Section 15 Soils and Bedrock

### 15.0 SOILS AND BEDROCK

Albert Frick Associates, Inc. completed appropriate intensity soil surveys for the Highland Wind Project (Project) generating facility, Operations & Maintenance building, and generator lead. See Appendix 15-1 (in separate volume). The resulting report concludes that with proper planning and construction techniques, the soils are appropriate for the proposed construction activities. During surveying and planning of the Project, the applicant's consultants worked closely with the State Soil Scientist to determine appropriate survey extents. As a result of these discussions, the soils report includes additional information concerning poorly drained and somewhat-poorly drained soils.

Prior to construction, a geotechnical investigation of new road segments and each turbine pad will be completed. A preliminary geotechnical assessment is currently underway, and a summary of these results will be provided to the Land Use Regulation Commission in early 2010. The results of these investigations will determine the type of turbine foundation design appropriate for each location. It is likely that rock anchors will be utilized at this Project.

A desktop analysis of the potential for acid rock drainage was completed. The slivers of Carrabassett formation rocks on the ridge crest were apparently "roof pendants" that sank into the intruding quatrz monzonite/granitic magma body that dominates the project area. These slivers are referred to in the literature as a "highly metamorphosed pelitic granofels", which indicates significant thermal and chemical changes to the roof pendants. Although the Carrabassett formation unit Css is mapped in the Carrabassett region generally as a sulfide-bearing, rusty-weathering rock, on Witham and Stewart mountains the intruding magma body (the "Lexington batholith") has metamorphosed the rocks that it intruded to an extremely high grade, with extreme heat and pressure, resulting in a recrystallization and mineralogical change to the original rocks. Iron sulfide (pyrite) in the Css unit would have been altered (think extreme cooking, oxidation, and leaching) and the chemical components juggled, with a resultant high-grade metamorphic rock now containing quartz, sillimanite, and alusite, garnet, muscovite, and biotite, and none of the original iron sulfides. The iron would have been remobilized into garnet and biotite during the metamorphic event, and sulfur remobilized and concentrated into volatiles in the magma (gases). As a result, the highly-metamorphosed Carrabassett formation on the ridge should be very stable chemically and not pose a significant metal leaching risk. During blasting and construction, it will be valuable to examine the exposed rock and determine the leaching potential, and utilize appropriate reuse Best Management Practices to avoid acid water leaching issues. Further discussion of potential acidic stormwater and surface water drainage based on site specific geotechnical investigations is provided in Appendix 15-2.

# Appendix 15-1

Refer to separate volume for complete soil surveys.

Appendix 15-2



ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING + GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING + CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TESTING

PN: 17541

January 18, 2010

Robert Gardiner Highland Wind LLC c/o Wagner Wind Energy II, LLC 150 Orford Rd PO Box 160 Lyme, New Hampshire 03768

RE: Acid Rock Drainage

Dear Mr. Gardiner:

On behalf of Highland Wind, LLC, Summit Geoenginering Services, (Summit) has evaluated the bedrock geology of the project Site to assess whether acidic storm water or surface water runoff is likely to be generated from exposed bedrock resulting from bedrock cuts or fills during construction.

### Background

Environmental impacts resulting from acidic surface water drainage have been well documented in the Appalachian basin and most typically are associated with large scale coal mining activities in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. To a lesser extent, acidic drainage can occur as a result of mineral mining operations.

Acid drainage can be generated when the following conditions exist:

- Elevated concentrations of sulfide, iron and carbonaceous material are present in the rock matrix. The most common mineral associated with acid drainage is pyrite (FeS2). During chemical weathering of the rocks, the interaction of rainwater with the sulfide minerals produces a weak sulfuric acid.
- Strongly reducing conditions exist (low Ph, low dissolved oxygen, negative Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)).

#### Lewiston:

#### **Bangor:**

#### Augusta:

Portland:

640 Main Street • Lewiston, ME 04240 Tel: (207) 795-6009 • Fax: (207) 795-6128 8 Harlow St., Suite 4A • Bangor, ME 04401 Tel: (207) 262-9040 • Fax: (207) 262-9080 434 Cony Road • Augusta, ME 04330 Tel: (207) 621-8334 • Fax: (207) 626-9094

l Industrial Way, Suite 7 • Portland, ME 04103 Tel: (207) 221-6360 • Fax: (207) 221-6146 Robert Gardiner January, 18, 2010 Page 2 of 3

• A significant volume (and more importantly, surface area) of freshly exposed rock or mine tailings.

### **Highland Project Site**

In general, the rock types and geologic setting of the western Maine mountains are not conducive to generation of acid drainage. However, where rock formations exist with more abundant pyrite, further evaluation and/or plans to address potential acidic drainage may be warranted.

Rock types within the project area include a complex mix of geologic units ranging from metasedimentary rocks to a massive intrusive igneous pluton. Bedrock in this area is mapped as parts of the Seboomook Formation, the Carrabassett Formation and the Lexington Batholith. The Seboomook and Carrabassett Formations are Lower Devonian aged formations that originated as sedimentary rocks (mudstones from ancient ocean deposits) that have been heavily metamorphosed into schist-like metamorphic rocks. Witham Mountain is part of the Lexington Batholith, an intrusive igneous complex that is the dominant geologic formation in the area.

The transition between the igneous intrusive complex and metamorphic rocks (i.e., the Witham elbow area) may be an area where geologic conditions could have been more conducive to mineral formation, specifically pyrite, in quantities that could pose a concern.

With respect to the Witham elbow area, Summit's geotechnical investigation included geological analysis of four borings at proposed turbine sites W-17, W-18, W-19 and W-20. Borings were advanced to a depth of fifty (50) feet at each proposed turbine location. Overburden was sampled (where present) and bedrock beneath overburden was cored to approximately 50 feet below ground surface. Since overburden is thin in this area, 43 to 48 feet of core were recovered from these borings and evaluated for rock type and mineral content. Rock cores from the Witham elbow area were classified as metasedimentary rocks (schist and phyllite) and felsic igneous rocks (monzodiorite, diorite and granite). Minerals identified in the igneous rocks included primarily biotite, muscovite and quartz. Pyrite was not observed in the cores of either igneous or metamorphic rocks in the Witham elbow area. Additionally, significant iron staining was not noted on fracture planes of the Witham Mountain cores. Iron staining on fracture planes is often an indication that iron-based minerals are present and in contact with ground water (or infiltrating surface water) migrating through the rocks.

Robert Gardiner January, 18, 2010 Page 3 of 3

The lack of sulfide minerals in these rock cores is supported by geologic literature published for the area. The geologic reference material for the Witham Mountain area, 'Metamorphic Stratigraphy, Petrology and Structural Geology of the Little Bigelow Mountain Area, Western Maine' Bulletin 24 by Gary Boone of the Maine Geological Survey (1973) notes that "both metapelite and metagraywacke vary slightly from bed to bed in terms of very minor amounts of pyrite".

Based on Summit's geotechnical investigation and geologic analysis, sulfidebased minerals were not identified in the bedrock core samples from the Witham Mountain area. As such, it is unlikely that acidic surface water runoff from newly exposed rock surfaces (blasting) or use of blasted rock (fill, rip-rap, gravel) would occur due to chemical interaction of precipitation and exposed rock.

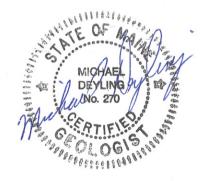
If you have any questions concerning this letter, please feel free to contact me.

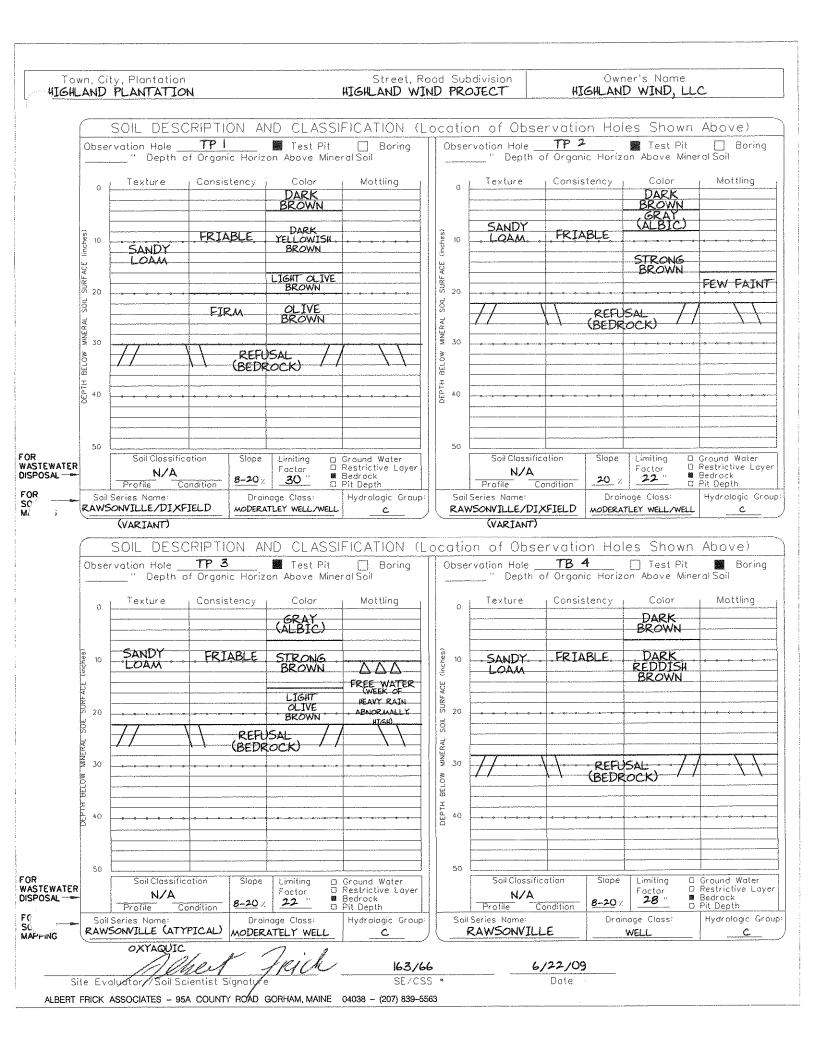
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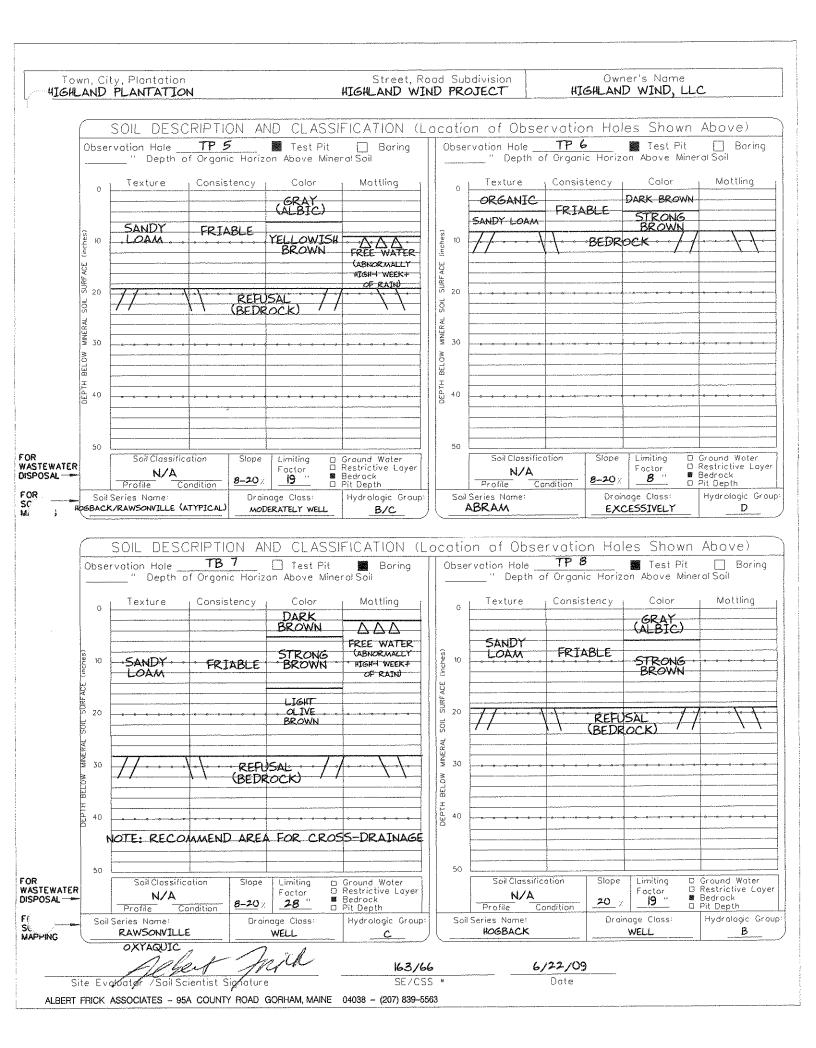
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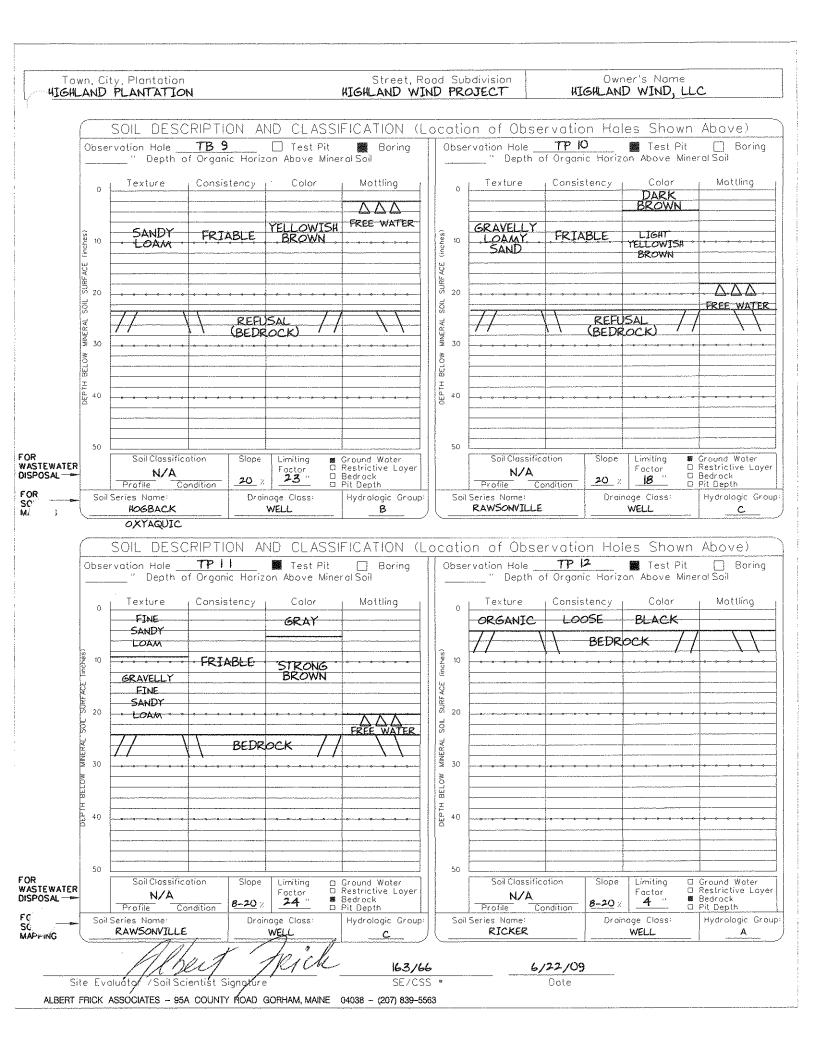
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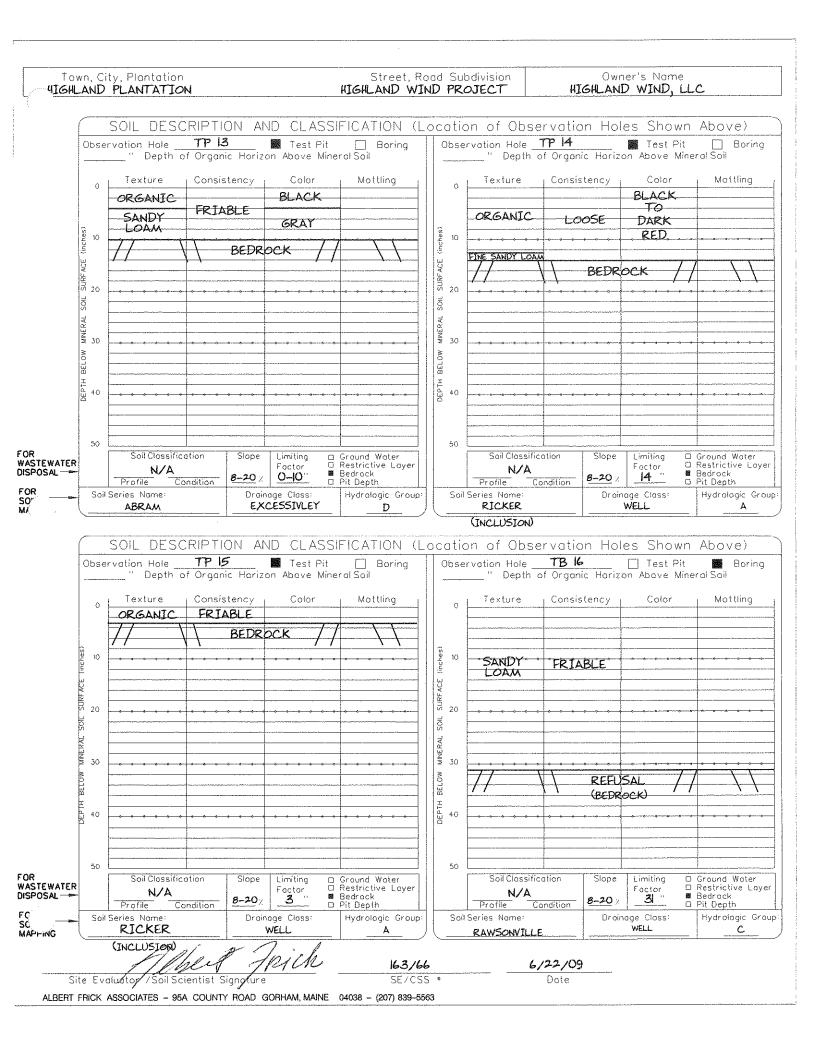
Michael A. Deyling, CG President, Maine Certified Geologist

