C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES
Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Geology, D.P.C.

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June 11, 2025 ***VIA EMAIL***

U.S. Light Energy
c/o Mike Fingar
8 British American Boulevard, Floor 2
Latham, NY 12110
Email: mfingar@uslightenergy.com

Re: Wetland Delineation Summary
2824 County Road 6, Fulton, NY 13069
Town of New Haven, Oswego County, NY
C.T. Male Project No. 24.4182

Dear Mike:

C.T. Male Associates Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Landscape Architecture & Geology, D.P.C. (C.T. Male) has completed a delineation of wetlands and waterbodies for the project area known as Fulton Solar Site (site), located at 2824 County Road (CR) 6 in the Town of New Haven, Oswego County, New York. A site location map is included in **Attachment 1**.

Site Information

The site includes northern portions (±59 acres) of the project parcel (Parcel No 150.00-01-45.01). The property appears to be used for residential and accessory agricultural and forestry purposes. A residence is located in the western portion of the site as well as a small barn and gravel parking area. The remainder of the property consists of open fields and clearings, brush and wooded areas, and trails. Topography within the site is generally sloped from north down to the south with depressional wetland areas along the western and eastern margins.

Existing wetland and soils information were obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), the NYSDEC Environmental Resource Mapper (ERM), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Web Soil Survey for Oswego County, NY. Resource Maps are included in **Attachment 1**, and are summarized below:

- NWI mapping depicts a riverine system "R4SBC" (Intermittent/Stream Bed/Seasonally Flooded) in the southwestern portion of the site, connecting the site to other wetland areas west of CR-6. NWI mapping also depicts forested wetland areas "PFO4/1B" (Palustrine Forested/needle-leaved evergreen/broad-leaved deciduous/seasonally flooded) in the northeastern portion, "PFO1E"

(Palustrine Forested/Broad-Leaved Deciduous/seasonally flooded) in the southwest portion and "PSS1A" (Palustrine Scrub-shrub/Broad-Leaved Deciduous/Temporary Flooded) in the southwestern portion as well. Wetlands mapped by NWI are generally in the vicinity of delineated wetlands.

- ERM mapping depicts informational wetland areas and previously mapped wetlands in the western, southwestern, and eastern portions of the site roughly corresponding to wetland areas depicted on NWI mapping and delineated in the field. These areas were previously mapped as FWW NH-1. ERM mapping also depicts a Class C perennial stream in the western portion of the site within FWW NH-1 flowing southerly.
- The Oswego County web soil survey shows the site contains a variety of soil types with the largest portion (40.4 acres) consisting of soil map unit IUD (Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep) which has no hydric components. Soil map unit Ce (Carlisle muck) is a hydric soil and covers approximately 2.5 acres along the eastern site boundary. Soil map unit Lf (Lamson very fine sandy loam) is a hydric soil which covers approximately 1.3 acres in the southwestern portion of the parcel. Soil map unit ScB (Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam) is a non-hydric soil containing up to 10% minor hydric components. None of the remaining soil map units are classified as hydric or contain minor hydric components. The hydric soils mapped on the site appear to be coterminous with delineated wetlands.

Wetland Delineation

C.T. Male conducted a field delineation of wetlands and waterbodies at the project site on April 16-17, 2025. Field work was done in accordance with the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Wetland Delineation Manual and the Northcentral and Northeast Regional Supplement, as well as the NYSDEC Freshwater Wetland Delineation Manual. Labeled flagging was placed in the field. Flag locations and other pertinent features were collected with a Trimble TD6 GPS unit.

The results of the delineation are presented below. The wetland delineation map is attached to this letter report and depicts approximate wetland and waterbody boundaries. Corps data forms are included as **Attachment 2**, and photographs are included as **Attachment 3**.

Table 1: Wetland Areas

Wetland Area	Covertype	Size On-Site	Jurisdictional Opinion[1]
A	PFO	±5.29 ac.	NYSDEC/Section 404
B	PFO	±1.71 ac.	NYSDEC
C	PFO	±3.62 ac.	NYSDEC
D	PFO	±0.16 ac.	NYSDEC
E	PFO	±1.77 ac.	NYSDEC
F	PFO	±3.10 ac.	Potentially Non-Jurisdictional

Wetland A is a palustrine forested (PFO) wetland that covers approximately 5.29 acres in the southwestern portion of the site, entering from the north and continuing offsite to the south. Several indicators of wetland hydrology were observed including high water table, saturation, water-stained leaves, reduced iron, moss trim lines, stunted/stressed plants, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test. Wetland A is dominated by several species of hydrophytic vegetation including red maple (*Acer rubrum*), red-osier dogwood *(Cornus sericea),* speckled alder (*Alnus incana*), willow shrubs (*Salix sp.*), sensitive fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*). Sandy loam soils showing Dark Surface (S7), hydric indicators were also observed.

Wetland A continues offsite to the south into a larger wetland system surrounding a perennial stream and flood plain and overlaps with previously mapped NYSDEC FWW NH-1. Wetland A is assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the NYSDEC since it is a previously mapped FWW. Wetland A is also assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the Corps since continuous surface connection to assumed Waters of the United States (WOTUS) (perennial stream) was observed.

Wetland B is a PFO wetland that covers approximately 1.71 acres in the southern portion of the site and continues offsite to the south. Several indicators of wetland hydrology were observed including surface water, high water table, saturation, water-stained leaves, reduced iron, moss trim lines, stunted/stressed plants, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test. Wetland B is dominated by several species of hydrophytic vegetation including red maple, sensitive fern, and sedges (*Carex sp.*) Silt and sandy loam soils showing Sandy Redox (S5) and Dark Surface (S7) hydric indicators were observed.

[1] Based on the current interpretation of the definition of Waters of the United States that is consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency. This interpretation may be revised or clarified when the EPA and Corps amend the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule, published in the Federal Register on January 18, 2023.

Wetland B receives drainage from surrounding uplands and continues offsite to the south with drainage into offsite portions of Wetlands A and C. Wetland B is assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the NYSDEC due to its proximity within 50 meters of and hydrologic connectivity to Wetland A. Wetland B does not appear to meet the definition of WOTUS since no continuous surface connection between Wetland B and a relatively permanent tributary to WOTUS was observed.

Wetland C is a PFO wetland that covers approximately 3.62 acres in the eastern portion of the site and continues offsite to the north, east, and south. Several indicators of wetland hydrology were observed including surface water, high water table, saturation, reduced iron, moss trim lines, stunted/stressed plants, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test. Wetland C is dominated by several species of hydrophytic vegetation including yellow birch (*Betula alleghaniensis*), eastern hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), and slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*). Hydric silt/muck soils showing Dark Surface (S7) indicators were observed.

