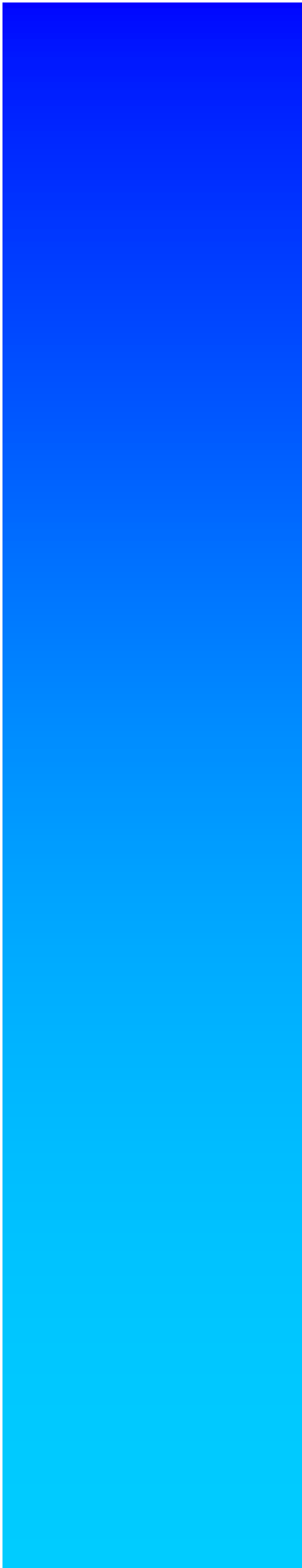


APPENDIX G
CASE 10-T-0189
STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)
(C67)



Champlain Hudson Power

Segment 12 (Packages 7B)

Stormwater Pollution Prevention

Plan

Rockland County, New York

KC Engineering Project Number: 120174

Prepared for:

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1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name and Location	Owner and Operator Name and Address
Champlain Hudson Power Express Segment 12 (Packages 7B) Rockland, New York	Transmission Developers Inc. 1301 Avenue of the Americas, 26 th Floor New York, NY 10019

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Purpose and Extent of Proposed Development

The proposed Champlain Hudson Power Express (CHPE) project involves the construction of ± 339 miles of high voltage direct current underground and underwater transmission line from Montreal, Canada to Queens, New York. It will bring 1,250 megawatts of hydropower to replace the use of fossil fuel, reduce carbon emission, and to help achieve clean renewable energy by the year 2025.

The proposed ± 7.55 miles of upland cable installation for Segment 12 (package 7B) work in Rockland County begins in the Town of Stony Point at the Hudson River, runs through the Town of Haverstraw and the Village of West Haverstraw, and ends in the Town of Clarkstown where the cable re-enters the Hudson River. (see Site Location Map in Appendix A). Proposed work consists of installing two 8-inch-diameter PVC casings. All trenching activities and directional drilling work will be located within public roadway and railroad Right-Of-Ways (ROWs). All temporary construction storage and staging areas will also be accomplished within the grounds of the existing ROWs or agreement with private landowners.

Construction Land Segment	Location Description	Length Milage	Design Plans
1 and 2	Putnam/Dresden/Whitehall	±17.61	Provided
3	Whitehall/Fort Ann	±5.80	Anticipated
3	Fort Ann/Kingsbury	±14.51	Anticipated
4 and 5	Ft Edward/Moreau/Wilton/Saratoga/Milton	±26.50	Anticipated
6 and 7	Ballston Spa/Clifton Park /Glenville/Schenectady	±19.80	Anticipated
8 and 9	Rotterdam/Selkirk Rail Yard Bypass	±22.30	Anticipated
10	Selkirk/Catskill	±20.90	Anticipated
11	Catskill	±16.29	Anticipated
12	Rockland	±7.55	Provided
13, 14, and 15	Bronx/Astoria, Queens, New York City	±2.13	Anticipated

Site restoration of disturbed areas such as pavements, wetlands, lawn areas are addressed on the plan sheets, detail sheets and erosion and sediment control plans. Limits of proposed disturbances and restoration areas are identified on the plans and reference site specific details regarding the required restoration. Once the construction activity is completed, all disturbed grounds will be topsoiled, seeded, and stabilized. The proposed grading of the roads and side slopes on site will have minimal ground disturbance to the greatest extent practical while maintaining existing drainage patterns.

Land disturbance for this project will be limited to trenching activities and directional drilling work will be located within public roadway and railroad ROWs to facilitate the cable installation. Existing site drainage patterns will be maintained. Construction and temporary stabilization of each site will be sequenced to avoid disturbing 5 acres or more at one time within the project segment. Land disturbance will be limited to the areas of each segment of trench and directional drilling work such that initiation of within any one place will be contingent on the completion and stabilization of a previous land disturbance. The cable installation will be phased such that no more than five acres will be disturbed at one time within project segment. It is assumed that multiple crews will be performing installation across the limit of the project. Due to the linear nature of

the project, sections of the disturbed areas will be stabilized as the cable installation work progresses along the alignment. As such a 5-acre waiver for disturbance will not be required.

The proposed project contains no increase in impervious area, and it is not anticipated to contribute a significant pollutant load within the watershed or to downstream waterbodies. As such, peak flow mitigation and water quality treatment are not required by the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Construction Activities (GP-0-20-001) and are not included as a part of this project, and post construction stormwater management practices are not proposed. Based on the Appendix B Table 1 of the SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001, any construction activities that involves only installation of underground, linear utilities, such as gas lines, fiber-optic cable, cable TV, electric, telephone, sewer mains, and water mains, will require a SWPPP that only includes ESC and weekly field inspections during construction. Erosion and sediment control plans and details have been developed and will be implemented during construction in order to stabilize disturbed areas.

This SWPPP has been prepared in accordance with the criteria presented in the SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001, the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (January 2015), and the New York State Standards and Specification for Erosion and Sediment Control (July 2016). This SWPPP was prepared to cover Segment 12 (Package 7B) of a multi-phase project. Updates to the SWPPP will occur with subsequent project phases and Erosion and Sedimentation plans will be developed for future phases as they occur. Work for Segment 12 of the project is scheduled to take place from April 2023 through October 2025.

The nature of this construction project is checked below:

	New construction with proposed standard Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs), Green Infrastructures, and ESC measures.
	Redevelopment with increase in impervious areas with proposed standard Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs) and ESC measures.
X	Redevelopment with no increase in impervious areas with proposed ESC measures only and no Stormwater Management Practices (SMPs).

KC Engineering will coordinate and obtain permits for the various State and local entities including the New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT), and both County and local municipalities for the various road and highway crossings, or general work in the ROW. Please see table below regarding expected construction permits that KC Engineering anticipates being required in addition to NYSDOT required permits.

Required Highway Work Permits
Rockland County
Town of Stony Point
Town of Haverstraw
Town of Clarkstown
Village of W. Haverstraw

2.2 Project Disturbance Area

The total land disturbance acreage is calculated based on the length and width (± 10 feet) for trenching activities and directional drilling work located within public roadway and railroad ROWs. Detailed disturbance and limit of work limits are depicted on the Erosion and Sediment Control plan sheets.

Land Segments	Location Description	Total Disturbed Area	Existing Impervious Area within Disturbed	Proposed Impervious Area within Disturbed Area*
12	Stony Point	±2.10 acres	±1.68 acres	±1.68 acres
	West Haverstraw	±0.56 acres	±0.45 acres	±0.45 acres
	Haverstraw	±3.20 acres	±2.56 acres	±2.56 acres
	Clarkstown	±2.08 acres	±1.66 acres	±1.66 acres
	Total	±7.94 acres	±6.35 acres	±6.35 acres

*Note: Assumed ±80% total disturbed area is impervious. This project involves restoration / replacement of existing impervious surfaces impacted during construction. No increase in impervious area is proposed.

2.3 Description and Limitations of On-Site Soils

The soil disturbance for the proposed work is limited to the total land disturbance acreage listed for each design phase. Based on a review of the USDA Soil Survey of Rockland County, New York, the original soils on the project site are listed and described in Appendix B for USDA Soils Maps. A summary of the soil composition is shown in Table 1.

Table 1 - Soil Analysis Summary

Design Packages	Location	Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG)			
		A	B	C	D
7B	Town of Stony Point	23%	29%	48%	0%
	Town of Haverstraw	0%	0%	23%	77%
	Village of West Haverstraw	82%*	0%	18%	0%
	Town of Clarkstown	8%	0%	81%	11%
	Overall	17%	8%	42%	33%

*Soil unit Ux exists in this study region but has no HSG. In this case it was considered as A type due to prevalence of A type soil in this area.

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS, formerly known as the SCS), as part of their soil classification system, assigns each soil series to a Hydrologic Soil Group (HSG). The HSG is a four-letter index intended to indicate the minimum rate of

infiltration obtained after prolonged wetting, and to indicate the relative potential for a soil type to generate runoff. The infiltration rate is the rate at which water enters the soil at the soil surface. The HSG also indicates the transmission rate – the rate at which water moves within the soil. Soil scientists define the four groups as follows:

- HSG ‘A’ (sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam): Soils have low runoff potential and high infiltration rates even when thoroughly wetted. They consist chiefly of deep, well to excessively drained sands or gravels and have a high rate of water transmission (> 0.30 inches/hour).
- HSG ‘B’ (silt loam or loam): Soils have moderate infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted, and consist chiefly of moderately deep to deep, moderately well to well drained soils with moderately fine to fine texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission (0.15 to 0.30 inches/hour).
- HSG ‘C’ (sandy clay loam): Soils have low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of soils with a layer that impedes downward movement of water, and soils with moderately fine to fine texture. These soils have a low rate of water transmission (0.05 to 0.15 inches/hour).
- HSG ‘D’ (clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay, silty clay, or clay): Soils have high runoff potential. They have very low infiltration rates when thoroughly wetted and consist chiefly of clay soils with a high swelling potential, soils with a permanent high-water table, soils with a clay pan or clay layer at or near the surface, and shallow soils over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very low rate of water transmission (< 0.05 inches/hour).
- If a soil is classified to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter represents drained conditions and the second letter represents undrained conditions.

