

**BOLTON INLAND WETLANDS COMMISSION**  
**REGULAR MEETING**  
**7:00 P.M., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 2025**  
**VIRTUAL.MEETING.VIA.ZOOM**

**Inland Wetlands Commission Members Present Via Zoom:** Chair Ross Lally, Member Michael McDonnell, Vice Chair James Loersch, Member Diane DeNunzio, Member David Lynn.

**Staff Present Via Zoom:** Wetlands Agent Alyssa Barroso, Board Clerk Mary Johnston

**Others Present Via Zoom:** Joseph Dillion

The Commission said their qualifications.

**1. Approval of Agenda**

D. Lynn MOVED to approve the agenda. M. McDonnell SECONDED the motion. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5:0:0.

**2. Public Comment:**

None.

**3. Approval of Minutes**

**3a. October 28, 2025, Regular Meeting**

J. Loersch MOVED to approve October 28, 2025, Regular Meeting Minutes. D. DeNunzio SECONDED. R. Lally ABSTAINED. MOTION CARRIED 4:0:1

**4. Old Business**

**5a. IW-25-16: 29 Hebron Rd – Town of Bolton – Construction of a Soccer Field at Herrick Park**

A. Barroso discussed the changes made to the application/map since the last meeting. J. Dillion said he provided additional information to staff this morning, but that information was not provided to the Commission for tonight's meeting. Therefore, M. McDonnell MOVED to table this application to the next meeting. J. Loersch SECONDED the motion. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5:0:0.

**4b. IW-25-17: 206-220-222-266 Bolton Center Rd – Town of Bolton – Construct a Town Center Subsurface Sewage Disposal System**

A. Barroso presented an updated map and pointed out the changes made since the last meeting. A. Barroso explained the sewer line was adjusted to limit the disturbance to the wetlands and said the only disturbance to the wetlands was behind Town Hall. A. Barroso said this sewage system will need a pumping mechanism due to the changes made and other areas is gravity piping. J. Dillion provided more information for the piping system. R. Lally wondered if the new system is sized appropriately for growth, the size of the tanks,

backup power in emergency situations and electric power. J. Dillion replied it is sized appropriately for growth, tanks will be standard size, two underground pumps backups available if needed, and power will be underground. R. Lally expressed concerns with lack of permit, no lighting shown and lack of coordination requiring re-work of the project. R. Lally suggested having this information available and explained for the Public Hearing to avoid questions by the public. R. Lally said the Commission had requested a wetlands soil scientist to review the wetlands to which J. Dillion replied there has been a survey done previously. J. Loersch MOVED to withdraw the need for a soil scientist at this time. After discussion, J. Loersch withdrew his motion. M. McDonnell suggested using a no trenching option as an alternative if feasible, program and number of test borings, do drilling in winter months, use bombardier in wetlands, use an auger, avoid flush drilling and geophysical testing. M. McDonnell said he would like to be on site during the sub surface work. R. Lally stated he is concerned with inadvertently draining the wetlands. J. Dillion replied there will be trench hill installations. M. McDonnell suggested there are two options to investigate: trench-less or going the long way around. J. Loersch had concerns with installing a six-inch gravity pipe northeast edge of the pavement/parking lot. R. Lally questioned how these fits in with the planned walkway and expressed concerns with the archeological site near this proposed project. J. Dillion replied the proposed walkway will be constructed after the sewer installation. R. Lally asked that the archeological site/encampment added to the project map. M. McDonnell displayed a map of the archaeological site in relation to the proposed project. R. Lally asked the members to think about a hybrid Public Hearing for this application. The Commission will continue to review this application at next month's meeting.

## **5. New Business**

None.

## **6. Wetlands Agent Report**

A. Barroso reported on the CACIWC conference held last weekend and said it was a great conference with informative sessions. A. Barroso informed the commission members required training completed by March 1<sup>st</sup>. A. Barroso stated all ongoing permits are good.

## **7. Other**

### **7a. Cease and Correct – Alexey Ouzonov & Tenant – 37 Notch Road – Debris in Wetlands**

A. Barroso reported she and R. Lally met with the Town Attorney about this matter to discuss the next steps. R. Lally stated a letter was sent to George Logan to submit the soil report to which Mr. Logan replied the scope of the work has changed and with additional costs. A. Barroso said the Town Attorney suggested continuing to negotiate with Mr. Logan to submit his report so the property owner can mitigate the issues in the wetlands. R. Lally pointed out the Town granted an agricultural exemption on this property many years ago, but those files cannot be found. R. Lally suggested sending a note to Town Administrator Jim Rupert about the Novus program and lost files and check with Barbara Kelly on missing documents.

### **7b. Ongoing Discussion & Review of Proposed Updates to Wetlands Regulation**

A. Barroso reported there has been no outcome yet about the changes to the fee schedule and recently discovered that the Town cannot charge compliance fees unless by Ordinance. The Commission discussed how the Town can charge for noncompliance fees through Ordinance. R. Lally suggested doing the review of the Wetlands Regulations separately from the fees so the Selectmen and Town Attorney can review before setting the Public Hearing. The Commission can work on the fee schedule separately. M. McDonnell will send the proposed updates to the Wetlands Regulations to the Commission to review at the next meeting before presenting to the Board of Selectmen. R. Lally reported there are no increases to the FY27 Budget request, but the Commission can review at the next meeting.

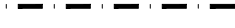


















**8. Adjournment:** M. McDonnell MOVED to adjourn the meeting at 8:43 p.m. D. DeNunzio SECONDED the motion. MOTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY 5:0:0.

Respectfully submitted by Mary J. Johnston

*Mary J. Johnston*

Please see the Minutes of subsequent meetings for corrections to these Minutes and any corrections hereto.

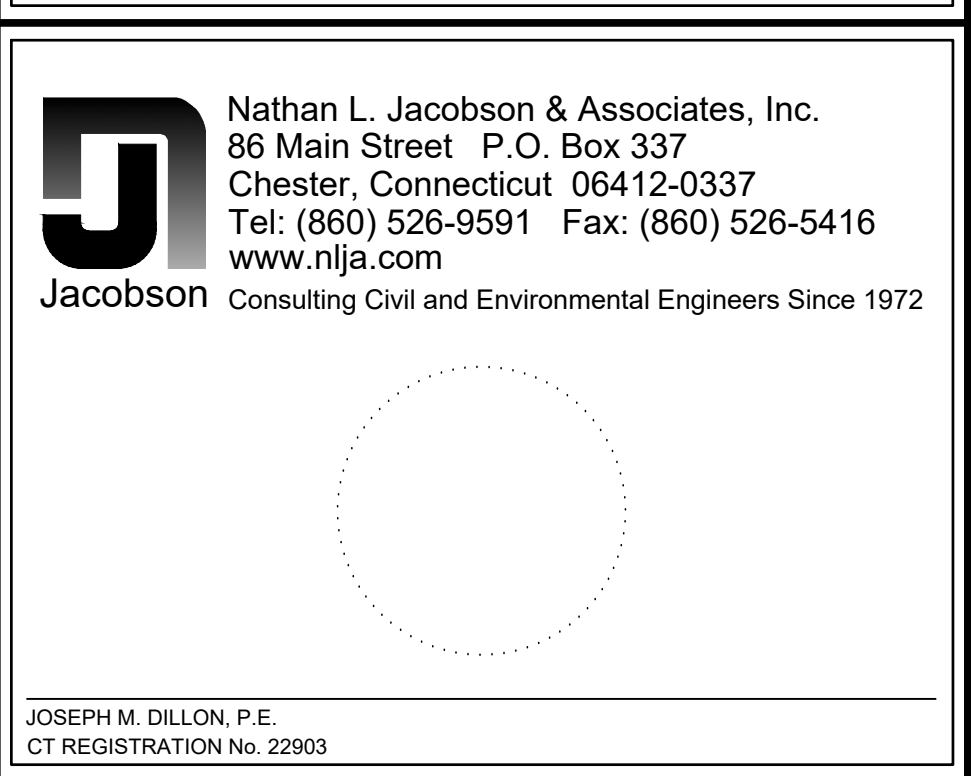
| ABBREVIATIONS |                                    |
|---------------|------------------------------------|
| BIL.          | BITUMINOUS                         |
| Conc.         | CONCRETE                           |
| CL&P          | CONNECTICUT LIGHT AND POWER        |
| EL.           | ELEVATION                          |
| INV.          | INVERT                             |
| N/F           | NOW OR FORMERLY                    |
| RCP           | REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE           |
| HDPE          | HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE PIPE     |
| SNET          | SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE CO. |
| T.O.W.        | TOP OF WALL                        |
| TYP.          | TYPICAL                            |

| LEGEND  |   |
|---|---|
| Existing  | PROPOSED  |
|    | INDEX CONTOUR              |
|    | INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR       |
|    | STONEWALL   |
|    | APPROXIMATE WETLANDS  |
|    | 100' WETLANDS BOUNDARY  |
|    | PROPERTY LINE   |
|    | IRON ROD  |
|    | SURVEY CONTROL  |
|    | UTILITY POLE  |
|    | EDGE OF GRAVEL  |
|   | EDGE OF PAVEMENT  |
|  | DRAINAGE PIPE   |
|  | TREE LINE   |
|   | RIPRAP                   |
|   | GRAVEL                   |
|   | EROSION CONTROL BLANKET  |
|   | SEDIMENTATION FENCE      |

PERMITTING  
OCTOBER 2025

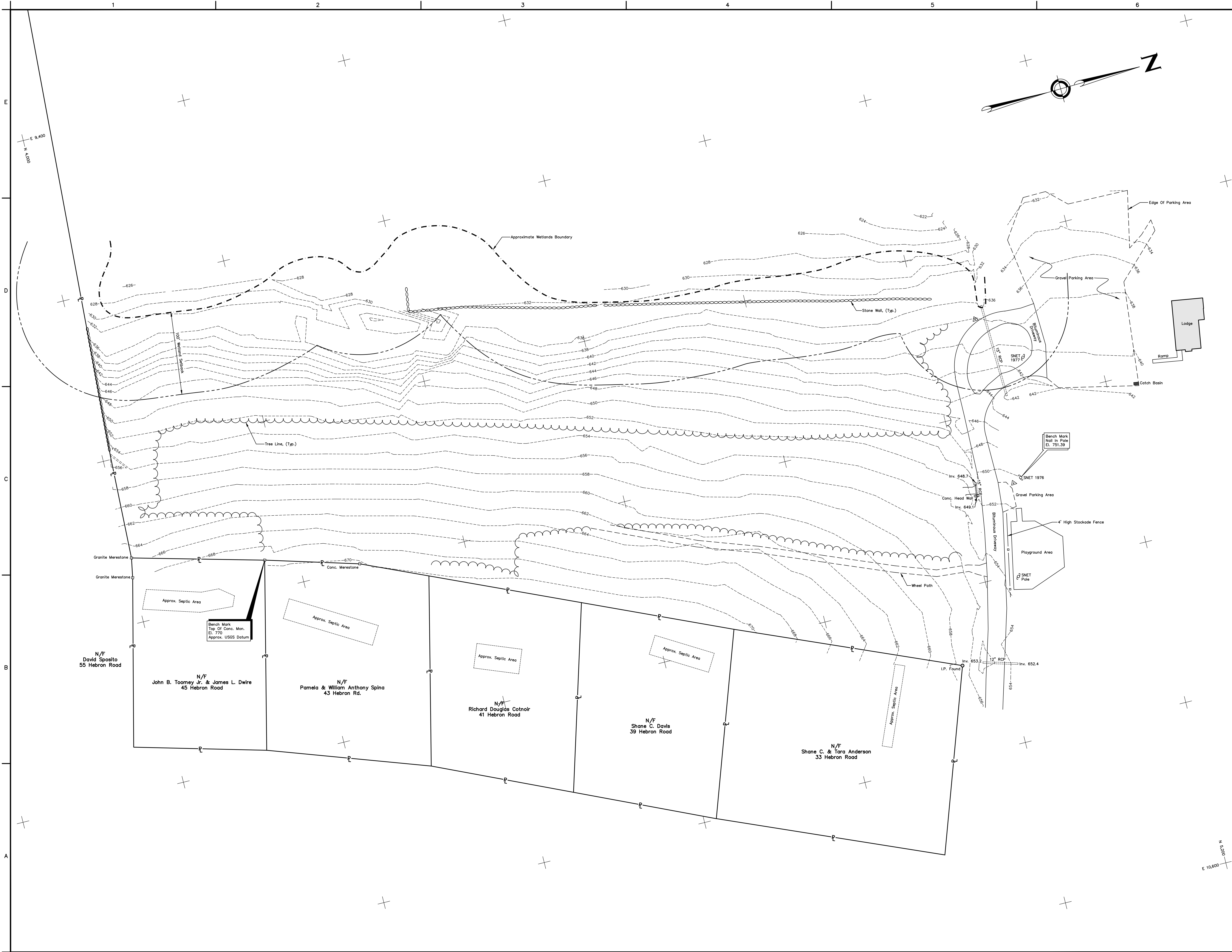
# HERRICK MEMORIAL PARK SOCCER FIELD

| SCHEDULE OF DRAWINGS |   |
|----------------------|---|
| SHEET No.            | TITLE   |
| 1 OF 8               | COVER SHEET   |
| 2 OF 8               | EXISTING CONDITIONS PLAN                                |
| 3 OF 8               | SITE PLAN LAYOUT  |
| 4 OF 8               | GRADING , UTILITY AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN |
| 5 OF 8               | EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES                      |
| 6 OF 8               | EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS                    |
| 7 OF 8               | DETAILS   |
| 8 OF 8               | DETAILS   |





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NOTES:

1. SEE PROJECT NOTES SHEET 7.

THIS DRAWING IS INTENDED TO BE USED FOR INFORMATION AND REVIEW PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

GRAPHIC SCALE

50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100

SCALE: 1"=50'

TOWN OF BOLTON,  
CONNECTICUT

HERRICK MEMORIAL  
PARK  
SOCCER FIELD

EXISTING CONDITIONS

PERMITTING

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Land Survey & Technical Services, Inc.  
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Tel: (860) 526-4522 Fax: (860) 526-5416  
www.nlja.com  
An Affiliate of Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates, Inc.

TO MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THIS MAP IS SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT AS NOTED HEREON.

