Bul dkylo below mineral soil horizon (inches, soil horizon (inches, OBSERVED Buz HHIIIIII HOIL 20 Bu br 15% 30 RODNEY Depth below mineral KELSHA 3/c 10/2 PC 10/2 coarse 0VFI 40 40 M Depth 50 50 F OF VFI 1444411111111 GO" LOI 60 Limiting Factor Groundwater Limiting Factor 🔀 Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name II Restrictive Layer ☐ II ☐ Restrictive Layer Soil Abram Soil Skerry Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Depth Details Details Drainage Class Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydric Soil Hydrologic Slope Hydrologic Slope 8-15 Percent MED SED DWD DMWD >35 D □ ED □ SED □ WD \$ MWD M No No □ SPD □ PD □ VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group ☐ SPD ☐ PD ☐ VPD ☐ Yes Percent Soli Group Exploration Symbol # TP03 ▼ Test Pit □ Boring □ Probe Exploration Symbol # TP0 4 ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring Ground surface elev. \_17-85 " Organic horizon thickness " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1820 <u>QO</u> " Depth: **☑** of exploration, or □ to refusal ZI\_ " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☒ to refusal Color Consistence Color Horizon Texture Structure Redox Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox de la pe dv 60 00 DY AF coofse NOT BS dx 10 b Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 OBSERVED grfsk NOT Ds 20 SDY BEDRO 0 V 4 30 106 FR t olv b DESERVED 40 Blc USHFCK FI Stor 5 50 50 60 60

SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

2022-01-25

Signature
Rodney Kelshaw

552

Soil

Details

**>>** 

Limiting Factor

15-35

Name Printed

Hydric Soil

⊠ No

☐ Yes

☐ Groundwater

Hydrologic

Soil Group

Restrictive Layer

☐ Bedrock

Soil Series/Phase Name

Drainage Class

Becket ustfal

□ED □SED ■WD □MWD

□ SPD □ PD □ VPD

Soil

Details

**>>** 

SS License No.

Soil Series/Phase Name:

Drainage Class

Tumoridas cobf

□ ED □ SED MWD □ MWD

□ SPD □ PD □ VPD

affix professional seal

Limiting Factor Groundwater

Depth

Hydric Soil

⊠ No

☐ Yes

Slope

II Restrictive Layer

Hydrologic

Soil Group

**☑** Bedrock

#### PAGE 2 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION **SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION** OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Name: TWIN ENERCY PROJECT Project Location (municipality): TWIN ENERGY LLC Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # TP05 M Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # TPO6 Test Pit Boring Probe \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1755 "Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1725 44\_ " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal Texture Structure Consistence Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox rd bik vionical NOC VFP soil horizon (inches, Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Tring SOIL DC Jac ustsl ORSERU 20 St b( 2) 30 mineral NOT FI below I 40 0466 The OF BEDRO Depth 50 Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Groundwater Limiting Factor ■ Groundwater Restrictive Layer II ☐ Restrictive Laye Soil Tunioridge ustill, mod Soil Abram ☐ Bedrock Bedrock Depth Details Details Hydric Soil Drainage Class Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic Slope **>>** 8-15 □ED □SED □WD MMWD MED □ SED □ WD □ MWD № No □SPD □PD □VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group □ SPD □ PD □ VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group Exploration Symbol # TPO 7 ☑ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # TPOR Id Test Pit ☐ Boring " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1800 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1910 22 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal 28 " Depth: □ of exploration, or □ to refusal Color Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Color Structure Redox Horizon Consistence Redox NOT 10 95 VOT Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 ORGERALIA fsl Bis 2 DK VER 16h5 OBSERVED or be Bur BEDLO AUDE HOW OF Sl 30 40 50 60 Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name: Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Groundwater 28 II Restrictive Laye 20 II Restrictive Leyer Tunioridae stise, module Soil Tunbride ☐ Bedrock Depth Details Details Drainage Class Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydric Soil Slope Hydrologic Slope Hydrologic

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SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

Soil Group

☑ No

☐ Yes

Signature Rodney Kelshaw Name Printed

Percent

**>>** 

□ED □SED □WD MMWD

□SPD □PD □VPD

2022-01-25 Date 552 SS License No.

□ ED □ SED ME WD □ MWD

□ SPD □ PD □ VPD

8-15

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Soil Group

No No

☐ Yes

#### PAGE 3 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): Project Name: THIN ENERGY LLC Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico PROJECT TWIN ENERGY Exploration Symbol # TPIO 🖪 Test Pit 🗆 Boring Exploration Symbol # TPO9 ▼ Test Pit □ Boring □ Probe 3 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. Ground surface elev. 1980 " Organic horizon thickness 33 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☒ to refusal " Depth: □ of exploration, or □ to refusal Color Structure | Consistence | Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Horizon 50K FAL HOT DIK BEDROG 16-60-9C **vstfs** OBSERVED (inches) 10 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) WKTO soil horizon 20 Shk PRECEC 30 mineral KELSHAW BEDROOK below 40 40 Depth I 50 50 IE O THE THE WITH 60 60 Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name ☐ Groundwater Tunbridge volsurface; ■ Restrictive Laye 11 El Restrictive Layer Soil Soil Abram Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Depth Bydric Soil Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic Drainage Class Slope Hydrologic \* □ED □SED □WD □MWD Ø No BED □ SED □ WD □ MWD 8-15 M No 735 □ SPD □ PD □ VPD ☐ Yes SSPD □ PD □ VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group Soil Group Exploration Symbol # TPIZ Test Pit Boring Probe Exploration Symbol # TPI) Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 2055 Ground surface elev. 2150 " Organic horizon thickness 28 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal 3<sup>4</sup> " Depth: □ of exploration, or □ to refusal Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox Consistence Redox Horizon Color Texture Structure Horizon AQ. DC 19 ZUU 10 91 VOT Pis E VFR Bus St br Bhs de 14 br Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 OBSERVES DEFENCE SOY SOK 65 DI br FR 20 20 drylbe BU. It OV vcobfc It olv be br 5% br 10% 30 30 BEDROCK NO DEN LOI 40 40

50

Soil

Details

Soil Series/Phase Name

colofsl

Skerry

Drainage Class

<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	□ ED □ SED □ WD 38 MWD □ SPD □ PD □ VPD	O-3 Percent □ Yes	Soil Group	<b> </b>	□ ED □ SED □ WD 9€ MWD □ SPD □ PD □ VPD	3-8 Percent
	SOIL	SCIENTIST INFO	RMATION A	ND SIGNATU	IRE	
	1/-				2022-01-25	
	Sign	ature			Date	
	Rodne	y Kelshaw			552	
	Name	Printed			SS License No.	

Hydrologic

Limiting Factor S Groundwater Restrictive Le

Hydric Soil

Slope

Bedrock

50

60

Soil

Details

Soil Series/Phase Name:

Drainage Class

Tunbridge sl; modude

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Limiting Factor Groundwater

Depth

Hydric Soil

M No

☐ Yes

Slope

21 II Restrictive Layer

☐ Bedrock

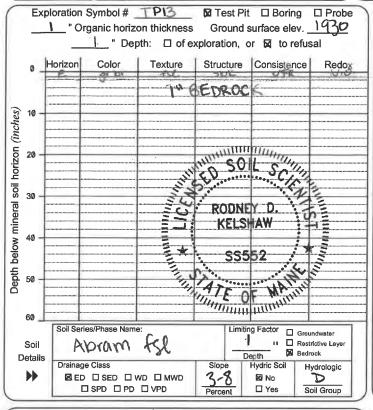
Hydrologic

Soil Group

# SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES

Project Name:
TWIN ENERGY Applicant Name: PRODECT TWIN ENERGY LLC Project Location (municipality):
Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico



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	Soil etails	Ab	ram f		_	Depth A	Groundwater Restrictive Layer Bedrock
Ī	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>		Class SED 1		Slope 235 Percent	Hydric Soil Sol No Yes	Hydrologic  D Soil Group

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	0_	Horizon	Color	Texture	Structure	Consistence	Redox
		- Aq	PIK	#194cdd10-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04-04			***************************************
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			SPD PD		Percent		Soil Group

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			□ SPD □ PD	⊔ VPD	Percent	☐ Yes	Soil Group

SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE
m
Signature

Rodney Kelshaw Name Printed

2022-01-25 Date 552 SS License No.

