



Map Updated: Friday, May 27, 2022, This













Breazeale Rd

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zore A. A.E. A98.A.O. A.H. A.R. K. V.E

Regulatory Floodway

OTHER	AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
-	0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
0.000	Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard Zone X

Chance Flood Hazard Zone X

Area with Reduced Flood Risk
due to Levee Zone X

Mo SCREEN

Areas Outside the 0.2% Annual
Chance Floodplain Zone X

Areas of Undetermined Flood
Hazard Zone D

CROSS SECTIONS & BFES

E Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance Water Surface Elevation (5) ----- Coastal Transect Coastal Transect Baseline Profile Baseline - Base Flood Elevation



Breazeale Rd

Breazeale Rd









Soil Survey





Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Anderson County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: Ca - Cartecay-Chewacla complex

Component: Cartecay (60%)

The Cartecay component makes up 60 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Chewacla (35%)

The Chewacla component makes up 35 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains, piedmonts. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very high. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: CdB - Cecil sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Cecil (95%)

The Cecil component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on broad and narrorow ridges and sideslopes adjacent to drainageways in the piedmont. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite, gneiss, or schist. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: CdD - Cecil sandy loam, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Cecil (100%)

The Cecil component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 10 to 15 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Anderson County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: MaB - Madison sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Madison (100%)

The Madison component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: MaC - Madison sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Madison (100%)

The Madison component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite and gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

