ATTACHMENT 13

MHPC CONSULATATION
Tribal Letters

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF
INLAND FISHERIES & WILDLIFE
284 STATE STREET
41 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA ME 04333-0041

JUDITH CAMUSO
COMMISSIONER

February 18, 2021

Alfred Haskell
Haley Ward
One Merchants Plaza, Suite 701
Bangor, ME 04401

RE: Information Request – Salmons Quarry Project, Prospect

Dear Alfred:

Per your request received on January 08, 2021, we have reviewed current Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW) information for known locations of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern species; designated Essential and Significant Wildlife Habitats; and inland fisheries habitat concerns within the vicinity of the *Salmons Quarry* project in Prospect.

Our Department has not mapped any Essential Habitats that would be directly affected by your project.

Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Species

Bat Species – Of the eight species of bats that occur in Maine, the three *Myotis* species are protected under Maine's Endangered Species Act (MESA) and are afforded special protection under 12 M.R.S §12801 - §12810. The three *Myotis* species include little brown bat (State Endangered), northern long-eared bat (State Endangered), and eastern small-footed bat (State Threatened). The five remaining bat species are listed as Special Concern: big brown bat, red bat, hoary bat, silver-haired bat, and tri-colored bat. While a comprehensive statewide inventory for bats has not been completed, based on historical evidence it is likely that several of these species occur within the project area during migration and/or the breeding season. However, our Agency does not anticipate significant impacts to any of the bat species as a result of this project.

Significant Wildlife Habitat

Significant Vernal Pools - At this time, MDIFW Significant Wildlife Habitat maps indicate no known presence of Significant Vernal Pools in the project search area; however, a comprehensive statewide inventory for Significant Vernal Pools has not been completed. Therefore, we recommend that surveys for vernal pools be conducted within the project boundary by qualified wetland scientists prior to final project design to determine whether there are Significant Vernal Pools present in the area. These surveys should extend up to 250 feet beyond the anticipated project footprint because of potential performance standard requirements for off-site Significant Vernal Pools, assuming such pools are located on land owned or controlled by the applicant. Once surveys are completed, survey forms should be submitted to our Agency for review well before to the submission of any necessary permits. Our Department will need to review and verify any vernal pool data prior to final determination of significance.

Tidal Waterfowl Wading Bird Habitat (TWWH) – This search area includes TWWH, a Significant Wildlife Habitat under Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act. TWWHs provide important feeding

and/or breeding habitat for diverse waterfowl and wading bird species. Birds utilize intertidal mudflats, eelgrass, and mussel beds to forage for aquatic invertebrates, a primary food source, and maintaining natural tidal flow is essential to maintaining healthy intertidal areas and food sources to support waterfowl and wading bird species. Based on the location of the search area in relation to this habitat, we recommend that you design your project to provide as much undisturbed buffer as possible to protect this habitat.

Fisheries Habitat

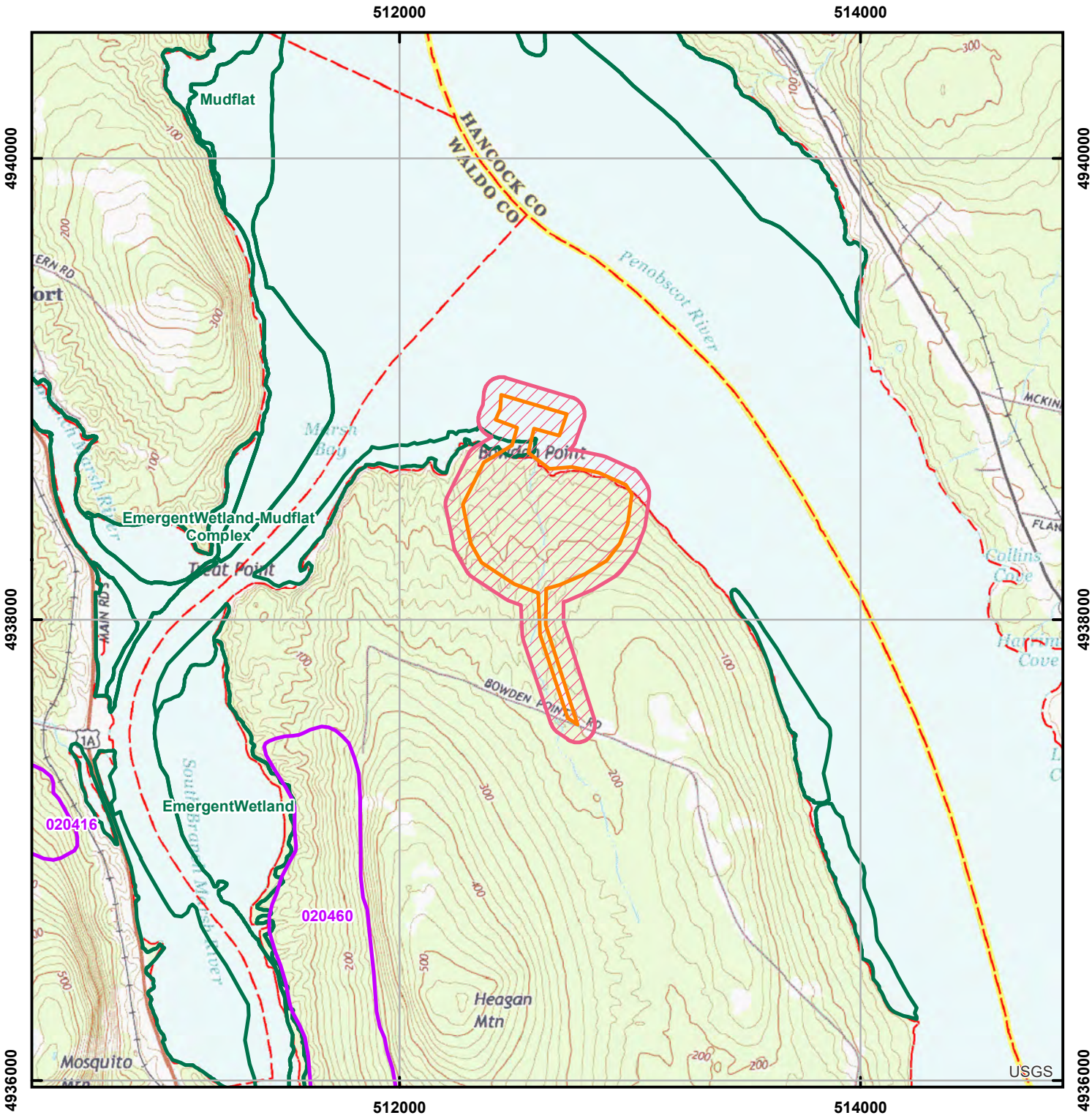
We recommend that 100-foot undisturbed vegetated buffers be maintained along streams. Buffers should be measured from the edge of stream or associated fringe and floodplain wetlands. Maintaining and enhancing buffers along streams that support coldwater fisheries is critical to the protection of water temperatures, water quality, natural inputs of coarse woody debris, and various forms of aquatic life necessary to support conditions required by many fish species. Stream crossings should be avoided, but if a stream crossing is necessary, or an existing crossing needs to be modified, it should be designed to provide full fish passage. Small streams, including intermittent streams, can provide crucial rearing habitat, cold water for thermal refugia, and abundant food for juvenile salmonids on a seasonal basis and undersized crossings may inhibit these functions. Generally, MDIFW recommends that all new, modified, and replacement stream crossings be sized to span at least 1.2 times the bankfull width of the stream. In addition, we generally recommend that stream crossings be open bottomed (i.e. natural bottom), although embedded structures which are backfilled with representative streambed material have been shown to be effective in not only providing habitat connectivity for fish but also for other aquatic organisms. Construction Best Management Practices should be closely followed to avoid erosion, sedimentation, alteration of stream flow, and other impacts as eroding soils from construction activities can travel significant distances as well as transport other pollutants resulting in direct impacts to fish and fisheries habitat. In addition, we recommend that any necessary instream work occur between July 15 and October 1.

This consultation review has been conducted specifically for known MDIFW jurisdictional features and should not be interpreted as a comprehensive review for the presence of other regulated features that may occur in this area. Prior to the start of any future site disturbance we recommend additional consultation with the municipality, and other state resource agencies including the Maine Natural Areas Program, Maine Department of Marine Resources, and Maine Department of Environmental Protection in order to avoid unintended protected resource disturbance.

Please feel free to contact my office if you have any questions regarding this information, or if I can be of any further assistance.

Best regards,

Becca Settele
Wildlife Biologist



Environmental Review of Fish and Wildlife Observations and Priority Habitats

Project Name: Salmons Quarry, Prospect (Version 2)

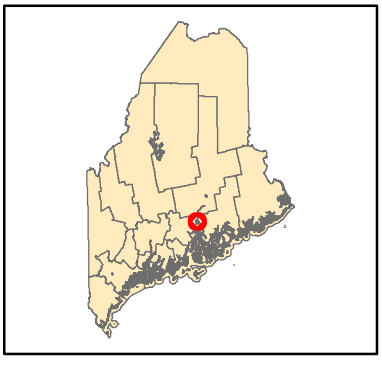
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

0 0.125 0.25 0.5 0.75 1 Miles

Projection: UTM, NAD83, Zone 19N

Date: 1/12/2021

- ProjectPoints
- ProjectLines
- ProjectPolys
- ProjectSearchAreas
- Maine Cliff and Talus Areas
- Deer Winter Area
- LUPC p-fw
- Cooperative DWAs
- Seabird Nesting Islands
- Shorebird Areas
- Inland Waterfowl and Wading Bird
- 2008 Iwwh - Shoreland Zoning
- Tidal Waterfowl and Wading Bird
- Significant Vernal Pools
- Environmental Review Polygons
- Roseate Tern
- Piping Plover and Least Tern
- Aquatic ETSc - 2.5 mi review
- Rare Mussels - 5 mi review
- Maine Heritage Fish Waters
- Arctic Charr Habitat
- Redfin Pickerel and Swamp Darter Habitats - buffer100ft
- Special Concern occupied habitats - 100ft buffer
- Wild Lake Trout Habitats



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Maine Ecological Services Field Office
P. O. Box A
East Orland, ME 04431
Phone: (207) 469-7300 Fax: (207) 902-1588
http://www.fws.gov/mainefieldoffice/index.html

In Reply Refer To: September 21, 2021
Consultation Code: 05E1ME00-2021-SLI-1777
Event Code: 05E1ME00-2021-E-05540
Project Name: Salmons Quarry

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies the threatened, endangered, candidate, and proposed species and designated or proposed critical habitat that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project or may be affected by your proposed project. This species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC Web site at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 et seq.), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the Endangered Species Consultation Handbook at: http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

This species list also identifies candidate species under review for listing and those species that the Service considers species of concern. Candidate species have no protection under the Act but are included for consideration because they could be listed prior to completion of your project. Species of concern are those taxa whose conservation status is of concern to the Service (i.e., species previously known as Category 2 candidates), but for which further information is needed.

If a proposed project may affect only candidate species or species of concern, you are not required to prepare a Biological Assessment or biological evaluation or to consult with the Service. However, the Service recommends minimizing effects to these species to prevent future conflicts. Therefore, if early evaluation indicates that a project will affect a candidate species or species of concern, you may wish to request technical assistance from this office to identify appropriate minimization measures.

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are not protected under the Endangered Species Act but are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 et seq.). Projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan: http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html Information on the location of bald eagle nests in Maine can be found on the Maine Field Office Web site: http://www.fws.gov/mainefieldoffice/Project%20review4.html

Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines: http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/ for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats. Projects may require development of an avian and bat protection plan.

Migratory birds are also a Service trust resource. Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, construction activities in grassland, wetland, stream, woodland, and other habitats that would result in the take of migratory birds, eggs, young, or active nests should be avoided. Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm and at:

http://www.towerkill.com; and at:
http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Maine Ecological Services Field Office
P. O. Box A
East Orland, ME 04431
(207) 469-7300

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 05E1ME00-2021-SLI-1777
Event Code: Some(05E1ME00-2021-E-05540)
Project Name: Salmons Quarry
Project Type: MINING
Project Description: Quarry and Processing Facility
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@44.59874875,-68.83792091288339,14z

Counties: Waldo County, Maine

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 2 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Northern Long-eared Bat *Myotis septentrionalis* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9045	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* Population: Gulf of Maine DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2097	Endangered

Critical habitats

There is 1 critical habitat wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction.

NAME	STATUS
Atlantic Salmon *Salmo salar* https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2097#crithab	Final

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION & FORESTRY
177 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

AMANDA E. BEAL
COMMISSIONER

January 21, 2021

Alfred Haskell
Haley Ward
One Merchants Plaza, Suite 701
Bangor, ME 04401

Via email: chaskell@haleywoard.com

Re: Rare and exemplary botanical features in proximity to: #12617.001, Salmons Quarry, Prospect, Maine

Dear Mr. Haskell:

I have searched the Maine Natural Areas Program's Biological and Conservation Data System files in response to your request received January 8, 2021 for information on the presence of rare or unique botanical features documented from the vicinity of the project in Prospect, Maine. Rare and unique botanical features include the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species and unique or exemplary natural communities. Our review involves examining maps, manual and computerized records, other sources of information such as scientific articles or published references, and the personal knowledge of staff or cooperating experts.

Our official response covers only botanical features. For authoritative information and official response for zoological features you must make a similar request to the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, 284 State Street, Augusta, Maine 04333.

According to the information currently in our Biological and Conservation Data System files, there are no rare botanical features documented specifically within the project area. This lack of data may indicate minimal survey efforts rather than confirm the absence of rare botanical features. You may want to have the site inventoried by a qualified field biologist to ensure that no undocumented rare features are inadvertently harmed.

If a field survey of the project area is conducted, please refer to the enclosed supplemental information regarding rare and exemplary botanical features documented to occur in the vicinity of the project site. The list may include information on features that have been known to occur historically in the area as well as recently field-verified information. While historic records have not been documented in several years, they may persist in the area if suitable habitat exists. The enclosed list identifies features with potential to occur in the area, and it should be considered if you choose to conduct field surveys.

This finding is available and appropriate for preparation and review of environmental assessments, but it is not a substitute for on-site surveys. Comprehensive field surveys do not exist for all natural areas in Maine, and in the absence of a specific field investigation, the Maine Natural Areas Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence or absence of unusual natural features at this site.