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#### PAGE 5 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Project Name: Tww Energy TROJECT Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): TWW ENERGY Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # TPI+ Dest Pit Descript Descript Probe Exploration Symbol # TP18 ☑ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. \_\_\995 \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1950 3 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🕱 to refusal 31. " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal Structure Consistence Texture Redox Texture Structure | Consistence N.O. VER 5WK W-disky REDROCK Tarrel Variable below mineral soil horizon (inches) NO 10 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches, dKrd Os SPX tor 20 5+ 60 DASERVEL STS FR Bu 30 EDROF 40 Depth | 50 50 White warm 60 60 Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor ☐ Groundwater Restrictive Laye 3 | II 🛮 Restrictive Laye Soil Abram Soil lumbridge Bedrock Bedrock Depth Hydric Soil Depth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Slope Slope Hydrologic Hydrologic **>>** 735 **>>** Ø ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD ⊠ No D □ ED □ SED ■ WD □ MWD 8-15 **⊠** No □ SPD □ PD □ VPD □ SPD □ PD □ VPD Soil Group ☐ Yes Soil Group Percent Exploration Symbol # TP19 Ma Test Pit □ Boring □ Probe Exploration Symbol # TP20 Ma Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe リ\_\_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1940 Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1990 2 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox Color Structure Consistence Horizon Texture Redox blK DROC NOT 0000 V FR Bhs. SbK DI below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 OK ON BE BKSE DASERUED dry lo Ito' REFUSIKI 20 30 40 40 Depth 50 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater ☐ Groundwater 2 " Restrictive Layer ☐ Restrictive Layer Soil Soil Lyman Abram fsl Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Denth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Stope Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic Hydrologic

SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

2022-01-25
Signature
Rodney Kelshaw
552
Name Printed
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Soil Group

⊠ No

☐ Yes

135

Percent

☑ ED ZSED ☐ WD ☐ MWD

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Soil Group

⊠ No

☐ Yes

8-15

#### FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Name: TWIN ENERGY PROTECT Project Location (municipality): TWIN ENERGY LLC Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # TP21 ☑ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # TP 22 Test Pit Boring Probe " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1815 O "Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1725 <sup>4</sup>ິດ " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🛭 to refusal **60** " Depth: **△** of exploration, or □ to refusal Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox VERNIE DIE ALE rd bik TOU dkra Bhs vstfsl Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 MISCEVED SbK Slok VFK 20 ÓW. STOCK! OIV DE BULDES 30 0000 VFI 40 40 OIV 40 BOUNES 10 50 50 (00 LO] 60 Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Groundwater 40 II Restrictive Laye Restrictive Layer Soil Peru vsttsl Soil VCODSI Maclow ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Slope Hydrologic Hydrologic □ED □SED □WD \$ MWD **⊠** No □ ED □ SED N WD □ MWD 8-15 Dr No >35 □SPD □PD □VPD ☐ Yes ☐ SPD ☐ PD ☐ VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group Soil Group Exploration Symbol # TP 23 Ma Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # TP24 ☑ Test Pit ☐ Boring " Organic horizon thickness " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1780 33 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🛛 to refusal 34 " Depth: ⊠ of exploration, or □ to refusal Color Horizon Color Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox A GERT NOT VFR Bis de ro b NOT VFR SIDK Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 COGISK OBSERVED SIN cood FR Bui OBSERVE ON PI 1+01V Ble vionse br, awb, FI 30 BEDROU LOF 741 40 THE SOLL 50 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater 33 II Restrictive Layer Soil Tunbridge Soil Marlow voobsl Bedrock Depth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Slope Hydrologic **>>** □ED □SED □WD ■MWD 735 □ ED □ SED MWD □ MWD ⊠ No □ SPD □ PD □ VPD ☐ Yes □ SPD □ PD □ VPD Percent Soil Group THE OF WARREN SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

Signature Rodney Kelshaw Name Printed

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Date

#### PAGE 7 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Project Name: TWIN ENERGY PROPER Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # TP24 Material Test Pit Descring Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1800 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1705 $\underline{\bigcirc}\bigcirc$ " Depth: 🖳 of exploration, or $\Box$ to refusal " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal Texture Structure | Consistence Horizon Redox Horizon Texture Structure Consistence rd bik CY DIK KKYT NUT vstfsl derd VER SDK 8 OBSERVED BS Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) OPERATE SOK BEDEOUX 20 ST-DC1D1 DIV VIC 30 2641 40 40 DC 10 50 50 (00 LOI 60 Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name K Groundwater Limiting Factor ☐ Groundwater 1 ← □ Restrictive Layer Lyman Soil Peru ustsl Soil ☐ Bedrock **☑** Bedrock Depth Depth Details Details Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydrologic Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic **b bb** □ED □SED □WD MWD □ ED SED □ WD □ MWD Mo No № No 8-15 15-35 □SPD □PD □VPD □ SPD □ PD □ VPD Soil Group Soil Group Exploration Symbol # TP27 M Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # TP27 Mar Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Ground surface elev. 1420 Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1550 (OD " Depth: ☑ of exploration, or ☐ to refusal Horizon Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Color Texture Consistence Redox Redox Structure rd bir (4 P) TOM MIT VER 27 bc 65 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Shy Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) BW OF DESCRIC F13 FR DESCRICO IT OW Ow. 20 Stor It DIV 107 955 Y22 30 OEN TIL **b**( PY 40 50 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Limiting Factor ☐ Groundwater ☐ Groundwater Restrictive Layer Skerry II 🗷 Restrictive Layer Soil Soil SKerry ☐ Bedrock Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydric Soil Slope Slope Hydrologic Hydrologic

Soil Group

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735

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☐ Yes

affix professional seal

Soil Group

■ No

☐ Yes

8-15 Percent

# SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES

Pro	ject Nar	ne:	_
7	WIN	ENERGY	PROJECT

Applicant Name:
TWIN ENERGY LLC

Project Location (municipality):

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SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

Signature Rodney Kelshaw

Name Printed

Date 552 SS License No.

2022-01-25

# SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES

Project Name:	Applicant Name:	
TWIN ENERGY PROJECT	TWIN ENERGY LLC	

Project Location (municipality):
RUMFORD, RESULT & MEXICO

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2022-01-25 Date

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#### PAGE 10 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): TWIN ENERGY PROJECT TWIN ENERGY LL Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # TP34 Ma Test Pit Boring Probe Exploration Symbol # TP33 Ø Test Pit Boring Probe Z \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. ZoZO 2070 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 28 " Depth: 善of exploration, or □ to refusal 3 r Depth: □ of exploration, or 🛭 to refusal Structure Consistence Texture Texture | Structure | Consistence | Redox Color ar br 158 JOY N.O. VFR horizon (inches) below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 NOT voolst DESERVE 20 DK DK Jobse below mineral soil 30 30 40 40 Depth I Depth | 50 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater Restrictive Laye 19 II Restrictive Laye Abram fsl Soil Becket ucobsl Soil ☐ Bedrock Bedrock Details Details Depth Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic Slope Hydrologic 15-35 □ED □SED □WD MWD KI No **>>** BED □ SED □ WD □ MWD 15-35 No. □ SPD □ PD □ VPD ☐ SPD ☐ PD ☐ VPD Soil Group ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # Exploration Symbol # " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. \_ \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. " Depth: □ of exploration, or □ to refusal \_\_ " Depth: □ of exploration, or □ to refusal Horizon Structure | Consistence | Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 20 20 RODNEY D KEUSHAW 30 30 40 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Soil Series/Pháse Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater ■ Restrictive Layer Soil Soil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydric Soil Slope Hydrologic Hydrologic □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD □ No □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD □ No □SPD □PD □VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group □ SPD □ PD □ VPD Percent Soil Group Percent

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Rodney Kelshaw

Name Printed

2022-01-25
Date
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# SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION

# SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES

Project Name:

NENERGY PROJECT

Applicant Name: TWIN ENERGY LLC Project Location (municipality):
Rumford Roxbury & Mexico

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SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE

Signature Rodney Kelshaw

Name Printed

2022-01-25

Date

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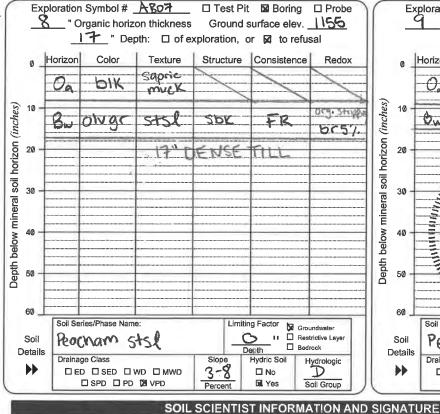
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#### SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: TWIN ENERGY LLC Project Name: Project Location (municipality): THIN ENERGY PROJEC Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # AR 01 ☐ Test Pit Ma Boring ☐ Probe " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1768 26 "Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1768 <u> 38</u> " Depth: 図 of exploration, or □ to refusal 26 "Depth: ☐ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Texture Structure | Consistence Redox NOT DRSERVED VFR mineral soil horizon (inches) 51 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) SDK MUCK **h**K Oa. (3) MOT 20 SV 20 DESERVE 20" BEDROICE m 30 below 1 40 38 LOI Depth 50 Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor ■ Groundwater - 11 Restrictive Layer ☐ II ☐ Restrictive Laye Soil Soil BRAYTON SI ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock EACHAM Details Depth Depth Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic Slope Hydrologic Slope Hydric Soil **>>** 0-3 **>>** LED SED WD MWD □ No □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD □ No □ SPD Ø PD □ VPD Yes Soil Group □ SPD □ PD BVPD Yes Soil Group Exploration Symbol # \_ AB03\_ ☐ Test Pit Na Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # ABOH ☐ Test Pit 🗓 Boring \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1940 O "Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1000 29 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗵 to refusal 15 " Depth: ☐ of exploration, or ☐ to refusal Color Redox Texture Structure Color Horizon Consistence Horizon Structure Consistence Texture NO. VdK br VFR ORSERVED 241 be Bu. 044166 Sby Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 15% Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 NOT OW 95 5% BW OK OF Sbk 20 William Trilly Deserved 501L 30 PEDLOC RODNE 40 40 50 50 ATE OF 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor @ Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwate Restrictive Lever Tunbridge Sl. Pos п ■ Restrictive Laye Brayton Soil Soil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Details Depth Depth Details Drainage Class Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic Hydric Soil Hydrologic **>>** □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD 0-3 **>>** □ED □SED □WD □MWD □ No 0-3 □ No $\mathcal{D}$ SPD RPD VPD Soil Group SPD BPD DVPD Yes X Yes

SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE Signature Rodney Kelshaw Name Printed

Date 552 SS License No.