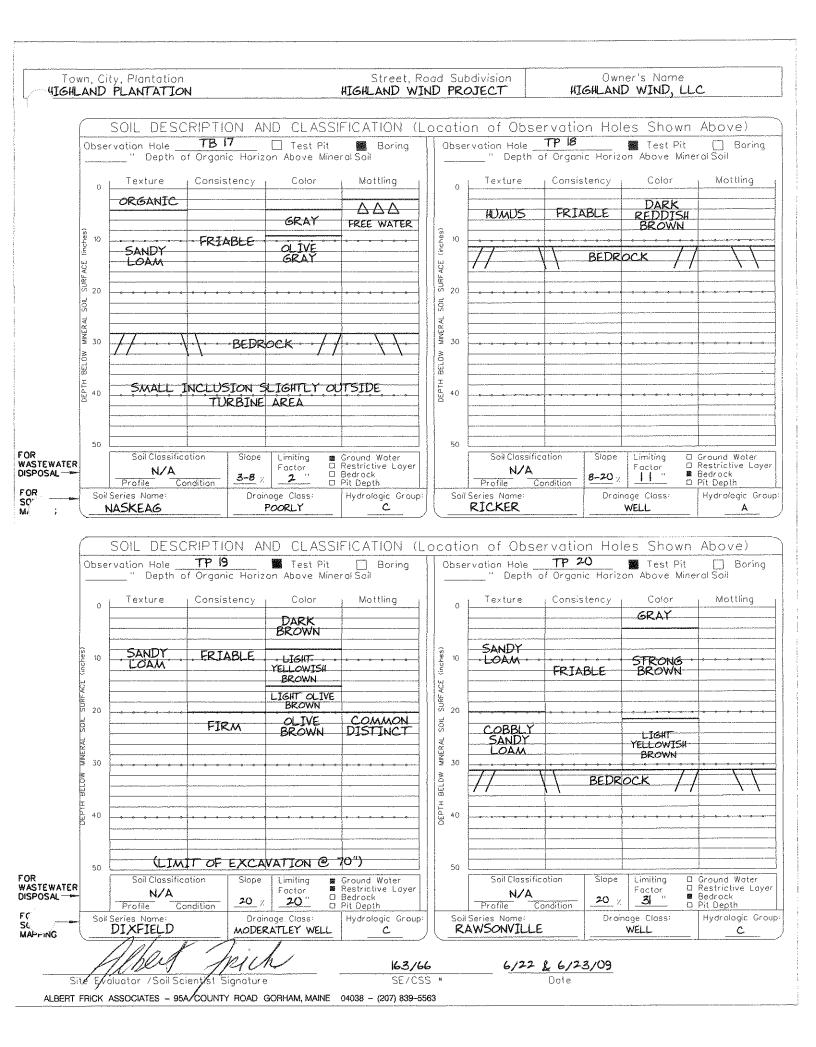


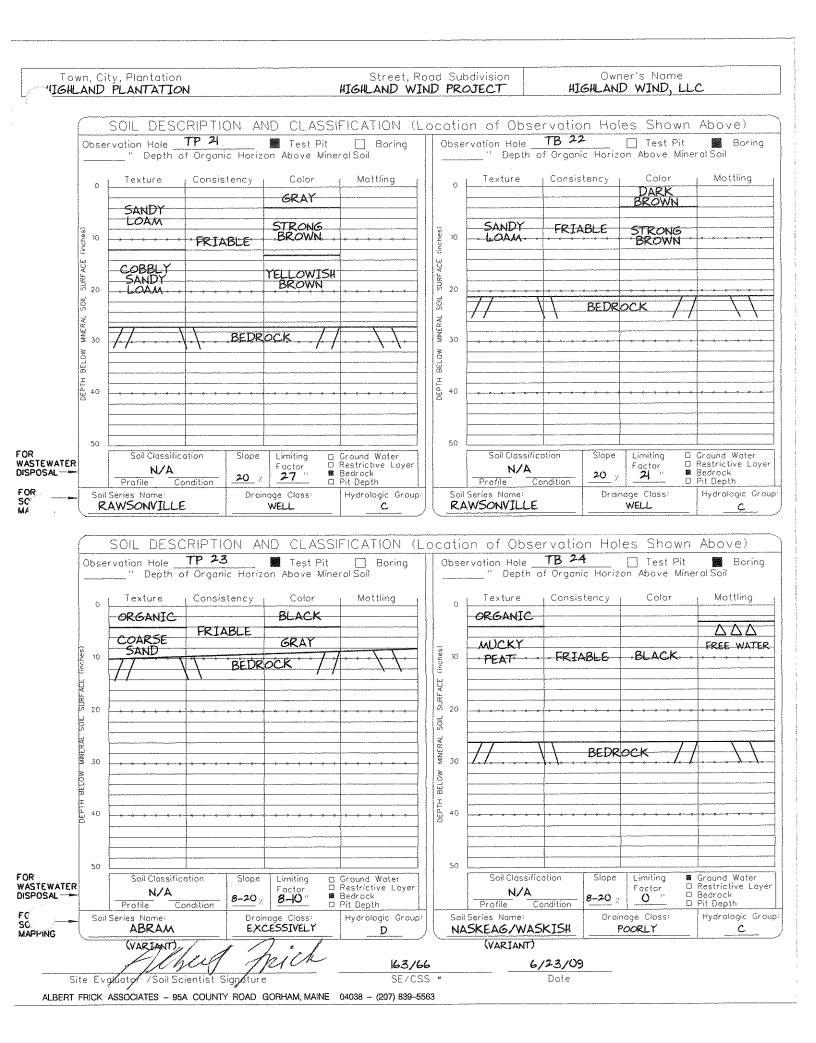


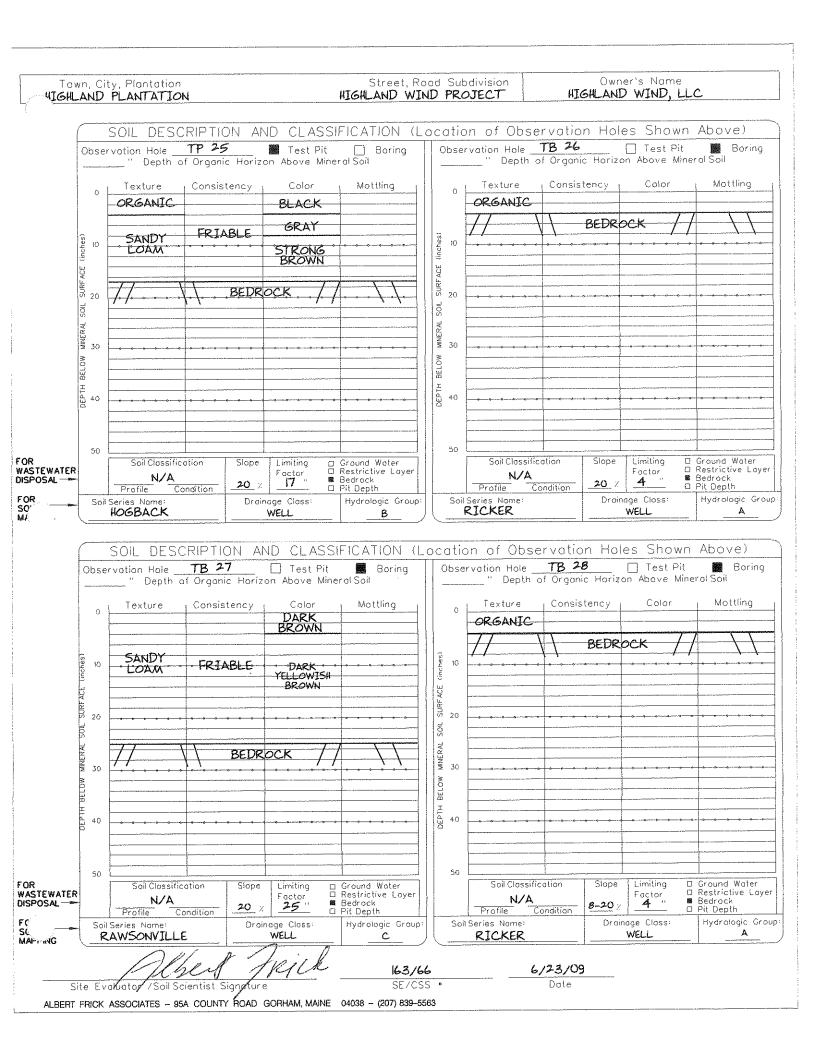


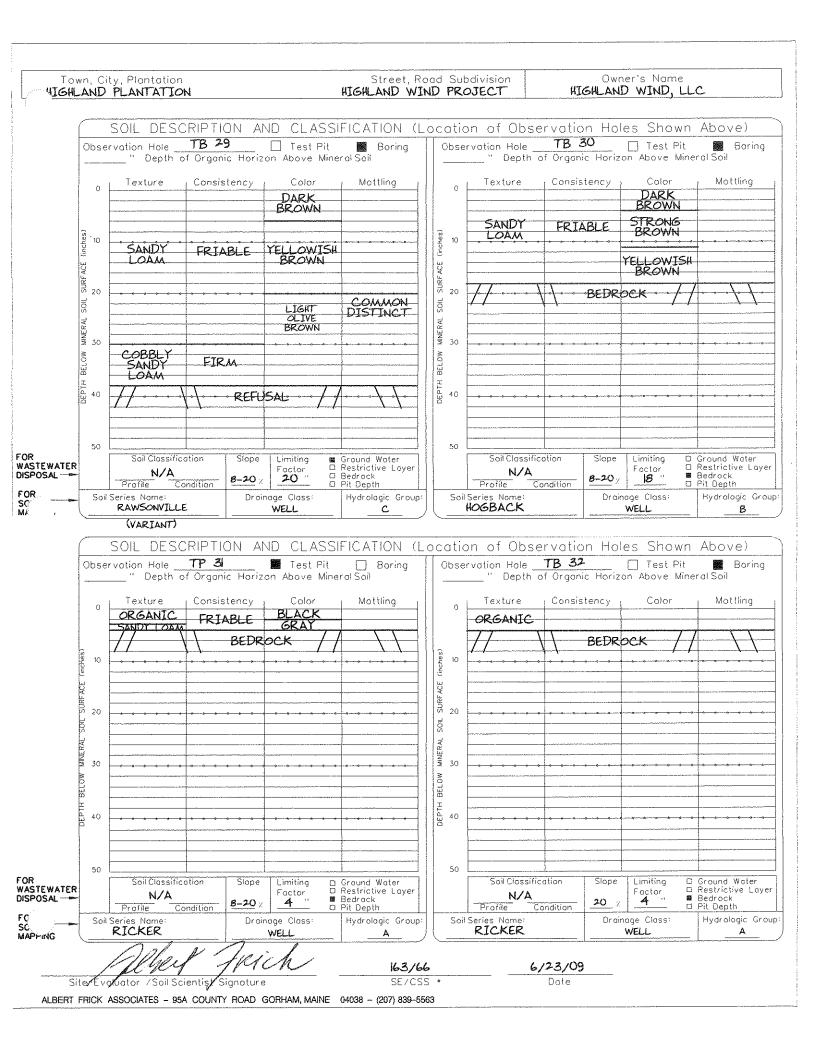


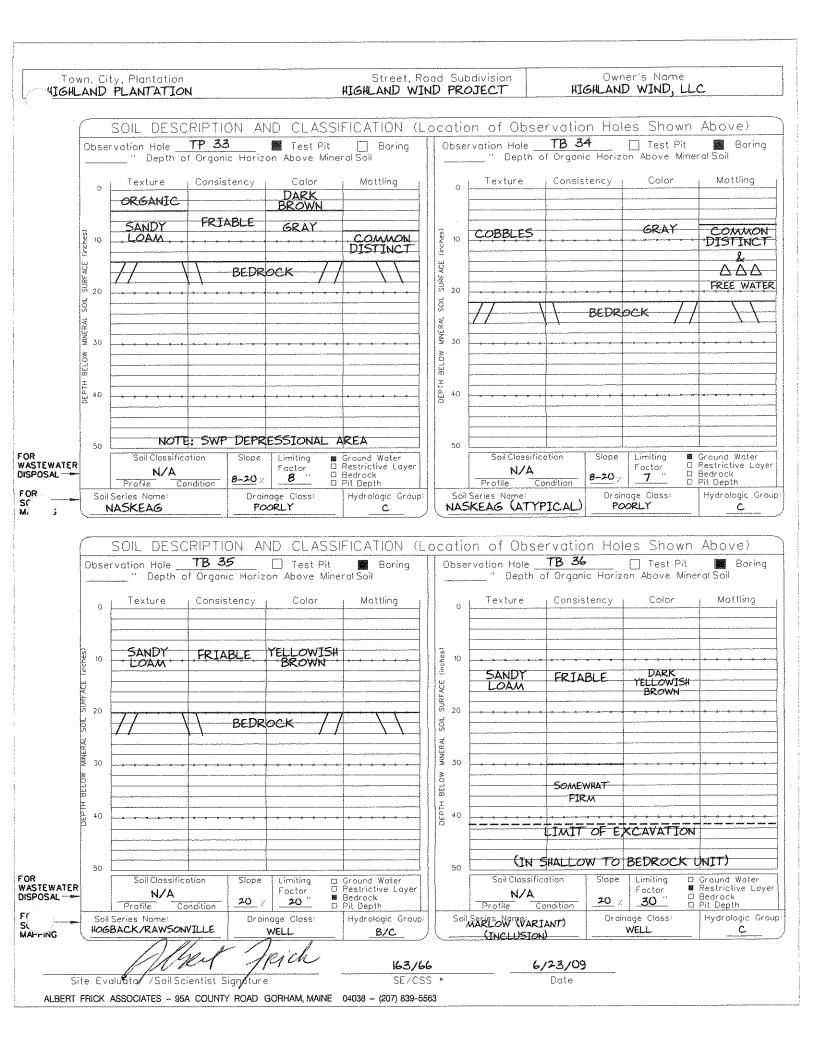


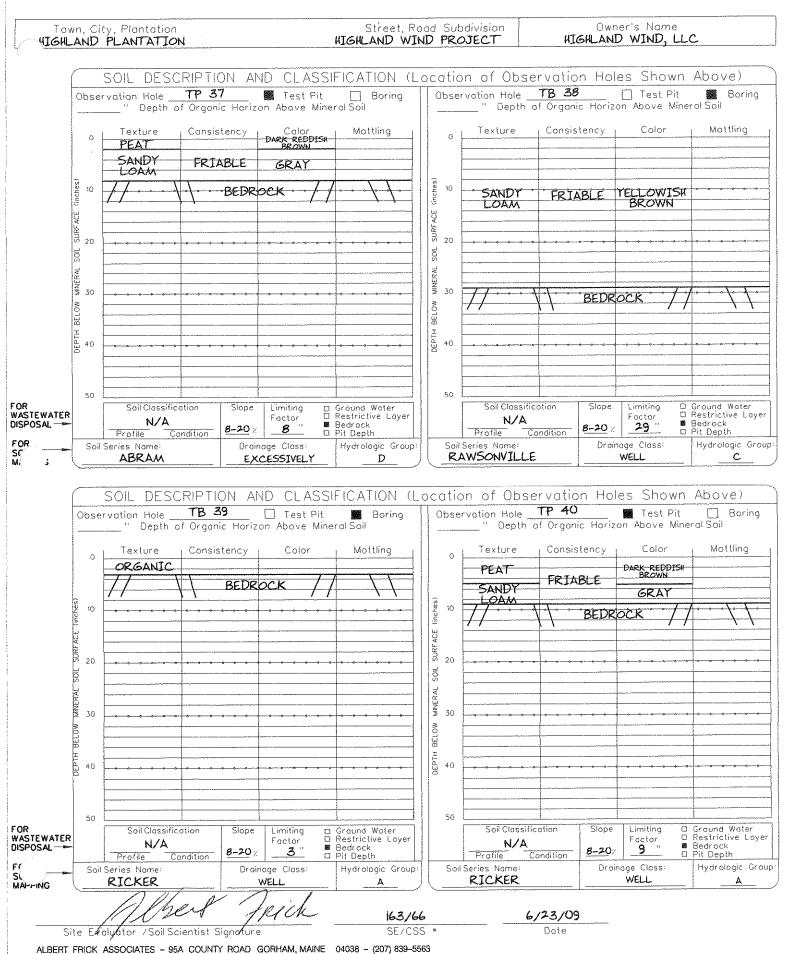


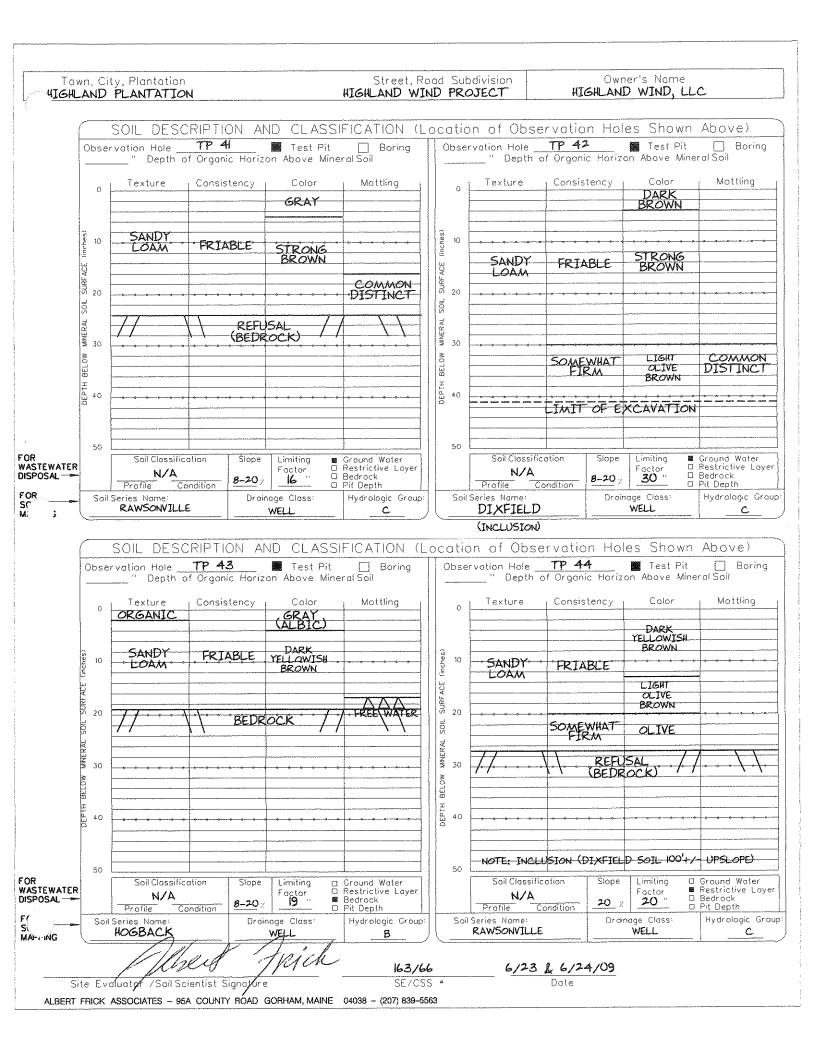


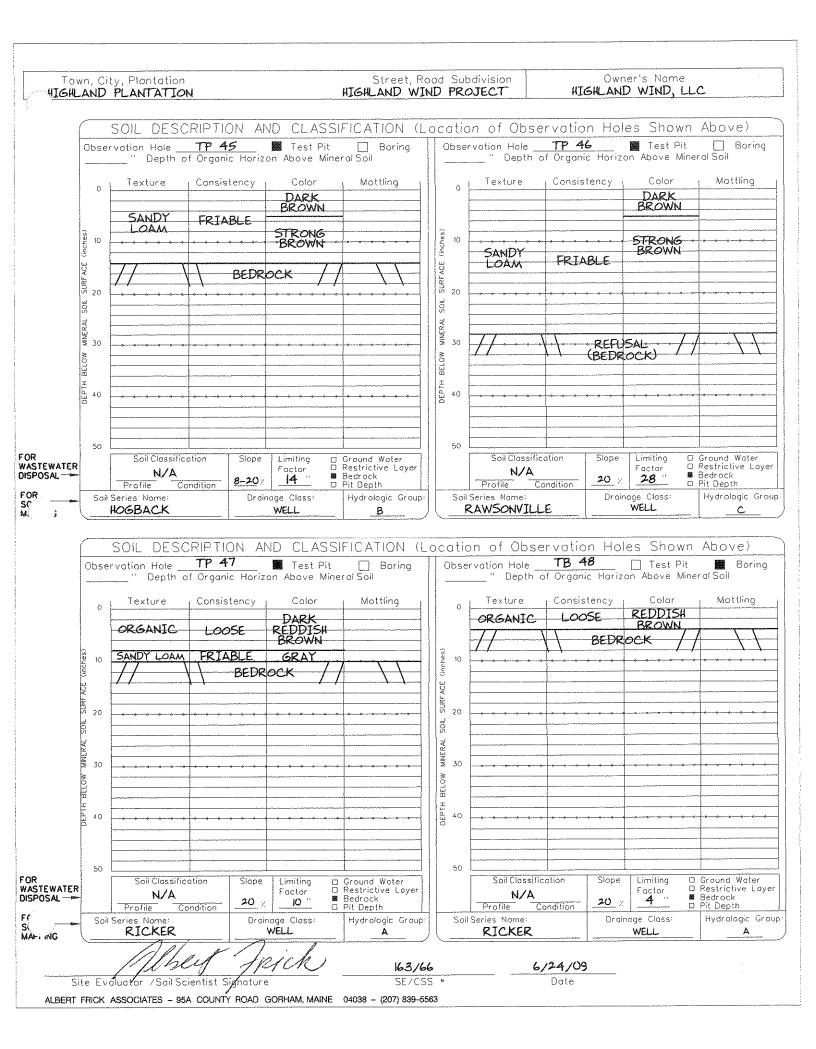


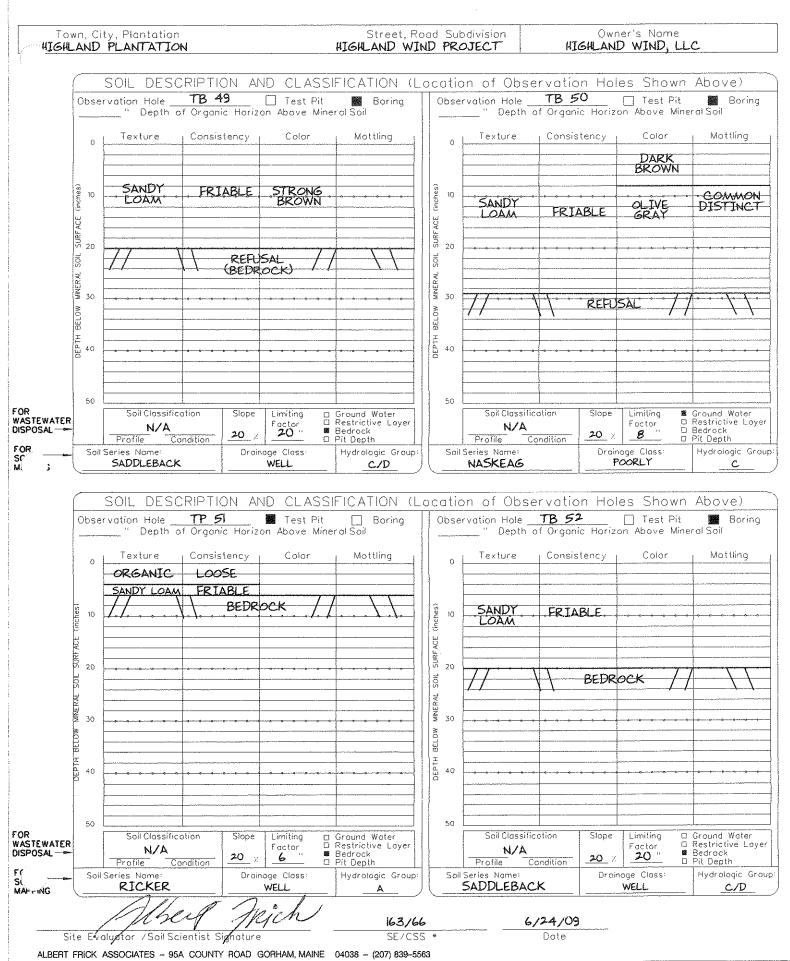




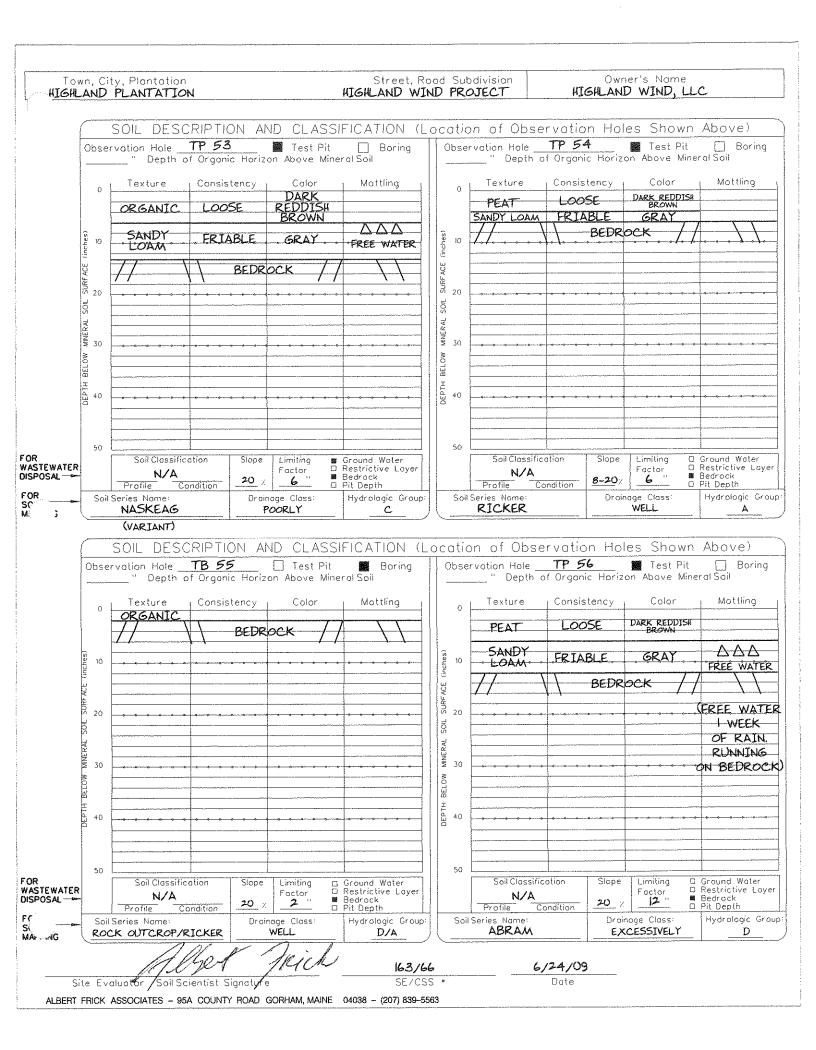


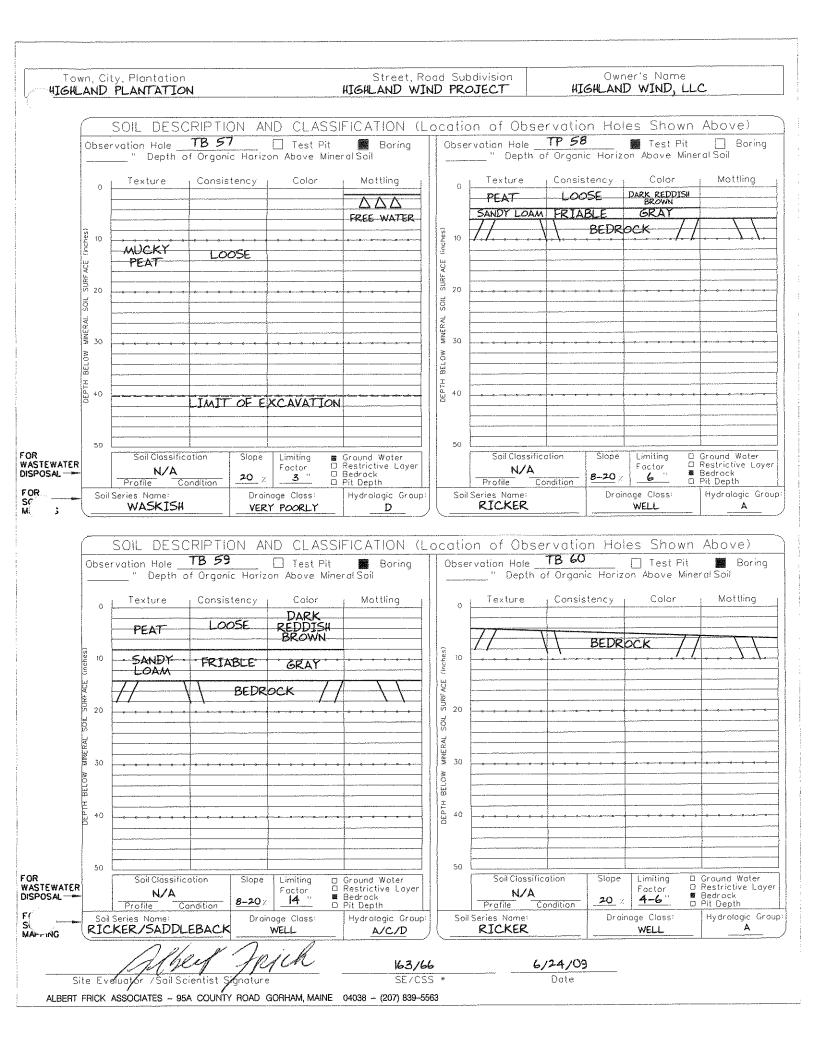


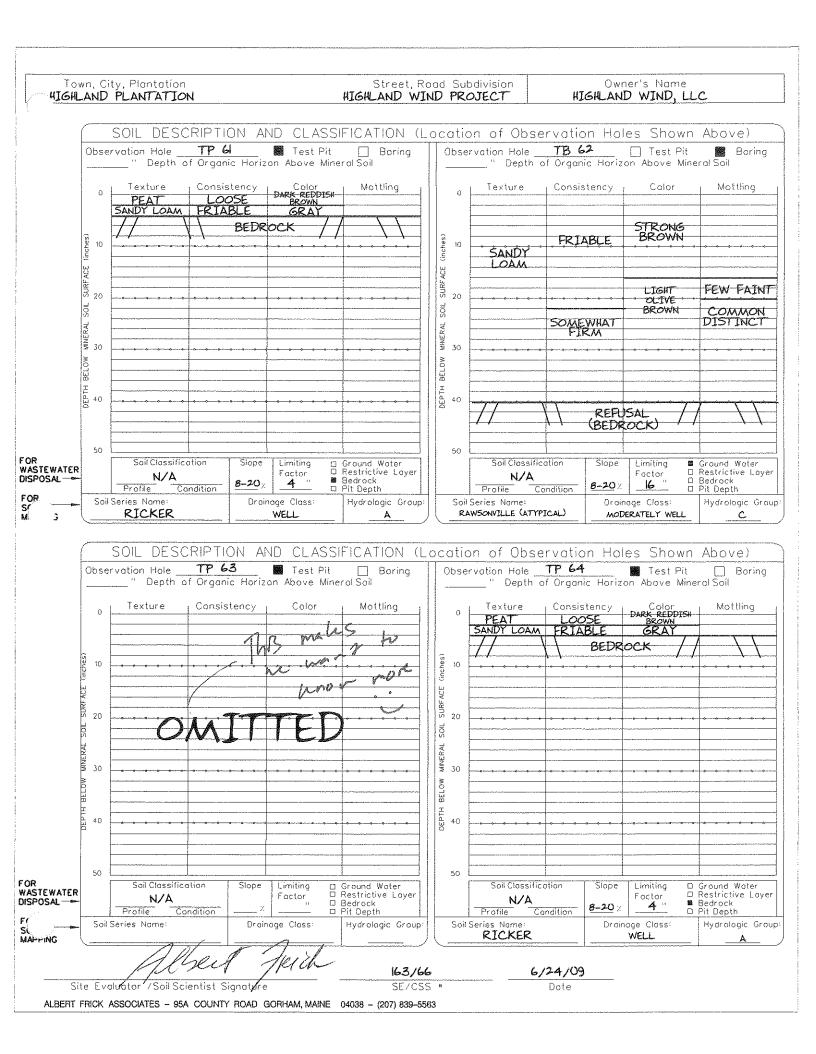


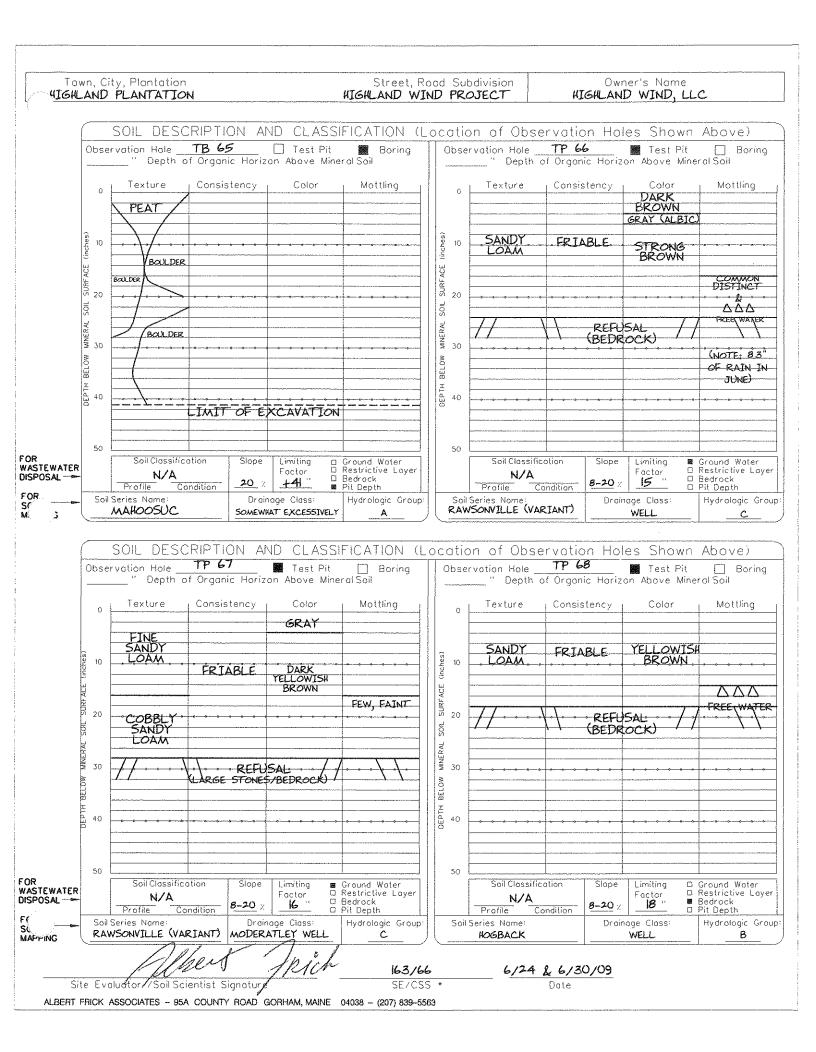


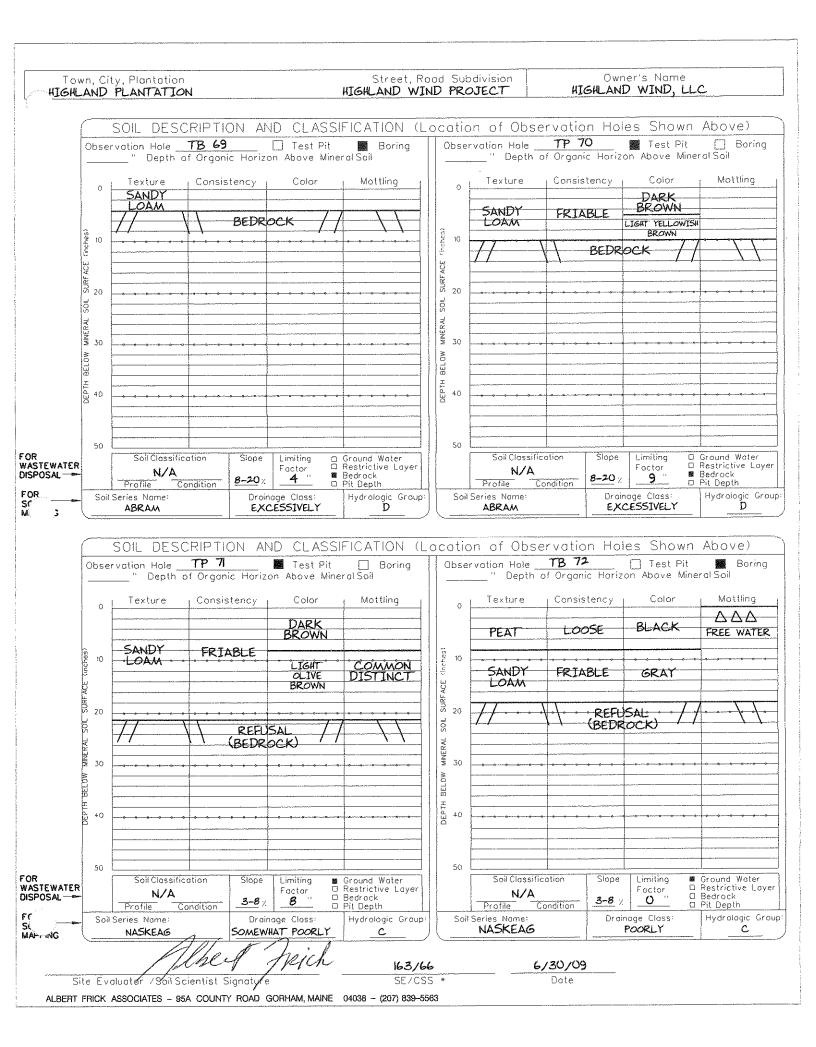
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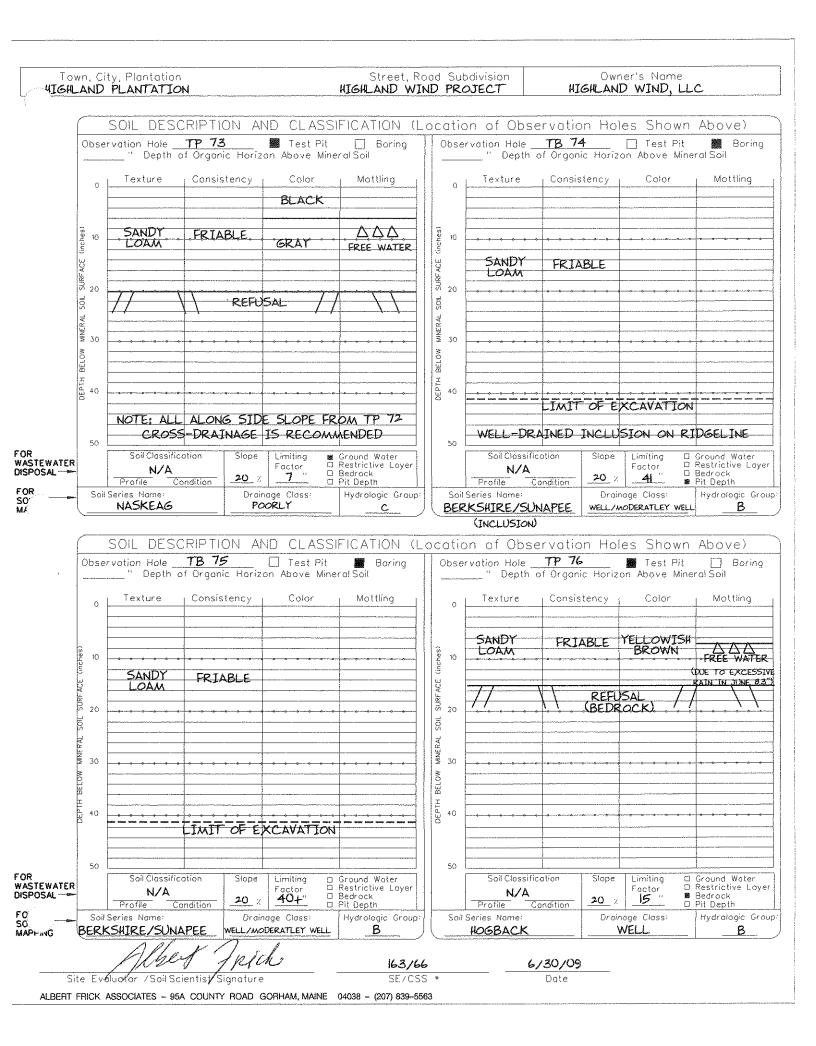


