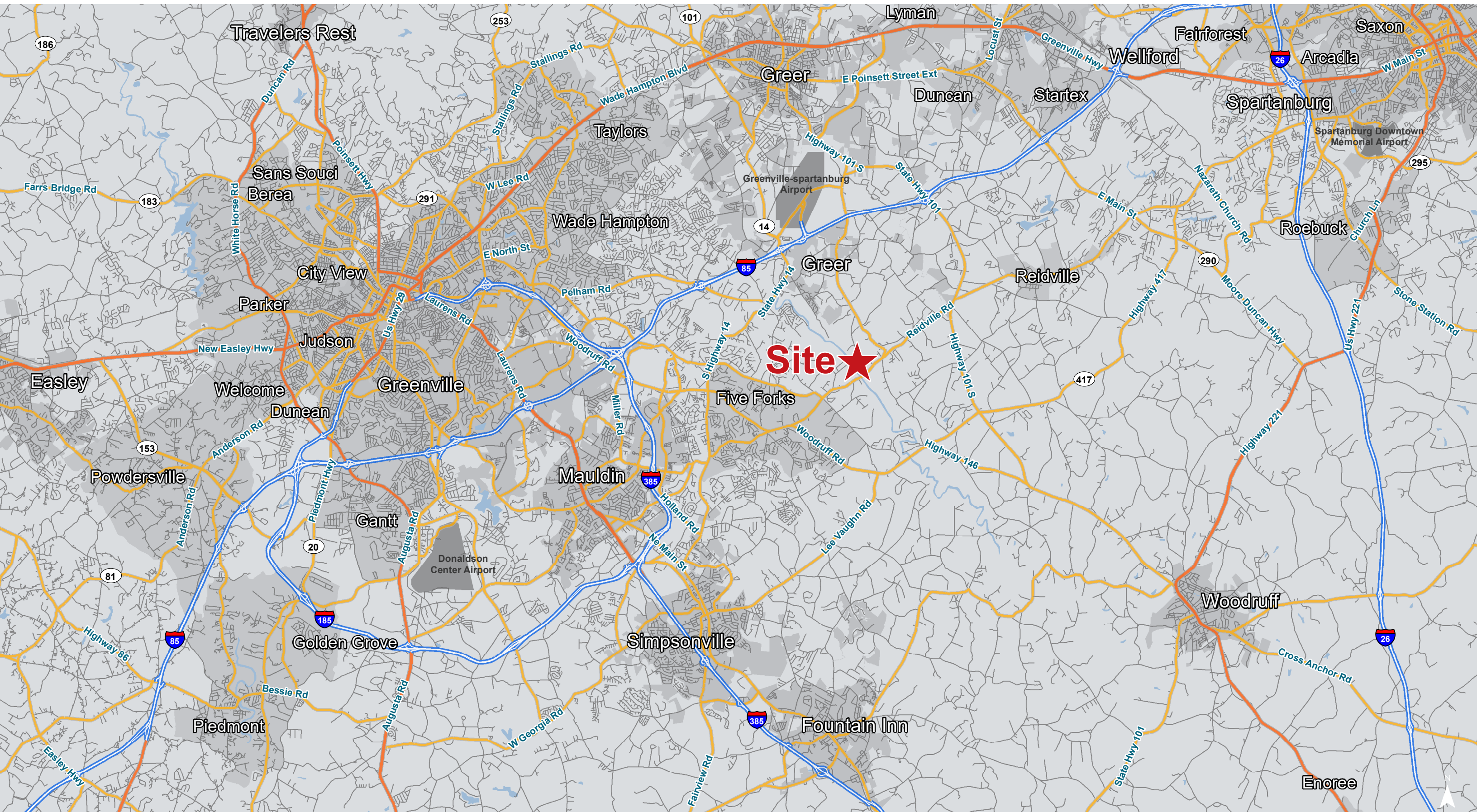


# Location



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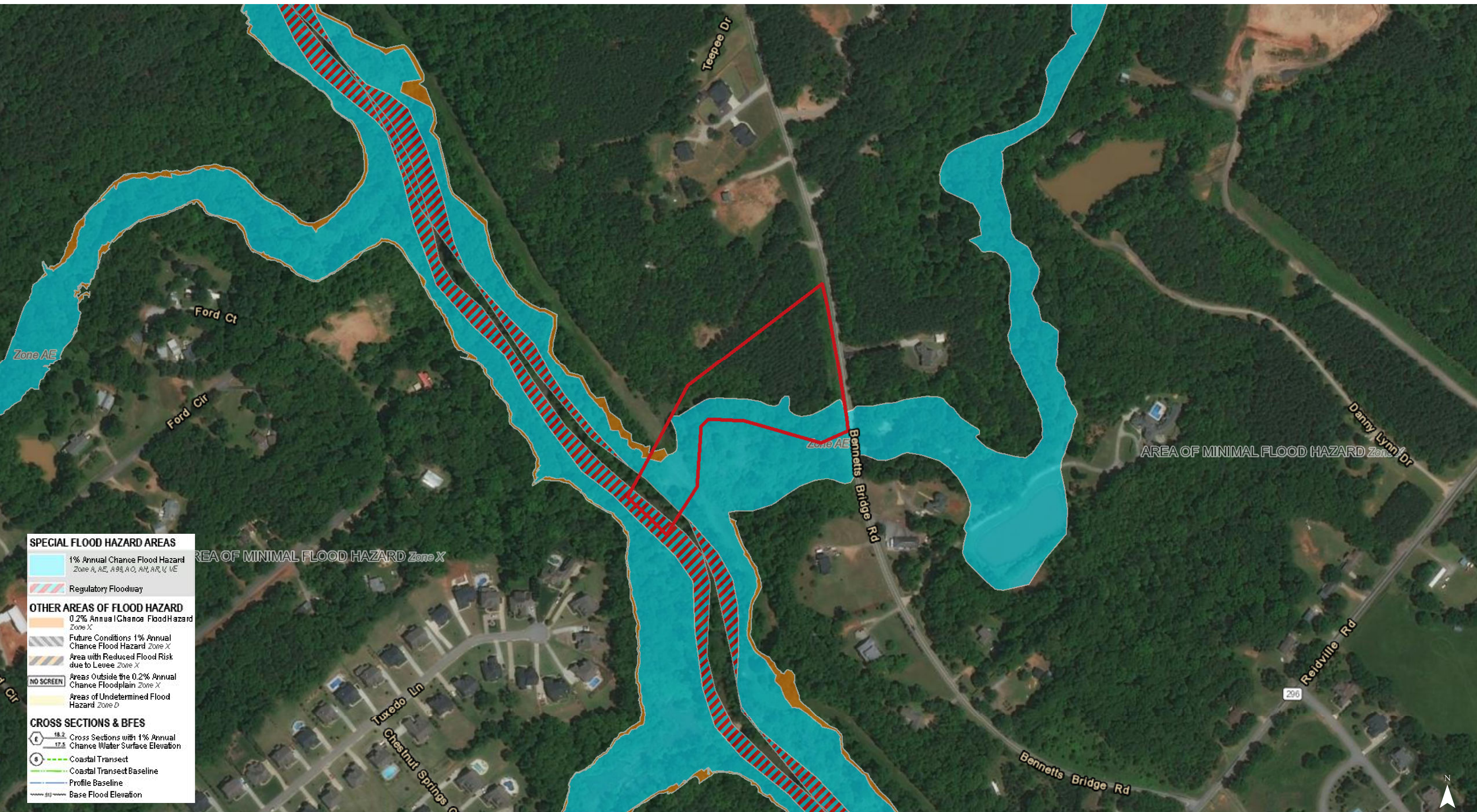


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# FEMA Flood Zones



**SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS**

- 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard  
Zone A, AE, A99, A0, AH, AR, X, VE
- Regulatory Floodway