#### PAGE 13 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Project Name: TwiN ENRRGY PROJECT Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ □ Test Pit □ Boring □ Probe Exploration Symbol # \_\_\_\_\_\_ □ Test Pit ■ Boring □ Probe \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1050 © "Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. \\25 \5 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🔂 to refusal 19 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal Horizon Texture Structure | Consistence Redox Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox AK 4 101 4i4 ar br DC 10% VFR 51 דטע below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 MS ERVED FR BEDROC 20 19" BEDROC 30 40 Depth 50 Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor ☐ Groundwater Lyman sl, per Lyman stal, por ... Restrictive Layer Soil Soil II Restrictive Laye ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Depth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Slope Hydrologic Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic \* 3-8 **>>**



Name Printed

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□ No

Yes

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#### SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Project Name: Twin Energy Project Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): TWIN ENTHAN LLC Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # AB09 □ Test Pit Ma Boring ☐ Probe " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1190 \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1315 15 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal **2**1\_ " Depth: □ of exploration, or ⊠ to refusal Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Color Texture Structure Consistence Horizon Redox DIK MURRY SASI NOT SHOTTE Bw, OC STSP Oa NIX DESCULO MUCK below mineral soil horizon (inches) mineral soil horizon (inches) grbi SHEST Buy SYSE ar ar FR 91 10%. **6€5** PERM Bu St cost ONSTE QUED 20 11111111111 ZI DENSE THE PROSE OIL 30 DNEY D 40 below Depth Depth 50 F OF Soil Series/Phase Name: 60 Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Groundwater Limiting Factor Groundwater Restrictive Layer 11 Soil reacham Soil Brayton stsl Restrictive Laye ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Details Details Depth Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydric Soil Slope Hydrologic Slope Hydrologic **>>** □ED □SED □WD □MWD □ No □ED □SED □WD □MWD 3-8 □ No D □ SPD □ PD 🗷 VPD Yes Soil Group □ SPD PPD □ VPD P Yes Soil Group Percent Exploration Symbol # ASN ☐ Test Pit ■ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # A612 ☐ Test Pit 図 Boring ☐ Probe " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1325 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1355 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ■ to refusal 13 "Depth: ☐ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal Color Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox PART MUCKY NOT THE WILL SL OBSERVED 3K 91 SDK Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) (inches 10 Vor. 51 FR F C 10 L W VICE TO A TECTO Depth below mineral soil horizon 20 30 30 40 40 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater Limiting Factor Groundwater II Restrictive Layer Soil Brayton Brayton stal ■ Restrictive Laye ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Details Details Depth Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic Hydrologic **>>** 3-8 Percent □ED □SED □WD □MWD 3-8 □ No □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD □ No □ SPD APD □ VPD 19 Yes □ SPD ■ PD □ VPD Soil Group N Yes Percent SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE 2022-01-25

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#### PAGE 15 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Name: Project Location (municipality): TWIN ENEAGY LLC TWIN ENERGY PROJECT Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # \_ AG \3 ☐ Test Pit M Boring ☐ Probe Ground surface elev. \_1415 " Organic horizon thickness " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1365 N " Depth: □ of exploration, or ॼ to refusal Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox NO. BW ar br 05 201 DE 20% BUZ BW. SOY Sask dk gc MOT DESERVED 8/c FI mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) II" LOT DENSE BERLED 20 30 30 RODNEY D 40 Depth below 40 KELSHAW 50 50 60 Soil Series/Phase Name ting Factor Groundwater Limiting Factor Groundwater Restrictive Layer II Restrictive Layer Soil Soil Brayton Brayton Sts ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Details Depth Details Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic Hydrologic Slope **>>** 0-3 □ED □SED □WD □MWD ☐ No □ED □SED □WD □MWD 3-8 □ No SPD SPD VPD ⊠ Yes Soil Group SPD FPD VPD K Yes Soil Group Exploration Symbol # \_\_AB\5 ☐ Test Pit M Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # ARIV " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1420 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1720 Z\ " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal 17 \_ " Depth: ☐ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal Color Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Color Structure Consistence Texture Redox HAW. FREE AK MI BW T muck Sbk WATER Ì. SOK Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) MUCKY PRSERVED 20 30 40 50 60 60 Limiting Factor O II Groundwater C Restrictive Le Soil Series/Phase Name: Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater 11 Restrictive Layer Soil Restrictive Laye Brayton stsl Soil Lyman mucky fsl ☐ Bedrock Details Details Drainage Class Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic H<u>yd</u>rologic -3-8 8-15 Percent □ED □SED □WD □MWD □ No **>>** □ED □SED □WD □MWD

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Soil Group

□ No

Yes Yes

#### SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Name: Project Location (municipality): Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico TWIN ENERGY Exploration Symbol # A&I7 ☐ Test Pit ☑ Boring ☐ Probe Ground surface elev. 1735 O "Organic horizon thickness " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1650 🧏 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🛭 to refusal □ " Depth: □ of exploration, or ■ to refusal Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Eg 2.0 En STOF SOK VFR WATEL BELOZOCK below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches, 20 20 30 RODNEY D KELSHAW 40 40 Depth 50 50 60 60 Limiting Factor Groundwater Limiting Factor Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name Abramfsl, pdr 18 🗖 Restrictive Layer Abram SR, pdr Restrictive Layer Soil Soil Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Depth Details Details Drainage Class Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Hydric Soil Slope Hydrologic Hydrologic **>> >>** □ED □SED □WD □MWD 0-3 □ No □ED □SED □WD □MWD 0-3 □ No D SPD SPD VPD SPD 6 PD VPD Soil Group Soil Group Percent ☐ Test Pit B Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # AS ZO Exploration Symbol # \_AB 19 ☐ Test Pit 134 Boring " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1710 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1785 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🛚 to refusal " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☒ to refusal Horizon Color Structure Consistence Texture Redox Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox PREE FREE 95 90 SOK MATER WATER de be SDK 5+50 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches, Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 14 010 11" BEDROCI EDROC 20 30 40 50 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater Groundwater Lyman Stsl, Por Restrictive Layer II ☐ Restrictive Layer Lyman stsl, par Soil Soil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Details Details Drainage Class Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Hydric Soil Slope Hydrologic Hydrologic **D** 0-3 Percent □ED □SED □WD □MWD □ No □ED □SED □WD □MWD 0-3 □ No D SPD SLPD VPD X Yes SPD PD VPD Yes Soil Group Soil Group SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE 2022-01-25 Signature Date

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#### PAGE 18 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Twin Energy LLC Project Name: Project Location (municipality): WIN ENERGY PROJECT Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico AB25 Exploration Symbol # ☐ Test Pit Boring ☐ Probe \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 2055 Ground surface elev. 1965 \_ " Organic horizon thickness 18 "Depth: ☐ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal " Depth: ☐ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal." Horizon Texture Structure Consistence Redox Horizon Texture Structure Consistence NOT NOT VFR VFR OBSERVED Bhs soil horizon (inches) 10 below mineral soil horizon (inches) vstsl FR 6 br 10%. Buz 20 SOIL Bedrot 30 mineral RODNEY KELSHAW Depth below 40 Depth 50 50 ATE OF THE OTHER 60 Limiting Factor Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor Groundwater ☐ Groundwater usts liswode Restrictive Laye Lyman 11 Soil Soil Abram ☐ Bedrock Bedrock Depth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic 15-35 □ED □SED □WD □MWD No Ch ZED □SED □WD □MWD ₽ No D 8-15 SPD PD VPD SPD PD VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group Soil Group Exploration Symbol # AB27 ☐ Test Pit 图 Boring ☐ Probe Ground surface elev. \_ \995 " Organic horizon thickness "Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1950 15 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ₺ to refusal 26 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal Consistence Color Structure Texture Structure Horizon Texture Redox Color Consistence Redox Horizon FREE DIK NOT much WATER 2/0X VFR DIK dr (d below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches, 3 dx (8 Bhs SYOK DESERVED BEDLOCK 20 REDROCK 30 40

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☑ Groundwater

Hydrologic

Restrictive Layer

☐ Bedrock

Limiting Factor

0

Depth

15-35

Hydric Soil

□ No

50

60

Soil

Details

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Soil Series/Phase Name:

Drainage Class

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Depth 50

Soil

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Soil Series/Phase Name:

Drainage Class

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☐ Groundwater

Hydrologic

Soil Group

■ Restrictive Laye

☐ Bedrock

Limiting Factor

Depth

Hydric Soil

**⊠**·No

☐ Yes

Slope

735

#### PAGE 19 OF 22 FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Name: Project Location (municipality): I WAS ENERGY PROJECT Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # \_\_\_\_\_\_ □ Test Pit □ Boring □ Probe " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1975 Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1960 22 " Depth: of exploration, or to refusal " Depth: of exploration, or to refusal Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox Color Texture Structure Horizon Consistence V 35% 13 WK rd BEDRO NOT VFR N. 10 (inches) soil horizon (inches, SWY 857 DESERVED 5+01 soil horizon Harman I FR 20 CUIEN 501 TONY 22" REFUSINL 30 Depth below mineral RODNEY D Depth below mineral KELSHAW 40 40 50 50 ATE OF THE OT THE 60 Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Limiting Factor ☐ Groundwater ☐ Groundwater Soil Monadnock Stfsl п Restrictive Lave ■ Restrictive Layer Soil Ricker peat Bedrock ■ Bedrock Details Depth Depth Details Drainage Class Drainage Class Hydrologic Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic Hydric Soil \* 3-8 Percent 3 □ ED □ SED 12 WD □ MWD No. ,■ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD ₽ No □ SPD □ PD □ VPD □ Yes □SPD □PD □VPD Soil Group ☐ Yes Soil Group Exploration Symbol # \_AB31 Exploration Symbol # \A32 ☐ Test Pit ☑ Boring ☐ Probe " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1755 Ground surface elev. 1820 Organic horizon thickness " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗵 to refusal 31 Depth: □ of exploration, or 🕱 to refusal Color Horizon Structure Consistence Redox Color Structure Consistence Bwi Bhs ra bix NOT SIOK of or NUT Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 OCCUPAN BIC SOY 20 20 dryI DESCRIPTION BW **b**( 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater Limiting Factor Groundwater 37 II Restrictive Layer Soil Series/Phase Name: 0 Peru ■ Restrictive Layer STESR Soil Soil Tunbridge ☐ Bedrock M Bedrock Details Depth Details Depth Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydric Soil Hydrologic Slope Hydrologic 8-15 Percent >35 **>>** □ED □SED □WD ™MWD DO NO □ ED □ SED 4 WD □ MWD **对** No