Wetland C continues offsite to the east into a larger forested wetland system and overlaps with previously mapped NYSDEC FWW NH-1. Wetland C is assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the NYSDEC as a previously mapped FWW. The portion of Wetland C within and adjacent to the site does not appear to have a continuous or sustained surface connection to WOTUS and may not be federally jurisdictional.

Wetland D is a PFO wetland covering approximately 0.16 acres in the southeastern portion of the site between Wetlands B and C. Several indicators of wetland hydrology were observed including surface water, high water table, saturation, moss trim lines, geomorphic position, and FAC-neutral test. Wetland D is dominated by several species of hydrophytic vegetation including red maple, sensitive fern, and sedges. Silt and sandy loam soils showing Dark Surface (S7) hydric indicators were observed.

Wetland D receives drainage from surrounding uplands and drains to Wetland C via intermittent stream. Wetland D is assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the NYSDEC due to its proximity within 50 meters of and hydrologic connectivity to Wetland C. Wetland D does not appear to have a continuous or sustained surface connection to WOTUS and may not be federally jurisdictional.

Wetland E is a PFO wetland covering approximately 1.77 acres in the southern central portion of the site between Wetlands A and B. Several indicators of wetland hydrology were observed including saturation, moss trim lines, geomorphic position, microtopographic relief, and FAC-neutral test. Wetland E is dominated by several species

of hydrophytic vegetation including red maple, soft rush, and sedges. Silt loam soils showing Depleted Matrix (F3) and Redox Dark Surface (F6) were observed.

Wetland E receives drainage from surrounding uplands. Wetland E is assumed to be under the jurisdiction of the NYSDEC due to its proximity within 50 meters of and hydrologic connectivity to Wetland A. Wetland E does not appear to have a continuous or sustained surface connection to WOTUS and may not be federally jurisdictional.

Wetland F is a PFO wetland covering approximately 3.10 acres in the northwestern portion of the site. Several indicators of wetland hydrology were observed including surface water, high water table, saturation, water-stained leaves, moss trim lines, stunted/stressed plants, microtopographic relief, and FAC-neutral test. Wetland F is dominated by several species of hydrophytic vegetation including red maple and white pine (*Pinus strobus*). Silt and sandy loam soils showing Sandy Redox (S5) and Dark Surface (S7) indicators were observed.

Wetland F continues offsite to the northwest but does not appear to have direct surface water connection to other wetlands on site or any known aquatic resources offsite. Wetland F is not within 50 meters of a NYSDEC wetland and is a potentially non-jurisdictional feature.

Conclusions

Six (6) wetlands were delineated on the site. Wetlands A-E are assumed to be NYSDEC FWWs and include a 100-foot adjacent area buffer since they were previously mapped FWWs (NH-1) or are within 50 meters and hydrologically connected to previously mapped or assumed FWWs. Only Wetland A is assumed to meet the definition of WOTUS, which requires a continuous surface connection to WOTUS or relatively permanent tributaries to WOTUS. Wetland F is a potentially non-jurisdictional wetland and appears to be hydrologically isolated.

Jurisdictional discussions represent our opinions. Only the Corps or NYSDEC can make official or approved jurisdictional determinations in their regulatory areas, which is a separate process from the wetland delineation.

Respectfully Submitted,

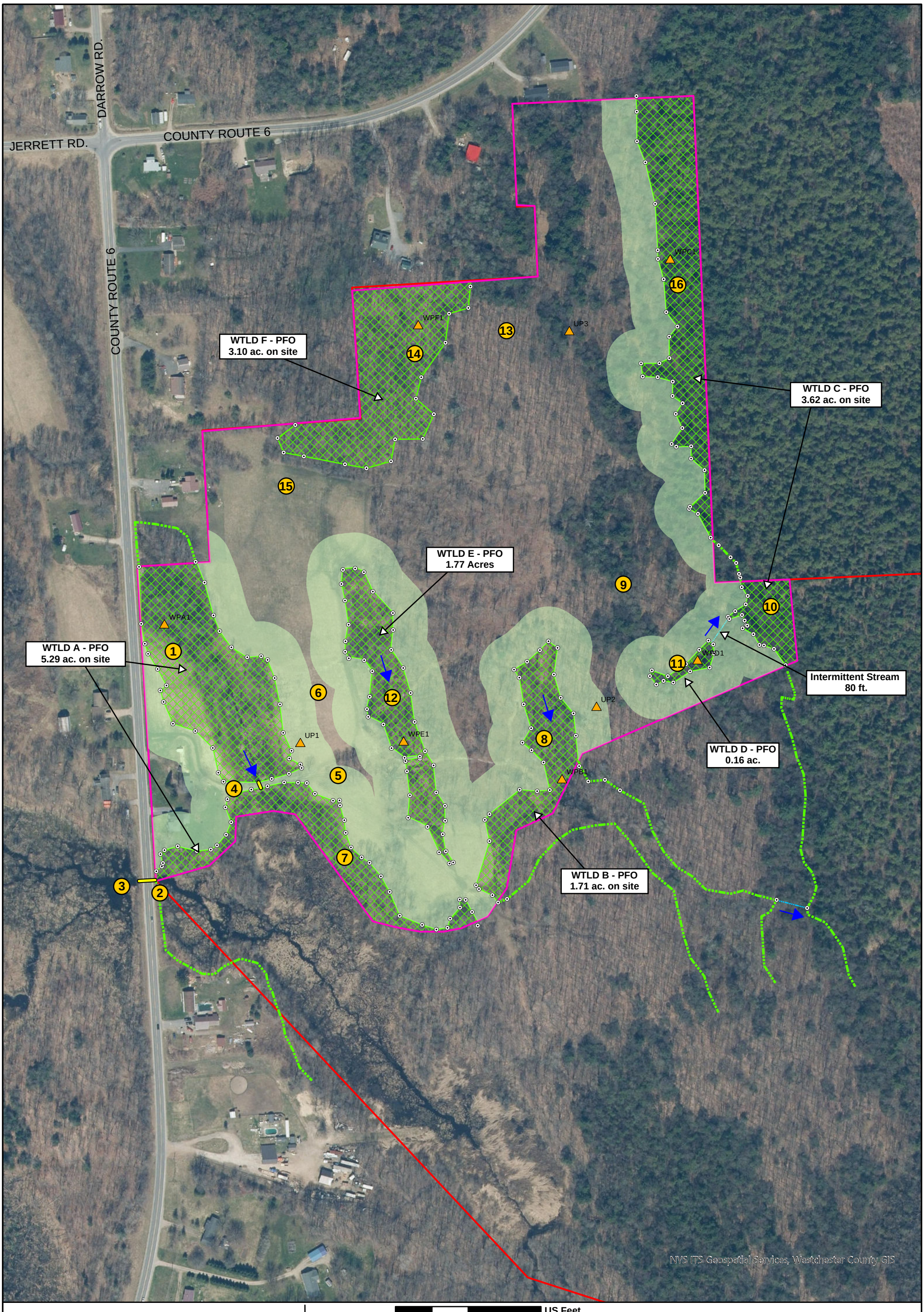
C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES

