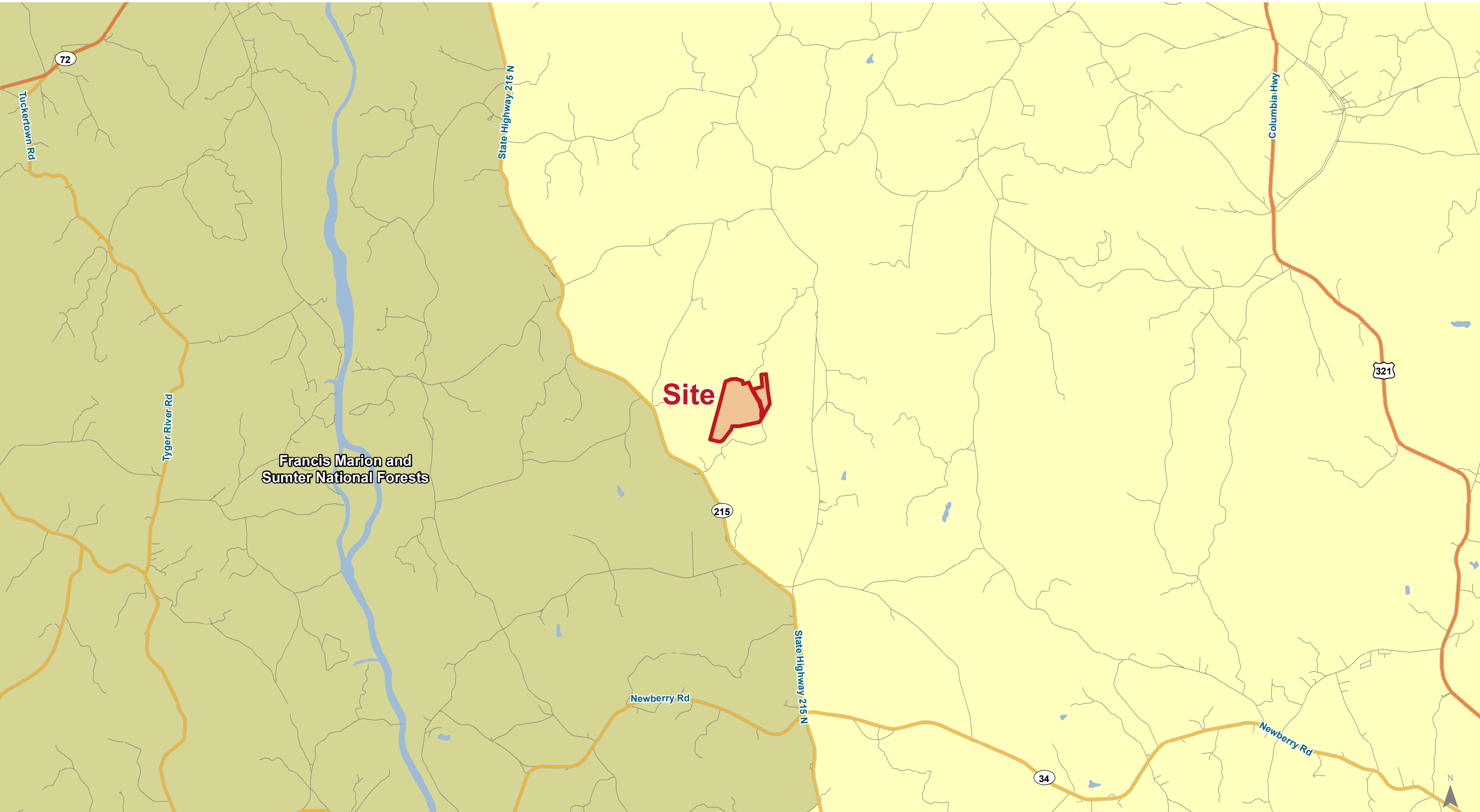