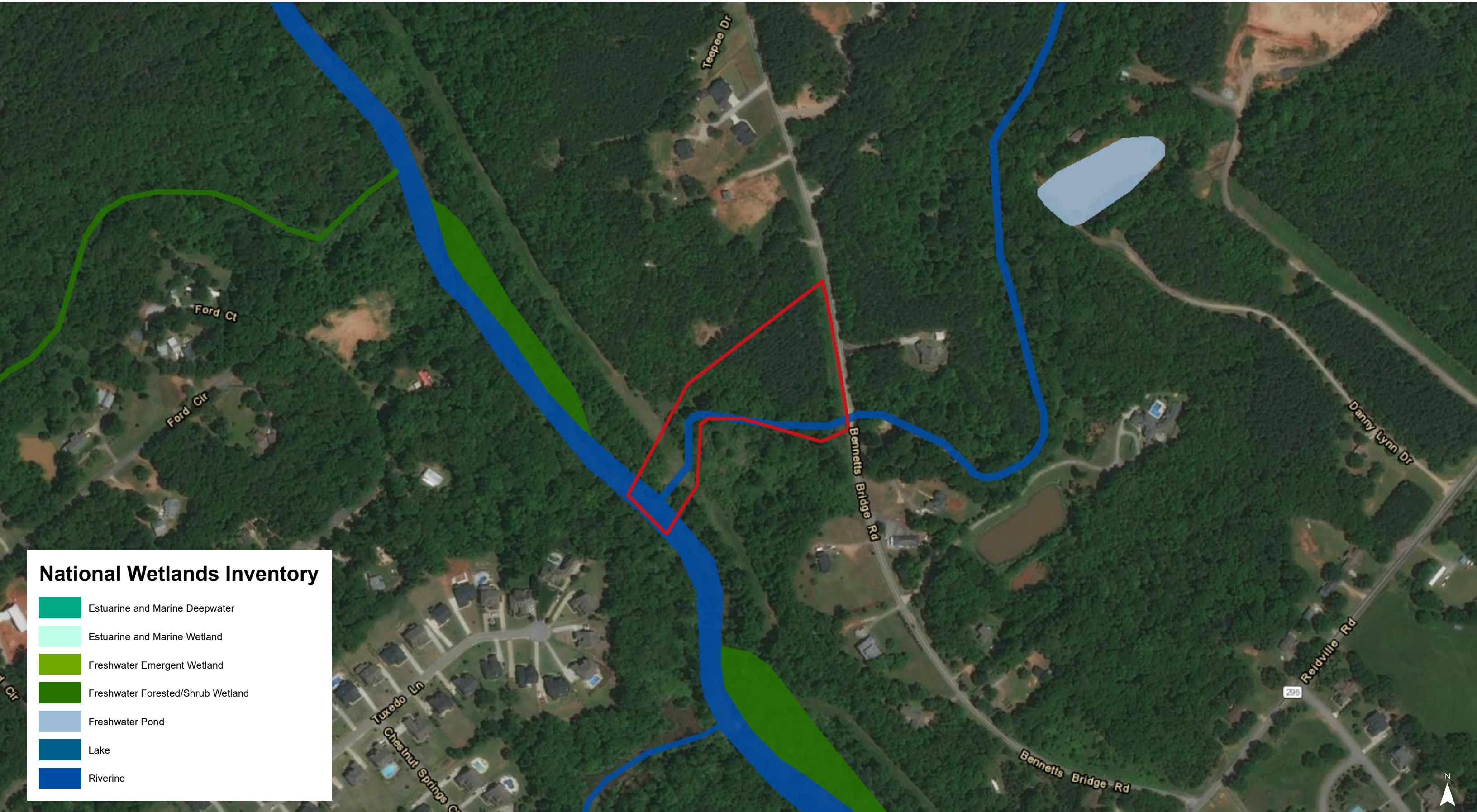
**OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD**

- 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
- 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