Jorel Spain PWS
Wetland Scientist

Chris Koenig
Project Manager

Attachments:

Attachment 1:	Resource Maps
Attachment 2:	Corps Data Forms
Attachment 3:	Representative Photographs



2824 CR-6
Wetland Delineation Map

Town of New Haven — **Oswego County, NY**

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N / W / E / S

US Feet
0 — 125 — 250 — 500

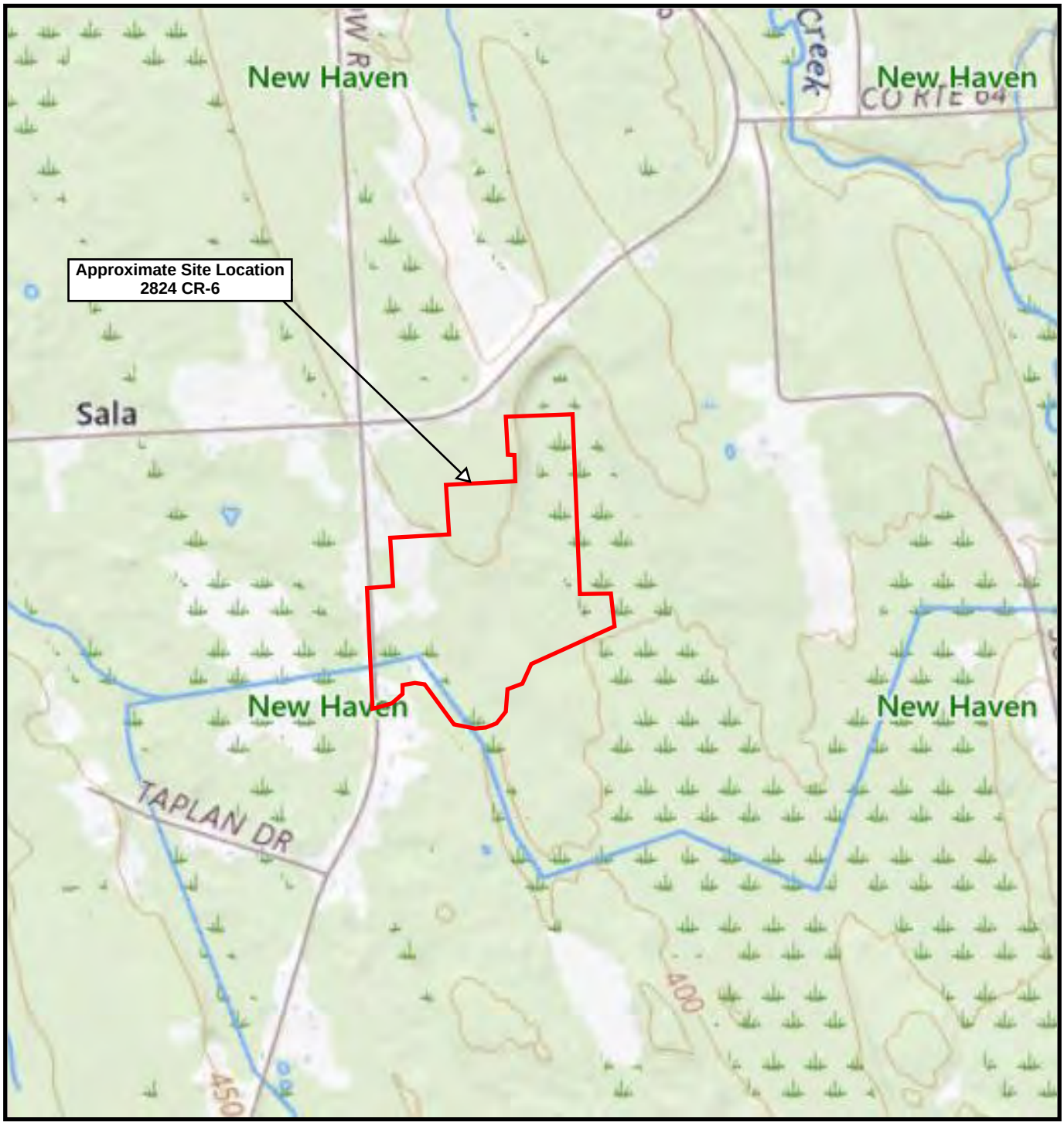
1 inch = 250 Feet

Project Number: 24.4182
Data Source: NYSGIS Clearinghouse
Projection: State Plane NAD83 NYC (Feet)
Date: April 18, 2025
GIS: J Spain

Legend

- Project Area
- Parcel Boundary
- Delineated Wetlands
- NYSDEC 100' AA
- Offsite Wetlands - Interpreted
- 1 Photo Location
- Wetland Flag
- Data Plot
- Intermittent Stream
- Culvert Pipe
- Drainage

Attachment 1
Resource Maps



MAP REFERENCE
United States Geological Survey
7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map
Quadrangle: New Haven, NY
Date: 2023