2.4 Historic Places

A cultural resources management plan prepared by Hartgen Archeological Associates, Inc, and a copy of the plans approved from the New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation of the proposed project will be included in the Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP).

3.0 SEQUENCE OF MAJOR ACTIVITIES

This SWPPP presents erosion and sediment controls, both temporary and permanent, to assist the operator in compliance with the project's SPDES General Permit for construction activity. To the degree practicable, all temporary erosion and sediment control mitigation measures shall be installed immediately before associated project areas are disturbed in anticipation of all soil disturbing activities to follow. Based upon NYSDEC regulations, the owner or operator of a construction activity shall not disturb greater than five (5) acres of soil at any one time without prior written authorization from the Department or, in areas under the jurisdiction of a regulated, traditional land use control MS4, the MS4 (provided the MS4 is not the owner or operator of the construction activity). There are four (4) MS4 communities within the limits of Segment 12 (Package 7B): Town of Stony Point, Town of Haverstraw, Village of West Haverstraw, and Town of Clarkstown. Authorization of each of these communities is a requirement.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that all soils removed from the project site are disposed in a manner consistent with all local, state, and federal regulations. Appropriate erosion and sediment controls shall be installed at all spoil sites. Additionally, the Contractor is responsible for coordinating the application for a GP-0-20-001 permit (and development of an associated SWPPP) if disturbance associated with any soil spoils area is greater than 0.4 hectares (1 acre). GP-0-20-001 applications must be signed by the owner of the lands on which soils are spoiled. Disturbances associated with offsite spoil areas do not contribute to the total disturbances associated with onsite activities.

Construction activities shall be scheduled by the Contractor with the intent to minimize the amount of disturbed soil exposed at any one time by area and length of time. In general, once work has been started on a particular phase or structure, this work shall be completed to the extent possible, before work on another phase or structure is started. The Contractor must submit a schedule of construction activities for approval by the Engineer prior to any disturbance to the site.

The project will be carried out as outlined as follows, while maintaining the amount of disturbed soil in compliance with the NYSDEC limit.

Construction Sequence (Disturbance acreage will vary)

1. Establish work area and Contractor staging areas.
2. Install stabilized construction entrance and temporary erosion and sediment control measures (installed in progressive phases).
3. Perform initial clearing to remove vegetation (where required).
4. Place temporary timber mattings through accessible wetland areas (where required).
5. Perform excavation to facilitate trenching.
6. Perform conduit, splice box, handhole, etc. installation.
7. Backfill trench in accordance with project details and specifications.
8. Within HDD areas set up laydown, staging and excavate pits.
9. Restore HDD disturbed areas in accordance with the plans.
10. Within pavement areas, restore pavement to pre-existing grade, mill and overlay areas as depicted on the plans.
11. Restore signage, guiderail, mailboxes etc. and staging/access roads impacted by construction to pre-existing condition.
12. Remove temporary timber mattings through wetland areas and apply appropriate seed mixture where necessary.
13. When all disturbed areas have been stabilized, remove all temporary sediment and erosion control measures.

3.1 Name of Receiving Waters

Based on the existing topography on the project site, runoff is generally conveyed overland towards existing ditches, culverts, wetlands, and streams onsite and offsite.

The water quality of surface waters in New York State is classified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation as A, B, C, or D, with special classifications for water supply sources (AA). A “T” used with the classification indicates the stream supports, or may support, a trout population. Water quality standards are also provided. The standards apply the same classification system but, in some cases, are more stringent in an effort to eventually improve the water quality. The higher standard is most often used to reflect the existence or the potential for breeding trout (designation of (T) as discussed above). All surface waters with a Classification and/or a Standard of C (T) or better are regulated by the State. A summary of the stream classifications is shown in Table 2. Locations of the receiving waters are shown on figures and maps in Appendix C.

Table 3 – Summary of Receiving Waters and Stream Classifications

Approximate Alignment Station	Receiving Waterbody / Stream Name	NYSDEC Stream Classification	Waterbody Field ID	303(d) Segment Impaired
72503+00	Unnamed Tributary to Hudson River	B	CS1	No
72503+00	Unnamed Tributary to Hudson River	SC/C	CS2	No
72550+00	Cedar Pond Brook	B	CS3	No
72642+00	Minisceongo Creek	C	CS4	No
72820+00	Unnamed Tributary to Lake de Forest	C	CS5	No

4.0 CONTROLS

4.1 Timing of Controls/Measures

The erosion and sediment control measures shall be constructed prior to clearing or grading of any portion of the project. Where land disturbance is necessary, temporary seeding or mulching must be used on areas which will be exposed for more than 7 days. Permanent stabilization should be performed as soon as possible after completion of grading. As project areas are stabilized, the accumulated sediment shall be removed from the stabilized area. Erosion control devices shall remain in place until disturbed areas are permanently stabilized. The soil stabilization measures selected shall be in conformance with the most current version of the technical standard, New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.

4.2 Erosion and Sediment Controls/ Stabilization Practice

Applicable erosion and sediment control measures and details are included in Appendix F. Specific final stabilization methods are provided within the Construction Documents.

4.2.1 Temporary Stabilization

Topsoil stockpiles, staging areas and disturbed pervious portions of the project area where construction activity temporarily ceases for at least 7 days shall be stabilized with temporary seed and mulch or with an approved stabilization method per the NYSDEC Standards and Specifications for Erosion Control no later than 7 days from the last construction activity in that area.

Temporary seed shall be ryegrass applied at the rates specified below:

- If seeding in spring, summer, or early fall, then seed with annual or winter rye at a rate of 30 lbs per acre. If the area is to remain stabilized over the winter into the following spring, use winter rye only.
- If seeding in late fall or early winter, use certified Aroostook winter rye (cereal rye) at a rate of 90 lbs per acre.

Any seeding method may be used that will provide uniform application of seed to the area and result in relatively good soil to seed contact. Area must be free of large rocks and debris and seeded within 24 hours of disturbance or scarification of the soil surface will be necessary prior to seeding. Fertilizer or lime is not typically used for temporary plantings.

Mulch shall be applied in conjunction with seeding and applied at the rate of 90 lbs per 1000 square feet. Mulch shall be reapplied as necessary. Areas of the project area, which are to be paved, shall be temporarily stabilized by applying temporary gravel subbase until pavement can be applied.

Sediment control fencing shall be installed around the site where depicted on the attached plan sheets. Prior to commencing any earthwork, a stabilized construction entrance shall be installed as indicated on the attached plans. This entrance shall be utilized as the exclusive construction entrance and exit to the construction areas. Construction traffic shall be limited to the construction entrance.

4.2.2 Permanent Stabilization

Disturbed portions of the project area where construction activities permanently cease shall be stabilized with permanent seed no later than 14 days after the last construction activity. Permanent seed mix shall be in accordance with the project specifications and plans. Construction and maintenance of erosion and siltation control measures are in accordance with the New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control.

Where construction activity is complete over areas to be permanently vegetated, stabilize with permanent seeding. Verify seeding dates with engineer. If engineer determines that seed cannot be applied due to climate, topsoil shall not be spread and mulching shall be applied to the exposed surface to stabilize soils until the next recommended seeding period. Other project impervious areas shall be permanently stabilized with pavement, concrete, gravel or building structures.

4.3 Winter Operations

If construction activities proceed through the winter season, access points should be enlarged and stabilized to provide for snow stockpiling. Drainage structures should be kept open and free of potential snow and ice dams. Inspection and maintenance are necessary to ensure the function of these practices during runoff events. For sites where construction activities temporarily cease, temporary and/or permanent soil stabilization measures shall be installed within seven (7) days from the date the soil disturbing activity ceased. Disturbed areas should be stabilized with seed and mulch, or other approved methods, even if the ground is covered by significant amounts of snow.

4.3.1 Winter Shutdown

Site inspections (by the qualified inspector) may be decreased to a minimum of one (1) time every thirty (30) days for sites where soil disturbing activities have been temporarily suspended and all disturbed areas have been temporarily stabilized with an approved method. Inlet protection should be installed and/or repaired before shutdown of the site. The owner or operator shall provide written notification to the respective DEC regional office and impacted MS4 prior to reducing the frequency of any site inspections.

4.3.2 Final Site Inspection

The qualified inspector shall perform a final inspection of the site to certify that:

- All disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization;
- Temporary erosion and sediment control practices have been removed; and
- Post-construction stormwater management practices (if required) have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP.

Upon satisfactory completion of the final site inspection, the qualified inspector shall sign the appropriate sections of the Notice of Termination (NOT) form included in Appendix J.