MOLLY DOCHERTY, DIRECTOR
MAINE NATURAL AREAS PROGRAM
BLOSSOM LANE, DEERING BUILDING

DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture Conservation & Forestry

PHONE: (207) 287-804490
WWW.MAINE.GOV/DACF/MNAP

The Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) is continuously working to achieve a more comprehensive database of exemplary natural features in Maine. We would appreciate the contribution of any information obtained should you decide to do field work. MNAP welcomes coordination with individuals or organizations proposing environmental alteration or conducting environmental assessments. If, however, data provided by MNAP are to be published in any form, the Program should be informed at the outset and credited as the source.

The Maine Natural Areas Program has instituted a fee structure of $75.00 an hour to recover the actual cost of processing your request for information. You will receive an invoice for $150.00 for two hours of our services.

Thank you for using MNAP in the environmental review process. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have further questions about the Natural Areas Program or about rare or unique botanical features on this site.

Sincerely,

Lisa St. Hilaire

Lisa St. Hilaire | Information Manager | Maine Natural Areas Program
207-287-8044 | lisa.st.hilaire@maine.gov

Rare and Exemplary Botanical Features within 4 miles of
Project: #12617.001, Salmons Quarry, Prospect, Maine

Common Name	State Status	State Rank	Global Rank	Date Last Observed	Occurrence Number	Habitat
Brackish Tidal Marsh						
	<null>	S3	GNR	2009	10	Tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland)
Estuary Bur-marigold						
	SC	S3	G4	2005-08-19	31	Tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland)
Marsh Bulrush						
	E	S1	G5	1973-08-31	5	Tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland)
Orono Sedge						
	T	S3	G3	1916-07-21	7	Old field/roadside (non-forested, wetland or upland)
Pale Green Orchis						
	SC	S2	G4?T4Q	1916-07-21	16	Non-tidal rivershore (non-forested, seasonally wet),Open wetland, not coastal nor rivershore (non-forested, wetland)
Spongy-leaved Arrowhead						
	SC	S3	G5T4	2008-07-23	43	Tidal wetland (non-forested, wetland)

STATE RARITY RANKS

S1 Critically imperiled in Maine because of extreme rarity (five or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because some aspect of its biology makes it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State of Maine.
S2 Imperiled in Maine because of rarity (6-20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to further decline.
S3 Rare in Maine (20-100 occurrences).
S4 Apparently secure in Maine.
S5 Demonstrably secure in Maine.
SU Under consideration for assigning rarity status; more information needed on threats or distribution.
SNR Not yet ranked.
SNA Rank not applicable.
S#? Current occurrence data suggests assigned rank, but lack of survey effort along with amount of potential habitat create uncertainty (e.g. S3?).

Note: **State Rarity Ranks** are determined by the Maine Natural Areas Program for rare plants and rare and exemplary natural communities and ecosystems. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife determines State Rarity Ranks for animals.

GLOBAL RARITY RANKS

G1 Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (five or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because some aspect of its biology makes it especially vulnerable to extinction.
G2 Globally imperiled because of rarity (6-20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to further decline.
G3 Globally rare (20-100 occurrences).
G4 Apparently secure globally.
G5 Demonstrably secure globally.
GNR Not yet ranked.

Note: **Global Ranks** are determined by NatureServe.

STATE LEGAL STATUS

Note: State legal status is according to 5 M.R.S.A. § 13076-13079, which mandates the Department of Conservation to produce and biennially update the official list of Maine's **Endangered** and **Threatened** plants. The list is derived by a technical advisory committee of botanists who use data in the Natural Areas Program's database to recommend status changes to the Department of Conservation.

E ENDANGERED; Rare and in danger of being lost from the state in the foreseeable future; or federally listed as Endangered.
T THREATENED; Rare and, with further decline, could become endangered; or federally listed as Threatened.

NON-LEGAL STATUS

SC SPECIAL CONCERN; Rare in Maine, based on available information, but not sufficiently rare to be considered Threatened or Endangered.
PE Potentially Extirpated; Species has not been documented in Maine in past 20 years or loss of last known occurrence has been documented.

ELEMENT OCCURRENCE RANKS - EO RANKS

Element Occurrence ranks are used to describe the quality of a rare plant population or natural community based on three factors:

- **Size**: Size of community or population relative to other known examples in Maine. Community or population's viability, capability to maintain itself.
- **Condition**: For communities, condition includes presence of representative species, maturity of species, and evidence of human-caused disturbance. For plants, factors include species vigor and evidence of human-caused disturbance.
- **Landscape context**: Land uses and/or condition of natural communities surrounding the observed area. Ability of the observed community or population to be protected from effects of adjacent land uses.

These three factors are combined into an overall ranking of the feature of **A**, **B**, **C**, or **D**, where **A** indicates an **excellent** example of the community or population and **D** indicates a **poor** example of the community or population. A rank of **E** indicates that the community or population is **extant** but there is not enough data to assign a quality rank. The Maine Natural Areas Program tracks all occurrences of rare (S1-S3) plants and natural communities as well as A and B ranked common (S4-S5) natural communities.

Note: **Element Occurrence Ranks** are determined by the Maine Natural Areas Program for rare plants and rare and exemplary natural communities and ecosystems. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife determines Element Occurrence ranks for animals.

Visit our website for more information on rare, threatened, and endangered species!
http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

February 10, 2021

Mr. Alfred C. Haskell
Haley Ward
One Merchants Plaza
Suite 701
Bangor, ME 04401

Project: MHPC #0177-21 Salmons Inc; Off Bowdoin Point Road
Salmons Quarry Operations

Town: Prospect, ME

Dear Mr. Haskell:

In response to your recent request, I have reviewed the information received January 28, 2021 to initiate consultation on the above referenced project in accordance with the requirements of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection.

This a portion of this quarry processing plant and pier project is located on landscape that meets our predictive model for likely presence of prehistoric archaeological sites because of, nearness to water (Penobscot River) AND/OR other archaeological sites in the vicinity but not on this project. (The project land has not previously been surveyed for archaeological sites.) A Phase I prehistoric archaeological survey is necessary for all areas of the property/project less than 60 foot elevation above the high tide line. This equates to approximately 200 m from the shore, but the distance is variable depending on slope.

A historic archaeological survey is recommended for the parcel due to the potential presence of three historic properties in 1859 consisting of T. Stinson, J. Crockett and R. Bowden for whom the point is named. Please see enclosed map.

A list of qualified prehistoric archaeologists has been enclosed and can be found on our website: https://www.maine.gov/mhpc/programs/survey/approved-consultants/prehistoric

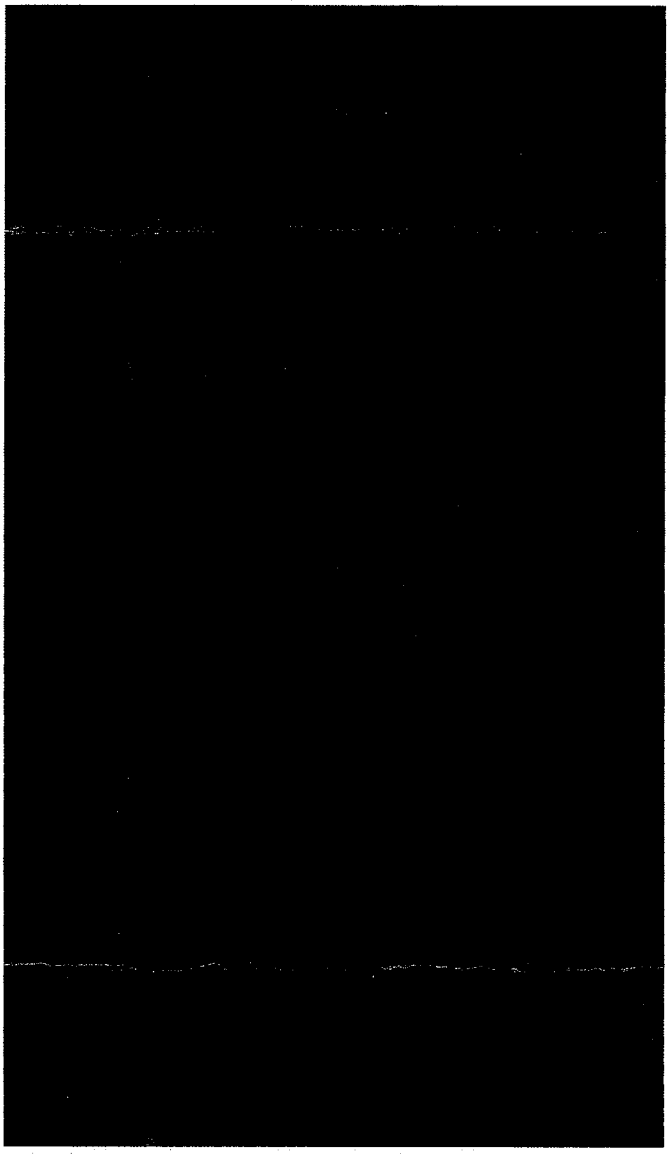
No architectural resources will be affected by this undertaking.

If you have any questions regarding archaeology, please contact Dr. Arthur Spiess of this office at Arthur.Spiess@maine.gov

If you have any questions regarding above ground properties, please contact Megan Rideout of this office at megan.m.rideout@maine.gov.

Sincerely,

Kirk F. Mohney
State Historic Preservation Officer



MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION
55 CAPITOL STREET
65 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE
04333

JANET T. MILLS
GOVERNOR

KIRK F. MOHNEY
DIRECTOR

Prehistoric Archaeologists Approved List: Review and Compliance Consulting/Contracting (Active) LEVEL 2 (Phase I, II, III, date recovery, all phases of survey) LEVEL 2

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65 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
P-20-287-2789
Arthur.spiess@maine.gov
(Not available for contract work)

LEVEL 1 (Phase I and reconnaissance survey only)

LEVEL 1

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Bertrand Pelletier
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Inactive, Retired, No longer doing fieldwork, no longer at address given

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May 28, 2021

RE: Archaeological Phase I Survey of the Proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24)

Dear Chip:

We write to inform you of the completion of the archaeological phase I survey of the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). The work was conducted by the Northeast Archaeology Research Center, Inc. (NEARC) on behalf of Haley Ward and their client Salmons Inc. The project area is located off Bowden Point Road on Bowden Point, which is formed by the confluence of the Marsh River and Penobscot River (Figures 1 and 2). The project includes an approximately 50-acre parcel of land proposed for the development of a quarry processing plant, pier and other related infrastructure (Figure 3). The actual quarrying activity will occur on a separate parcel.

The project area has never received archaeological survey but was determined to be archaeologically sensitive by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) during their initial project review (see MHPC review letter dated 2/10/2021). The MHPC indicated that the Salmons Quarry Operations Project parcel has a high probability for containing a Native American archaeological site(s) given the location near the confluence of the Marsh River and the Penobscot River as well as the presence of other known previously recorded sites in the vicinity, but not within the Project. Specifically, the MHPC requested survey of all areas of the property/project less than 60 ft in elevation above the high tide line, which equates to approximately 200 m from the shore depending on slope (Figure 4). Additionally, the MHPC requested that a post-contact archaeological survey be conducted as well due to the potential presence of three historic structures/dwellings that are mapped near the project vicinity in 1859, including the T. Stinson, J. Crockett and R. Bowden households, for whom the point is named.

The goal of the archaeological phase I survey was to determine if archaeological sites of potential significance are present within the proposed project area or to establish that it is unlikely that sites of potential significance are present. Significant sites are those that meet eligibility criteria for the National Register of Historic Places. The archaeological work adhered to standards and guidelines as determined by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) for archaeological studies in Maine.

As detailed below three newly recorded post-contact archaeological sites likely representing nineteenth and twentieth century residential households/farmsteads were identified during the phase I survey (MHPC site numbers pending). The sites are all located along the western boundary line of the project and the majority of the site components extend outside the project area. Given the location of the sites along the project edge, it is recommended that 25-ft construction free buffer zones be established around the historic resources (see Figure 2). If buffer zones are not feasible, then phase II testing is recommended to determine NRHP eligibility at any site(s) where construction impacts cannot be avoided. In addition to the three post-contact sites, a single pre-contact Native American site (MHPC site number pending) was newly identified on the basis of six weathered rhyolite flakes eroding from the shoreline of the Penobscot River. The Native American site falls approximately 40 m (130 ft) outside the project boundary and will not be impacted by project construction, therefore no further work is recommended for this site. Aside from the three post-contact sites, no additional buffer zones or archaeological work is recommended prior to project construction.

Project Description

The Project is situated on a point of land in Prospect known as Bowden Point that is formed by the confluence of the Marsh River on the west and the Penobscot River on the east. Heagan Mountain is the most dominate feature of the overall landscape and rises 166 m (545 ft) above sea level approximately 1.7 km (1.1 mi) to the southwest of the project. In general Bowden Point is characterized by rock and slope with a few scattered residential homes along Bowden Point Road, which travels along the top of the landform and offers views of the Penobscot River. The project area is on the northern tip of the point on the downslope side of Bowden Point Road where the land begins to descend steeply towards the Penobscot River.

The overall project area is wooded with signs of previous logging, but no other major prior disturbances are readily visible. Vegetation is mixed woodland and includes mature softwoods with an underbrush of both coniferous and deciduous growth. Tree species include birch, pine, aspen, spruce, fir, maple, and beech. Several logging roads and old farm roads crisscross the project, particularly on the north end. One of these established roads will be utilized as southern access for the project as it heads north from its intersection with Bowden Point Road.

No named streams are mapped within the project area, but several small seasonal drainages are present within the landscape and a flowing unnamed stream runs generally north-south just outside the northwest corner of the project, emptying into the Penobscot River near the proposed pier location. While there are no named drainages, much of the project area is dominated by rocky wetlands and bog. This is particularly true closer to the Penobscot River where the land is excessively rocky and dissected with little soil development.

As previously described, the project area is generally sloped to the north and east and elevations range from 203 ft at the southern point of access to 29 ft where the proposed pier is to be constructed. The slope is most severe on the southern end of the project and while still steep in some areas on the northern end, there are a few more level landforms in this portion of the project, which is the area where the phase I testing was primarily focused.