N

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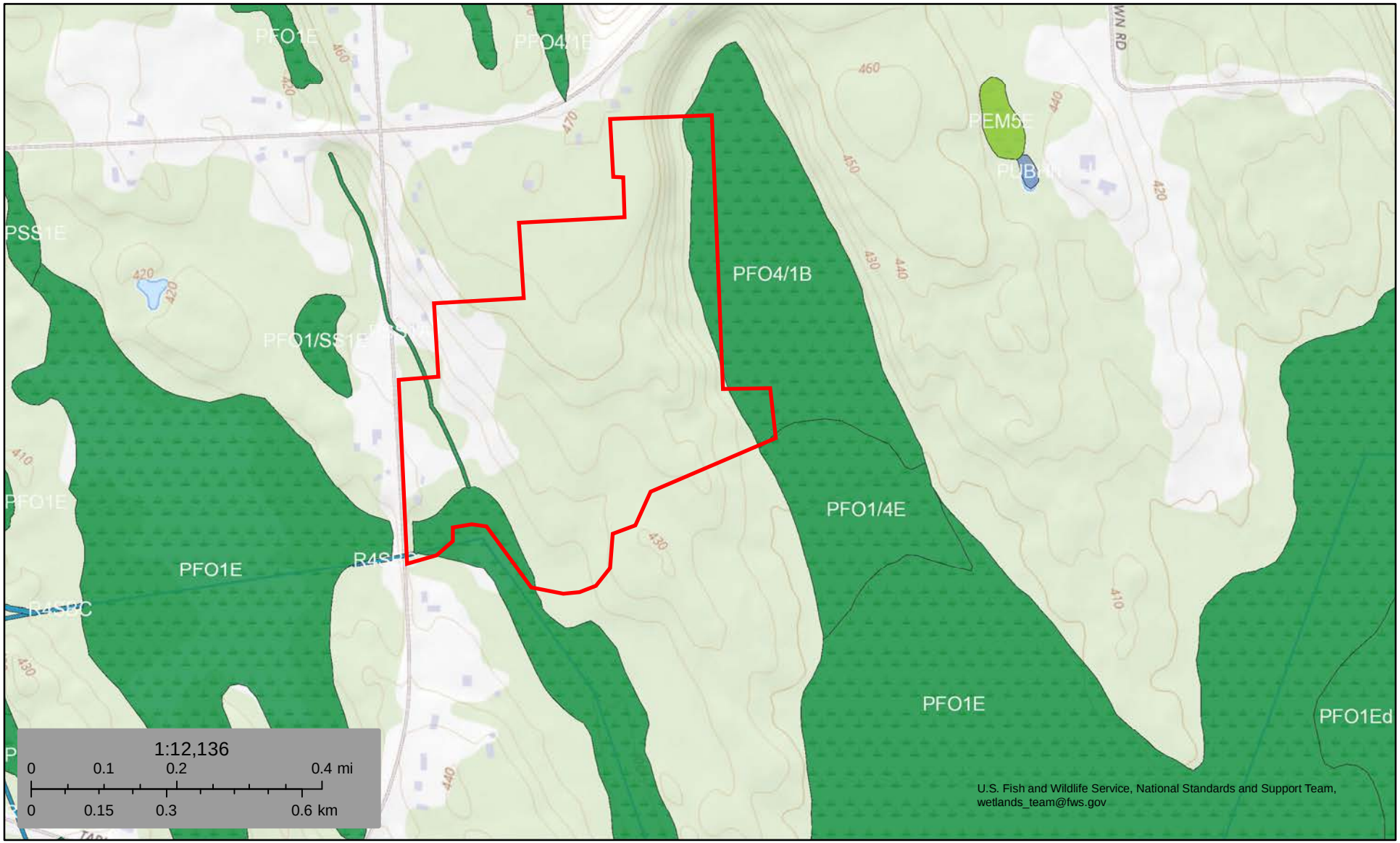
50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE
LATHAM, NY 12110

FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP

TOWN OF NEW HAVEN	OSWEGO COUNTY, NY
SCALE: N/A	The locations and features depicted on this map are approximate and do not represent an actual survey.
DRAFTER: JRS	
PROJECT No: 24.4184	

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

2824 CR-6, New Haven, NY



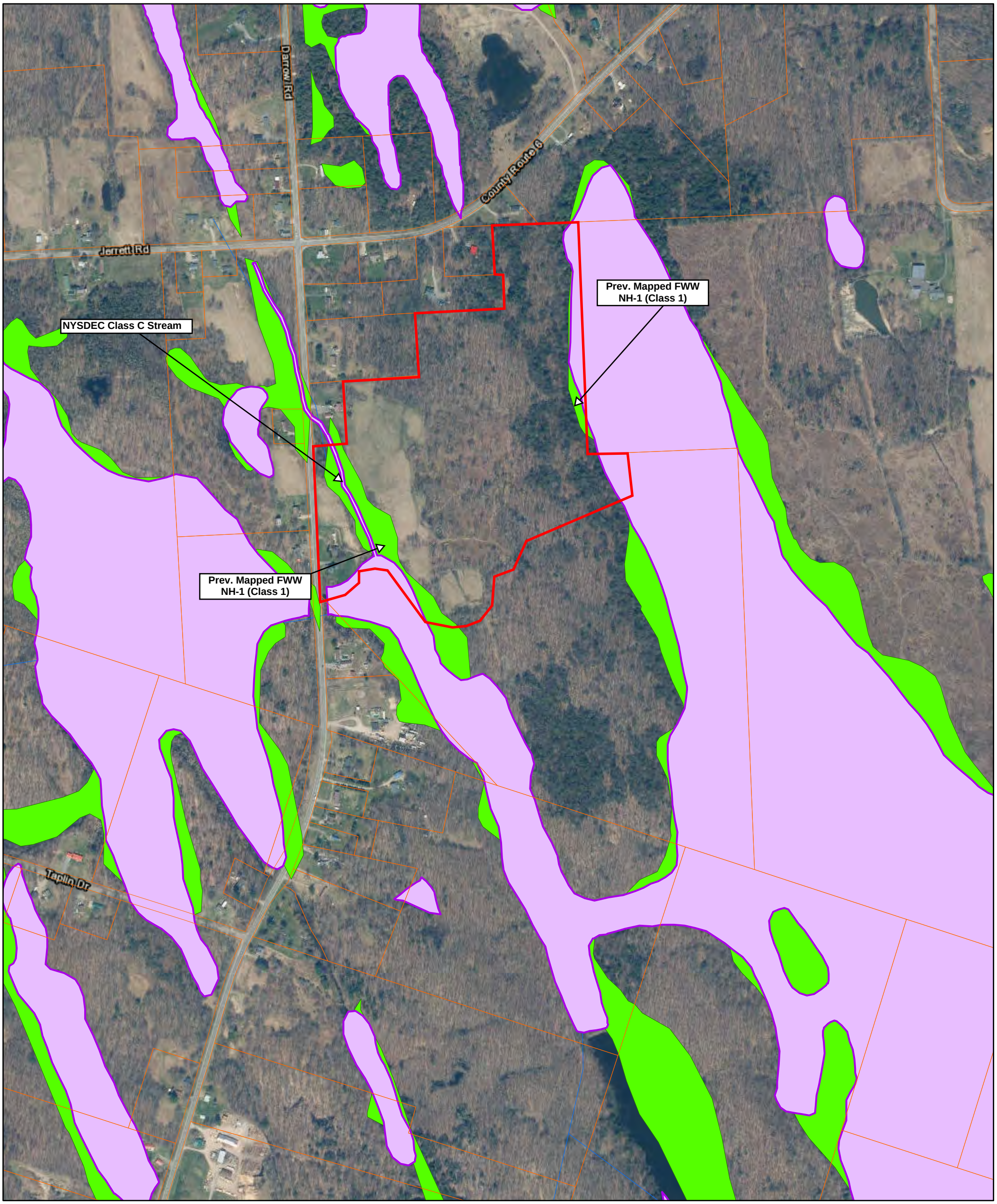
May 5, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Subject Property
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

ERM Mapper Result: 2824 CR-6, New Haven, NY



May 5, 2025

LEGEND

- Subject Property (Site)
- Tax Parcels
- Previously Mapped Freshwater Wetlands
- Informational Freshwater Wetland Mapping
- Waterbody Classifications for Rivers/Streams*
- Significant Natural Communities*
- Natural Communities Near This Location*
- Rare Plants or Animals