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Soil Group

□ SPD □ PD □ VPD

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☐ Yes

#### FORM F (SS1) Rev. 7/21 SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Project Name: Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): TWIN ENERGY PROJECT Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ □ Test Pit Boring Exploration Symbol # AR33 ☐ Test Pit Boring ☐ Probe O " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 17-50 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1745 15 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☒ to refusal 13 Bof exploration, or □ to refusal Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Redox Color Texture Structure | Consistence Horizon Redox DARK I OIK X DIK exstsl VFR FR SHUMMING) SAMPLE SDK Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Strong drac dr ar br oluge IS% Oly - 257 BEDEC 20 THE FO SOII 30 RODNEY 40 40 KELSHAW 50 50 60 Limiting Factor 💂 Groundwater Soil Series/Phase Name: Lyman, fsl 11 Restrictive Layer Soil Soil ustfsl pdr II ☐ Restrictive Laye Lyman ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Details Depth Details Depth Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydrologic Slope Hydrologic Hydric Soil □ED □SED □WD □MWD ${\mathcal D}$ □ED □SED □WD □MWD 0-3 □ No □ No □ SPD 👺 PD □ VPD ₩ Yes Soil Group □ SPD B PD □ VPD ₩ Yes Soil Group Exploration Symbol # AB35 ☐ Test Pit Ma Boring ☐ Probe ☐ Test Pit M-Boring Exploration Symbol # +834 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 1270 " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. ILOIO " Depth: A of exploration, or □ to refusal " Depth: of exploration, or to refusal Consistence Color Horizon Texture Structure Redox Horizon Color Structure Consistence Redox WIK NOT vstsi SbX VFR degr 5+101 Sby Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 00356000 20 20 30 40 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Limiting Factor ☑ Groundwater ☐ Groundwater .4 Brayton ustal ■ Restrictive Layer ■ Restrictive Laye Soil Soil Lyman ustiful ☐ Bedrock M Bedrock Depth Details Details Depth Drainage Class Drainage Class Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic **>>** □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD 0-3 □ No □ ED 199 SED □ WD □ MWD 8-15 ≸ No SPD PD VPD Yes Soil Group ☐ SPD ☐ PD ☐ VPD ☐ Yes

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#### SOIL SCIENTIST DESCRIPTION SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Project Name: | WIN ENERGY PROJECT Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): TWIN ENERGY LLC Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # A837 ☐ Test Pit ☑ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # A 638 Test Pit Baring Ground surface elev. \_\045 \_\_ " Organic horizon thickness " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 23 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🛭 to refusal 17 " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☑ to refusal Color Texture Structure Consistence Structure Horizon Redox Color Texture Consistence Redox NOT VOT Bs. B5, SOK JER below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 086E @V60 B52 St br 51 OBSERVED 14 ON 50 dx 41.00.20 23" BED CO 30 40 40 Depth 50 50 60 60 Limiting Factor Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor ☑ Groundwater ☐ Groundwater Tumbridge fol, module 19 17 Soil ■ Restrictive Layer ■ Restrictive Layer Soil Lyman Bedrock Bedrock Details Depth Details Depth Hydrologic Hydric Soil Hydrologic □ED □SED □WD MWD 0-3 ⊠ No □ ED SED □ WD □ MWD ₽ No D 15-35 □ SPD □ PD □ VPD □ SPD □ PD □ VPD □ Yes Soil Group П Уея Percent \*Exploration Symbol # AB100 ☐ Test Pit Boring Exploration Symbol # AR101 ☐ Test Pit ☐ Probe B Boring ☐ Probe Ground surface elev. 580 Organic horizon thickness " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 2 \ " Depth: □ of exploration, or ☒ to refusal 20\_ " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal Color Consistence Horizon Texture Structure Redox Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence NUT JOL 341 DIX 51 BSECRE de 41 OBSERVET 14 6/40 CYLY Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches, Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 JOK 9(1) 4106 debe 20 20 20 CEFUSA LI" REFUSA 4411 5011 30 RODNEY 40 KELSHAW 50 50 Emitudi Factor Groundwater Restrictive Layer Bedrock 60 60 Limiting Factor Soil Series/Phase Name: Groundwater Tunbridge Swpdr SX II ☐ Restrictive Layer Colonel Soil Soil ☐ Bedrock Details Depth Details Hydric So Drainage Class Hydrologic Drainage Class Slope Slope Hydric Soil Hydrologic 3-8 □ED □SED □WD □MWD 8-15 □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD R No ${f D}$ ■ No D SPD PD VPD ☐ Yes SPD PD VPD ☐ Yes Soil Group Percent SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE 2022-01-25

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#### SOIL PROFILE / CLASSIFICATION INFORMATION OF SOIL CONDITIONS AT PROJECT SITES Applicant Name: Project Location (municipality): Project Name: TWIN ENECGY PROJECT Rumford, Roxbury & Mexico Exploration Symbol # \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ □ Test Pit ■ Boring □ Probe ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # \_ 2 "Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 8 65 \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. 15 " Depth: □ of exploration, or 🗷 to refusal \_ " Depth: ☐ of exploration, or ☐ to refusal Structure | Consistence | Horizon Color Texture Redox Texture | Structure | Consistence Horizon URSERVED VOCATO dkyl SOK Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) b( 5% 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 Soil Series/Phase Name: Soil Series/Phase Name: Limiting Factor Groundwater Groundwater Restrictive Layer Limiting Factor Colonel st ■ Restrictive Laye ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Depth Depth Details Details Drainage Class Hydric Soil Drainage Class Slope Hydrologic Hydric Soil Hydrologic □ED □SED □WD □MWD 0-3 ■ No □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD □ No SPD PD VPD □ SPD □ PD □ VPD ☐ Yes ☐ Yes Soil Group Soil Group Percent Exploration Symbol # ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe Exploration Symbol # ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring ☐ Probe \_ " Organic horizon thickness Ground surface elev. Ground surface elev. \_ \_ " Organic horizon thickness \_ " Depth: □ of exploration, or □ to refusal " Depth: □ of exploration, or □ to refusal Horizon Color Texture Structure | Consistence | Redox Horizon Color Texture Structure Consistence Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) Depth below mineral soil horizon (inches) 10 10 20 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 Soil Series/Phase Name Soil Series/Phase Name Limiting Factor ☐ Groundwater ☐ Groundwater ■ Restrictive Layer Restrictive Laye Soil Soil ☐ Bedrock ☐ Bedrock Details Details Hydric Soil Drainage Class Hydric Soil Hydrologic Drainage Class Hydrologic □ED □SED □WD □MWD □ No □ ED □ SED □ WD □ MWD □ No □ SPD □ PD □ VPD □ SPD □ PD □ VPD Percent ☐ Yes Soil Group Percent ☐ Yes Soil Group SOIL SCIENTIST INFORMATION AND SIGNATURE 2022-01-25 Date Signature

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# **APPENDIX C**

**Map Unit Descriptions** 



Map Unit: Abram/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex
Classification: Abram: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lythic Haplorthods

Lyman: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: AIB, AIC, AID, AIE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Thin mantel of glacial till Landform: Glaciated uplands
Position in Landscape: Ridges and mountains

Slope Gradient Range: (B) 3-8%, (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%, (E) >35%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

**Depth to Water Table:** Abram: < 10" to bedrock with no water table

Lyman: 10 to 20" to bedrock with no water table

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

Abram:

0-3" Peat

3 – 10" Brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

10" Bedrock

Lyman:

0-2" Peat

2 - 4" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR
4 - 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR
7 - 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 17" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

........

17" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Knob Lock Dissimilar: Becket

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit is mapped across the entire Survey Area; however, the majority are located centrally in higher elevations on ridgelines, knolls and associated side slopes. The most limiting factor associated with this map unit is the shallow depth to bedrock, which affects construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices. Because the drainage is excessively drained this map unit is also considered very limiting for the establishment of grass which is typically used for long-term stabilization. However, blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D and E slope groups are also very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures (such as blasting). The dominant soil within this map unit is Abram.



Map Unit: Abram sandy loam, poorly drained Classification: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lythic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: ApA

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Thin mantel of glacial till
Landform: Glaciated uplands
Position in Landscape: Ridges and mountains

Slope Gradient Range: (A) 0-3%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** 0 to 7"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

0-6" Muck

6 – 12" Gray, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

Redox Con. strong brown 10%

12 - 14" Dark brown, sl, sbk, VFR

14" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

#### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Knob Lock poorly drained Dissimilar: Abram and Knob Lock

### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit is located centrally in higher elevations in discrete pockets, perched on ridges between ridgelines and knolls. Major use and management concerns are that these poorly drained soils are hydric and are mapped as wetlands, and as such, alterations to these areas could require regulatory oversight. The preferred method of planning project components around these soils is avoidance. Accepted construction techniques such as matting or bridging to minimize soil disturbance and compaction are recommended if project alterations are planned in these areas. An additional limiting factor associated with this map unit is the shallow depth to bedrock, which affects construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures (such as blasting). Erosion and sediment controls should be installed prior to beginning construction activities to avoid erosion and sedimentation of wetlands and other adjacent resources.