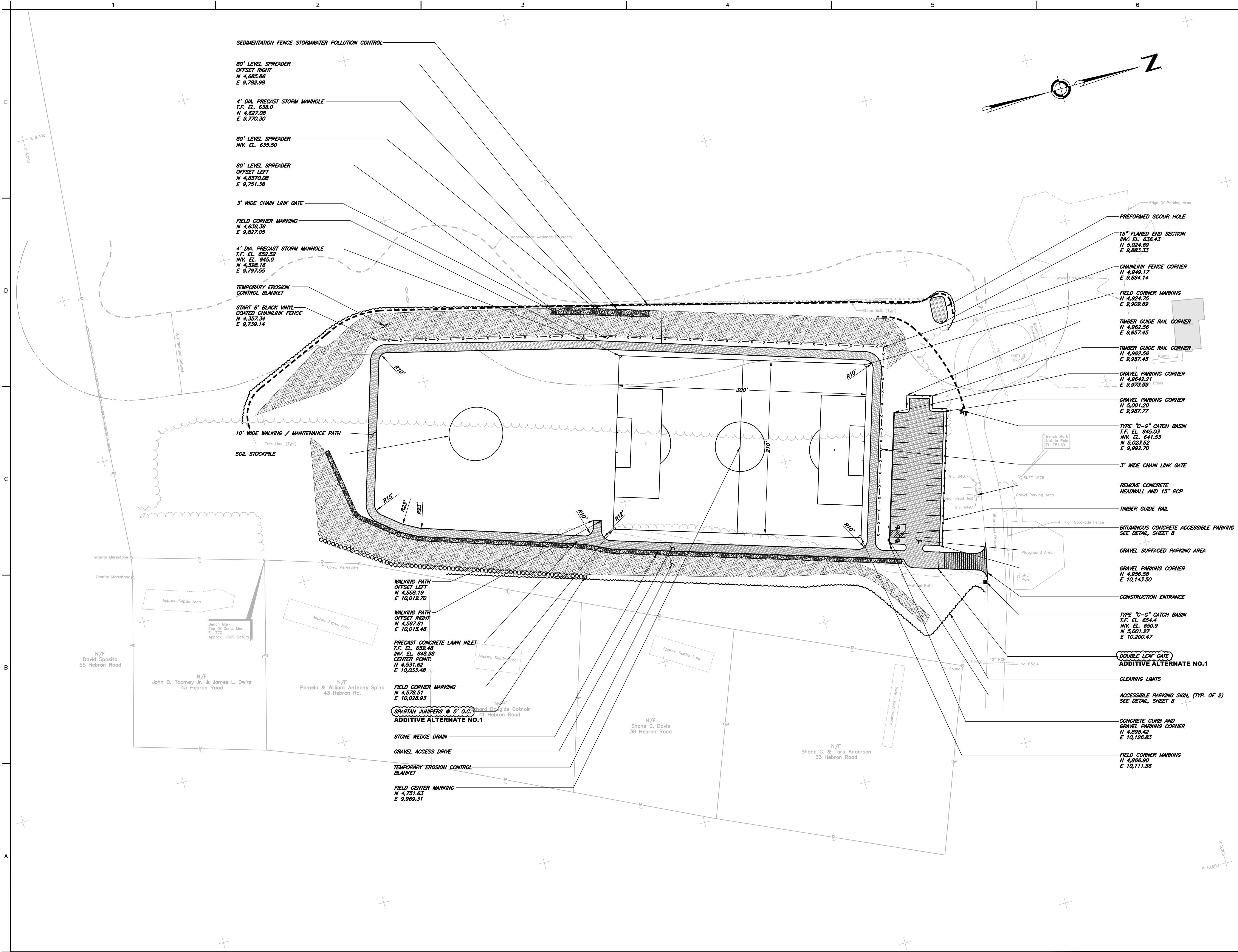
JEFFREY A. SANBORN, L.S.  
CT REGISTRATION No. 12883

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| REVISIONS |             |      |
|-----------|-------------|------|
| No.       | DESCRIPTION | DATE |
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| DATE:        | OCTOBER 2025 | SHEET No.: |
| SCALE:       | 1"=50'       |            |
| PROJECT No.: | 09630011     |            |
| CADD FILE:   | 09630011SP   |            |
| DESIGNED:    | -            |            |
| DRAWN:       | CEB/TPH      | 2 OF 8     |
| CHECKED:     | -            |            |

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NOTES:

1. SEE PROJECT NOTES SHEET 7.

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GRAPHIC SCALE  
50 40 30 20 10 0 50 100  
SCALE: 1"=50'

TOWN OF BOLTON,  
CONNECTICUT

HERRICK MEMORIAL  
PARK  
SOCCER FIELD

SITE PLAN LAYOUT

PRELIMINARY DESIGN

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Consulting Civil and Environmental Engineers Since 1972

TO MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THIS MAP IS SUBSTANTIALLY CORRECT AS NOTED HEREON.

JOSEPH M. DILLON, P.E.  
CT REGISTRATION No. 22903

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| REVISIONS |              |          |
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| No.       | DESCRIPTION  | DATE     |
| 1         | IWC COMMENTS | 11/17/25 |
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|-----------------------|------------|
| DATE: OCTOBER 2025    | SHEET No.: |
| SCALE: 1"=50'         | 3 OF 8     |
| PROJECT No.: 09630011 |            |
| CADD FILE: 09630011SP |            |
| DESIGNED: JMD         |            |
| DRAWN: CEB/TPH/TPH    |            |
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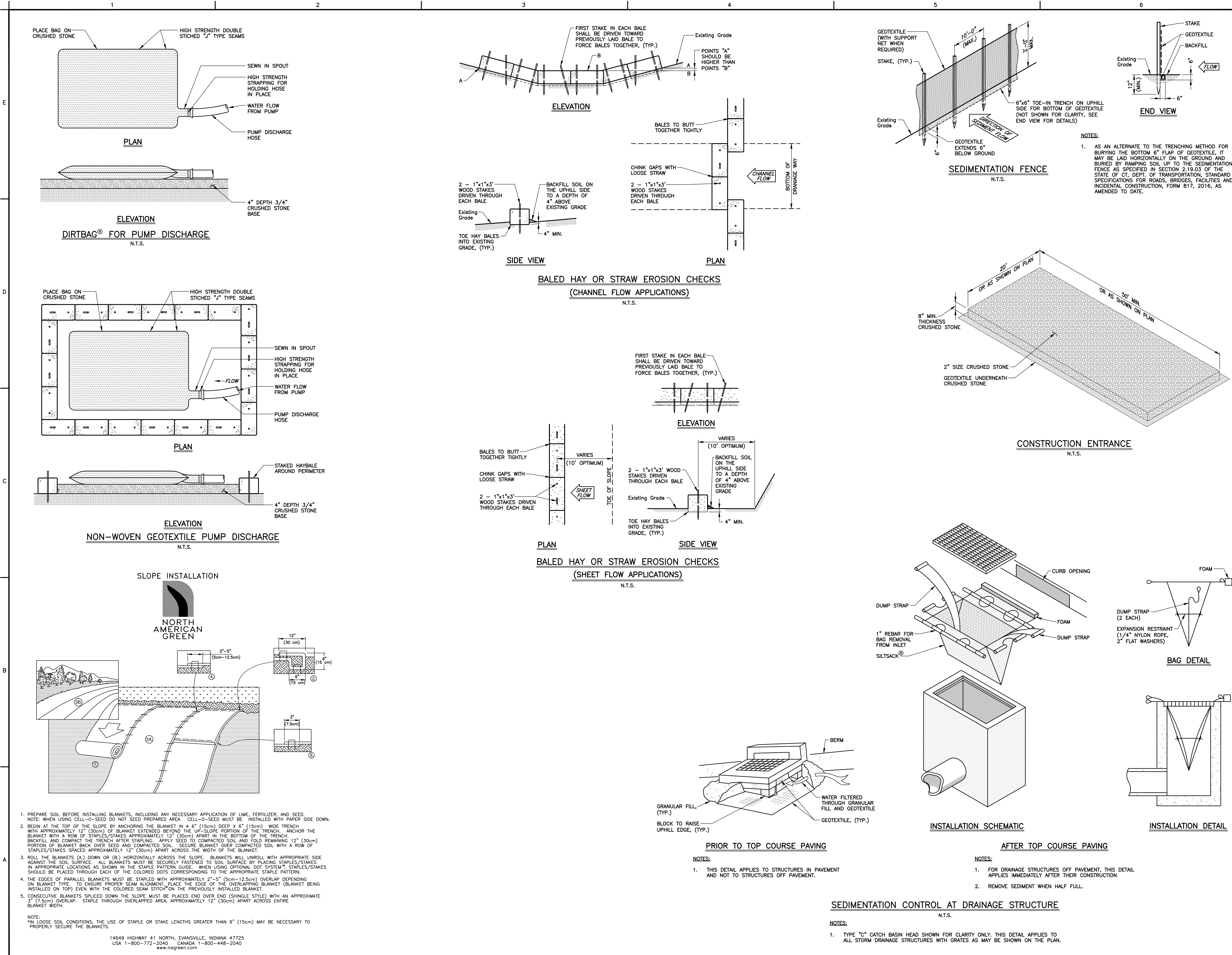