4.4 Other Controls

4.4.1 Waste Disposal

Waste materials will be collected and stored in a secured area until removal and disposal by a licensed solid waste management company. All trash and construction debris from the project area will be disposed of in a portable container unit (dumpster). No waste materials will be buried. All personnel will be instructed regarding the correct procedure for waste disposal. Notices stating these practices will be posted in the project trailer and the individual who manages day-to-day project operations will be responsible for seeing that these procedures are followed.

Petroleum Impacted Waste – During the excavation activities, there is the potential that petroleum impacted soils may be encountered. In the event that field evidence of contamination is identified during the project, potentially contaminated soils will be segregated and stockpiled on polyethylene sheeting and covered in a predetermined staging area. The potentially impacted, stockpiled soils will then be sampled to determine if the soils are suitable for use as clean backfill. In the event that the soils are not suitable for re-use, the contaminated soil will be properly characterized and disposed of at an off-site NYSDEC permitted facility in accordance with the Soil Management Plan. The excavation will then be backfilled with clean, imported fill.

Hazardous Waste - All hazardous waste materials shall be disposed of in a manner specified by local or state regulations or by the manufacturer. Project personnel shall be instructed in these practices and the individual who manages day-to-day project operations shall be responsible for seeing that these practices are followed.

Sanitary Waste - Any sanitary waste from portable units shall be collected from the portable units by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor, as required by NYSDEC regulations.

4.4.2 Sediment Tracking by Vehicles

A stabilized construction entrance shall be installed for each construction entrance or exit of the construction area, and maintained as necessary to help reduce vehicular tracking of sediment. The entrance shall be cleaned of sediment and redressed when

voids in the crushed stone become filled and vehicular tracking of sediment is occurring. Dump trucks hauling materials to and from the construction project area shall be covered with a tarpaulin to reduce dust. Any sediment and debris tracked from work area along project adjacent roadways shall be immediately removed with a street sweeper or equivalent sweeping method. Further, sweeping of streets adjacent to disturbed areas shall be performed prior to the end of each work day (at a minimum) when tracking of sediment is occurring.

4.4.3 Non-Stormwater Discharges

Non-stormwater discharges are not expected to exit the project area during construction.

4.5 Certification of Compliance with Federal, State, and Local Regulations

The stormwater pollution prevention plan reflects the New York State requirements for stormwater management and erosion and sediment control. To ensure compliance, this plan was prepared in accordance with New York State Standards. There are no other applicable State or Federal requirements for sediment and erosion plans (or permits), or stormwater management plans (or permits).

5.0 POST-CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The proposed project has been designed in accordance with the New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual (January 2015) and the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activities (GP-0-20-001). Based on the Appendix B Table 1 of the SPDES General Permit GP-0-20-001, any construction activities that involves only installation of underground, linear utilities, and vegetated open space projects (i.e. recreational parks, lawns, meadows, fields) that do not alter hydrology from pre to post development conditions, will require a SWPPP that only includes ESC and weekly field inspections during construction.

Hence, the proposed project contains no increase in impervious area, and it is not anticipated to contribute a significant pollutant load within the watershed or to downstream waterbodies. As such, peak flow mitigation and water quality treatment are not included as a part of this project, and post construction stormwater management practices are not proposed. Detailed erosion and sediment control measures have been developed and will be implemented during construction in order to stabilize disturbed areas.

5.1.1 Floodplains

Based on a review of the FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Maps for municipalities within the project area, various portions of the proposed CHPE project Segment 12 (Package 7B) work are located within the 100- year flood plain (see FEMA FIRM maps in Appendix D). Due to the linear nature of the proposed project, the sections of work located within the 100-year flood plain are located at the existing crossings with streams and waterbodies. Temporary soil disturbance at these locations will be minimized with trenching activities and directional drilling work. The disturbed areas will be stabilized as the cable installation work progresses along the alignment and will have no impact to the flood plains.

6.0 MAINTENANCE/INSPECTION PROCEDURES

6.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection and Maintenance Practices

These are the minimum required inspection and maintenance practices that shall be used to maintain erosion and sediment controls:

6.1.1 Owner/Operator Inspection Requirements

- Prior to construction activity the owner/operator shall have contractors and subcontractors identify a trained individual responsible for the implementation of the SWPPP. The trained individual must be on-site on a daily basis when soil disturbing activities are occurring. During each work day, all erosion control devices will be inspected in each work area and repaired (if necessary) to ensure proper functioning.
- Inlet protection will be provided to prevent sediment-laden runoff from entering adjacent drainage systems. Within State highway right-of-way, inlet protection will be provided in accordance with the Highway Design Manual and the highway work permit issued by NYSDOT. Alternatively, with approval of DPS and NYSDEC, silt sacks may be used. Inlet protection will be inspected after every major rain event.
- The owner/operator shall inspect the erosion and sediment control measures as identified in the SWPPP to ensure that they are being maintained in effective operating conditions at all times. Where soil disturbing activities temporarily cease (e.g. winter shutdown) and temporary stabilization measures have been applied to all disturbed areas, the owner/operator can stop conducting inspections. The owner/operator shall resume inspections when soil disturbing activities begin again.
- Where soil disturbing activities have ceased with partial project completion, the owner/operator can stop conducting inspections when disturbed areas have reached final stabilization. All post construction stormwater management practices required for the completed areas shall have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and be fully operational. Final stabilization means that all soil disturbance activities have ceased and a uniform, no vegetative cover with a density of eighty (80) percent over the entire pervious surface has been established; or other equivalent stabilization measures, such as permanent landscape mulches, rock rip-rap or washed/crushed stone have been applied on all disturbed areas that are not covered by permanent structures, concrete or pavement.

- The owner/operator shall notify the Department of Public Services (DPS) and the DEC Regional Office's stormwater contact person and Local DPS Office prior to any reduction in the frequency of site inspections.
- The owner/operator shall retain copies of the NOI, NOI acknowledgment letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP acceptance form and any inspection reports submitted in conjunction with this permit and records or all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by this permit for a period of at least five (5) years from the date that the site is finally stabilized. Copies of the NOI and NOI acknowledgment letter are included in Appendix I.

6.1.2 Qualified Inspector Inspection Requirements

- The qualified inspector is defined as a person that is knowledgeable in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control, such as a licensed Professional Engineer, Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC), licensed Landscape Architect, or other Department endorsed individual(s). It may also mean someone working under the direct supervision of the licensed Professional Engineer or licensed Landscape Architect, provided that person has training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control. Training in the principles and practices of erosion and sediment control means the person has received four (4) hours of training endorsed by the Department and shall receive four (4) hours of training every three (3) years after the initial training.
- A site inspection shall be conducted at least once every seven (7) days by the qualified inspector when soil disturbing activities are occurring, and within 24 hours of a 0.5-inch rainfall event. A copy of the "Stormwater Construction Site Inspection Reports" is included in Appendix G of this plan.
- If any repairs or corrective actions are necessary, it is the responsibility of the qualified inspector to notify the owner/operator and appropriate contractor within one business day. The contractor shall begin implementing the corrective action within one business day of being notified.
- All inspection forms must be signed by a qualified inspector.
- For construction sites where soil disturbing activities are temporarily suspended, temporary stabilization measures shall be applied and the qualified inspector shall conduct a site inspection at least once every thirty (30) calendar days.

- Where soil disturbing activities have ceased with partial project completion the qualified inspector can stop conducting inspections when disturbed areas have reached final stabilization and all post construction stormwater management practices required for the completed areas have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP and are fully operational.
- Where soil disturbing activities are not resumed within two (2) years, from the date of shut down of partial project completion, the qualified inspector shall perform a final inspection and certify that all disturbed areas have achieved final stabilization, all temporary and permanent erosion control measures have been removed, and post-construction stormwater management practices have been constructed in conformance with the SWPPP. Qualified inspector shall sign the “Final Stabilization” and “Post-Construction Stormwater Management Practice” certification statements on the Notice of Termination (NOT).

6.1.3 General Requirements

- A copy of the SPDES General Permit (GP-0-20-001), the signed Notice of Intent (NOI), NOI acknowledgement letter, SWPPP, MS4 SWPPP Acceptance Form, and inspection reports shall be maintained onsite until the site has achieved final stabilization.
- During construction it may be necessary to remove surface or subsurface water from work areas. Where dewatering of the trench is necessary, the discharges of water from the excavated trench will be pumped into a portable sediment tank. The intakes of the hoses used to withdraw the water from the trench will be elevated and screened to minimize pumping of the deposited sediments. Soil excavated from the hole shall be stockpiled separately within a straw bale/ silt fence barrier to prevent siltation into surrounding areas.
- Where there is not sufficient room in the right-of-way to utilize a portable sediment tank, commercial sediment filter bags may be used to remove sediments from dewatering effluent. The dewatering hose will be connected to a filter bag placed on the ground surface within a stabilized areas (e.g., vegetated, or permeable surface such as aggregate). Once passed through that filter bag, the dewatering effluent will be discharged onto a vegetated area. Additional erosion and sedimentation controls may be installed as determined by the Environmental Inspector. Sediment filter bags will be inspected regularly. The filter bag and accumulated sediment shall be disposed of in an upland location at least 100 feet from the a wetland or waterbody,

or disposed of offsite in a state approved solid waste disposal facility.