Map Unit: Abram/Tunbridge Complex

Classification: Abram: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lythic Haplorthods

Tunbridge: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: AtB, AtD

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Thin mantel of glacial till Landform: Glaciated uplands
Position in Landscape: Ridges and mountains
Slope Gradient Range: (B) 3-8%, (D) 15-35%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

**Depth to Water Table:** Abram: < 10" to bedrock with no water table

Tunbridge: 20 to 40" to bedrock with no water table

### **Typical Profile Description:**

Abram:

0-3" Peat

3 – 10" Brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

10" Bedrock

Tunbridge:

0-3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5-7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7-13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS** (within mapping unit)

Similar: Lyman Dissimilar: Becket

### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit is mapped across the entire Survey Area; however, the majority are located centrally in higher elevations on ridgelines, knolls and associated side slopes. The most limiting factor associated with this map unit is the shallow depth to bedrock, which affects construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices. However, blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D slope group is very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures (such as blasting). The dominant soil within this map unit is Abram.



Map Unit: Brayton sandy loam

Classification: Loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, frigid, shallow Aeric Endoaquepts

Map Unit Symbol: BrA, BrB, BrC, BrD

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Lodgement till Landform: Ground moraines

**Position in Landscape:** Depressions and on toeslopes

Slope Gradient Range: (A) 0-3%, (B) 3-8%, (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** 0 to 7"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

#### **Surface Layers:**

0 – 5" Black, muck; very stony

5 – 9" Gray, very stony sandy loam, sbk, FR

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 5%

9 – 14" Olive gray, very stony sandy loam, sbk, FR

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 5%

#### **Subsurface Layers:**

14 – 24" Light olive brown, very stony sandy loam, pl, Fl

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 5%

24 – 26" Light olive brown, stony sandy loam, m, FI Redox Con. strong brown 30%

#### Substratum:

26" Lodgment till, m, VFI

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Colonel Dissimilar: Peru

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit is mapped in wetland areas across the entire Survey Area in a variety of landscape settings; including pockets in higher elevations, steep drainages, riparian to watercourses, an in lowland valleys. Major use and management concerns are that Brayton soils are hydric and mapped as wetlands. As such, alterations to these areas could require regulatory oversight. Brayton soils are very deep to bedrock yet shallow to dense till which typically creates a seasonal high-water table at or close to the mineral soil surface, so activities impacted by a high-water table, such as construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices could require additional engineering. The preferred method of planning project components around these soils is avoidance. Accepted construction techniques such as matting or bridging to minimize soil disturbance and compaction are recommended if project alterations are planned in these areas. Erosion and sediment controls should be installed prior to beginning construction activities to avoid erosion and sedimentation of wetlands and other adjacent resources. The D slope group is very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has



one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures.



Map Unit: Becket/Tunbridge Complex

**Classification:** Becket: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods

Tunbridge: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: BtC, BtD, BtE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Becket: Loamy mantle overlying dense, sandy till on drumlins and glaciated uplands

Tunbridge: Loamy supraglacial till

Landform: Becket: Glaciated uplands

Tunbridge: Hills

**Position in Landscape:** Becket: Ridge summits and shoulders

Tunbridge: Summit, shoulder, backslope

**Slope Gradient Range: (C)** 8-15%, **(D)** 15-35%, **(E)** >35%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** Becket: >40"

Tunbridge: 20 to 40" to bedrock with no water table

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

Becket:

Surface Layers:

0 – 2" Dark reddish brown, peat

2-3" Gray, gravelly sandy loam

3 – 7" Dark brown, gravelly sandy loam

Subsurface Layers:

7 – 13" Dark yellowish brown, gravelly sandy loam

13 – 24" Light olive brown, gravelly sandy loam

Substratum:

24 – 34" Olive, gravelly sandy loam

#### Tunbridge:

0 – 3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 - 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems. Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Monadnock Dissimilar: Brayton

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit occurs in the west central portion of the Survey Area in mid-level elevations surrounding the knolls and ridges. Typically, seasonal water table is not a major concern for construction activities and ongoing project use since these soils are well



drained. The depth to bedrock in these areas rapidly changes from 20-inches below the mineral soil surface to greater than 40-inches, so limitations are that deep soils that are ruttable are adjacent to shallower soils that may require blasting for road construction, and there is no discernable pattern based on viewing the ground surface. However, the loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development, and blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D and E slope groups are very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Becket.



Map Unit: Becket/Westbury Complex

Classification: Becket: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods

Westbury: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Fragiaquods

Map Unit Symbol: BwC, BwD, BwE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy mantle overlying dense, sandy till on drumlins and glaciated uplands

Landform: Glaciated uplands

**Position in Landscape:** Becket: Ridge summits and shoulders

Westbury: Backslopes and toeslopes

Slope Gradient Range: (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%, (E) >35%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** Becket: >40"

Westbury: 7 to 16"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

Becket:

Surface Layers:

0 – 2" Dark reddish brown, peat 2 – 3" Gray, gravelly sandy loam

3 – 7" Dark brown, gravelly sandy loam

Subsurface Layers:

7 – 13" Dark yellowish brown, gravelly sandy loam

13 – 24" Light olive brown, gravelly sandy loam

Substratum:

24 – 34" Olive, gravelly sandy loam

## Westbury:

#### Surface Layers:

0 – 3" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

3 – 5" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5 – 14" Olive brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

14 – 22" Light olive brown, sandy loam, sbk, FR

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 10%

#### Subsurface Layers:

22 – 32" Light olive brown, gravelly fine sandy loam, pl, FI

23 – 48" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

Redox Con. strong brown 15%

#### Substratum:

48" Dense

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

#### **INCLUSIONS** (within mapping unit)

Similar: Skerry Dissimilar: Tunbridge



#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit occurs in the west central portion of the Survey Area in mid-level elevations surrounding the knolls and ridges. Westbury soils are very deep to bedrock yet shallow to dense till which typically creates a seasonal high-water table at or close to the mineral soil surface, so activities impacted by a high-water table, such as construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices could require additional engineering. Accepted construction techniques such as matting or bridging to minimize soil disturbance and compaction are recommended to minimize rutting. The depth to the water table in these areas rapidly changes from 7-inches below the mineral soil surface to greater than 40-inches, so limitations are that there is no discernable pattern between the two based on viewing the ground surface. The areas with higher water table are more prone to rutting and freeze/thaw cycles. However, the loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development. The D and E slope groups are very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Becket.



Map Unit: Colonel/Skerry Complex

**Classification:** Colonel: Loamy, isotic, frigid, shallow Aquic Haplorthods

Skerry: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Aquic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: CsB, CsC, CsD

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy mantle overlying dense and dense till, sandy till on drumlins and glaciated uplands

Landform:Hills, drumlins and ground moraines in glaciated uplandsPosition in Landscape:Summit, shoulder, backslope, foot slope and base slope

Slope Gradient Range: (B) 3 -8%, (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

**Depth to Water Table:** Colonel: 7 to 16"

Skerry: 16 to 40"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

Colonel:

Surface Layers:

0-4" Black, fine sandy loam

4 – 8" Brown, sandy loam

8 – 11" Brown, very cobbly sandy loam

11 – 17" Strong brown, very cobbly sandy loam

### Subsurface Layers:

17 – 22" Light olive brown, gravelly sandy loam; redox. strong brown 10%, firm

#### Substratum:

22 – 26" Pale olive, very gravelly loamy sand, dense

26 - 32" Pale olive, loamy sand; loose in hand

Skerry:

#### Surface Layers:

0 – 3" Dark reddish brown, stony fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

3 – 7" Dark brown, stony fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 11" Dark yellowish brown, stony fine sandy loam, sbk, FR

### Subsurface Layers:

11 – 16" Light olive brown, stony sandy loam, pl, FR

16 - 29" Light olive brown, stony sandy loam, pl, FR

Redox Con. brown 15%

29 – 46" Olive, coarse gravelly sandy loam, pl, FI

Redox Con. brown 10% & Redox Dep. gray 20%

### Substratum:

46 – 60"+ Olive, coarse gravelly sandy loam, pl, VFI

Redox Con. brown 10% & Redox Dep. gray 20%

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Becket and Westbury Dissimilar: Brayton and Peacham



### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

These map units are mapped primarily in the lower lying elevations along "Yonder Way", the existing access road at the eastern end of the Survey Area. These soils are well moderately well drained to somewhat poorly drained, so seasonal water table may be a concern for construction activities and water management in some areas. These soils are formed on a dense till so excavation can be difficult. The loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development. The D slope group is very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Colonel.



Map Unit: Lyman sandy loam, poorly drained Classification: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: LpA, LpB, LpC

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy supraglacial till Landform: Glaciated uplands

Position in Landscape: Ridge summits and shoulders Slope Gradient Range: (A) 0-3%, (B) 3-8%, (C) 8-15%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** 0 to 7"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

0-2" Peat

2 – 4" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR 4 – 7" Gravish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR Redox Dep. gray 5%, saturated

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 - 17" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

17" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Abram poorly drained Dissimilar: Tunbridge

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit is located centrally in higher elevations in discrete pockets, perched on ridges between ridgelines and knolls. Major use and management concerns are that these poorly drained soils are hydric and are mapped as wetlands, and as such, alterations to these areas could require regulatory oversight. The preferred method of planning project components around these soils is avoidance. Accepted construction techniques such as matting or bridging to minimize soil disturbance and compaction are recommended if project alterations are planned in these areas. An additional limiting factor associated with this map unit is the shallow depth to bedrock, which affects construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures (such as blasting). Erosion and sediment controls should be installed prior to beginning construction activities to avoid erosion and sedimentation of wetlands and other adjacent resources.