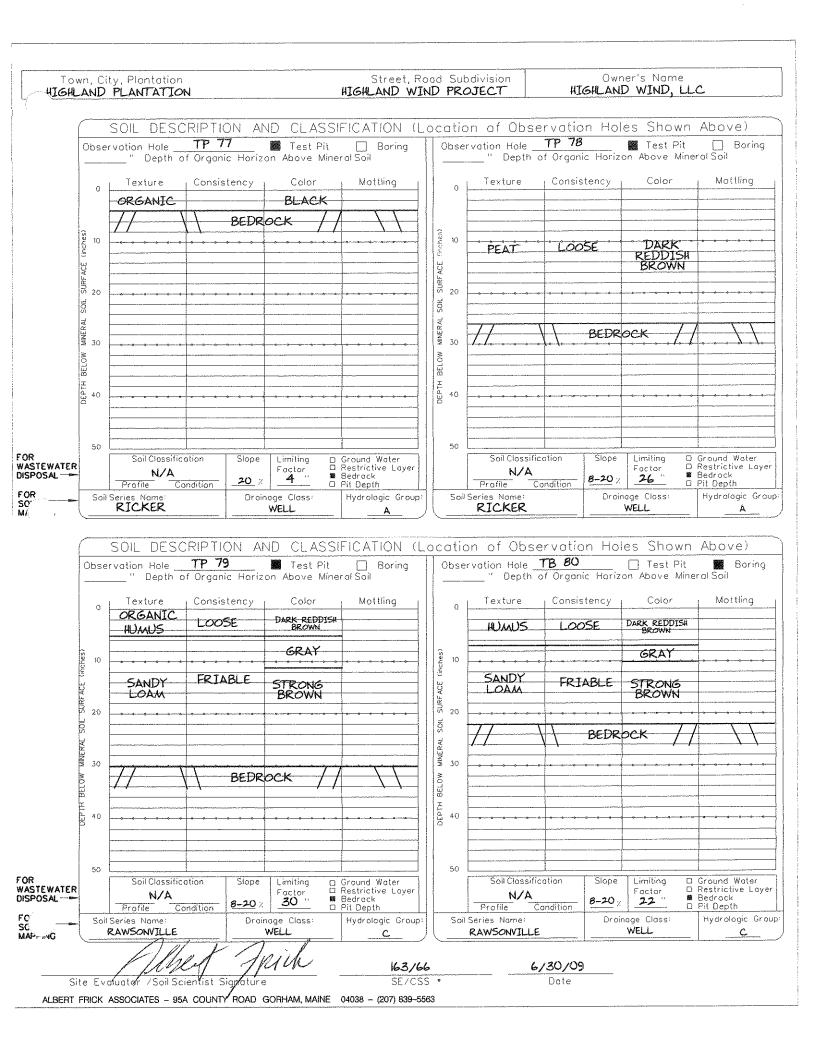


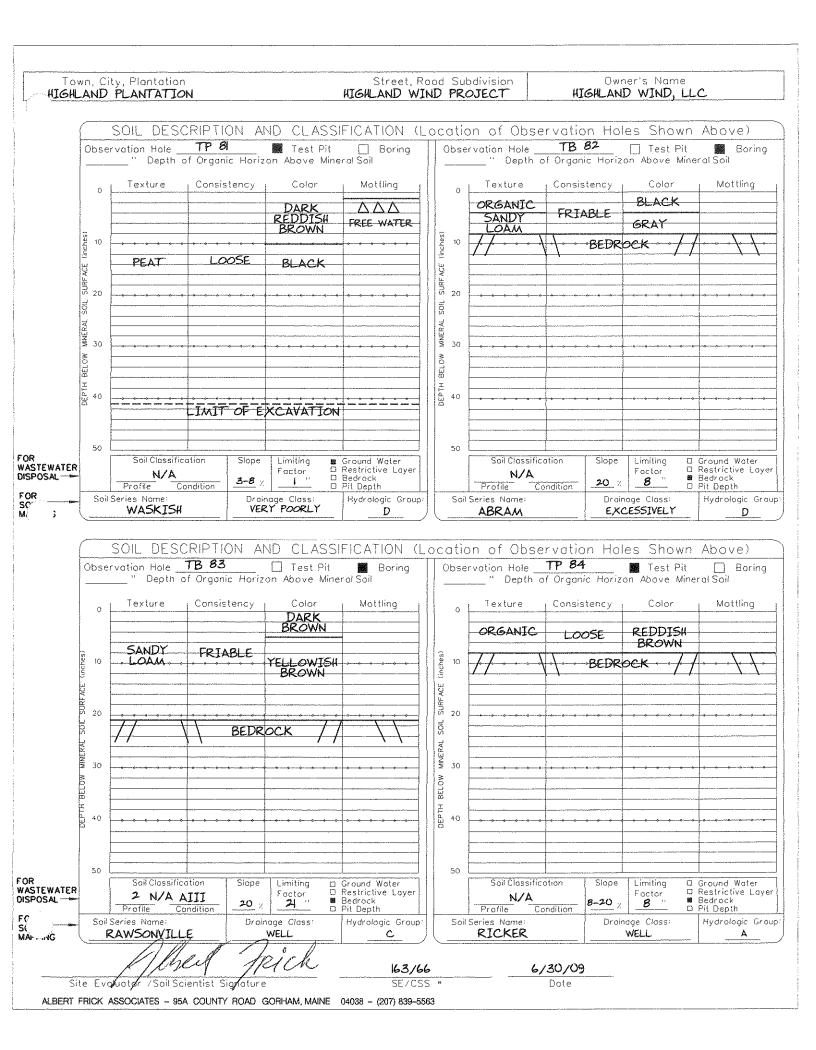


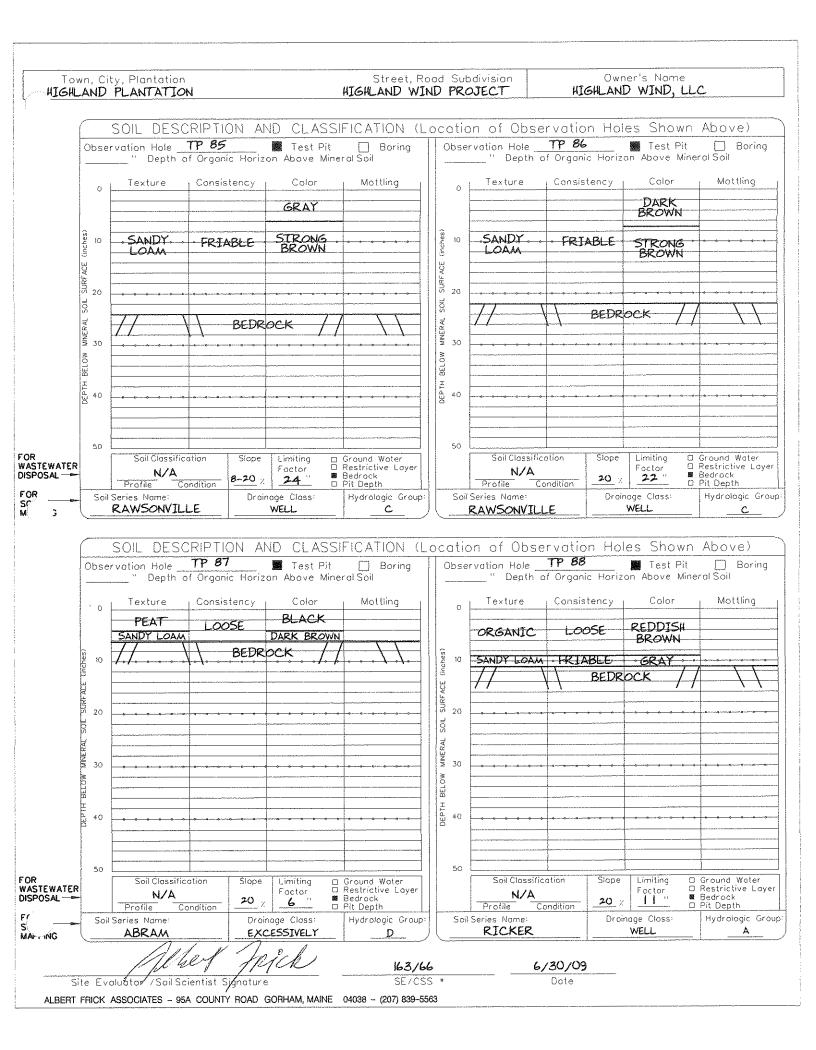


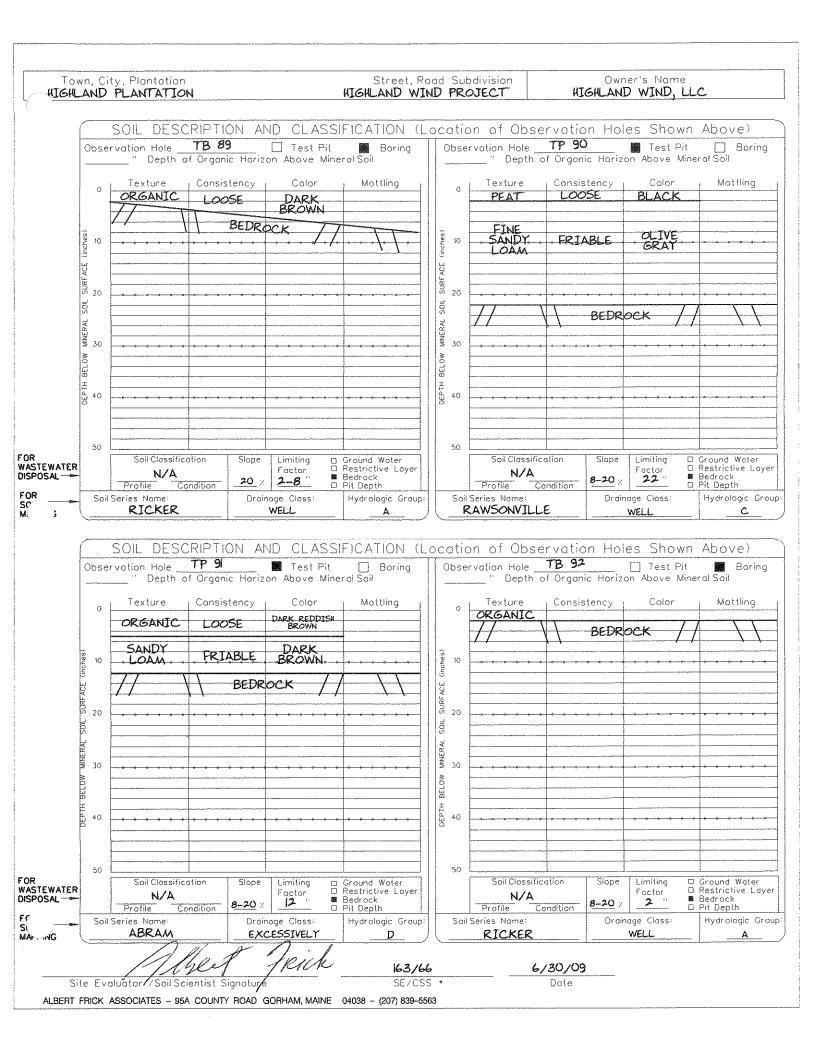


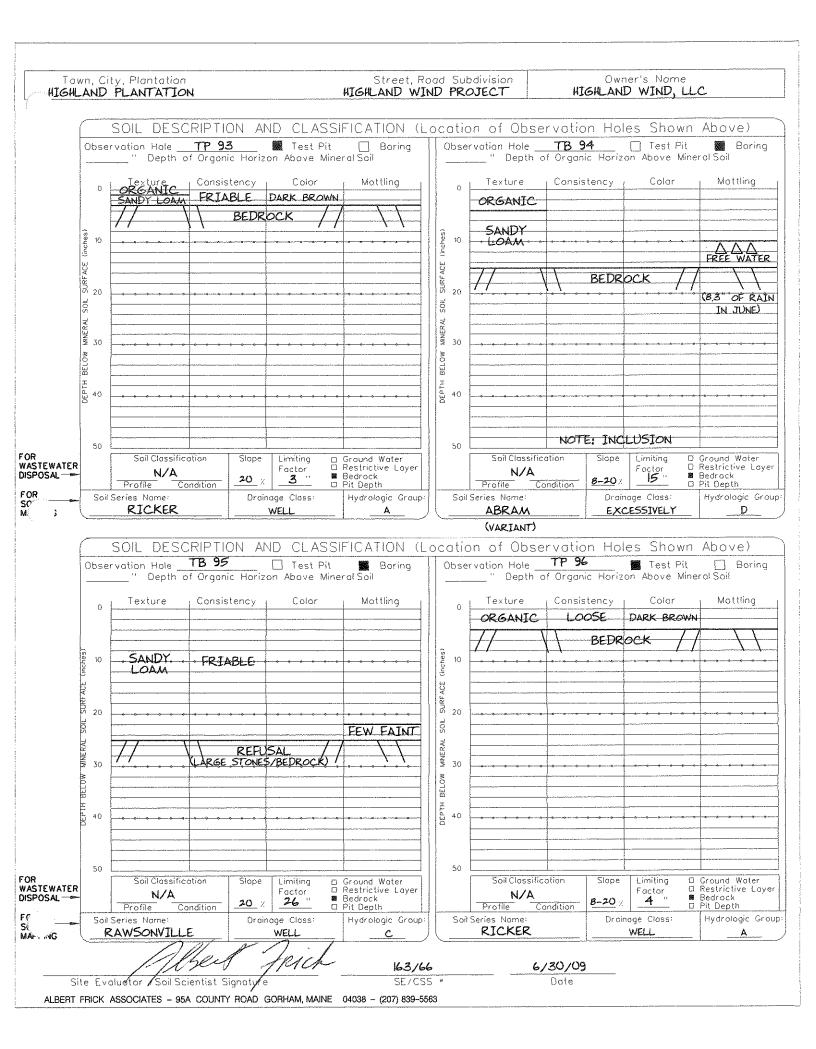


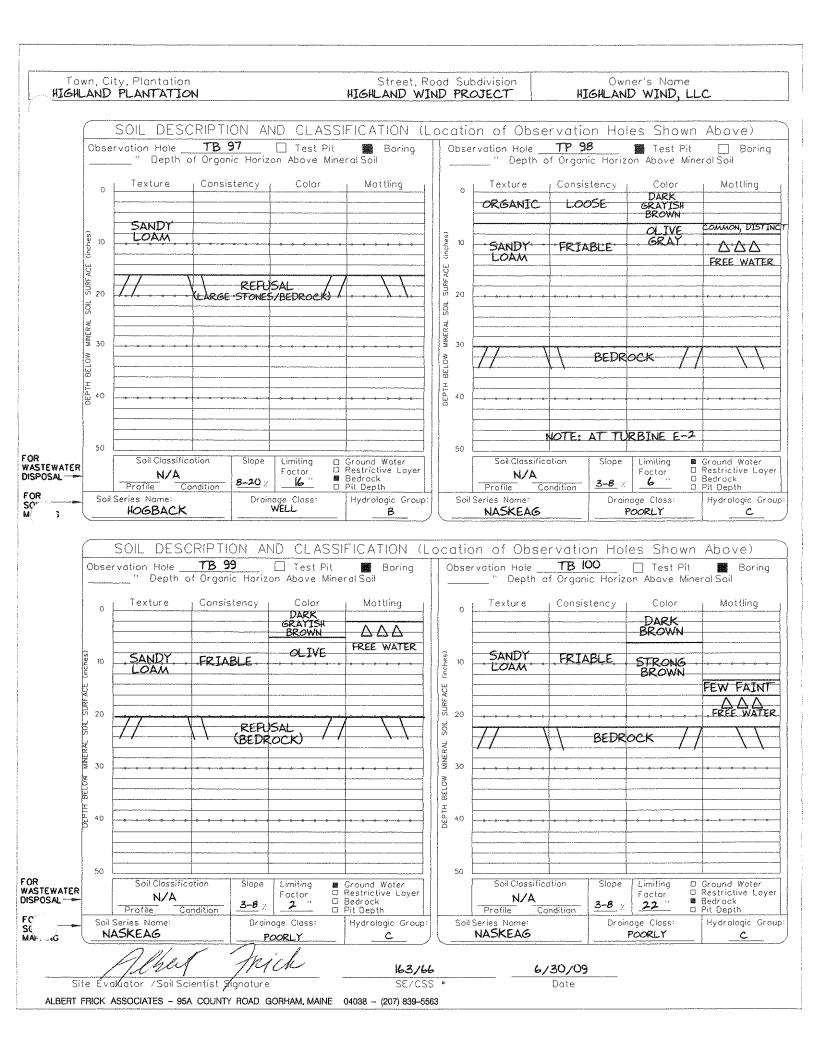


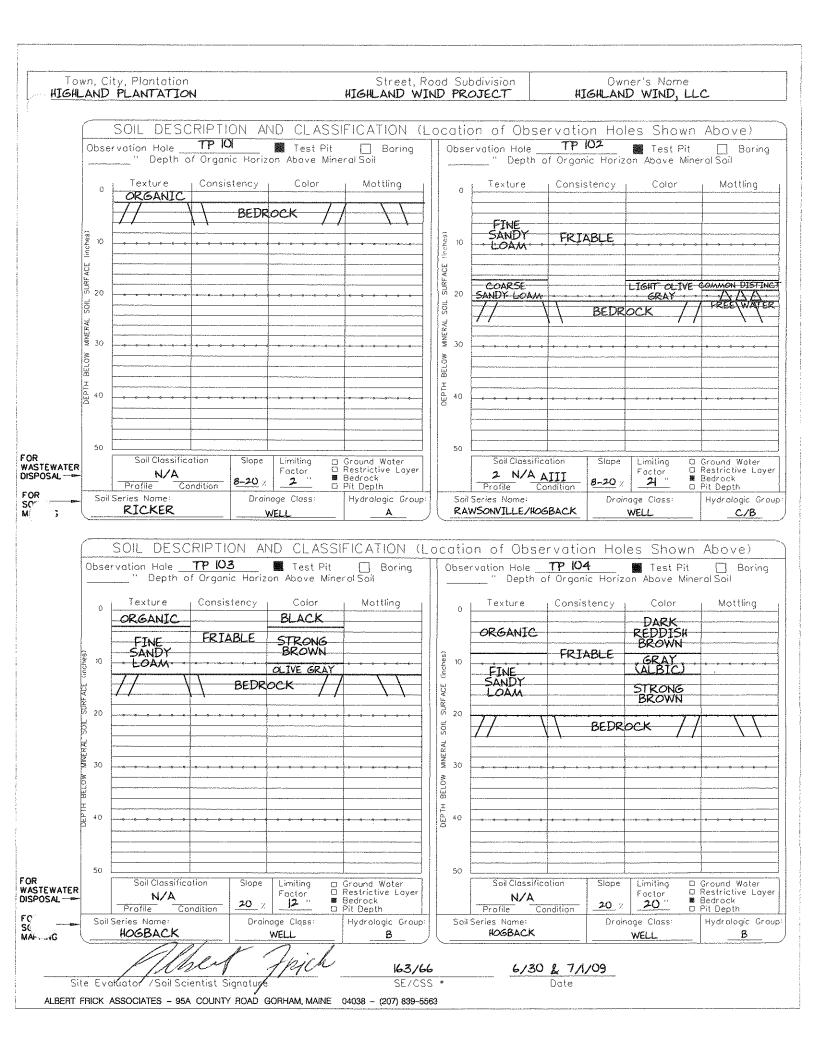


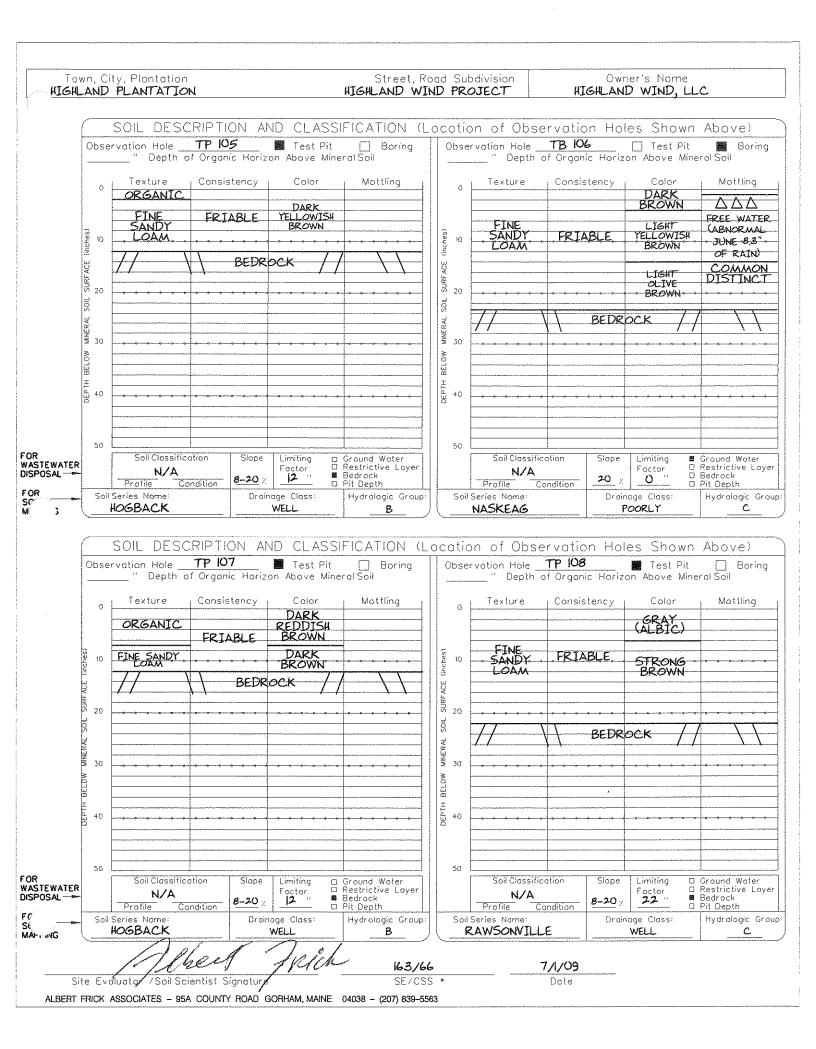


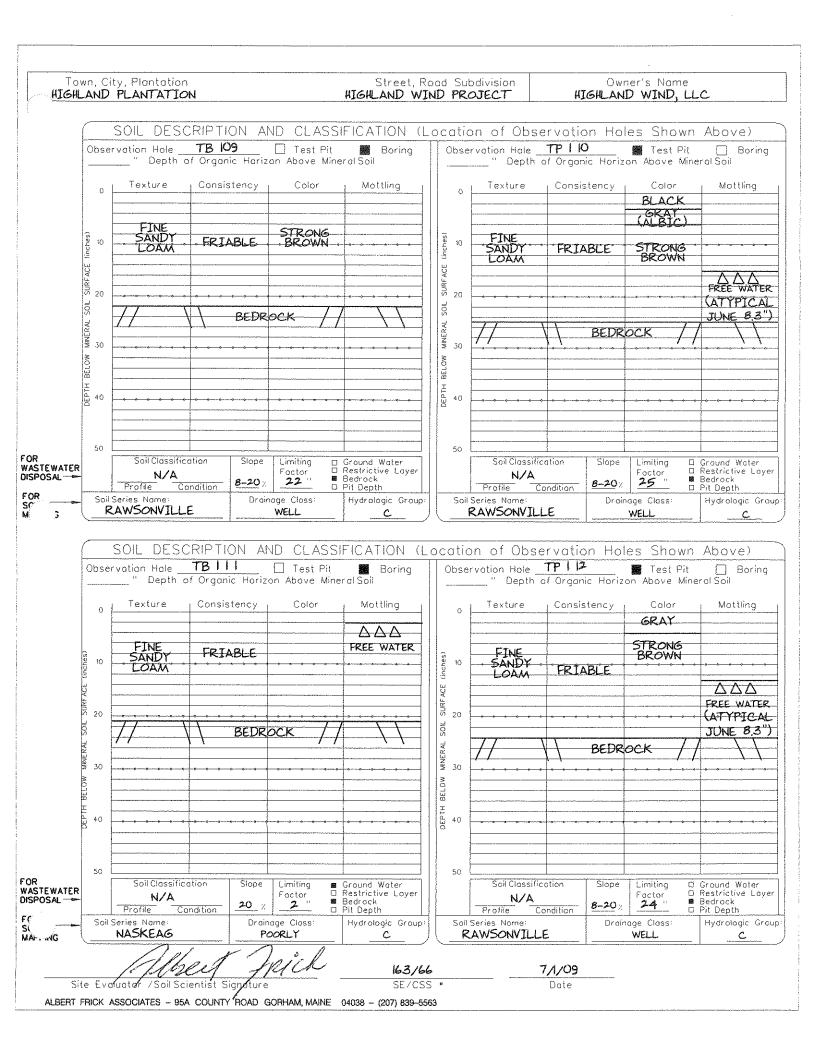


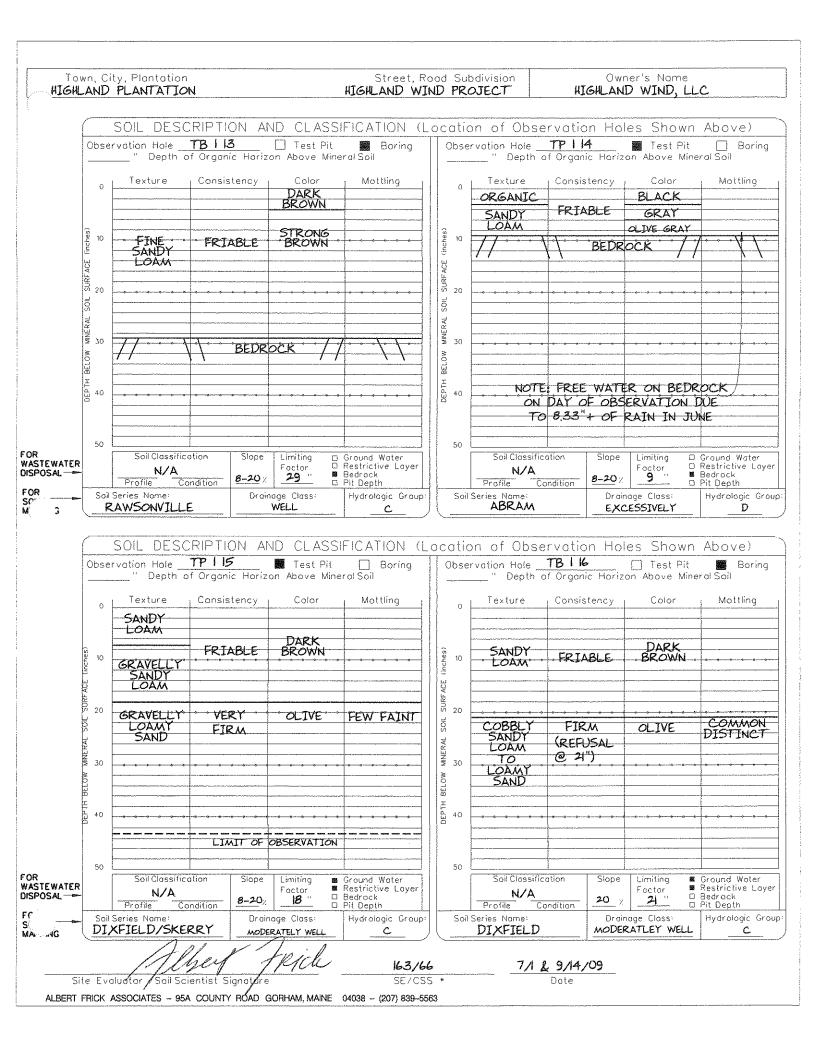


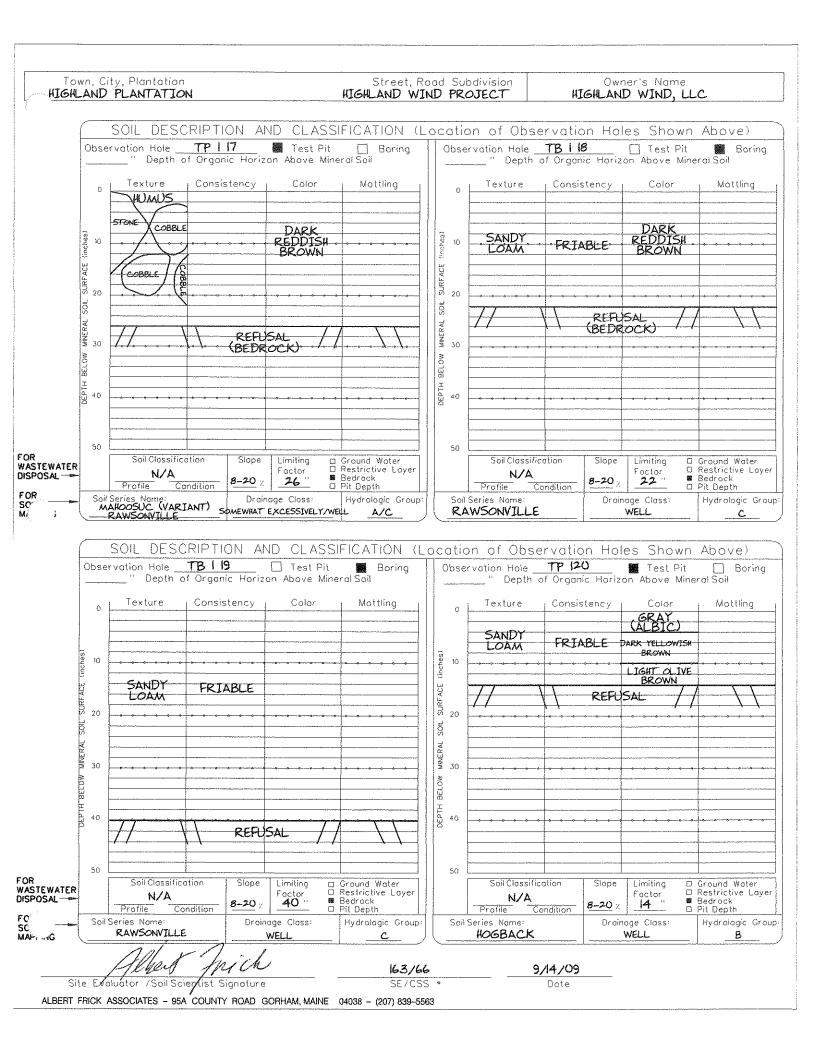


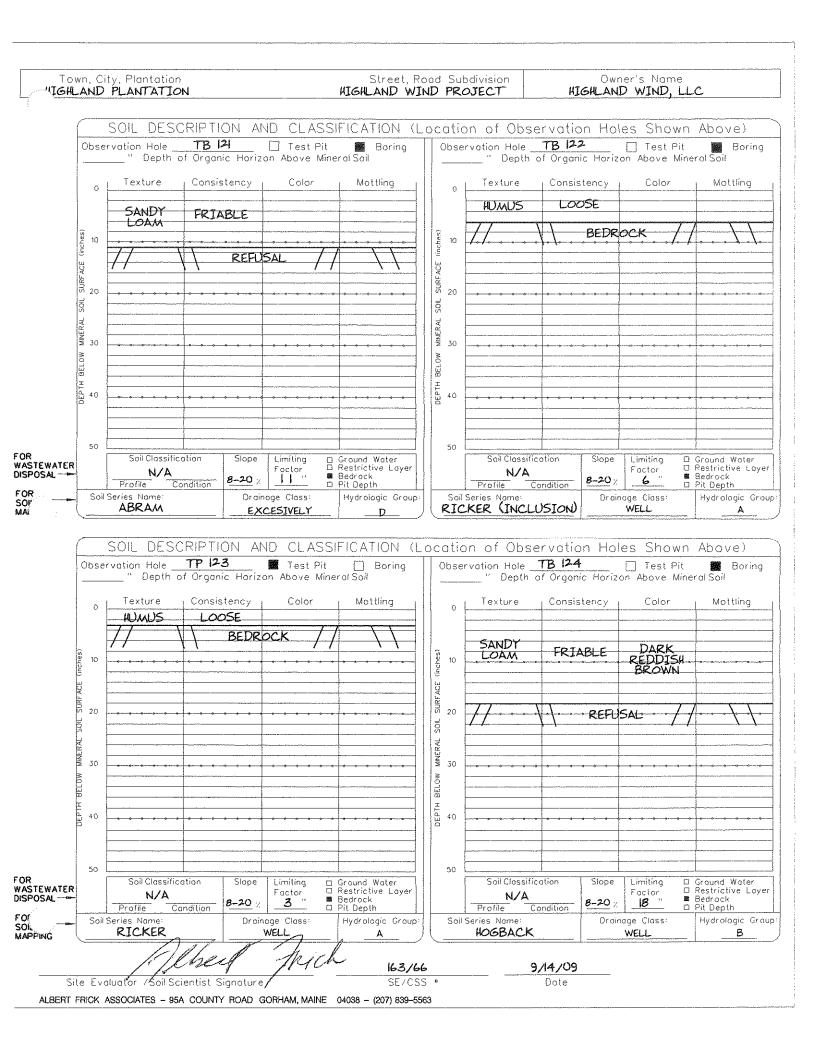


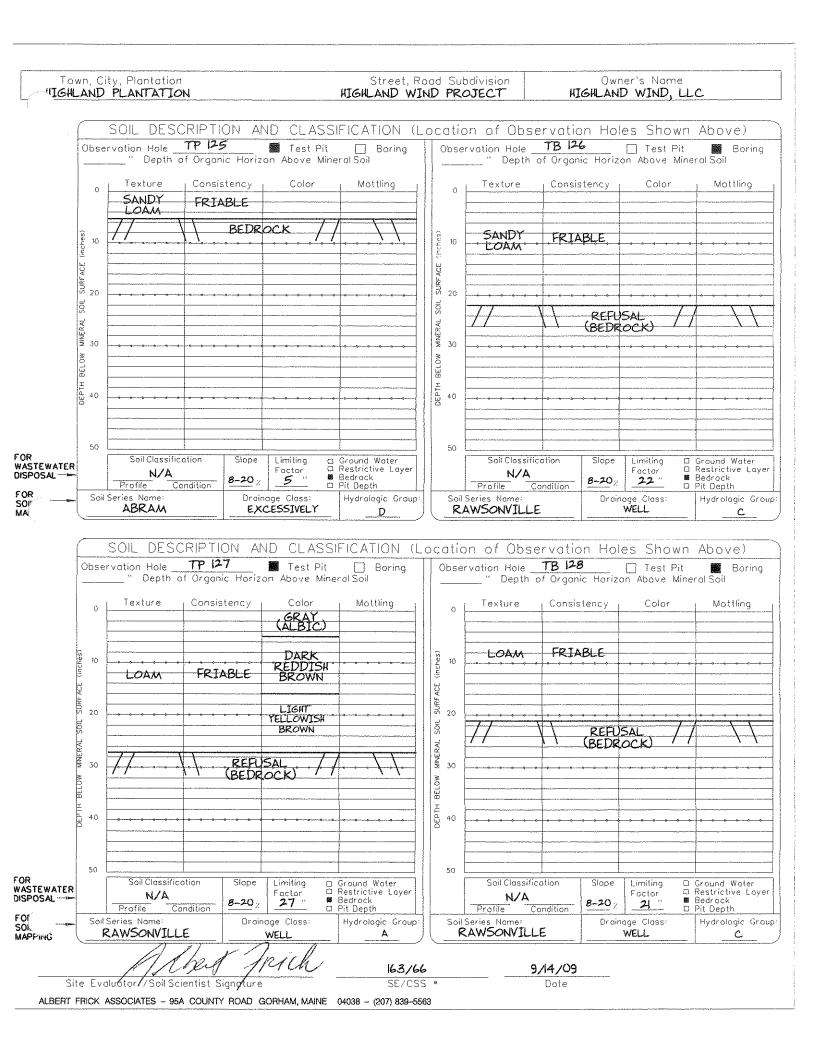


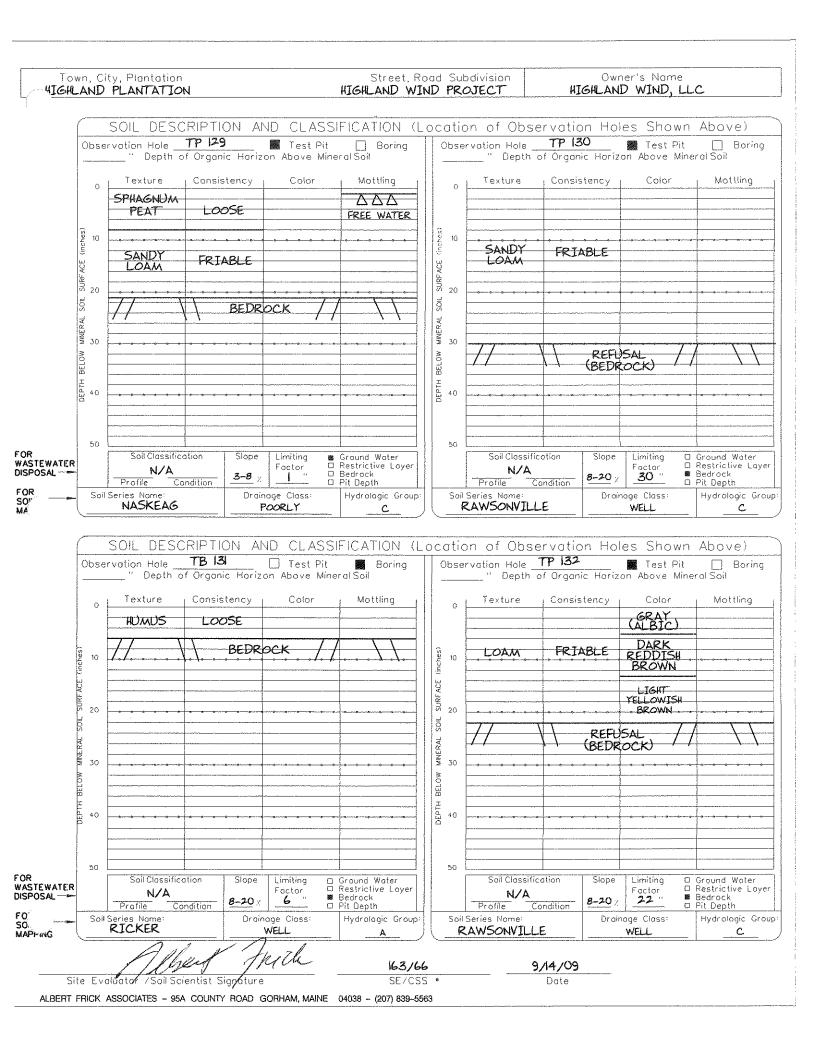


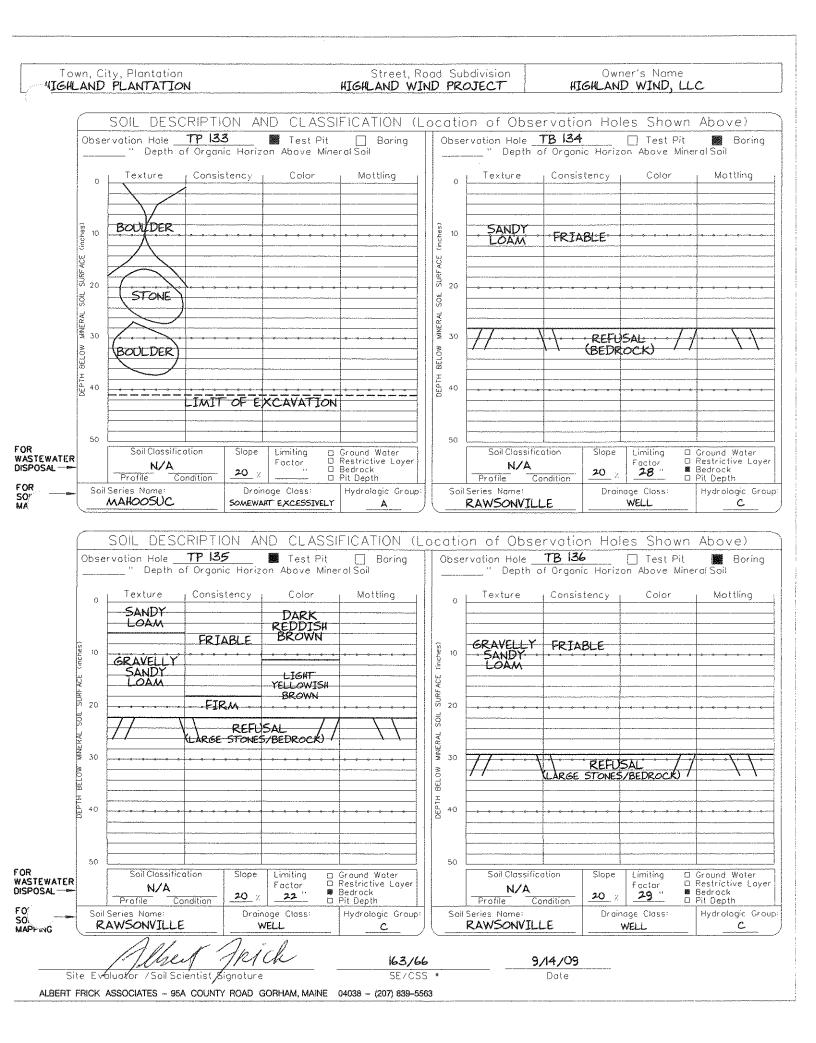


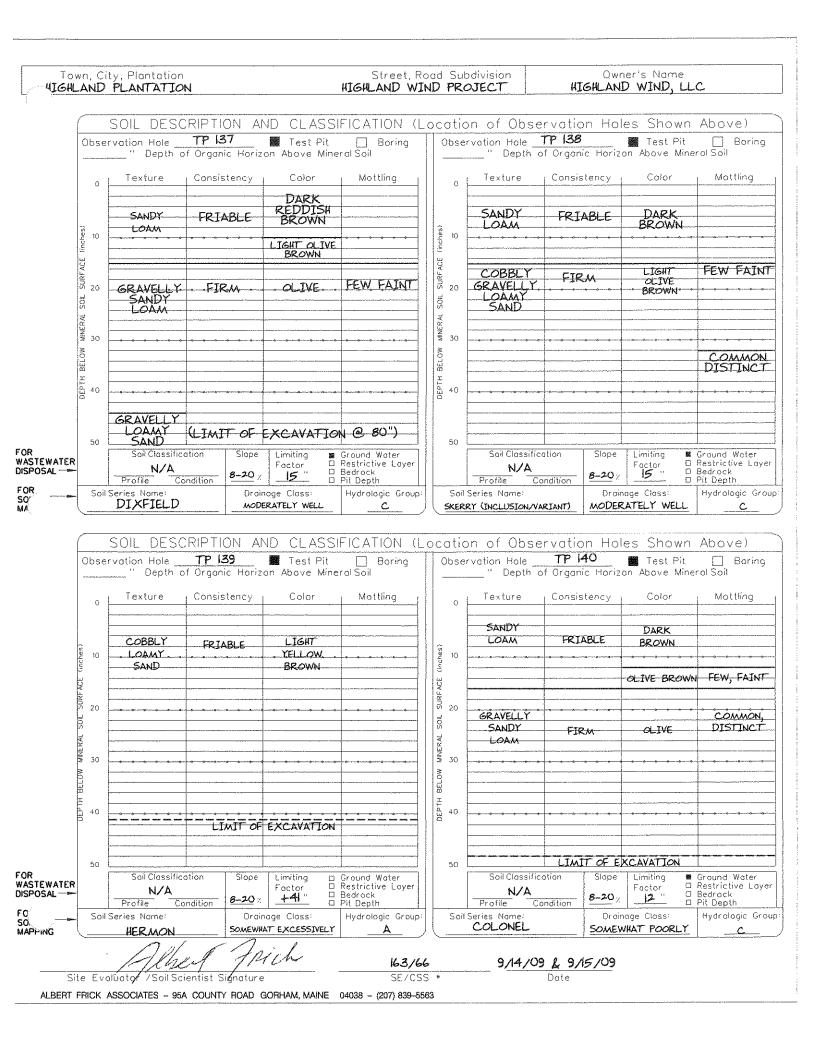


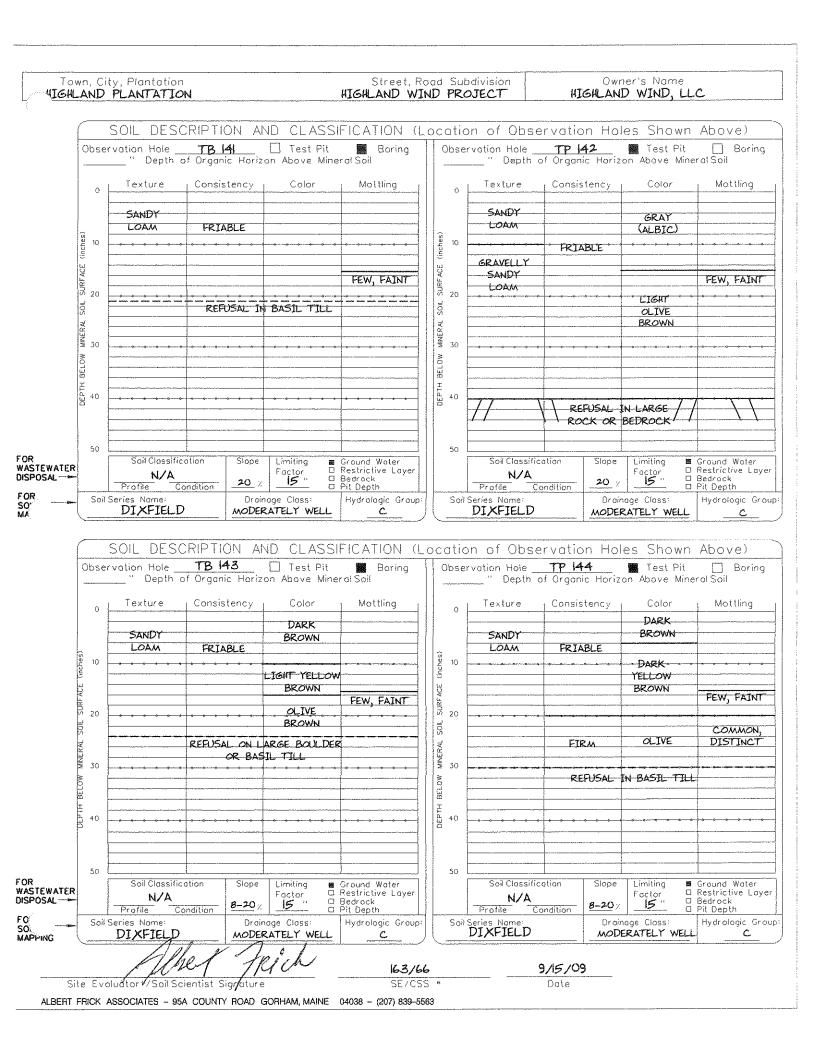


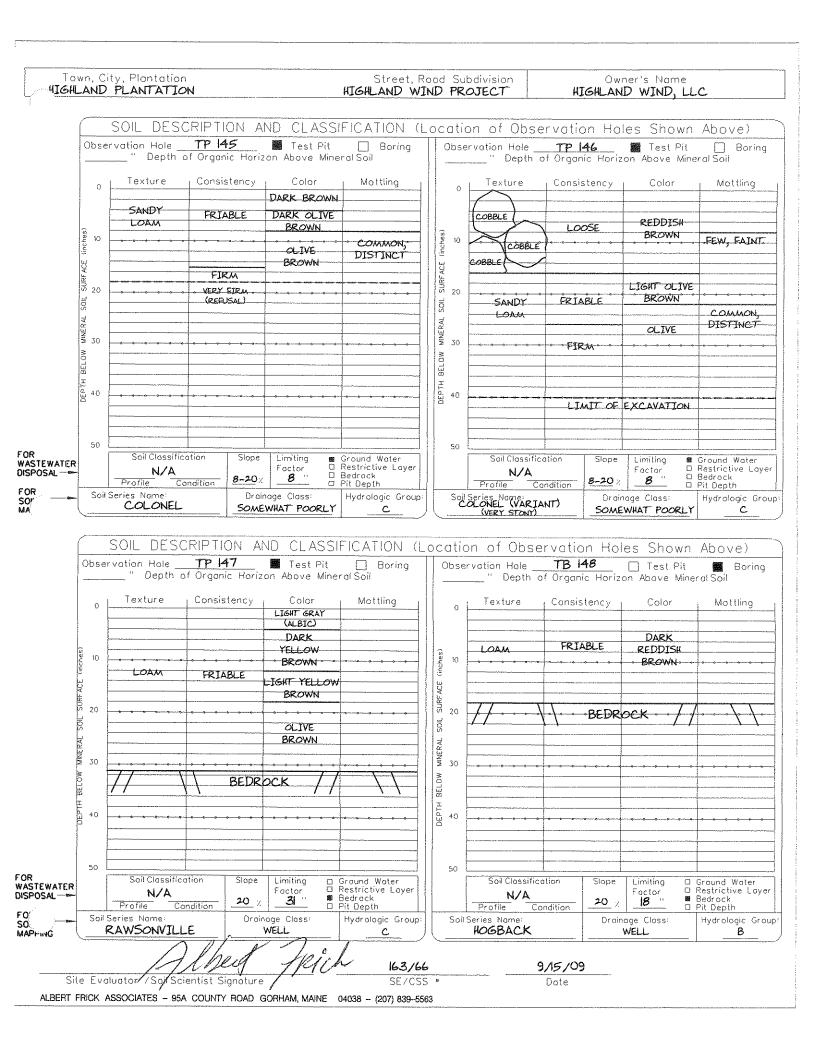


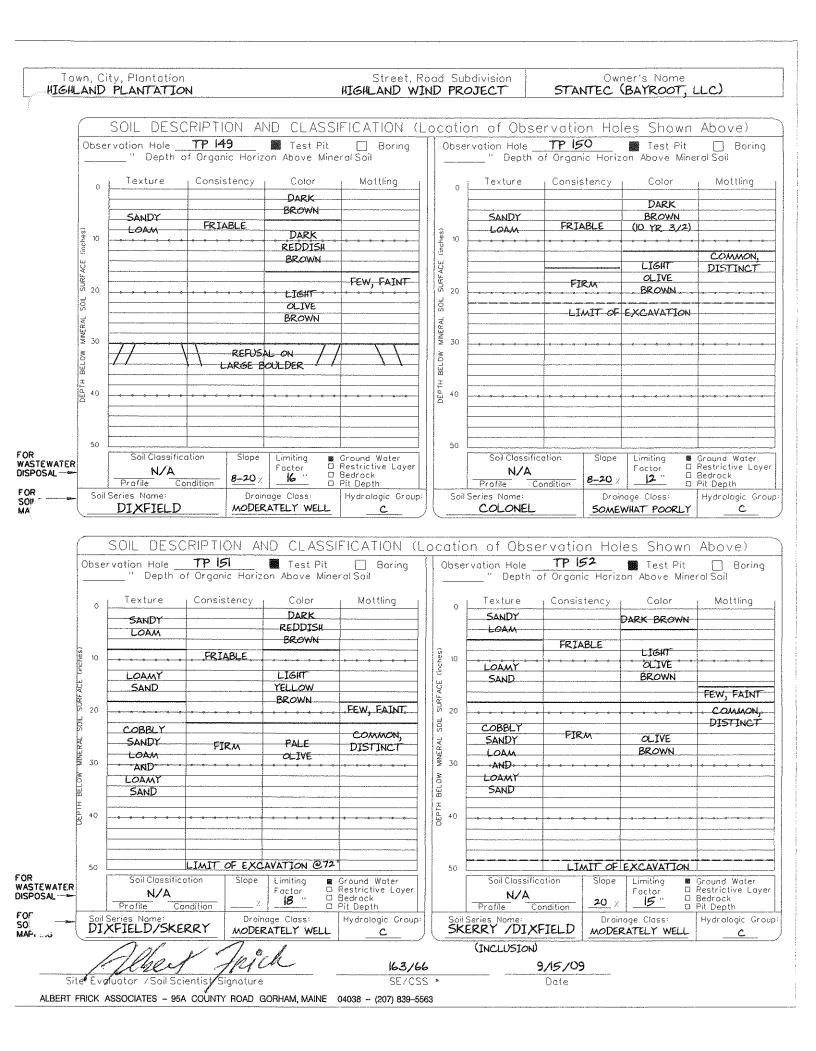


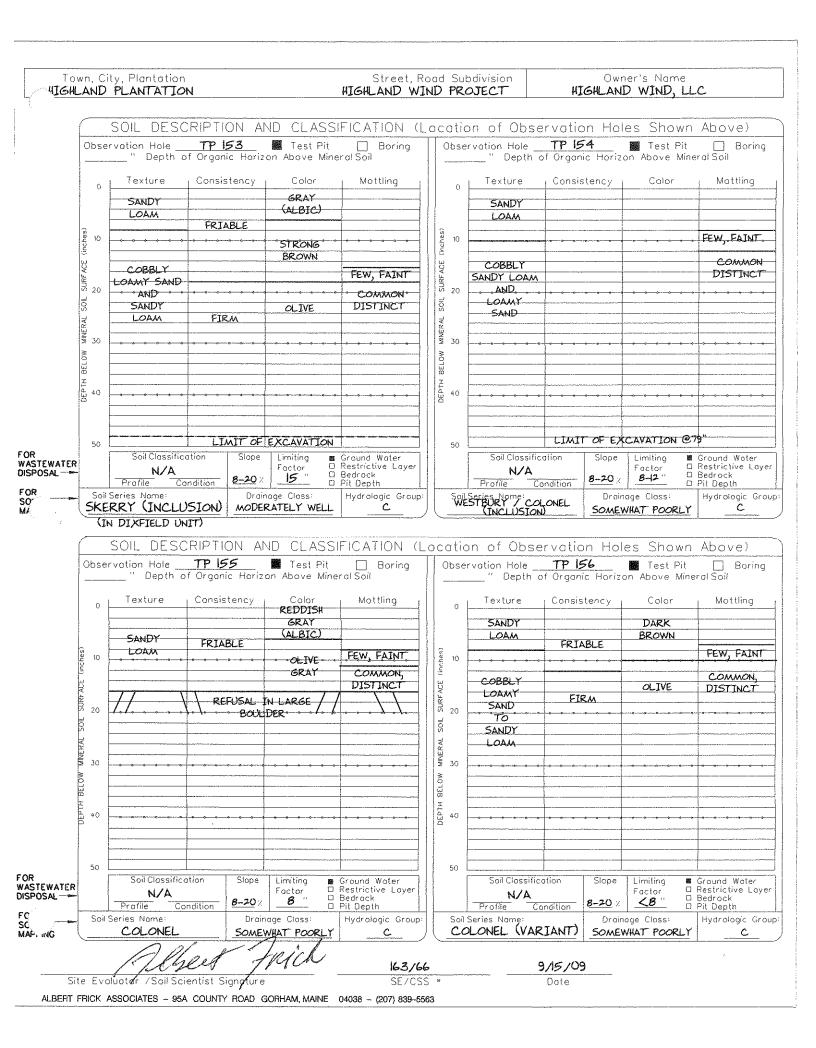


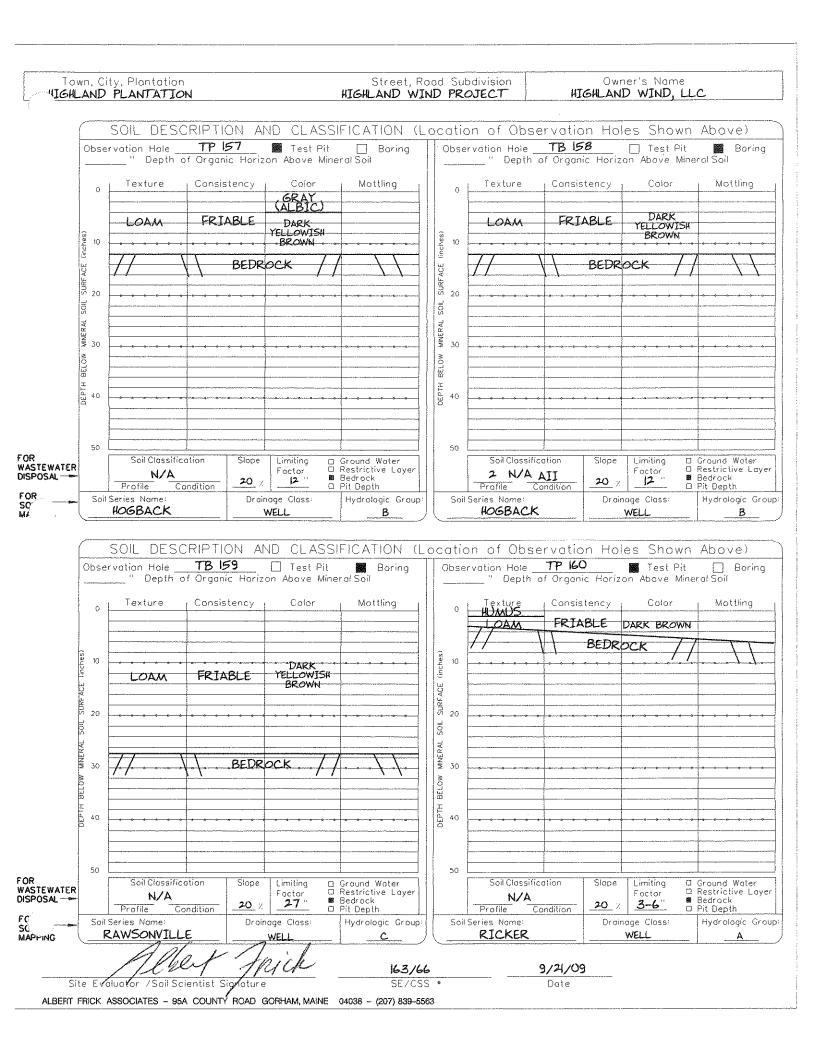


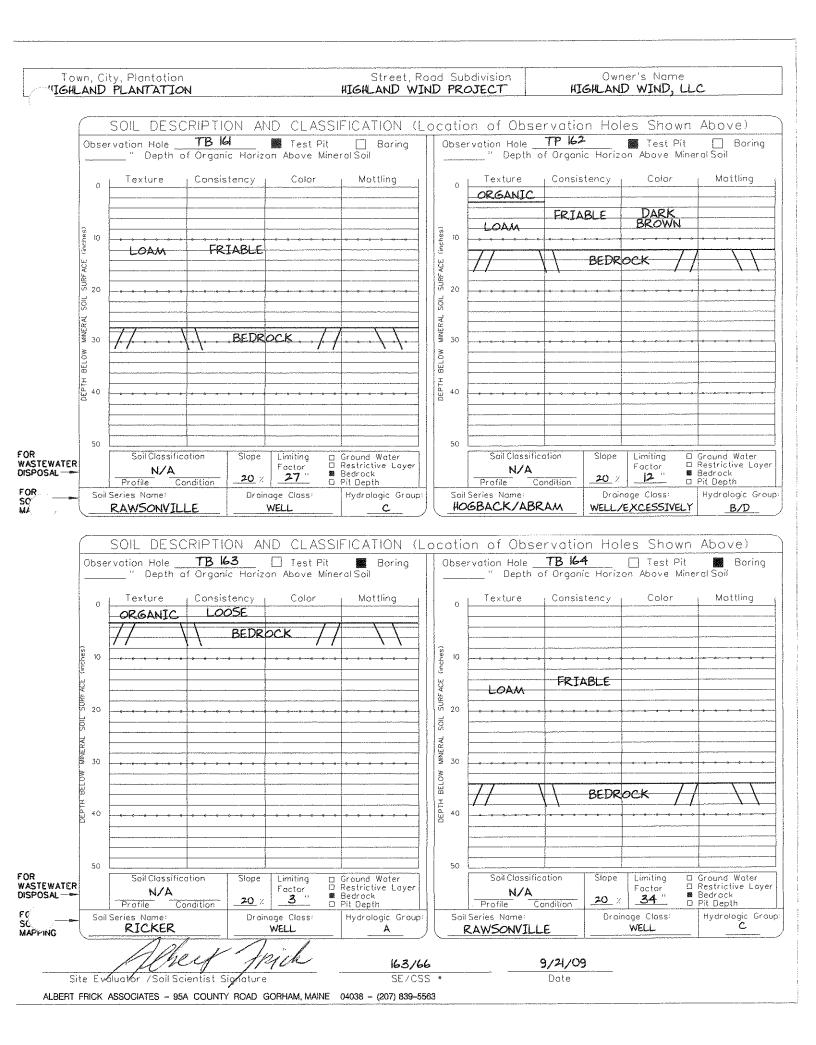