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|--|---|--|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|---|-----|-----------------------------|---|----|------------------|---|----|--------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------------|--|---|-----|-----------------------------|---|----|------------------|---|----|--------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|---|----|-------------------------|---|
|  | <div>PROJECT NARRATIVE:<br/>THE SUBJECT PROJECT INCLUDES THE CONSTRUCTION OF A GRASSED SOCCER FIELD WITH ASSOCIATED PARKING AREAS AND DRAINAGE.<br/><br/>ADDRESS OF PROPOSED USE:<br/>HERRICK MEMORIAL PARK<br/>20 HERION ROAD<br/>BOLTON, CT 06043<br/><br/>ADDRESS OF OWNER'S AGENT:<br/>JAMES RUPERT<br/>TOWN ADMINISTRATOR<br/>22 BOLTON CENTER ROAD<br/>BOLTON, CT 06043<br/><br/>ADDRESS OF PROPERTY OWNER:<br/>TOWN OF BOLTON<br/>22 BOLTON CENTER ROAD<br/>BOLTON, CT 06043</div> | <div>INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS<br/><br/>SITE PREPARATION<br/>1. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION AND MULCH ANCHORING. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND GRADING.<br/>2. INSTALL NEEDED EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SUCH AS DIVERSIONS, GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURES, SEDIMENT BASINS AND GRASSED WATERWAYS.<br/><br/>SEEDED PREPARATION<br/>1. APPLY LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS SUCH AS THOSE OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SOIL TESTING LABORATORY. SOIL SAMPLE MAILERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICE. IF SOIL TESTING IS NOT FEASIBLE ON SMALL OR VARIABLE SITES, OR WHERE TUNING IS CRITICAL, FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 300 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 7.5 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET OF 10-10-10 OR EQUIVALENT. APPLY LIMESTONE (EQUIVALENT TO 50 PERCENT CALCIUM PLUS MAGNESIUM OXIDE) AS FOLLOWS:<br/><table><tr><th>SOIL TEXTURE</th><th>TONS/ACRE</th><th>LB/S1,000 SQUARE FEET</th></tr><tr><td>CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL</td><td>3</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM</td><td>2</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>LOAMY SAND, SAND</td><td>1</td><td>45</td></tr></table>REFER TO COUNTY SOIL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOIL TEXTURES AT THE SITE.<br/><br/>SEEDING<br/>1. ANNUAL RYE GRASS 40 LBS/ACRE, 1 LB/1000 SF<br/>2. WHERE THE SOIL HAS BEEN COMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS, LOOSEN SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 2 INCHES BEFORE APPLYING FERTILIZER LIME AND SEED.<br/>3. APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY BY HAND, CYCLONE SEEDER, DRILL, CULTIPACKER TYPE SEEDER OR HYDROSEEDER. HYDROSEEDINGS WHICH INCLUDE MULCH MAY BE LEFT ON SOIL SURFACE. SEEDING RATES MUST BE INCREASED BY 10 PERCENT WHEN HYDROSEEDING.<br/>4. SPRING SEEDINGS USUALLY GIVE THE BEST RESULTS. SPRING SEEDINGS OF ALL SEED LEGUMES IS RECOMMENDED. HOWEVER, LATE SUMMER SEEDINGS PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 1 CAN BE MADE. WHEN CROWN VETCH IS SEED IN LATE SUMMER AT LEAST 35 PERCENT OF THE SEED SHOULD BE HARD SEED (UNSCARIFIED), THE RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES ARE:<br/><table><tr><td>MARCH 15 THROUGH JUNE 15</td><td>AUGUST 15 THROUGH OCTOBER 15</td></tr></table><br/>PERMANENT SEEDING<br/><br/>INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS<br/>1. GRADE AS NEEDED AND FEASIBLE TO PERMIT THE USE OF CONVENTIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR SEEDED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCH APPLICATION AND ANCHORING, AND MAINTENANCE. ALL GRADING SHOULD BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS FOR LAND GRADING.<br/><br/>SEEDED PREPARATION<br/>1. APPLY LIMESTONE AND FERTILIZER ACCORDING TO SOIL TESTS SUCH AS THOSE OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT SOIL TESTING LABORATORY. SOIL SAMPLE MAILERS ARE AVAILABLE FROM THE LOCAL COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE OFFICE. IF SOIL TESTING IS NOT FEASIBLE ON SMALL OR VARIABLE SITES, OR WHERE TUNING IS CRITICAL, FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 300 POUNDS PER ACRE OR 7.5 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET OF 10-10-10 OR EQUIVALENT. IN ADDITION, 50 POUNDS OF 38-0-0 PER ACRE OR EQUIVALENT OF SLOW RELEASE NITROGEN MAY BE USED FOR TOPDRESSING. APPLY 500 POUNDS LIMESTONE (EQUIVALENT TO 10 PERCENT CALCIUM PLUS MAGNESIUM OXIDE) AS FOLLOWS:<br/><table><tr><th>SOIL TEXTURE</th><th>TONS/ACRE</th><th>LB/S1,000 SQUARE FEET</th></tr><tr><td>CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL</td><td>3</td><td>135</td></tr><tr><td>SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM</td><td>2</td><td>90</td></tr><tr><td>LOAMY SAND, SAND</td><td>1</td><td>45</td></tr></table>REFER TO COUNTY SOIL SURVEY REPORT FOR SOIL TEXTURES AT THE SITE.<br/><br/>SEEDING<br/>1. WORK LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE SOIL AS NEARLY AS PRACTICAL TO A DEPTH OF 4 INCHES WITH A DISC, SPRING TOOTH HARROW OR OTHER SUITABLE EQUIPMENT. THE FINAL HARROWING OR DISCING OPERATION SHALL BE ON THE GENERAL CONTOUR. CONTINUE TILLAGE UNTIL A REASONABLY UNIFORM FINE SEEDBED IS PREPARED. ALL BUT CLAY OR SILTY SOILS AND COARSE SANDS SHOULD BE ROLLED TO FIRM THE SEEDBED WHENEVER FEASIBLE.<br/>2. REMOVE FROM THE SURFACE SHALL STONES ONE INCH OR LARGER IN ANY DIMENSION UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED. REMOVE ALL OTHER DEBRIS SUCH AS WIRE, CABLE, TREE ROOTS, PIECES OF CONCRETE, CLODS, MUPS OR OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIAL.<br/>3. INSPECT SEEDBED JUST BEFORE SEEDING. IF TRAFFIC HAS LEFT THE SOIL COMPACTED, THE AREA MUST BE RETILLED AND FIRMED AS ABOVE.<br/><br/>SEEDING DATES<br/>1. SPRING SEEDINGS USUALLY GIVE THE BEST RESULTS. SPRING SEEDINGS OF ALL SEED MIXES WITH LEGUMES IS RECOMMENDED. HOWEVER, LATE SUMMER SEEDINGS PRIOR TO SEPTEMBER 15 CAN BE MADE. WHEN CROWN VETCH IS SEEDING IN LATE SUMMER AT LEAST 35 PERCENT OF THE SEED SHOULD BE HARD SEED (UNSCARIFIED). THE RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES ARE:<br/><table><tr><td>MARCH 15 THROUGH JUNE 15</td><td>SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15</td></tr></table><br/>2. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF CROWN VETCH, THE FINAL SEEDING DATE MAY BE EXTENDED 15 DAYS IN THE COASTAL, TOWNS OF NEW LONDON, MIDDLESEX, NEW HAVEN AND FAIRFIELD COUNTIES.<br/><br/>SEEDING<br/>1. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED, THE SEED MIXTURE SHALL BE NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATION/WILDLIFE MIX FROM NEW ENGLAND WETLAND PLANTS, INC. AMHERST, MA, OR ACCEPTED SUBSTITUTION.<br/>2. APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY BY HAND, CYCLONE SEEDER, DRILL, CULTIPACKER TYPE SEEDER OR HYDROSEEDER. NORMAL SEEDING DEPTH IS FROM 1/4 TO 1/2 INCH. HYDROSEEDINGS WHICH ARE MULCHED MAY BE LEFT ON SOIL SURFACE.<br/>3. WHERE FEASIBLE, EXCEPT WHERE EITHER A CULTIPACKER TYPE SEEDER OR HYDROSEEDER IS USED, THE SEEDBED SHOULD BE FIRMED FOLLOWING SEEDING OPERATIONS WITH A ROLLER, OR LIGHT DRAG. SEEDING OPERATIONS SHOULD BE ON THE CONTOUR.<br/>4. FROST CRACK SEEDING MUST BE DONE IN LATE WINTER OR EARLY SPRING. SUITABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS ARE FREEZING NIGHTS AND THAWING DAYS WITH LITTLE OR NO SNOW COVER. SEEDING RATES MUST BE INCREASED 10 PERCENT WHEN USING THIS METHOD.<br/>5. HYDRAULIC APPLICATION (HYDROSEEDING) IS A SUITABLE METHOD FOR USE ON CRITICAL AREAS. WHEN HYDROSEEDING, A SEEDBED IS PREPARED BY USING CONVENTIONAL WAY OR HAND RAKING TO LOOSEN AND REMOVE THE SOIL. THE SEEDS ARE REMOVED SURFACE STONES LARGER THAN ONE INCH IN DIAMETER. THE SEEDS MUST BE NO DEEPER THAN 2 TO 1/2 FEET HORIZONTALLY TO ONE FOOT VERTICALLY. LIME AND FERTILIZER MAY BE APPLIED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE SEED. THE USE OF FIBER MULCH ON CRITICAL AREAS IS NOT RECOMMENDED UNLESS IT IS USED TO HOLD STRAW OR HAY. FIBER MULCH DOES NOT PROVIDE ADEQUATE SEEDED PROTECTION. BETTER PROTECTION IS GAINED BY USING STRAW MULCH AND HOLDING IT WITH ADHESIVE MATERIALS AT 500 POUNDS PER ACRE OF WOOD FIBER MULCH. SEEDING RATES MUST BE INCREASED BY 10 PERCENT WHEN HYDROSEEDING.<br/>6. APPLY MULCH ACCORDING TO THE TEMPORARY MULCHING MEASURE.<br/>7. IF SEEDING CANNOT BE DONE WITHIN THE SEEDING DATES, USE THE TEMPORARY MULCHING MEASURE TO PROTECT THE SITE AND DELAY SEEDING UNTIL THE NEXT RECOMMENDED SEEDING PERIOD.<br/><br/>MAINTENANCE<br/>1. LIME ACCORDING TO A SOIL TEST AT A MINIMUM OF EVERY FIVE YEARS USING A RATE OF TWO TONS PER ACRE (100 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET).<br/>2. WHERE GRASSES PREDOMINATE, FERTILIZE ACCORDING TO A SOIL TEST OR BROADCAST BIENNIALY, 300 POUNDS OF 10-10-10 OR EQUIVALENT PER ACRE (7.5 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET).<br/>3. WHERE LEGUMES PREDOMINATE, FERTILIZE ACCORDING TO A SOIL TEST OR BROADCAST EVERY THREE YEARS 300 POUNDS OF 0-20-20 PER ACRE OR EQUIVALENT (7.5 POUNDS PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET).</div> | SOIL TEXTURE | TONS/ACRE | LB/S1,000 SQUARE FEET | CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL | 3 | 135 | SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM | 2 | 90 | LOAMY SAND, SAND | 1 | 45 | MARCH 15 THROUGH JUNE 15 | AUGUST 15 THROUGH OCTOBER 15 | SOIL TEXTURE | TONS/ACRE | LB/S1,000 SQUARE FEET | CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL | 3 | 135 | SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM | 2 | 90 | LOAMY SAND, SAND | 1 | 45 | MARCH 15 THROUGH JUNE 15 | SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15 | <div>MATERIALS<br/>1. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS SHALL BE COMPOSED OF FIBERS AND/OR FILAMENTS THAT:<br/><table><tr><td>A.</td><td>ARE BIODEGRADABLE OR PHOTODEGRADABLE WITHIN TWO YEARS BUT WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL DEGRADATION OVER THE PERIOD OF INTENDED USE (FIVE MONTHS MAXIMUM);</td></tr><tr><td>B.</td><td>ARE MECHANICALLY, STRUCTURALLY OR CHEMICALLY BOUND TO FORM A CONTINUOUS MATRIX OF EVEN THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION THAT RESIST RANDSPRASH AND WHEN USED WITH SEEDINGS ALLOW VEGETATION TO PENETRATE THE BLANKET;</td></tr><tr><td>C.</td><td>ARE OF SUFFICIENT STRUCTURAL STRENGTH TO WITHSTAND STRETCHING OR MOVEMENT BY WIND OR WATER WHEN INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS;</td></tr><tr><td>D.</td><td>ARE FREE OF ANY SUBSTANCE TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH AND UNPROTECTED HUMAN SKIN OR WHICH INTERFERES WITH THE GROWTH OF PLANT GROWTH;</td></tr><tr><td>E.</td><td>CONTAIN NO CONTAMINANTS THAT POLLUTE THE AIR OR WATERS OF THE STATE WHEN PROPERLY APPLIED;</td></tr><tr><td>F.</td><td>PROVIDE EITHER 80% .80% SOIL COVERAGE WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MULCH FOR SEED OR 100% INITIAL SOIL COVERAGE WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEMPORARY SOIL PROTECTION MEASURE; AND</td></tr><tr><td>G.</td><td>DO NOT CONTAIN NETTING.</td></tr></table>2. MATERIALS SHALL BE SELECTED AS APPROPRIATE FOR THE SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. USE OF ANY PARTICULAR TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY MANUFACTURERS TEST DATA THAT CONFIRMS THE BLANKET MEETS THESE MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS AND WILL PROVIDE THE SHORT TERM EROSION CONTROL CAPABILITIES NECESSARY FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT.<br/><br/>SITE PREPARATION AND INSTALLATION<br/>1. PREPARE THE SURFACE, REMOVE PROTRUDING OBJECTS AND INSTALL TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. ENSURE THAT THE ORIENTATION AND ANCHORING OF THE BLANKET IS APPROPRIATE FOR THE SITE.<br/>2. THE BLANKET CAN BE LAID OVER AREAS WHERE SPRIGGED GRASS SEEDINGS HAVE BEEN INSERTED INTO THE SOIL.<br/>3. WHERE LANDSCAPE PLANTINGS ARE PLANNED, LAY THE BLANKET FIRST AND THEN PLANT THROUGH THE BLANKET IN ACCORDANCE WITH LANDSCAPE PLANTING MEASURE.<br/>4. INSPECT THE INSTALLATION TO INSURE THAT ALL LAP JOINTS ARE SECURE, ALL EDGES ARE PROPERLY ANCHORED AND ALL STAPLING OR STAPLING PATTERNS FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.<br/><br/>MAINTENANCE<br/>1. INSPECT TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF 0.5 INCH OR GREATER FOR FAILURES. BLANKET FAILURE HAS OCCURRED WHEN (1) SOILS AND/OR SEED HAVE WASHED AWAY FROM BENEATH THE BLANKET AND THE SOIL SURFACE CAN BE EXPECTED TO CONTINUE TO ERODE AT AN ACCELERATED RATE, AND/OR (2) THE BLANKET HAS BECOME DISLOADED FROM THE SOIL SURFACE OR IS TORN.<br/>2. IF WASHOUTS OR BREAKOUTS OCCUR, RE-INSTALL THE BLANKET AFTER REGRADING AND RE-SEEDING, ENSURING THAT BLANKET INSTALLATION STILL MEETS DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS. WHEN REPETITIVE FAILURES OCCUR AT THE SAME LOCATION, REVIEW CONDITIONS AND LIMITATIONS FOR USE AND DETERMINE IF DIVERSIONS, STONE CHECK DAMS OR OTHER MEASURES ARE NEEDED TO REDUCE FAILURE RATE.<br/>3. REPAIR ANY DISLOADED OR FAILED BLANKETS IMMEDIATELY.<br/>4. WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MULCH FOR SEED, CONTINUE TO INSPECT AS REQUIRED BY THE SEEDING MEASURE. WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEMPORARY SOIL PROTECTION, CONTINUE TO INSPECT UNTIL IT IS REPLACED BY OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES OR UNTIL WORK RESUMES.</div> | A. | ARE BIODEGRADABLE OR PHOTODEGRADABLE WITHIN TWO YEARS BUT WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL DEGRADATION OVER THE PERIOD OF INTENDED USE (FIVE MONTHS MAXIMUM); | B. | ARE MECHANICALLY, STRUCTURALLY OR CHEMICALLY BOUND TO FORM A CONTINUOUS MATRIX OF EVEN THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION THAT RESIST RANDSPRASH AND WHEN USED WITH SEEDINGS ALLOW VEGETATION TO PENETRATE THE BLANKET; | C. | ARE OF SUFFICIENT STRUCTURAL STRENGTH TO WITHSTAND STRETCHING OR MOVEMENT BY WIND OR WATER WHEN INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS; | D. | ARE FREE OF ANY SUBSTANCE TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH AND UNPROTECTED HUMAN SKIN OR WHICH INTERFERES WITH THE GROWTH OF PLANT GROWTH; | E. | CONTAIN NO CONTAMINANTS THAT POLLUTE THE AIR OR WATERS OF THE STATE WHEN PROPERLY APPLIED; | F. | PROVIDE EITHER 80% .80% SOIL COVERAGE WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MULCH FOR SEED OR 100% INITIAL SOIL COVERAGE WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEMPORARY SOIL PROTECTION MEASURE; AND | G. | DO NOT CONTAIN NETTING. | <div>TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET<br/>DEFINITION<br/>1. A MANUFACTURED MAT COMPOSED OF NON-BIODEGRADABLE POLYMER OR SYNTHETIC FIBERS STRUCTURALLY, MECHANICALLY, OR CHEMICALLY BOUND TOGETHER TO FORM A CONTINUOUS MATRIX.<br/>PURPOSE<br/>1. TO PROVIDE PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT WHERE DESIGN FLOWS EXCEED THE STABILITY OF THE SOILS AND/OR PROPOSED VEGETATION.<br/>2. TO ENHANCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION AS THE FINAL SURFACE PROTECTION.<br/>APPLICABILITY<br/>1. IN CHANNELS WHERE DESIGN FLOWS EXCEED THE STABILITY LIMITS OF THE SOIL AND/OR VEGETATION, AND A SOFT-ARMORED SURFACE IS DESIRED.<br/>2. ON UNSTABLE SOILS WHERE INTERMITTENT FLOW EXISTS.<br/>3. ON DISTURBED SOILS WITH SLOPES 2:1 OR FLATTER, OR ON SHORES LINES ABOVE A PROTECTED OR STABLE TOE TO REDUCE SOIL EROSION.<br/>PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS<br/>1. AS A RULE OF THUMB, WHEN FLOWS OVER THRESHOLD SOILS EXCEED 2 FEET PER SECOND AND FLOWS OVER PROPOSED TURF AREAS EXCEED 5.4 FEET PER SECOND, THEN SOIL EROSION CAN BE EXPECTED.<br/>DESIGN CRITERIA<br/>1. WHEN TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS ARE USED IN AREAS OF CONCENTRATED FLOWS AN ENGINEERED DESIGN IS REQUIRED. FOR OTHER APPLICATIONS REFER TO THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.<br/>MATERIAL<br/>PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS SHALL:<br/>1. CONSIST OF ULTRAVIOLET LIGHT RESISTANT POLYMER OR SYNTHETIC FIBERS MECHANICALLY, STRUCTURALLY, AND/OR CHEMICALLY BOUND TOGETHER FOR A CONTINUOUS MATRIX OF CONSISTENT THICKNESS.<br/>2. CONTAIN NO CONTAMINANTS THAT POLLUTE THE AIR OR WATERS OF THE STATE WHEN PROPERLY INSTALLED, AND BE FREE OF ANY SUBSTANCE TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH AND UNPROTECTED HUMAN SKIN OR WHICH INTERFERES WITH SEED GERMINATION.<br/>3. MATERIALS SHALL BE SELECTED AS APPROPRIATE FOR THE SPECIFIC SITE CONDITIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS. USE OF ANY PARTICULAR PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT SHOULD BE SUPPORTED BY MANUFACTURERS TEST DATA THAT CONFIRMS THE MAT WILL PROVIDE THE LONG TERM EROSION CONTROL CAPABILITIES NECESSARY FOR THE SPECIFIC PROJECT. AND<br/>4. DO NOT CONTAIN NETTING.<br/>INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS<br/>1. PREPARE SITE AND INSTALL IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS. ESTABLISH VEGETATIVE COVER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE GUIDELINES. MODIFY THE SPECIFICATION OF APPLICATION TO MEET THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SPECIFIC INSTALLATION.<br/>2. INSPECT THE INSTALLATION TO ENSURE THAT THE MAT IS IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE PREPARED SOIL SURFACE. ALL LAP JOINTS ARE SECURE, ALL EDGES AND INTERIOR MATS ARE PROPERLY ANCHORED AND/OR TREATED, BACKFILLING FOLLOWS THE MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS, AND THE VEGETATIVE SOIL MEASURES USED HAVE BEEN CORRECTLY APPLIED.<br/>MAINTENANCE<br/>1. INSPECT PERMANENT TURF REINFORCEMENT MATS AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE END OF A STORM WITH A RAINFALL AMOUNT OF 0.5 INCH OR GREATER FOR FAILURES. 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| SOIL TEXTURE                           | TONS/ACRE   | LB/S1,000 SQUARE FEET  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL | 3   | 135  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM            | 2   | 90   |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| LOAMY SAND, SAND                       | 1   | 45   |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| MARCH 15 THROUGH JUNE 15               | AUGUST 15 THROUGH OCTOBER 15  |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| SOIL TEXTURE                           | TONS/ACRE   | LB/S1,000 SQUARE FEET  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| CLAY, CLAY LOAM, AND HIGH ORGANIC SOIL | 3   | 135  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| SANDY LOAM, LOAM, SILT LOAM            | 2   | 90   |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| LOAMY SAND, SAND                       | 1   | 45   |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| MARCH 15 THROUGH JUNE 15               | SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15  |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| A.                                     | ARE BIODEGRADABLE OR PHOTODEGRADABLE WITHIN TWO YEARS BUT WITHOUT SUBSTANTIAL DEGRADATION OVER THE PERIOD OF INTENDED USE (FIVE MONTHS MAXIMUM);  |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| B.                                     | ARE MECHANICALLY, STRUCTURALLY OR CHEMICALLY BOUND TO FORM A CONTINUOUS MATRIX OF EVEN THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION THAT RESIST RANDSPRASH AND WHEN USED WITH SEEDINGS ALLOW VEGETATION TO PENETRATE THE BLANKET;   |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| C.                                     | ARE OF SUFFICIENT STRUCTURAL STRENGTH TO WITHSTAND STRETCHING OR MOVEMENT BY WIND OR WATER WHEN INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS;  |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| D.                                     | ARE FREE OF ANY SUBSTANCE TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH AND UNPROTECTED HUMAN SKIN OR WHICH INTERFERES WITH THE GROWTH OF PLANT GROWTH;   |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| E.                                     | CONTAIN NO CONTAMINANTS THAT POLLUTE THE AIR OR WATERS OF THE STATE WHEN PROPERLY APPLIED;  |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| F.                                     | PROVIDE EITHER 80% .80% SOIL COVERAGE WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR MULCH FOR SEED OR 100% INITIAL SOIL COVERAGE WHEN USED AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR TEMPORARY SOIL PROTECTION MEASURE; AND   |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |
| G.                                     | DO NOT CONTAIN NETTING.   |  |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                              |              |           |                       |  |   |     |                             |   |    |                  |   |    |                          |                                |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |  |    |   |    |                         |   |