Archaeological Phase I Survey

Archaeological phase I survey was performed over four days from May 10 through May 13, 2021 and included the excavation of a total of 47 0.5 m x 0.5 m test pits situated at 5.0 and 10.0 m intervals along testing transects positioned to best sample archaeologically sensitive landforms (see Figure 4). As previously mentioned, in regard to pre-contact Native American sensitivity, the MHPC requested survey of all areas of the property/project less than 60 ft in elevation above the high tide line, which equates to approximately 200 m from the shore depending on slope (as indicated in Figures 2 and 4). The survey for post-contact archeology encompassed a broader area and included a walkover survey to determine the presence or absence of cellar holes or other evidence of historic residential or industrial occupations.

Results Pre-contact Native American Archaeological Testing

A total of 42 test pits were excavated along landforms sensitive for Native American archaeology. As depicted in Figures 5 and 6, the test pits were concentrated in two areas in the northern half of the project; one area is located where the pier/access road is proposed, and one area is to the east of the pier along the northern side of the proposed processing area.

The test pits (n= 18) at the proposed pier/access road were placed along eight sampling transects positioned to best test the landform and excavated to depths of 26 to 61 cm below ground surface (cmbs) with an average depth of 53 cmbs (Figure 7; Appendix I). Stratigraphy was generally consistent and included an uppermost 'Ao' organic horizon of black silty loam measuring 6 to 26 cm in thickness, overlying a developed 'B' soil horizon of yellow brown silty loam measuring 7 to 16 cm in thickness. Occasionally, the 'B' horizon was absent. All excavations were terminated within sterile, basal 'C' horizon soils characterized by 9 to 22 cm of light olive brown silty clay on top of a pale olive clay. These soils corroborate the NRCS soil classification for the area as Boothbay silt loam, which form from glaciolacustrine deposits and/or fine-silty marine deposits (USDA 2021).

The test pits (n=24) excavated along the north side of the proposed processing station to the east of the pier were placed along 10 sampling transects. The transects were positioned along the most level areas of the landscape, including a small, forested knoll that rises above the Penobscot as well as along a few smaller surrounding knolls separated by wetlands and rocky bog (Figure 8; Appendix 1). As previously mentioned, much of the area is sloped, but a few testable landforms are present. Stratigraphy was variable depending on the landform. Shallow, wet soils were encountered in some locations, primarily consisting of a black or dark grey brown silty loam 'Ao' or 'Ap' plow zone horizon overlying a light brownish grey silty loam 'C' horizon with occasional pebbles and cobbles and frequently saturated. In other areas, in particular transects 11, 14 and 15, more developed 'A', 'B', 'C' soil horizons were encountered and included an uppermost 'Ao' organic horizon of black silty loam measuring 12 to 28 cm in thickness, overlying a developed 'B' soil horizon of yellow brown silty loam measuring 7 to 15 cm in thickness, on top of a 'C' soil horizon characterized as a light brownish grey silty loam or clay with pebble and cobble inclusions and wet. All excavations were terminated within sterile, basal 'C' horizon soils or upon encountering water. These soils corroborate the NRCS soil classification for the area as Eldridge fine sandy loam, which form on outwash plains from a parent material of loamy lacustrine, marine, or sandy outwash deposits (USDA 2021).

No pre-contact Native American artifacts or features were identified within either of the tested areas during the phase I survey. As previously stated, one pre-contact Native American site was recorded along the shore of the Penobscot River represented by six pieces of weathered Rhyolite debitage that were found on the surface at low tide. The site is approximately 40 m (130 ft) outside the project boundary and will not be impacted by project construction.

Results of the Walkover Survey and Testing for Post-contact Archaeology

The walkover portion of the phase I survey for post-contact archaeology was performed by NEARC archaeologist Sarah Loftus on May 12th and 13th, 2021. During the survey historic maps were utilized in the field to try to identify any cellar holes or remnant features or artifacts associated with three 19th century households that appear near or within the project area in 1858 (Figure 9) (Chase 1858). Given the sloped and rocky nature of the landscape any long-term settlement/occupation would likely have been limited to the northern half of the project, which is where the historic structures are mapped. Two cellar holes (Historic Sites 1 and 3) were identified in this area as well as one site that includes a series of rock walls and a rock cluster (Historic Site 2). The three sites are briefly detailed individually below and will be further defined in the final report.

Historic Site 1

Historic Site 1 is located along the western project boundary on the west side of a cleared two-track road. The site consists of a stoned lined cellar hole and a dug, stone lined well (Figures 10 - 12). A surface survey of scattered artifacts and architectural materials at the site revealed late-nineteenth and early twentieth century artifacts, however it is possible an earlier mid-nineteenth century element is present. Two shovel tests were excavated and included 6 wire nails and 9 small fragments of redware.

Based on georeferencing, it appears likely that Historic Site 1 is in the location of the former residence of J. Crockett in 1858 (see Figure 9) (Chase 1858). A structure also appears in this general location on USGS topographic maps from the 1940s and the dwelling may have been occupied through that time period (Figure 13).

Historic Site 2

Based on the 1858 map, Historic Site 2 may represent remnant elements of the former household of D. Glidden (see Figure 9). No structures appear in this area on the 1940s USGS topographic maps and no definitive cellar hole was identified during the survey, but rock walls, a rock cluster and several old roadbeds fork in this location (Figures 14 and 15). As with Historic Site 1, the site is along the edge of the western project boundary. There is a level, grassy knoll to the southwest of the rock walls outside the project area that looks like the best place to build a structure if one was historically located in this area. Given the location of the knoll outside the project, this area was not tested, but two test pits were excavated near the stone wall alignments (see Figure 14). Both test pits were negative for cultural materials, but it is possible the stone walls are part of a larger farmstead that is mostly outside the project area to the west.

Historic Site 3

Historic Site 3 is on the very northern tip of the project on a gently sloped terrace above the Penobscot River at the end of the same dirt road that passes by Historic Site 1 (Figure 16). The site includes a cellar hole and a collapsed wooden outbuilding (Figure 17). The structure does not appear on the 1858 historic map but is present on 1940s USGS topographic maps (see Figures 9 and 13). Based on the construction materials, which include a poured concrete foundation walls on top of stone and a collapsed roof built with wire nails and asphalt shingles, it appears likely the dwelling was built or significantly modified during the early to mid- twentieth century. It is possible that earlier material underlies these later elements at the site, but this seems unlikely. The area surrounding the cellar hole is characterized by extremely thick bamboo and disturbed soils. A single shovel test excavated near the southeastern corner of the cellar hole within the project area was negative for cultural material, but further testing could reveal intact deposits.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Archaeological phase I survey has been completed for the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24) as part of the Section 106 review process for the project. Three newly recorded post-contact archaeological sites representing nineteenth and twentieth century residential households/farmsteads were identified during the phase I survey (MHPC site numbers pending).

The sites are all located along the western boundary of the project and the majority of the site components extend outside the project area (see Figure 2). Given the location of the sites along the project edge, it is recommended that 25-ft construction free buffer zones be established around the historic resources (see Figure 2). If buffer zones are not feasible, then phase II testing is recommended to determine NRHP eligibility at any site(s) where construction impacts cannot be avoided. In addition to the three post-contact sites, a single pre-contact Native American site (MHPC site number pending) was newly identified on the basis of six weathered Rhyolite flakes eroding from the shoreline of the Penobscot River. The Native American site falls approximately 40 m (130 ft) outside the project boundary and will not be impacted by project construction, therefore no further work is recommended for this site. Aside from the three post-contact sites, no additional buffer zones or archaeological work is recommended prior to project construction.

The full technical report detailing the results of the study will be submitted in the upcoming months. Please let us know if you have any questions and thank you for the opportunity to conduct this study.

Sincerely,

Sarah Loftus, PhD
Project Director, NE ARC, Inc.

Robert N. Bartone, M.A., RPA
Director, NE ARC, Inc.

References

Chase, W. H
1858 *A Topographical Map of Waldo County, Maine*. J. Chace., Jr. Philadelphia.

APPENDIX I: SELECT TEST PIT SEDIMENT PROFILES

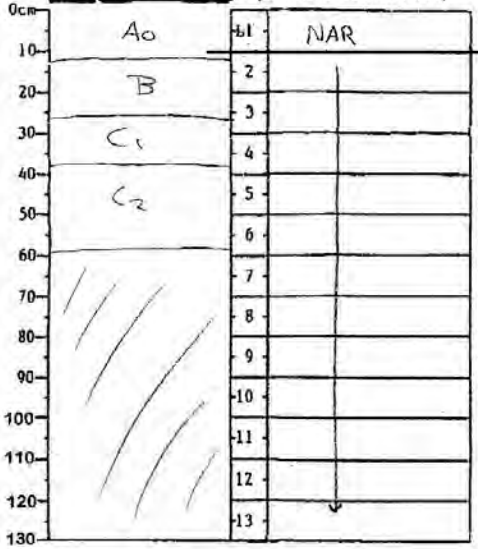
Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project Salmons Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T1 P1

Area/Locus — PN Area 1-100 PROV# 1 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team MFN, CLB Recorder MFN Date 5/10/21

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)



Soil Descriptions

Ao 0 - 13 cm
2.5Y 2.5/1 Blk
SiLo

B 13 - 26 cm
10YR 5/4 YlBn
SiLo

C1 26 - 38 cm
2.5Y 5/4 Lt OlBn
SiClay

C2 38 - 59 cm
5Y 6/3 Pale Olive
Clay
Compact

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

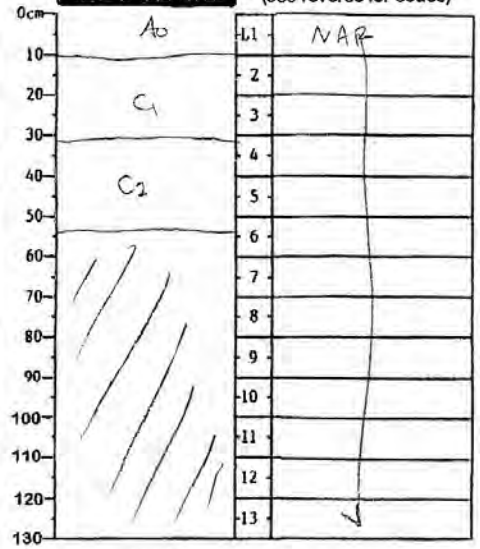
Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project Salmons Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T2 P1

Area/Locus — PN Area 1-100 PROV# 2 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team MFN CLB Recorder MFN Date 5/10/21

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)



Soil Descriptions

Ao 0 - 10cm
2.5Y 2.5/1 Black
SiLo

C1 10 - 31 cm
2.5Y 5/4 Lt OlBn
Si Clay

C2 31 - 54cm
5Y 6/3 Pale Ol
Compact Clay

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

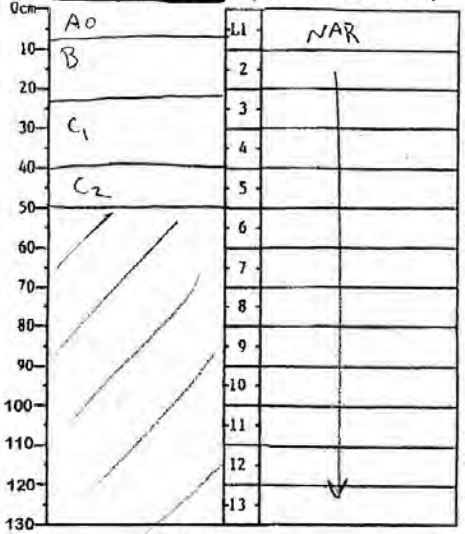
Project Salmons Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T5 P1

Area/Locus — PN Area 1-100 PROV# 6 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team CLB, MFN Recorder CLB Date 5/10/21

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions



A0 = 0 - 7 cm
2.5Y 2.5/1 Blk
SiLo

B = 7 - 23 cm
10YR 5/4 Y-Bn
SiLo

C1 = 23 - 40 cm
2.5Y 5/4 LtOlBn
SiClγ

C2 = 40 - 50 cm
5Y 6/3 PlOl
Clay
Compact

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 0

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

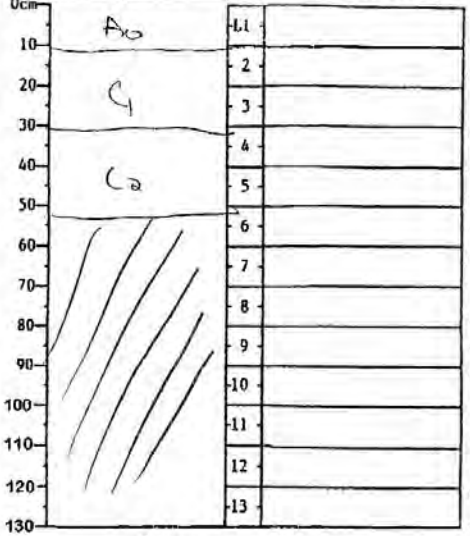
Project Salmons Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T6 P3

Area/Locus — PN Area 101-200 PROV# 107 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team NSG, JPA Recorder JPA Date 05/10/2021

PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions



A0 0-11cm
2.5Y 2.5/1 blk
SiLo

C1 11-31cm
2.5Y 5/3 Yw br
SiLo

C2 31-53cm
5Y 5/3 Pale olv
Clay

Comments* None

Number of bags: 0

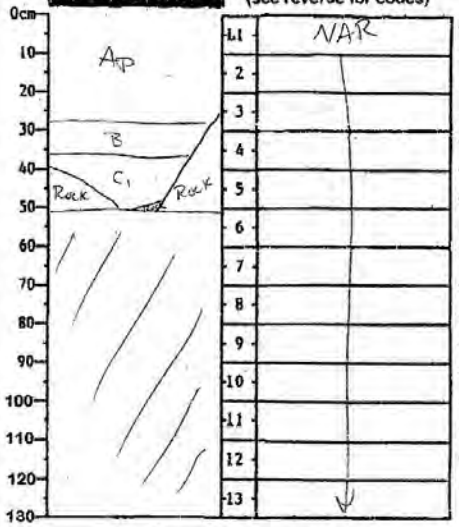
* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project Salmon's Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T11 P2

