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Andrew Carr
Deep Brook Road, Cape Elizabeth

June 25, 2021

SOIL NARRATIVE REPORT

DATE: Soil profiles observed on June 10, 2021.

BASE MAP: Base map and conceptual subdivision layout provided by Northeast Civil Solutions, Inc. Contour map 2-foot intervals, scaled 1"= 100', from the Maine Office of GIS.

GROUND CONTROL: Test pits located by AFA using a Trimble Geo 7x Hand-Held GPS.

THE SOIL MAPPING CONFORMS WITH A HIGH-INTENSITY (CLASS A) SURVEY.

Class A - Soil Survey

1. Mapping units of 1/8 acre or greater.
2. Scale of 1" = 100' or larger.
3. Up to 25% inclusions in mapping units of which no more than 15% may be dissimilar soils.
4. Ground control – Base map provided by Northeast Civil Solutions, Inc.
5. Base map with 2' contour lines.

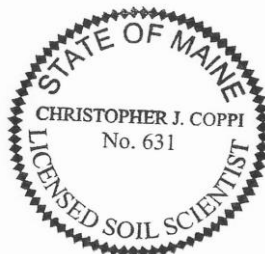
This was prepared for a residential subdivision that will be served by public water and sewer.

The accompanying soil profile descriptions, soil map and this soil narrative report were done in accordance with the standards adopted by the Maine Association of Professional Soil Scientists, and the Maine Board of Certification of Geologists and Soil Scientists.

Christopher J. Coppi

Christopher J. Coppi

L.S.S. #631, S.E. #403 6 / 25 / 2021
Date



ADAMS (Typic Haplorthods)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Derived from outwash, stratified drift material.
Landform:	Occupy outwash terraces and sand plains, deltas, lake plains, moraines, terraces and eskers.
Position in Landscape:	Usually occupies the upper positions of landform.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8% (C) 8-20% (D) 20%+

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Somewhat excessively to excessively well drained, with no evidence of high groundwater table within 3.5 feet of the soil surface.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Pinkish gray sand, 0-4"
	Subsurface layer:	Dark brown loamy sand, 4-10"
	Subsoil layer:	Brown & yellowish brown sand, 10-26"
	Substratum:	Grayish brown sand, 26-70"
Hydrologic Group:	Group A	
Surface Run Off:	Very slow to medium	
Permeability:	Rapid or very rapid	
Depth to Bedrock:	Very deep, greater than sixty inches	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Dissimilar: Croghan, Lyman, Naumburg S.W.P, Tunbridge

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public sewer and water: Adams soil is suited for building site development. Proper foundation drainage is recommended.

Stormwater Design: The Adams soil is well drained to excessively well drained. The groundwater table is typically below 4.0'. This soil is well suited for subsurface stormwater treatments. The expected soil permeability is 6.0 to 20.0 inches/hour in the upper horizon approximately 0-2', and 20.0 inches/hour in the lower horizons.

BRAYTON (Aeric Haplaquepts)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Compact loamy glacial till.
Landform:	Depressions and toeslopes of glaciated uplands.
Position in Landscape:	Lowest positions on landform.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Poorly drained, with a perched water table 0 to 1.0 feet beneath the soil surface from November through May or during periods of excessive precipitation.		
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Very dark grayish brown sandy loam, 0-5"	
	Subsurface layer:	Grayish brown sandy loam, 5-15"	
	Subsoil layer:	Olive gray fine sandy loam, 15-24"	
	Substratum:	Olive sandy loam, 24-65"	
Hydrologic Group:	Group D		
Surface Run Off:	Moderate to moderately rapid.		
Permeability:	Moderate in solum, moderately slow or slow in dense substratum.		
Depth to Bedrock:	Deep, greater than 40 inches.		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		
Erosion Factors:	K: .24 - .32		

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Colonel, Naumburg

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public water: The limiting factor for building site development is wetness, due to a perched water table within one foot of the soil surface for some portion of the year. Proper foundation drainage or other site modification is recommended for construction. Brayton soil (poorly drained) may be classified as wetlands, based on the combined consideration of hydric conditions, hydrology, and vegetation.