- Trapped sediment collected during dewatering activities shall be graded on the right-of-way in areas where it cannot be washed into the adjacent stream, wetland, or other sensitive resource. Dewatering structures will be removed as soon as possible following the completion of dewatering activities.
- Any contaminated waters removed from a work site may not be discharged without a SPDES permit or must be discharged at a wastewater treatment plant following chemical analysis.
- Built up sediment shall be removed from any silt fence when it has reached one-third the height of the fence / dike.
- Sediment fencing shall be inspected for depth of sediment, and tears, to see if fabric is securely attached to the fence posts, and to see that the fence posts are firmly in the ground.
- The construction entrance shall be cleaned of sediment and redressed when voids in the crushed stone become filled and vehicular tracking of sediment is occurring.
- Dust shall be controlled on access points and other disturbed areas subject to surface dust movement and blowing.
- Inspection must verify that all practices are adequately operational, maintained properly and that sediment is removed from all control structures.
- Inspection must look for evidence of soil erosion on the site, potential of pollutants entering drainage systems, problems at the discharge points, and signs of soil and mud transport from the site to the public road.

6.1.4 Dewatering Methods

All the procedures related to dewatering methods are described in the section 4.4.6 of the Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP) and Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) in Appendix K of the EM&CP.

The construction Contractor or applicable subcontractor will be responsible for providing a dewatering system for construction that is of adequate size and capacity to lower and maintain the groundwater at the specified level. The dewatering system will meet the

following requirements:

- a) Utilize portable sediment tanks with elevated and screened intake hoses to withdraw water from the trench and to minimize pumping of deposited sediment. Where not practicable (ie. Due to space within the Road/Highway ROW) commercial sediment filter bags may be used. A dewatering hose will be connected to a filter bag placed on the ground surface within a stabilized area. As needed additional erosion and sediment controls may be installed as determined by the Environmental Inspector. Sediment filter bags will be inspected regularly and disposed of in upland locations at least one hundred (100) feet from a wetland or waterbody or disposed of at an off-site disposal location. A Sediment Dewatering Bag detail is provided on the Grading and Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings (Sheet C-602 of Appendix F) to show the general design of one of the methods that may be utilized by the construction Contractor.
- b) Trapped sediment collected during dewatering activities shall be managed as excavated soil materials as described in the Soil Management Plan in Appendix L of the EM&CP.
- c) Include standby pumps and power sources for continuous operation.
- d) Consist of wellpoints, deep wells, cut-off walls, riser pipes, swing joints, header lines, valves, pumps, discharge lines, and all other necessary fittings, accessories, and equipment for a complete operating system; and
- e) Provide groundwater reading wells or piezometers (“observation wellpoints”) to monitor the groundwater level as indicated on the approved Plan and Profile Drawings in (Appendix F) or as directed by the design Engineer.

The dewatering system will be kept in continuous operation from the time excavation is started in the dewatering area (or before if required by site conditions to lower groundwater to the elevations specified on the Plan and Profile Drawings) until the time backfilling is completed at least two (2) feet above the normal groundwater level. All water removed from the excavation will be conveyed in a closed conduit. No trench excavations will be used as temporary drainage ditches. All water removed from the excavation will be disposed of by the construction Contractor in a manner that does not endanger public health, property, or any portion of the Project under construction or completed. If contaminated water is encountered during dewatering, the procedures described in the Soil Management Plan (Appendix L of the EM&CP) will be followed.

Water disposal will not cause erosion or sedimentation to occur in existing wetland and stream resources areas, or other swales or water bodies.

6.1.5 Dust Control

The Certificate Holders and all Contractors will take appropriate measures to minimize fugitive dust and airborne debris from construction activity associated with Segment 12 construction. Dust control will be controlled as needed based on site conditions. Only plain water will be used for dust suppression. Stabilized construction entrances for dust control will be consistent with NYSDEC stabilized construction entrance requirements. All applicable regulations and standards related to dust control will be followed per the New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control (“Blue Book”) for dust control, pages 2.25.

7.0 INVENTORY FOR POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be within the project area during construction:

- Compost filter sock.
- Portland cement concrete
- Fertilizers / seeding materials.
- Stone.
- Bituminous asphalt.
- Petroleum based products.
- Silt fence fabric.
- Lumber.
- Pavement marking paint.
- PVC pipe.
- HDD fluid
- Hydraulic fluid conductor
- Rolled matting

8.0 SPILL PREVENTION

The following are the material management practices that shall be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to stormwater runoff.

8.1 Good Housekeeping

The following good housekeeping practices shall be followed within project areas during construction:

- An effort shall be made to store only enough products required to do the job.
- All materials stored within project areas shall be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products shall be kept in their original containers with the original manufacturer's label.
- Substances shall not be mixed with one another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- Whenever possible, all of a product shall be used up before disposing of the container.
- Manufacturers' recommendations for proper use and disposal shall be followed.
- The project superintendent shall inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials.

8.2 Hazardous Products

All the procedures related to hazardous materials and waste are described in the Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) in Appendix K of the EM&CP.

8.3 Product Specific Practices

The following product-specific practices shall be followed within the project areas:

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

All project related vehicles shall be monitored for leaks and receive regular preventive maintenance to reduce the chance of leakage. Petroleum products shall be stored in tightly sealed containers which are clearly labeled. Any asphalt substances used during construction shall be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendations.

Petroleum and Chemical handling procedures are outlined in the Spill Prevention Control Countermeasures Plan (SPCC). These procedures will be used to minimize the potential for spills of petroleum and hazardous substances, or other materials, that have the potential to pollute the environment and the response measures that will be implemented to contain, clean-up and dispose of any spilled substances during construction. The Certificate Holder will keep required parties apprised of on-site chemicals and waste stored within one hundred (100) feet of their CI or service area. These required parties include Local Fire Departments, Emergency Management Teams, and owners and operators of CI.

Prohibition during overland construction refueling of equipment, storage mixing, or handling of open containers of pesticides, chemicals labeled “toxic,” or petroleum products, within one hundred (100) feet of a stream or waterbody or wetland. Field personnel and Contractors will be trained in spill response procedures, including the deployment and maintenance of spill response materials.

Employment of precautions, when not feasible to move the affected vehicle or equipment from an environmentally sensitive area to a suitable access area (i.e., pumping equipment), to prevent petroleum products or hazardous materials from being released into the environment. These precautions include (but are not limited to) deployment of portable basins or similar secondary containment devices, use of ground covers (such as plastic tarpaulins), and precautionary placement of floating booms on nearby surface waterbodies.

FERTILIZERS

Fertilizers used shall be applied only in the minimum amounts recommended by the manufacturer. Once applied, fertilizer shall be worked into the soil to limit exposure to stormwater. Fertilizers shall be stored in a covered or other contained area.

PAINTS

All containers shall be tightly sealed and stored when not required for use. Excess paint shall not be discharged to the storm sewer system but shall be properly disposed of according to manufacturer's

instructions or State regulations.

CONCRETE TRUCKS

Protect all waters from contamination by deleterious materials such as wet concrete, gasoline, solvents, epoxy resins or other materials used during construction (2012 BMPs, Section 18). This will be accomplished primarily by preventing the storage or refueling of vehicles within 100 feet of streams and wetlands, properly maintaining and checking construction equipment for leaks, properly containing concrete washouts, and in most cases avoiding direct impacts to streams and other waterbodies.

WATERCOURSE PROTECTION

All the procedures related to stream and watercourse protection are described in Section 8.1 of the Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP).

8.4 Spill Control Practices

Spill response and mitigation procedures will be implemented in the case of any accidental spills of chemical, fuel, or other toxic materials, as identified in Section 5.0 of the Environmental Management and Construction Plan (EM&CP). The spill response and cleanup procedures are outlined and described in the Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC).

The Certificate Holders shall notify DPS Staff and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (“NYSDEC”) immediately of any petroleum product spills. The Certificate Holders shall also notify owners and operators of CI of any petroleum product spills within one hundred (100) feet of their CI, provided however that in the case of CI located within CNY, the Certificate Holders shall advise CI owners and operators of petroleum product spills within three hundred (300) feet of such facilities.

9.0 UPDATING THE SWPPP

The SWPPP shall be updated/revised as conditions merit or as directed by the regulating authority. The attached inspection forms included with this document allows for the certification of any updates/revisions. The SWPPP shall be amended when modifications to the design, construction, operation, or maintenance of the project have been or will occur which could have an effect on the potential for discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff. Amendments shall be documented within Appendix H of this SWPPP.

10.0 SWPPP CERTIFICATION

Contracting Firm Information:

Contracting Firm

Address

City/Town

State

Zip

Site Location:

Champlain Hudson Power Express
Phase 2 (Package 7B)
Rockland County, New York

Contractor's Certification

I hereby certify that I understand and agree to comply with the terms and conditions of the SWPPP and agree to implement any corrective actions identified by the qualified inspector during a site inspection. I also understand that the owner or operator must comply with the terms and conditions of the most current version of the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) general permit for stormwater discharges from construction activities and that it is unlawful for any person to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards. Furthermore, I understand that certifying false, incorrect or inaccurate information is a violation of the referenced permit and the laws of the State of New York and could subject me to criminal, civil and/or administrative proceedings.