Area/Locus — PN Area 1-100 PROV# 11 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team MFN Recorder MFN Date 5/12/21



PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

Ap 0 - 28 cm
2.5Y 2.5/1 Black
Silo w/ P+K

B 28 - 36 cm
10YR 5/4 YwBn
Silo w/ P+K

C1 36 - 51 cm
2.5Y 5/4 Lt Olbn
Si Clay w/ P+K

Comments* NCM; terminated on rock impass

Number of bags: 0

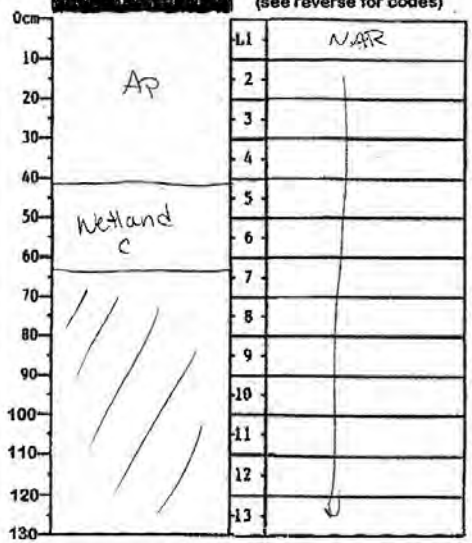
* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project Salmon's Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T12 P2

Area/Locus — PN Area 1-100 PROV# 14 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team MFN Recorder MFN Date 5/12/21



PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

Ap 0 - 41 cm
2.5Y 4/2 DK Gy Bn
Wet Silo w/ P+K

Wetland C 41 - 63 cm
2.5Y 6/2 Lt Bn Gy
Wet Silo w/ P+K

Comments* NCM; Pooling water

Number of bags: 0

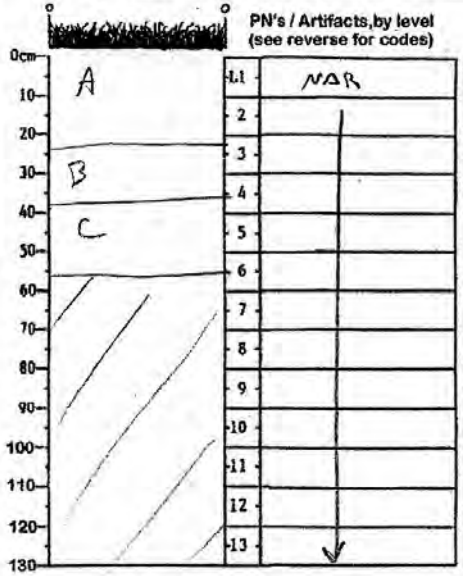
* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project Salmon Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T15P1

Area/Locus — PN Area 201-300 PROV# 202 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team CLB Recorder CLB Date 5/12/21



PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

A 0 - 24 cm
2.5Y 2.5/1 BlK
SiLo w/ PtK

B 24 - 39 cm
10YR 3/4 YwBn
SiLo w/PtK

C 39 - 56 cm
2.5Y 6/2 LtBnGy
SiLo w/PtK

Comments* NCM

Number of bags: 0

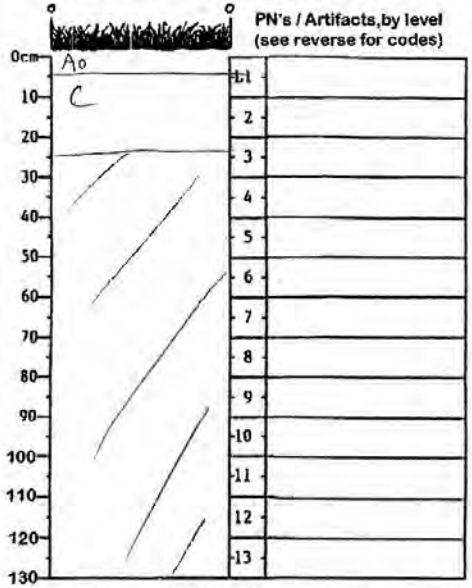
* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

Northeast Archaeology Research Center - Test Pit Profile Form

Project Salmon Quarry I State Site # — Test Pit T16P1

Area/Locus — PN Area 201-300 PROV# 204 Feature #(s) —

Supervisor SRW Exc. Team CLB Recorder CLB Date 5/12/21



PN's / Artifacts, by level (see reverse for codes)

Soil Descriptions

Ao = 0-5 cm
2.5Y 2.5/1 BlK
SiLo
Wet

C = 5-25 cm
2.5Y 6/2 LtBnGy
SiLo
Wet

Comments* STP term on peatys water

Number of bags: —

* Provide comments on Artifacts, Soils, Disturbances, Context, etc.

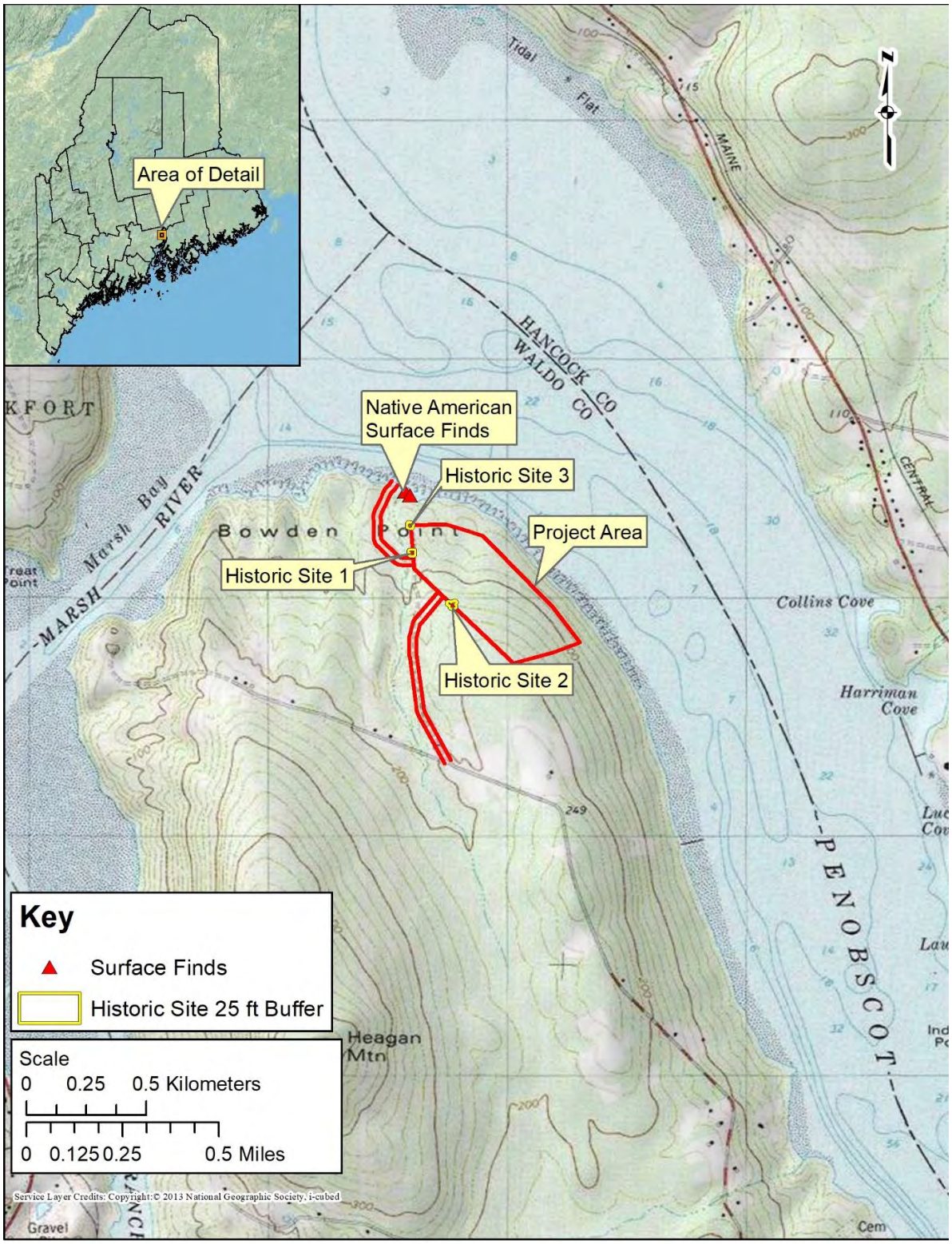


Figure 1. Topographic map showing the location of the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24. Note Historic Sites 1-3 and the Native American surface artifacts outside the project (MHPC site numbers pending).

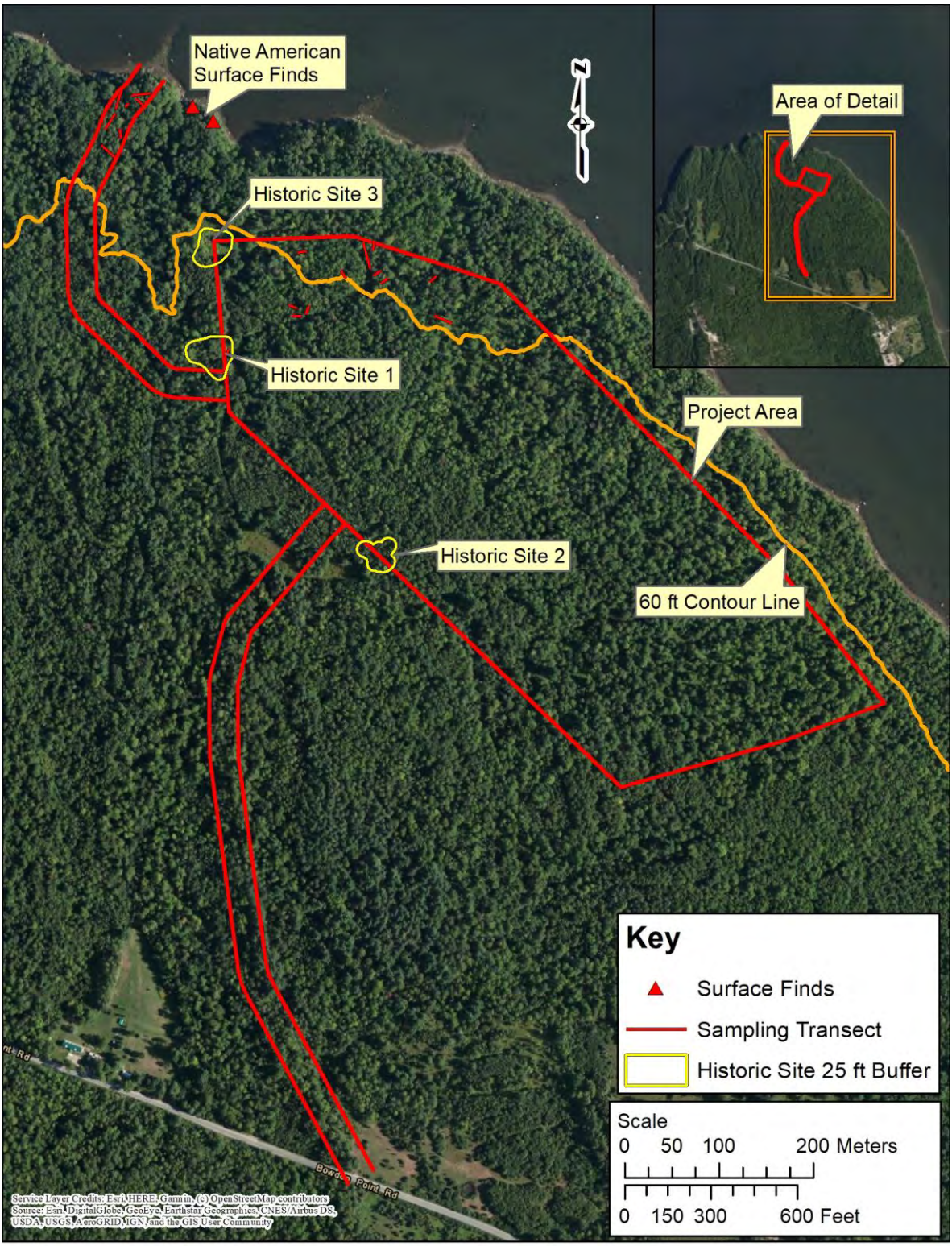


Figure 2. Aerial photograph showing the location of the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). Note Historic Sites 1-3 and the Native American surface artifacts outside the project (MHPC site numbers pending).