I:\civi 3D\09630011\_Production Drawings\Permitting\09630011ED.dwg, 10/21/2025 11:33:56 AM, AutoCAD PDF (General Documentation).pc3



NOTES:  
1. SEE PROJECT NOTES SHEET 7.

THIS DRAWING IS INTENDED TO BE USED FOR INFORMATION AND REVIEW PURPOSES ONLY AND IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION.

TOWN OF BOLTON,  
CONNECTICUT

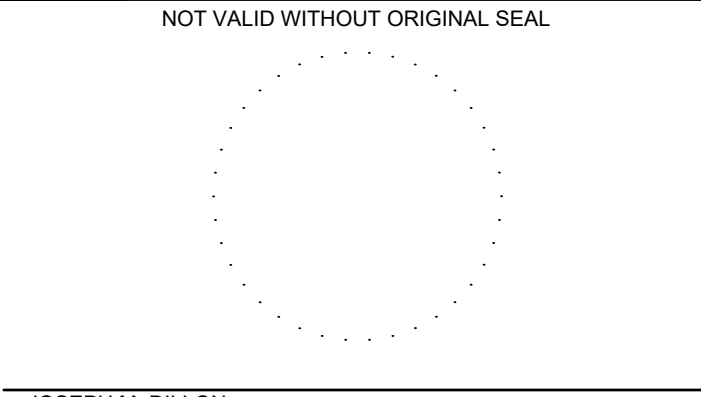
HERRICK MEMORIAL  
PARK  
SOCCER FIELD

EROSION AND  
SEDIMENT CONTROL  
DETAILS

PERMITTING

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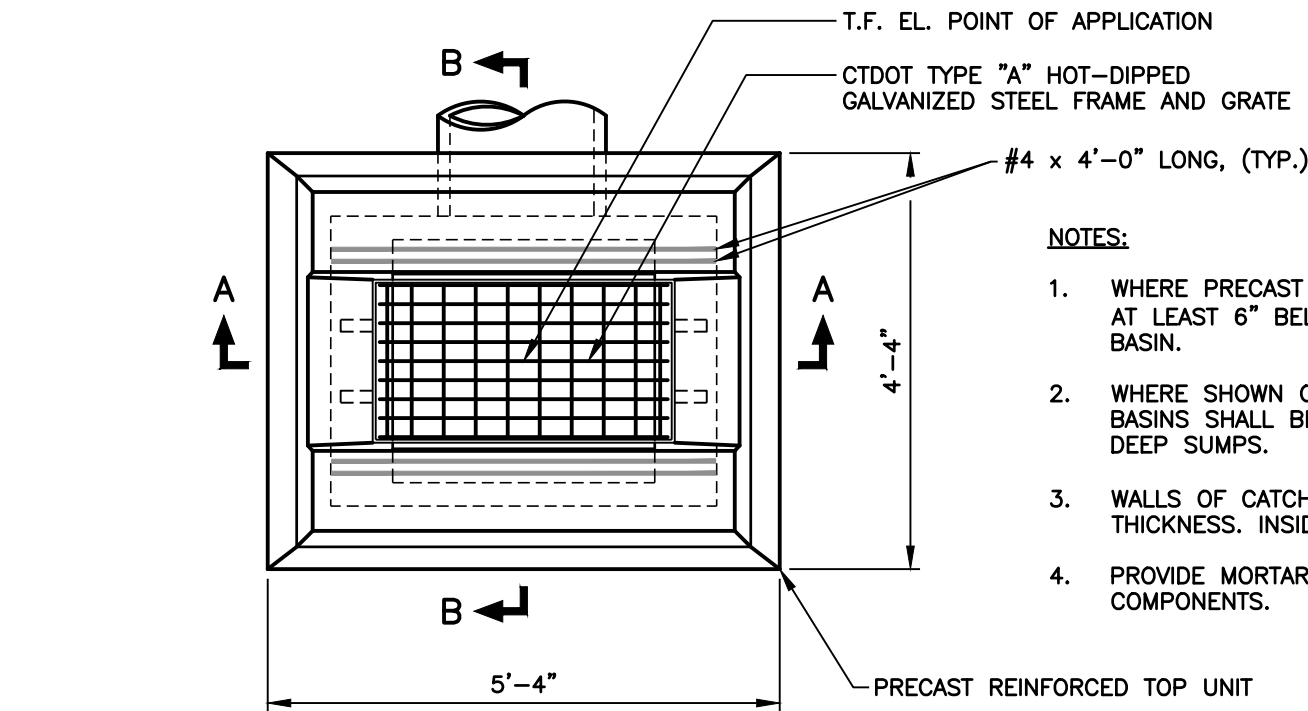


JOSEPH M. DILLON  
CT REGISTRATION No. 22903

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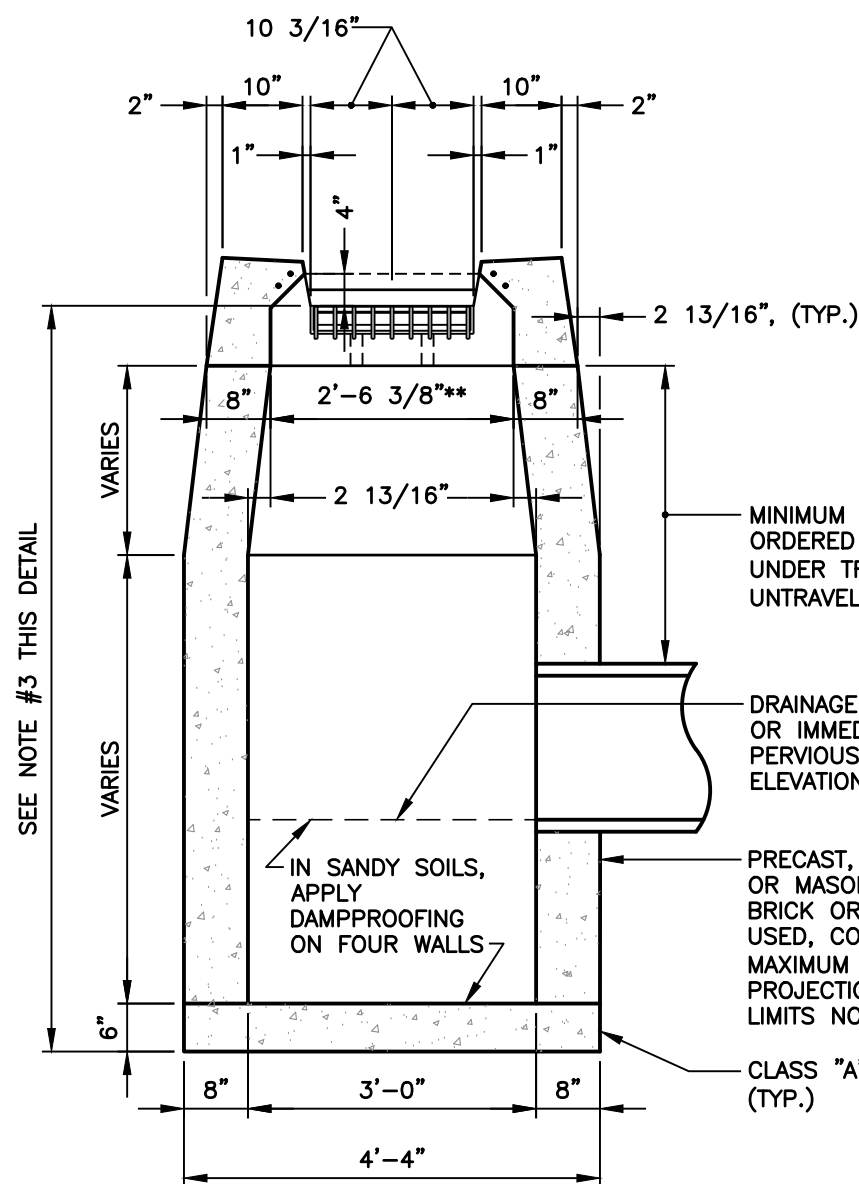
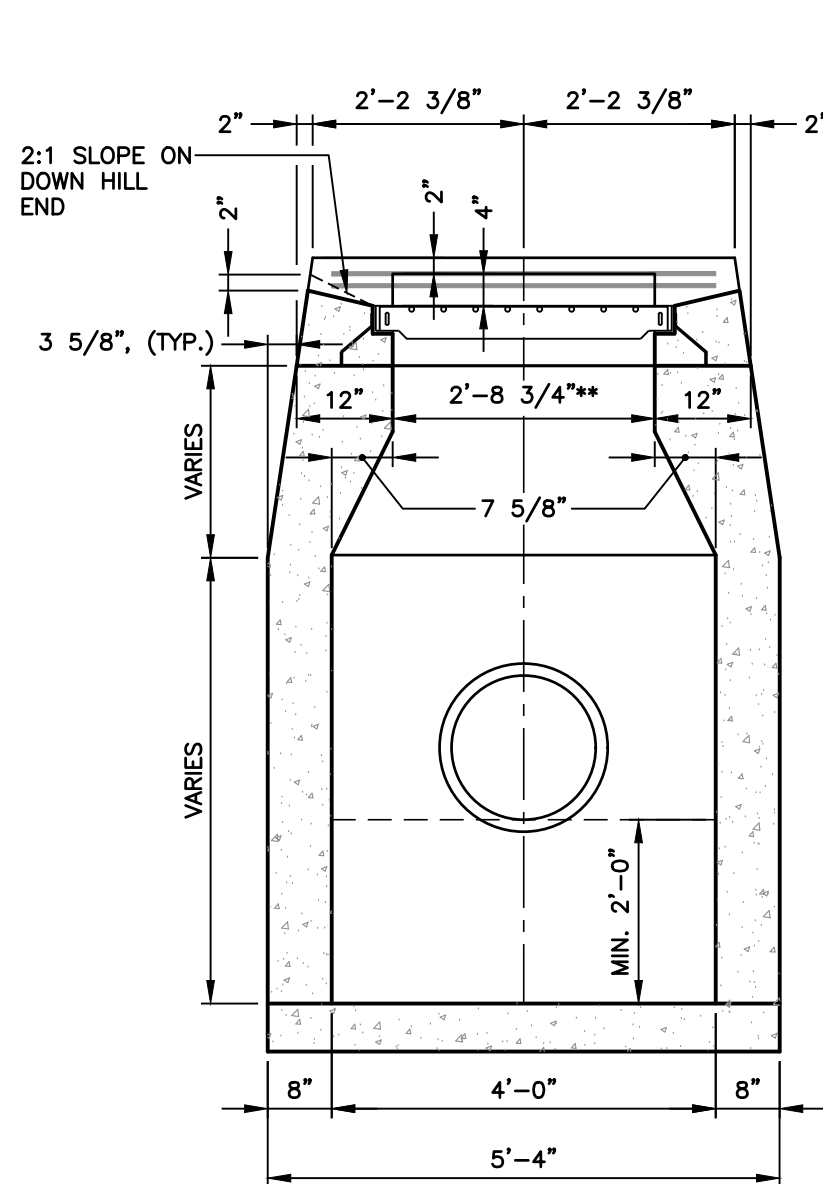
| REVISIONS |             |      |
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|--------------|--------------|------------|
| DATE:        | OCTOBER 2025 | SHEET No.: |
| SCALE:       | AS NOTED     |            |
| PROJECT No.: | 09630011     | 6 OF 8     |
| CADD FILE:   | 09630011ED   |            |
| DESIGNED:    | JMD          |            |
| DRAWN:       | TPH          |            |
| CHECKED:     | -            |            |

