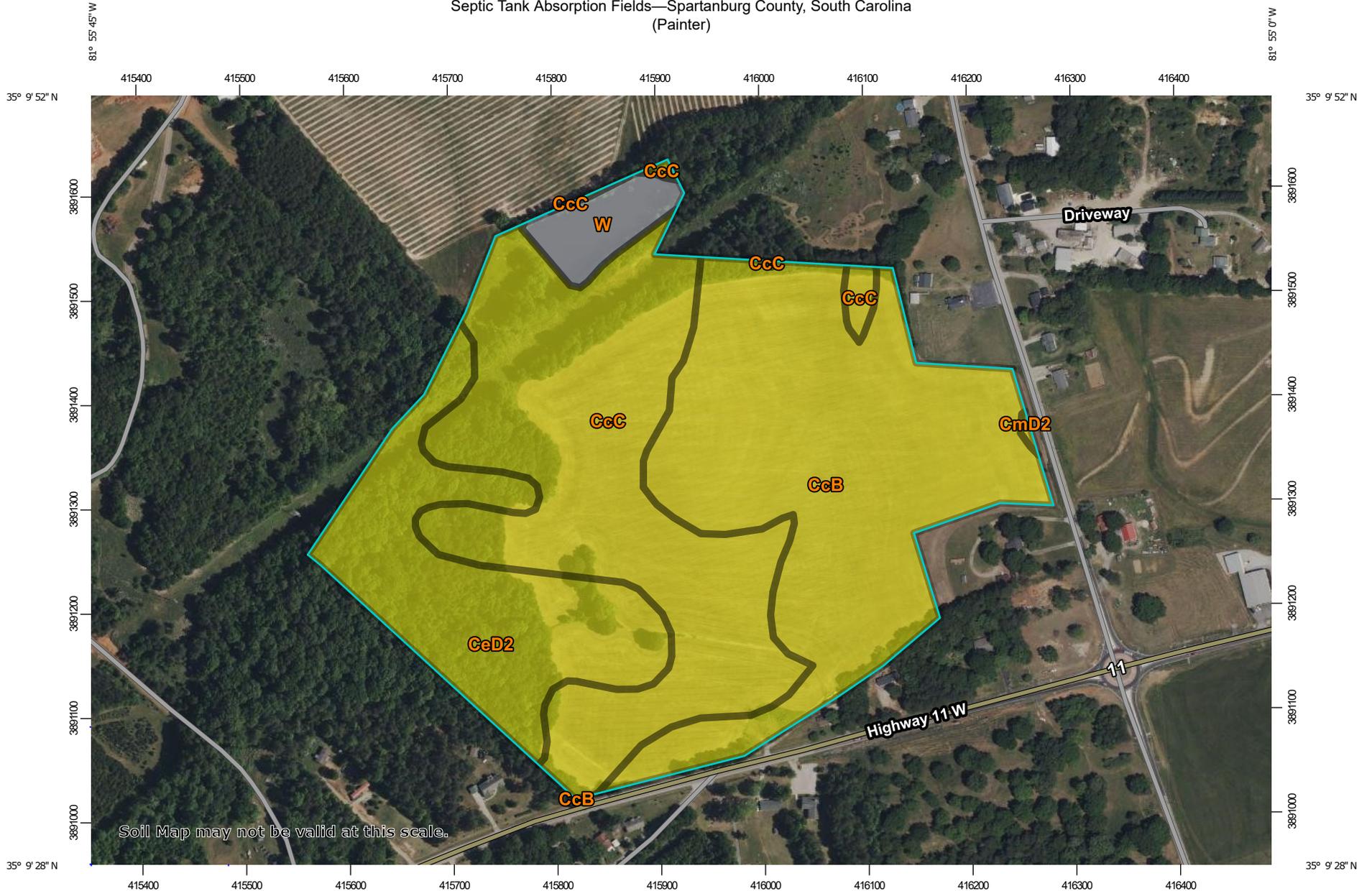


Septic Tank Absorption Fields—Spartanburg County, South Carolina  
(Painter)



Map Scale: 1:5,200 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 50 100 200 300 Meters

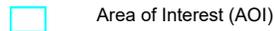
0 250 500 1000 1500 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84



## MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)



Area of Interest (AOI)

### Background



Aerial Photography

### Soils

#### Soil Rating Polygons



Very limited



Somewhat limited



Not limited



Not rated or not available

#### Soil Rating Lines



Very limited



Somewhat limited



Not limited



Not rated or not available

#### Soil Rating Points



Very limited



Somewhat limited



Not limited



Not rated or not available

### Water Features



Streams and Canals

### Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

## MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

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: Spartanburg County, South Carolina

Survey Area Data: Version 24, Sep 5, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 22, 2022—May 10, 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.