Stormwater Design: Brayton soils generally exhibit permeabilities of 0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour in the upper horizon (0-6"), 0.6 to 2.0 inches per hour in the intermediate horizons (6-23") and .06 to 0.6 inches per hour in the substratum (23-65").

COLONEL (Aquic Haplorthods)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Compact loamy glacial till.
Landform:	Glaciated uplands.
Position in Landscape:	Intermediate positions on landform.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8% (C) 8-20%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Somewhat poorly drained, with a perched water table 1.0 to 1.5 feet beneath the soil surface from November through May or during periods of excessive precipitation.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Grayish brown fine sandy loam, 0-2"
	Subsurface layer:	Dark reddish brown fine sandy loam, 2-12"
	Subsoil layer:	Light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam, 12-18"
	Substratum:	Olive gravelly fine sandy loam, 18-65"
Hydrologic Group:	Group D	
Surface Run Off:	Moderate	
Permeability:	Moderate in solum and moderately slow or slow in the compact substratum.	
Depth to Bedrock:	Deep, greater than 40 inches.	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	
Erosion Factor:	K: .17 - .24	

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Naumburg S.W.P
Dissimilar:	Brayton, Naumburg P.D

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public sewer and water: The limiting factor for building site development is wetness, due to the presence of a groundwater table 1.0 to 1.5 feet beneath the soil surface for some portion of the year. Proper foundation drainage or other site modification is recommended for construction.

Stormwater design: Colonel soils are somewhat poorly drained, with seasonal high groundwater table 1.0-1.5 feet beneath the soil surface in the spring and during periods of high precipitation. Colonel soils generally exhibit permeabilities of 0.6-2.0 inches/hour, while the dense substratum has permeabilities of 0.06-0.6 inches/hour.

CROGHAN

(Aquic Haplorthods)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Derived from outwash or deltaic sand.
Landform:	Occupy outwash terraces and sand plains.
Position in Landscape:	Usually are found in intermediate or upper positions in the landscape.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8% (C) 8-20%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Moderately well-drained, with an apparent water table 1.5 to 2.0 feet below the soil surface from November through May. The water table fluctuates from approximately 1.5 feet during prolonged wet periods to depths greater than 4 feet in dry seasons.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Dark brown sand, 0-7"
	Subsurface layer:	Strong brown/yellowish brown, brown & pale brown sand with mottles below 13", 7-52"
	Substratum:	Grayish brown loose sand, 52-60"
Hydrologic Group:	Group A	
Surface Run Off:	Slow to medium	
Permeability:	Rapid to very rapid in the lower horizons.	
Depth to Bedrock:	Deep, greater than 40".	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	

INCLUSIONS

(Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Dixfield (Skerry), Tunbridge
Dissimilar:	Colonel, Brayton, Naumburg

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public sewer and water: The limiting factor for building site development is wetness due to the presence of a groundwater table. Proper foundation drainage or site modification is recommended.

Stormwater Design: The Croghan soil is moderately well drained. The groundwater table is typically greater than 15 inches, but less than 40 inches in the spring and/or periods of heavy precipitation. The expected soil permeability is 6 to 20 inches/hr in the top 0-12 inches, and 20 inches/hr below 12 inches.