Signature (Contractor/Subcontractor)

Date

For

Responsible For

Signature (Trained Contractor)

Date

For

Responsible For

Signature (Trained Contractor)

Date

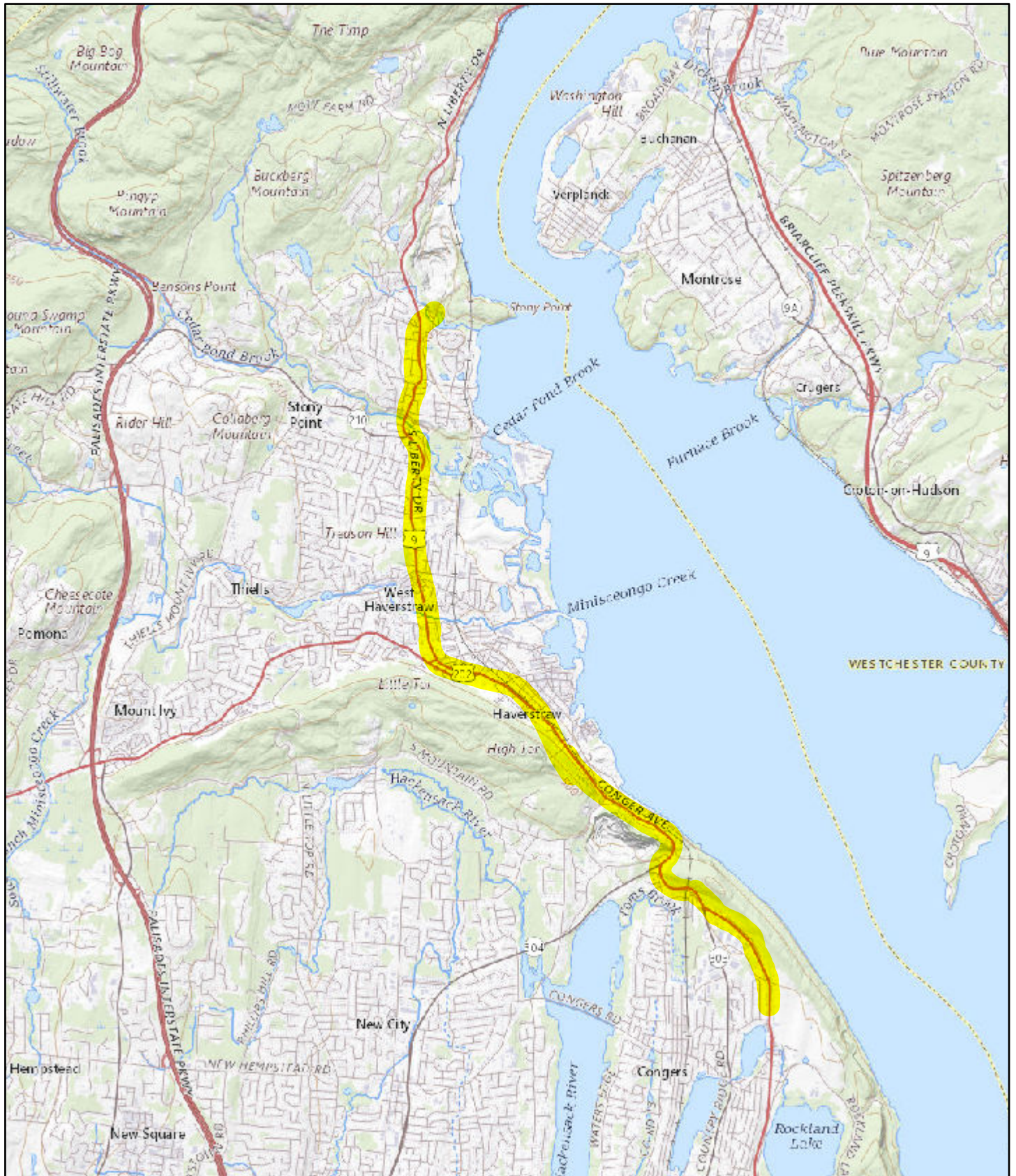
For

Responsible For

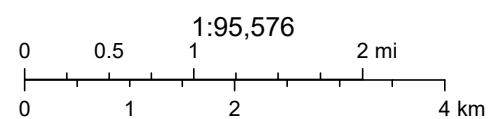
APPENDIX A

FIGURES

The National Map Advanced Viewer



4/5/2022, 3:56:31 PM



USGS The National Map: National Boundaries Dataset, 3DEP Elevation Program, Geographic Names Information System, National Hydrography Dataset, National Land Cover Database, National Structures Dataset, and National Transportation Dataset; USGS Global Ecosystems; U.S. Census Bureau TIGER/Line data; USFS Road Data; Natural Earth Data; U.S.

USGS
2021 USGS

APPENDIX B

NRCS SOIL MAP



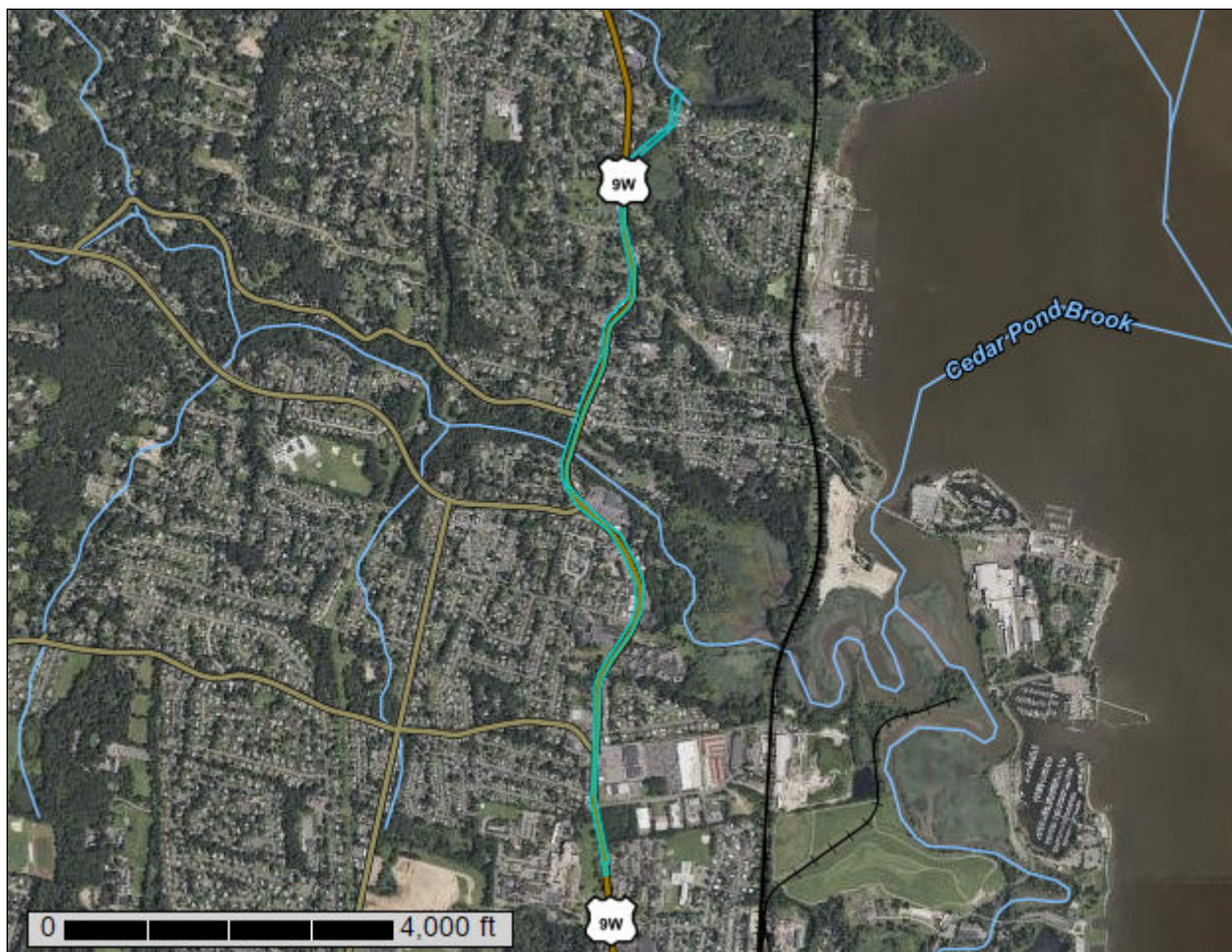
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Stony Point Rockland County New York**