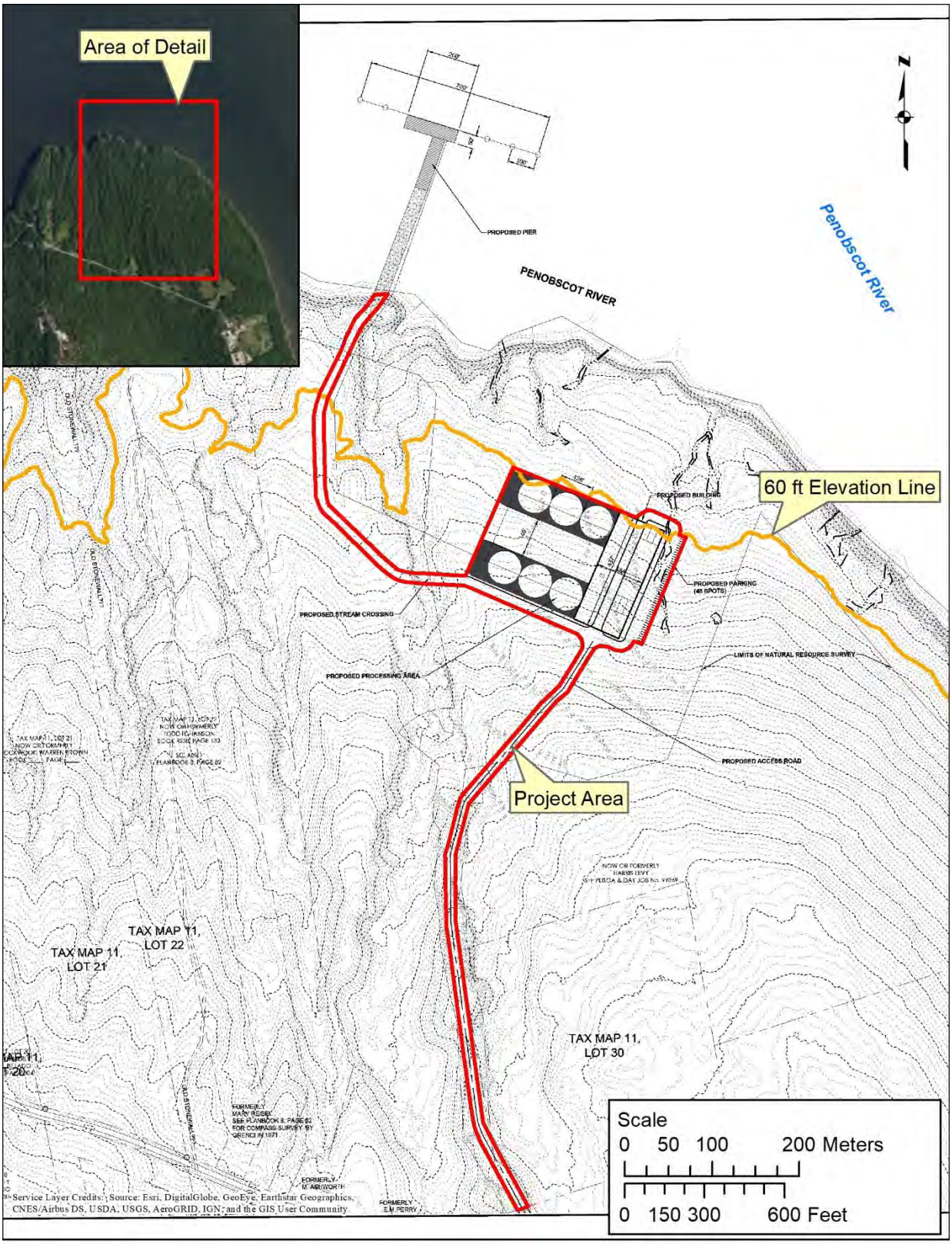


Figure 3. Project plans showing the location of the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

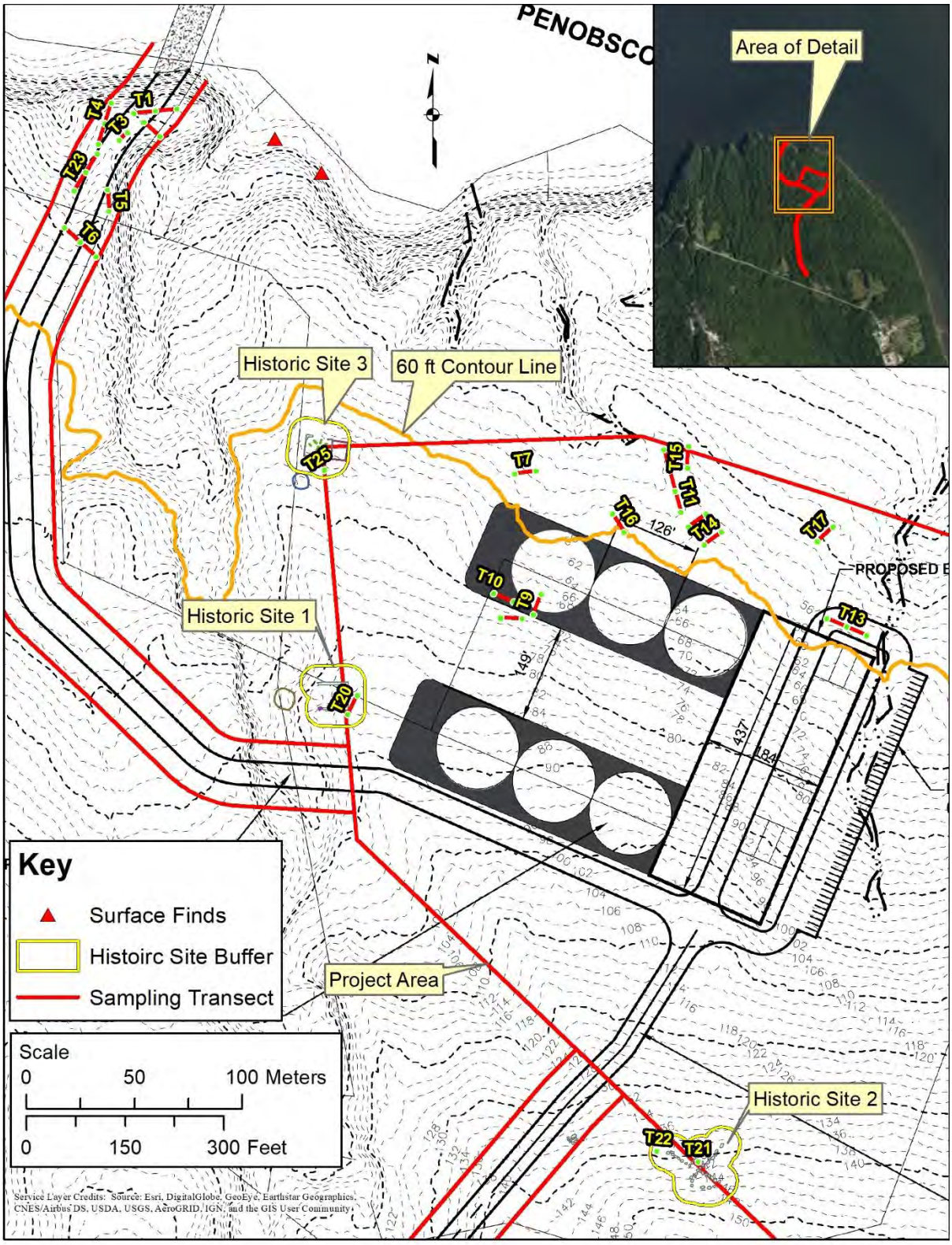


Figure 4. Project plans showing the location of phase I testing and newly identified archaeological sites located within the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

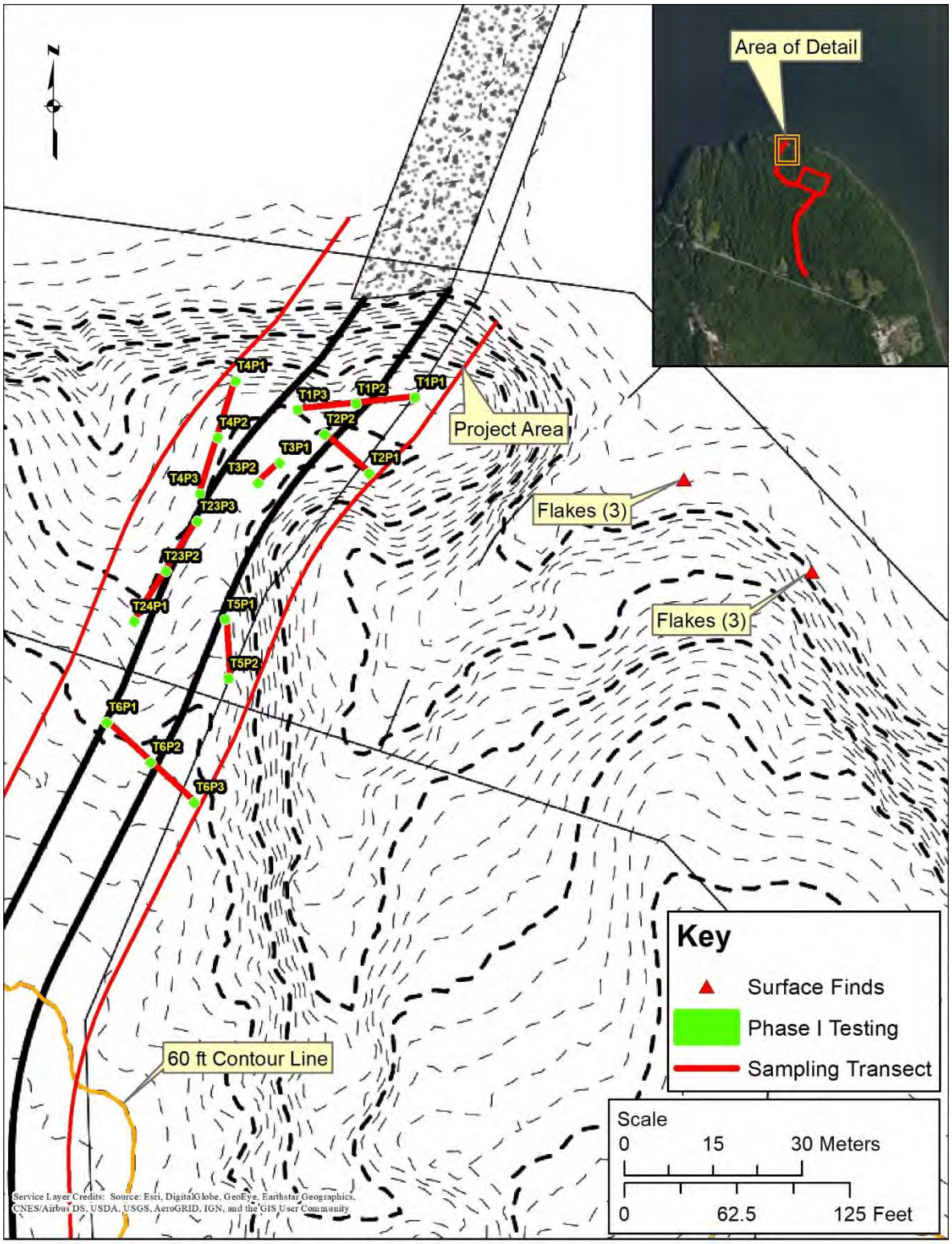


Figure 5. Project plans showing the location of phase I testing near the proposed pier/access road within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). Note the location of the Native American lithic debitage (flakes) found on the shoreline outside the project area.

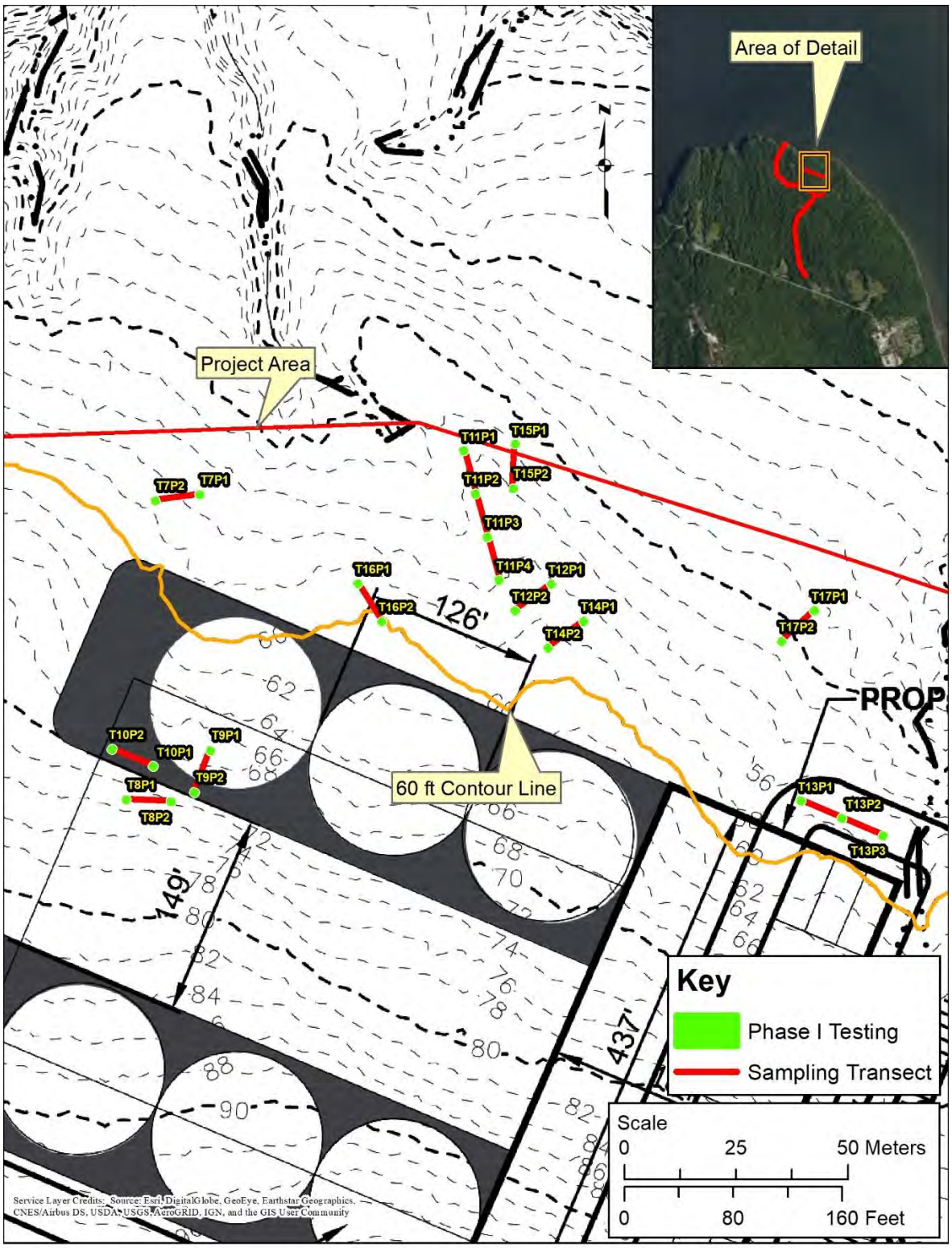


Figure 6. Project plans showing the location of phase I testing on the north side of the proposed processing area within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

Figure 7. View west of archaeological phase I testing along Transect 1 near the proposed pier/access road within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

Figure 8. View west of archaeological phase I testing along Transect 9 on the north side of the proposed processing station within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