DIXFIELD (Typic Haplorthods)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Compact loamy glacial till.
Landform:	Glaciated uplands and drumlins.
Position in Landscape:	Upper portions of landform.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(B) 3-8% (C) 8-20%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Moderately well drained, with a perched water table 1.5 to 2.5 feet beneath the existing soil surface from November through April and during periods of excessive precipitation.		
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Grayish brown and dark brown fine sandy loam, 0-6"	
	Subsurface layer:	Strong brown and dark yellowish brown fine sandy loam, 6-19"	
	Subsoil layer:	Light olive brown gravelly fine sandy loam, 19-24"	
	Substratum:	Light olive brown gravelly sandy loam, 24-65"	
Hydrologic Group:	Group C/D		
Surface Runoff:	Moderate in the solum, moderately slow or slow in the compact substratum.		
Permeability:	Moderate in the solum, moderately slow or slow in the compact substratum.		
Depth to Bedrock:	Very deep, greater than 40".		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		
Erosion Factors:	K: .17 - .24		

INCLUSIONS

(Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Tunbridge, Croghan
Dissimilar:	Colonel, Lyman

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public sewer and water: The limiting factor for building site development is wetness due to the presence of a perched water table 1.5 to 2.5 feet beneath the existing soil surface for a significant portion of the year. Proper foundation drainage is recommended for construction. The Very Stony phase of Dixfield soil has up to 3% of the soil surface covered with stones.

Stormwater design: Dixfield soils are moderately well drained, with seasonal high groundwater table of approximately 1.5 to 3.5 feet beneath the soil surface. Dixfield soils generally exhibit permeabilities of 0.6-2.0 inches/hour in the upper horizons, and 0.06-0.6 inches/hour in the firm basal till horizons of 1.5'+ (approximately).

LYMAN (Hollis) (Lithic Haplorthods)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Derived from glacial till.
Landform:	Rocky hills and high plateaus.
Position in Landscape:	Occupies the higher positions in the landscape on knolls, hills and mountains.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(B) 3-8% (C) 8-20% (D) 20%+

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Somewhat excessively drained. Water table usually not present but may exist on top of the underlying bedrock in concave pockets in places during prolonged wet periods.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Black loam, 0-2"
	Subsurface layer:	Reddish gray fine sandy loam, 2-4"
	Subsoil layer:	Very dusky red, dark red to brown loam to sandy loam, 10-20"
Hydrologic Group:	Group D:	
Surface Run Off:	Slow to rapid depending on slope and bedrock exposure.	
Permeability:	Moderately rapid.	
Depth to Bedrock:	Shallow, 10-20".	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Tunbridge, 20-40" to bedrock, Dixfield (greater than 40" to bedrock)
Dissimilar:	Abram (bedrock, 0-10")

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public sewer and water: The limiting factor for building site development is depth to bedrock, which is generally less than 20". Blasting or ripping of the more fractured or weathered bedrock may be necessary for deep excavation. Proper foundation drainage is recommended for construction.

Stormwater Design: The Lyman soil is excessively drained but is limited for deep stormwater treatment ponds, due to shallow depth to bedrock. The sandy loam soil above the bedrock has a permeability of 2.0 to 6.0 inches/hr.

MADE LAND

SETTING

Parent Material:	Variable
Landform:	Variable
Position in Landscape:	Variable
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	None assigned								
Typical Profile Description:	<table><tr><td>Surface layer:</td><td>) Typically this map unit</td></tr><tr><td>Subsurface layer:</td><td>) consists of areas</td></tr><tr><td>Subsoil layer:</td><td>) excavated and reworked</td></tr><tr><td>Substratum:</td><td>) by man, then smoothed.</td></tr></table>	Surface layer:) Typically this map unit	Subsurface layer:) consists of areas	Subsoil layer:) excavated and reworked	Substratum:) by man, then smoothed.
Surface layer:) Typically this map unit								
Subsurface layer:) consists of areas								
Subsoil layer:) excavated and reworked								
Substratum:) by man, then smoothed.								
Hydrologic Group:	None assigned								
Surface Run Off:	Variable								
Permeability:	Variable								
Depth to Bedrock:	Variable								
Hazard to Flooding:	None								

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

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

USE AND MANAGEMENT

This map unit consists of areas reworked by man, so that the soils are no longer taxonomically classifiable. Limiting factor for development is soil drainage, though somewhat difficult to determine in these map units. This map unit contains manufactured soils including glass, concrete and compacted gravelly soil material. Man-made wetlands are included in this unit.