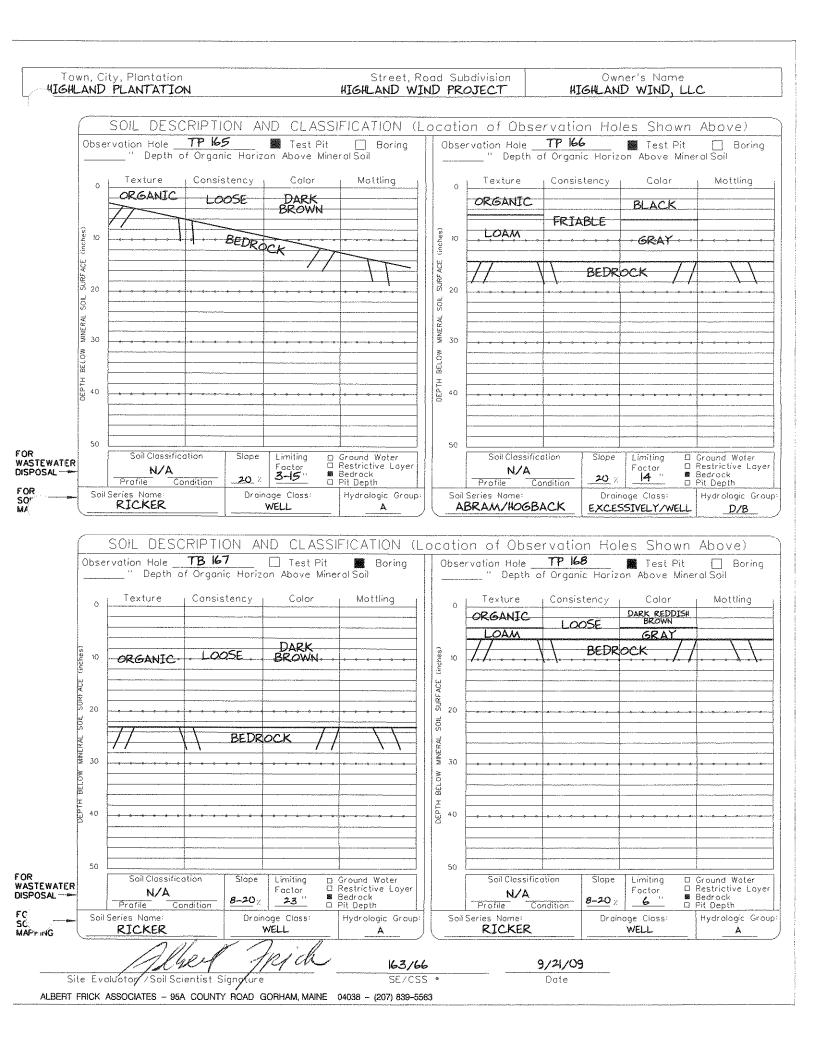


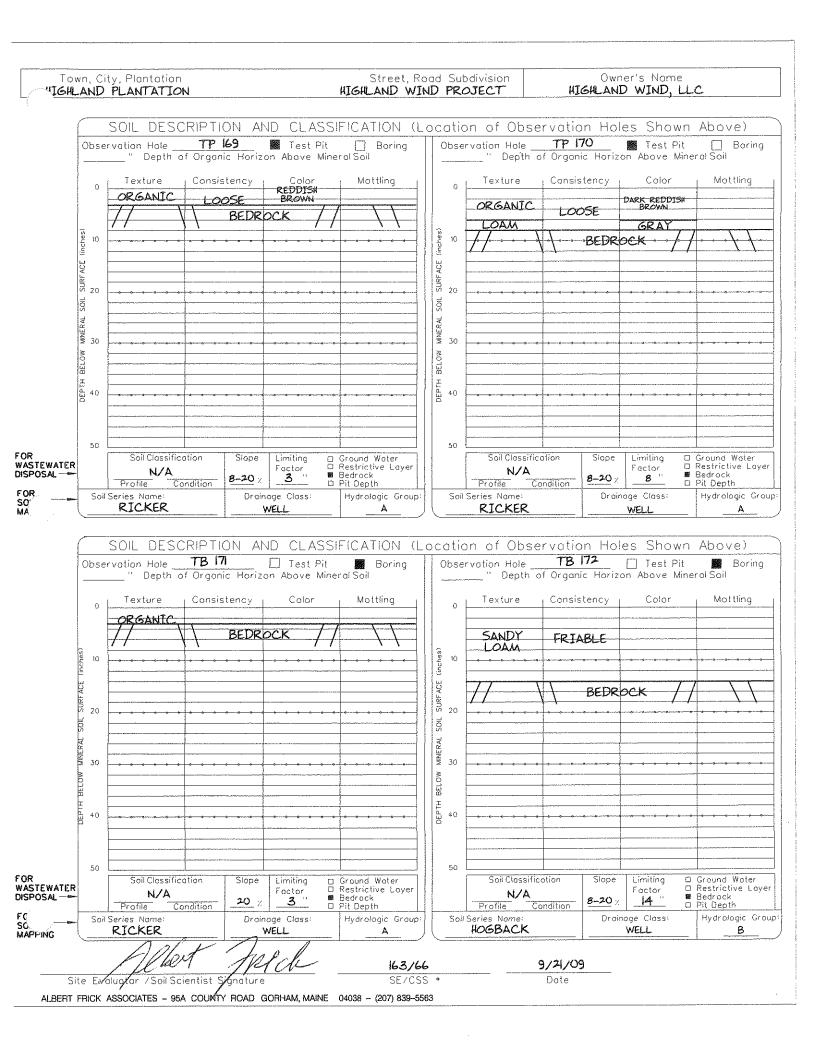


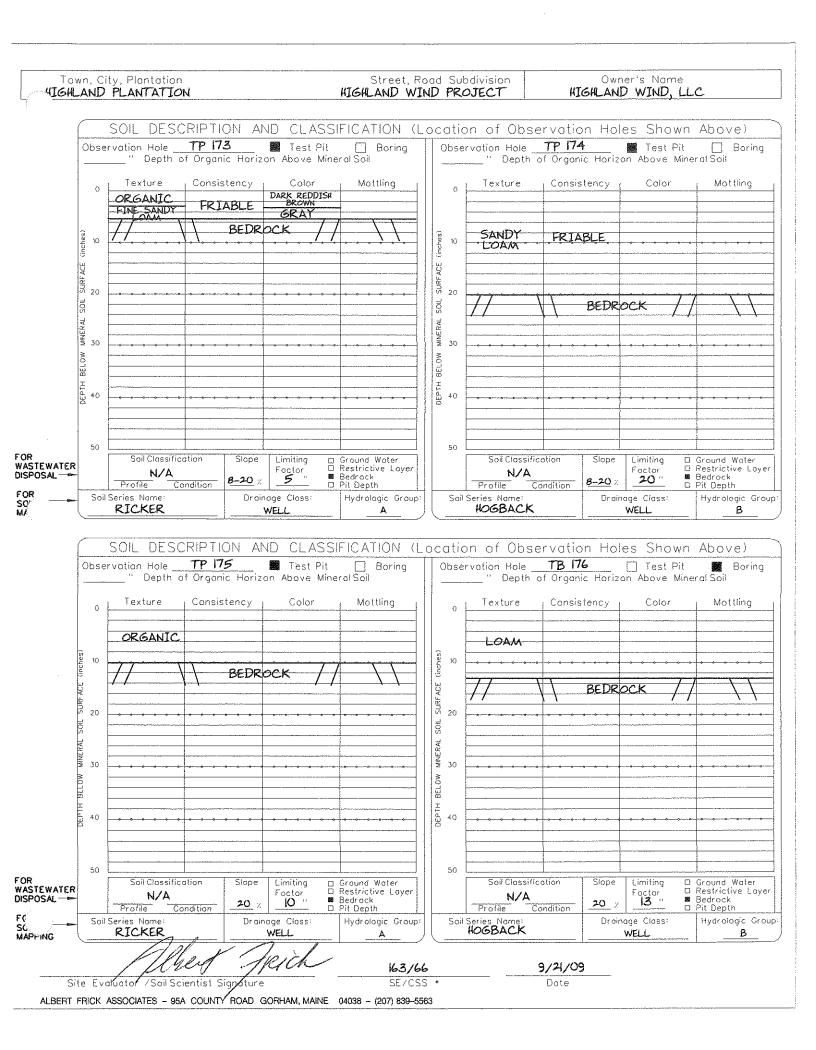


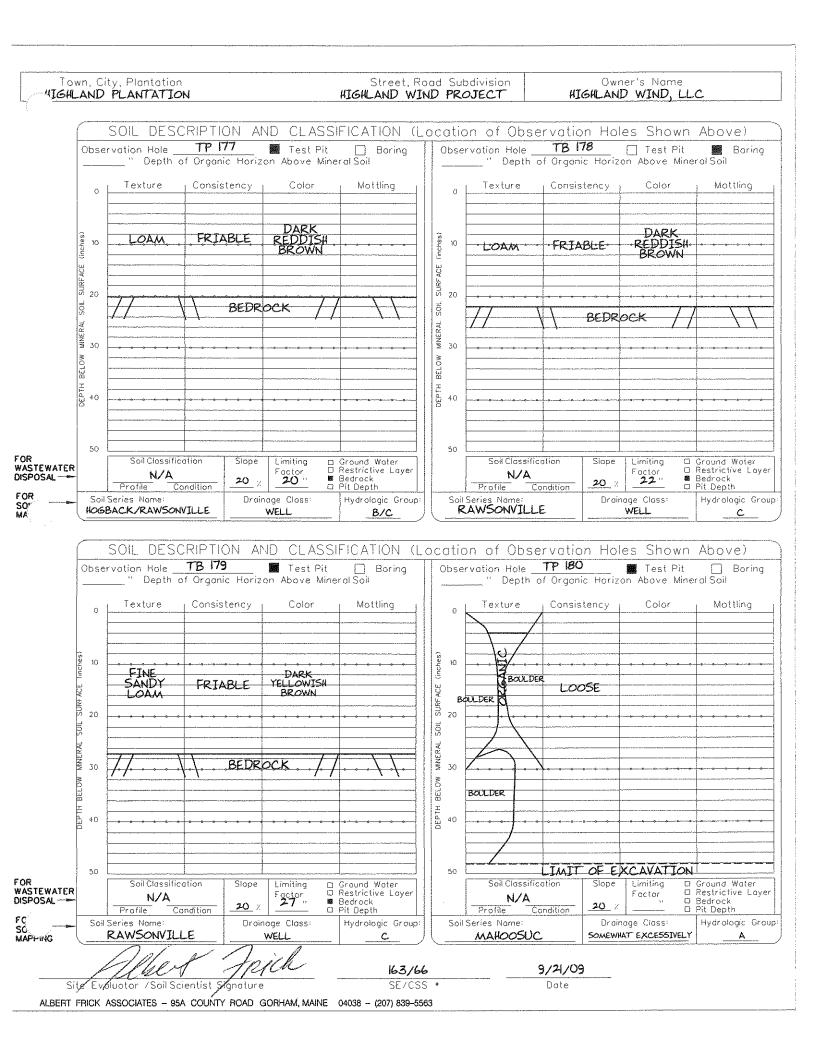


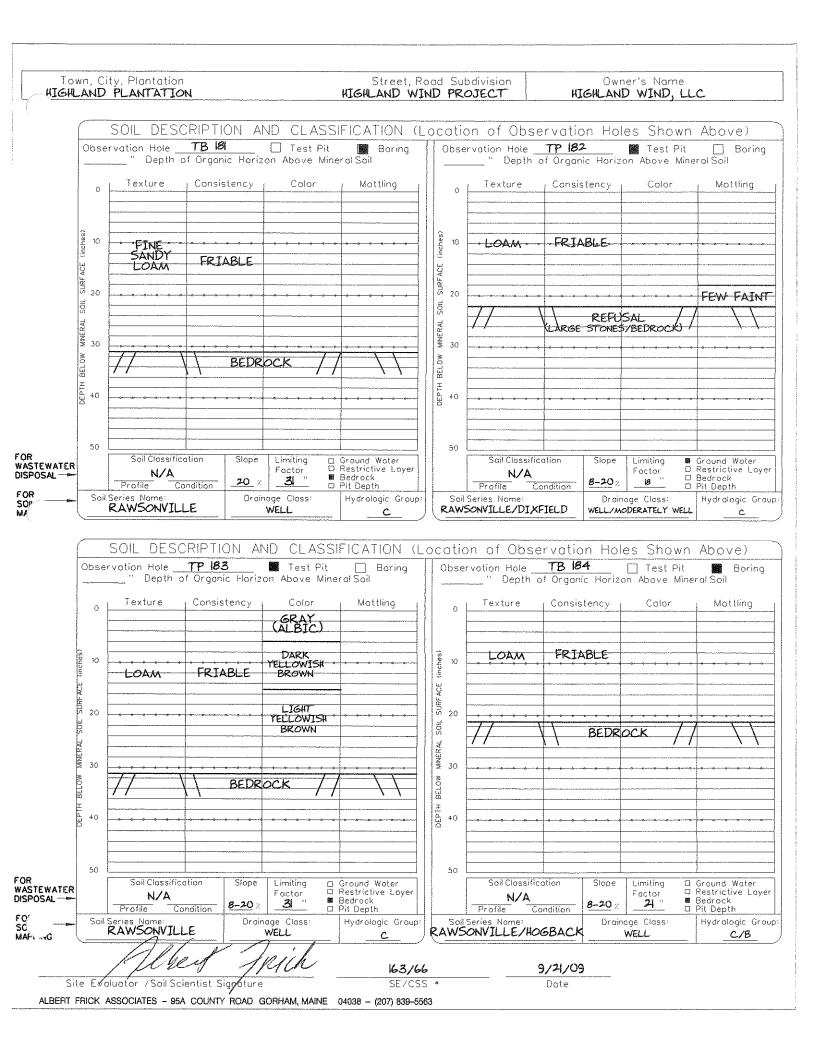


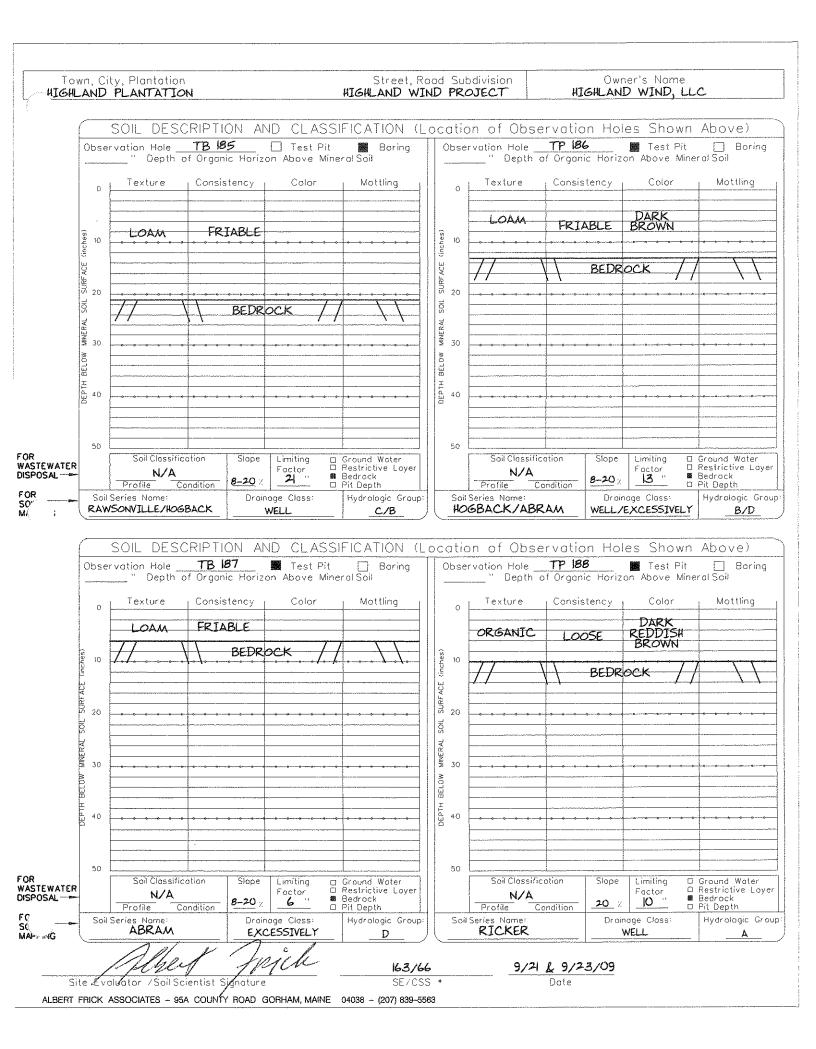


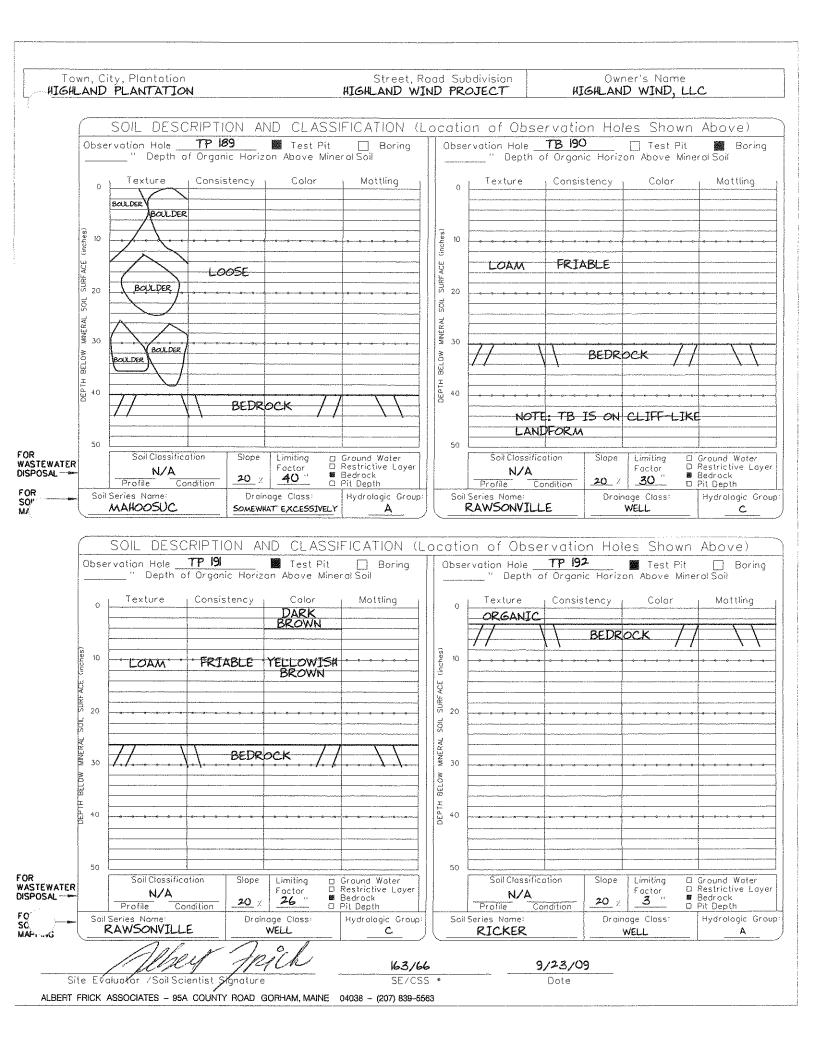




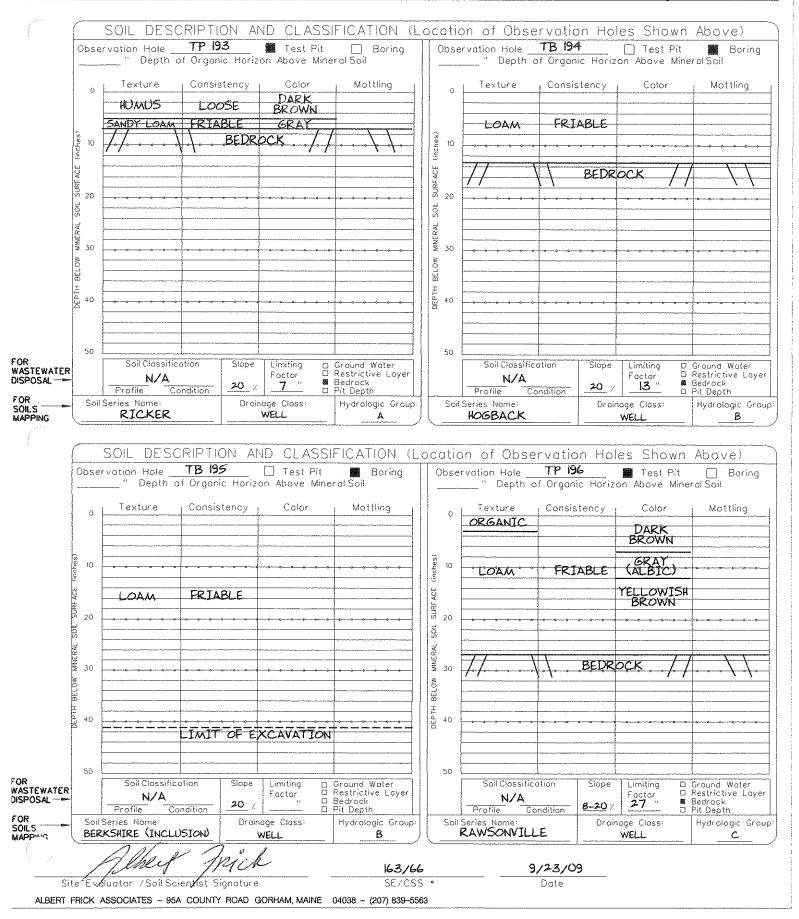




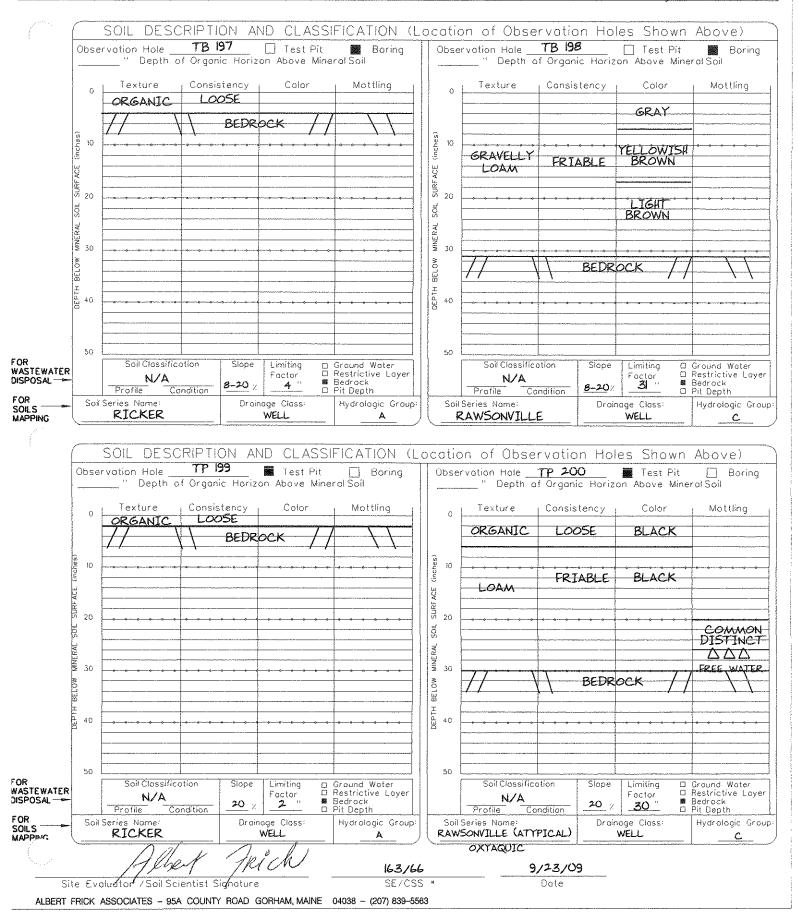




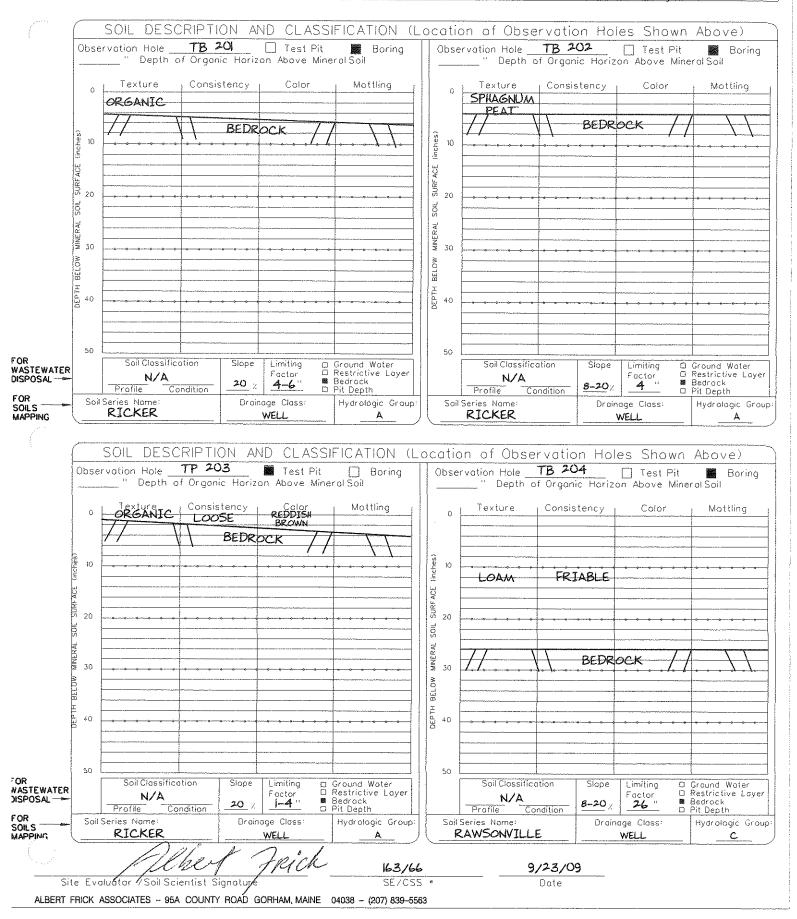
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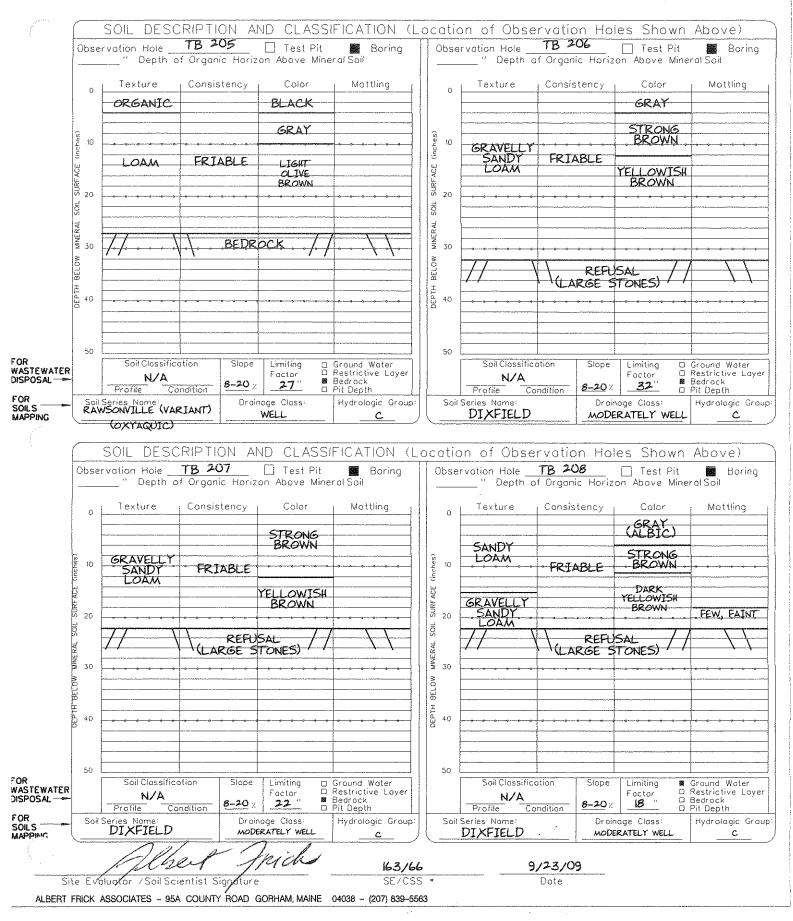
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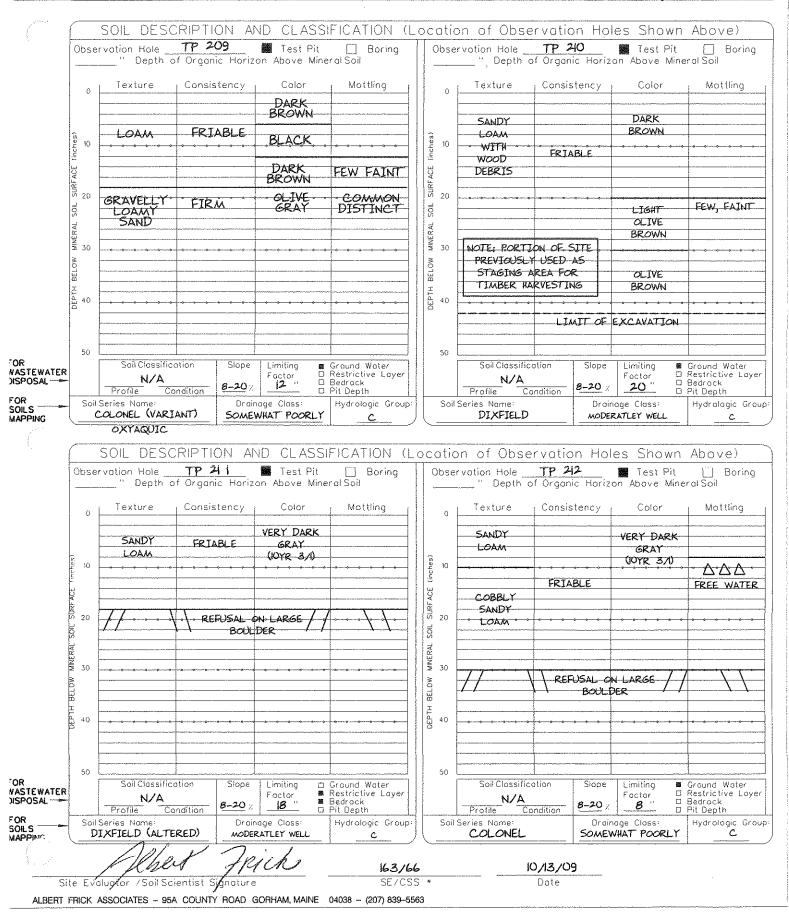
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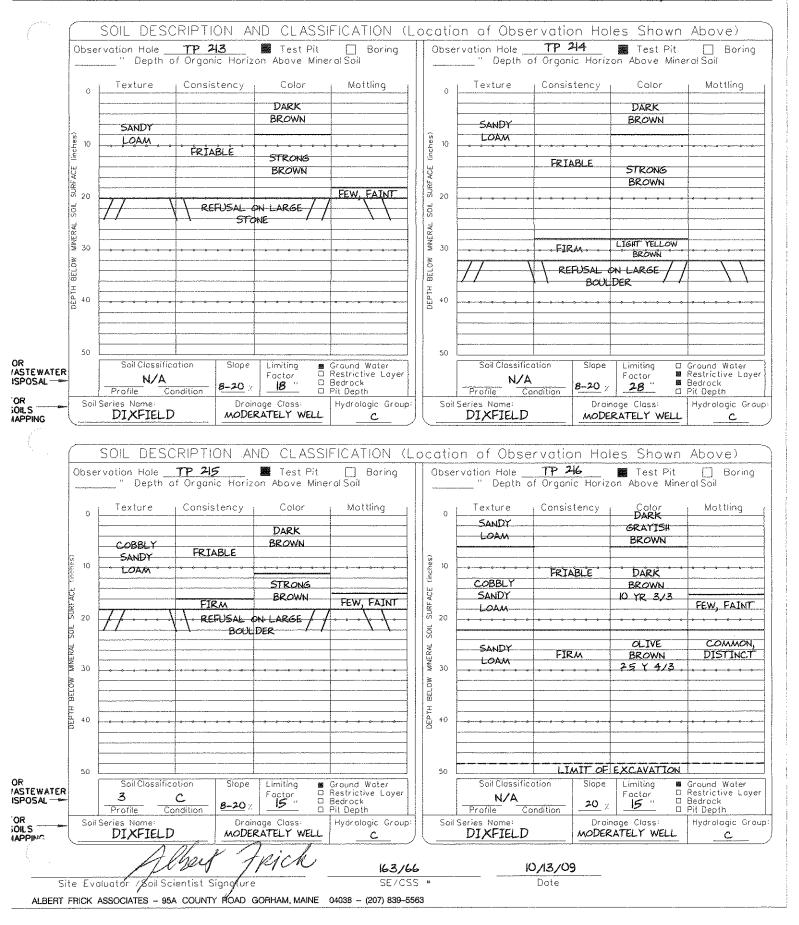
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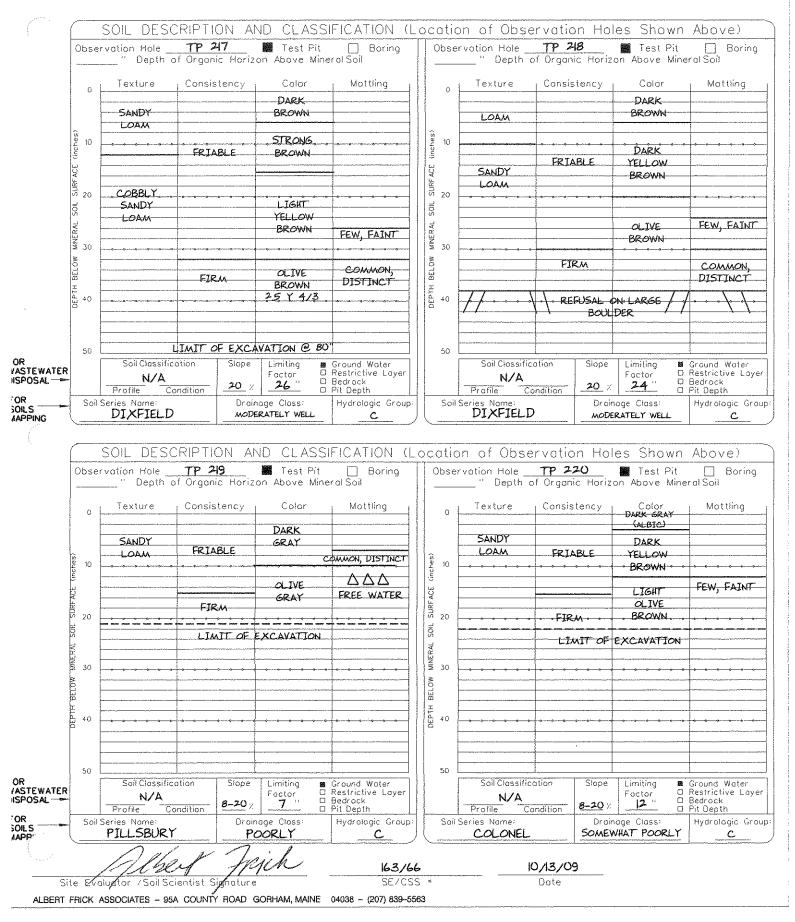
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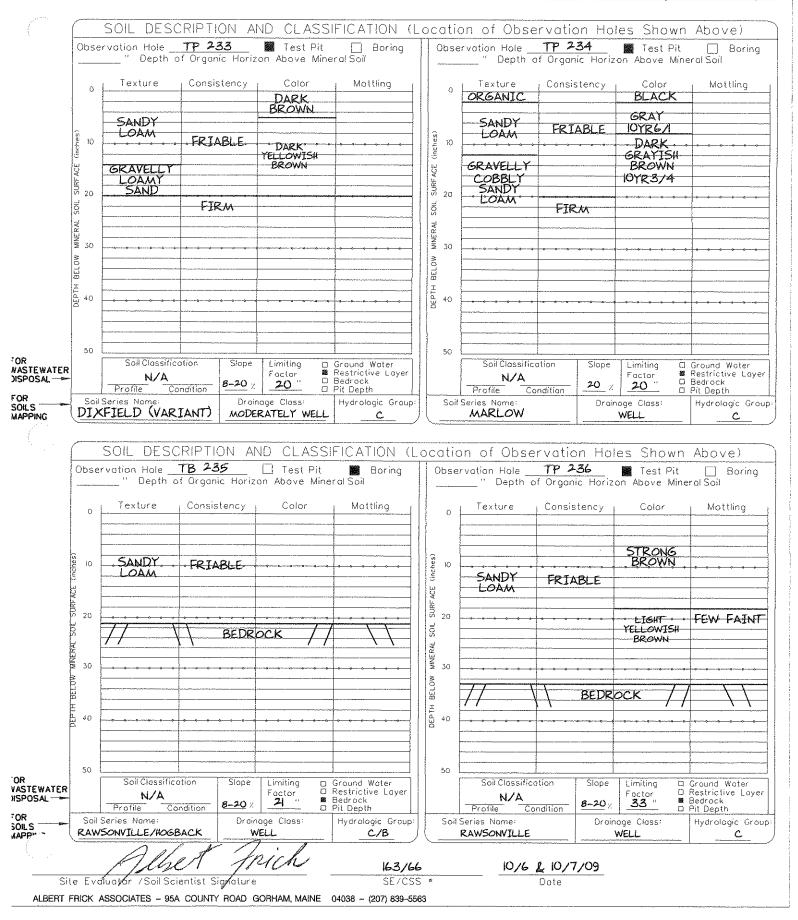
Street, Rood Subdivision