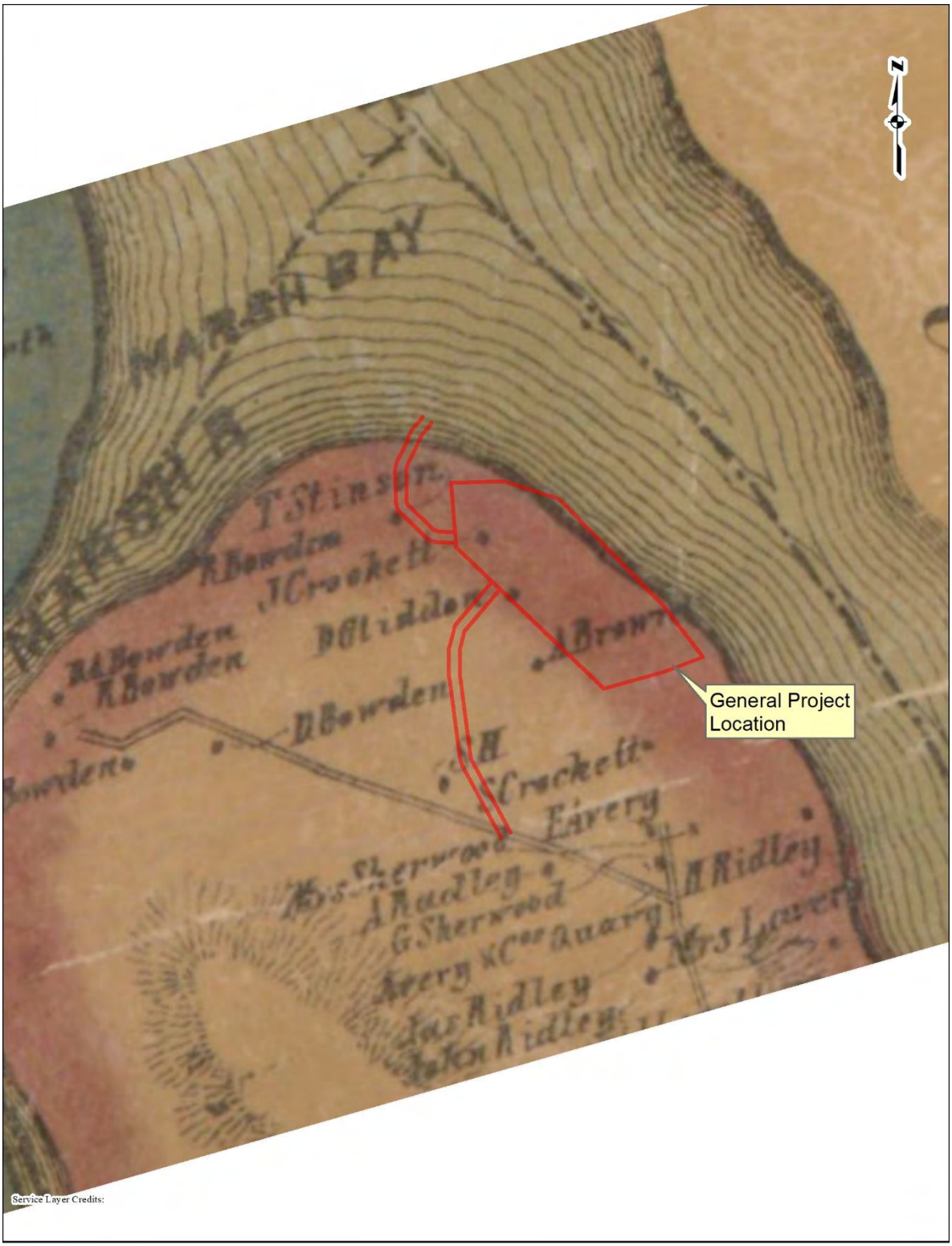


Figure 9. Section of the 1858 Waldo County map showing the general location of the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). Note the residences of J. Crockett and D. Glidden fall within the project area.

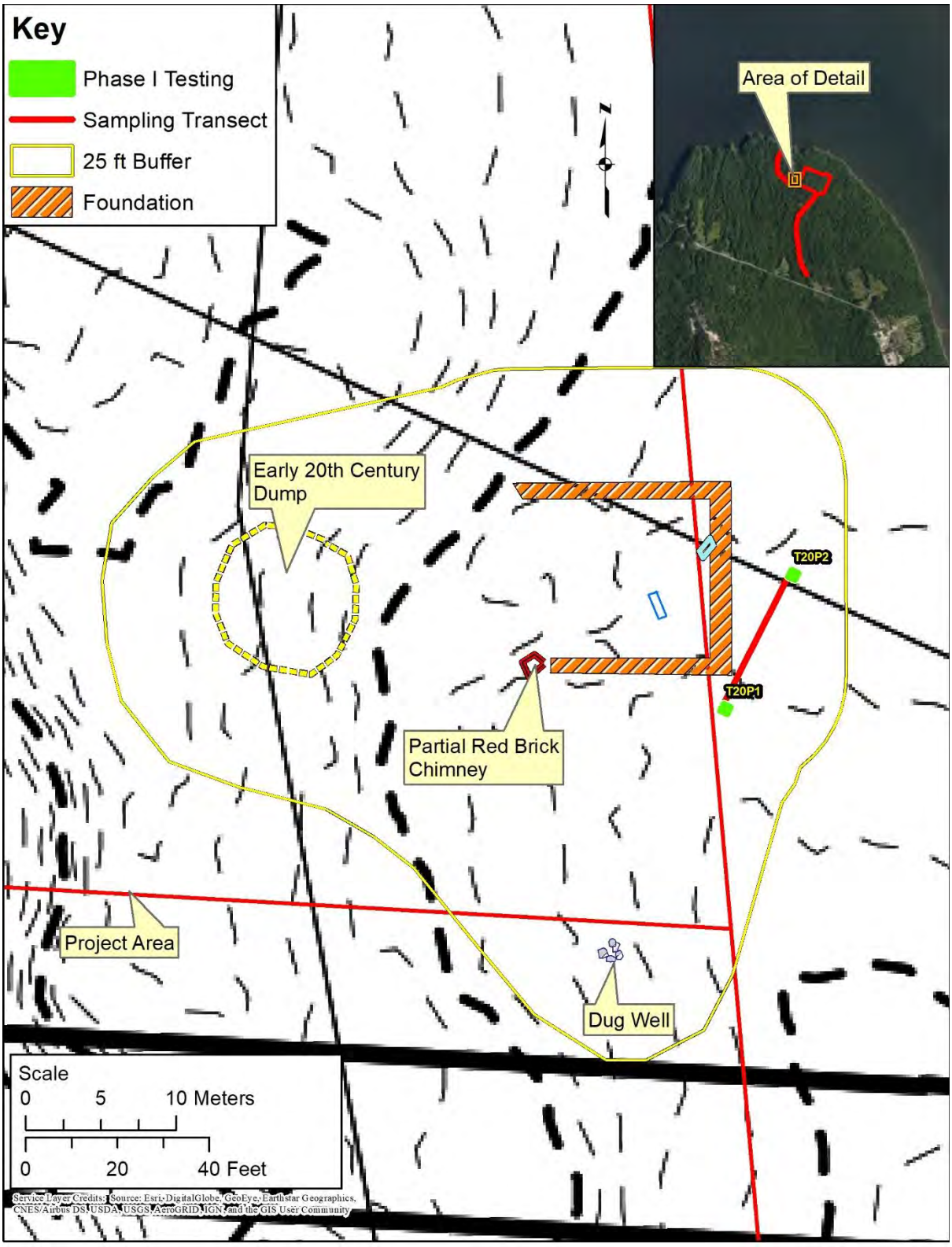


Figure 10. Project plans showing the location of Historic Site 1 and phase I testing within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). Note the 25-ft buffer.

Figure 11. View of the cellar hole at Historic Site 1 within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

Figure 12. View of the stone lined well at Historic Site 1 within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

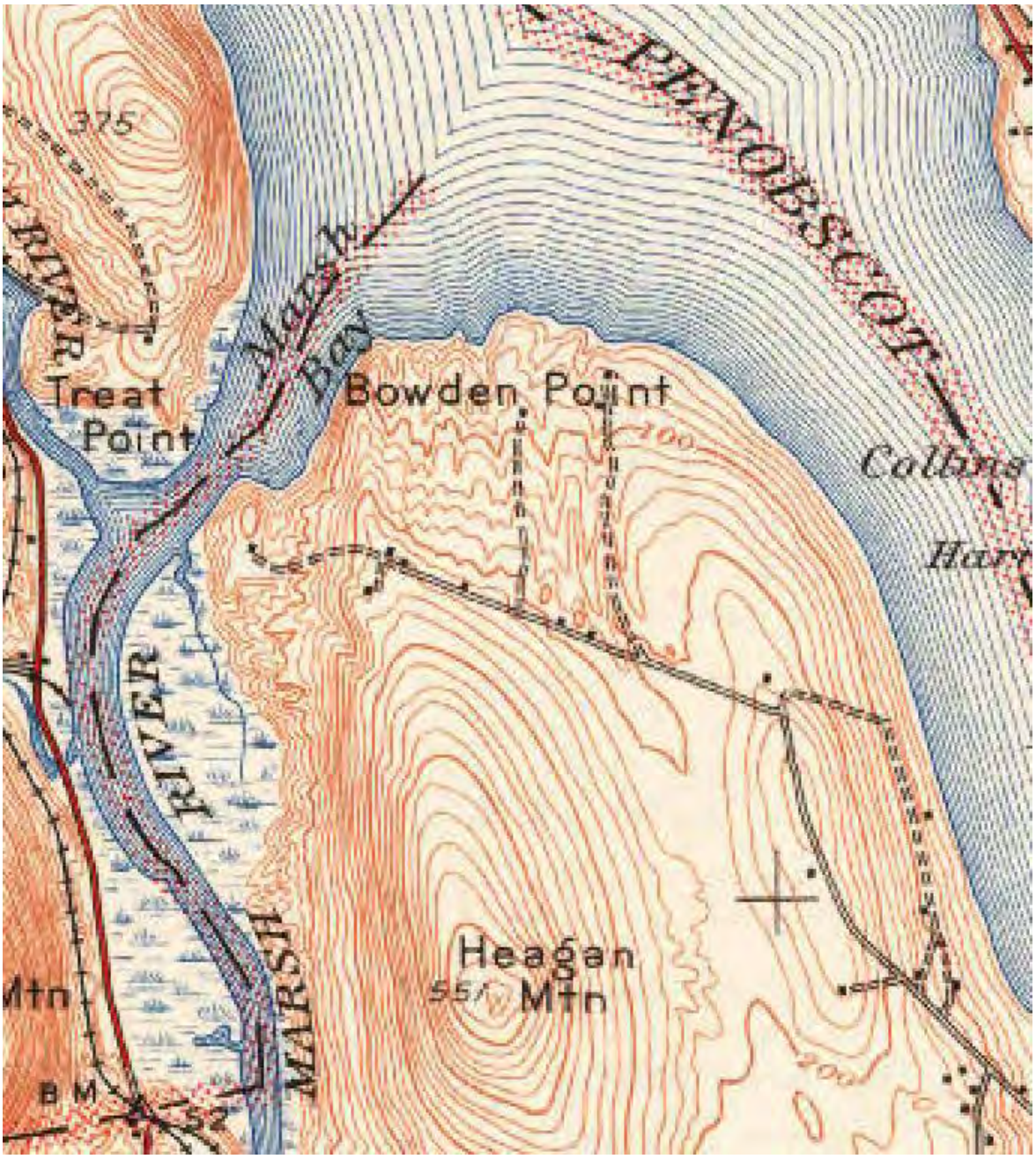


Figure 13. Section of the 1948 USGS topographic map showing the general location of the proposed Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). Note the unpaved road and two structures that likely represent Historic Sites 1 and 3.

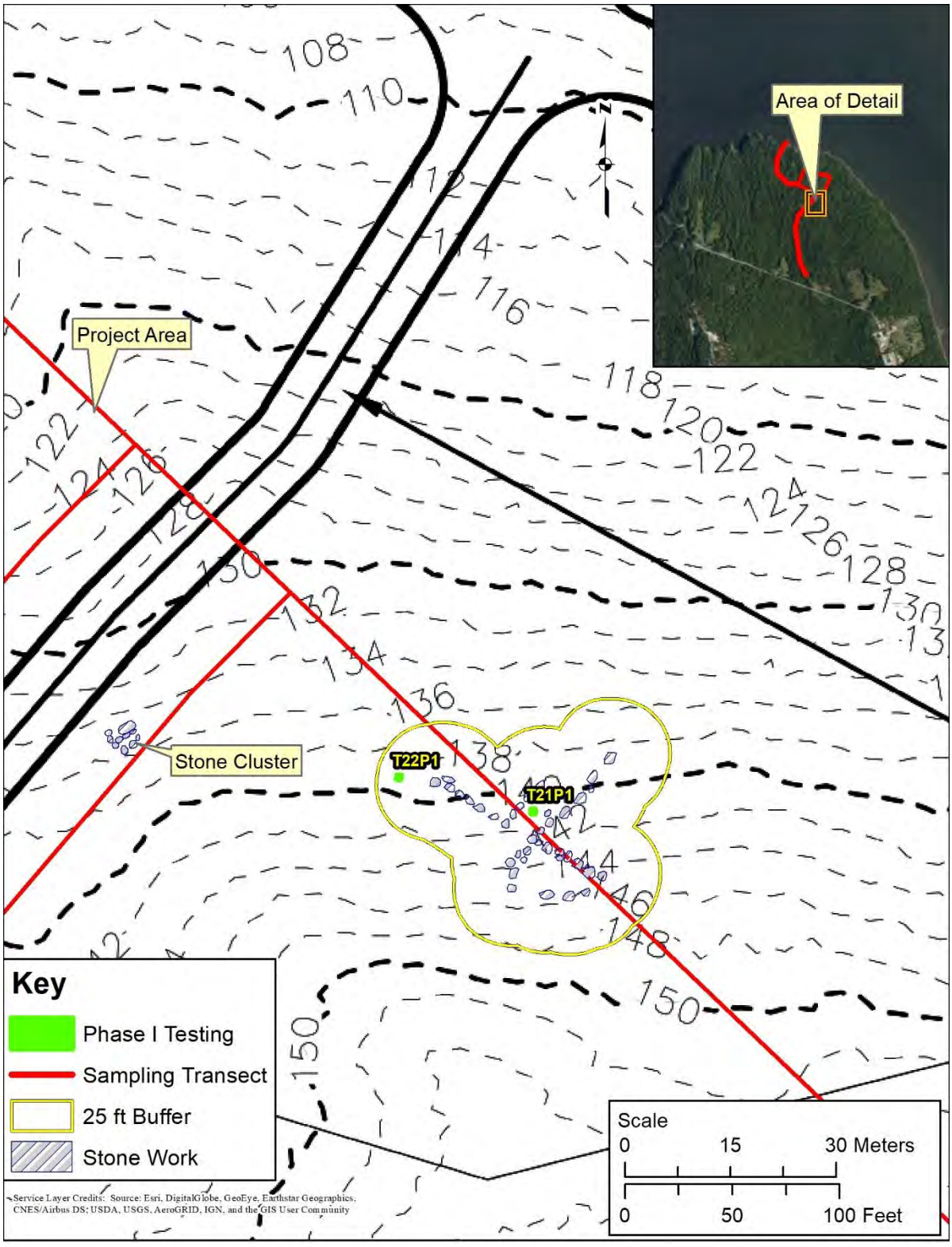


Figure 14. Project plans showing the location of Historic Site 2 and phase I testing within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). Note the 25-ft buffer around the stone walls.