March 11, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

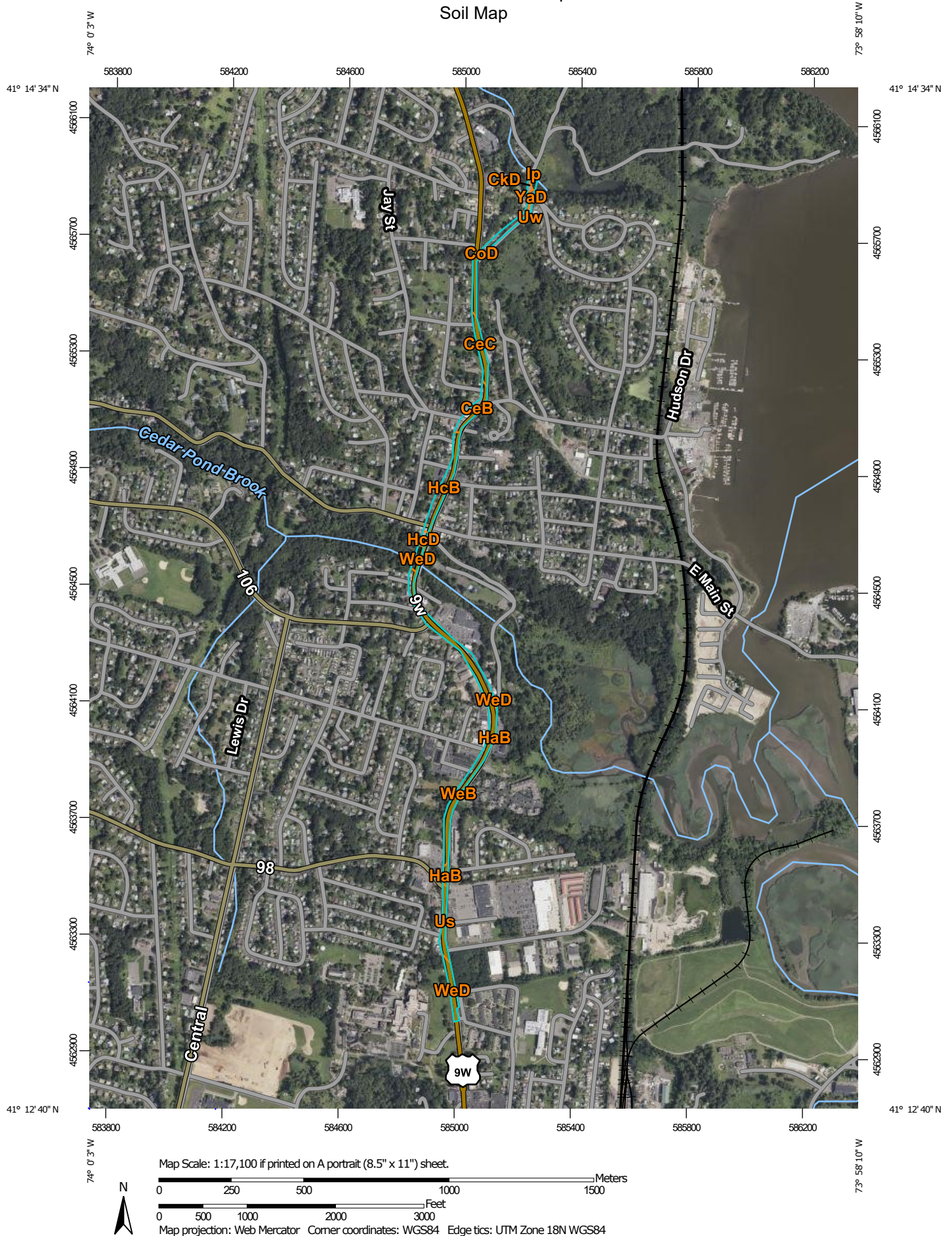
Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water

 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop

 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Rockland County, New York

Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 1, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 13, 2021—Sep 14, 2021

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CeB	Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.2	7.4%
CeC	Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	1.2	7.0%
CkD	Charlton-Rock outcrop complex, hilly	0.1	0.9%
CoD	Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, hilly	1.8	11.0%
HaB	Haven loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0.3	1.9%
HcB	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	2.1	12.7%
HcD	Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.2	1.5%
Ip	Ipswich mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded	0.2	1.4%
Us	Udorthents, smoothed	1.1	6.4%
Uw	Udorthents, wet substratum	0.1	0.7%
WeB	Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	6.2	37.7%
WeD	Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	1.7	10.1%
YaD	Yalesville sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.2	1.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		16.6	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made

up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Custom Soil Resource Report

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Rockland County, New York

CeB—Charlton fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wh0n
Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Charlton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sutton

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, side slope, nose slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear, convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Leicester

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions, drainageways
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

CeC—Charlton fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2wh0q
Elevation: 0 to 1,440 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Charlton and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Coarse-loamy melt-out till derived from granite, gneiss, and/or schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 7 to 22 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
C - 22 to 65 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high (0.14 to 14.17 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sutton, fine sandy loam

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ridges, hills, ground moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, hills, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, nose slope, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Linear, convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Canton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Ridges, ground moraines, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, nose slope, crest

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

CkD—Charlton-Rock outcrop complex, hilly

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v41

Elevation: 0 to 1,200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Charlton and similar soils: 50 percent

Rock outcrop: 25 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Charlton

Setting

Landform: Till plains, ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Acid loamy till derived mainly from schist, gneiss, or granite

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 5 to 38 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 38 to 60 inches: very gravelly sandy loam

Custom Soil Resource Report

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately
high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hollis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

CoD—Chatfield-Rock outcrop complex, hilly

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v45
Elevation: 100 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chatfield and similar soils: 50 percent
Rock outcrop: 25 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chatfield

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, or schist

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 25 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H3 - 25 to 35 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F144AY034CT - Well Drained Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hollis

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

HaB—Haven loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v4f

Elevation: 20 to 510 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Haven and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Haven

Setting

Landform: Outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy glaciofluvial deposits over sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 5 inches: loam

H2 - 5 to 28 inches: loam

H3 - 28 to 60 inches: stratified very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F144AY023CT - Well Drained Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wethersfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

HcB—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm8

Custom Soil Resource Report

Elevation: 0 to 1,430 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kames, kame terraces, moraines, eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, base slope, side slope, nose slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope, head slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

HcD—Hinckley loamy sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svmc

Elevation: 0 to 1,460 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Kames, kame terraces, outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, outwash plains

Custom Soil Resource Report

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Eskers, outwash terraces, kames, outwash plains, moraines

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, head slope, crest, side slope, riser

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Kames, kame terraces, moraines, eskers, outwash deltas, outwash terraces, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, crest, head slope, riser

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Eskers, kame terraces, outwash deltas, moraines, outwash plains, outwash terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Ip—Ipswich mucky peat, 0 to 2 percent slopes, very frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tyqj

Elevation: 0 to 10 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ipswich and similar soils: 90 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ipswich

Setting

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Partially- decomposed herbaceous organic material

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 42 inches: mucky peat

Oa - 42 to 59 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Very poorly drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to very high (0.14 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 inches

Frequency of flooding: Very frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to strongly saline (0.7 to 111.6 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 20.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 26.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: R144AY002CT - Tidal Salt High Marsh mesic very frequently flooded, R144AY001CT - Tidal Salt Low Marsh mesic very frequently flooded

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Westbrook

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R144AY002CT - Tidal Salt High Marsh mesic very frequently flooded, R144AY001CT - Tidal Salt Low Marsh mesic very frequently flooded

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Pawcatuck

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Tidal marshes

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R144AY002CT - Tidal Salt High Marsh mesic very frequently flooded, R144AY001CT - Tidal Salt Low Marsh mesic very frequently flooded

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Us—Udorthents, smoothed

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5d

Elevation: 0 to 890 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, smoothed, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents, Smoothed

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 20 inches: channery loam

H2 - 20 to 70 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Udorthents, wet substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Alden

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wethersfield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hollis

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Uw—Udorthents, wet substratum

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5f
Elevation: 50 to 2,400 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, wet substratum, and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents, Wet Substratum

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 20 inches: channery loam
H2 - 20 to 70 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Paxton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Hinckley

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Rippowam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sloan

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flood plains

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Palms

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Swamps, marshes

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

WeB—Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5l

Elevation: 30 to 690 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wethersfield and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wethersfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 13 to 22 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY012CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

WeD—Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slope s

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5n

Elevation: 0 to 640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wethersfield and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wethersfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 13 to 22 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY012CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Yalesville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

YaD—Yalesville sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5w

Elevation: 0 to 640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Yalesville and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Yalesville

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: sandy loam

H2 - 10 to 27 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 27 to 30 inches: extremely channery loam

H4 - 30 to 34 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

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Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: F145XY013CT - Well Drained Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Holyoke

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wethersfield

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hollis

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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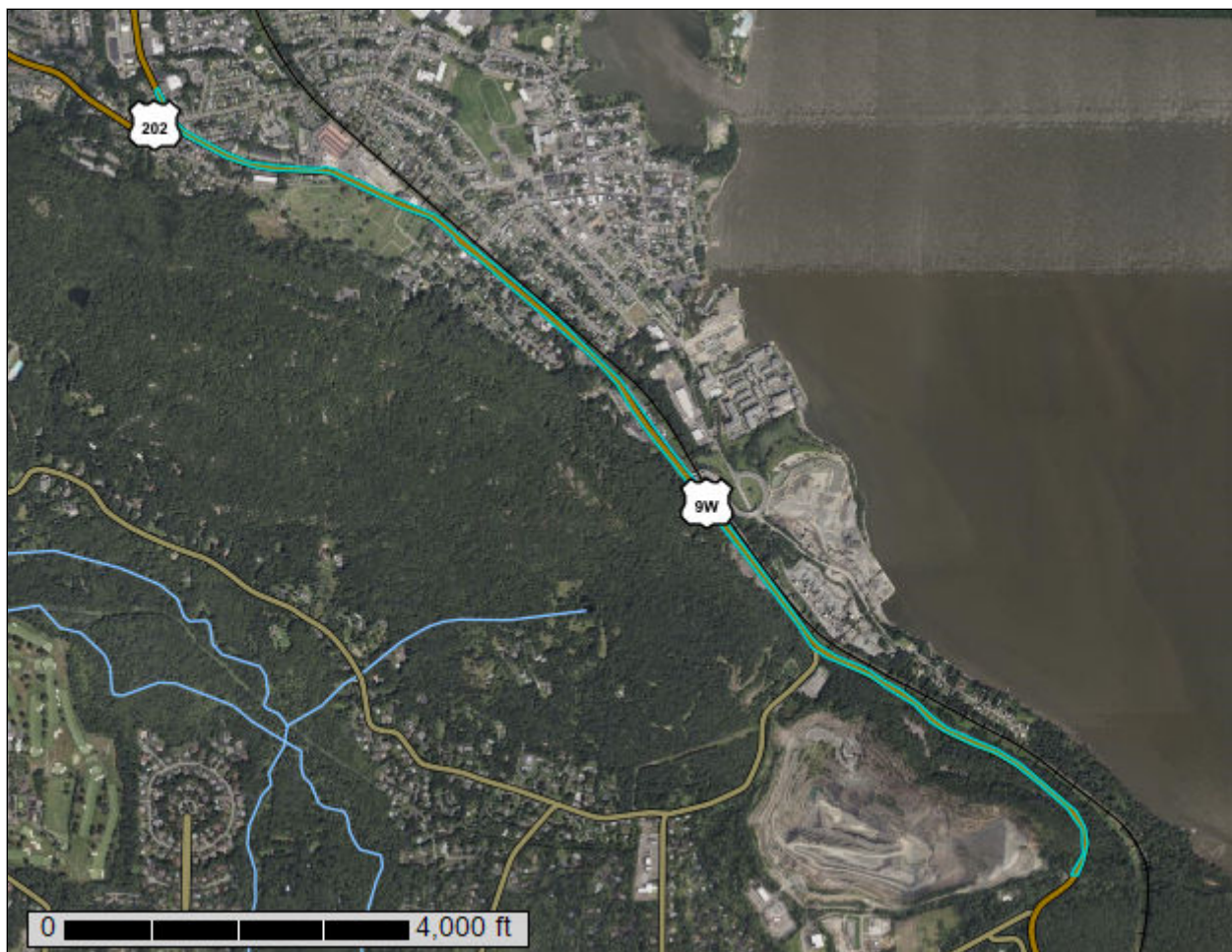
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **West Haverstraw Rockland County New York**