Map Unit: Lyman/Tunbridge/Rock Outcrop Complex

Classification: Lyman: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods

Tunbridge: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: LrB, LrC. LrD, LrE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy supraglacial till Landform: Glaciated uplands

Position in Landscape: Ridge summits and shoulders

Slope Gradient Range: (B) 3-8%, (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%, (E) >35%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

**Depth to Water Table:** Lyman: 10 to 20" to bedrock with no water table

Tunbridge: 20 to <40" to bedrock with no water table

### **Typical Profile Description:**

Lyman:

0-2" Peat

2 – 4" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

4 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 17" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

17" Bedrock

Tunbridge:

0-3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 - 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

#### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Abram Dissimilar: Becket

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit is mapped across the entire Survey Area; however, the majority are located centrally in higher elevations on ridgelines, knolls and associated side slopes. The most limiting factor associated with this map unit is the shallow depth to bedrock, which affects construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices. However, blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D and E slope groups are also very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures (such as blasting). The dominant soil within this map unit is Lyman.



Map Unit: Lyman/Tunbridge/Becket Complex

Classification: Lyman: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods

Tunbridge: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods Becket: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Oxyaquic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: LuB, LuD

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Lyman & Tunbridge: Loamy supraglacial till

Becket: Loamy mantle overlying dense, sandy till on drumlins and glaciated uplands

Landform: Lyman & Tunbridge: Hills

Becket: Glaciated uplands

**Position in Landscape:** Lyman & Tunbridge: Summit, shoulder, backslope

Becket: Ridge summits and shoulders

**Slope Gradient Range: (B)** 3-8%, **(D)** 15-35%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** Lyman: 10 to 20" to bedrock with no water table

Tunbridge: 20 to 40" to bedrock with no water table

Becket: >40"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

Lyman:

0 – 2" Peat

2 – 4" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

4 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 17" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

17" Bedrock

Tunbridge:

0-3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 - 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

Becket:

Surface Layers:

0-2" Dark reddish brown, peat

2 – 3" Gray, gravelly sandy loam

3 – 7" Dark brown, gravelly sandy loam

Subsurface Layers:

7 – 13" Dark yellowish brown, gravelly sandy loam

13 – 24" Light olive brown, gravelly sandy loam

Substratum:

24 - 34" Olive, gravelly sandy loam

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1



<u>Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)</u>
<u>See Table 1</u>
<u>Infiltration Systems, Shallow:</u>
<u>See Table 1</u>

**INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)** 

Similar: Monadnock Dissimilar: Brayton

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit occurs in small areas in the central portion of the Survey Area in mid-level elevations surrounding the knolls and ridges. Typically, seasonal water table is not a major concern for construction activities and ongoing project use since these soils are well drained. The depth to bedrock in these areas rapidly changes from 10-inches below the mineral soil surface to greater than 40-inches, so limitations are that deep soils that are ruttable are adjacent to shallower soils that may require blasting for road construction, and there is no discernable pattern based on viewing the ground surface. However, the loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development, and blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D slope group is very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Lyman.



Map Unit: Monadnock fine sandy loam

**Classification:** Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, isotic over mixed, frigid Typic

Map Unit Symbol: MoB, MoC, MoD, MoE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy over sandy melt-out till on hills and mountains in glaciated uplands

Landform: Upland till plains, hills and ridges

**Position in Landscape:** Side slope and nose slope

Slope Gradient Range: (B) 3-8%, (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%, (E) >35%,

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** > 40"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

#### Surface Layers:

0-3" Reddish black, cobbly fine sandy loam

3 – 6" Black, cobbly fine sandy loam

6 – 14" Reddish brown, cobbly sandy loam

14 – 20" Strong brown, gravelly sandy loam

#### Subsurface Layers:

20 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, very gravelly coarse loamy sand

#### <u>Substratum</u>:

32 – 40" Olive brown, very gravelly coarse loamy sand

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

#### INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)

Similar: Becket Dissimilar: Tunbridge

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

These map units are mapped primarily in the lower lying elevations along "Yonder Way", the existing access road at the eastern end of the Survey Area, and in transitional areas within the central portion of the Survey Area. Monadnock soils are well drained, very deep to bedrock, and lack dense till so there is typically not a concern with the seasonal high-water table being close to the mineral soil surface. So, activities impacted by a high-water table, such as construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices may not require additional engineering. This sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development. The D and E slope groups are very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures.



Map Unit: Monadnock/Tunbridge Complex

Classification: Monadnock: Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, isotic over mixed, frigid Typic

Tunbridge: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: MtC, MtD

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Monadnock: Loamy over sandy melt-out till on hills and mountains in glaciated uplands

Tunbridge: Loamy supraglacial till

Landform: Monadnock: Upland till plains, hills and ridges

Tunbridge: Glaciated uplands

**Position in Landscape:** Monadnock: Side slope and nose slope

Tunbridge: Ridge summits and shoulders

**Slope Gradient Range:** (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%

### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** Monadnock: > 40"

Tunbridge: 20 to <40" to bedrock with no water table

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

#### Monadnock:

# Surface Layers:

0 – 3" Reddish black, cobbly fine sandy loam

3 – 6" Black, cobbly fine sandy loam

6 – 14" Reddish brown, cobbly sandy loam

14 – 20" Strong brown, gravelly sandy loam

#### Subsurface Layers:

20 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, very gravelly coarse loamy sand

#### Substratum:

32 – 40" Olive brown, very gravelly coarse loamy sand

#### Tunbridge:

0-3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5-7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 - 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

#### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Becket Dissimilar: Brayton

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

These map units are mapped primarily in the lower lying elevations along "Yonder Way", the existing access road at the eastern end of the Survey Area. Typically, seasonal water table is not a major concern for construction activities and ongoing project use



since these soils are well drained. The depth to bedrock in these areas rapidly changes from 20-inches below the mineral soil surface to greater than 40-inches, so limitations are that deep soils that are ruttable are adjacent to shallower soils that may require blasting for road construction, and there is no discernable pattern based on viewing the ground surface. However, the loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development, and blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D slope group is very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Monadnock.



Map Unit: Peacham/Brayton Complex

Classification: Peacham: Loamy, mixed, superactive, nonacid, frigid, shallow Histic Humaquepts

Brayton: Loamy, mixed, active, nonacid, frigid, shallow Aeric Endoaquepts

Map Unit Symbol: PbA, PbB

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Peacham: Thick peat/muck over glaciofluvial deposits

Brayton: Lodgement till

**Landform:** Peacham: Sandy deposits in depressions on outwash plains, deltas, and terraces.

Brayton: Ground moraines

**Position in Landscape:** Nearly level areas and in depressions.

**Slope Gradient Range:** (A) 0 -3%, (B) 3 -8%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** 0 to 7"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

Peacham:

Surface Layers:

0 - 29" Black, muck

Substratum:

29 – 32" Strong brown, stony sandy loam; firm in place and loose in hand

#### Brayton:

#### Surface Layers:

0 – 5" Black, muck; very stony

5 – 9" Gray, very stony sandy loam, sbk, FR

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 5%

9 – 14" Olive gray, very stony sandy loam, sbk, FR

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 5%

### **Subsurface Layers:**

14 – 24" Light olive brown, very stony sandy loam, pl, Fl

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 5%

24-26" Light olive brown, stony sandy loam, m, FI

Redox Con. strong brown 30%

#### Substratum:

26" Lodgment till, m, VFI

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Tunbridge poorly drained Dissimilar: Skerry

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit occurs in wetland areas across the entire Survey Area in a variety of landscape settings; including pockets in higher elevations, steep drainages riparian to watercourses, an in lowland valleys. Major use and management concerns are that



Peacham and Brayton soils are hydric and mapped as wetlands. As such, alterations to these areas could require regulatory oversight. These soils are very deep to bedrock yet shallow to dense till which typically creates a seasonal high-water table at or close to the mineral soil surface, so activities impacted by a high-water table, such as construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices could require additional engineering. Peacham has thick organic surface layers which can lead to instability. The preferred method of planning project components around these soils is avoidance. Accepted construction techniques such as matting or bridging to minimize soil disturbance and compaction are recommended if project alterations are planned in these areas. Erosion and sediment controls should be installed prior to beginning construction activities to avoid erosion and sedimentation of wetlands and other adjacent resources. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Peacham.



Map Unit: Peru/Marlow Complex

**Classification:** Peru: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid, Aquic Haplorthods

Marlow: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid, Oxyaquic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: PmC, PmD, PmE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Lodgement till

**Landform:** Ground moraines, hills and mountains

Position in Landscape: Hill summits, sideslope, foot slope, and base slope

**Slope Gradient Range:** (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%, (E) >35%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

**Depth to Water Table:** Peru: 16 to 40"

Marlow: >40"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

Peru:

Surface Layers:

0-2" Black, mucky peat

2 – 4" Pinkish gray, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

4 – 6" Reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

Subsurface Layers:

6 – 14" Brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, FR

14 – 24" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, FR

Substratum:

24 - 30" Olive brown, m, VFI

Redox. Con. strong brown 2%

30 – 32" Lodgment till, m, VFI

Marlow:

Surface Layers:

0-3" Black, mucky peat

3 – 6" Dark reddish gray, very gravelly fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

6 – 8" Pinkish gray, very gravelly fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

8 – 11" Strong brown, very gravelly fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

11 – 20" Strong brown, extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

Subsurface Layers:

20 – 24" Dark yellowish brown, extremely gravelly fine sandy loam, sbk, FR

Substratum:

24 – 39" Dark yellowish brown, extremely gravelly fine sandy loam I, FR

39 - 40" Lodgment till, m, FI

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

### **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Becket and Skerry Dissimilar: Brayton and Tunbridge



#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit occurs primarily along the proposed electrical collector line/access road that extends northerly from the array area. Major use and management concerns are that Peru and Marlow soils are both very deep to bedrock yet occur on dense till. This can create a seasonal high-water table close to the mineral soil surface, particularly in Peru soils. So, activities impacted by a high-water table, such as road construction, could require additional engineering. These soils can be compacted if exposed to heavy equipment however the potential for rutting is moderate, which is less severe than other soils mapped within the Project area. The loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development. Erosion and sediment controls should be installed prior to commencement of construction activities to avoid erosion and sedimentation of adjacent and off-site resources. Phases of this soil included within the map unit are areas with a very stony/boulder surface and very stony subsurface layers. The D and E slope groups are very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Peru.