*None in mapped area

1:9,028

0 0.07 0.15 0.3 mi

0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

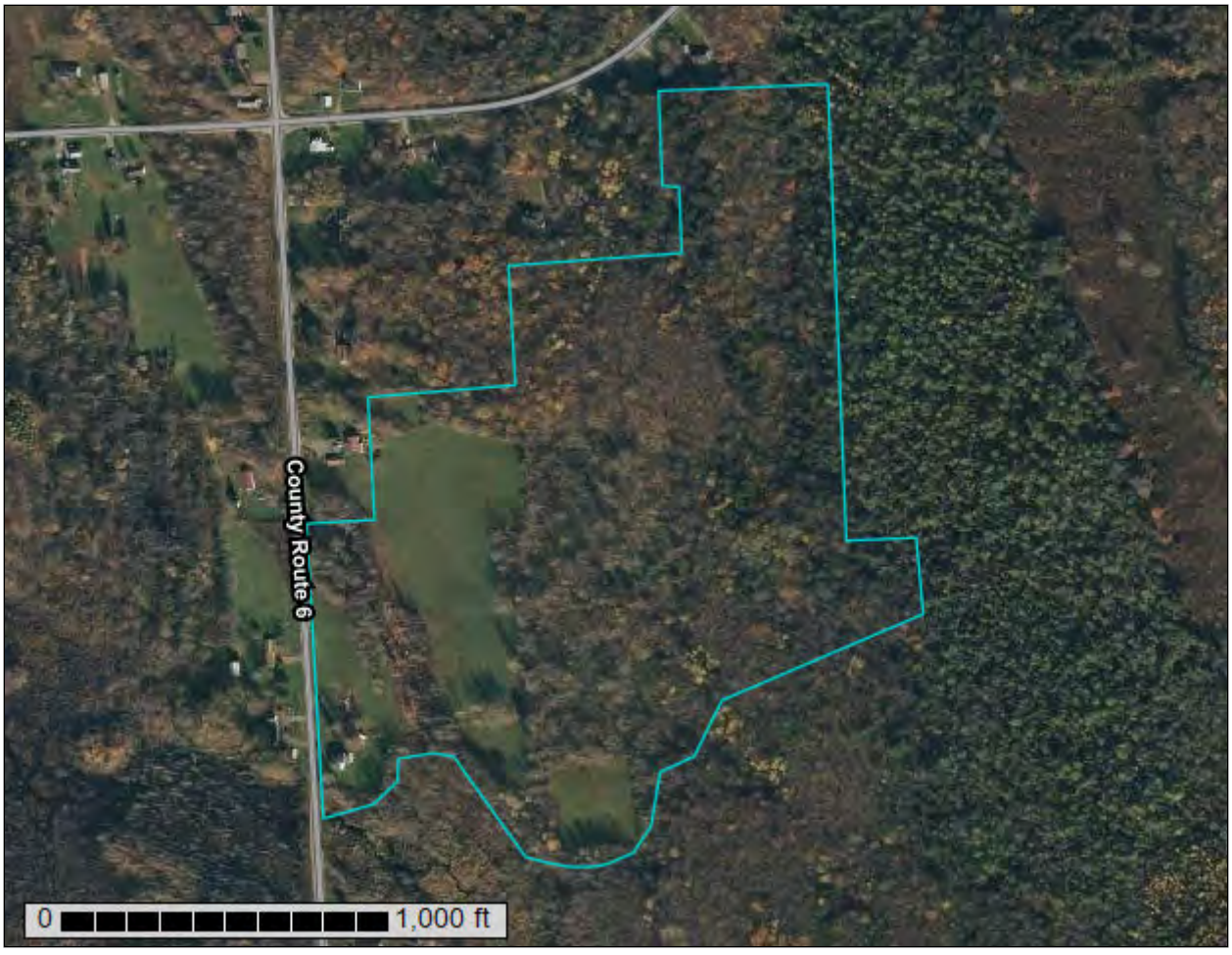
United States Department of Agriculture

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 Oswego County, New York



May 6, 2025

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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Contents

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.

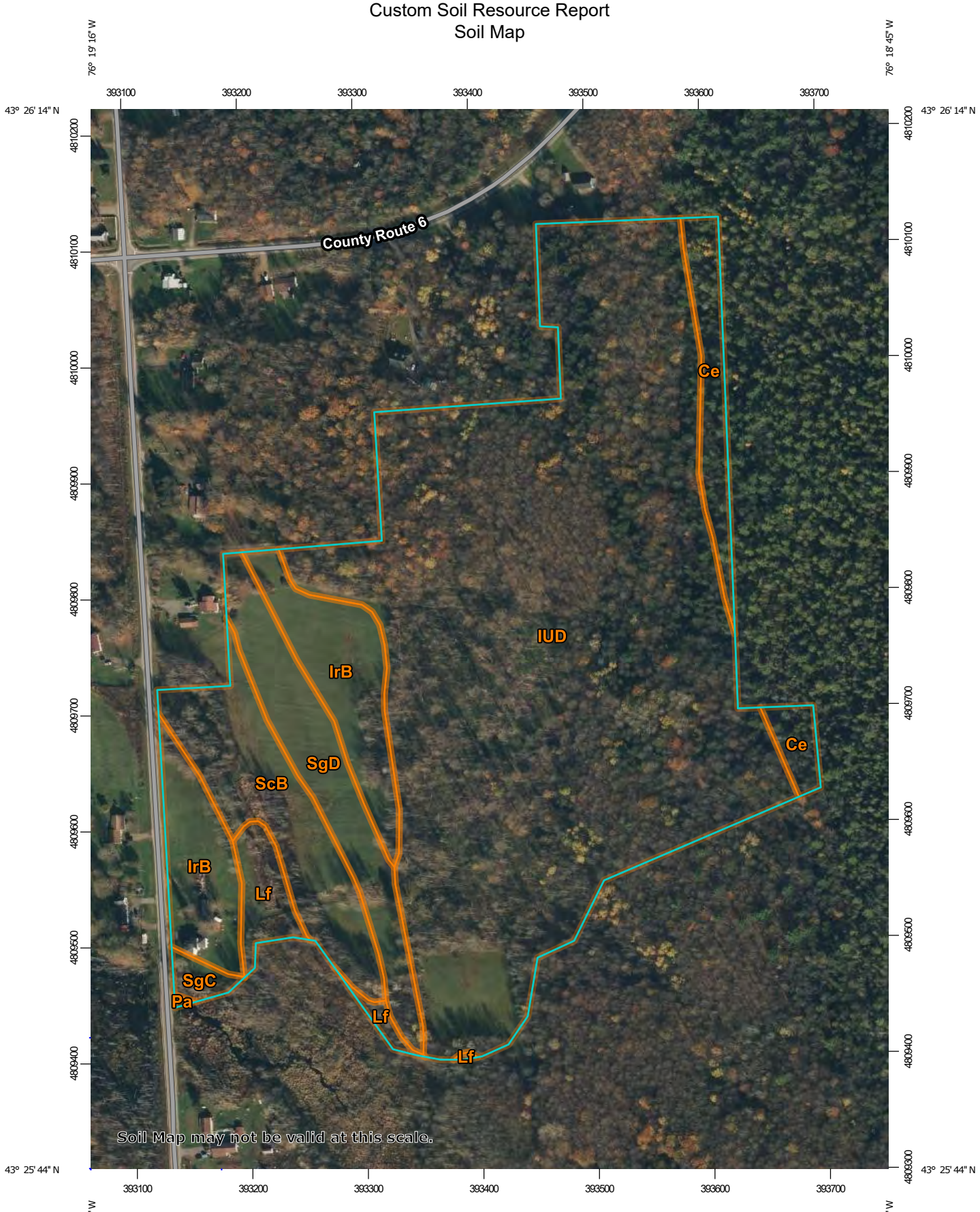
Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree 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