## Septic Tank Absorption Fields

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CcB	Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Cecil (95%)	Slow water movement (0.50)	24.6	39.3%
CcC	Cecil sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes	Somewhat limited	Cecil (88%)	Slow water movement (0.50)	23.6	37.7%
CeD2	Cecil sandy clay loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Somewhat limited	Cecil, moderately eroded (90%)	Slope (0.63)	12.3	19.6%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Spartanburg, moderately eroded (10%)	Depth to bedrock (0.77)		
				Slope (0.63)		
CmD2	Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	Somewhat limited	Cecil, moderately eroded (65%)	Slope (0.63)	0.1	0.1%
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
			Spartanburg, moderately eroded (10%)	Depth to bedrock (0.77)		
				Slope (0.63)		
				Slow water movement (0.50)		
W	Water	Not rated	Water (100%)		2.1	3.4%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>					<b>62.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
Somewhat limited	60.6	96.6%
Null or Not Rated	2.1	3.4%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>	<b>62.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Description

ENG - Engineering

Septic tank absorption fields are areas in which effluent from a septic tank is distributed into the soil through subsurface tiles or perforated pipe. Only that part of the soil between depths of 24 and 60 inches is evaluated. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect absorption of the effluent, construction and maintenance of the system, and public health. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), depth to a water table, ponding, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, and flooding affect absorption of the effluent. Stones and boulders, ice, and bedrock or a cemented pan interfere with installation. Subsidence interferes with installation and maintenance. Excessive slope may cause lateral seepage and surfacing of the effluent in downslope areas.

Some soils are underlain by loose sand and gravel or fractured bedrock at a depth of less than 4 feet below the distribution lines. In these soils the absorption field may not adequately filter the effluent, particularly when the system is new. As a result, the ground water may become contaminated.

The ratings are both verbal and numerical. Rating class terms indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are very favorable for the specified use. Good performance and very low maintenance can be expected. "Somewhat limited" indicates that the soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. Fair performance and moderate maintenance can be expected. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or expensive installation procedures. Poor performance and high maintenance can be expected.

Numerical ratings indicate the severity of individual limitations. The ratings are shown as decimal fractions ranging from 0.01 to 1.00. They indicate gradations between the point at which a soil feature has the greatest negative impact on the use (1.00) and the point at which the soil feature is not a limitation (0.00).

The map unit components listed for each map unit in the accompanying Summary by Map Unit table in Web Soil Survey or the Aggregation Report in Soil Data Viewer are determined by the aggregation method chosen. An aggregated rating class is shown for each map unit. The components listed for each map unit are only those that have the same rating class as listed for the map unit. The percent composition of each component in a particular map unit is presented to help the user better understand the percentage of each map unit that has the rating presented.

Other components with different ratings may be present in each map unit. The ratings for all components, regardless of the map unit aggregated rating, can be viewed by generating the equivalent report from the Soil Reports tab in Web Soil Survey or from the Soil Data Mart site. Onsite investigation may be needed to

validate these interpretations and to confirm the identity of the soil on a given site.

## Rating Options

### *Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition*

Aggregation is the process by which a set of component attribute values is reduced to a single value that represents the map unit as a whole.

A map unit is typically composed of one or more "components". A component is either some type of soil or some nonsoil entity, e.g., rock outcrop. For the attribute being aggregated, the first step of the aggregation process is to derive one attribute value for each of a map unit's components. From this set of component attributes, the next step of the aggregation process derives a single value that represents the map unit as a whole. Once a single value for each map unit is derived, a thematic map for soil map units can be rendered. Aggregation must be done because, on any soil map, map units are delineated but components are not.

For each of a map unit's components, a corresponding percent composition is recorded. A percent composition of 60 indicates that the corresponding component typically makes up approximately 60% of the map unit. Percent composition is a critical factor in some, but not all, aggregation methods.

The aggregation method "Dominant Condition" first groups like attribute values for the components in a map unit. For each group, percent composition is set to the sum of the percent composition of all components participating in that group. These groups now represent "conditions" rather than components. The attribute value associated with the group with the highest cumulative percent composition is returned. If more than one group shares the highest cumulative percent composition, the corresponding "tie-break" rule determines which value should be returned. The "tie-break" rule indicates whether the lower or higher group value should be returned in the case of a percent composition tie. The result returned by this aggregation method represents the dominant condition throughout the map unit only when no tie has occurred.

### *Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified*

Components whose percent composition is below the cutoff value will not be considered. If no cutoff value is specified, all components in the database will be considered. The data for some contrasting soils of minor extent may not be in the database, and therefore are not considered.

### *Tie-break Rule: Higher*

The tie-break rule indicates which value should be selected from a set of multiple candidate values, or which value should be selected in the event of a percent composition tie.