Map Unit: Skerry/Colonel Complex

**Classification:** Skerry: Coarse-loamy, isodic, frigid, Aquic Haplorthods

Colonel: Loamy, isotic, frigid, shallow Aquic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: ScC, ScD

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy mantle overlying dense, sandy lodgement till

Landform: Drumlins and ground morains

**Position in Landscape:** Glaciated upland foot slope and base slope

**Slope Gradient Range:** (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

**Depth to Water Table:** Skerry: 16 to 40"

Colone: 7 to 16"

## **Typical Profile Description:**

Skerry:

Surface Layers:

0 – 2" Dark reddish brown, peat 2 – 4" Gray, fine sandy loam, VFR

4 – 6" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

6 – 8" Yellowish red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

8 – 19" Reddish yellow, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

#### Subsurface Layers:

19 – 26" Brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

Redox Con. strong brown 2%

26 – 32" Olive brown, cobbly fine sandy loam, m, FI

Redox Con. Very dark gray 25%

Substratum:

32" Lodgment till, m, VFI

Colonel:

Surface Layers:

0 – 3" Black, muck; stony

3 – 9" Gray, stony sandy loam, sbk, VFR 9 – 14" Olive gray, stony sandy loam, sbk, FR

Subsurface Layers:

14 – 24" Light olive brown, sandy loam, pl, FR

Redox Con. dark yellowish brown 5%

24-26" Light olive brown, sandy loam, m, FI

Redox. Con. strong brown 10%

Substratum:

26" Lodgment till, m, VFI

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems. Shallow:	See Table 1



## **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Becket Dissimilar: Brayton

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit occurs primarily along the proposed electrical collector line/access road that extends northerly from the array area. Major use and management concerns are that Skerry and Colonel soils are both very deep to bedrock yet range from somewhat poorly drained to moderately well drained on dense till. This can create a seasonal high-water table close to the mineral soil surface. So, activities impacted by a high-water table, such as road construction, could require additional engineering. These soils can be compacted if exposed to heavy equipment however the potential for rutting is moderate, which is less severe than other soils mapped within the Project area. The loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development. Erosion and sediment controls should be installed prior to commencement of construction activities to avoid erosion and sedimentation of adjacent and off-site resources. Phases of soil included within the map unit are areas with a very stony/bouldery surface and very stony subsurface layers. The D slope group is very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Skerry.



Map Unit: Tunbridge/Monadnock Complex

Classification: Tunbridge: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Monadnock: Coarse-loamy over sandy or sandy-skeletal, isotic over mixed, frigid Typic

Map Unit Symbol: TmC, TmD, TmE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Tunbridge: Loamy supraglacial till

Monadnock: Loamy over sandy melt-out till on hills and mountains in glaciated uplands

Landform: Tunbridge: Glaciated uplands

Monadnock: Upland till plains, hills and ridges

**Position in Landscape:** Tunbridge: Ridge summits and shoulders

Monadnock: Side slope and nose slope

Slope Gradient Range: (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%, (E) >35%

#### **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** Tunbridge: 20 to <40" to bedrock with no water table

Monadnock: > 40"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

#### Tunbridge:

0-3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

#### Monadnock:

#### Surface Layers:

0 – 3" Reddish black, cobbly fine sandy loam

3 – 6" Black, cobbly fine sandy loam

6 – 14" Reddish brown, cobbly sandy loam

14 – 20" Strong brown, gravelly sandy loam

## Subsurface Layers:

20 - 32" Dark yellowish brown, very gravelly coarse loamy sand

#### Substratum:

32 – 40" Olive brown, very gravelly coarse loamy sand

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

## **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Becket Dissimilar: Brayton

### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

These map units are mapped primarily in the lower lying elevations along "Yonder Way", the existing access road at the eastern end of the Survey Area, and in transitional areas within the central portion of the Survey Area. Typically, seasonal water table is



not a major concern for construction activities and ongoing project use since these soils are well drained. The depth to bedrock in these areas rapidly changes from 20-inches below the mineral soil surface to greater than 40-inches, so limitations are that deep soils that are ruttable are adjacent to shallower soils that may require blasting for road construction, and there is no discernable pattern based on viewing the ground surface. However, the loamy mantle and underlying sandy till can typically be used on-site for road building and other site development, and blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D and E slope groups are very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The dominant soil within this map unit is Tunbridge.



Map Unit: Tunbridge sandy loam, poorly drained
Classification: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: TpA, TpB, TpC, TpD

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy supraglacial till Landform: Glaciated uplands

Position in Landscape: Ridge summits and shoulders

Slope Gradient Range: (A) 0-3%, (B) 3-8%, (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%

## **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** 0 to 7"

#### **Typical Profile Description:**

0-3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

Redox Dep. gray 5%, saturated

5 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

## **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Lyman poorly drained Dissimilar: Tunbridge and Abram

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit is mapped in discrete locations within the Survey Area in nearly level areas at the base of steep slopes and along steep slopes. Major use and management concerns are that these poorly drained soils are hydric and are mapped as wetlands. As such, impacts to these areas could require regulatory oversight. The preferred method of planning project components around these soils is avoidance. Accepted construction techniques such as matting or bridging to minimize soil disturbance and compaction are recommended if project alterations are planned in these areas. An additional "Very Limiting" factor associated with this map unit is the moderately deep depth to bedrock, which affects construction of roads, construction of buildings with basements, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. The D slope group is also very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control.



Map Unit: Tunbridge/Lyman/Rock Outcrop Complex

Classification: Tunbridge: Coarse-loamy, isotic, frigid Typic Haplorthods

Lyman: Loamy, isotic, frigid Lithic Haplorthods

Map Unit Symbol: TrC, TrD, TrE

**SETTING** 

Parent Material: Loamy supraglacial till Landform: Glaciated uplands

Position in Landscape: Ridge summits and shoulders Slope Gradient Range: (C) 8-15%, (D) 15-35%, (E) >35%

## **COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS**

**Depth to Water Table:** Tunbridge: 20 to <40" to bedrock with no water table

Lyman: 10 to 20" to bedrock with no water table

## **Typical Profile Description:**

#### Tunbridge:

0-3" Peat

3 – 5" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

5 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 23" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

23 – 32" Dark yellowish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

32" Bedrock

#### Lyman:

0-2" Peat

2 – 4" Very dusky red, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

4 – 7" Grayish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

7 – 13" Dark reddish brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

13 – 17" Dark brown, fine sandy loam, sbk, VFR

17" Bedrock

Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG):	See Table 1
Drainage Class:	See Table 1
Depth to Bedrock:	See Table 1
Concrete Corrosion:	See Table 1
Steel Corrosion:	See Table 1
Potential for Frost Action:	See Table 1
Soil Rutting Hazard (ME):	See Table 1
Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)	See Table 1
Construction Limitations for Haul Roads/Log Landings (ME)	See Table 1
Infiltration Systems, Shallow:	See Table 1

## **INCLUSIONS (within mapping unit)**

Similar: Abram Dissimilar: Becket

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit occurs across the entire Survey Area; however, the majority are located centrally in higher elevations on ridgelines, knolls and associated side slopes. The most limiting factor associated with this map unit is the shallow depth to bedrock, which affects construction of roads, construction of turbine pads, installing foundations, and implementation of stormwater infiltration best management practices. However, blast rock can be a valuable material for road building due to its strength and is not susceptible to erosion. The D and E slope groups are also very steep which can be a limiting factor for site design and stormwater control. When reviewing Table 1, "Severe" and "Very Limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are



unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures (such as blasting). The dominant soil within this map unit is Tunbridge.



#### **Hydrologic Soil Group**

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms. The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

<u>Group A.</u> Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

<u>Group B.</u> Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

<u>Group C.</u> Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

<u>Group D.</u> Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.

## **Drainage Class**

"Drainage class (natural)" refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized-excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained.

<u>Excessively drained:</u> Water is removed very rapidly. Internal free water occurrence commonly is very rare or very deep. The soils are commonly coarse textured and have very high saturated hydraulic conductivity or are very shallow.

<u>Somewhat excessively drained:</u> Water is removed from the soil rapidly. Internal free water occurrence commonly is very rare or very deep. The soils are commonly coarse textured and have high saturated hydraulic conductivity or are very shallow.

<u>Well drained</u>: Water is removed from the soil readily but not rapidly. Internal free water occurrence commonly is deep or very deep; annual duration is not specified. Water is available to plants throughout most of the growing season in humid regions. Wetness does not inhibit root growth for significant periods during most growing seasons. The soils are mainly free of, or are deep or very deep to, redoximorphic features related to wetness.

<u>Moderately well drained:</u> Water is removed from the soil somewhat slowly during some periods of the year. Internal free water occurrence is commonly moderately deep and transitory through permanent. The soils are wet for only a short time within the rooting depth during the growing season but long enough that most mesophytic crops are affected. They commonly have a moderately low or lower saturated hydraulic conductivity in a layer within the upper 1 meter, periodically receive high rainfall, or both.



<u>Somewhat poorly drained:</u> Water is removed slowly so that the soil is wet at a shallow depth for significant periods during the growing season. Internal free water occurrence is commonly shallow to moderately deep and transitory to permanent. Wetness markedly restricts the growth of mesophytic crops, unless artificial drainage is provided. The soils commonly have one or more of the following characteristics: low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity, a high water table, additional water from seepage, or nearly continuous rainfall.