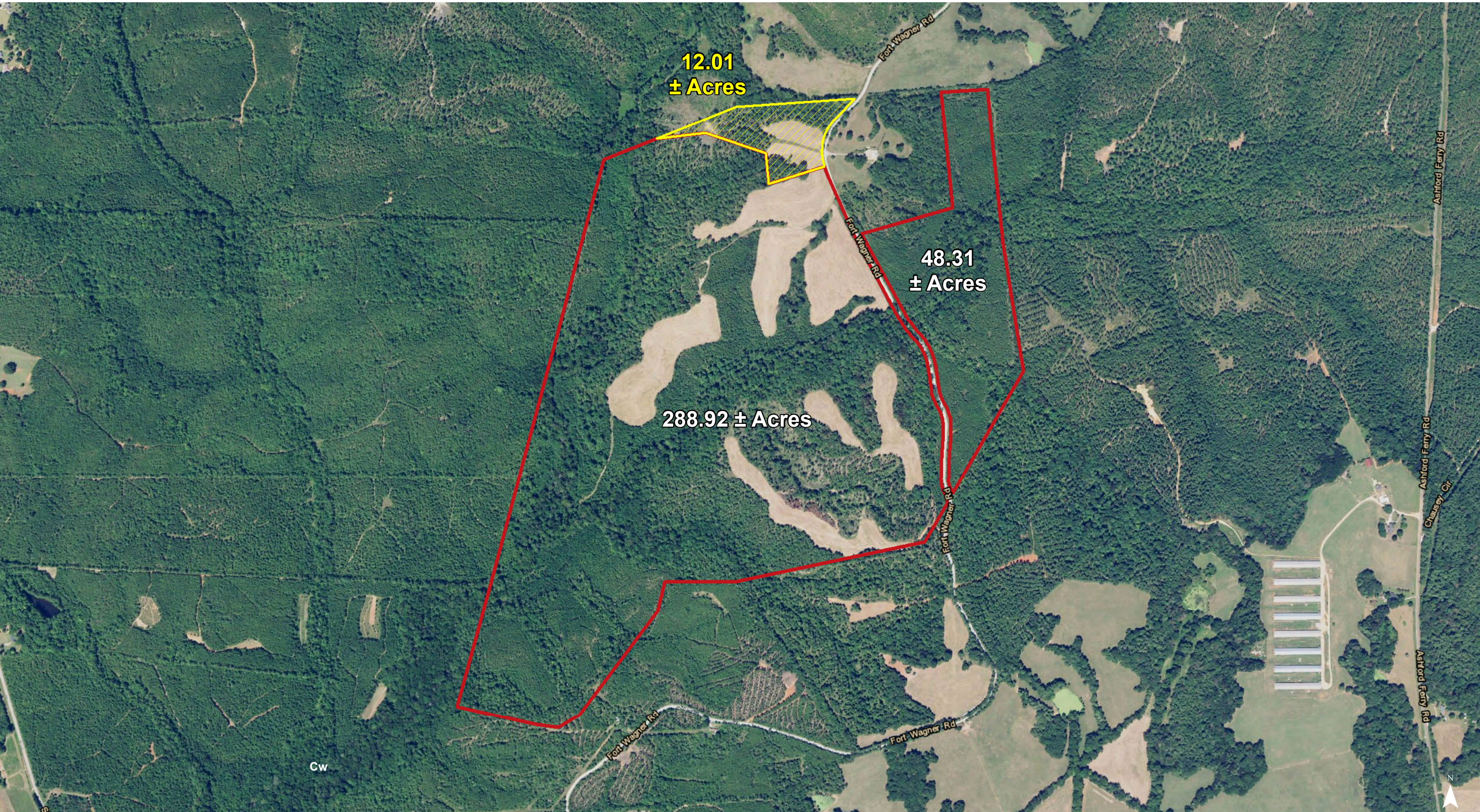