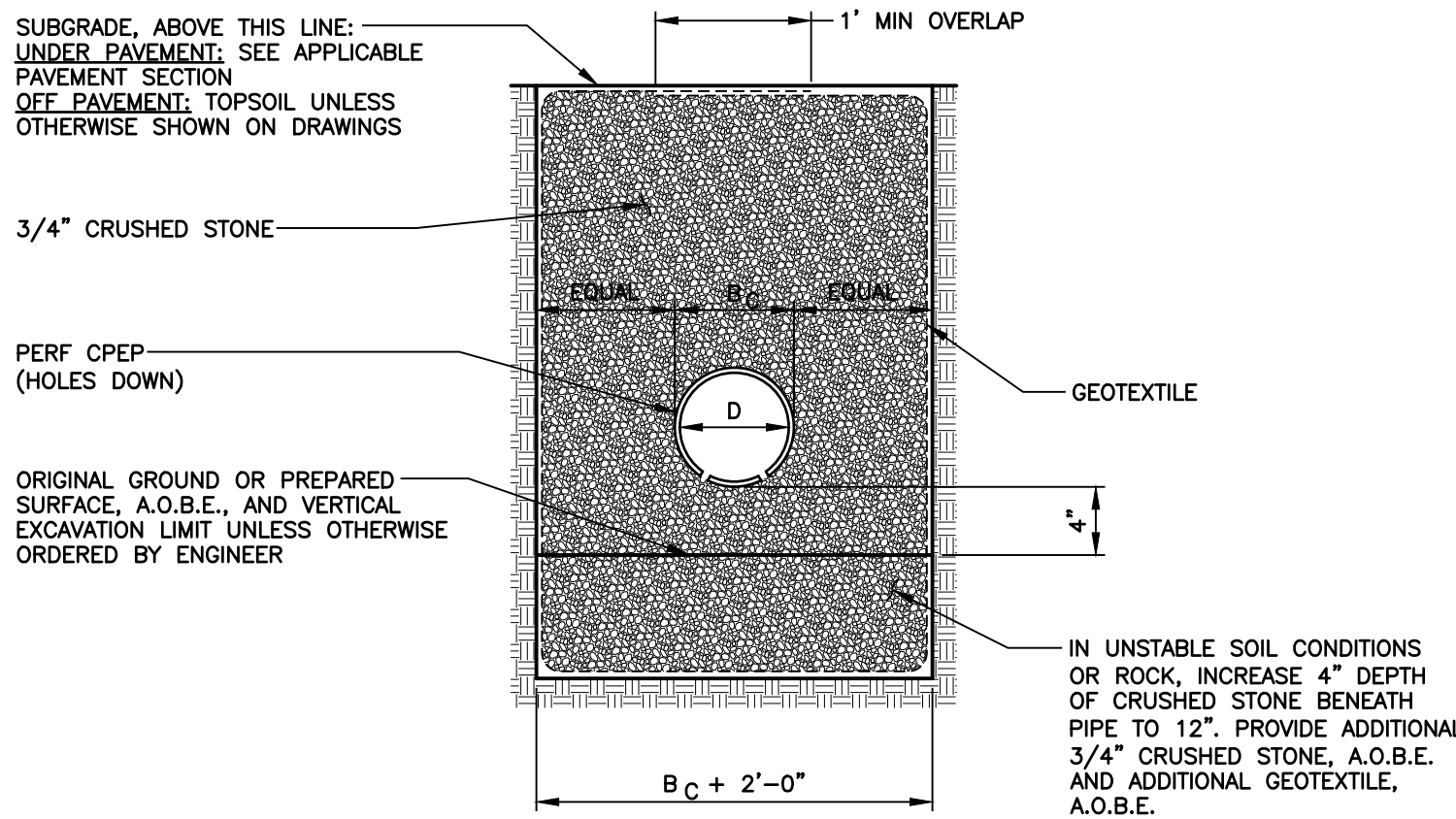


NOTES:

- WHERE PRECAST UNIT IS USED FOR SUMP, THE TOP OF THE UNIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 6" BELOW THE BOTTOM OF THE PIPE OUTLETING FROM THE CATCH BASIN.
- WHERE SHOWN ON THE PLANS OR WHERE DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, CATCH BASINS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED WITH PAVED INVERTS AND NO SUMPS, OR DEEP SUMPS.
- WALLS OF CATCH BASINS OVER 10' DEEP TO BE INCREASED TO 12" THICKNESS. INSIDE DIMENSIONS TO REMAIN THE SAME.
- PROVIDE MORTAR ON ALL HORIZONTAL SURFACES BETWEEN CATCH BASIN COMPONENTS.

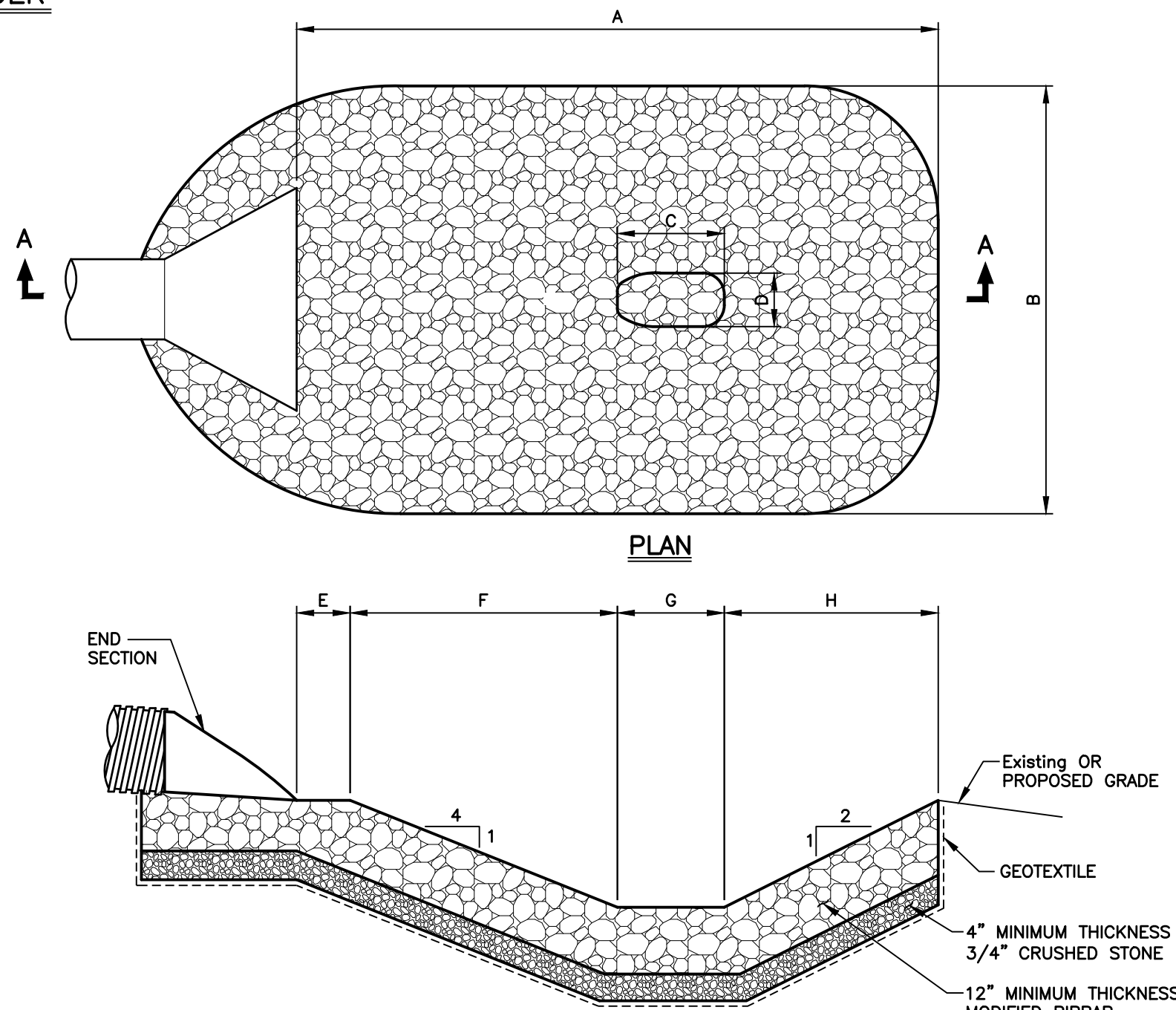
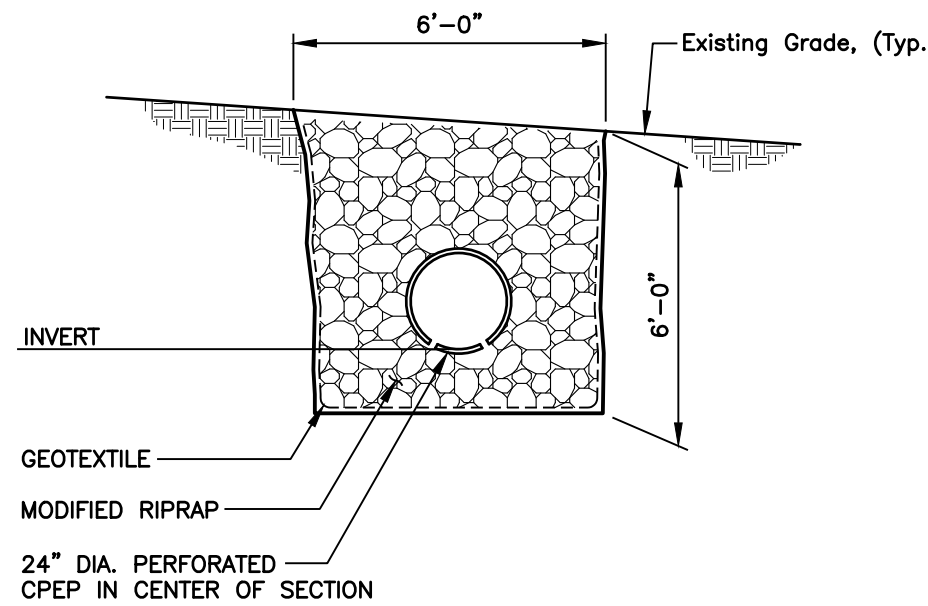


TYPE "C-G" CATCH BASIN  
N.T.S.

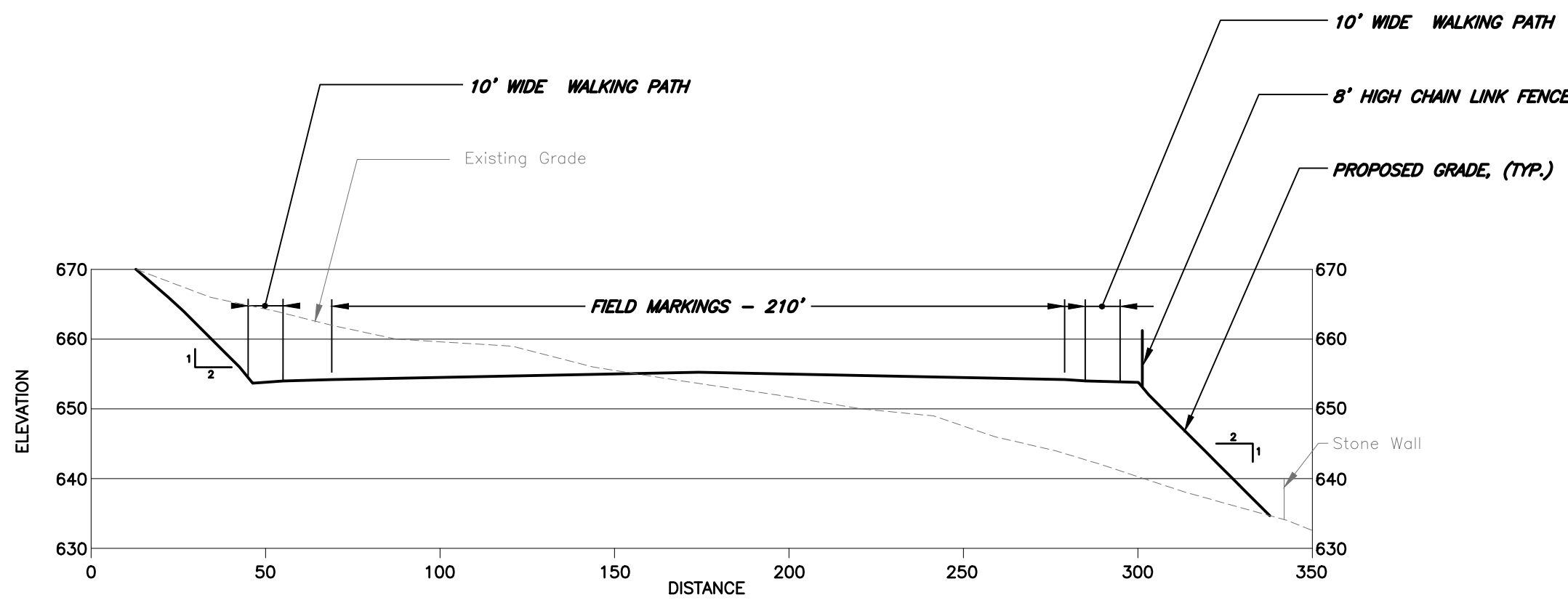


NOTES:

- CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT EXCAVATIONS BY SHORING, BRACING, SHEET PILING, UNDERPINNING OR OTHER METHODS TO PREVENT CAVE-IN OR LOOSE SOIL FROM FALLING INTO THE EXCAVATION AND DAMAGING THE WORK OR ADJACENT STRUCTURES AND UTILITIES.



| PIPE SIZE | A   | B   | C      | D      | E  | F   | G      | H      |
|-----------|-----|-----|--------|--------|----|-----|--------|--------|
| 15"       | 10" | 7"  | 1 1/2" | 1"     | 1" | 5"  | 1 1/2" | 2 1/2" |
| 18"       | 12" | 8"  | 2"     | 1"     | 1" | 6"  | 2"     | 3"     |
| 21"       | 14" | 9"  | 2 1/2" | 1 1/2" | 1" | 7"  | 2 1/2" | 3 1/2" |
| 24"       | 17" | 10" | 2 1/2" | 1 1/2" | 1" | 9"  | 2 1/2" | 4 1/2" |
| 30"       | 20" | 13" | 3"     | 2"     | 2" | 10" | 3"     | 5"     |
| 36"       | 22" | 16" | 5"     | 2"     | 2" | 10" | 5"     | 5"     |
| 42"       | 24" | 20" | 5 1/2" | 2"     | 2" | 11" | 5 1/2" | 5 1/2" |
| 48"       | 26" | 24" | 6"     | 2 1/2" | 2" | 11" | 6"     | 5 1/2" |



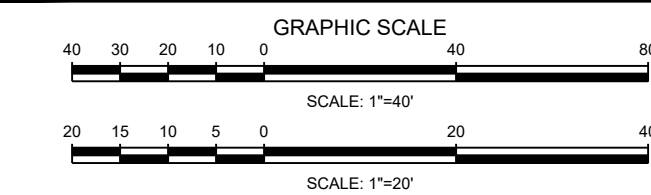
SECTION  
STANDARD PRECAST CONCRETE LAWN INLET  
N.T.S.