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.



Map Scale: 1:4,450 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 50 100 200 300

Feet
0 200 400 800 1200

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

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 1:15,800.

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: Oswego County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 25, Aug 29, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 3, 2021—Nov 7, 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
Ce	Carlisle muck	2.5	4.2%
IrB	Ira gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	5.6	9.5%
IUD	Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep	40.4	68.7%
Lf	Lamson very fine sandy loam	1.3	2.3%
Pa	Palms muck	0.0	0.0%
ScB	Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	4.7	7.9%
SgC	Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.4	0.7%
SgD	Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	4.0	6.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		**58.9**	**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.

Oswego County, New York

Ce—Carlisle muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w15
Elevation: 600 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Carlisle and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Carlisle

Setting

Landform: Marshes, swamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Deep organic material

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 56 inches: muck

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 22.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F101XY004NY - Mucky Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Palms

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lamson
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canandaigua
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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

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

IrB—Ira gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9w1y
Elevation: 250 to 900 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Ira and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ira

Setting
Landform: Till plains, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from sandstone, with varying amounts of limestone and shale

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 20 to 40 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H4 - 40 to 60 inches: very gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 22 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately 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 15 to 21 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sodus

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

Raynham

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

Scriba

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

Williamson

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

IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w21
Elevation: 250 to 1,020 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ira and similar soils: 41 percent
Sodus and similar soils: 39 percent
Minor components: 20 percent

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

Description of Ira

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from sandstone, with varying amounts of limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 8 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 20 to 40 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H4 - 40 to 60 inches: very gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 22 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately 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 15 to 21 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Sodus

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlins
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 sandstone, with varying components of limestone, shale, and crystalline rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 20 to 51 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H4 - 51 to 60 inches: very gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent

Surface area covered with cobbles, stones or boulders: 1.6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 24 inches to fragipan
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F101XY012NY - Till Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Scriba

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

Raynham

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

Williamson

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

Hinckley

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

Lf—Lamson very fine sandy loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w22
Elevation: 50 to 1,100 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Lamson and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lamson

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Deltaic or glaciolacustrine deposits with a high content of fine and very fine sand

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: very fine sandy loam
H2 - 9 to 50 inches: very fine sandy loam
H3 - 50 to 60 inches: stratified fine sand to very fine sand

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 high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F101XY007NY - Wet Outwash
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Minoa

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

Canandaigua

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Granby

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Palms

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Raynham

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Hydric soil rating: No

Pa—Palms muck

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w2f
Elevation: 250 to 1,500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Palms and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Palms

Setting

Landform: Marshes, swamps
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Organic material over loamy glacial drift

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 26 inches: muck
H2 - 26 to 55 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 15.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 5w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F101XY004NY - Mucky Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Carlisle
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fonda
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Canandaigua
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Lamson
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Humaquepts
Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Marshes, swamps
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fibrists
Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Swamps, marshes
Hydric soil rating: Yes

ScB—Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9w2m
Elevation: 250 to 840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition
Scriba and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Scriba

Setting
Landform: Till plains, drumlins

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy till dominated by sandstone, with lesser amounts of limestone and shale

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 14 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 14 to 36 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H4 - 36 to 50 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 12 to 15 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly 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 6 to 14 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 1.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F101XY013NY - Moist Till
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sodus

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

Sun

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Fredon

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ira

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

Raynham

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

SgC—Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9w2s
Elevation: 250 to 790 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Sodus and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sodus

Setting

Landform: Till plains, drumlins
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Loamy till derived mainly from sandstone, with varying components of limestone, shale, and crystalline rock

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H3 - 20 to 51 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H4 - 51 to 60 inches: very gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 8 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 24 inches to fragipan
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F101XY012NY - Till Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

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

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

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

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

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

SgD—Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9w2t
Elevation: 250 to 840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 45 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 45 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 120 to 190 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Sodus and similar soils: 75 percent
Minor components: 25 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sodus

Setting
Landform: Till plains, drumlins
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 sandstone, with varying components of limestone, shale, and crystalline rock

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 7 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H2 - 7 to 20 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam

H3 - 20 to 51 inches: gravelly fine sandy loam
H4 - 51 to 60 inches: very gravelly fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 15 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 24 inches to fragipan
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: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F101XY012NY - Till Upland
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ira

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

Hinckley

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

Amboy

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

Scriba

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

Alton

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

Soil Information for All Uses

Suitabilities and Limitations for Use

The Suitabilities and Limitations for Use section includes various soil interpretations displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each interpretation.

Land Classifications

Land Classifications are specified land use and management groupings that are assigned to soil areas because combinations of soil have similar behavior for specified practices. Most are based on soil properties and other factors that directly influence the specific use of the soil. Example classifications include ecological site classification, farmland classification, irrigated and nonirrigated land capability classification, and hydric rating.

Hydric Rating by Map Unit

This rating indicates the percentage of map units that meets the criteria for hydric soils. Map units are composed of one or more map unit components or soil types, each of which is rated as hydric soil or not hydric. Map units that are made up dominantly of hydric soils may have small areas of minor nonhydric components in the higher positions on the landform, and map units that are made up dominantly of nonhydric soils may have small areas of minor hydric components in the lower positions on the landform. Each map unit is rated based on its respective components and the percentage of each component within the map unit.

The thematic map is color coded based on the composition of hydric components. The five color classes are separated as 100 percent hydric components, 66 to 99 percent hydric components, 33 to 65 percent hydric components, 1 to 32 percent hydric components, and less than one percent hydric components.

In Web Soil Survey, the Summary by Map Unit table that is displayed below the map pane contains a column named 'Rating'. In this column the percentage of each map unit that is classified as hydric is displayed.