March 11, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.


Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot


 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Rockland County, New York

Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 1, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 6, 2015—Sep 14, 2021

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HdB	Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.4	1.9%
HoC	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, rolling	3.9	17.3%
HoD	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, hilly	9.3	41.1%
HoF	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, very steep	3.8	16.9%
WeC	Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.4	10.6%
WuB	Wethersfield-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes	2.8	12.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		22.6	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not

mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Rockland County, New York

HdB—Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm0
Elevation: 0 to 460 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 45 percent
Urban land: 40 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Kame terraces, kames, outwash deltas, moraines, outwash plains, outwash terraces, eskers
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope, toeslope, shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, crest, head slope, side slope, tread
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave
Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand
Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand
Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand
BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand
C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

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Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

M - 0 to 10 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Greenbelt

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, summit, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluvium, base slope, crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, shoulder, footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, head slope, nose slope, side slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon, poorly drained

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

HoC—Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v4p

Elevation: 0 to 850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holyoke and similar soils: 60 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holyoke

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 2 to 6 inches: silt loam

H2 - 6 to 18 inches: silt loam

H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

HoD—Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, hilly

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v4q

Elevation: 0 to 740 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holyoke and similar soils: 55 percent

Rock outcrop: 20 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holyoke

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
H1 - 2 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 18 inches: silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

HoF—Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, very steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v4r

Elevation: 0 to 890 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holyoke and similar soils: 45 percent

Rock outcrop: 30 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holyoke

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 2 to 6 inches: silt loam

H2 - 6 to 18 inches: silt loam

H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

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Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 50 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

WeC—Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5m

Elevation: 20 to 690 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wethersfield and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wethersfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 13 to 22 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY012CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Yalesville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

WuB—Wethersfield-Urban land complex, 2 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5p

Elevation: 0 to 710 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wethersfield and similar soils: 50 percent

Urban land: 25 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wethersfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 13 to 22 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

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Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY012CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: variable

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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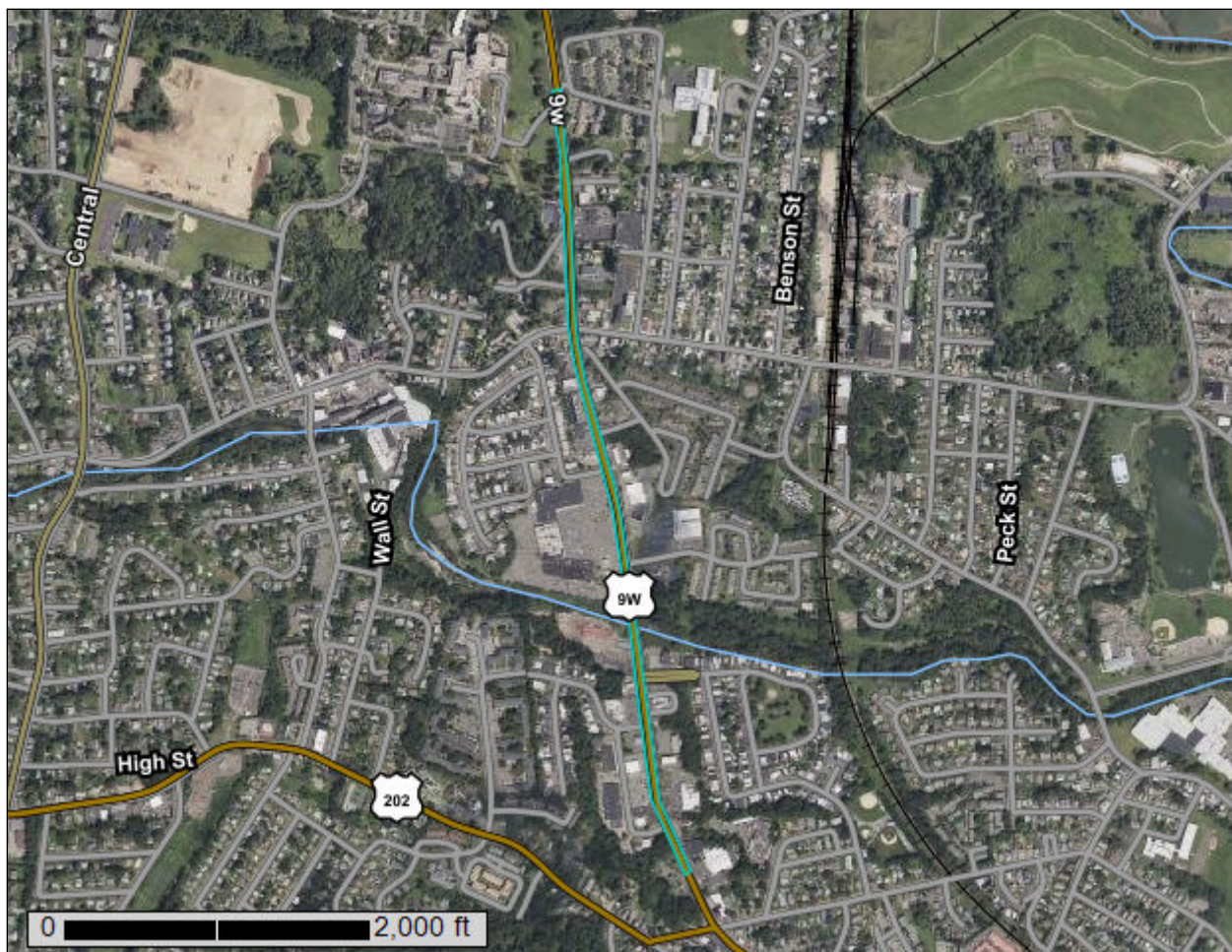
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NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

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a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Haverstraw** **Rockland County** **New York**



March 11, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

Custom Soil Resource Report

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



Custom Soil Resource Report

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot

 Sinkhole

 Slide or Slip

 Sodic Spot

 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot

 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails

 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Rockland County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 1, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 13, 2021—Sep 14, 2021

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HcA	Hinckley loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	0.1	1.6%
HcB	Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.4	24.3%
HdB	Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1.4	23.7%
Ux	Urban land	1.9	32.7%
WeD	Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slope s	1.0	17.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		5.8	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Rockland County, New York

HcA—Hinckley loamy sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm7

Elevation: 0 to 1,420 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Outwash terraces, outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash deltas

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Negligible

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Merrimac

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kame terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, kame terraces, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kame terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

HcB—Hinckley loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm8

Elevation: 0 to 1,430 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 53 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 140 to 250 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, kames, kame terraces, moraines, eskers, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, footslope, shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, base slope, side slope, nose slope, riser, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

Oe - 0 to 1 inches: moderately decomposed plant material

A - 1 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 3.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Windsor

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

Sudbury

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope, base slope, head slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, linear

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Agawam

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

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Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash terraces, moraines, eskers, kames, outwash plains, kame terraces

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope, base slope, crest, tread, riser

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: No

HdB—Hinckley-Urban land complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2svm0

Elevation: 0 to 460 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 36 to 71 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 39 to 55 degrees F

Frost-free period: 145 to 240 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Hinckley and similar soils: 45 percent

Urban land: 40 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Hinckley

Setting

Landform: Kame terraces, kames, outwash deltas, moraines, outwash plains, outwash terraces, eskers

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope, toeslope, shoulder, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, crest, head slope, side slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and gravelly glaciofluvial deposits derived from gneiss and/or granite and/or schist

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: loamy sand

Bw1 - 8 to 11 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Bw2 - 11 to 16 inches: gravelly loamy sand