PROJECT NOTES:

- EROSION CONTROLS: INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT POSSIBLE AND OBTAIN APPROVAL OF THE INSTALLATION FROM THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.
- MAINTENANCE OF EROSION CONTROLS: INSPECT EROSION CONTROLS REGULARLY AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER RAINFALL EVENTS AND MAINTAIN AND MODIFY AS NECESSARY OR AS DIRECTED BY THE TOWN TO ENSURE OPTIMUM PERFORMANCE.
- PERMITS: ALL ACTIVITIES SHALL COMPLY WITH LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORIZATIONS.
- SWEEPING: SWEEP PAVED AREAS DAILY FROM DIRT AND DEBRIS TRACKED FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
- STOCKPILES: INSTALL EROSION CONTROLS AROUND THE BASE OF ALL SOIL MATERIAL STOCKPILES, AND TEMPORARILY SEED OR COVER THE PILES WITH AN IMPERVIOUS COVER IF THEY WILL REMAIN ON THE SITE LONGER THAN ONE MONTH.
- CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES: NO CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES WILL BE STORED, SERVICED, REFUELED, WASHED, OR FLUSHED OUT IN A LOCATION WHERE LEAKS, SPILLAGE, WASTE MATERIALS, CLEANERS, OR WATERS WILL BE INTRODUCED OR FLOW INTO WETLANDS OR WATERCOURSES.
- SPILL KIT: PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN A SUPPLY OF ABSORBENT SPILL RESPONSE BOOMS AND BLANKETS ON-SITE FOR THE ENTIRE CONSTRUCTION PERIOD.
- CONTAMINANT SPILLS: NO EQUIPMENT STORAGE, CLEANING, REPAIRING, OR REFUELING SHALL BE CONDUCTED WITHIN 25' OF A WETLAND BOUNDARY. SHOULD ANY CONTAMINANT SPILL OCCUR, IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OIL AND CHEMICAL SPILL RESPONSE DIVISION AT 860\_424\_3338 AND THE ENGINEER.
- EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND REFUELING: DURING CONSTRUCTION, ROUTINE EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND REFUELING SHALL OCCUR AWAY FROM STORMWATER CATCH BASINS, ON IMPERVIOUS SURFACE WITH OIL ABSORBENT SPILL RESPONSE MATERIALS IN PLACE. NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT SHALL BE CONDUCTED OFF-SITE. SHOULD ANY CONTAMINANT SPILL OCCUR, IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OIL AND CHEMICAL SPILL RESPONSE DIVISION AT 860\_424\_3338 AND THE ENGINEER.
- FUEL STORAGE: BULK FUEL FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES SHALL NOT BE STORED ON-SITE.
- HAZARDOUS MATERIAL STORAGE: DURING CONSTRUCTION, ALL OIL, PAINT, OR OTHER HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED OFF-SITE, OR IF ON-SITE, THEN WITHIN A SECONDARY CONTAINMENT STRUCTURE WITH AN IMPERVIOUS FLOOR THAT WILL BE SECURED DURING NONWORKING HOURS.
- TREES: TREES AND VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED MAY NOT ALL BE SHOWN, BUT SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE WORK. IN ALL CASES, CLEARING SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE MINIMUM NECESSARY TO PERFORM THE CONSTRUCTION AS APPROVED BY THE TOWN. TREES TO BE REMOVED SHALL BE INDIVIDUALLY VERIFIED IN THE FIELD WITH THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO THEIR DISTURBANCE.
- MATERIAL DISPOSAL: SURPLUS OR UNSUITABLE MATERIALS SHALL BE DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL ORDINANCES, RULES, REGULATIONS AND CODES.
- UNDERGROUND UTILITIES: FOR LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND ELECTRIC, TELEPHONE, GAS, CABLE TV AND OTHER FACILITIES OF PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANIES, INQUIRE OF "CALL BEFORE YOU DIG, INC." AT 1-800-922-4455.
- SITE DISTURBANCE: SITE DISTURBANCE SHALL BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM.
- SITE FEATURES: NEATLY REMOVE, STORE AND PROTECT AS APPLICABLE, AND REINSTALL OR REPLACE AS APPLICABLE EXISTING SITE FEATURES DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION, REQUIRED FOR FINISHED CONSTRUCTION.
- IN GENERAL, Lower Case Text Identifies Existing Features/Conditions.
- IN GENERAL, UPPER CASE TEXT IDENTIFIES PROPOSED FEATURES/CONDITIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

NOTES:

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TOWN OF BOLTON,  
CONNECTICUT

HERRICK MEMORIAL  
PARK  
SOCCER FIELD

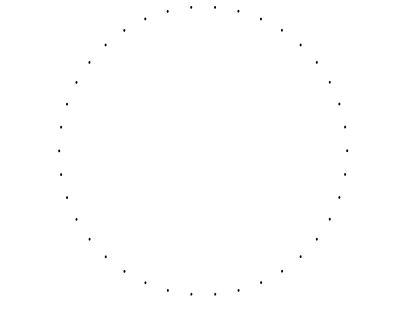
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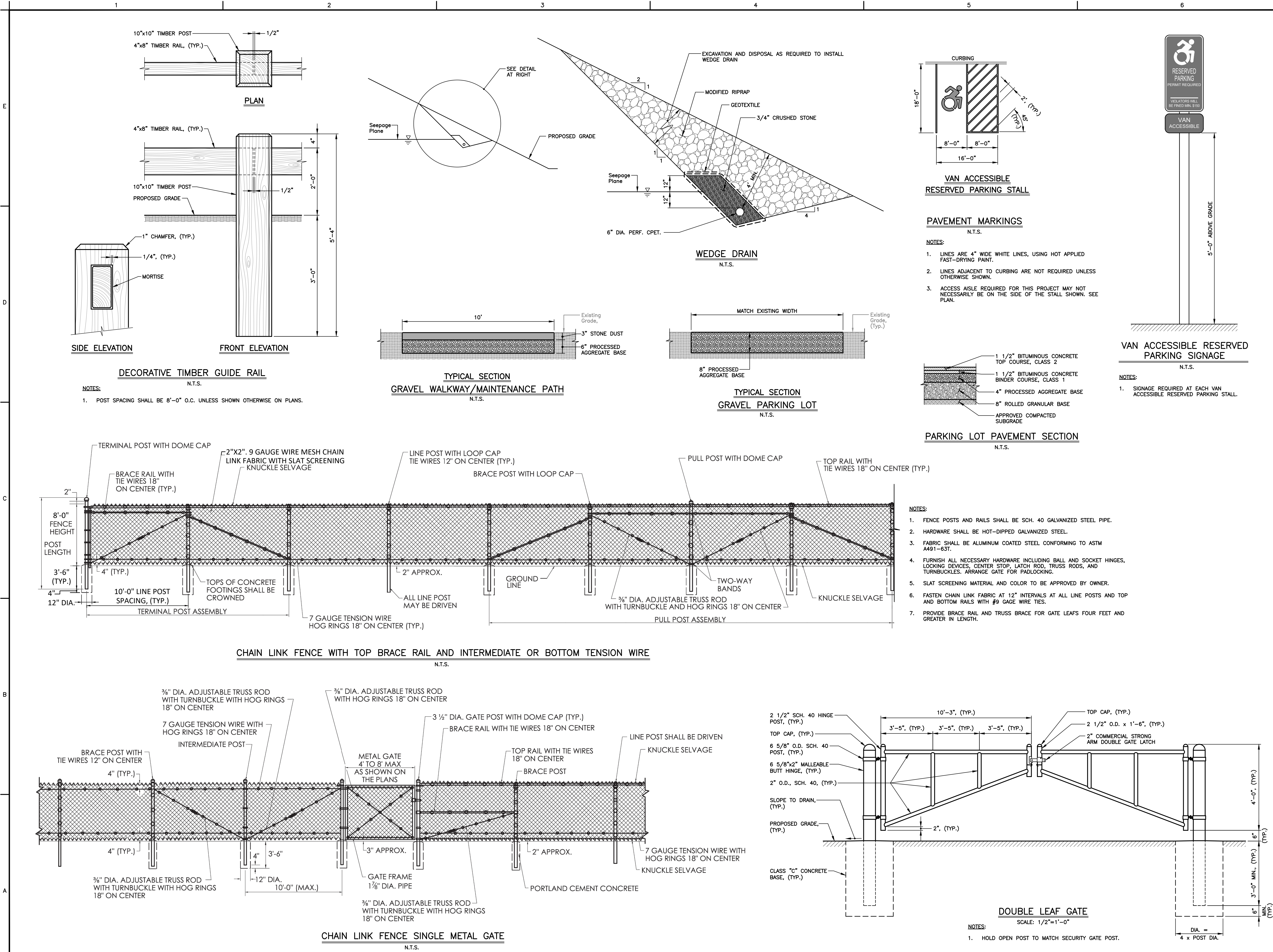
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| REVISIONS |              |          |
|-----------|--------------|----------|
| No.       | DESCRIPTION  | DATE     |
| 1         | IWC COMMENTS | 11/17/25 |
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| DATE: OCTOBER 2025     | SHEET No.: 7 OF 8 |
| SCALE: AS NOTED        |                   |
| PROJECT No.: 09630011  |                   |
| CADD FILE: 09630011.DT |                   |
| DESIGNED: JMD          |                   |
| DRAWN: TPH             |                   |
| CHECKED: -             |                   |



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NOTES:  
1. SEE PROJECT NOTES SHEET 7.

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GRAPHIC SCALE  
12" 6" 3" 0 1'-0" 2'-0" 3'-0" 4'-0"  
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

TOWN OF BOLTON,  
CONNECTICUT

HERRICK MEMORIAL  
PARK  
SOCCER FIELD

DETAILS

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|------------------------|------------|
| DATE: OCTOBER 2025     | SHEET No.: |
| SCALE: AS NOTED        | 8 OF 8     |
| PROJECT No.: 09630011  |            |
| CADD FILE: 09630011.DT |            |
| DESIGNED: JMD          |            |
| DRAWN: TPH             |            |
| CHECKED: -             |            |



**William M. Dest, Ph.D.  
Agronomist/Soil Scientist  
53 McMullen Avenue  
Wethersfield, CT 06109**

June 24, 2013

Joseph M. Dillon, P.E.  
Associate  
Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates  
86 Main Street  
P.O. Box 337  
Chester, CT 06412-0337

Dear Mr. Dillon,

The report summarizes our examination of the soils on May 6 and 7, 2013 at Herrick Park for the proposed ball fields and soccer field for the Town of Bolton. Included in the report are the soil test results of soil samples collected on the days the site visits were made.

Six test pits were excavated with a backhoe from between a 46 to 54 inch depth to examine the soil profile. The soils were assessed for their permeability (ability to conduct water) by examining soil color, soil texture by the tactile method, soil structure, aggregate stability of the topsoil, visible pores that include channels, direction of natural lines of breakage, and horizons that may impede drainage. Direction of natural breakage is observed by removing a vertical slice of soil with a spade and then tamping the spade on a firm surface and noting the direction of breakage. Root structure of the vegetation was examined and earthworm activity was noted. The need for subsurface drainage was assessed by noting the presence of soil mottles and/or a water table. Results are reported in table 1 except for a 7<sup>th</sup> pit dug in the woods east of the site. See text below.

Soil samples from the topsoil and subsoil were collected to determine particle size. Particle sizes were determined by the Soil and Plant Nutrient Testing Laboratory at the University of Massachusetts using the hydrometer method for silt and clay after removal of the sand fraction. See textural analysis results dated May 15, 2013. The organic matter content of the topsoil and its available nutrient content is also reported. Organic matter was determined upon loss of weight by ignition. Nutrients were determined by the Morgan Extraction method. Soil ID numbers in the reports refer to:

| Sample ID | Description   |
|-----------|---|
| BA        | Topsoil (Ap horizon)  |
| B-B       | Samples taken between 11 to 32 inches, depth samples collected from depending on test pit (B horizon) |
| B-C       | Samples taken below 32 inches (C horizon)   |



Clod samples of the subsoil and topsoil were collected to determine their bulk density as a means to assess soil compaction. The clod method for analyzing bulk density is described in A. Klute (ed.) *Method of Soil Analysis*, Part I, 1986, American Society of Agronomy, Soil Science Society of America, 9:42-375. See table 1 for results.

Field saturated hydraulic conductivity (SHC) of the topsoil and subsoil was measured with a Guelph Field Permeameter using a constant head technique. This method provides a means to determine field SHC in the vadose zone (unsaturated zone) by maintaining a stable depth of water in an uncased auger hole. Permeability (the ease at which water passes through soil) and  $K_{fs}$  values are often used as an expression of the soil's saturated hydraulic conductivity and are used in the report. Test results are shown in table 1.

Depth of the topsoil was measured at 18 locations over the site to determine if there is a sufficient volume of topsoil on-site to do the project without importing additional topsoil. The percent volume of coarse fragments (gravel and stones) over 1 inch in diameter in the topsoil was also determined from 12 dug holes of known volume to ascertain if the topsoil requires screening. The results are reported below.

## Topsoil

The texture of the topsoil is a fine sandy loam based upon the USDA-NRCS classification system. See UMass Extension report designated BA. The topsoil has a moderately stable to stable granular structure, table 1. There are a moderate to many visible pores largely formed between granules. There were only a few old root channels noted with little to no earthworm activity that also produce channels. See comment under permeability below. There were many live roots except where we noted massive structure in test pit 5.

The mean depth of the topsoil is 9 inches, the minimum recorded being 8 inches with a maximum of 12 inches. There is a sufficient volume of topsoil on site to do the project without the need to purchase topsoil from an outside source. The mean percent of volume of stones over 1 inch diameter was 3.5% with a minimum of 1.7% and a maximum of 7.4% taken from the 12 dug holes. We generally recommend that the topsoil be screened if the volume of stones exceeds 2% by volume.

The soil pH was 5.1 which indicates that the soil is strongly acid. The major nutrients are all extremely low. See Soil Analysis Report designated BA. The organic matter content is 2.9% which is low and will need to be increased. The soil pH, nutrient content and organic matter content will be remedied during the construction of the fields. See conclusions and recommendations below.

The bulk density of the topsoil ranged from 1.52 to 1.75 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, table 1. The mean for the samples was 1.65 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. The bulk density of sandy loams normally range from 1.20 to 1.75 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, the density depending upon conditions such as soil disturbance, percent sand content, soil structure and organic matter content. However the densities can be either higher or lower. For instance, we recently measured the bulk density of a Paxton Soil (topsoil) with the samples

ranging from 1.05 to 1.39 g cm<sup>-3</sup> with a mean of 1.24 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. The topsoil on site is moderately to severely compacted. A lower bulk density will have to be specified in the technical specifications to ensure that the topsoil is not overcompacted when constructing the fields. See recommendations.

The permeability of the topsoil ( $K_{fs}$ ) ranged from 0.12 to 1.49 inches per hour with a mean value of 0.52 inches per hour. The  $K_{fs}$  rate for the mean value places the topsoil in a permeability class of moderately slow. To place this value in proper perspective, Rawls et al (1982) in Soil Physics Companion found a mean permeability rate for sandy loam soils of slightly greater than 1 inch per hour gathered from 1,323 soils of varying textures taken from over 30 states. A main influence for the slow percolation rate for the onsite topsoil may be attributed to a reduction in the larger (drainable) pores. As bulk density increases, pore space decreases with the largest reduction in the drainage pores. See further comments related to water movement in conclusions.

## **Subsoil**

### **B horizon**

Soil texture is a sandy loam. See Textural Analysis Results (UMass Extension Report) designated ID=B-B. Soil structure is subangular blocky with some massive structure at the transition between the B and C horizons. The soils are friable, failing under a slight force. There were a moderate number of viable pores some of them in the form of root channels. There were few to a moderate number of roots. The natural breakage, (lines of weakness), were largely vertical to oblique. Permeability is generally greater in soils with blocky structure compared to platy structure or massive. Further, water will move faster in soils dominated by vertical lines of weakness.

The bulk density (table 1) ranged from 1.62 g cm<sup>-3</sup> to 1.78 g cm<sup>-3</sup> with a mean value of 1.68 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. The densities were between 78 to 86% of the maximum dry density using the correction for oversized particles in the Terracon report. The soils of the B horizon are not overcompacted based upon these densities and can be used in developing the specifications for the fields. See Terracon Report dated 5/13/13 for laboratory results.