Hydric soils are defined by the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils (NTCHS) as soils that formed under conditions of saturation, flooding, or ponding long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (Federal Register, 1994). Under natural conditions, these soils are either saturated or inundated long enough during the growing season to support the growth and reproduction of hydrophytic vegetation.

The NTCHS definition identifies general soil properties that are associated with wetness. In order to determine whether a specific soil is a hydric soil or nonhydric soil, however, more specific information, such as information about the depth and duration of the water table, is needed. Thus, criteria that identify those estimated soil properties unique to hydric soils have been established (Federal Register, 2002). These criteria are used to identify map unit components that normally are associated with wetlands. The criteria used are selected estimated soil properties that are described in "Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 1999) and "Keys to Soil Taxonomy" (Soil Survey Staff, 2006) and in the "Soil Survey Manual" (Soil Survey Division Staff, 1993).

If soils are wet enough for a long enough period of time to be considered hydric, they should exhibit certain properties that can be easily observed in the field. These visible properties are indicators of hydric soils. The indicators used to make onsite determinations of hydric soils are specified in "Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States" (Hurt and Vasilas, 2006).

References:

Federal Register. July 13, 1994. Changes in hydric soils of the United States.

Federal Register. September 18, 2002. Hydric soils of the United States.

Hurt, G.W., and L.M. Vasilas, editors. Version 6.0, 2006. Field indicators of hydric soils in the United States.

Soil Survey Division Staff. 1993. Soil survey manual. Soil Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 18.

Soil Survey Staff. 1999. Soil taxonomy: A basic system of soil classification for making and interpreting soil surveys. 2nd edition. Natural Resources Conservation Service. U.S. Department of Agriculture Handbook 436.

Soil Survey Staff. 2006. Keys to soil taxonomy. 10th edition. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service.

Map Scale: 1:4,450 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 50 100 200 300

Feet
0 200 400 800 1200

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 18N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

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

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- Hydric (100%)
- Hydric (66 to 99%)
- Hydric (33 to 65%)
- Hydric (1 to 32%)
- Not Hydric (0%)
- Not rated or not available

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 1:15,800.

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: Oswego County, New York
Survey Area Data: Version 25, Aug 29, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 3, 2021—Nov 7, 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.

Table—Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Ce	Carlisle muck	90	2.5	4.2%
IrB	Ira gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	0	5.6	9.5%
IUD	Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep	0	40.4	68.7%
Lf	Lamson very fine sandy loam	90	1.3	2.3%
Pa	Palms muck	100	0.0	0.0%
ScB	Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	10	4.7	7.9%
SgC	Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0	0.4	0.7%
SgD	Sodus gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0	4.0	6.8%
Totals for Area of Interest			**58.9**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Hydric Rating by Map Unit

Aggregation Method: Percent Present

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

References

American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO). 2004. Standard specifications for transportation materials and methods of sampling and testing. 24th edition.

American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). 2005. Standard classification of soils for engineering purposes. ASTM Standard D2487-00.

Cowardin, L.M., V. Carter, F.C. Golet, and E.T. LaRoe. 1979. Classification of wetlands and deep-water habitats of the United States. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service FWS/OBS-79/31.

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Attachment 2
Corps Data Forms

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 16, 2025

Applicant/Owner: US Light Energy State: NY Sampling Point: WPA1

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: Lf—Lamson very fine sandy loam NWI classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☐	No ☐	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐	No ☐	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland A
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐	No ☐	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

forested wetland along CR-6, drains south to emergent areas offsite and through culvert at dirt access road south to forested/emergent wetland areas - previously mapped NYSDEC NH-1

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☒ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☒ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☒ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☒ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☒ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☒ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☒ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☒ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WPA1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *red maple (Acer rubrum)*	75	YES	FAC
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	75	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *speckled alder (Alnus incana)*	40	YES	FACW
2. *red-osier dogwood (Cornus serecia)*	35	YES	FACW
3. *willow shrubs (Salix sp.)*	10	-	FACW
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	85	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis)*	10	YES	FACW
2. *soft rush (Jncus effusus)*	15	YES	OBL
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
	25	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 5 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: WPA1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-16	10YR 3/1	100			-	-	sandy loam	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☒ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 17, 2025

Applicant/Owner: US Light Energy State: NY Sampling Point: WPB1

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): convave Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep NWI classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland B
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

forested wetland area in southern site, extending offsite to the south

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☒ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☒ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☒ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☒ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☒ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☒ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☒ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 3"
Water Table Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WPB1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *red maple (Acer rubrum)*	60	YES	FAC
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	60	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *red maple*	20	YES	FAC
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	20	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis)*	20	YES	FACW
2. *sedges (Carex sp.)*	20	YES	FACW
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
	40	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 4 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 4 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: WPB1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-8	10YR 3/1	100			-	-	silt	
8-14	10YR 4/1	90	10YR 5/6		C	M	sandy loam	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☒ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☒ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 17, 2025

Applicant/Owner: US Light Energy State: NY Sampling Point: WPC1

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep NWI classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland C
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

forested wetland along eastern/southeastern site, continued offsite east and south

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☒ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☒ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☒ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☒ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☒ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☒ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 2"
Water Table Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WPC1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *yellow birch (Betula aleeghaniensis)*	20	YES	FACW
2. *red maple (Acer rubrum)*	15	NO	FAC
3. *eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)*	30	YES	FACU
4. *slippery elm*	20	YES	FACW
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	85	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
		= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
		= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: WPC1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-18	10YR 2/1	100			-	-	silt/muck	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☒ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 15, 2025

Applicant/Owner: US Light Energy State: NY Sampling Point: WPD1

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep. NWI classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland D
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

forested wetland in southeastern site, drains to Wetland C via upland drainage channel

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☒ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☒ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☒ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☒ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 2"
Water Table Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WPD1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *red maple (Acer rubrum)*	50	YES	FAC
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	50 = Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *sedges (Carex sp.)*	15	YES	FACW
2. *sensitive fern (Onoclea sensibilis)*	10	YES	FACW
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
	25 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
	= Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: WPD1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-9	10YR 2/1	100			-	-	silt loam	
9-15	10YR 5/1	100			-	-	sandy loam	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☒ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 16, 2025

Applicant/Owner: US Light Energy State: NY Sampling Point: WPE1

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): depression Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep NWI classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ☒	**No** ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐	No ☐	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland E		
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐	No ☐			

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

forested wetland in central site, drains south to wetland A

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☒ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☒ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☒ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☒ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 4"

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ☒ **No** ☐

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WPE1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Red maple (Acer rubrum)*	70	YES	FAC
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	70	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1.		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	= Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *sedges (Carex sp.)*	30	YES	FACW
2. *soft rush (Juncus effusus)*	15	YES	OBL
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
	45	= Total Cover	

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
	= Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☒ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: WPE1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 3/2	100			-	-	silt loam	
6-10	10YR 3/2	90	10YR 5/6	10	C	M	silt loam	
10-16	10YR 4/2	80	10YR 5/6	20	C	M	silt loam	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☒ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☒ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 17, 2025