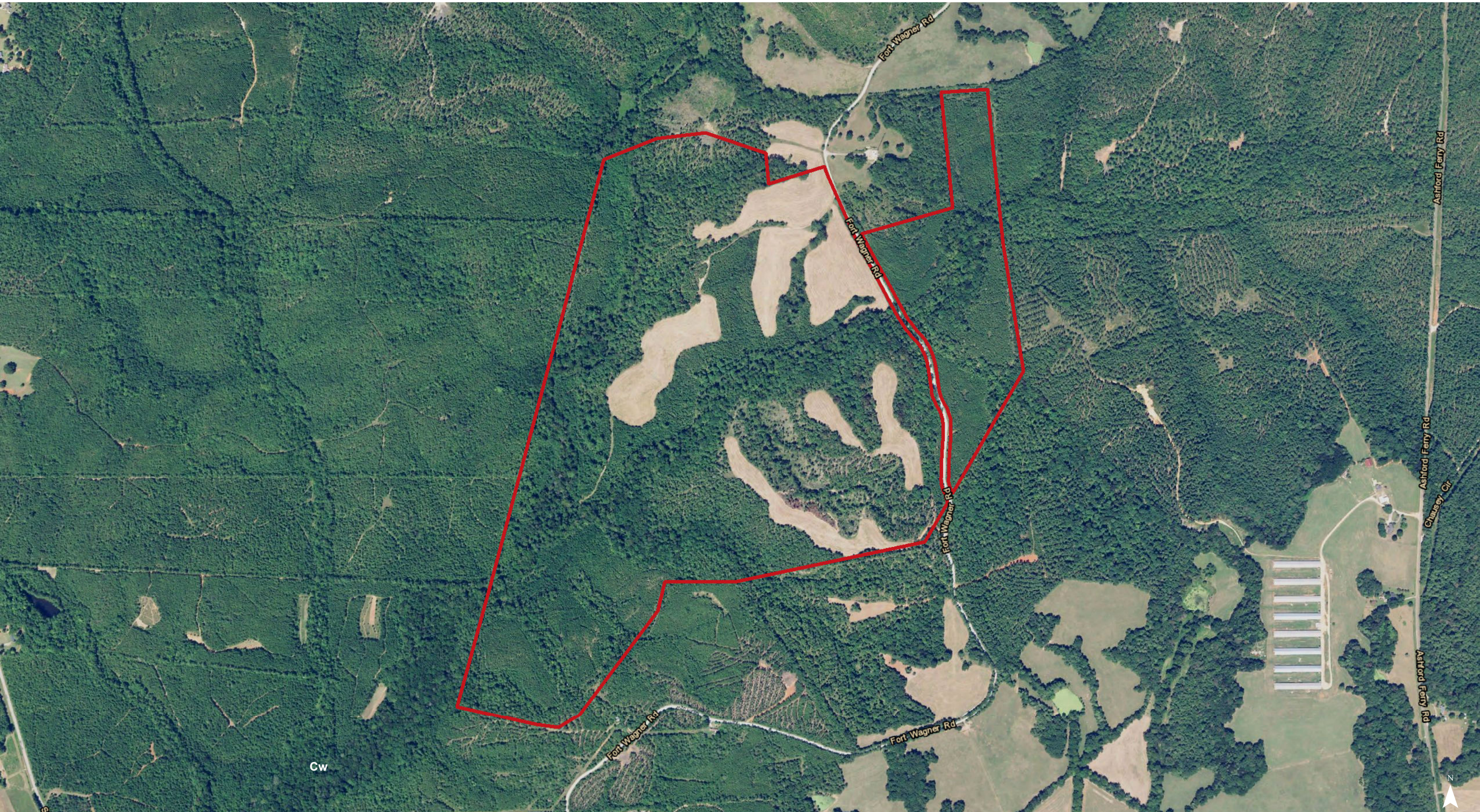
Location



Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.