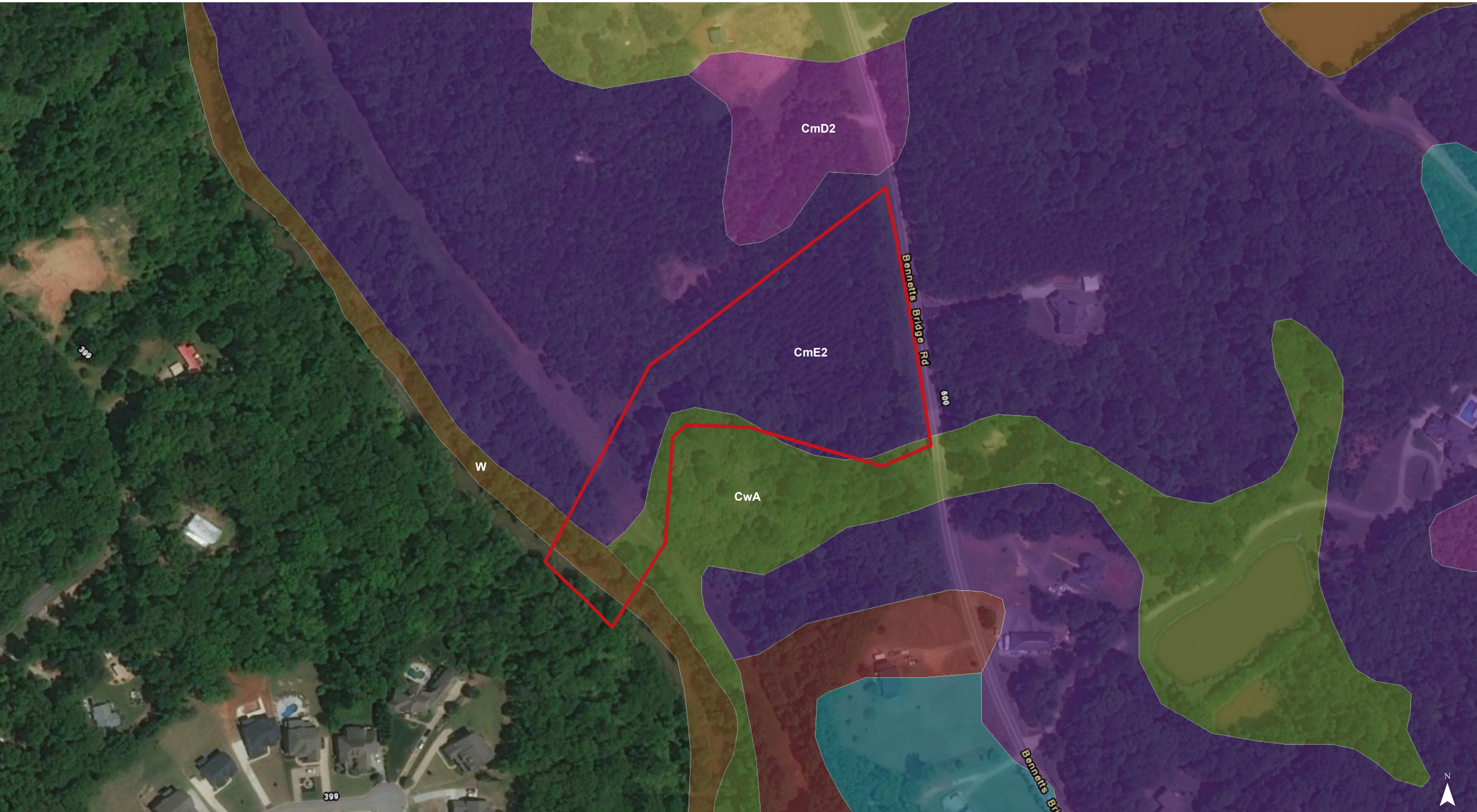
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### National Wetlands Inventory

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

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## Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

**Map unit:** CmC2 - Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 6 to 10 percent slopes, moderately eroded

**Component:** Cecil, moderately eroded (65%)

*The Cecil, moderately eroded component makes up 65 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite and/or residuum weathered from 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.*

**Component:** Bethlehem, moderately eroded (25%)

*The Bethlehem, moderately eroded component makes up 25 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 10 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from schist. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. 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.*

**Map unit:** CmE2 - Cecil-Bethlehem complex, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded

**Component:** Cecil, moderately eroded (70%)

*The Cecil, moderately eroded component makes up 70 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from granite and/or residuum weathered from 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

**Component:** Bethlehem, moderately eroded (30%)

*The Bethlehem, moderately eroded component makes up 30 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 15 to 25 percent. This component is on interfluves on piedmonts. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from schist. 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 low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is very low. 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 6e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.*

Spartanburg County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

**Map unit:** CwA - 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:** W - Water

**Component:** Water (100%)

*Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.*