<u>Poorly drained:</u> Water is removed so slowly that the soil is wet at shallow depths periodically during the growing season or remains wet for long periods. Internal free water occurrence is shallow or very shallow and common or persistent. Free water is commonly at or near the surface long enough during the growing season that most mesophytic crops cannot be grown, unless the soil is artificially drained. The soil, however, is not continuously wet directly below plow depth. Free water at shallow depth is common. The water table is commonly the result of low or very low saturated hydraulic conductivity, nearly continuous rainfall, or a combination of these.

<u>Very poorly drained:</u> Water is removed from the soil so slowly that free water remains at or very near the surface during much of the growing season. Internal free water occurrence is very shallow and persistent or permanent. Unless the soil is artificially drained, most mesophytic crops cannot be grown. The soils are commonly level or depressed and frequently ponded. In areas where rainfall is high or nearly continuous, slope gradients may be greater.

<u>Subaqueous:</u> Free water is above the soil surface. Internal free water occurrence is permanent, and there is a positive water potential at the soil surface for more than 21 hours of each day. The soils have a peraquic soil moisture regime.

## **Bedrock**

Very shallow (<10 inches of mineral soil above bedrock)

Shallow (10 to <20 inches of mineral soil above bedrock)

Moderately deep (20 to < 40 inches of mineral soil above bedrock

Deep (40 to < 60 inches of mineral soil above bedrock

All others are Very Deep (> 60 inches of mineral soil above bedrock)

## **Corrosion of Concrete**

"Risk of corrosion" pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens concrete. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer. The risk of corrosion is expressed as "low," "moderate," or "high."

## **Corrosion of Steel**

"Risk of corrosion" pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.



## **Frost Action**

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

## **Soil Rutting Hazard (ME)**

Ratings for this interpretation indicate the hazard of surface rut formation through the operation of forestland equipment. Soil displacement and puddling (soil deformation and compaction) may occur simultaneously with rutting. Ratings are based on depth to a water table, rock fragments on or below the surface, the Unified classification of the soil, depth to a restrictive layer, and slope. Ratings are both verbal and numerical. The hazard is described as "slight," "moderate," or "severe." A rating of "slight" indicates that the soil is subject to little or no rutting. "Moderate" indicates that rutting is likely. "Severe" indicates that ruts form readily.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

## **Erosion Hazard (Road/Trail)**

The ratings in this interpretation indicate the hazard of soil loss from unsurfaced roads and trails. The ratings are based on soil erosion factor K, slope, and content of rock fragments. The ratings are both verbal and numerical. The hazard is described as "slight," "moderate," or "severe." A rating of "slight" indicates that little or no erosion is likely; "moderate" indicates that some erosion is likely, that the roads or trails may require occasional maintenance, and that simple erosion-control measures are needed; and "severe" indicates that significant erosion is expected, that the roads or trails require frequent maintenance, and that costly erosion-control measures are needed.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

## Construction Limitations for Haul Roads and Log Landings (ME)

The ratings for limitations affecting the construction of haul roads and log landings are based on slope, flooding, permafrost, plasticity index, the hazard of soil slippage, content of sand, the Unified classification of the soil, rock fragments on or below the surface, depth to a restrictive layer that is indurated, depth to a water table, and ponding.

Ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the degree to which the soils are suited to this aspect of forestland management. The limitations are described as "slight," "moderate,' or "severe." A rating of "slight" indicates that no significant limitations affect construction activities. "Moderate" indicates that one or more limitations can cause some difficulty in construction. "Severe" indicates that one or more limitations can make construction very difficult or very costly.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the



greatest negative impact on the specified aspect of forestland management (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

## <u>Infiltration Systems, Shallow</u>

Shallow infiltration systems are stormwater management practices that are placed 1 to 3 feet in the ground, depending on the application. These systems include pervious pavement, buffer strips, filter strips, and vegetated swales. They slow the movement of stormwater to surface waters and filter a significant portion of pollutants from the stormwater. The fundamental function of these systems is to hold the runoff generated by an area, such as a parking lot, from the first 1 inch of rainfall during a 24-hour storm preceded by 48 hours of no measurable precipitation. There should be little or no ponding at the surface. The water should infiltrate into the surrounding soil in 24 to 48 hours. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 80 inches is evaluated.

The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect infiltration of the stormwater, construction and maintenance of the system, and public safety and health. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect the transmission of rainwater. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the water in downslope areas. Some slopes may become unstable and move upon addition of water.

Soils underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the bottom of the system may adversely affect water quality and public health. In these soils the shallow infiltration system may not adequately filter the stormwater, particularly if the adsorptive capacity of the soil below the system is low. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated. In areas underlain by limestone, solution channels and subsequent subsidence may damage adjacent infrastructure. Also, areas underlain by limestone may be subject to ground-water contamination.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified infiltration system. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified system. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified system. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified system. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the specified system (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).



# **APPENDIX D**

MAPSS Class L and D Soil Survey Standards



## **CLASS L SOIL SURVEY (FOR LINEAR PROJECTS)**

This standard is designed to provide the minimum soil information necessary to allow for the design and construction of long but narrow projects with little or no adjacent development. Class L map units shall be made on the basis of parent material, slope, soil texture, soil depth to dense till or bedrock and soil drainage at the Class A High Intensity map unit size.

- 1. Map units will not contain dissimilar, limiting, individual inclusions larger than 1/8 acre. Dissimilar, limiting inclusions may total more than 1/8 acre per map unit delineation, in the aggregate, if not contiguous.
- 2. Scale of 1-inch equals 100 feet or larger (e.g. 1'' = 50')
- 3. Ground control base line and test pits for which detailed data are recorded are located to submeter accuracy under the direction of a qualified professional.
- 4. Base map with two-foot contour lines.

## **CLASS D (MEDIUM INTENSITY) SOIL SURVEY**

- 5. Map units may contain dissimilar, limiting, individual inclusions larger than five-acres provided that each dissimilar, limiting inclusion is smaller than the minimum map unit size utilized. Dissimilar, limiting inclusions may total more than 1/8 acre per map unit delineation, in the aggregate, if not contiguous.
- 6. Scale of 1-inch equals 2,000 feet or larger (e.g. 1'' = 1,320')
- 7. Ground control as determined by the mapper.
- 8. Base map as determined by the mapper.



# **APPENDIX E**

**Glossary of Terms** 



**Complex:** Two or more dissimilar major components that occur in a regularly repeating pattern or in an unpredictable pattern.

**Limiting Dissimilar Soil:** Generally, map unit delineations contain soils other than those identified in the map unit name. These minor soil components reduce the purity of the soil map unit. Minor components that most detract from purity because they are the most dissimilar to the mapped name and are the most limiting for use.

## **Soil Drainage Class:**

- <u>Excessively Drained</u>: Soil depth is less than 25 cm (10 inches) to bedrock; or has a sandy or sandy-skeletal particle-size class with a loamy cap less than 25 cm (10 inches) thick.
- Somewhat Excessively Drained: Soil depth is 25 to 50 cm (10 to 20 inches) to bedrock with a loamy or loamy-skeletal particle-size class; or soil depth is 50 cm (20 inches) or greater to bedrock with a sandy or sandy-skeletal particle-size class with a loamy cap 25 cm (10 inches) thick or greater.
- <u>Well Drained</u>: Soil depth is at least 50 cm (20 inches) to bedrock and has a texture of loamy very fine sand or finer and redoximorphic features, if present, are 100 cm (40 inches) or more below the mineral soil surface.
- Moderately Well Drained: Has redoximorphic features at a depth of 40 cm (16 inches) to less than 100 cm (40 inches) below the mineral soil surface.
- Somewhat Poorly Drained: Is not VERY POORLY or POORLY DRAINED and has redoximorphic features at a depth of less than 40 cm (16 inches) below the mineral soil surface.
- Poorly Drained: Has dominant textures in the upper 50 cm (20 inches) (below the A-horizon if present) of loamy fine sand or coarser and has redoximorphic features within 18 cm (7 inches) of the mineral soil surface; or has dominant textures in the upper 50 cm (20 inches) (below the A-horizon if present) of loamy fine sand or coarser and has a Bh- or Bhs-horizon with value/chroma of 3/3 or less that begins within 18 cm (7 inches) of the mineral soil surface and is directly underlain by a horizon that has redoximorphic features; or has an A-horizon that is 18 cm (7 inches) thick or greater with value/chroma of 3/2 or less and a textures in all sub-horizons within 50 cm (20 inches) of the mineral soil surface of loamy fine sand or coarser and has redoximorphic features directly below the A-horizon; or has a depleted or gleyed matrix within 50 cm (20 inches) of the mineral soil surface and redox depletions with value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less in ped interiors that are less than 18 cm (7 inches) below the mineral soil surface; or has an A-horizon that is 18 cm (7 inches) thick or greater with value/chroma of 3/2 or less and has a depleted or gleyed matrix within 50 cm (20 inches) of the mineral soils surface and has redox depletions with value of 4 or more and chroma of 2 or less in ped interiors or a depleted or gleyed matrix directly beneath the A-horizon.

**Soil Map Unit:** Designed to efficiently deliver soil information to meet user needs for management and land use decisions. They can appear on maps as individual areas (i.e., polygon), points, or lines. They are a collection of areas defined and named the same in terms of their major soil components, miscellaneous areas, or both.

**Soil Phase:** These terms are added to a map unit component name to covey important information about a map unit and differentiate it from other map units on the map unit legend.

**Soil Series:** Represents a three-dimensional soil body having a unique combination of properties that distinguish it from neighboring series.