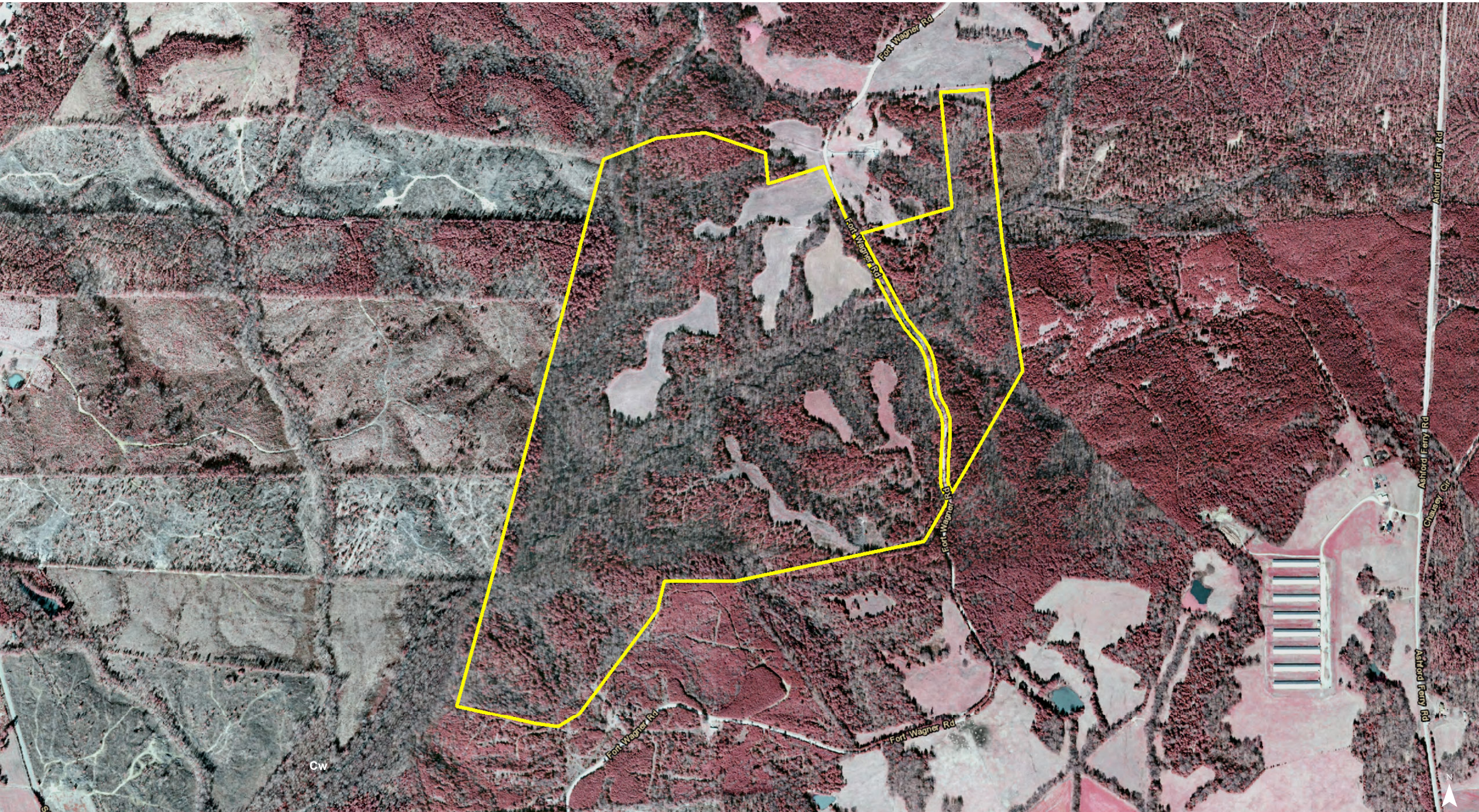


Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.



Cw

Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.