The B horizon was conducting water at a moderately rapid rate with a  $K_{fs}$  mean value of 1.33 inches per hour with a minimum of 0.57 inches per hour and a maximum of 2.69 inches per hour. See table 1. The blocky structure, vertical to oblique lines of weakness and visible channels present are factors in promoting good percolation

### **C horizon**

Soil texture is a fine sandy loam, Textural Analysis Results, UMass Extension Report, sample ID=B-C. The structure is platy to massive. Although we did not test its permeability, water moves slowly when massive and platy structure is encountered. The consistency was hard to very hard which is also shown by the penetration resistance values. Root growth is reduced

when penetration resistance exceed 2 MPa. There were no visible pores and few to no roots. The bulk density ranged from 1.83 to 2.02 g cm<sup>-3</sup> with a mean of 1.91 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. The percent maximum dry densities were 88 to 98%. The C horizon is severely compacted therefore water movement can be expected to be slow. See concluding remarks.

## **Conclusion**

The soil on site for constructing the fields is mapped as a Paxton (Soil Survey of Tolland County issued December 1966) with compact till below the B horizon which on the present site is from 22 to 33 inches from the surface. The C horizon has inherently poor soil structure (platy and massive) and its compaction is shown by its high bulk density. This is a major limitation to constructing the fields for as water reaches or moves over the compact till a perched water table forms. It is seasonal and occurs in early spring and late fall except if we have an exceptionally wet summer. Although we did not encounter a water table in our test pits in the open field nor did we note any mottling, water was moving over the compact till (at approximately 2 ½ feet from the surface) in test pit 7 that was dug in the wooded area east of the hay field. We also found some mottling in the subsoil. This condition will have to be addressed because of the cuts to be made along the east side of the site. See recommendations.

Increasing the pH of the topsoil with the addition of limestone and adding compost to increase its organic matter content during construction will improve the soils structural stability and provide an environment for earthworm activity which was near absent on the days we examined the soil. Also correcting the nutrient status will promote a better plant environment for root growth and development. This should result in creating channels which will increase water flow. Most of water movement in many native soils is by channelized flow.

Native topsoils except for sands and loamy sands with a high sand content rely on a system with a framework that provides a stable granular structure to maintain the large pores that conduct excess water away from the playing surface in order to keep it firm. This framework is vulnerable to changes due to construction which results in degradation in soil structure with a subsequent decrease in permeability and reduced soil aeration. Some loss in soil structure can be expected when building the fields. However this can be minimized if the soils are handled carefully during construction, properly amended, and a maintenance program put in place once the fields are built to restore and improve its permeability. It will be incumbent upon the contractor who is to construct the fields to handle the soils in such a manner to minimize soil compaction of the topsoil and the cut and fill material when constructing the fields so that reasonable flow rates are achieved on completion of the project.

## **Recommendations**

1. Kill the existing sod on the present site with glyphosate. Till the sod once completely dead to pulverize it before stripping the topsoil. The intent is to accelerate its decomposition once the topsoil is stripped and stockpiled. Use a bog harrow followed by a reverse tiller to pulverize the vegetation.

2. Add compost to the topsoil before stripping to increase its organic matter content to at least 5% by weight. The organic matter is presently 2.9% by weight. Incorporate the organic matter throughout the top 8 inches of topsoil. This will save having to mix the compost with the topsoil off site. This same method should be applied to the topsoil in the wooded area if feasible once the trees are cut and the stumps and understory are removed. Otherwise the compost will have to be added when the topsoil in these areas are stripped and stockpiled.
3. Once the organic matter is incorporated, collect representative soil samples and test for its organic matter content to determine if sufficient compost was added to increase the organic matter content to greater than 5 percent. Divide the site into at least 10 grids and take a soil sample for each grid to determine its organic matter content. This should be done before stripping the topsoil.
4. Strip the topsoil to a 9 inch depth. Some subsoil may be stripped with the topsoil however it should have no negative effect. Screen the topsoil through a 1 inch screen. This will further ensure that the compost is thoroughly mixed with the topsoil.
5. Use track machines to move the soils on site during construction keeping rubber tire vehicles except for landscape machinery off the fields. Use low ground pressure machines to move and spread soil materials.
6. The density of the subsoil once graded and in place should have a mean of 80% of its maximum dry density with no value exceeding 85%, or approximately 1.67 to 1.74 g cm<sup>-3</sup>. A sample of the subsoil should be taken during cuts and fills and sent to a laboratory to determine its maximum dry density.
7. Use a subsoiler to loosen subsoil compaction after it is in place and graded if it does not meet the density specifications. A subsoiler has a working depth of 2 feet. Stones that surface from using the subsoiler will need to be raked and removed from the surface before replacing the topsoil.
8. The saturated hydraulic conductivity of the subsoil taken from 10 samples should not be less than 1.30 inches per hour (mean value) using an insitu method to determine its permeability.
9. Spread the screened topsoil to a uniform depth over the subgrade. Use track machines starting at the edge of the field and working the topsoil out onto the surface in order to prevent the grading equipment from disturbing the subgrade. Equipment is to be kept off the subgrade at all times.



10. Final bulk density of the topsoil should have a mean value of  $1.30 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  taken from 20 samples over the fields with no value exceeding  $1.40 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$  when the finish grade is completed. This should become a part of the specifications as a means to maintain quality control.
11. Agricultural limestone and nutrients are presently required. However some change may take place when compost is added to the soil. Take a sample again once the compost is added and analyze it for its pH and nutrients to determine the amounts to apply.
12. The permeability rate of the topsoil once in place and finish graded should not be less than 0.7 inches per hour (mean value) from 12 tests taken over the fields. If a laboratory technique that employs a constant 2 cm head is used on intact cores taken from the field, the saturated hydraulic conductivity should not be less than 2.0 inches per hour. This should become part of the specifications.
13. Install an intercepting drain along the slope to the east, location to be determined. The drain should be set into the impermeable layer and filled with permeable material above it. If the junction between the permeable and impermeable layer is irregular than more than one drain along the slope may be required. A drain or swale along the bottom of the slope should be installed to intercept runoff before it reaches the field.
14. Conduct an aerification/sand topdressing program once the grass on the fields is well established. Core aerify followed directly by applying one cubic yard of sand per 1000 square feet. The sand used for topdressing should contain at least 65% of its sand fractions in the medium to coarse size range with no more than 10% of its particles in the very fine sand, silt and clay fractions with the silt and clay not to exceed 5% of the total weight. Aerify and topdress at least twice a year until 2 to 3 inches of sand is mixed with the soil from the core aerification. This will assist in firming the surface of the fields. Sands are less affected by changes in soil moisture than fine textured soils (sandy loams, loams, etc.).

Do not hesitate to contact me if you have any questions concerning the report.

Sincerely yours,

William M. Dest, Ph.D.  
Agronomist/Soil Scientist





---

Biodiversity Studies • Wetland Delineation & Assessment • Habitat Management • GIS Mapping • Permitting

## Proposed Subsurface Sewage Disposal System Bolton Center Road Bolton, Connecticut

### Wetland Impact Assessment

*Submitted To:*

Nathan L. Jacobson & Associates  
86 Main Street  
Chester, Connecticut 06412

*Prepared By:*

Davison Environmental, LLC  
Matthew Davison, PWS, PSS, CPESC, CT Forester

December 8, 2025

## CONTENTS

|            |  |          |
|------------|--|----------|
| <b>1.0</b> | <b>INTRODUCTION.....</b>                                       | <b>1</b> |
| <b>2.0</b> | <b>EXISTING ENVIRONMENT .....</b>                              | <b>1</b> |
| 2.1        | <i>General Site Description .....</i>                          | <i>1</i> |
| 2.2        | <i>Surficial Geology and Watershed.....</i>                    | <i>1</i> |
| 2.3        | <i>Wetland Description .....</i>                               | <i>1</i> |
| 2.4        | <i>Soil Types.....</i>   | <i>1</i> |
| 2.5        | <i>Rare Species Habitat .....</i>                              | <i>2</i> |
| <b>3.0</b> | <b>WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES.....</b>                       | <b>2</b> |
| 3.1        | <i>Wetland Functions and Values.....</i>                       | <i>2</i> |
| 3.2        | <i>Principal Functions and Values of the Site Wetland.....</i> | <i>3</i> |
| <b>4.0</b> | <b>REGULATED ACTIVITIES .....</b>                              | <b>3</b> |
| <b>5.0</b> | <b>WETLAND IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS .....</b>     | <b>4</b> |

## APPENDICES

|   |  |
|---|--|
| A | WETLAND PHOTOS                         |
| B | NRCS SOIL MAPPING                      |
| C | CTDEEP NDDDB AUTOMATED SITE ASSESSMENT |



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Davison Environmental, LLC has prepared this wetland impact assessment in conjunction with a proposed sanitary sewer line along Toomey and Bolton Town Center Roads, in Bolton ("Project"). A portion of an existing sewer line located within wetlands located northeast of the Bolton Town Hall would be relocated within the same wetland. The Project work area associated with wetland work northeast of the Bolton Town Hall is referred to herein as the "Site".

## **2.0 EXISTING ENVIRONMENT**

### ***2.1 General Site Description***

The Site is located to the rear (northeast) of the Bolton Town Hall and includes a maintained wet meadow/agricultural field and adjacent hardwood forest to the north. For the purpose of description, the northern Site boundary is a stone wall that runs east to west along the north side of the meadow. The meadow was recently mowed at the time of inspection and generally comprised of grasses and forbes with minimal woody stems indicating a regular mowing regime. The proposed sanitary sewer line would be located along the meadow-forest interface and running parallel to the stone wall and wood line along the northern Site boundary.

### ***2.2 Surficial Geology and Watershed***

The Site's surficial geology is comprised of thick till. The Site lies within the Hop River subregional drainage basin (#3108).

### ***2.3 Wetland Description***

Site wetlands were previously delineated by Soil Scientist Richard Snarski. Portions of the wetland boundary where Project impacts are proposed were reviewed by Davison Environmental on November 13, 2025, and found to be substantially correct. The majority of the Site wetland area is characterized by a seasonally saturated wet meadow with emergent vegetative cover (Palustrine Emergent Wetland). See Photos 1 & 2. Along the northern Site boundary, the wetland is characterized by tree cover (Palustrine Forested Wetland). The wetland generally drains from north to south within a channelized conveyance feature (intermittent or ephemeral watercourse) located centrally within the meadow. Flows within this feature are driven by landscape position and groundwater discharge. A small area characterized by saturated to seasonally flooded hydrology is located at the northern tip of the conveyance feature along the meadow edge and just within the wood line. See Photos 3 & 4.

### ***2.4 Soil Types***

Digitally available updated soil survey information was obtained from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and generally confirmed during the field investigation. Soil classifications present on the property are as follows:

Wetland Soils - Wetland soils on the Site consist of Ridgebury, Leicester, and Whitman soils. The Ridgebury series consists of very deep, somewhat poorly and poorly drained soils formed in glacial till derived mainly from granite, gneiss and schist. They are nearly level to gently sloping soils in low areas in uplands. This series includes phases that are poorly drained and

the wetter part of somewhat poorly drained. A perched, fluctuating water table above the dense till saturates the solum to or near the surface for 7 to 9 months of the year.

The Leicester series consists of very deep, poorly drained loamy soils formed in friable till. They are nearly level or gently sloping soils in drainageways and low-lying positions on hills. Depth to bedrock is commonly more than 6 feet. Rock fragments range from 5 to 35 percent by volume to a depth of 40 inches and up to 50 percent below 40 inches. Leicester soils have a water table at or near the surface much of the year.

The Whitman series consists of very deep, very poorly drained soils formed in glacial till derived mainly from granite, gneiss, and schist. They are nearly level or gently sloping soils in depressions and drainageways on uplands. Depth to dense till is 12 to 30 inches. Some pedons have organic horizons overlying the A horizon. They are fibric hemic or sapric material, and are up to 5 inches thick. Whitman soils are found on nearly level and gently sloping soils in depressions and in drainage ways of glacial uplands. Slopes are typically 0 to 2 percent but range up to 8 percent where wetness is due to seepage water. This soil is very poorly drained. A perched water table, or excess seepage water, is at or near the surface for about 9 months of the year.

Non-Wetland Soils - Non-wetland soils consist of Woodbridge fine sandy loam. The Woodbridge series consists of moderately well drained loamy soils formed in compact, subglacial till. They are very deep to bedrock. They are nearly level to moderately steep soils on till plains, hills, and drumlins. Depth to the compact layer (hardpan) is 18 to 40 inches. Depth to bedrock is commonly more than 6 feet. Woodbridge soils have a seasonal high water table on top of the compact layer (18-40") from fall through late spring.

## **2.5     *Rare Species Habitat***

Based on a review of the most recently updated (June 2025) Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Natural Diversity Database ("NDDB") mapping, an NDDB polygon indicating the potential presence of State-listed species on or near the Site. An Automated Site Assessment, generated on 11/19/2025, indicated the potential presence of American kestrel, a State-listed Special Concern Species bird, was identified as potentially occurring on the Site. Kestrels' habitat includes open grassy or shrubby areas with short vegetation in which to hunt for their prey. In Connecticut, kestrels are usually seen around agricultural areas, airports, large parks, and utility line corridors. Courtship and breeding generally occur between March and August. Potential kestrel habitat is present on the Site.

## **3.0     WETLAND FUNCTIONS AND VALUES**

### **3.1     *Wetland Functions and Values***

The functions and values of Site wetlands that would be subject to impacts are summarized in Table 1 and discussed in Sections 3.2 and 3.3. The *Highway Methodology* recognizes 13 separate wetland functions and values, including: groundwater recharge/discharge, floodwater storage, fish and shellfish habitat, sediment/toxicant/pathogen retention, nutrient removal/retention/transformation, production export, sediment/shoreline stabilization, wetland

wildlife habitat, recreational value, educational/scientific value, uniqueness, visual/aesthetic quality and threatened and endangered species habitat.

The degree to which a wetland provides each of these functions is determined by one or more of the following factors: landscape position, substrate, hydrology, vegetation, history of disturbance, and size. Each wetland may provide one or more of the listed functions at significant levels. The determining factors that affect the level of function provided by a wetland can often be broken into two categories. The effectiveness of a wetland to provide a specified function is generally dependent on factors within the wetland whereas the opportunity to provide a function is often influenced by the wetland's position in the landscape as well as adjacent land uses. For example, a depressed wetland with a restricted outlet may be considered highly effective in trapping sediment due to the long residence time of runoff water passing through the system. If this wetland is located in gently sloping woodland, however, there is no significant source of sediment in the runoff therefore the wetland is considered to have a small opportunity of providing this function.