Figure 15. View of the stone walls and excavation test pit T21 P1 at Historic Site 1 within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

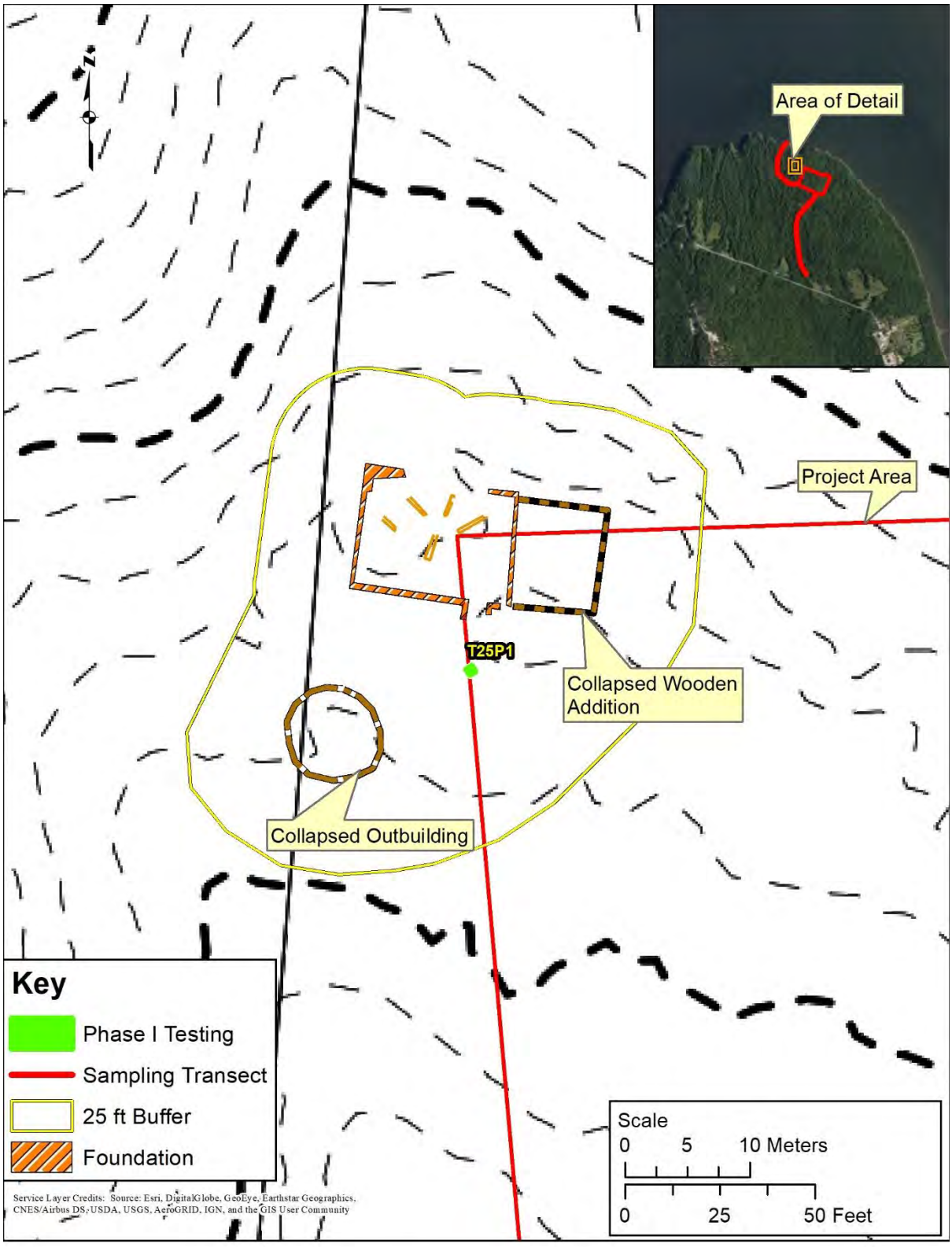


Figure 16. Project plans showing the location of Historic Site 3 and phase I testing within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24). Note the 25-ft buffer around the cellar hole and outbuilding.

Figure 17. View northwest of the cellar hole at Historic Site 3 within the Salmons Quarry Operations Project, Bowden Point Road, Prospect, Waldo County, Maine (MHPC # 0177-24).

HALEY WARD
ENGINEERING | ENVIRONMENTAL | SURVEYING
FORMERLY: CES INC

January 8, 2021

Aroostook Band of Micmacs
Attn: Jennifer Pictou, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
7 Northern Road
Presque Isle, Maine 04769
jpictou@micmac-nsn.gov

Re: Salmons Incorporated | Salmons Quarry Operations | Prospect, Maine

Dear Ms. Pictou:

Haley Ward, Inc. is assisting Salmons Quarry with the design and permitting of a pier to be used in support of mineral extraction activities on Bowden Point in Prospect, Maine. The Applicant proposes to construct a 525-foot-long pier off the northern shore of Bowden Point onto the Penobscot River.

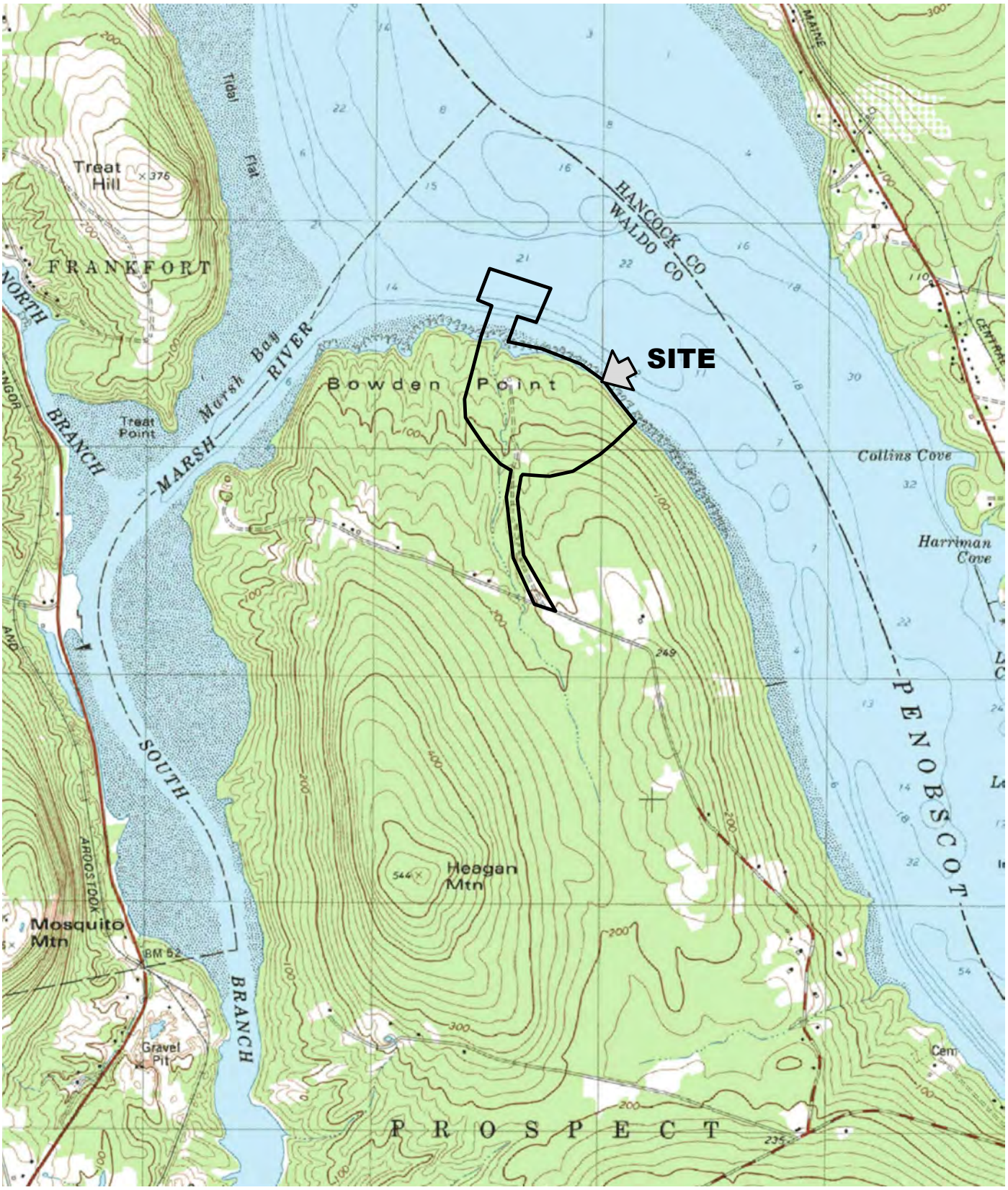
For your reference, the site location is indicated on the attached location map. For additional information on the proposed project, including the permit application materials, please contact us at 207-989-4824, or at chaskell@haleyward.com. These materials are sent for your review as part of the Natural Resources Protection Act and US Army Corps of Engineers permitting requirements.

Sincerely,
Haley Ward, Inc.

Chip Haskell
Project Manager

ACH/alf/cmc
Enc.
Location Map

120 Main Street, Suite 132, Saco, ME 04072
T: 207.283.9151 | HALEYWARD.COM



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ENGINEERING | ENVIRONMENTAL | SURVEYING

SALMONS INCORPORATED
PROSPECT, MAINE
LOCATION MAP

2021-01-04
12617.001

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ENGINEERING | ENVIRONMENTAL | SURVEYING
FORMERLY: CES INC

January 8, 2021

Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians
Attn: THPO & Environmental Planner
88 Bell Road
Littleton, Maine 04730
envplanner@maliseets.com
ogs1@maliseets.com

Re: Salmons Incorporated | Salmons Quarry Operations | Prospect, Maine

To whom it may concern:

Haley Ward, Inc. is assisting Salmons Quarry with the design and permitting of a pier to be used in support of mineral extraction activities on Bowden Point in Prospect, Maine. The Applicant proposes to construct a 525-foot-long pier off the northern shore of Bowden Point onto the Penobscot River.

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Sincerely,
Haley Ward, Inc.

Chip Haskell
Project Manager

ACH/cmc
Enc. Location Map

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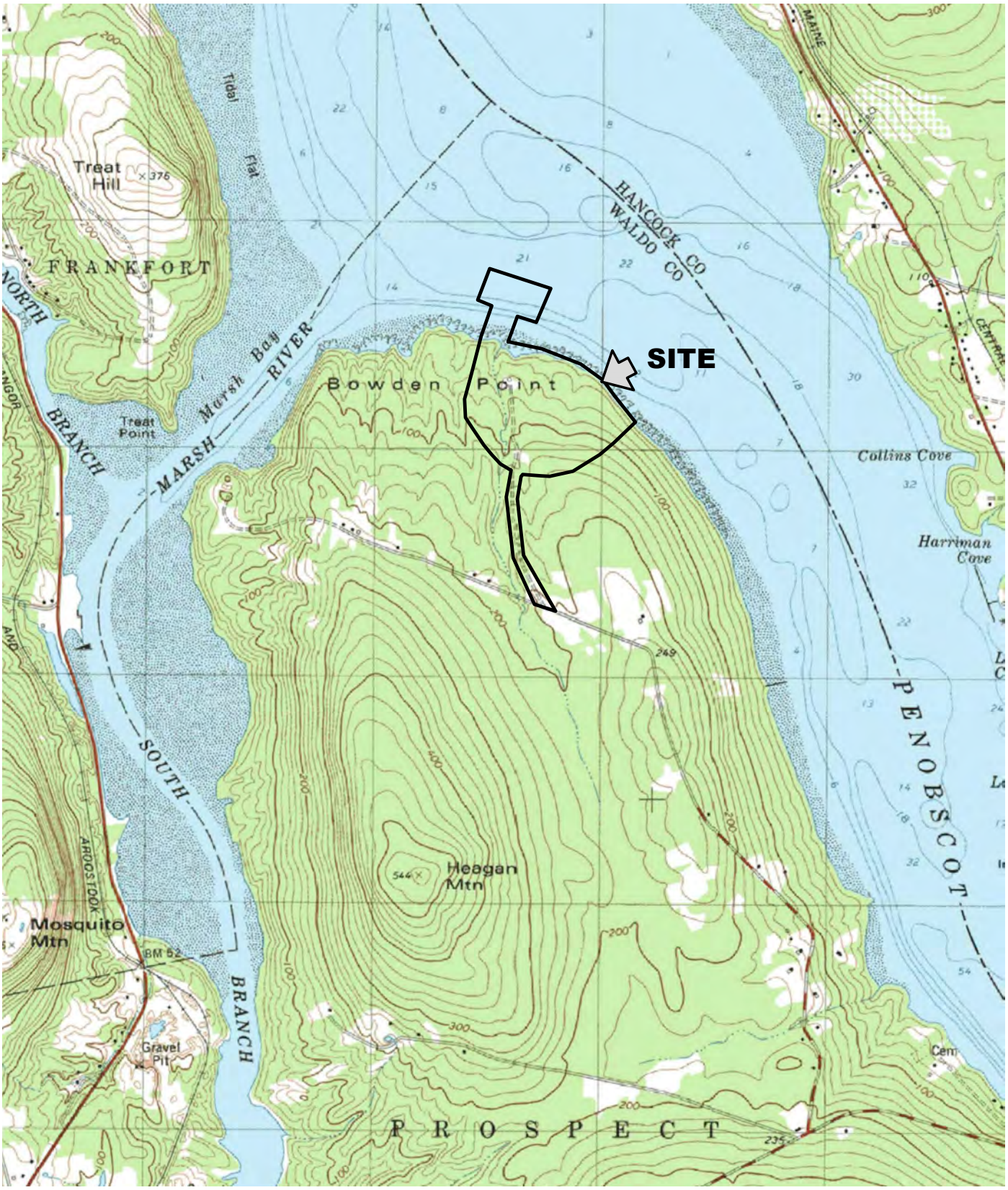

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HALEY WARD
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FORMERLY: CES INC

January 8, 2021

Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians
Pleasant Point Reservation
Attn: Donald Soctomah, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 343
Perry, Maine 04667
soctomah@gmail.com

Re: Salmons Incorporated | Salmons Quarry Operations | Prospect, Maine

Dear Mr. Soctomah:

Haley Ward, Inc. is assisting Salmons Quarry with the design and permitting of a pier to be used in support of mineral extraction activities on Bowden Point in Prospect, Maine. The Applicant proposes to construct a 525-foot-long pier off the northern shore of Bowden Point onto the Penobscot River.