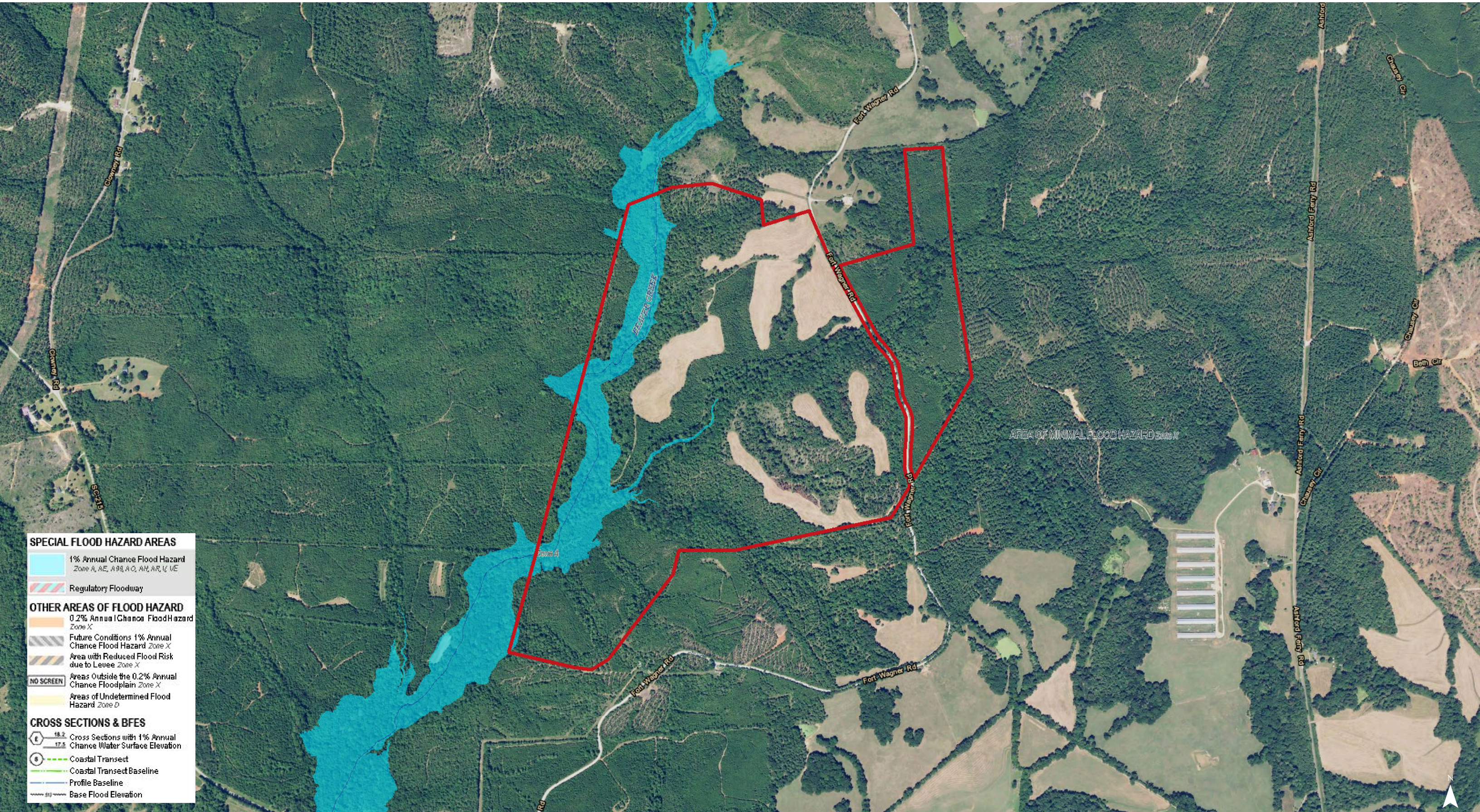
CW

Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.

Topographical Map



Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.



SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Zone A, AE, A99, A O, AH, AR, V, VE
- Regulatory Floodway