		' Depth c	TB 225 of Organic Horiz	on Above Mine	Boring 📓 Boring		rvation Hole " Depth	of Organi	c Horiza	on Above Mir	neral Soil
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	AL .			BROWN	DISTINCT	ALS					DISTINC
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-100-	Soil	Series Name: DIXFIELD	Droir	nage Class: RATELY WELL	Hydrologic Group:	Soils	Series Nome: DIXFIELD		Draina	age Class: CATELY WELL	Hydrologic
	Obser	rvation Hole	TB 227	📋 Test Pit	FICATION (L Boring	Obser	vation Hole	TP 22	28	Test Pit	🗍 Bor
	Obser	rvation Hole		📋 Test Pit	Boring	Obser		TP 22	<b>28</b> Horizo	Test Pit	🔲 Bor erol Soil
Construction of the second sec	Obser	rvation Hole '' Depth o Texture	TB 227 If Organic Horiz	Test Pit     Above Mine	Boring ral Soil	Obser	vation Hole _ '' Depth	TP 22 of Organic	<b>28</b> Horizo	Test Pit on Above Min Color	🔲 Bor erol Soil
	Obser	rvation Hole' Depth o ' Depth o  Texture 	TB 227 f Organic Hariz Consistency	Test Pit     Above Mine	Mottling	Obser	vation Hole _ '' Depth Texture 	TP 2: of Organic Consist	28 Horizo	Test Pit on Above Min Color DARK BROWN	🔲 Bor erol Soil
and the second	Obser	rvation Hole '' Depth o Texture	TB 227 If Organic Horiz	Test Pit     Above Mine	Boring ral Soil	Obser	vation Hole _ '' Depth Texture	TP 22 of Organic	28 Horizo	Test Pit on Above Min Color DARK	🔲 Bor erol Soil
and the second	Obser	rvation Hole' Depth o ' Depth o  Texture 	TB 227 f Organic Hariz Consistency	Test Pit     Above Mine	Mottling	Obser	vation Hole _ '' Depth Texture 	TP 2: of Organic Consist	28 Horizo ency 3LE	Color DARK BROWN 0 YR 3/3	Bor     Soil     Mottling
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()-PTH BFL13W MINERA SOI SLIBEATE (actions)	0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	rvation Hole '' Depth o Texture SANDY LOAM LOAM Soll Classified N/A Profile Co	TB 227 f Organic Hariz Consistency FRIABLE FIRM LIMIT OF 6 Sicpe adition Sicpe 20 %	Test Pit an Above Mine: Color Col	Boring Mottling FEW, FAINT COMMON DISTINCT	Obser 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	vation Hole " Depth Texture SANDY LOAM Soli Classific N/A Profile C	TP 2: of Organic Consist FRIAL FIR. LIMIT OF	28 Horizo	Test Pit Color Color DARK BROWN IO YR 3/3 SHF CLIVE BROV COLIVE /ATION Limiting Factor I.3."	Bori erol Soil      Mottling      Mottling      Mottling      DISTINC      DISTINC      Ground Wate      Restrictive L      Bedrock      Pit Depth      Hydrologic (

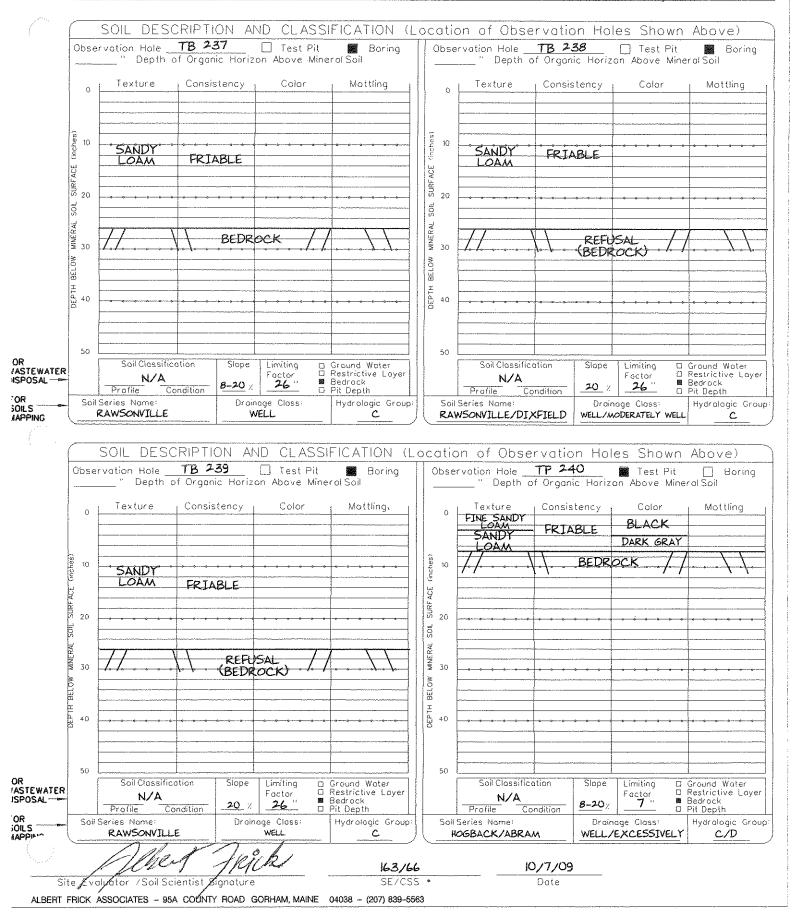
Town, City, Plantation	Street, Road Subdivision	Owner's Name	
HIGHLAND PLANTATION	HIGHLAND WIND PROJECT	HIGHLAND WIND, LLC	
SOIL DESCRIPTION AND	CLASSIFICATION (Location of Obs	servation Holes Shown Above)	

0	Texture	Consis	stency	Color	Mottling 1		Texture	Consis	tency	l Color	Mott
				OLIVE			SANDY			VERY DARI	K
-	LOAM	+		BROWN			LOAM			BROWN	
				25 YR 4/3						10YR 3/2	
(inches)				•		(inches)		FRIA	BLĘ _	DARK	
(inc	SANDY	FRI	ABLE	LIGHT		Gine	GRAVELLY	_		GRAYISH	CON
ACE	LOAM			OLIVE.		QE [	- GRAVELLI- SANDY-			BROWN	DIST
SURFACE		<u> </u>		BROWN		SURFACE 0	LOAM				
	-FINE			2.5.YR 5/4	• <del>• • • • • • • •</del>	U 20		• • • • • •	• • • •	DARK GRAYISH	
SOIL	SAND	ļ			COMMON,	SOIL		FIR	44	BROWN	
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	N/A	ation		Foctor	Bestrictive Layer		N/A		Probe	Factor	🕷 Ground W 🛱 Restrictiv
		ondition	<u>0-3</u> X	22 "	Bedrock Pit Depth			ondition	<b>8-20</b> X	10	□ Bedrock □ Pit Depth
	Series Nome:		Drai	nage Class:	Hydrologic Group	Soils	Series Nome:		Drain	nage Class:	Hydrolog
								1			1
Obser	CORNISH SOIL DESC vation Hole Depth c	TP 2	ON AI	📕 Test Pit	FICATION (L	Obser	n of Obse vation Hole "Depth	TP 23	n Hol 32	Test Pit	n Abov
Obser	SOIL DESC	TP 2 of Organ	ON Al <b>3</b> ic Horiz	ND CLASS Test Pit on Above Mine Color	IFICATION (L Boring eral Soil	Obser	n of Obse vation Hole	TP 23	n Hol 32 : Horiz	les Showr Test Pit on Above Mir Color	n Above D E neral Soil
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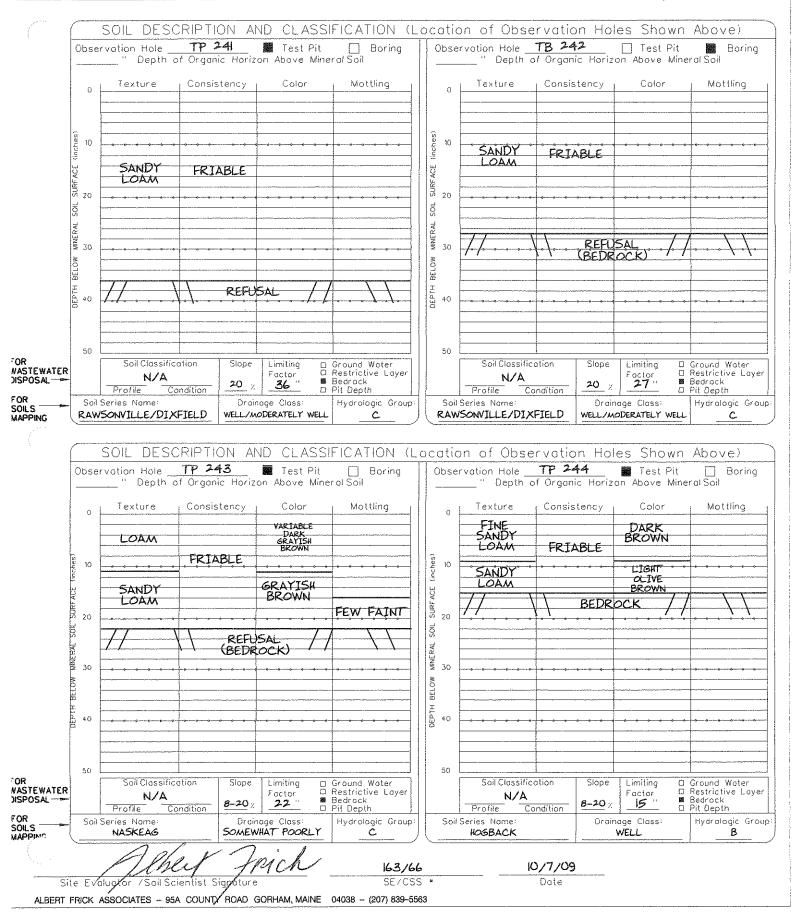
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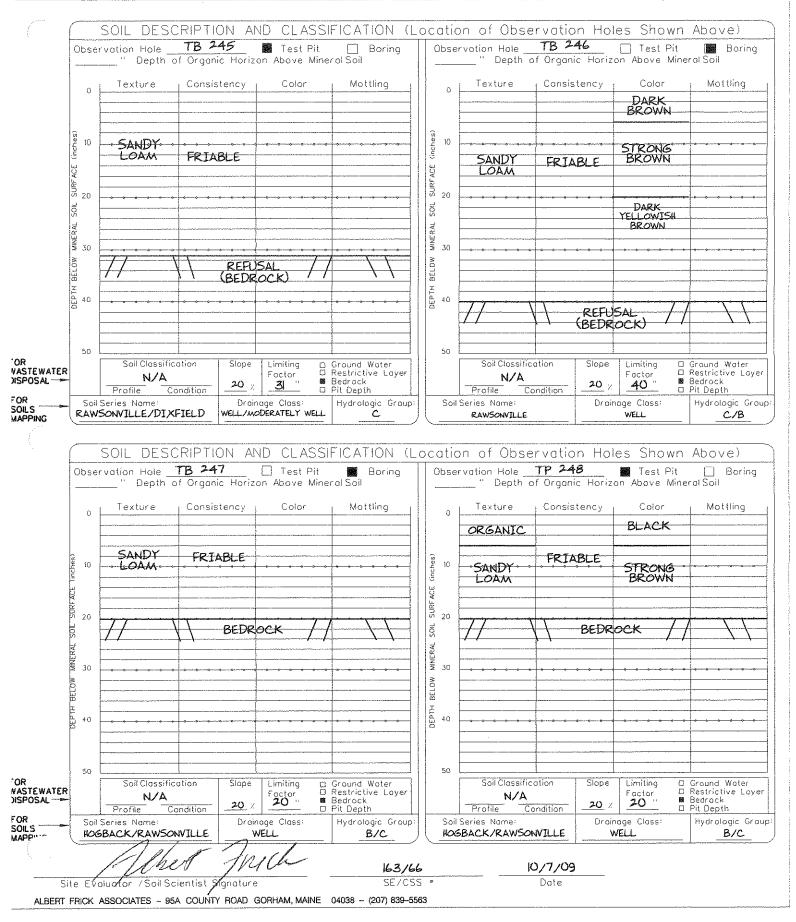
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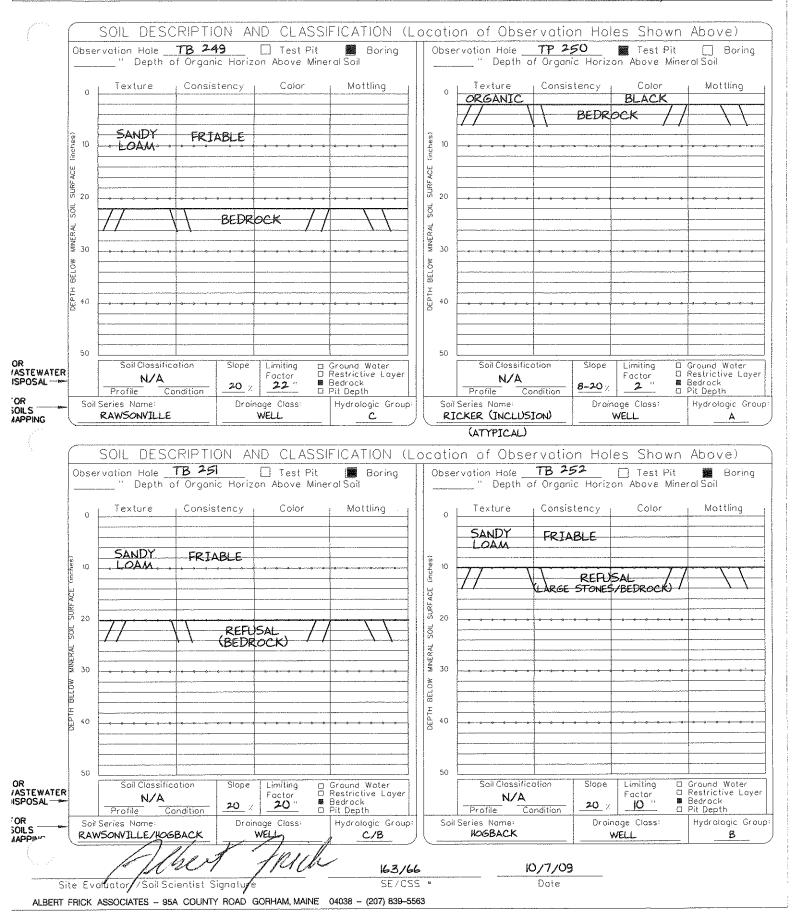
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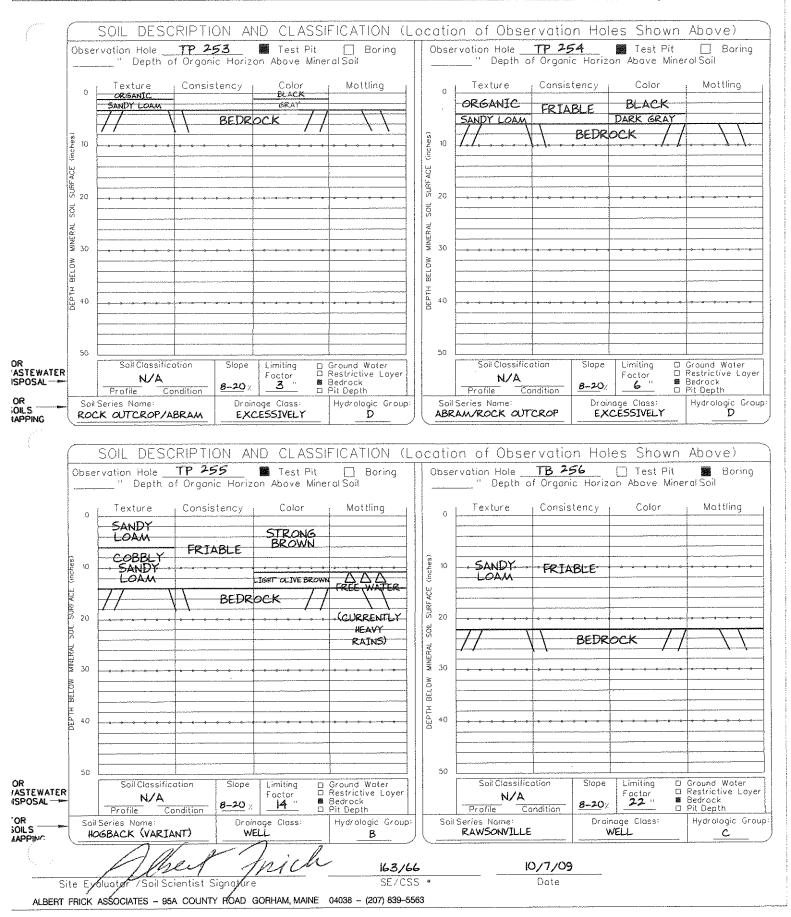
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## HIGHLAND WIND PROJECT

# Highland Plantation and Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Maine

# SOIL NARRATIVE REPORT

November, 2009

### PREPARED FOR:

HIGHLAND WIND, LLC c/o Stantec Consulting Services, Inc. 30 Park Drive Topsham, ME 04086

by Albert Frick Albert Frick Associates, Inc. 95A County Road Gorham, ME 04038

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Class L (Linear) 1'' = 100' for proposed access road and turbine sites Class B 1'' = 100' for proposed Operations and Maintenance Building Class D modified 1'' = 200' for proposed Transmission Line corridor

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### 1.0 Introduction

The proposed project includes 49 turbine sites, 21.7 miles of access roads, and 12.6 miles of transmission line corridor. *Albert Frick Associates* is pleased to provide the Soil Survey for the proposed *Highland Wind Project* in *Highland Plantation* and *Pleasant Ridge Plantation, Maine*. This level of soil survey is required by *Maine Department of Environmental Protection* and the *Maine Land Use Regulations* for *linear* projects (e.g. wind projects).

### 2.0 Purpose

The purpose of our soils investigation was to provide taxonomic classification for the various soils identified along the proposed corridor of the access road alignment and within the proposed turbine pad sites. The purpose of this specific soil survey is to identify and quantify limitations for development, with respect to soil drainage, physical properties and/or depths to bedrock class. Specifically, our investigation was intended to yield a Class L (linear) soils survey for the proposed project.

The focus of a Class L Soil Survey for linear wind power projects is specifically concentrated in areas of proposed access roads, turbine pads, and laydown areas. (A High Intensity Class B Soil Survey was done in the Operations and Maintenance Building site). The *Maine Department of Environmental Protection* and the *Maine Land Use Regulation Commission*, and *David Rocque, State Soil Scientist*, are concerned with retaining hydraulic connections and maintaining the natural perched ground water and surface run-off pattern as much as is feasible. Specifically, transversing road alignments along the side sloping mountainous terrain which is subject to long drainage sheds with high volumes of perched ground water flows and surface water runoff are a primary concern.

Currently, the *state of the art* of access road designs, required by environmental regulators, is to maintain a continued hydraulic interconnection between the upslope and

downslope sides of new road beds, by allowing water to pass through in more of a *sheet* flow capacity and to minimize large channelized flow. A *rock sandwich* (aka *French mattress* per Penn State technical bulletin) is one such technique.

Albert Frick Associates' soil scientists examined the proposed access road corridors, turbine sites and transmission lines, and identified and survey-located areas of soils which are either poorly to somewhat poorly drained, exhibit oxyaquic conditions, intermittent drainages not included in wetland delineation streams, subterranean mountain streams and natural drainage swales that have potential to concentrate surface water runoff during periods of Spring snowmelt or heavy precipitation.

### 3.0 Methodology

Soils identification, mapping and soil surveys were done in accordance with the standards adopted by the *Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists (revised February 2004)* for *Class L* soil surveys for the proposed access road and proposed turbine sites and *Class B* for the proposed Operations & Maintenance building site. A modified *Class D* soil survey was done for the proposed transmission line corridor to identify somewhat poorly to poorly drained soils, which would be sensitive to erosion and sediment control if proposed construction was done. Soils are described using standard soil terminology developed by the *USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service*, which is also where soil interpretation records originate for each soil series described in Maine. Where important distinctions between hydric and non-hydric soils are made in the mapping, the *Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists Key to Soil Drainage Classes* was also utilized, as well as a separate list of regional indicators for identification of hydric soils (*Field Indicators for Identifying Hydric Soils in New England, version 3 2004*).

The proposed road alignment, turbine sites, O & M building site, and Transmission Line Corridor were examined in the field on June 22, 23, 24, 30, July 1, September 14, 15, 21, 23 and October 6, 7, 12 and 13 2009. *Albert Frick*, Certified Soil Scientist, accompanied by a Field Technician with Global Positioning Systems (GPS) unit [Trimble GeoXT submeter accuracy] performed the field work.

Field work consisted of documenting soil morphology and characteristics with hand dug test pits, borings and probes to bedrock and/or refusal. Soil types were identified and depicted on the proposed project Site Plan  $1^{"} = 100^{"}$ .

The nature of typical proposed wind projects is that they are sited in remote mountainous areas to harvest the potential wind resource. It is usually not feasible to utilize mechanized equipment (i.e. backhoe excavation, drilling rig, etc.) due to inaccessibility and environmental concerns. Consequently, the soil mapper used a tile spade shovel, hand soil auger, and tile probe to excavate test pits to a depth of 40 inches or until refusal due to encountering bedrock, large boulder, or basal lodgment till. Test pits were identified on-site with numbered flagging tape. Each test pit was located by submeter GPS by AFA personnel.

Additional confirmatory soil borings/observations by soil auger assisted in placement of soil map unit boundaries onto the soil survey base map. Bedrock outcroppings observed were located by GPS survey to further identify shallow to bedrock soil map units.

Soil map units were designed to report the pertinent soil characteristics along with their soil limitations for the proposed use and management of a Wind Power project site. *Ad hoc* symbols were used in places on the map, to provide more detailed information about bedrock outcropping locations, groundwater seeps, surface water runoff, soil areas comprised of oxyaquic soils, intermittent and perennial streams or watercourses, and other natural features encountered on the property.

A preliminary soils map was developed by obtaining the electronic layer of the *U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service* medium intensity map, and importing the soil boundary information into the project CAD file (State Plan). This was utilized for a preliminary soil map and the entire project area was reviewed along the proposed access road corridor, turbine sites, and transmission lines. Soil test pits excavations and descriptions were performed to upgrade, refine, and modify the map within the project borders.

The developing soils work, along with the topographic survey and wetland delineation were used by the project Design and Permitting Teams to locate and revise the road alignment and turbine placement, as well as to refine the design with regards to natural hydraulic cross-drainage concerns.

The soils data provide information useful for engineering by anticipating existing and proposed conditions with regards to *depth to bedrock*, that will affect blasting, benching techniques, and source of road building materials and/or cost; *soil drainage characteristics* that will affect road hydraulic cross-drainage, culverting frequency and sizing, storm water design, and erosion and sediment control; *soil textures/slopes* that will affect erosion potential.

### 4.0 Site Location/Setting

The proposed Highlands Wind Project is located off *Long Falls Dam Road* and *Sandy Stream Valley Road* in *Highlands Plantation, Maine*. The transmission corridor to Wyman Dam also passes through *Pleasant Ridge Plantation*. The project area consists of moderately sloping to steeply sloping topography, and is currently comprised mainly of forested land, except for portions of the transmission line which are existing.

### 5.0 General Site and Subsurface Conditions

The site includes primarily forested sideslopes and mountain top ridges. Soil landforms generally consist of *loam* and *sandy loam* soils derived from glacial till. The tops of the mountain and ridge lines are generally bedrock controlled, and consequently exhibit shallow to bedrock soil conditions. The sideslopes tend to be comprised of deeper soils (ie. +40" in depth), which are *loam* to *sandy loam* textured derived from basal till. These soils commonly exhibit a firm substratum which produces a perched ground water table.

### 6.0 Soil Map Unit Descriptions

The soil map unit descriptions included in Appendix C provide taxonomic details regarding the soil series encountered, and an idea of the composition of soils within a given map unit (both for the range of soil characteristics and the dominant soils within complex units). Soil map units with multiple names are generally listed in order of their prevalence within the map unit. Slope gradient ranges are also provided, and refer to slope phases indicated in the soil survey map and in the soil legend. The soil narrative report is provided to describe the soil composition and physical characteristics, and the general soil limitations for the proposed use and management. The soils map depicts the spatial location of the soil or soils within the project site.

#### 7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on our observations of the project site, and our knowledge of the proposed use of the property, the soils within the development area are suitable for the proposed use, with the following notable exceptions:

Recommend providing road cross drainage of the natural perched and surface water flow in the specified areas of the soil map. (Civil engineers should consider rock sandwich (aka French mattress), frequent cross culverting and road turnouts to maintain and maximize sheet flow. The nearly level, moderately sloping glacial till soils that are moderately well drained or well drained are generally suitable for the proposed use, although some modifications to drainage or slope may be needed to improve conditions. On the somewhat poorly drained soils, where seasonal high groundwater tables may be within 12" of the mineral soil surface for a significant portion of the year, additional measures such as the addition of coarse granular fill, or the installation of upslope curtain drain to intercept sheet flow drainage, may be needed to overcome limitations.

The poorly or very poorly drained hydric soils have further limitations due to prolonged wetland and frost susceptibility, and may have additional permitting implications if identified as wetland areas.

#### APPENDICES

Appendix A – Limitations

Appendix B – Soil Survey Maps, appropriate for wind power:

Master Overlay Sheet

Sheets 1 through 40

Class L (Linear) 1'' = 100' for proposed access road and turbine sites Class B 1'' = 100' for proposed Operations and Maintenance Building Class D modified 1'' = 200' for proposed Transmission Line corridor

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Appendix F – Photographs

### **APPENDIX A**

### Limitations

This soil narrative report and accompanying soil survey map have been prepared for the exclusive use of *Stantec Consulting*, for its specific application to the proposed *Highland Wind Power Project* in *Highland Plantation* and *Pleasant Ridge Plantation*, *Maine*. Albert Frick Associates, Inc. conducted the work in accordance with generally accepted soil science practices outlined in the *Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists Guidelines*, and the *Maine Board of Certification of Geologists and Soil Scientists Guidelines*. Further, presentation of mapping information meets the requirements of <u>Guidelines for Maine Certified Soil Scientists for Soil Identification and Mapping (2004)</u>, and in accordance with standards adopted by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP) for project review. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

It should be recognized that map unit design is influenced by the intended use of the soil survey information, and may not be adequate or sufficient to evaluate for uses other than that for which the specific soil survey was developed. Soils which are non-limiting for one use may be considered a limitation for different use than that identified.

The analysis contained herein is based on data obtained during subsurface exploration of the site, and the interpretation of published information by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Services. Due to the glaciation of Maine, and the complexity of the landscaping, variations in subsurface conditions may exist between exploration sites which may not become evident until significant project excavation begins. Should significant variations in subsurface conditions become evident after the submission of this report, it may be necessary to re-evaluate the nature of the variation, in light of the recommendations enclosed herein.

Due to the combination of remoteness, current inaccessibility of heavy excavation equipment (e.g. backhoe, excavator, drill auger) and permitting constraints, *Albert Frick Associates*' Soil Scientist utilized hand shovels, tile probes and soil augers. *Refusal* or depth limitation to hand operated equipment may be due to bedrock and/or large stone or boulders.

## **APPENDIX B**

Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists Standards

## Class L (Linear) Soil Survey Map

Purpose - This soil survey standard is designed to provide the minimum soil information necessary to allow for the design and construction of long but narrow projects such as access roads, utility lines or trails with little or no adjacent development. In remote, difficult to access sites such as mountains or roadless areas, soil observations may be made entirely by use of a hand shovel, screw or Dutch auger. For areas which are more accessible, deeper soil observations should be made in order to properly classify the soils.

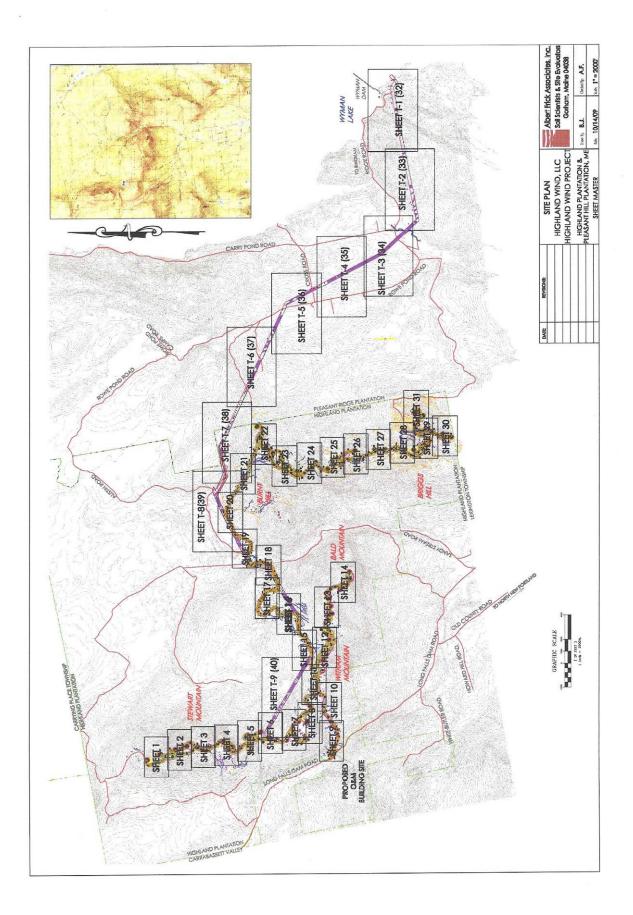
1. Class L soil survey map units shall be made on the basis of parent material, slope, soil texture, soil depth to dense till or bedrock (which ever is shallowest) and soil wetness (drainage class and/or oxyaquic conditions) at the Class A High Intensity Map Unit size. The preferred method of naming the soil map units is by assigning a soil series name or names for complexes. If soils are classified to the series level in remote areas not readily accessible to equipment and/or without road cuts, it shall be noted in the narrative that soils were classified by shallow observations only.

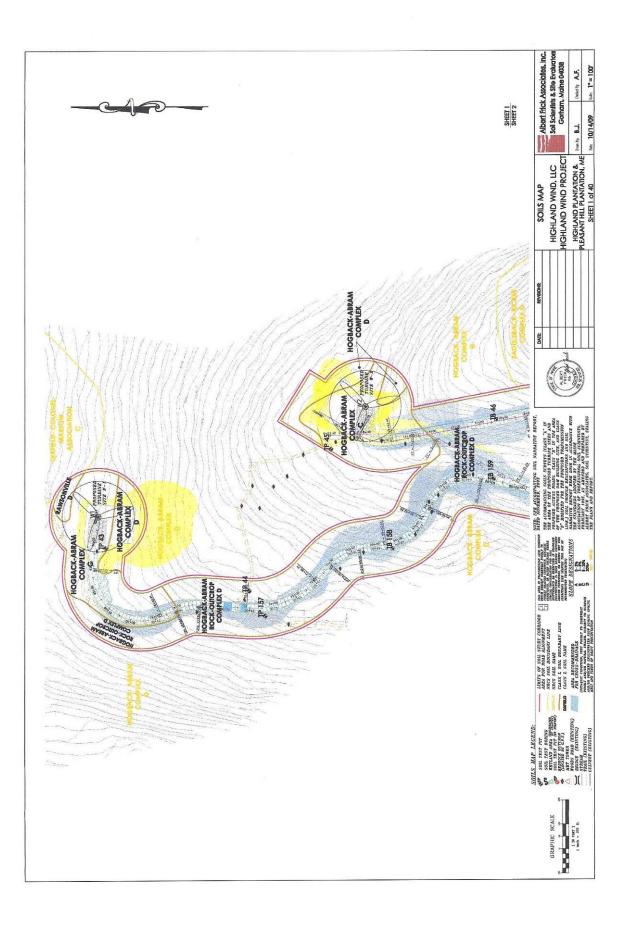
2. Scale is 1 inch equals 100 feet or larger (e.g. 1"=50").