Applicant/Owner: US Light Energy State: NY Sampling Point: WPF1

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 0

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, moderately steep NWI classification: PFO

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ☒ No ☐
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID: Wetland F
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

forested wetland on hilltop in northern site, continues offsite north/northwest, intermittent overland drainage downslope south into the site

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☒ Surface Water (A1)
- ☒ High Water Table (A2)
- ☒ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☒ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☒ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☒ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☒ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☒ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 3"
Water Table Present?	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☒	No ☐	Depth (inches): 0"

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: WPF1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *red maple (Acer rubrum)*	80	YES	FAC
2. *white pine (Pinus strobus)*	20	YES	FACU
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	100	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *red maple*	30	YES	FAC
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	30	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
		= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☒ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: WPF1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 2/1	100			-	-	silt loam	
6-9	10Yr 3/1	100			-	-	silt loam	
9-14	10YR 4/1	95	10YR 5/8	5	C	M	sandy loam	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☒ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☒ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 16, 2025

Applicant/Owner: USLE State: NY Sampling Point: UP1

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 6

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: ScB—Scriba gravelly fine sandy loam NWI classification: UPL

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ☐ **No** ☒
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

upland fields/hillside adjacent to Wetland A, E

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ **No** ☒

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UP1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	= Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	= Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *upland grasses (Poa sp.)*	80	YES	FACU
2. *red clover (Trifolium pratense)*	15	NO	FACU
3. *bedstraw (Gallium sp.)*	5	NO	FACU
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
	100 = Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
	= Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 1 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 0 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: UP1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-4	10YR 2/2	100			-	-	silt loam	
4-12	10YR 3/2	100			-	-	silt loam	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 17, 2025

Applicant/Owner: USLE State: NY Sampling Point: UP2

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, NWI classification: UPL

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☒
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

upland forested area adjacent to wetlands B, D

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? **Yes** ☐ **No** ☒

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UP2

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *red maple (Acer rubrum)*	50	YES	FAC
2. *black cherry (Prunus serotina)*	25	YES	FACU
3. *eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)*	25	YES	FACU
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	100	= Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *american beech (Fagus grandifolia)*	10	YES	FACU
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	10	= Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *christmas fern (Polystichum acrostichoides)*	25	YES	FACU
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
	25	= Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
		= Total Cover	

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 5 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 20 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: UP2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	%	Redox Features Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-6	10YR 2/2	100			-	-	silt	
6-12	7.5 YR 4/4	100			-	-	silt	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Northcentral and Northeast Region

Project/Site: 24.4182_2824 CR-6 City/County: New Haven/Oswego Sampling Date: Apr 17, 2025

Applicant/Owner: USLE State: NY Sampling Point: UP3

Investigator(s): J. Spain Section, Township, Range:

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 1

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRR-R Lat: Long: Datum:

Soil Map Unit Name: IUD—Ira and Sodus very stony soils, NWI classification: UPL

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes ☒ No ☐ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Are Vegetation NO, Soil NO, or Hydrology NO naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?**	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☒
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	If yes, optional Wetland Site ID:		

Remarks: (Explain alternative procedures here or in a separate report.)

upland forested area between wetlands F and C

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ☐ Surface Water (A1)
- ☐ High Water Table (A2)
- ☐ Saturation (A3)
- ☐ Water Marks (B1)
- ☐ Sediment Deposits (B2)
- ☐ Drift Deposits (B3)
- ☐ Algal Mat or Crust (B4)
- ☐ Iron Deposits (B5)
- ☐ Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ☐ Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
- ☐ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ☐ Aquatic Fauna (B13)
- ☐ Marl Deposits (B15)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ☐ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ☐ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ☐ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ☐ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ☐ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- ☐ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ☐ Moss Trim Lines (B16)
- ☐ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ☐ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ☐ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ☐ Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
- ☐ Geomorphic Position (D2)
- ☐ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ☐ Microtopographic Relief (D4)
- ☐ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Water Table Present?	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes ☐	No ☒	Depth (inches):

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes ☐ **No** ☒

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: UP3

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30')	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *eastern hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)*	80	YES	FACU
2. *red maple (Acer rubrum)*	20	YES	FAC
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	100	= Total Cover	

Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
	= Total Cover		

Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
5.		-	-
6.		-	-
7.		-	-
8.		-	-
9.		-	-
10.		-	-
11.		-	-
12.		-	-
	= Total Cover		

Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30')			
1. *N/A*		-	-
2.		-	-
3.		-	-
4.		-	-
	= Total Cover		

Dominance Test worksheet:

Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)

Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)

Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50 (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	x 1 =
FACW species	x 2 =
FAC species	x 3 =
FACU species	x 4 =
UPL species	x 5 =
Column Totals: (A)	(B)

Prevalence Index = B/A =

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:

- ☐ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation
- ☐ 2 - Dominance Test is >50%
- ☐ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
- ☐ 4 - Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
- ☐ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)

[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Definitions of Vegetation Strata:

Tree – Woody plants 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.

Sapling/shrub – Woody plants less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.

Herb – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.

Woody vines – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

SOIL

Sampling Point: UP3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-3	10YR 2/1	100			-	-	silt loam	
3-8	10YR 3/4	100			-	-	silt loam	
8-14	10YR 4/4	100			-	-	silt loam	
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		
					-	-		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, MS=Masked Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators:

- ☐ Histosol (A1)
- ☐ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ☐ Black Histic (A3)
- ☐ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ☐ Stratified Layers (A5)
- ☐ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ☐ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ☐ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ☐ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ☐ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ☐ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR R, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ☐ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ☐ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ☐ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ☐ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ☐ 2 cm Muck (A10) (**LRR K, L, MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Coast Prairie Redox (A16) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ 5 cm Mucky Peat or Peat (S3) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Dark Surface (S7) (**LRR K, L, M**)
- ☐ Polyvalue Below Surface (S8) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Thin Dark Surface (S9) (**LRR K, L**)
- ☐ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (**LRR K, L, R**)
- ☐ Piedmont Floodplain Soils (F19) (**MLRA 149B**)
- ☐ Mesic Spodic (TA6) (**MLRA 144A, 145, 149B**)
- ☐ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ☐ Very Shallow Dark Surface (TF12)
- ☐ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type:

Depth (inches):

Hydric Soil Present? Yes ☐ No ☒

Remarks:

Attachment 3
Representative Photographs

1. Wetland A viewed southeast

2. Wetland A at culvert crossing viewed east

3. Offsite wetlands viewed west

4. Crossing viewed east

5. Upland access road and fields viewed southeast

6. Upland fields viewed north

7. Wetland A viewed southwest

8. Wetland B viewed southeast

9. Forested uplands typical

10. Wetland C viewed east

11. Wetland D viewed southeast

12. Wetland E viewed southeast

13. Upland forested areas typical

14. Wetland F viewed southwest

15. Upland field viewed southwest

16. Wetland C viewed northeast