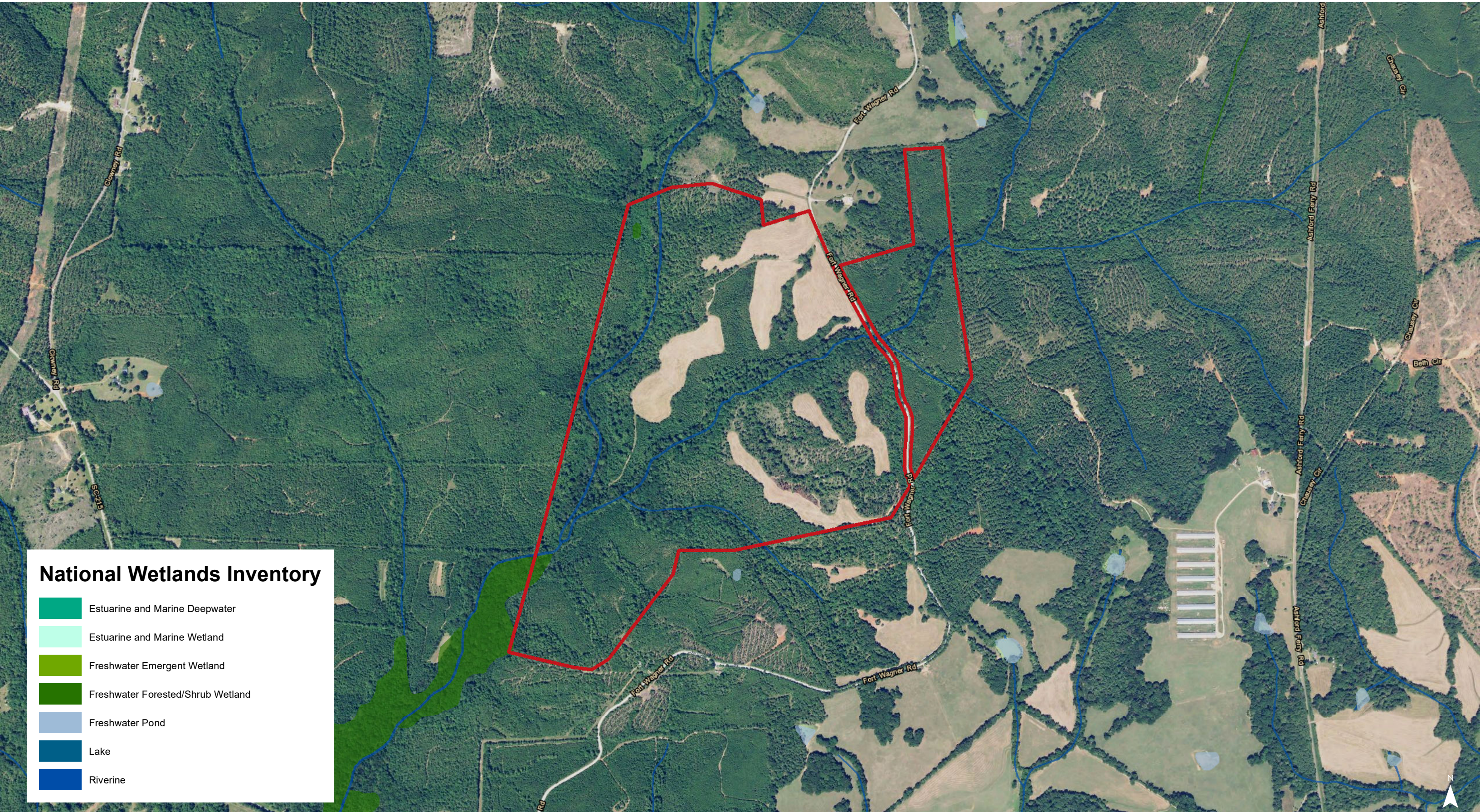
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD

- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard
Zone X
- Future Conditions 1% Annual
Chance Flood Hazard Zone X
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk
due to Levee Zone X
- NO SCREEN
Areas Outside the 0.2% Annual
Chance Floodplain Zone X
- Areas of Undetermined Flood
Hazard Zone D

CROSS SECTIONS & BFES

- 18.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual
Chance Water Surface Elevation
- 17.5 Coastal Transect
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Base Flood Elevation