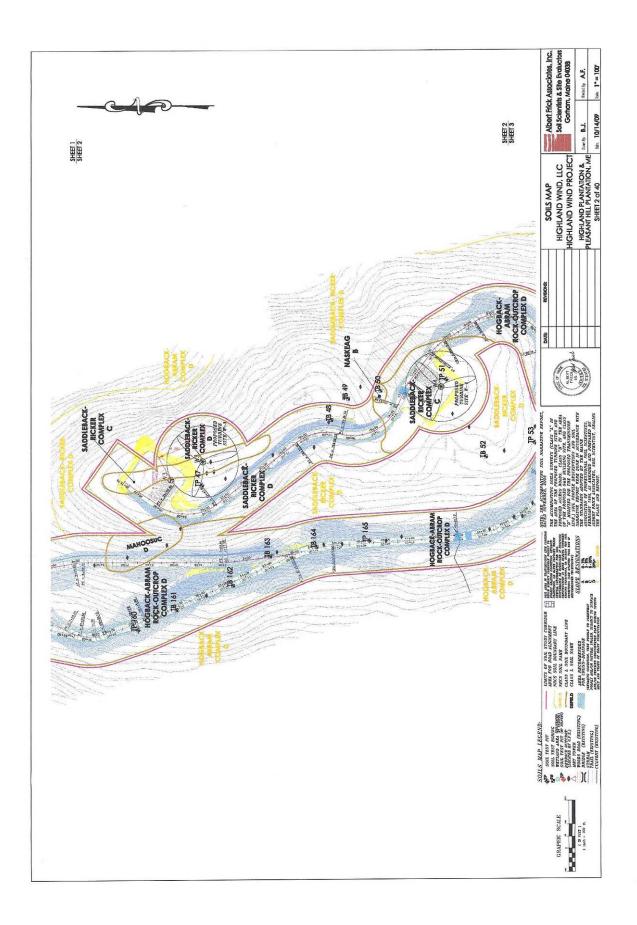
3. Ground Control - base line and test pits for which detailed data are recorded are located to sub-meter accuracy under the direction of a qualified professional.

4. Base map with two foot contour lines.

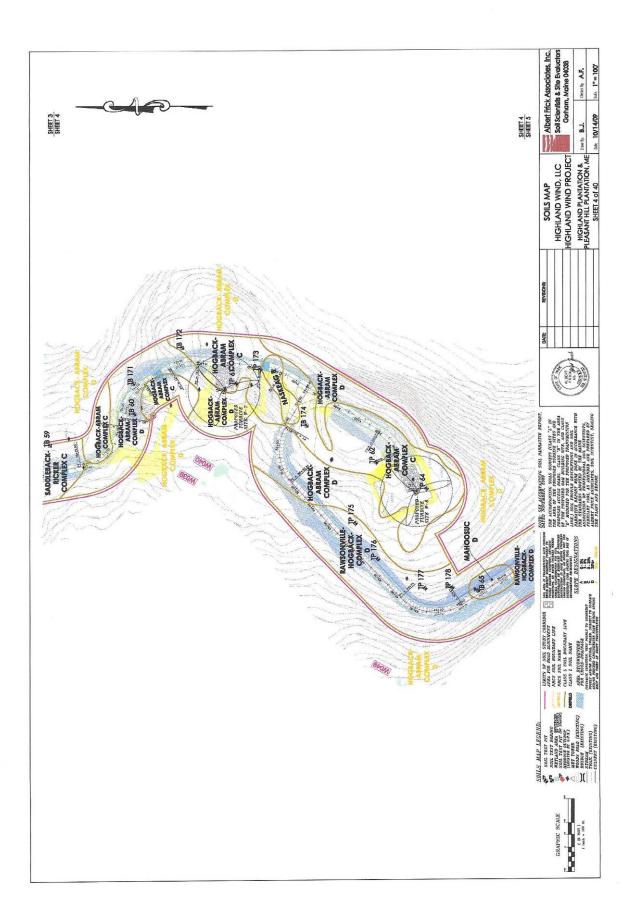
SEE END OF SOILS SECTION REPORT FOR LOCATION OF INDIVIDIAL SOIL MAP SHEETS (1 – 40)