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Sincerely,
Haley Ward, Inc.

Chip Haskell
Project Manager

ACH/cmc
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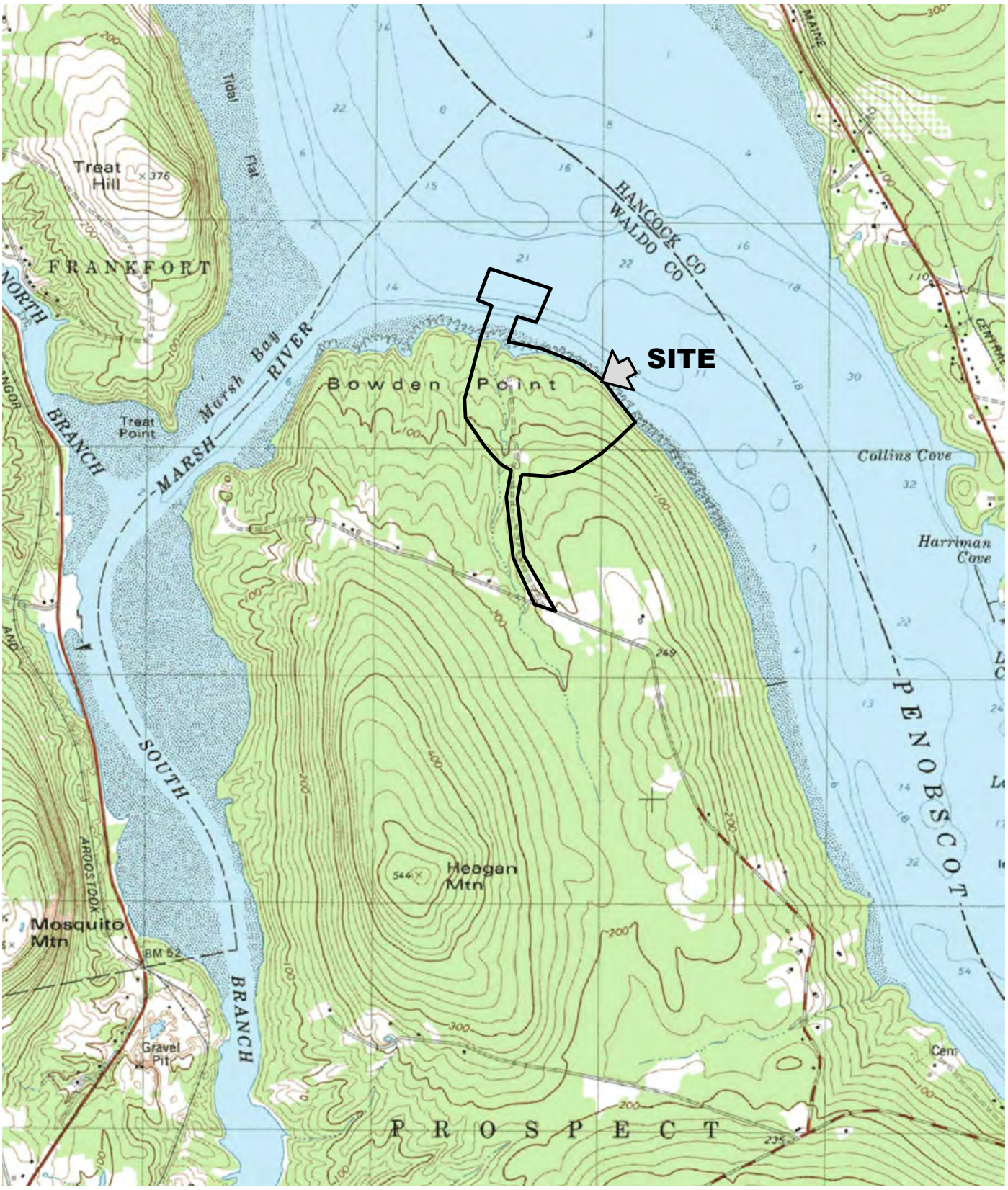

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FORMERLY: CES INC

January 8, 2021

Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indians
Indian Township Reservation
Attn: Donald Soctomah, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
P.O. Box 301
Princeton, Maine 04668
soctomah@gmail.com

Re: Salmons Incorporated | Salmons Quarry Operations | Prospect, Maine

Dear Mr. Soctomah:

Haley Ward, Inc. is assisting Salmons Quarry with the design and permitting of a pier to be used in support of mineral extraction activities on Bowden Point in Prospect, Maine. The Applicant proposes to construct a 525-foot-long pier off the northern shore of Bowden Point onto the Penobscot River.

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Haley Ward, Inc.

Chip Haskell
Project Manager

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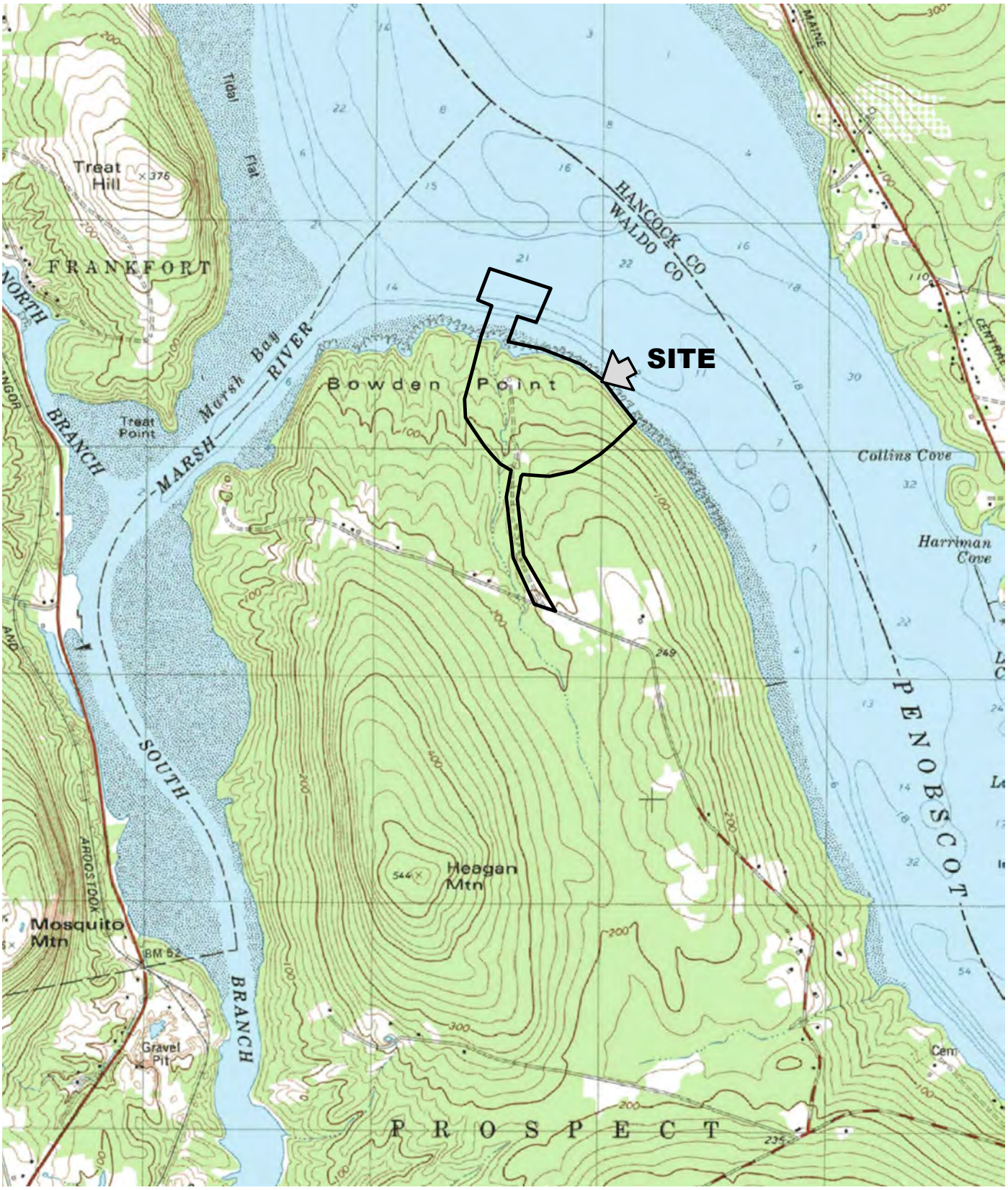

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FORMERLY: CES INC

January 8, 2021

Penobscot Nation
Cultural and Historic Preservation Department
Attn: Chris Sockalexis, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
12 Wabanaki Way
Indian Island, Maine 04468
Chris.sockalexis@penobscotnation.org

Re: Salmons Incorporated | Salmons Quarry Operations | Prospect, Maine

Dear Mr. Sockalexis:

Haley Ward, Inc. is assisting Salmons Quarry with the design and permitting of a pier to be used in support of mineral extraction activities on Bowden Point in Prospect, Maine. The Applicant proposes to construct a 525-foot-long pier off the northern shore of Bowden Point onto the Penobscot River.

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Sincerely,
Haley Ward, Inc.

Chip Haskell
Project Manager

ACH/cmc
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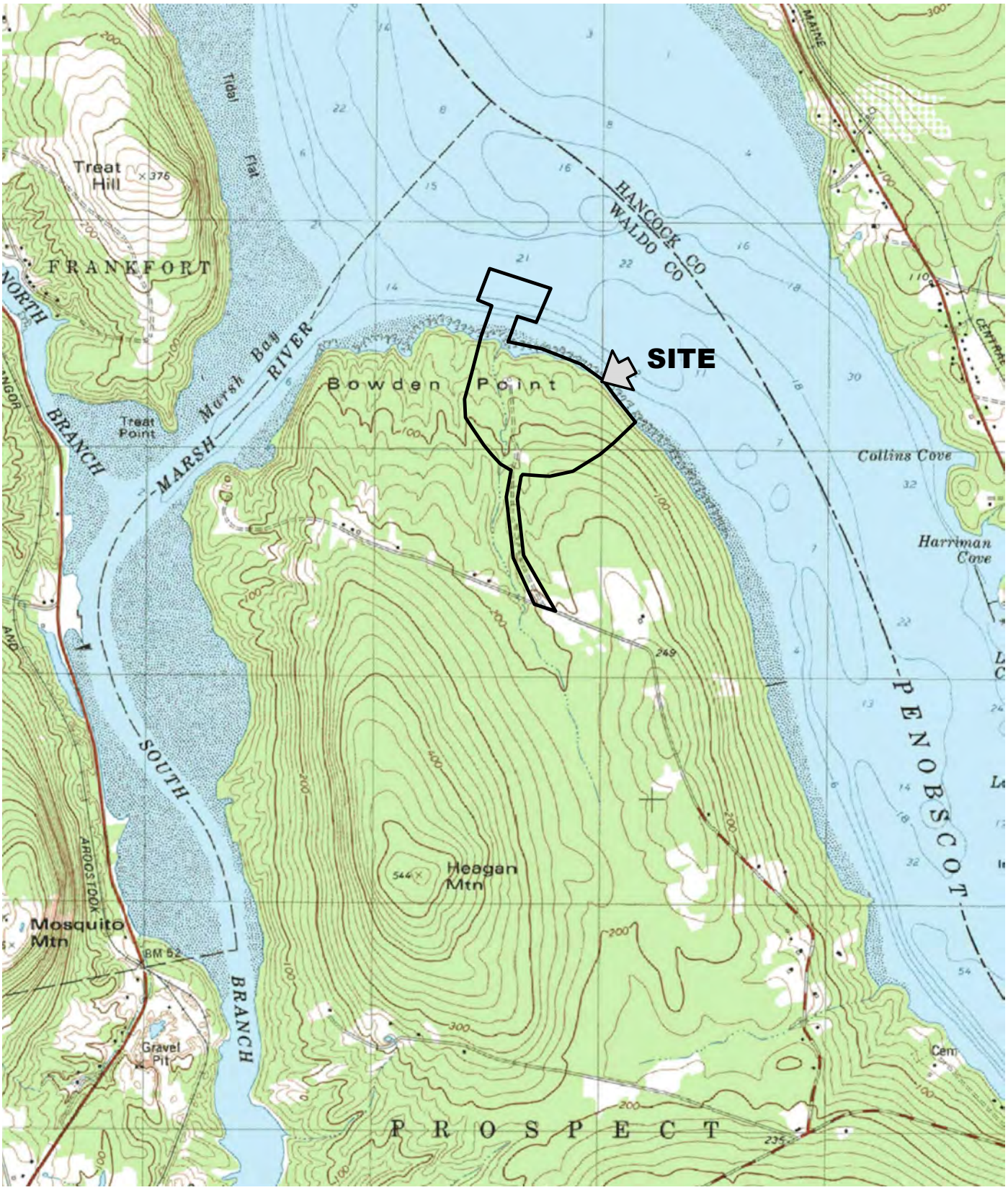

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