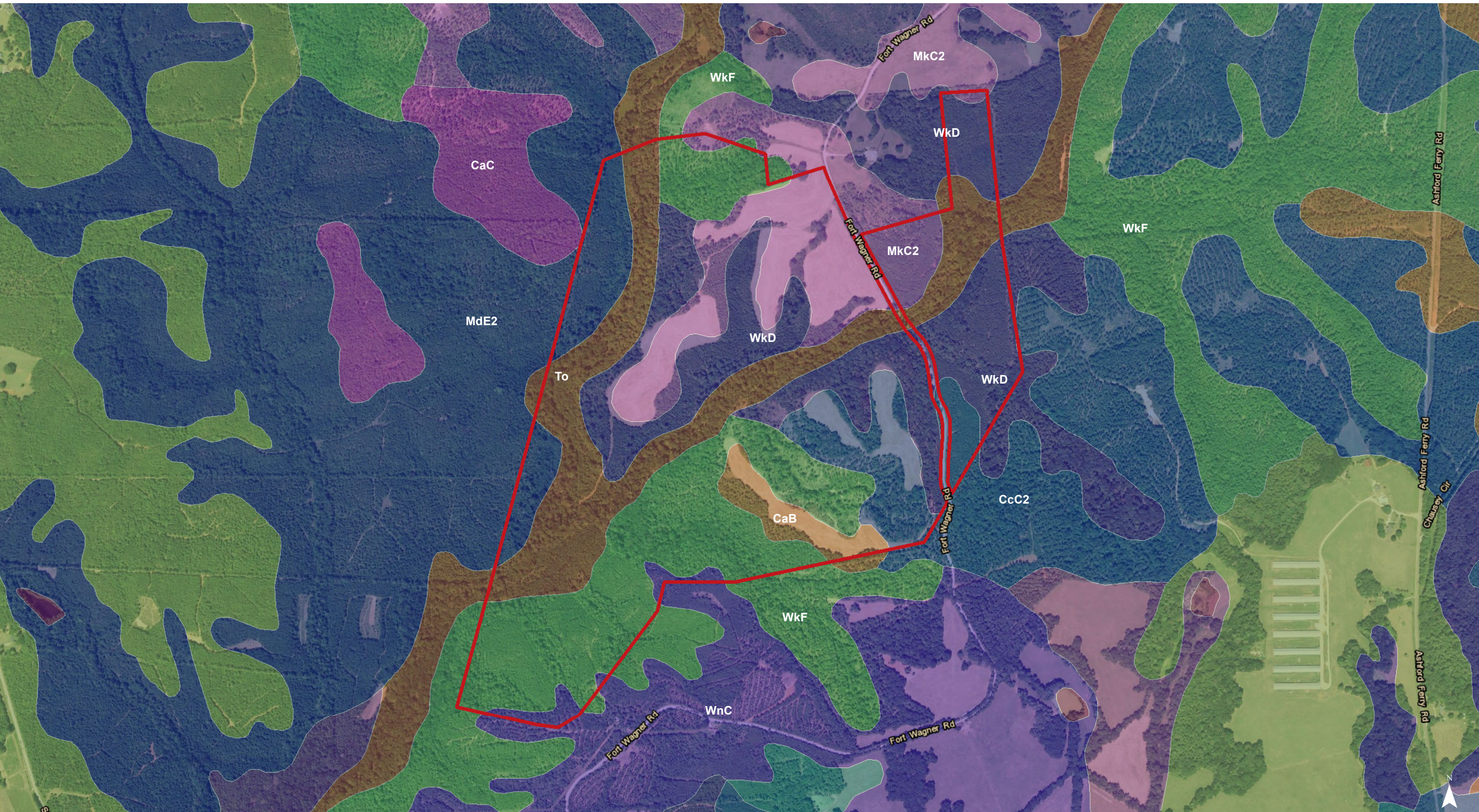
Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.



National Wetlands Inventory

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Riverine

Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.



Map Updated: Thursday, February 14, 2019. This information submitted is not guaranteed. Although obtained from reliable sources, all information should be confirmed prior to use or reliance upon the information. This document may not be reproduced in whole or in part without the express written consent of NAI Avant.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Fairfield County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: CaB - Cataula sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Cataula (85%)

The Cataula component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on hillslopes on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, schist, or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: CaC - Cataula sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Cataula (80%)

The Cataula component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, schist, or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: CcC2 - Cataula sandy clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Cataula (80%)

The Cataula component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from granite, schist, or gneiss. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 16 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 39 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Fairfield County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: Cw - Chewacla loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Component: Chewacla, frequently flooded (80%)

The Chewacla, frequently flooded component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on southern piedmonts. The parent material consists of 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 high. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is frequently flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 10 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 5w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: MkC2 - Mecklenburg sandy clay loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes, eroded

Component: Mecklenburg (80%)

The Mecklenburg component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from basic metamorphic rocks. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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.

Map unit: To - Toccoa loam

Component: Toccoa (70%)

The Toccoa component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flood plains on valleys. The parent material consists of loamy alluvium. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is occasionally flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 45 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: WkD - Wilkes sandy loam, 6 to 15 percent slopes

Component: Wilkes (80%)

The Wilkes component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 15 percent. This component is on hillslopes on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from hornblende schist, hornblende gneiss, diorite, or gabbro. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Fairfield County, South Carolina

Map unit: WkF - Wilkes sandy loam, 15 to 40 percent slopes

Component: Wilkes (75%)

The Wilkes component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 40 percent. This component is on hillslopes on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from hornblende schist, hornblende gneiss, diorite, or gabbro. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 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 low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. 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 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: WnC - Winnsboro sandy loam, 6 to 10 percent slopes

Component: Winnsboro (80%)

The Winnsboro component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on hillslopes on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from gneiss and schist containing intrusions of diorite, hornblende, or gabbro. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 40 to 79 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is high. 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.