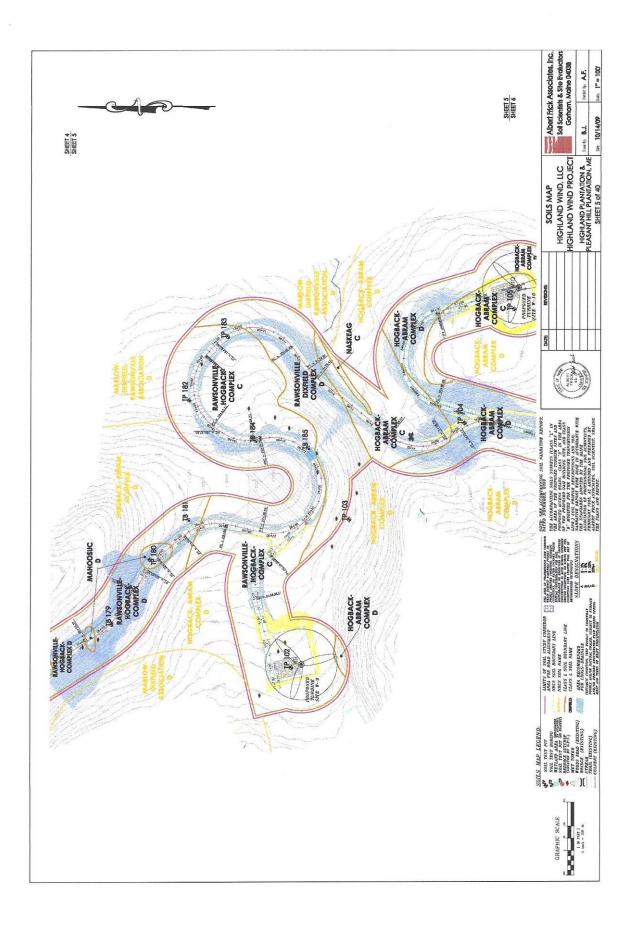


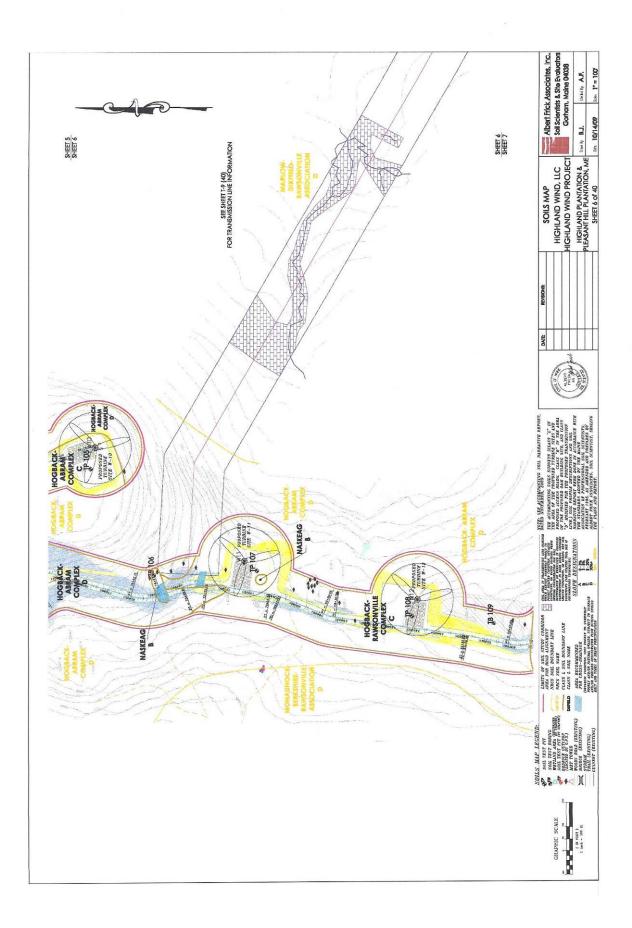


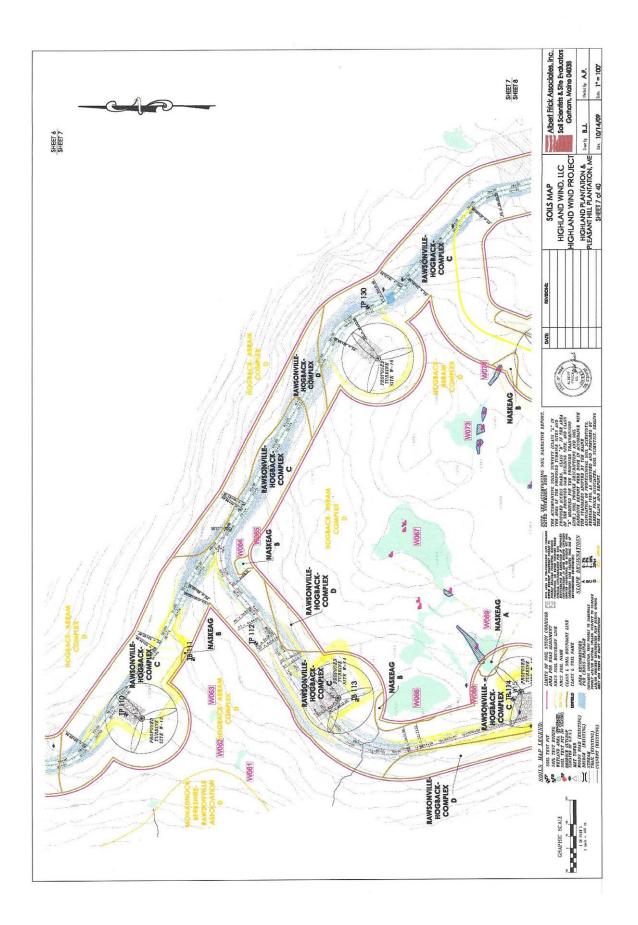


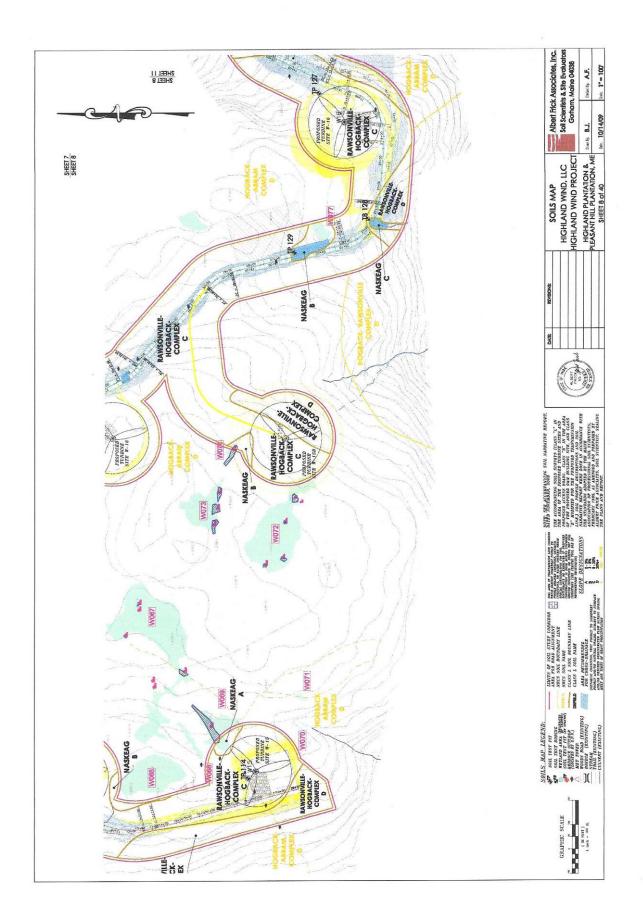


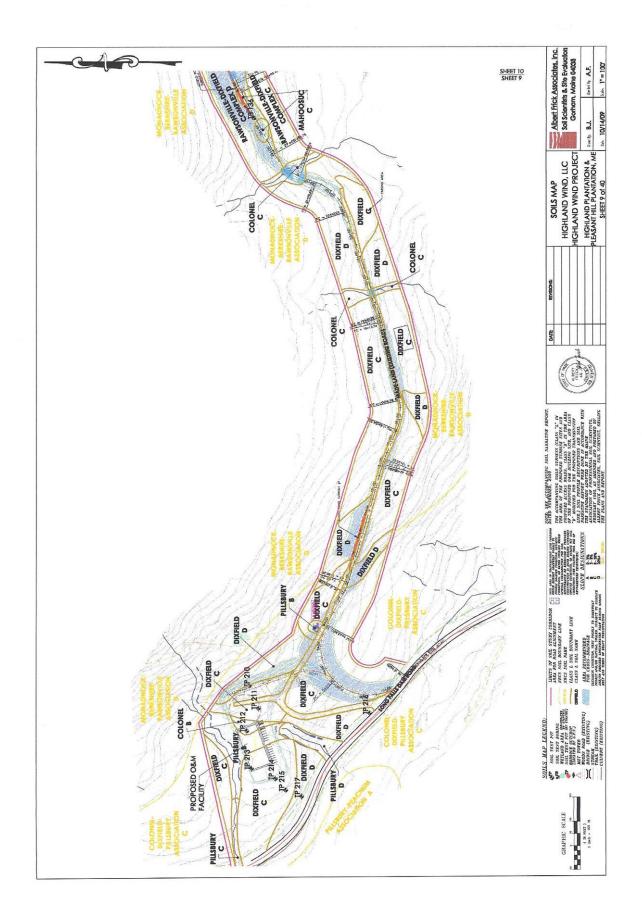


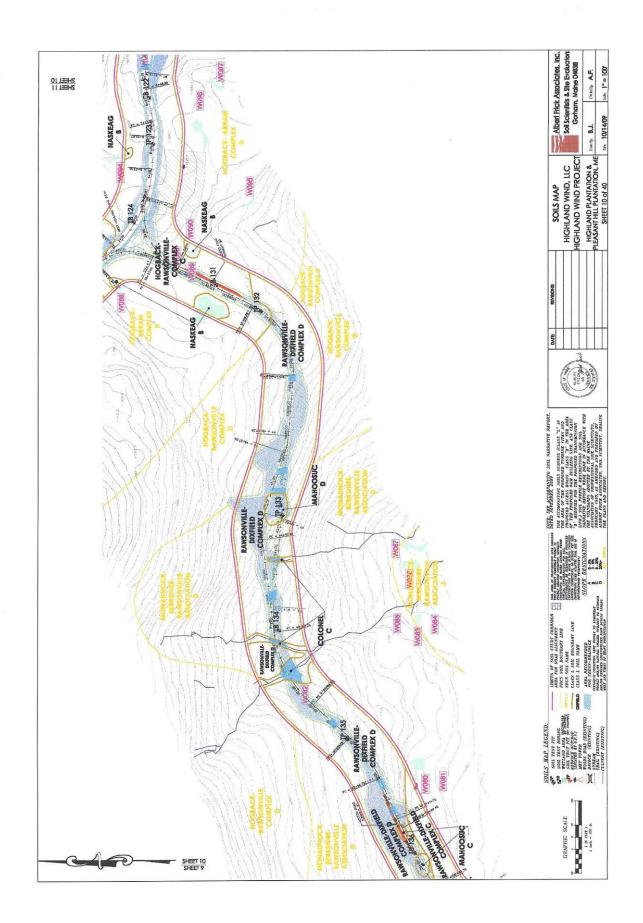


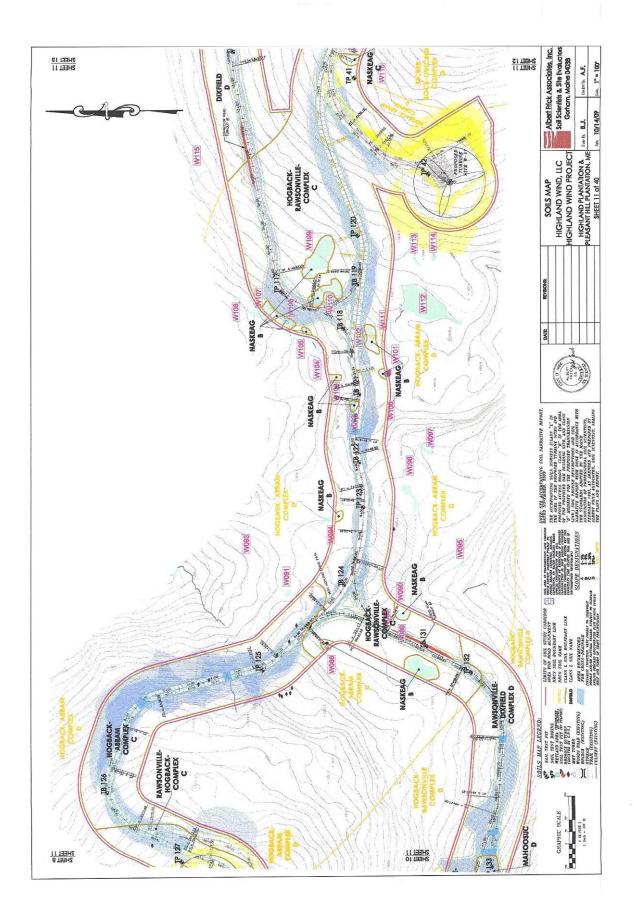


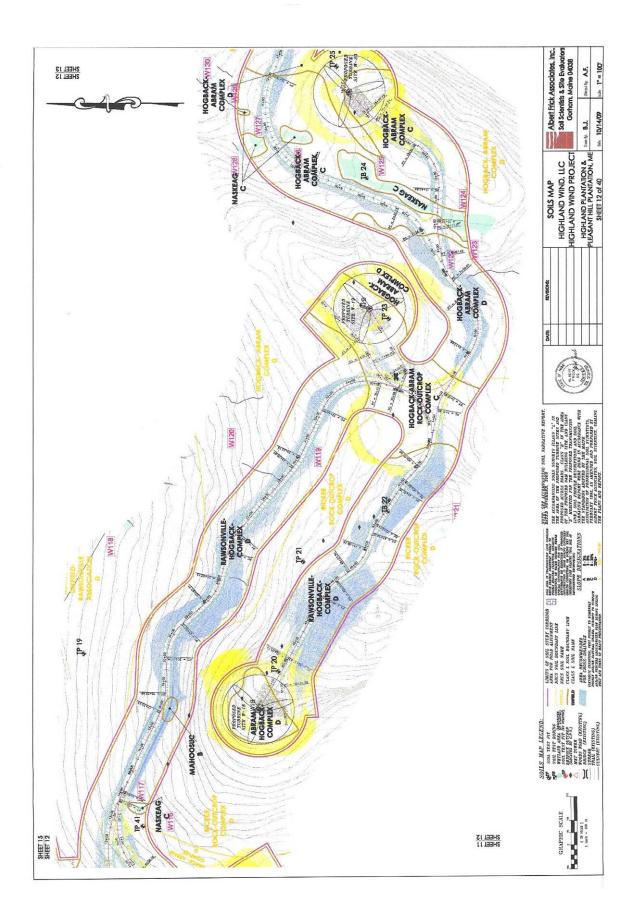


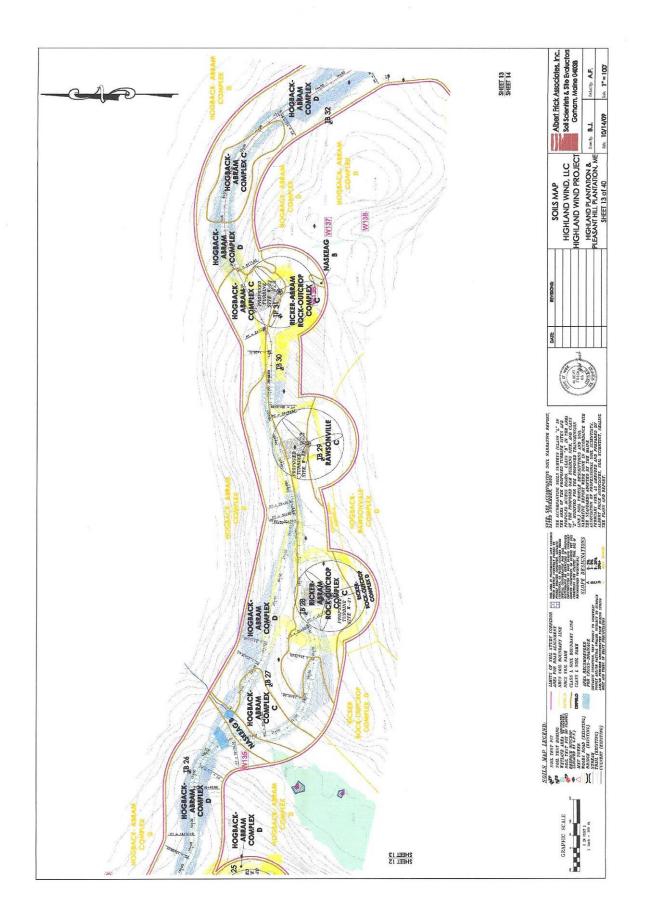


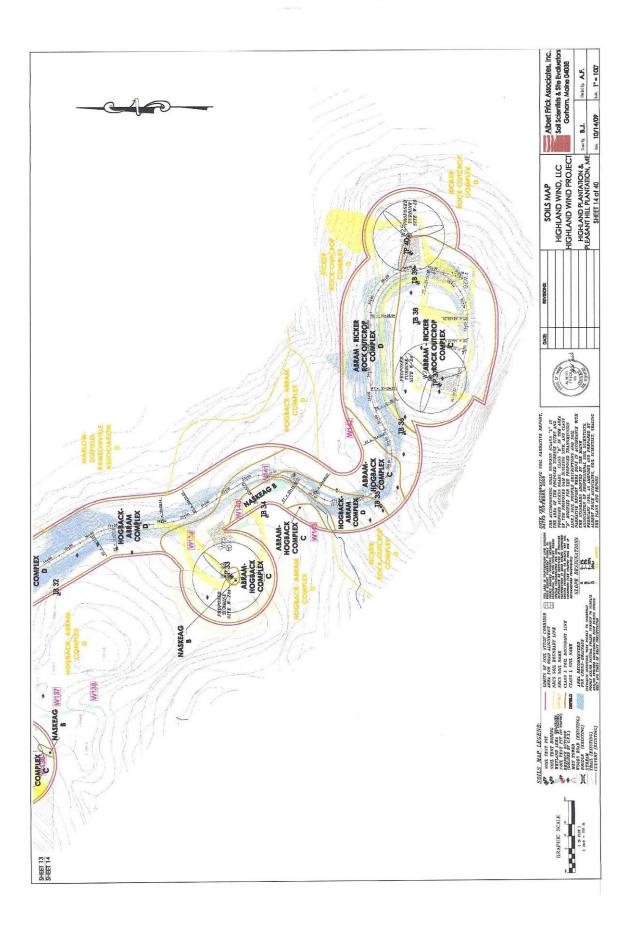


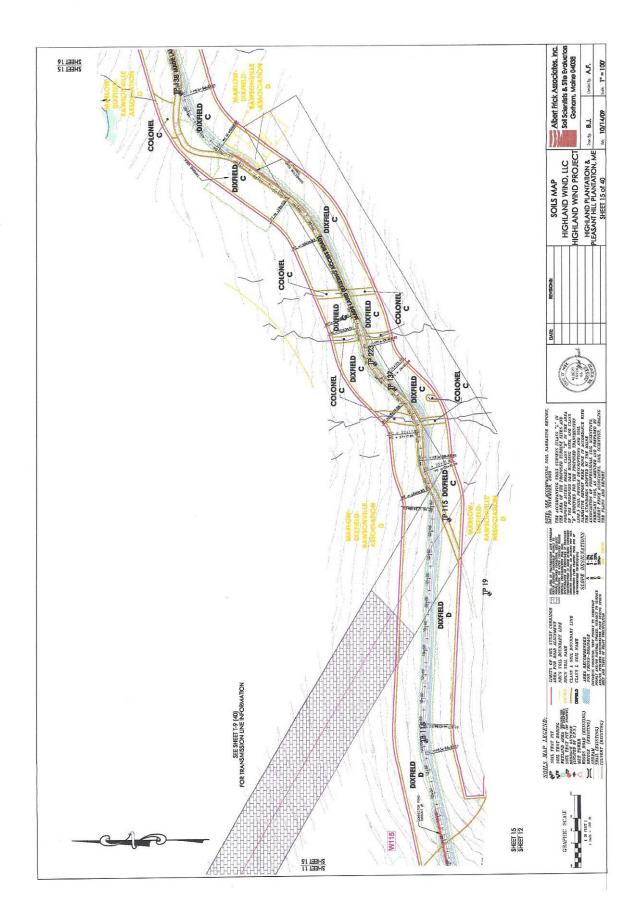


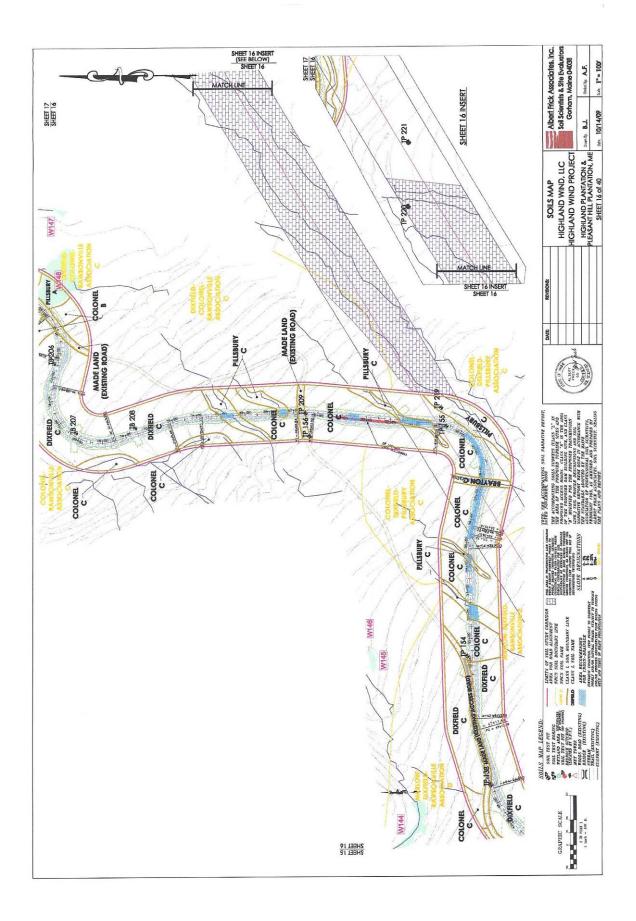


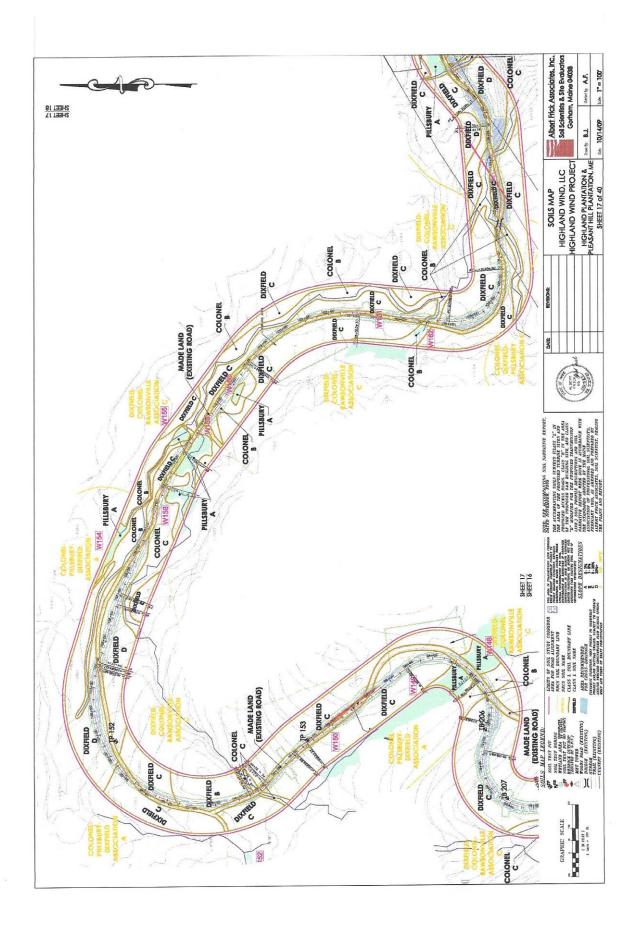


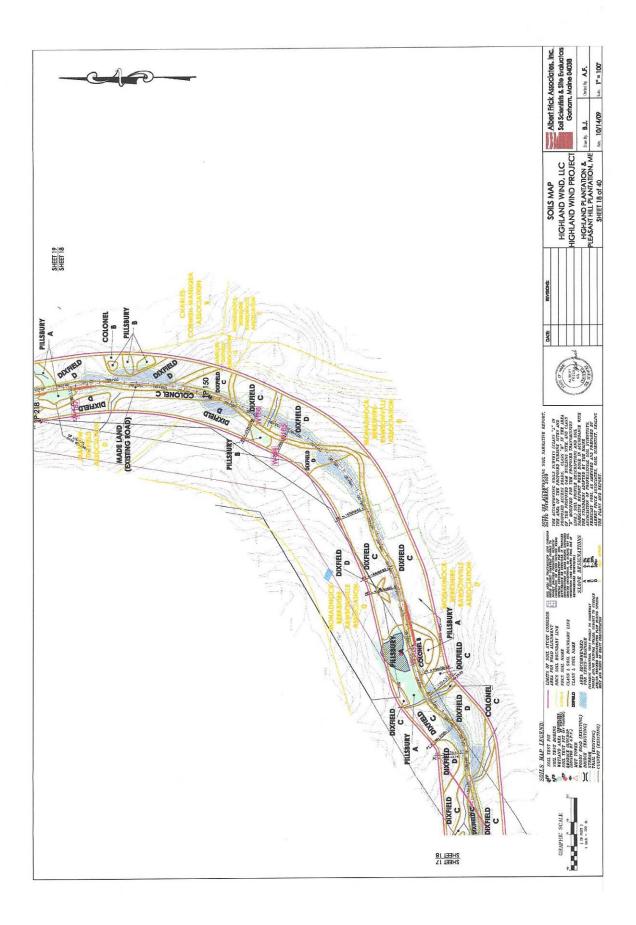




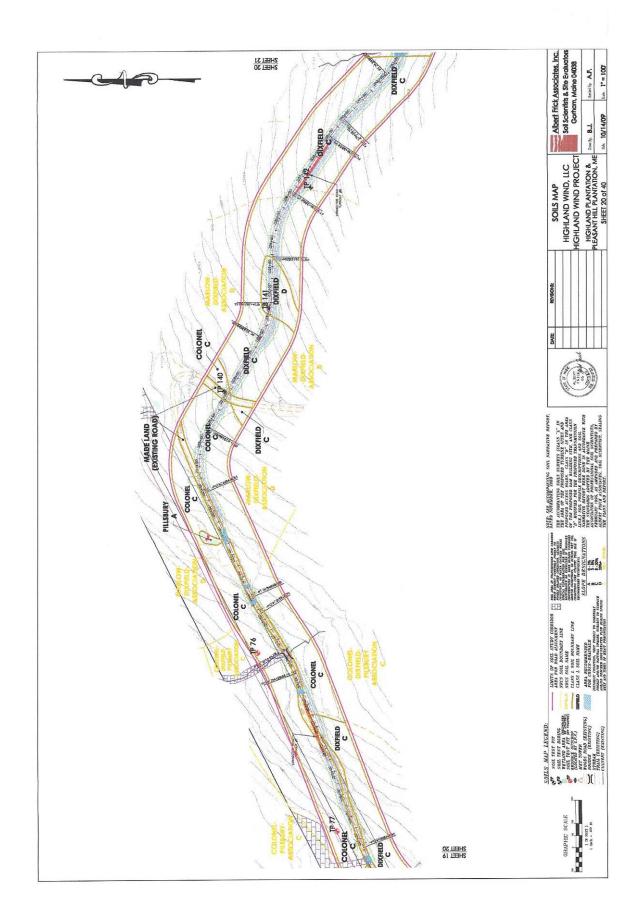


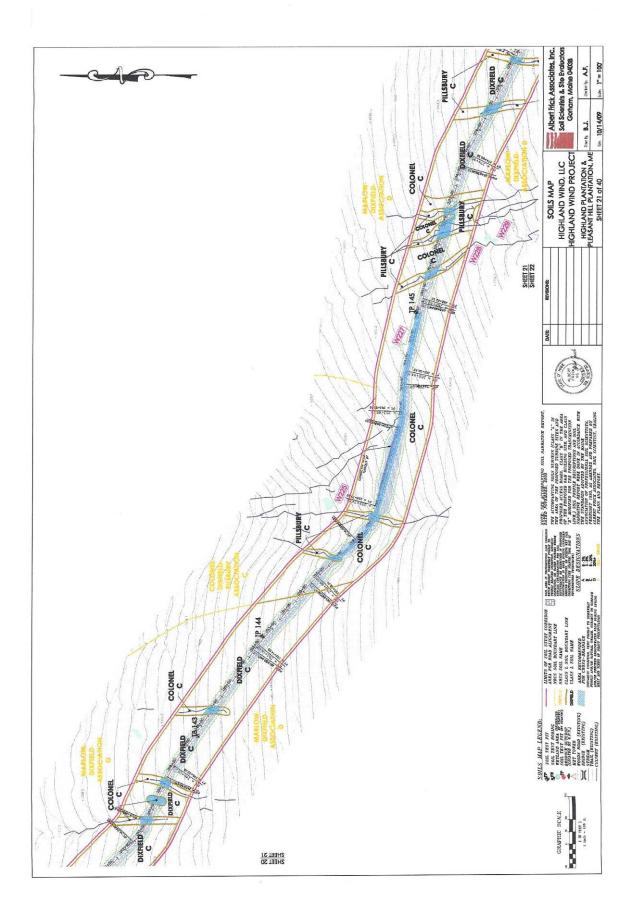


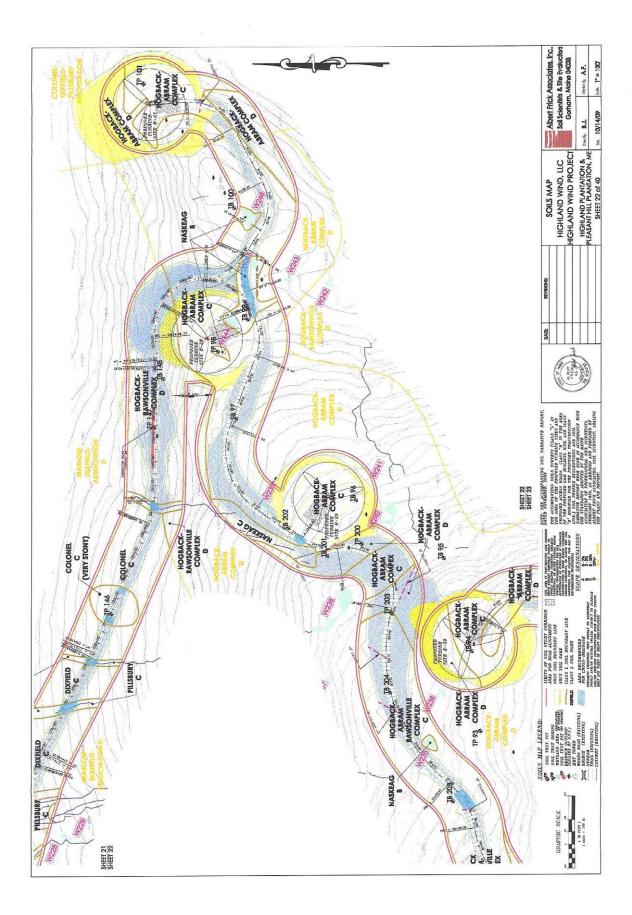


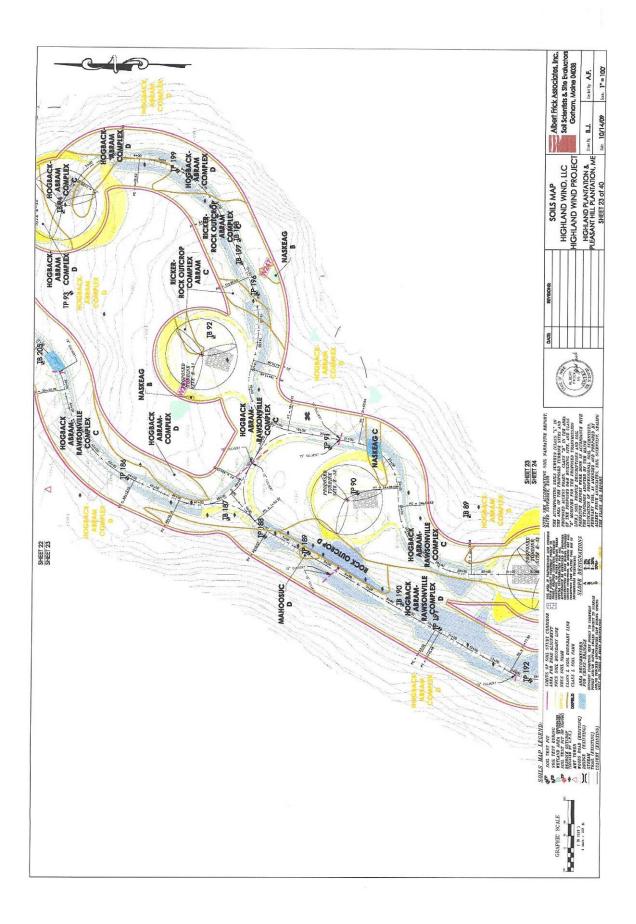


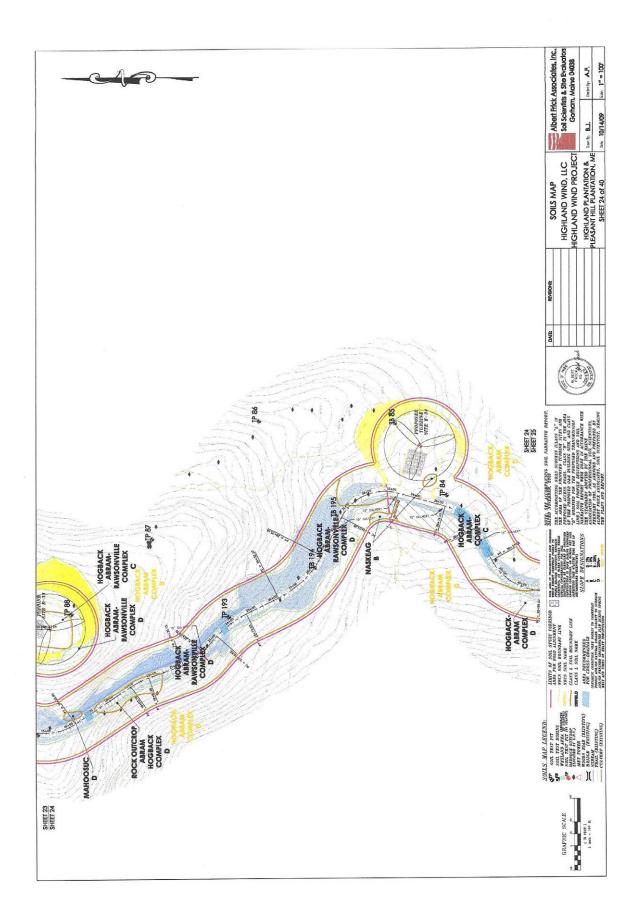


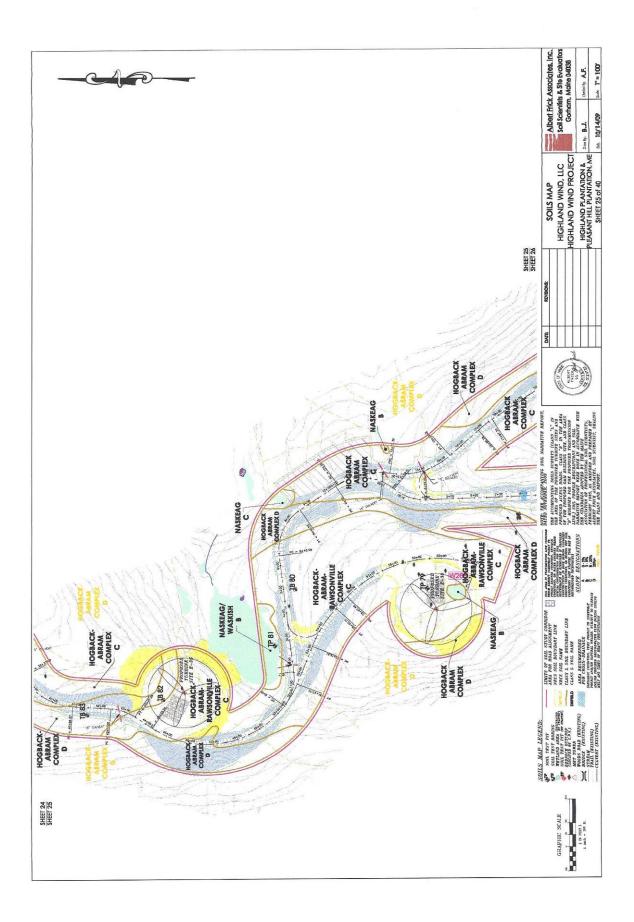


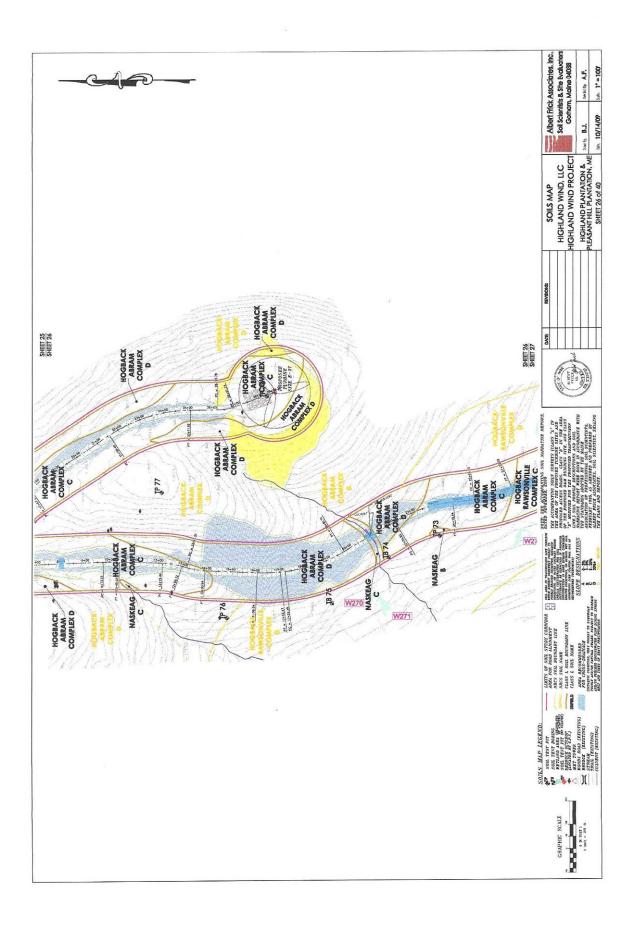


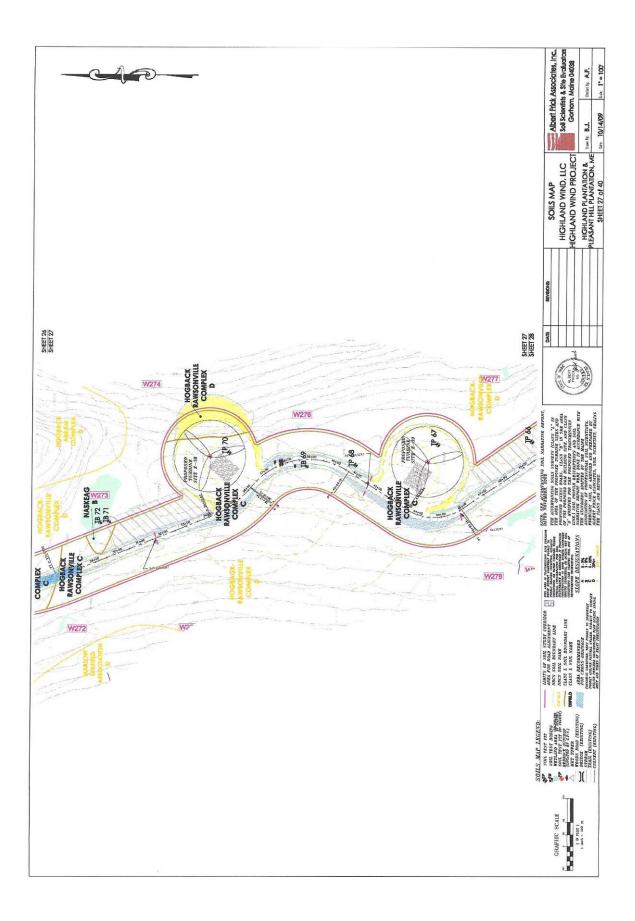


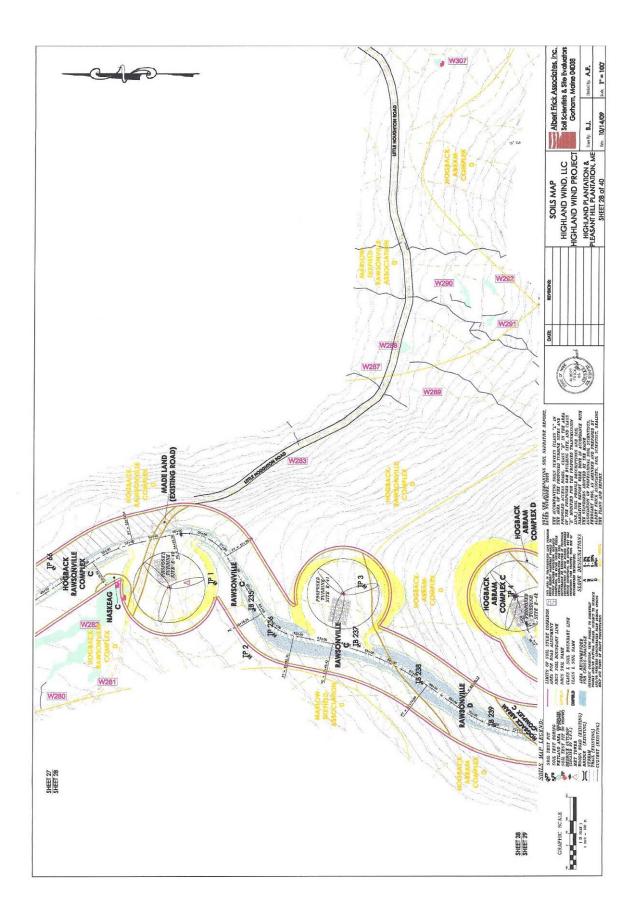


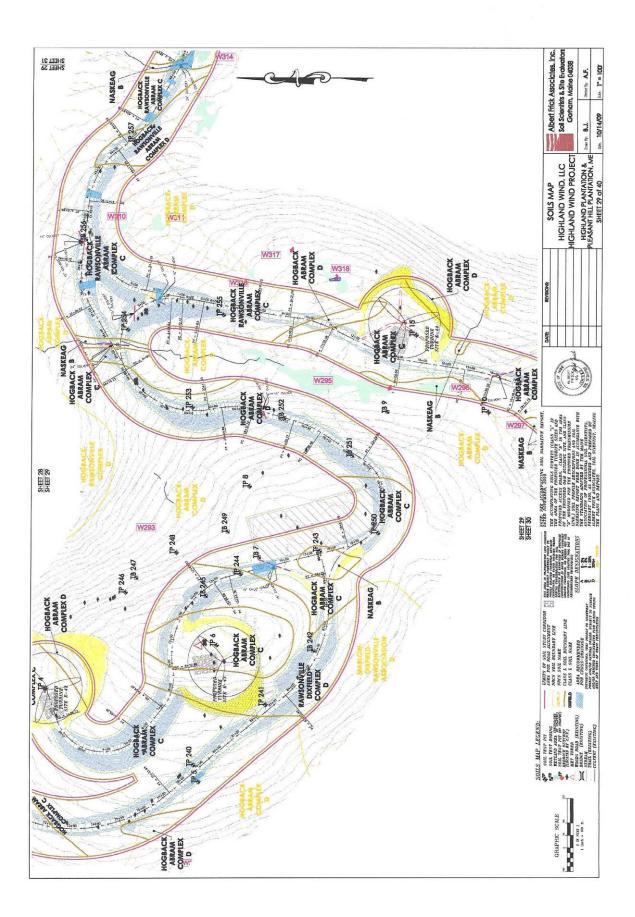


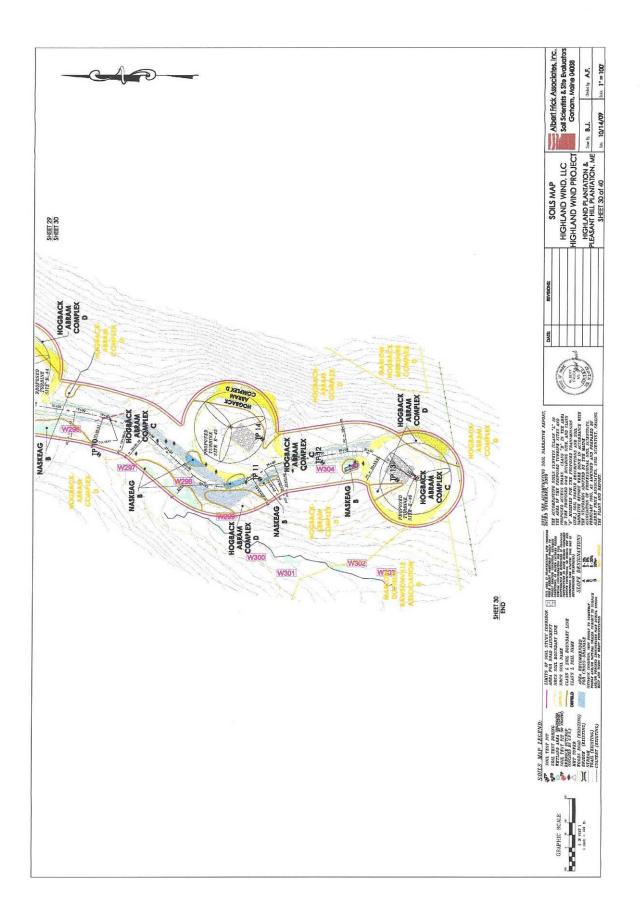


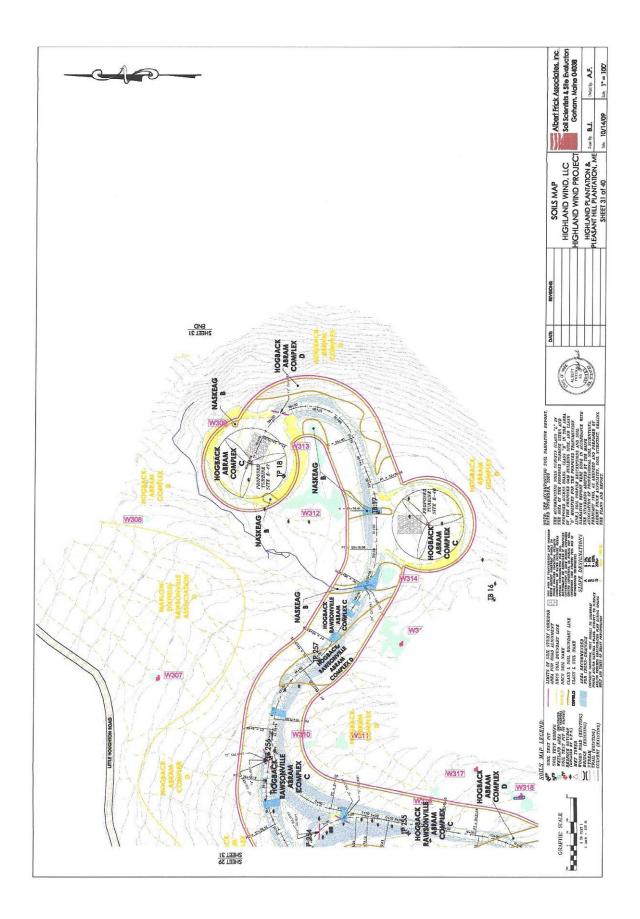


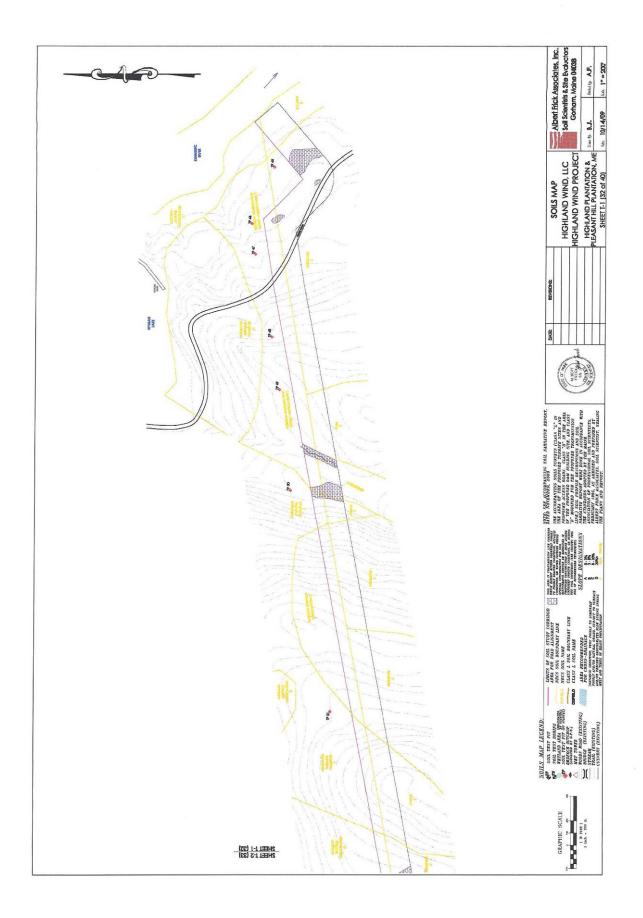


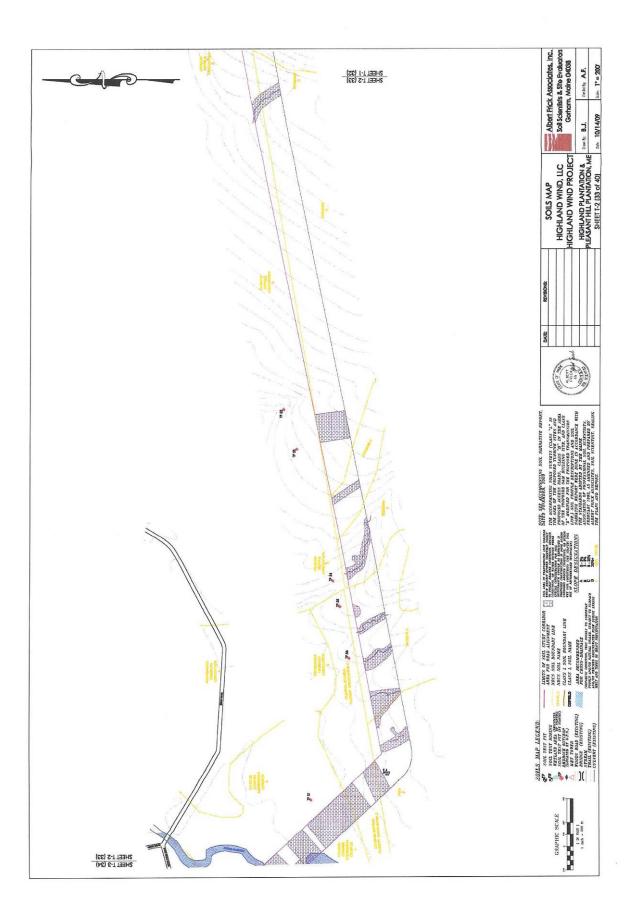


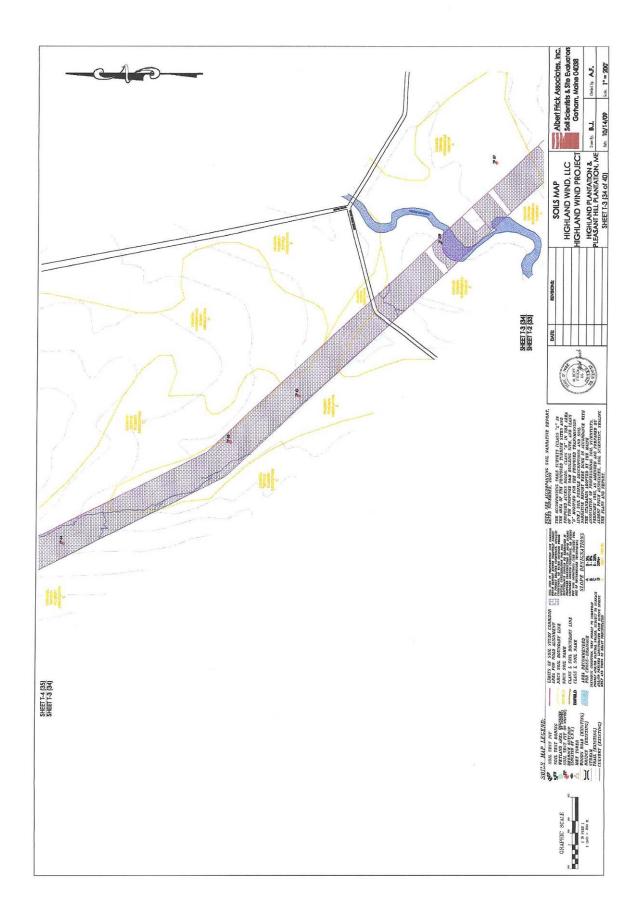


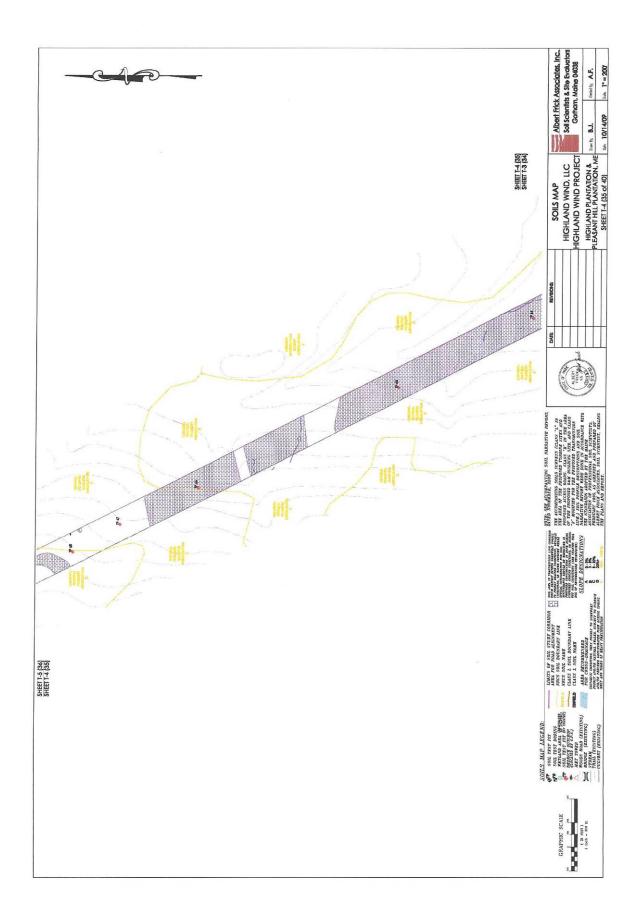


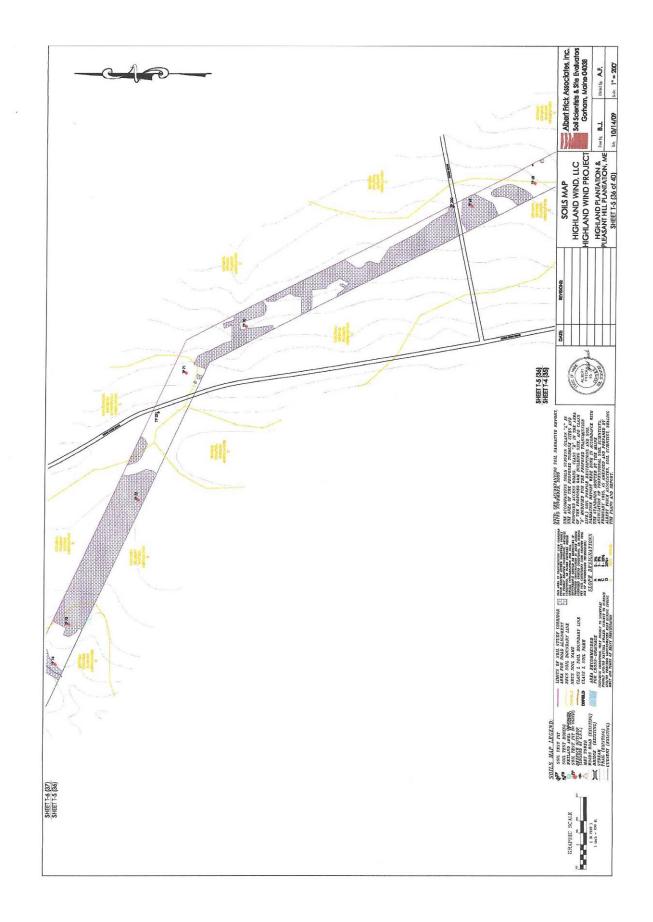


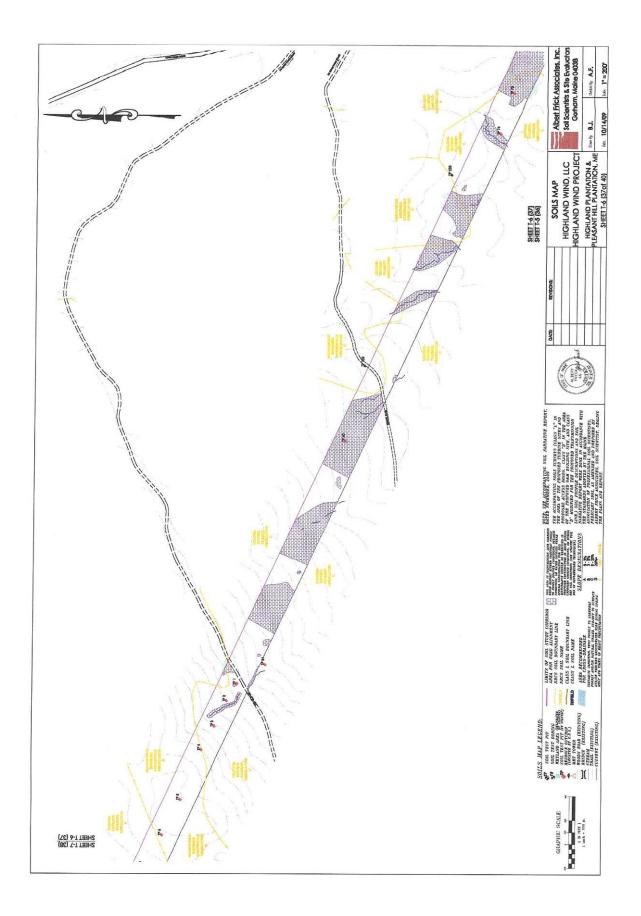


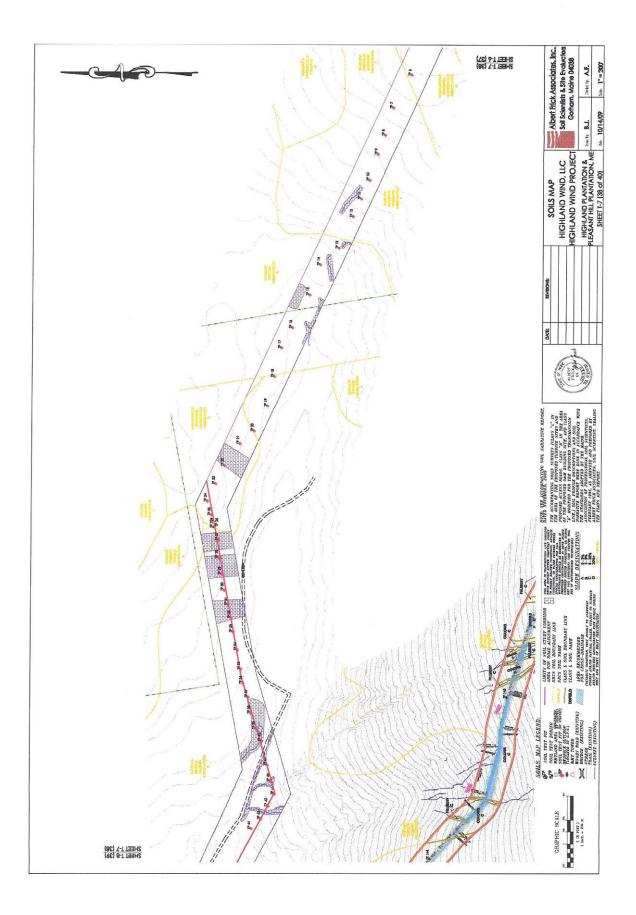


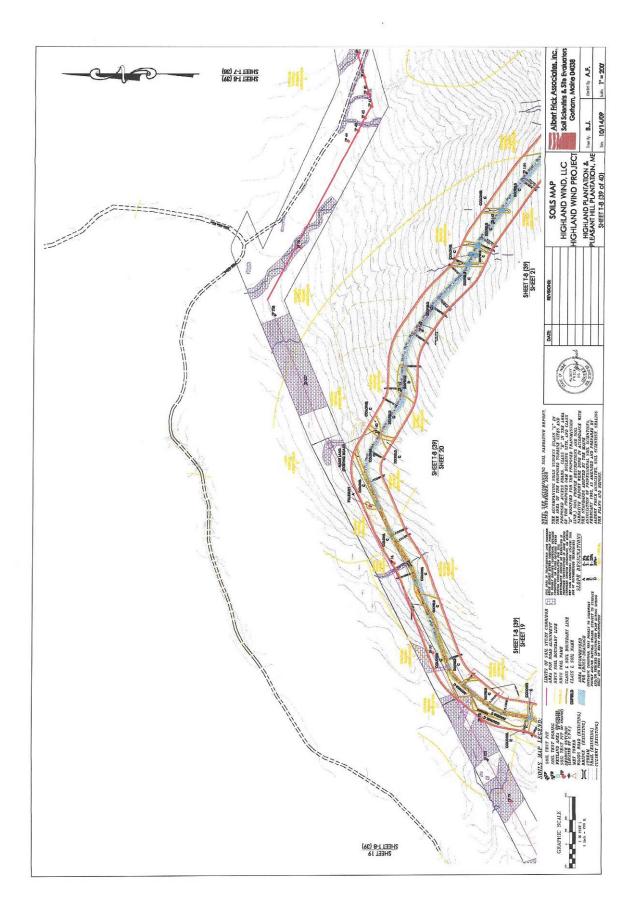


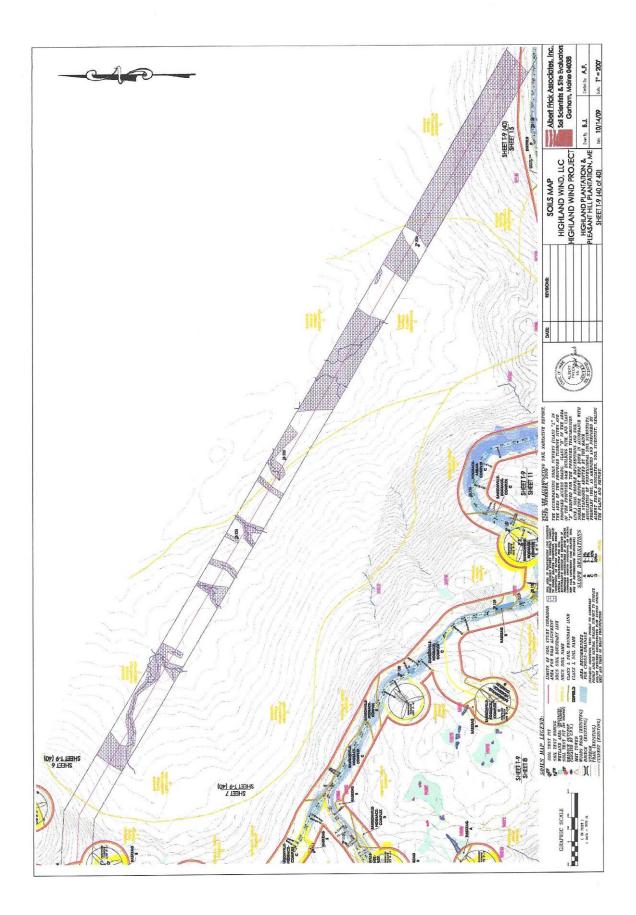












## **APPENDIX C**

Soil Map Unit Descriptions

# ABRAM-RICKER-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Thin organic deposits underlain by a thin mineral horizon over bedrock	
Landform:	On mountains and hills	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost portions	s of landscape
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8-20% (D) 20	0%+
<u>COMPO</u>	sition And soil	<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u>
Drainage Class:	Well drained to exc	essively well drained
Typical Profile Description: (Abram)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Bedrock @ 5"	Pinkish gray sandy loam, 0-2" Very dusky red to brown sandy loam, 2-5"
(Ricker)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer:	Dark reddish brown to black peat, 7-0" Dark bluish gray, very channery silt loam, 0- 9"
	Substratum:	Bedrock – micaceous schist
		pils occur in a non-regular, non-repeating of exposed bedrock (Rock Outcrop) and could It in mapping.
Hydrologic Group:	A (Ricker) D (Abram/Rock Outcrop)	
Surface Runoff:	Rapid	
Permeability:	Moderately rapid in organic layers, moderate or moderately rapid on the mineral horizon	
Depth to Bedrock:	Very shallow to moderately deep, 0-40"	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factors:	K: .1749	
	<u>INCLUSIC</u> (Within Mappi	
Similar: Saddleback, Ricker, Hogback, Rawsonville		

Similar:Saddleback, Ricker, Hogback, RawsonvilleContrasting:Rock Outcrop, Naskeag, Mahoosuc

#### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** Soils within this map unit are generally suited to the proposed use, in that they generally have no limitations due to wetness, and shallow depths to bedrock can provide stable and solid anchoring points for wind tower bases.

# CHARLES (Limerick) (Aeric Fluvaquents)

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Recently deposited alluvium, sometimes stratified.		
Landform:	Floodplains adjacent to rivers and streams.		
Position in Landscape:	Commonly found in broad depressions on floodplains.		
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(A)</b> 0-3% <b>(B)</b> 3-89	<b>(A)</b> 0-3% <b>(B)</b> 3-8%	
<u>CO1</u>	MPOSITION AND	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	
Drainage Class:		Poorly drained, with an apparent water table from 0 to 1.5 feet beneath the soil surface from November through June.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Substratum:	Dark grayish brown silt Ioam, 0-13" Olive gray silt Ioam, 13-35" Gray silt Ioam, 35-40" Dark gray silt Ioam, 40-65"	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C		
Surface runoff:	Overflow generally	v occurs during spring runoff	
Permeability:	Moderate to very rapid.		
Depth to Bedrock:	Very deep, greater than 60".		
Hazard to Flooding:	Common for brief periods from March through October.		
Erosion Factor:	K: .3249		
	INCLUSI (Within Mapp	-	

Similar: Cornish, Pillsbury, Brayton

Contrasting: Limerick (Variant) - very poorly drained, Medomak (Saco), Waskish

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The limiting factor of this soil for development of wind power projects is wetness, since this floodplain soil is frequently flooded and seasonal high groundwater tables are within 18" of the soil surface for considerable periods of the year. Charles soil may be consistent with floodplains as identified on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's FIRM maps, and otherwise may be jurisdictional wetland area in areas where all three parameters of wet hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation are present.

## COLONEL (Aquic Haplorthods)

#### <u>Setting</u>

Compact loamy glacial till.
Glaciated uplands.
Intermediate positions on landform.
(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8% (C) 8-20%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Somewhat poorly drained, with a perched water table 1.0 to 1.5 feet beneath the soil surface from November through May or during periods of excessive precipitation.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer:	Grayish brown fine sandy loam, 0-2" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 2-12" Light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam, 12-18"
	Substratum:	Olive gravelly fine sandy loam, 18-65"
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Moderate	
Permeability:	Moderate in solum and moderately slow or slow in the compact substratum.	
Depth to Bedrock:	Deep, greater than 40 inches.	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factor:	K: .1724	

## INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Dixfield, Skerry

**Contrasting:** Pillsbury, Hogback, Rawsonville, Naskeag

#### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The limiting factor of this soil for development of wind power projects is wetness, since Colonel soils exhibit a perched water table within 15" of the ground surface throughout much of the year. Proposed activities near the bottom of long sideslopes may be subject to considerable runoff. Maintaining cross drainage beneath proposed roads will help to assure stable road bases, and to avoid concentration of stormwater flows.

# CORNISH (Fluvaquentic Dystrochrepts)

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Alluvial se	Alluvial sediments.	
Landform:	Floodplai	Floodplains.	
Position in Landscape:	Nearly lev	Nearly level areas, commonly in broad depressions.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(A)</b> 0-3%	<b>(A)</b> 0-3% <b>(B)</b> 3-8%	
	<u>COMPOSITION</u>	n AND so	<u>OIL CHARACTERISTICS</u>
Drainage Class:	2.0 feet b	Somewhat poorly drained, with an apparent water table 1.0 to 2.0 feet beneath the soil surface from November through May and during periods of excessive precipitation or spring run-off.	
Typical Profile	Surface la	yer:	Very dark grayish-brown, very fine sandy Ioam, 0-12"
Description:	Subsurface	e layer:	Light olive-brown, very fine sandy loam, 12- 24"
	Subsoil lay Substratur		Olive, very fine sandy loam, 24-35" Olive-gray, very fine sandy loam, 35-60"
Hydrologic Group:	Group C		
Surface Run Off:	Slow		
Permeability:		Moderate in coarse silty layers, and moderate to very rapid in the silt loam to fine gravel strata, where present.	
Depth to Bedrock:	Very deep	Very deep, greater than 60".	
Hazard to Flooding:	Twice anr	Twice annually to once every ten years.	
Erosion Factor:	K: .324	19	
		<u>NCLVSIO</u> in Mappir	

Similar: Lovewell (moderately well drained floodplain soils)

**Contrasting:** Charles, Medomak

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The limiting factor of this soil for development of wind power projects is depths to seasonal high groundwater table, which are 1-2' beneath the ground surface, and frequency of flooding, which may occur 1-2 times every 10 years. Water table limitations may be overcome by the addition of coarse granular fill and associated stabilization. Other methods to maintain unimpeded cross drainage beneath proposed road beds may also be indicated.

# DIXFIELD (Typic Haplorthods)

## <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:		Compact loamy glacial till.	
Landform:		Glaciated uplands and drumlins.	
Position in Landscape:		Upper portions of landform.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:		<b>(B)</b> 3-8% <b>(C)</b> 8-209	%
	<u>COM</u>	POSITION AND S	OIL CHARACTERISTICS
Drainage Class:		Moderately well drained, with a perched water table 1.5 to 2.5 feet beneath the existing soil surface from November through April and during periods of excessive precipitation.	
Typical Profile		Surface layer:	Grayish brown and dark brown fine sandy loam,
Description:		Subsurface layer:	0-6" Strong brown and dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam, 6-19"
		Subsoil layer:	Light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam, 19-24"
		Substratum:	Light olive brown gravelly sandy loam, 24- 65"
Hydrologic Group:		Group C	
Surface Runoff:		Moderate in the solu substratum.	um, moderately slow or slow in the compact
Permeability:		Moderate in the solum, moderately slow or slow in the compact substratum.	
Depth to Bedrock:		Very deep, greater than 60".	
Hazard to Flooding:		None	
Erosion Factors:		K: .1724	
		<u>INCLUSIC</u> (Within Mappin	

Similar:Hermon, Skerry, Becket, MarlowContrasting:Hogback (10-20" to bedrock), Rawsonville (20-40" to bedrock)

#### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development with Wind Power Projects:** Dixfield soils are generally suited for development of wind power projects, in that these soils are moderately well drained with dense basal till substratum. Depths to seasonal high groundwater table can be overcome by redirection of surface water runoff, and/or importation of coarse granular fill.