NAUMBURG (Poorly Drained)–NAUMBURG (SWP) (Aeric Haplaquods)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Derived from outwash, stratified drift and deltaic sediments.
Landform:	Usually occupies low sand plains and terraces.
Position in Landscape:	Occupies the lower position in landscape.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	This Naumburg soil is poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained with an apparent water table 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the soil surface from November through May. The water table fluctuates from near the surface during prolonged wet periods to depths greater than 1.5" in dry seasons.		
Typical Profile Description: (for poorly drained- see also SWP description)	Surface layer:	Black organic matter, 6" thick	
	Subsurface layer:	Reddish gray loamy sand, 6" thick	
	Subsoil layer:	Mottled dark reddish brown, dark brown and yellowish brown sand, fine sand or loamy sand, 6-30"	
	Substratum:	Light brownish gray sand, 30-60"	
Hydrologic Group:	Group D		
Surface Run Off:	Very slow		
Permeability:	Rapid		
Depth to Bedrock:	Deep, greater than 40".		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		

INCLUSIONS

(Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Finch, somewhat poorly drained with cementation in the subsoil.
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USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with subsurface wastewater disposal: The limiting factor for building site development is wetness due to the presence of a groundwater table. Proper foundation drainage or site modification is recommended. This soil is unsuitable for subsurface wastewater disposal. Naumburg (poorly drained) may be classified as wetlands, based on the combined consideration of hydric conditions, hydrology, and vegetation.

Stormwater Design: Naumburg soils generally exhibit permeabilities of 2.0 to 6.0 inches per hour in the upper horizons (0-19") and 6.0 to 20.0 inches per hour in the substratum (19-70")

ROCK OUTCROP

SETTING

Parent Material:	Bedrock (igneous or metamorphic)
Landform:	Commonly found on heights of land forms, along steep escarpments, and on knolls along sideslopes.
Position in Landscape:	Varies (see above)
Slope Gradient Ranges:	0-100%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

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

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Abram

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development of Public Water and Sewer:

Rock outcroppings present severe limitations for buildings and site development due to the difficulty to excavate which may cause significant flooding and drainage problems.

Stormwater Design: Rock outcroppings are not suitable for stormwater retainment nor treatment; exposed bedrock has a high potential for flooding and runoff.

ROUNDAABOUT (Aeric Haplaquepts)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Derived from lacustrine and marine sediments.
Landform:	Low-lying lake or marine plains.
Position in Landscape:	Nearly level areas in lower portions of landscape.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(A) 0-3% (B) 3-8%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Roundabout soils are somewhat poorly to poorly drained, and exhibit a perched water table 0.5 to 1.5 feet below the soil surface from November through May and during periods of excessive wetness.		
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Dark brown silt loam, few mottles, 0-7"	
	Subsurface layer:	Olive brown and grayish brown silt loam, many mottles, 7-26"	
	Subsoil layer:	Olive gray very fine sandy loam, many mottles, 26-30"	
	Substratum:	Olive silt loam, common mottles, 30-65"	
Hydrologic Group:	Group D		
Surface Run Off:	Slow to medium		
Permeability:	Moderate to moderately slow in upper horizons, moderately slow to slow in the medium textured substratum, and moderately rapid to rapid in the coarser textured substratum.		
Depth to Bedrock:	Deep, greater than 40".		
Hazard to Flooding:	None		

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar: Brayton, Naumburg

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public sewer and water: The limiting factor for building site development is wetness due to a high water table for some portion of the year. Proper foundation drainage or site modification is recommended for construction. Roundabout soil may be classified as wetlands based upon the combined consideration of hydric conditions, hydrology, and vegetation.