BC - 16 to 19 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

C - 19 to 65 inches: very gravelly sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Excessively drained

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Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to very high (1.42 to 99.90 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: F144AY022MA - Dry Outwash

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

M - 0 to 10 inches: cemented material

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to manufactured layer

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 0.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Greenbelt

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform position (two-dimensional): Foothslope, summit, backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope, crest, side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Moraines, outwash plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, backslope, shoulder, foothslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest, head slope, nose slope, side slope, tread

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Hydric soil rating: No

Fredon, poorly drained

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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Landform: Outwash deltas, outwash plains, kame terraces, outwash terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Concave, convex, linear

Across-slope shape: Convex, linear, concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ux—Urban land

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5g

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 75 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: variable

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Yalesville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Holyoke

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Udorthents

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Udorthents, wet substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

WeD—Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slope s

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5n

Elevation: 0 to 640 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wethersfield and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wethersfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 13 to 22 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY012CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Yalesville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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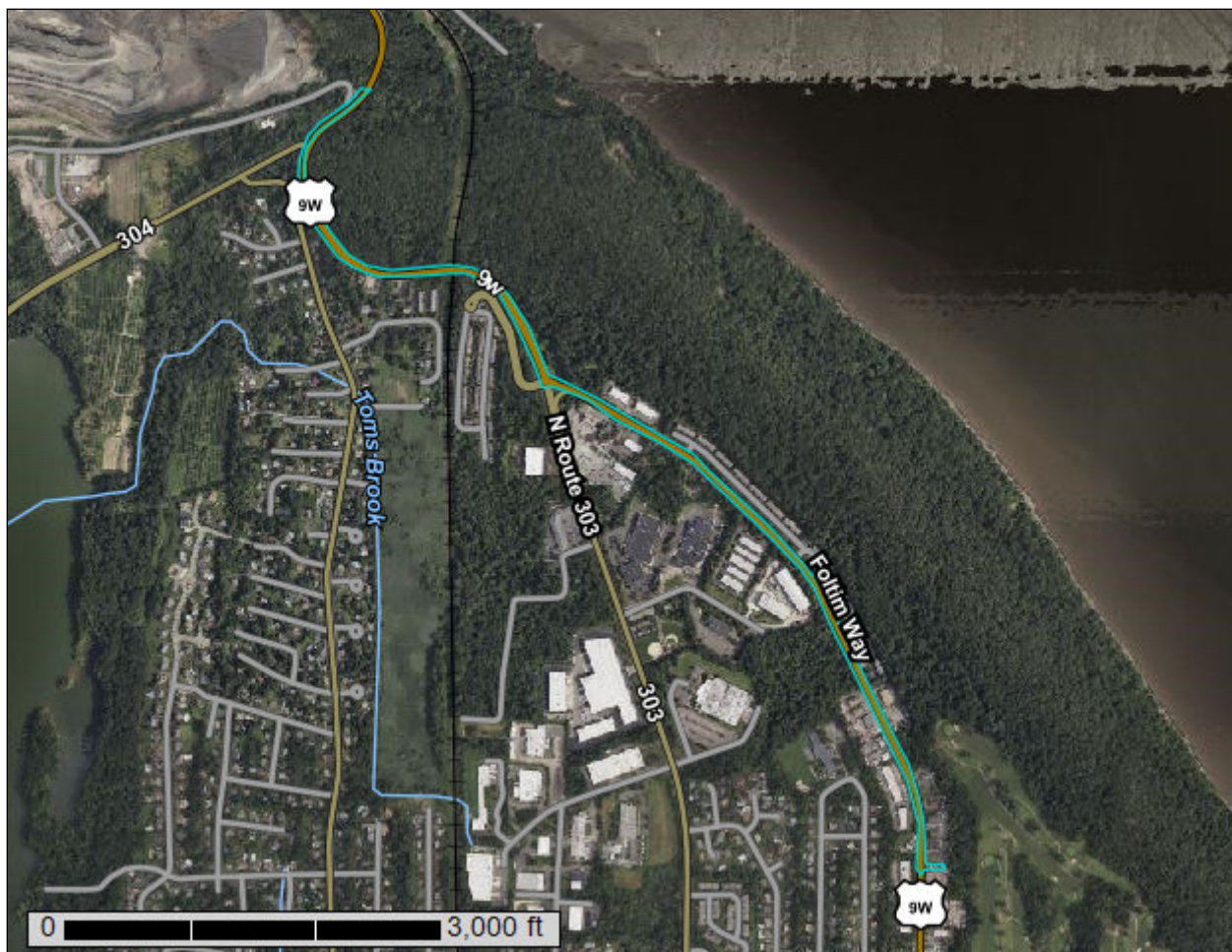
United States
Department of
Agriculture

NRCS

Natural
Resources
Conservation
Service

A product of the National
Cooperative Soil Survey,
a joint effort of the United
States Department of
Agriculture and other
Federal agencies, State
agencies including the
Agricultural Experiment
Stations, and local
participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for **Clarkstown Rockland County New York**



March 11, 2022

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.


Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map



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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit

 Clay Spot

 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry


 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot


 Other

 Special Line Features

Water Features

 Streams and Canals


Transportation

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

Background

 Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

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

Soil Survey Area: Rockland County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 19, Sep 1, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 13, 2021—Sep 14, 2021

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

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
HoC	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, rolling	0.8	6.4%
HoD	Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, hilly	0.5	4.2%
Us	Udorthents, smoothed	1.0	8.1%
WeB	Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5.3	42.6%
WeC	Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	4.8	38.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		12.5	100.0%

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

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

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

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The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Rockland County, New York

HoC—Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, rolling

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v4p

Elevation: 0 to 850 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holyoke and similar soils: 60 percent

Rock outcrop: 15 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holyoke

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material

H1 - 2 to 6 inches: silt loam

H2 - 6 to 18 inches: silt loam

H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 4 to 16 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

HoD—Holyoke-Rock outcrop complex, hilly

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v4q

Elevation: 0 to 740 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Holyoke and similar soils: 55 percent

Rock outcrop: 20 percent

Minor components: 25 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holyoke

Setting

Landform: Ridges, hills

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Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
H1 - 2 to 6 inches: silt loam
H2 - 6 to 18 inches: silt loam
H3 - 18 to 28 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 10 to 20 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F145XY011CT - Well Drained Shallow Till Uplands
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rock Outcrop

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 60 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 30 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 0 inches to lithic bedrock
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately high (0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Minor Components

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Chatfield

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Watchaug

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

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Hydric soil rating: No

Us—Udorthents, smoothed

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5d

Elevation: 0 to 890 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents, smoothed, and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents, Smoothed

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 20 inches: channery loam

H2 - 20 to 70 inches: very gravelly loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Somewhat excessively drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high
(0.06 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 72 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Udorthents, wet substratum

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Urban land

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

Alden

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions

Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wethersfield

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Hollis

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Rock outcrop

Percent of map unit: 1 percent

Hydric soil rating: Unranked

WeB—Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5l

Elevation: 30 to 690 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Wethersfield and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wethersfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

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Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 13 to 22 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY012CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

WeC—Wethersfield gravelly silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9v5m

Elevation: 20 to 690 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 47 to 50 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 52 degrees F

Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wethersfield and similar soils: 80 percent

Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wethersfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains, hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder

Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest

Down-slope shape: Convex

Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Loamy acid till derived mainly from reddish sandstone, shale, and conglomerate, with some basalt

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly silt loam

H2 - 13 to 22 inches: gravelly loam

H3 - 22 to 60 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 38 inches to densic material

Drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Ecological site: F145XY012CT - Well Drained Dense Till Uplands

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Cheshire

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Charlton

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Riverhead

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Wallington

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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Yalesville

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

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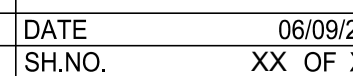
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A horizontal scale bar with a thick black line. Above the line, there are three tick marks labeled '0', '50', and '100' from left to right. Below the line, the text 'Scale in feet' is centered.



A horizontal scale bar with a double-line border. It is labeled "Scale in feet" below the line. There are three major tick marks labeled "0", "50", and "100" from left to right. The bar is divided into two equal segments by the "50" mark.

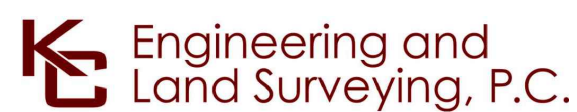




A horizontal scale bar with a double-line border. It has three major tick marks labeled '0', '50', and '100' from left to right. Below the bar, the text 'Scale in feet' is centered.



A horizontal scale bar with a double-line border. It is labeled "Scale in feet" below the line. There are three major tick marks labeled "0", "50", and "100" from left to right. The bar is divided into two equal segments by the "50" mark.



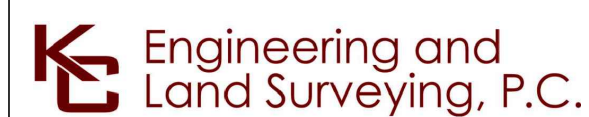
						<div style="text-align: center;"> <h2>CHAMPLAIN HUDSON POWER EXPRESS</h2> <h3>PACKAGE XX - DESCRIPTION</h3> <h4>SOILS MAP EXHIBIT</h4> <h4>STA. 72530+000.00 TO STA. 72560+00.00</h4> </div>				KIEWIT PROJECT NO. 21162	
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SOIL LEGEND



0 50 100
Scale in feet



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