TTL traversed the project area on foot and placed orange flagging labeled with Upland Data Point (UDP) or Wetland Data Point (WDP) identification at the data point location. The location of the data point flagging was mapped with a Trimble Geo7x Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, which was set to sub-meter tolerances. Field data was post-processed using Trimble PathfinderOffice V 5.3 and exported to ESRI's ArcMap 10.2. Area features were manually digitized in ArcGIS using the flag locations; geographic coordinates and area quantities were calculated using ArcGIS "area" function.

4.2 Wetland Findings

The project area contains three wetland areas (WA-WC) consisting of approximately 662.712 acres. The boundaries of the wetland areas and data point locations are depicted on Figure 6. Selected photographs of our field observations are provided in Appendix B. Wetland Determination Data Forms are included in Appendix C. Table 3 summarizes the wetland findings below.

Table 3: Wetland Summary

Wetland ID	Cowardin Habitat Description	Area (acres)
WA	Palustrine; Emergent, Persistent; Seasonally Flooded	1.254
WB	Palustrine; Emergent, Persistent; Seasonally Flooded	2.051
WC	Palustrine; Forested, Scrub-Shrub, Emergent, Broad-Leaved Evergreen/Needle-Leaved Evergreen; Seasonally Flooded	659.407

Wetland C is the largest wetland and is located throughout the delineation area. Wetlands A and B are located in the northern portion of the delineation area. The soils textures within the wetland areas are comprised of a sand content that meets hydric soil indicators S6 - Stripped Matrix, and/or A7 - 5cm Mucky Mineral. The hydrology for this area is supported by localized stormwater and a shallow water table. The wetland vegetation communities within the delineation area vary from large areas of hipped and benched, planted pine habitat [dominated by slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*), inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes caroliniana*), and Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*)] to forested pocosin habitat that exhibited no signs of silvicultural activities [dominated by pond pine (*Pinus serotina*), pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), loblolly bay (*Gordonia lasianthus*), swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*), large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), and Virginia chain fern.

4.3 Streams Identification and Methodology

TTL used the *North Carolina Division of Water Quality – Methodology for Identification of Intermittent and Perennial Streams and Their Origins v. 4.11, September 1, 2010 (NC Method)* technical