# HERMON-SKERRY COMPLEX (Typic Haplorthods)

## <u>Setting</u>

Parent Material:	Hermon - sandy ablation glacial till without a restrictive subsurface.		
Landform:	Glaciated upland plains, hills and ridges.		
Position in Landscape:	Both soils occupy up	opermost portions of landforms.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8-20% (D) 20%	% <del>+</del>	
<u>COM</u>	COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS		
Drainage Class:	Hermon soils are somewhat excessively drained, while Skerry soils are moderately well drained		
Drainage Class:		Somewhat excessively drained, with a water table greater than 6.0 feet beneath the existing soil surface.	
Typical Profile Description: (Hermon)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer:	Pinkish gray sandy loam, 0-3" Dark reddish brown, 3-9" Strong brown & dark yellowish brown, 9- 32"	
	Substratum:	Light olive brown gravelly coarse sand, 32- 65"	
(Skerry)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Substratum:	Light gray fine sandy loam, 0-4" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 4-20" Yellowish brown fine sandy loam, 20-25" Mixed brown and light olive brown fine sandy loam and sand, 25-65"	
Hydrologic Group:	Hermon: Group A Skerry: Group C		
Surface Run Off:	Slow to medium		
Permeability:	Rapid in the solum, rapid or very rapid in the coarser substratum.		
Depth to Bedrock:	Very deep, greater than 60".		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		
Erosion Factors:	K: .1024		
	INCLUSIONS		

<u>INCLUSIONS</u> (Within Mapping Unit) Dixfield, Marlow, Waumbek, Becket, Monadnock

Similar:

Contrasting: Hogback (10-20" to bedrock), Rawsonville (20-40" to bedrock), Colonel

### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

Development of Wind Power Projects: Herman and Skerry soils are generally suited for the development of wind power projects, since water table limitations are not a factor in Hermon or uppermost portions of Skerry soil area.

## HOGBACK-ABRAM COMPLEX

#### **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Coarse loamy soils o some granite and gr	derived from mica schist and phyllite with neiss.
Landform:	Ridgetop portions of glaciated uplands.	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost sideslop	es and ridgetops.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(C)</b> 8 – 20% <b>(D)</b> 20	0%+
COME	POSITION AND SO	DIL CHARACTERISTICS
Drainage Class:	Well drained (Hogback) to excessively drained (Abram) with a seasonal high groundwater table observed only for short durations after significant storm events or snowmelt.	
Typical Profile Description: (for Hogback)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Schist bedrock @ 15	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-7" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 7-15" "
(for Abram)	pattern that could estimated that Hog	Pinkish gray sandy loam, 0-2" Very dusky red to brown sandy loam, 2-5" soils occur in a non-regular, non-repeating not be separated out in mapping. It is gback forms the majority of this map unit, es the balance of the area.
Hydrologic Group:	Hogback: Group B Abram: Group D	
Surface Run Off:	Rapid	
Permeability:	Moderately rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Hogback: 10-20" to Abram: 0-10" to be	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factor:	K: .1764	
	<u>INCLUSI(</u> (Within Ma	<u>DNS</u> apping Unit)

Similar:Rawsonville, Saddleback, Ricker, Dixfield, SkerryContrasting:Mahoosuc, Rock Outcrop

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: Hogback and Abram soils are generally suited for development of wind power projects, in that wetness is generally not a factor in these map units, and both provide for solid and stable anchoring points for wind tower bases.

## HOGBACK-ABRAM-RAWSONVILLE COMPLEX

#### **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till formed from mica schist and phyllite with some granite and gneiss.		
Landform:	Glaciated upland ri	Glaciated upland ridges.	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost till ridge	es and upper sideslopes.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8 – 20% (D) 2	0%+	
COM	POSITION AND S	OIL CHARACTERISTICS	
Drainage Class:		Well drained, generally with no observed water table, or a short duration water table observed after significant storm events or snowmelt.	
Typical Description: (Hogback)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Schist bedrock @ 15	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-7" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 7-15" 5"	
(for Abram)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Bedrock @ 5"	Pinkish gray sandy loam, 0-2" Very dusky red to brown sandy loam, 2-5"	
(Rawsonville)		Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-10" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 10-19" Dark brown fine sandy loam, 19-28" 8" soils occur within this complex in a non- ng pattern that could not be separated out in	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Rapid		
Permeability:	Moderate of moder	Moderate of moderately rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock		
Hazard to Flooding:	None	None	
Erosion Factor:	K: .1764		
INCLUSIONS			

(Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:Saddleback, Ricker, MarlowContrasting:Naskeag, Brayton, Pillsbury, Rock Outcrop, Mahoosuc, Dixfield

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: Hogback-Abram-Rawsonville soils are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, since drainage is not a significant limitation within these map units, and Rawsonville can provide solid and stable anchoring points for wind towers.

# HOGBACK-ABRAM-ROCK OVTCROP COMPLEX

#### **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Coarse loamy soils some granite and g	derived from mica schist and phyllite with neiss.	
Landform:	Ridgetop portions	Ridgetop portions of glaciated uplands.	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost sideslop	Uppermost sideslopes and ridgetops.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8 – 20% (D) 2	0%+	
COMI	POSITION AND S	OIL CHARACTERISTICS	
Drainage Class:	seasonal high gro	Well drained (Hogback) to excessively drained (Abram) with a seasonal high groundwater table observed only for short durations after significant storm events or snowmelt.	
Typical Profile Description: (for Hogback)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Schist bedrock @ 1	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-7" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 7-15" <b>5"</b>	
(for Abram)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Bedrock @ 5" Note:	Pinkish gray sandy loam, 0-2" Very dusky red to brown sandy loam, 2-5" These two soils occur in a non-regular, non- repeating pattern, along with areas of exposed bedrock. Hogback is the dominant soil type in the complex, followed by Abram and Rock Outcrop, respectively.	
Hydrologic Group:	Hogback: Group B Abram: Group D		
Surface Run Off:	Rapid		
Permeability:	Moderately rapid		
Depth to Bedrock:	Hogback: 10-20" to bedrock Abram: 0-10" to bedrock		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		
Erosion Factor:	K: .1764		
INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping 1/pit)			

(Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:Rawsonville, Saddleback, RickerContrasting:Naskeag, Dixfield

## **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: Hogback and Abram soils are generally suited for development of wind power projects, in that wetness is generally not a factor in these map units, and both provide for solid and stable anchoring points for wind tower bases.

## HOGBACK-RAWSONVILLE COMPLEX

## **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till formed from mica schist and phyllite with some granite and gneiss.	
Landform:	Glaciated upland ridges.	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost till ridges and upper sideslopes.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8 – 20% (D) 20	0%+
<u>COM</u> Drainage Class:	POSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS         Well drained, generally with no observed water table, or a short	
	duration water table observed after significant storm events or snowmelt.	
Typical Profile Description: (Hogback)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Schist bedrock @ 15	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-7" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 7-15" "
Rawsonville	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Schist bedrock @ 28	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-10" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 10-19" Dark brown fine sandy loam, 19-28" <b>3"</b>
	<b>Note:</b> These soils occur in a non-regular, non-repeating pattern that could not be separated out in mapping.	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Rapid	
Permeability:	Moderate of moderately rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factor:	K: .2864	

## INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Saddleback, Ricker, Abram
Contrasting:	Rock Outcrop, Naskeag

## **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** Hogback-Rawsonville soils are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, since drainage is not a significant limitation within these map units, and can provide solid and stable anchoring points for wind towers.

# HOGBACK-RAWSONVILLE-ABRAM COMPLEX

#### **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till formed from mica schist and phyllite with some granite and gneiss.	
Landform:	Glaciated upland ridges.	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost till ridges and upper sideslopes.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(C)</b> 8 – 20% <b>(D)</b> 20%+	
COM	POSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	
Drainage Class:	Well drained, generally with no observed water table, or a short duration water table observed after significant storm events or snowmelt.	
Typical Profile Description: (Hogback)	Surface layer:Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-7"Subsurface layer:Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 7-15"Schist bedrock @ 15"	
(Rawsonville)	Surface layer:Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-10"Subsurface layer:Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 10-19"Subsoil layer:Dark brown fine sandy loam, 19-28"Schist bedrock @ 28"	
(for Abram)	Surface layer:Pinkish gray sandy loam, 0-2"Subsurface layer:Very dusky red to brown sandy loam, 2-5"Bedrock @ 5"Socur within this complex in a non- regular, non-repeating pattern that could not be separated out in mapping.	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Rapid	
Permeability:	Moderate of moderately rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factor:	K: .2864	
	INCLUSIONS	

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Abram, Saddleback, Ricker
Contrasting:	Naskeag, Rock Outcrop

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: The soils within this soil mapping unit are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, since drainage is not a significant limitation within these map units, and Rawsonville can provide solid and stable anchoring points for wind towers.

## MADE LAND (EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD)

#### <u>Setting</u>

Parent Material:	Variable, deposited by man	
Landform:	Variable, generally less than 15% maximum grade	
Position in Landscape:	Variable, generally in lower elevations and along mountain side slopes	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8% (C) 8-20%	
COM	POSITION AND S	OIL CHARACTERISTICS
Drainage Class:	None assigned	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Substratum:	) Typically this map unit ) consists of areas ) excavated and reworked ) by man, then smoothed.
	and associated dist	units generally consist of existing gravel roads urbed area. Ditch turn-outs, fill piles and ften present along map unit boundaries.
Hydrologic Group:	None assigned	
Surface Run Off:	Variable	
Permeability:	Variable	
Depth to Bedrock:	Variable	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	

## INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Filled Land

**Contrasting:** Small 'made' depressions that contain standing water or have other drainage implications. These may be caused by compaction by vehicular traffic, which is not synonymous with seasonal water tables.

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

This map unit consists of areas reworked by man, so that the soils are no longer taxonomically classifiable. Limiting factor for development is depth to seasonal high water table, which is somewhat difficult to determine in this map unit. Proper sub grade drainage or other site alterations recommended for construction.

# MAHOOSUC (Typic Borofolists)

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Deep and very deep soils formed in thin organic materials overlying fragmental colluviums.		
Landform:	Ridge and mountain tops.		
Position in Landscape:	Steep slopes on uppermost portions of glaciate uplands.		
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(C)</b> 8 – 20% <b>(D)</b> 20%+		
<u>COMPO</u>	SITION AND	SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	
Drainage Class:		cessively drained, generally with no observable groundwater table.	
Typical Profile	Surface layer: Substratum:	Dusty red to black fabric and hemi materials, C Fragmental cobbles, stones, gravel and boulde 8-20'.	
	Subsoil:	Fragmental soils consisting of cobbles, stones, boulders, 20-60".	

Drainage Class:	Somewhat excessively drained, generally with no observable seasonal high groundwater table.		
Typical Profile	Surface layer: Dusty red to black fabric and hemi materials, 0- Substratum: Fragmental cobbles, stones, gravel and boulder 8-20'.		
	Subsoil:	Fragmental soils consisting of cobbles, stones, and boulders, 20-60".	
Hydrologic Group:	Group A		
Permeability:	Very rapid		
Depth to Bedrock:	Very deep, greater than 60 inches		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		

## INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Rawsonville, Monadnock

Contrasting: Abram, Hogback, Saddleback, Dixfield, Skerry

### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The limiting factor of this soil for development of wind power projects is the fragmental nature of this soil, where the abundance of boulders and other large colluviums can be an impediment to excavation and/or vehicular traffic. Large boulders in this soil mapping unit have the potential to be processed into rip rap stone for a source of road construction base material.

## NASKEAG (Aeric Haplaquods)

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Loamy and sandy glacial till.		
Landform:	Depressions of glaciated bedrock ridges.		
Position in Landscape:	Lowest positions in depressions or concavities in landform.		
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8% (C) 8-20%		

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Somewhat poorly to poorly drained, with a perched water table 0-1.5 feet beneath the soil surface.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Substratum:	Very dusky red muck, 0-5" Light brownish gray and brown sandy loam or loamy sand, 5-16" Dusky red loamy sand, 10-26" Light yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand, 26-38"
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Moderate or moderately rapid (across bedrock surface)	
Permeability:	Rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock surface.	
Hazard to Flooding:	None, but may be ponded for short duration in spring and during periods of excessive rainfall.	
Erosion Factors:	K: .10	

## INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Colonel, Pillsbury

**Contrasting:** Rock Outcrop, Naskeag (Variant-V.P.D.), Waskish, Hogback, Rawsonville

#### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The limiting factors of this soil for development of wind power projects is wetness, due to a seasonal high groundwater table near the soil surface for a significant portion of the year, and bedrock which varies generally from 20-40". Naskeag (poorly drained) may also have further limitation as a wetland area, if combined parameter of wet hydrology, hydric soils, and hydrophytic vegetation are all present.

## NASKEAG-WASKISH COMPLEX

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Loamy and sandy glacial till.		
Landform:	Depressions of glaciated bedrock ridges.		
Position in Landscape:	Lowest positions in depressions or concavities in landform.		
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(A)</b> 0-3% <b>(B)</b> 3-8%	6 <b>(C)</b> 8-20%	
<u>COMPO</u>	SITION AND SOIL	<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u>	
Drainage Class:	Naskeag soil is somewhat poorly to poorly drained, with a perched water table 0-1.5 feet beneath the soil surface. Waskish soil is very poorly drained, with seasonal water table within 0.5' of the soil surface for most of the year.		
Typical Description: (Naskeag)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Substratum:	Very dusky red muck, 0-5" Light brownish gray and brown sandy loam or loamy sand, 5-16" Dusky red loamy sand, 10-26" Light yellowish brown gravelly loamy sand, 26-38"	
(Waskish)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer:	Very pale brown to brown fibric material, 0-14" Dark brown sapric material, 14-16" Reddish brown fibric material, 16-84"	
	<b>Note:</b> These oils occur in non-regular, non-repeating pattern that could be separated out in mapping.		
Hydrologic Group:	for Naskeag: Group C for Waskish: Group D		
Surface Run Off:	Moderate or moderately rapid (across bedrock surface)		
Permeability:	Rapid		
Depth to Bedrock:	Naskeag: Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock surface Waskish: Deep, greater than 40"		
Hazard to Flooding:	None, but may be ponded for short duration in spring and during periods of excessive rainfall.		
Erosion Factors:	K: .10 (for Naskeag)		
<u>INCLUSIONS</u> (Within Mapping Unit)			

Similar:Colonel, PillsburyContrasting:Rock Outcrop, Naskeag (Variant-V.P.D.)

#### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The limiting factor of soils within this soil map unit for development of wind power projects is wetness, due to the presence of a seasonal high groundwater table very near the soil surface throughout much of the year. Waskish soils are generally considered to be wetland soils, while the poorly drained component of Naskeag may also be classified as wetland area. Appropriate engineering methods such as importation of coarse granular fill, or the use of 'rock sandwich' type road base construction can help overcome limitations due to drainage.

## PILLSBURY (Aeric Haplaquepts)

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till formed from mica schist and phyllite, with some granite and gneiss.
Landform:	Concave slopes with glaciated uplands.
Position in Landscape:	Depressional areas and shallow drainageways.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(A)</b> 0 – 3% <b>(B)</b> 3 - 8%

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Poorly to somewhat poorly drained, with a perched water table at or near the surface from 7-9 months a year.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Substratum:	Black loam, 0-5" Dark grayish brown fine sandy loam , 5-12" Dark grayish brown fine sandy loam, 12-22" Olive brown fine sandy loam, 22-65"
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Slow to medium	
Permeability:	Moderate in solum, slow in substratum	
Depth to Bedrock:	Very deep, greater than 60".	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factors:	К: .2432	

#### INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Brayton, Colonel

**Contrasting:** Naskeag, Waskish

### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The limiting factor of this soil for development of wind power projects is wetness, due to the presence of seasonal high groundwater table at or near the mineral soil surface for a considerable period of the year. Redirecting runoff and subsurface drainage away from project areas, or importation of loose granular fill, can help overcome limitations for construction due to drainage. Pillsbury soils may also have further limitations and permitting implications, since these areas may also include wetlands on the combined basis of hydric soils, hydrology and hydrophytic vegetation.

# RAWSONVILLE (Typic Haplorthods)

#### **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till formed from mica schist and phyllite with some granite and gneiss.		
Landform:	Glaciated upland ridges.		
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost till ridge	es and upper sideslopes.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(B)</b> 3 – 8% <b>(C)</b> 8 –	20% <b>(D)</b> 20%+	
COME	POSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS		
Drainage Class:	•	ally with no observed water table, or a short le observed after significant storm events or	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Schist bedrock @ 28	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-10" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 10-19" Dark brown fine sandy loam, 19-28" 3"	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C		
Surface Run Off:	Rapid		
Permeability:	Moderate or moderately rapid		
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		
Erosion Factor:	K: .2864		

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Hogback, Abram, Dixfield, Skerry, Marlow

Contrasting: Naskeag, Rock Outcrop

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: Rawsonville soils are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, since drainage is not generally a significant limitation within these map units, and Rawsonville can provide solid and stable anchoring points for wind tower bases.

# RAWSONVILLE-DIXFIELD COMPLEX

#### **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till formed from mica schist and phyllite with some granite and gneiss.		
Landform:	Glaciated upland ridges.		
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost till ridge	es and upper sideslopes.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8 – 20% (D) 20	0%+	
COMI	POSITION AND SO	DIL CHARACTERISTICS	
Drainage Class:	Well drained, generally with no observed water table, or a short duration water table observed after significant storm events or snowmelt.		
Typical Profile Description: (Rawsonville)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Schist bedrock @ 28	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-10" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 10-19" Dark brown fine sandy loam, 19-28" <b>3"</b>	
(Dixfield)	Surface layer:	Grayish brown and dark brown fine sandy loam. 0-6"	
	Subsurface layer:	Strong brown and dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam, 6-19"	
	Subsoil layer: Light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loar 19-24"		
	Substratum:	Light olive brown gravelly sandy loam, 24- 65"	
	<b>Note:</b> These soils occur in a non-regular, non-repeating pattern that could not be separated out in mapping.		
Hydrologic Group:	Group C		
Surface Run Off:	Moderate		
Permeability:	Moderate of moder	Moderate of moderately rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		
Erosion Factor:	K: .1764		
<u>INCLUSIONS</u> (Within Mapping Unit)			

Similar:Hogback, SkerryContrasting:Naskeag, Colonel, Mahoosuc

## **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: Rawsonville and Dixfield soils are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, since drainage is not a significant limitation within these map units, and Rawsonville can provide solid and stable anchoring points for wind towers.

## RAWSONVILLE-HOGBACK COMPLEX

#### **SETTING**

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till formed from mica schist and phyllite with some granite and gneiss.	
Landform:	Glaciated upland ridges.	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost till ridges and upper sideslopes.	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(C)</b> 8 – 20% <b>(D)</b> 20%+	
COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS		
Drainage Class:	Well drained, generally with no observed water table, or a short duration water table observed after significant storm events or snowmelt.	
Typical Profile Description: (Rawsonville)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Subsoil layer: Schist bedrock @ 23	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-10" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 10-19" Dark brown fine sandy loam, 19-28" <b>3"</b>
(Hogback)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Schist bedrock @ 15	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 0-7" Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 7-15" "
	<b>Note:</b> These soils occur in a non-regular, non-repeating pattern that could not be separated out in mapping. Rawsonville makes up the majority of the map unit area.	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Rapid	
Permeability:	Moderate of moderately rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40" to bedrock	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factor:	K: .1764	
INCLUSIONS (Within Monping 1 / with)		

(Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Saddleback, Dixfield, Skerry, Hermon

**Contrasting:** Rock Outcrop, Naskeag

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: Hogback-Rawsonville soils are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, since drainage is not a significant limitation within these map units, and Hogback-Rawsonville can provide solid and stable anchoring points for wind towers.

# RICKER-ABRAM-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Thin organic deposits underlain by a thin mineral horizon over bedrock	
Landform:	On mountains and hills	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost portions	s of landscape
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8-20% (D) 20	0%+
<u>COMPO</u>	sition and soil	<u>CHARACTERISTICS</u>
Drainage Class:	Well drained to excessively well drained	
Typical Profile Description: (Ricker)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer:	Dark reddish brown to black peat, 7-0" Dark bluish gray, very channery silt Ioam, 0 9"
	Substratum:	Bedrock – micaceous schist
(Abram)	Surface layer: Subsurface layer: Bedrock @ 5"	Pinkish gray sandy loam, 0-2" Very dusky red to brown sandy loam, 2-5"
	with areas of expose	bram soils in this map unit are interspersed ed Rock Outcrop in a non-regular, non- at could not be separated out in mapping.
Hydrologic Group:	A (Ricker) D (Abram/Rock Outcrop)	
Surface Runoff:	Rapid	
Permeability:	Moderately rapid in organic layers, moderate or moderately rapid on the mineral horizon	
Depth to Bedrock:	Very shallow to moderately deep, 0-40"	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factors:	K: .1749	
<u>INCLUSIONS</u> (Within Mapping Unit)		

Similar:Hogback, Rawsonville, SaddlebackContrasting:Naskeag

## USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The soils within this map unit is generally suited to the development of wind power projects, in that wetness is generally not a factor, while shallow depths to bedrock can provide for stable and solid anchoring points for wind tower bases.

# RICKER-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX

#### <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Thin organic deposits underlain by a thin mineral horizon over bedrock	
Landform:	On mountains and hills	
Position in Landscape:	Uppermost portions of landscape	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(C) 8-20% (D) 20%+	
COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS		
Drainage Class:	Well drained to excessively well drained	
Typical Profile	Surface layer: Subsurface layer:	Dark reddish brown to black peat, 7-0" Dark bluish gray, very channery silt loam, 0- 9"
	Substratum:	Bedrock – micaceous schist
	<b>Note:</b> Ricker soils in this map unit are interspersed with areas of exposed Rock Outcrop in a non-regular, non-repeating pattern that could not be separated out in mapping.	
Hydrologic Group:	A (Ricker) D (Rock Outcrop)	
Permeability:	Moderately rapid in organic layers, moderate or moderately rapid on the mineral horizon	
Depth to Bedrock:	Very shallow to moderately deep, 0-40"	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	

## INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Saddleback, Hogback, Rawsonville

**Contrasting:** Naskeag, Mahoosuc

#### **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

For Development of Wind Power Projects: The soils within this map unit are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, in that they have no limitations due to drainage, and the shallow depths to bedrock provide for stable and solid anchoring points for wind tower bases.

# ROCK OUTCROP

## <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Bedrock (igneous or metamorphic)
Landform:	Commonly found on heights of land forms, along steep escarpments, and on knolls along sidespins.
Position in Landscape:	

Slope Gradient Ranges: (D) 20%+

#### COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Excessively drained
Hydrologic Group:	D
Surface Run Off:	Rapid
Permeability:	Impermeable
Depth to Bedrock:	0", on ground surface
Hazard to Flooding:	None

## INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Ricker, Saddleback, Abram

**Contrasting:** Rawsonville, Hogback

### USE AND MANAGEMENT

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** Bedrock outcrop is generally well suited for construction of wind power turbine sites, due to the ability to anchor. This material does need to be blasted for road grading, but lends itself to anchoring roads on side slopes by "benching" (blasting with cut and fills), and does provide for an on-site road construction material if properly processed and re-used.

# SADDLEBACK-RICKER COMPLEX

## <u>setting</u>

Parent Material:	Coarse loamy glacial till at elevations generally above 2,500 feet.	
Landform:	Glaciated ridges and uppermost limits of landforms.	
Position in Landscape:	Mountain tops, Saddleback soils are cryic (very cold soil temperature regime and usually found above 2,500' in Maine).	
Slope Gradient Ranges:	<b>(C)</b> 8 – 20% <b>(D)</b> 20%+	
<u></u>	OMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS	
Drainage Class:	Well-drained (Saddleback) to excessively drained (Ricker), generally with no observed water table, or short-duration water table noted only after prolonged storm events or snowmelt.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Dark grayish brown to very dusky red fine sandy loam, 0-8"	
(Saddleback)	Subsurface layer:Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 8-12"Subsoil layer:Reddish brown fine sandy loam, 12-19"Meta sandstone and bedrock @ 19".	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer: Dark reddish brown to black fibric and hemic material, 0-10"	
(Ricker)	Subsurface layer:       Black muck 4-7"         Subsoil layer:       Dark bluish gray silt loam, 7-9"         Micaceous schist bedrock @ 9".         NOTE:       These soils occur in a non-regular, non-repeating pattern that could not be separated out in mapping.	
	dominant soil within the map unit.	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C/D for Saddleback Group A for Ricker	
Surface Run Off:	Moderately rapid to rapid	
Permeability:	Moderate (Saddleback) to moderately rapid for Ricker.	
Depth to Bedrock:	Shallow, 10-20" for Saddleback. Ricker soils are very shallow <10" to moderately deep 20-40" above bedrock.	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factors:	K: .1724	
<u>INCLUSIONS</u> (Within Mapping Unit) Similar: Abram, Hogback, Rawsonville		

Contrasting: Naskeag

## **USE AND MANAGEMENT**

**Development of Wind Power Projects:** The soils within this map unit are generally suited for construction of wind power projects, except that the Ricker soils with saturation may have further limitations for soil suitability. These soils can generally provide for solid anchor points, due to shallow depths to bedrock.

## **APPENDIX D**

Soil Profile Descriptions

### **APPENDIX E**

#### Glossary Of Soil Terminology

### Depth Classes

These refer to the depth of the particle control section used to describe the central concept of each taxonomic unit. These are as follows:

Very shallow	less than 10" to bedrock
Shallow	10" to 20" to bedrock
Moderately deep	20" to 40" to bedrock
Deep	40" to 60" deep
Very deep	greater than 60"

#### Drainage Class

Drainage class is a reference to the frequency and duration of periods of soil saturation and/or action by seasonal groundwater tables, as evidenced by soil morphologic features identified within each respective soil profile.

Seven classes of soil drainage are recognized:

Excessively drained	Water is removed from the soil very rapidly. These are commonly very coarse-textured, rocky or shallow. All are free of soil mottling related to wetness.
Somewhat excessively drained	Water is removed from the soil rapidly. Many somewhat excessively drained soils are sandy-textured and very pervious/porous. Some are shallow. Some occur on steep slopes where much of the water they receive is lost as runoff. These too are free of observed mottling due to wetness.
<u>Well drained</u>	Water is removed from the soil readily, but not rapidly. It may be available for plant growth at the deepest rooting depths, and not so wet as to inhibit the growth of plant roots for significant periods during most growing seasons. Well drained soils are often medium textured, or contain restrictive subhorizons generally below 24". They are mainly free of mottling related to wetness.

Moderately well drained	Water is removed from the spoils somewhat slowly during wet periods and spring seasons. Moderately well drained soils are saturated in the upper soil profile for short duration during the growing season. Often, they contain a slowly pervious (or restrictive) layer beneath the solum, and may receive additional runoff from upslope areas.
Somewhat poorly drained	Water is removed so slowly that the soil is wet for significant periods during the growing season. Somewhat poorly drained soils commonly have an impervious substratum that contributes to a perched water table, additional water through sideslope seeps, long continuous sheet flows below large watershed areas with few or no outlets, or a combination of these together.
Poorly drained	Water is removed from these soils so slowly that the soil is saturated during the growing season or remains wet for long durations. Water is present during the growing season which may be prohibitive to plant root growth, due to anaerobic/saturated conditions. These soils are classified as hydric, and may also have implications as wetlands.
<u>Very poorly drained</u>	Water is removed from these soils so slowly that free water can be observed at or very near the mineral soil surface for long durations during the growing season. These commonly occur on nearly level slopes or in depressional areas, and can be frequently ponded. Often they include thick organic surface horizons.

### Hydrologic Soil Groups

A hydrologic soil group is a class of numerous soil series that all have the same runoff potential under similar climate and vegetative conditions. Soil properties that can influence runoff are those that affect minimum infiltration rates for a bare soil after prolonged wetting and with no frozen ground surface. Most important are depth to seasonal high groundwater table, permeability rates after prolonged wetting, and depth to slowly permeable (restrictive) layer.

### Permeability

Permeability is the soil property which enables water to move downward through the soil profile. It is measured as the number of inches per hour of water that can be added to a particular soil as it moves downward through the unsaturated soil. Terminology and ranges are as flows:

Very slow	less than 0.06 in./hr
Slow	0.06 to 0.20 in./hr
Moderately slow	0.20 to 0.60 in./hr
Moderate	0.6 to 2.0 in./hr
Moderately rapid	2.0 to 6.0 in./hr
Rapid	6.0 to 20 in./hr

### Soil Erodibility (K Factor)

The measure of soil erodability, or K factor, is the susceptibility of a soil particle to detachment and transport by rainfall. K factors for soil in Maine vary from 0.02 to 0.69. The higher the value, the more susceptible the named soil is to sheet or rill erosion by water.

Soil properties which influence erosion are those that can affect infiltration rates, movement of water through the soil profile and the water storage capacity of a soil. Other soil properties can affect the dispersion and mobility of soil particles by rainfall ad/or runoff. Some of the most important of these properties include soil layer, and the size and stability of the soil structural aggregates in the exposed faces of subsoils. Background levels of soil moisture and the presence of frozen soil horizons also can influence erosion.

## Soil Texture

Soil texture refers to the USDA classification for the relative proportions by weight of the several soil particle size classes that are finer than 2 millimeters in diameter, which form the fine earth fraction. (Materials larger than 2 mm. in diameter are considered rock fragments).

Soil texture can influence on plant growth, or the soil mechanics of a particular site when used as construction and/or backfill material for foundations, etc. It influences such physical properties as load bearing strength, permeability, shrink/swell potential (frost action or due to wetness), compressibility and compaction. Rock fragment size and content can also affect applications for use as construction materials.

### Soil Texture Modifiers

Named soil texture classes can be further modified by the addition of appropriate adjectives when rock fragment content approaches 15% by volume (i.e. gravelly sandy loam). "Mucky" or "peaty" are modifying terms used when organic matter content reaches 40% (i.e. mucky silt/loam).

### Surface Runoff

Surface runoff is water that flows away from the soil over the surface of the site without infiltrating into the ground surface. It may originate from precipitation, or as drainage water from adjacent, upslope areas. The rate and amount of runoff are affected by internal physical characteristics of the soil as well as slope gradient ranges and landform shape (i.e. concave vs. convex slopes). Runoff can be significantly different on a given soil under natural vegetation, cultivation by man, or other kinds of management. Runoff from a particular site can also be affected by other factors such as rainfall amounts, snow pack accumulation or other climatic fluctuations. Surface runoff is usually significantly greater on frozen ground surfaces.

Six categories for runoff rates are provided:

Ponded	Little or none of the precipitation and run-on (from surrounding, higher elevations) escapes the site as runoff. Free water stands on or above the existing soil surface for significant periods of time. Ponding normally appears on level to nearly level (i.e. <3%) slopes, in depressions or within concavities in a pit/mound micro-relief topography. Water depth may vary considerably throughout the year, or from year to year. Often this is consistent with very poorly drained soils.
Very slow	Surface water flows away slowly, and free water may be present at the soil surface for portions of the year, or may infiltrate slowly into the soil surface when not ponded. These soils may be consistent with very poorly drained, or poorly drained soils that are coarser textured and somewhat porous.
Slow	Surface water flows away from the soil quickly enough, either due to slope or the porosity of the soils, so that free water can be observed at the soil surface for moderate periods immediately following spring snowmelt or prolonged storm rainfall events. Most of the water passes through the soil, is used by plants, or evaporates.
Medium	Surface water flows away quickly enough due to slope or soil porosity that water is observed at or near the soil surface for short durations, usually during spring snowmelt or immediately following significant storm rainfall events.

- Rapid Surface water flows away quickly enough that any period of saturation is brief, and free water does not stand on the soil surface. Only a small portion of the water enters the soil as infiltration, either due to steep slopes and/or fine textures with slow rates of absorption.
- Very rapid Surface water flows away so quickly that duration of any event is brief, and water never stands on the soil surface. Only a very small portion of the available moisture enters the soil as infiltration.

#### ADDITIONAL SOIL TERMS

### Flooding (Hazard to flooding)

Flooding is the temporary covering of the soil surface by flowing water from any source, including but not limited to: streams or rivers overflowing their banks, runoff from adjacent or upslope areas, inflow from high tide action, or a combination of sources. Water due to snowmelt is excluded from this definition, as is standing or ponded water that forms a permanent or semi-permanent cover above the soil surface.

Flooding hazard is further expressed by frequency classes, duration, and the time of year that the flooding occurs. The velocity and depth of the floodwater are also important factors.

- Ponding Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. The water is removed only by evaporation, transpiration by plants, or percolation through the ground.
- Soil complex A map unit that consist of two or more kinds of soils (i.e. soil series/taxonomic unit) that occur on a non-regular, non-repeating pattern that cannot be separated out at the scale provided. The order of the soils named are generally in order of predominance within the map unit.
- Soil map unit A collection of soils or soil areas that are delineated during soils mapping. It generally is an aggregate of several soil entities with a predominant named soil type. Kinds of soil map units may include complexes, consociations, or associations.

#### Soil slope gradient range

The slope identified for any given map unit, based on the immediate topography within a specific portion of the mapping site. Designations generally are as follows:

А	0-3%	nearly level to level
В	3-8%	gently sloping
С	8-20%	moderately sloping
D	20%+	steeply sloping

- Stoniness This is a phase of surface characteristic that may be identified in soils mapping, ranging from stony or bouldery (0.01 to 0.1% of soil surface covered with stones) to rubbly or rubble land, in which up to 75% of the soil surface is covered with stones. Extremely stony sites or sites with rubble land may have additional limitations for use of mechanized equipment.
  - Stony The areas have enough stones at or near the surface to be a continuing nuisance during operations that mix the surface layer, but they do not make most such operations impractical. Conventional, wheeled vehicles can move with reasonable freedom over the area. Stones may damage both the equipment that mixes the soil and the vehicles that move on the surface. Usually these areas have class 1 stoniness. If necessary in a highly detailed survey, these areas may be designated as "slightly stony" and "moderately stony".
  - Very Stony The areas have so many stones at or near the surface that operations which mix the surface layer either require heavy equipment or use of implements that can operate between the larger stones. Tillage with conventionally powered farm equipment is impractical. Wheeled tractors and vehicles with high clearance can operate on carefully chosen routes over and around the stones. Usually, these areas have class 2 stoniness.

#### **Extremely Stony**

The areas have so many stones at or near the surface that wheeled power equipment, other than some special types, can operate only along selected routes. Tracked vehicles may be used in most places, although some routes have to be cleared. Usually, these areas have class 3 stoniness. Rubbly The areas have so many stones at or near the surface that tracked vehicles cannot be used in most places. Usually, these areas have class 4 or 5 stoniness. If necessary in a highly detailed survey, they may be designated as "rubbly" and "very rubbly".

If the soil has stones, boulders, and smaller fragments, the name includes the kind of rock fragment that are most limiting in the use or management of the soil. This is not necessarily the kind that is most abundant or the kind that is used to modify texture class of horizons in the profile description.

# **APPENDIX F**

Photographs

## HIGHLANDS WINDPOWER PROJECT PHOTOGRAPHS



Photo 1: Existing Transmission Line 6.5 miles+/- from Wyman Dam (Extremely Stony to Rubbly phase).



Photo 2: Dry DEP stream channel near Test Pit 134.



Photo 3: Fractured bedrock escarpment near Test Boring 179.

Highlands Windpower Project Photographs

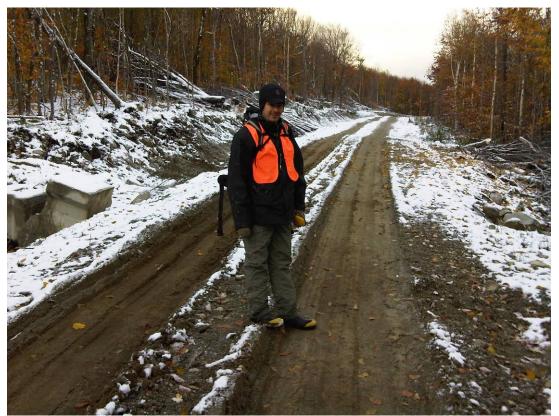


Photo 4: Portion of existing access road to westerly turbines.



Photo 5: Mahoosuc soil surface near Test Pit 189.



Photo 6: Mile 6 of existing transmission line viewed toward east.



Photo 7: Seep area identified along proposed access road from W-4 to W-5.



Photo 8: Seepage area near W-5 and W-6 access road.



Photo 9: Houston Brook on existing Transmission Line south of Rowe Pond Road.





Photo 11: Proposed Turbine Site W-21 shallow to bedrock outcropping.



Photo 12: Test Pit 11, *Rawsonville*, sandy loam textured soil greater than 20 inches but less than 40 inches to bedrock.



Photo 13: Test Pit 14, *Ricker*, shallow organic horizon overlying bedrock.



Photo 14: Land form in vicinity of Test Pit 45 *Hogback*, sandy loam textured soil greater than 10 inches but less than 20 inches.



Photo 15: Test Pit 115 Dixfield/Skerry.

# Highlands Windpower Project Photographs



Photo 16: Test Pit 114 *Abram*, shallow to bedrock sandy loam soil overlying bedrock less than 10 inches in depth.



Photo 17: Test Pit 151 Dixfield/Skerry.



Photo 18: Test Pit 229 Cornish, alluvial deposit adjacent to Houston Brook.



Photo 19: Test Pit 230 *Colonel,* somewhat poorly drained gravelly sandy loam textured soil derived from glacial till.