Stormwater design: Roundabout soils are poorly drained, with seasonal high groundwater table 0.5-1.5 feet beneath the soil surface in the spring and during periods of high precipitation. Roundabout soils generally exhibit permeabilities of 0.2-2.0 inches/hour from 0 to 30", and 0.06 to 0.6 inches/hour in the deeper horizons (below 30" from the surface).

TUNBRIDGE (Typic Haplorthods)

SETTING

Parent Material:	Loamy glacial till.
Landform:	Glaciated uplands.
Position in Landscape:	Upper positions on landform.
Slope Gradient Ranges:	(B) 3-8% (C) 8-20% (D) 20+%

COMPOSITION AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS

Drainage Class:	Somewhat excessively to well drained, with no evidence of a water table, or only inches from the bedrock surface during spring and during periods of heavy precipitation.	
Typical Profile Description:	Surface layer:	Black and reddish brown loam and fine sandy loam, 0-4"
	Subsurface layer:	Very dusky red loam, 4-6"
	Subsoil layer:	Dark red loam, 6-10"
	Substratum layer:	Dark brown to brown loam, 10-25". Bedrock at 25".
Hydrologic Group:	Group C	
Surface Run Off:	Rapid	
Permeability:	Moderate or moderately rapid.	
Depth to Bedrock:	Moderately deep, 20-40".	
Hazard to Flooding:	None	

INCLUSIONS (Within Mapping Unit)

Similar:	Dixfield, Skerry, Croghan
Dissimilar:	Lyman, Colonel

USE AND MANAGEMENT

Development with public sewer and water: The limiting factor for building site development is shallow depth to bedrock. This map unit has limitations for construction of houses with foundations. Proper foundation drainage or other site modification is recommended for construction.

Stormwater design: Tunbridge soils are moderately deep to bedrock, and offer limitations for subsurface stormwater design due to the 'ledge' blasting potential. The expected permeability of the upper 2.0' is 0.6 to 6.0 inches/hour, and 0.01 to 20.0 inches/hour in the lower horizons.

Owner's Name
ANDREW CARR

DEPTH BELOW MINERAL SOIL SURFACE (inches)	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0	LOAMY SAND		BROWN	
10	SANDY LOAM	FRIABLE	YELLOW BROWN	
20				
30			OLIVE GRAY	COMMON, DISTINCT
40	REFUSAL IN BOULDER OR BEDROCK			
50				

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor 30"	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground Water <input type="checkbox"/> Restrictive Layer <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock <input type="checkbox"/> Pit Depth
Profile	Condition	%		

Soil Series Name: TUNBRIDGE	Drainage Class: MODERATELY WELL	Hydrologic Group: C
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DEPTH BELOW MINERAL SOIL SURFACE (inches)	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0				
	SANDY		BROWN	
	LOAM	FRIABLE		
10			YELLOW BROWN	
20				
		FIRM	GRAY	COMMON, DISTINCT
30				
40				
		LIMIT OF EXCAVATION		
50				

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground Water <input type="checkbox"/> Restrictive Layer <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock <input type="checkbox"/> Pit Depth
Profile	Condition	%	21"	

Soil Series Name: DIXFIELD	Drainage Class: MODERATELY WELL	Hydrologic Group: C/D
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Owner's Name
ANDREW CARR

Owner's Name
ANDREW CARR

DEPTH BELOW MINERAL SOIL SURFACE (inches)	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
	0			BROWN
10	LOAMY SAND	FRIABLE	YELLOW BROWN	
20			GRAYISH BROWN	
30			BEDROCK	
40				
50				

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Water <input type="checkbox"/> Restrictive Layer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bedrock <input type="checkbox"/> Pit Depth
Profile	Condition	%	19"	

Soil Series Name: LYMAN	Drainage Class: SOMEWHAT POORLY	Hydrologic Group: D
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DEPTH BELOW MINERAL SOIL SURFACE (inches)	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0	LOAMY SAND		DARK BROWN/BLACK	
10		FRIABLE		
20	SAND		LIGHT GRAY	COMMON, DISTINCT
30			GRAYISH BROWN	
40				
50				