Table 1: Summary of Wetland Functions and Values

| Wetland Functions and Values  | Groundwater Recharge/Discharge | Sediment/Shoreline Stabilization | Floodflow Alteration | Fish & Shellfish Habitat | Sediment/Toxicant/Pathogen Retention | Nutrient Removal/Attenuation | Production Export | Wildlife Habitat | Recreation | Educational/Scientific Value | Uniqueness/Heritage | Visual Quality/Aesthetics | Listed Species Habitat |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| Wetland Impact Area   | S                              | U                                | S                    | U                        | S                                    | U                            | U                 | P                | U          | U                            | U                   | S                         | P                      |
| <u>Suitability</u><br>P = principal function<br>S = secondary function<br>U = function unlikely to be provided at a significant level<br>N/A = not applicable |                                |                                  |                      |                          |                                      |                              |                   |                  |            |                              |                     |                           |                        |

### 3.2 Principal Functions and Values of the Site Wetland

Wildlife Habitat and Listed Species Habitat functions and values are provided at a principal level within the portion of Site wetlands proposed for impact. An Automated Site Assessment from DEEP NDDDB indicates the potential presence of American kestrel in the area and the Site was found to possess suitable kestrel habitat.

## 4.0 REGULATED ACTIVITIES

Due to the needs of the proposed Project and the location of Site wetland resources, activities are proposed within wetlands. Approximately 0.165 acre of direct wetland impacts and 0.834 acre of upland review area impacts are required to complete the Project. Both direct wetland and upland review area impacts are associated with tree clearing (cover type conversion), trenching, and pipe installation.

## **5.0 WETLAND IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Potential short-term impacts are associated with erosion and sedimentation of water resources during construction. Potential long-term impacts are primarily related to the loss of wetland functions and/or water quality degradation resulting from direct wetland impacts including tree clearing and alterations to hydrology. The following are comments and recommendations related to the potential for and minimization of long-term impacts to water resources.

1. The new proposed sewer line route would require tree clearing along the southern forest edge. To avoid temporary impacts to possible breeding American kestrels, additional evaluations may be conducted prior to construction to determine if kestrels are present in the area. Project construction may also be scheduled outside of the kestrels' breeding season. It should be noted that the Site is in an area that is likely subject to frequent disturbances associated with the adjacent Town facilities, development, and agricultural activities. Generally, the loss of edge forest (as proposed) is preferred over forest interior for birds. The greatest potential for negative effects on high-conservation priority bird species are on those birds that are considered forest-interior birds. Forest-interior birds favor the interior of the forest or "forest core" away from non-forested "edge" habitat. In particular, forest interior birds may find edge habitat detrimental as it creates conditions favorable to predators such as raccoons and nest parasites such as brown-headed cowbird. Forest interior birds have become the focus of conservation efforts region-wide due to long-term population declines of many of these species due to forest fragmentation.
2. Low Permeability Seepage Barriers are proposed in intervals in the pipe trench to prevent, or significantly reduce, dewatering of the inland wetlands via lateral conveyance along the pipe route. Disturbed areas are proposed be restored with appropriate wetland and upland seed mixes from New England Wetland Plants, Inc. Temporary biodegradable erosion control blankets will be used on all slopes exceeding 5:1 to minimize erosion during revegetation.
3. Excavation areas should not be left open for extended periods to minimize the potential for erosion. To minimize impacts to wetlands, the top 12-inches of soil should be removed and segregated during excavation then placed back on top when backfilled, followed by the placement of wetland seed mix.

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**APPENDIX A - WETLAND PHOTOS**





Photo 1: view of the wet meadow and approximate proposed sewer line route looking northeast



Photo 2: view of the wet meadow, wooded area, and approximate proposed sewer line route looking northeast





Photo 3: view of the wooded wetland area along the northern edge of the meadow where the sewer line is proposed



Photo 4: view of channelized conveyance in the meadow where seasonal flows are directed south



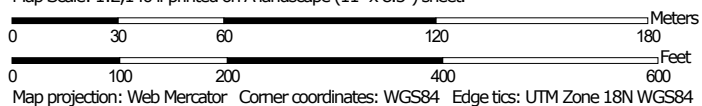
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**APPENDIX B – NRCS SOIL MAPPING**

Soil Map—State of Connecticut, Eastern Part  
(Proposed Subsurface Disposal System, Bolton Town Center)



Map Scale: 1:2,140 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Natural Resources  
Conservation Service


Web Soil Survey  
National Cooperative Soil Survey

12/7/2025  
Page 1 of 3

Soil Map—State of Connecticut, Eastern Part  
(Proposed Subsurface Disposal System, Bolton Town Center)


## 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 1:12,000.

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

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL:

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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

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

Soil Survey Area: State of Connecticut, Eastern Part

Survey Area Data: Version 6, Sep 16, 2025

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 14, 2022—Oct 6, 2022

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 |
|------------------------------------|---|--------------|----------------|
| 45A                                | Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes                       | 4.5          | 18.6%          |
| 45C                                | Woodbridge fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes                      | 0.6          | 2.5%           |
| 84B                                | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes              | 7.0          | 28.9%          |
| 84C                                | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes             | 0.2          | 0.8%           |
| 85B                                | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes, very stony  | 5.5          | 22.7%          |
| 85C                                | Paxton and Montauk fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes, very stony | 6.4          | 26.4%          |
| <b>Totals for Area of Interest</b> |   | <b>24.3</b>  | <b>100.0%</b>  |

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**APPENDIX C – CTDEEP NDDB AUTOMATED SITE ASSESSMENT, DATED 11/19/2025**



Generated by eNDDB on:  
11/19/2025

Eric Davison  
Towns: Bolton  
Automated Site Assessment: 1083375819

Subject: Town Center Sewage Disposal

This is an automated site assessment and not a Natural Diversity Data Base determination. The information provided represents a snapshot that can be used for general planning purposes. **This letter cannot be used to fulfill Endangered Species Act compliance requirements.** Please see information below as well as our [FAQs](#) describing the appropriate use and limitations of the automated Site Assessment tool.

Current data maintained by the Natural Diversity Data Base (NDDB) and housed in the DEEP ezFile portal, indicates that populations of the following State Endangered, Threatened, or Special Concern species (RCA Sec. 26-306) have been documented within or in close proximity to the area delineated. **Please see the attached table for detailed species information.**

#### HOW SITE ASSESSMENT SPECIES LISTS ARE COMPILED

Site assessment species lists include all information regarding listed species available to us at the time of the request. This information is a compilation of data collected over the years by the Department of Energy and Environmental Protection's Natural History Survey and cooperating units of DEEP, landowners, private conservation groups and the scientific community. New and updated information is incorporated into the Data Base and accessed through the ezFile portal as it becomes available. The species list provided is not necessarily the result of comprehensive or site-specific field investigations.

#### WHAT PURPOSE DOES THIS SITE ASSESSMENT SERVE?

A site assessment is intended to provide a snapshot of the species that may be in the vicinity of your drawn area. It may be useful in project planning or to gain an understanding of the potential for listed species to utilize the site. The list is computer generated; it was not prepared or reviewed by program staff. Biologist review of your location may result in the addition of species not provided by the automated site assessment.

#### I'VE REVIEWED MY SITE ASSESSMENT, WHAT DO I DO NEXT?

If you are undertaking an activity that requires a state permit, utilizes state funding, or involves state agency action, you must demonstrate compliance with the CT Endangered Species Act. This is done through the full Natural Diversity Data Base review process. Please return to the DEEP's ezFile Portal and select [Natural Diversity Data Base Review](#) to begin this review process. Keep in mind that these detailed reviews may include additional species not identified in the automated site assessment. Program staff consider factors such as habitat characteristics, species life history and other



information to determine appropriate species of concern.

### SURVEY WORK MAY BE NECESSARY

Suitable and potentially occupied habitat may extend beyond mapped NDDDB areas and unmapped areas may represent potential habitat that has not been adequately surveyed for all taxa. If you are undertaking activities that involve significant ground disturbance, converting natural lands to development, or otherwise fragmenting or disturbing large areas, we recommend conducting comprehensive biological surveys and a full site habitat characterization for areas that have not been assessed through prior biological inventories. Survey work may be required as part of the NDDDB review process; completing some or all of this work up front will allow the process to proceed more efficiently.

This survey and habitat characterization should be comprehensive and not strictly limited to species included in the site assessment. Field surveys should be performed by a qualified taxonomic expert with the appropriate scientific collecting permits. Surveys should be conducted at seasonally appropriate times.

A report summarizing the results of such surveys should include:

1. Survey date(s) and duration.
2. Site descriptions and photographs.
3. List of component vascular plant and animal species within the survey area (including scientific binomials).
4. Data regarding population numbers and/or area occupied by State-listed species.
5. Detailed maps of the area surveyed including the survey route and locations of State listed species.
6. Recommendations for management and protection of State-listed species with reference to project activities.
7. Statement/résumé indicating the taxonomic expert's qualifications.

Site survey reports should be sent to the CT DEEP-NDDDB Program ([deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov](mailto:deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov)) for further review by program biologists.

### SENSITIVE SPECIES

Please note that, for purposes of automated site assessments, certain sensitive species are not identified beyond their taxa. Additional information will be provided for those projects that will be conducting survey work in preparation for permitting ground disturbing activities or for other activities that might necessitate survey work. For these projects, please submit a [Natural Diversity Data Base Review Request](#) and we will provide information to your taxonomic expert.

### ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

The following resources may be helpful when planning survey work

- [State Listed plant species and Natural Communities documented within each CT town](#)
- [Thirteen of Connecticut's Most Imperiled Ecosystems \(1998\)](#) - Metzler and Wagner
- [The Vegetation of Connecticut](#) - Metzler and Barrett
- [Nature's Network](#) identifies opportunities for conserving and connecting intact habitats and ecosystems and supporting imperiled species.
- [Connecticut's Critical Habitat](#) map. The Critical Habitat map project contains a subset of

known important natural community types and sites in CT. Refer to [Resource Guide](#) for a complete description and limitations of this product.

Additional sites of Critical Habitats and important natural communities exist, some of which are documented by NDDDB and some of which have not been identified, or fully mapped or field verified. You may [contact NDDDB](#) prior to conducting field reviews for more comprehensive information.

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This letter is computer generated from our existing records and carries no signature. If however, any clarification/error is noted, or, if you have further questions, please contact the following:

CT DEEP Bureau of Natural Resources  
Wildlife Division  
Natural Diversity Data Base  
79 Elm Street  
Hartford, CT 06106-5127  
(860) 424-3011  
[deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov](mailto:deep.nddbrequest@ct.gov)

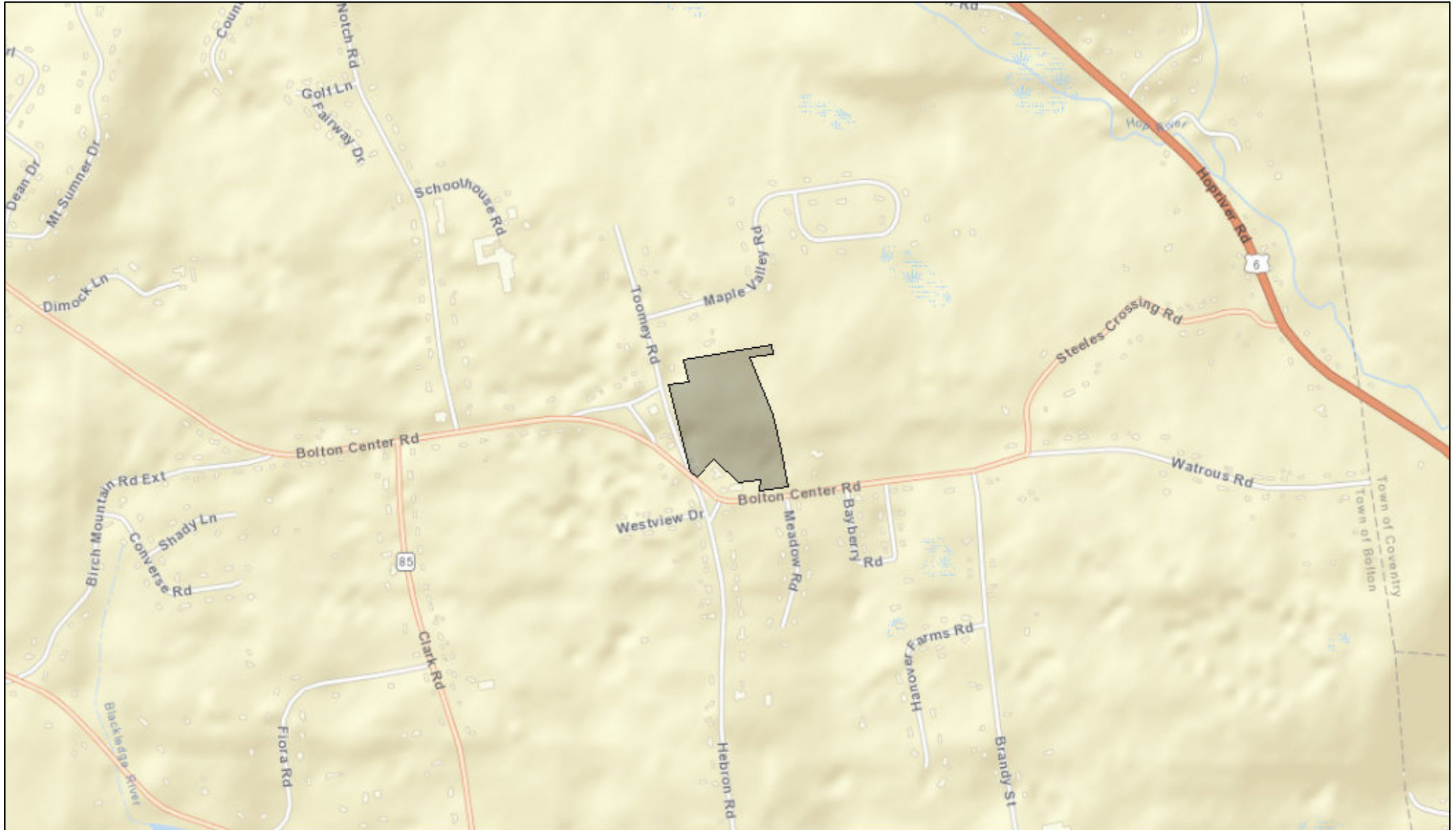
Please include a snapshot of the map, your last name, and the subject area town when you e-mail or write. Thank you for consulting the Natural Diversity Data Base.

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>Common Name</b>                | American kestrel   |
| <b>Scientific Name</b>            | <i>Falco sparverius</i>  |
| <b>Listing Status<sup>1</sup></b> | SC   |
| <b>Taxa</b>                       | bird   |
| <b>General Ecology</b>            | Habitat for this bird consists of open grassy or shrubby areas with short vegetation and natural tree cavities or nest boxes for nesting. This bird returns to breed in March - July. This bird is limited by habitat in Connecticut. It can benefit from active nest box monitoring and management to decrease competition by starlings. Availability of early successional habitat benefits this species during the post fledgeling period and during migration. |

<sup>1</sup>E = State Endangered, T = State Threatened, SC = State Special Concern, FE = Federally Endangered, FT = Federally Threatened, NA = Not applicable.



# Town Center Sewage Disposal Map



November 19, 2025

1:19,195  
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 mi  
0 0.25 0.5 1 km  
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, USGS, Intermap, INCREMENT P, NRCan, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), Esri Korea, Esri (Thailand), NGCC, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community