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ground Water <input type="checkbox"/> Restrictive Layer <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock <input type="checkbox"/> Pit Depth
Profile	Condition	%	12"	

Soil Series Name: NAUMBURG	Drainage Class: SOMEWHAT POORLY	Hydrologic Group: D
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Owner's Name
ANDREW CARR

Observation Hole TP 18 ☒ Test Pit ☐ Boring
" Depth of Organic Horizon Above Mineral Soil

Depth Below Mineral Soil Surface (inches)	Texture	Consistency	Color	Mottling
0	COMPACTED GRAVELLY SANDY LOAM	FRIABLE	DARK BROWN	
10				
20			BROWN	
30				
40				
50				

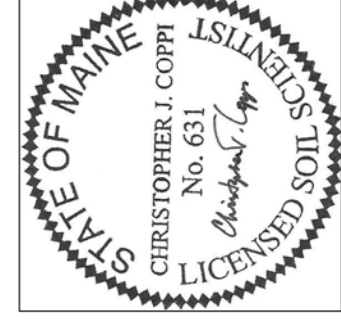
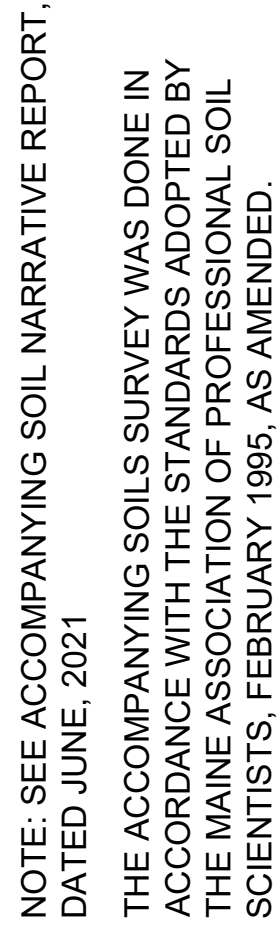
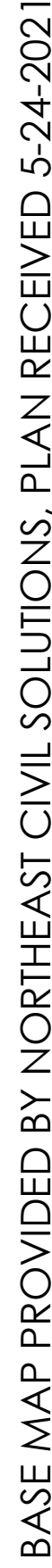
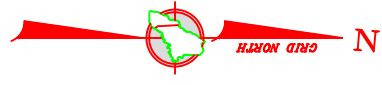
Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Water <input type="checkbox"/> Restrictive Layer <input type="checkbox"/> Bedrock <input type="checkbox"/> Pit Depth
Profile	Condition	%	"	
Soil Series Name: MADE LAND		Drainage Class:		Hydrologic Group:



Observation Hole _____ ☐ Test Pit ☐ Boring
" Depth of Organic Horizon Above Mineral Soil

Figure 1 is a grid for recording soil profile data. The vertical axis is labeled "DEPTH BELOW MINERAL SOIL SURFACE (inches)" and ranges from 0 to 50 in increments of 10. The horizontal axis is divided into four columns: "Texture", "Consistency", "Color", and "Mottling". Each column contains a series of horizontal lines for data entry, with small circles marking depths at 10, 20, 30, and 40 inches.

Soil Classification		Slope	Limiting Factor	<input type="checkbox"/> Ground Water
Profile	Condition	_____ %	_____ "	<input type="checkbox"/> Restrictive Layer
Soil Series Name:		Drainage Class:	Hydrologic Group:	

6/10/2021
Date



	DATE:	REVISIONS:	<div>CLASS A HIGH INTENSITY SOILS SURVEY</div> <div>PREPARED FOR ANDREW CARR</div> <div>DEEP BROOK ROAD</div> <div>CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE</div>	 <div>Albert Frick Associates, Inc. Environmental Consultants Gorham, Maine</div>	Drawn By: B.J.	Checked By: C.C.

