COLUMBIA COUNTY
Land Development Services

ST. HELENS, OR 97051
230 Strand St.
Direct: 503-397-1501
www.co.columbia.or.us

March 11, 2024

Mary Anne Pinon
5796 N Rosa Springs Ave
Meridian, ID 83646

EVALUATION REPORT FOR AN ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Subject: 4N-1W-17-D0-00700 (South parcel)
Receipt: 402748

Acreage: 40,171 square feet
File #: 192-23-000404-EVAL

Re: Amended report following Stake out process and reconfiguration of proposed parcels.

I have made an evaluation of a proposed sewage disposal system construction site to support a single family residence on the above described property.

Based on the results of this study, sewage disposal appears feasible. Site conditions will require the use of a STANDARD SYSTEM for the original system, as described in the attached construction detail and site drawing reports. For the replacement area a SAND FILTER SYSTEM will be required.

Before construction of a subsurface sewage disposal system can take place, A PERMIT MUST BE PURCHASED FROM COLUMBIA COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES. Only the property owner or a licensed installer can construct a subsurface sewage disposal system or part thereof. A detailed, to-scale plot plan of the proposed development and list of construction materials must be submitted with the permit application.

Only a limited area of your property appears suitable for this type of system. Please refer to the enclosed diagram for specifics concerning dimensions and/or special conditions of the approved site.

Please note that this approval is site specific to the area tested and does not address the feasibility of locating the system elsewhere on the property. Should you wish to relocate the disposal system, a new evaluation (with appropriate fees as per OAR (340-071-0140)) will be required.

This approval is limited to a dwelling of FOUR bedrooms maximum. The definition of "bedroom" means any room within a dwelling which is accepted as such by the local authorized building official.

This approval will remain valid until the system is installed and approved. Conditions on this property or adjacent properties are not to be changed in any manner conflicting with applicable State rules which would prohibit issuance of a permit. Partitioning or subdivision of this property, alteration of the natural conditions in the area of approval and/or water well development on this or adjacent properties may void this approval.

Technical rule changes which take place after the date of this report will not invalidate this approval, except that construction standards may be changed to meet codes applicable at the time of permit issuance.

The approval of this property and the conditions set forth in this letter in no way waive requirements as may be set by the zoning of the area. A permit to construct a system on this property will be subject to the review and approval of Columbia County Land Development Services.

You are cautioned not to place commercial, or other septic system cleaners or additives in your disposal system; doing so could increase the drainfield clogging potential, as well as kill the internal organisms necessary for proper operation. This warning is given with full knowledge of product statements to the contrary.

To prevent accidental injuries, this office recommends the test holes be filled.

If you have any questions, feel free to call.

Sincerely,

Erin O'Connell
Environmental Health Specialist

Cc: Wayne Weigandt

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February 8, 2024

Mary Anne Pinon
5796 N Rosa Springs Ave
Meridian, ID 83646

EVALUATION REPORT FOR AN ON-SITE SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM

Subject: 4N-1W-17-D0-00700 (East Parcel) Acreage: 1.96(40,210 sq ft)
Receipt: 402749, 402750 File #: 192-23-000405-EVAL

I have made an evaluation of a proposed sewage disposal system construction site to support a single family residence on the above described property.

Based on the results of this study, sewage disposal appears feasible through the construction of a SANDFILTER SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM, as described in the attached site drawing and construction detail reports. **Note: Installation of an ATT SYSTEM (Treatment Standard 1) is also applicable.

Before construction of a subsurface sewage disposal system can take place, A PERMIT MUST BE PURCHASED FROM COLUMBIA COUNTY LAND DEVELOPMENT SERVICES. Only the property owner or a licensed installer can construct a subsurface sewage disposal system or part thereof. A detailed, to-scale plot plan of the proposed development and list of construction materials must be submitted with the permit application.

Only a limited area of your property appears suitable for this type of system. Please refer to the enclosed diagram for specifics concerning dimensions and/or special conditions of the approved site.

Please note that this approval is site specific to the area tested and does not address the feasibility of locating the system elsewhere on the property. Should you wish to relocate the disposal system, a new evaluation (with appropriate fees as per OAR (340-071-0140)) will be required.

This approval is limited to a dwelling of FOUR (4) bedrooms maximum. The definition of "bedroom" means any room within a dwelling which is accepted as such by the local authorized building official.

This approval will remain valid until the system is installed and approved. Conditions on this property or adjacent properties are not to be changed in any manner conflicting with applicable State rules which would prohibit issuance of a permit. Partitioning or subdivision of this property, alteration of the natural conditions in the area of approval and/or water well development on this or adjacent properties may void this approval.

Technical rule changes which take place after the date of this report will not invalidate this approval, except that construction standards may be changed to meet codes applicable at the time of permit issuance.

SAND FILTER SYSTEM
CONSTRUCTION DETAIL REPORT
(THIS IS NOT A CONSTRUCTION PERMIT)

February 8, 2024

Applicant: Weigandt

Subject: 4N-1W-17-D0-00700 (East Parcel) Acreage: 1.96(40,210 sq ft)
Receipt: 402749, 402750 File #: 192-23-000405-EVAL

Your site has been found suitable for a SAND FILTER SYSTEM. The following construction specifications shall apply. **Note: installation of an ATT SYSTEM (Treatment Standard 1) is also applicable. Installation in accordance with manufacturer installation methods and OAR 340, Division 71 required.

Prior to the installation of the disposal system, a sewage disposal construction permit must be obtained from the department of Land Development Services. Included in this permit process is to be a to-scale plot plan of system placement and a complete materials inventory of proposed system components.

The sand filter shall be designed and operated as per OAR 340-71-290 through 340-71-295. Detailed plans for the filter must be presented prior to permit issuance. Depending on design, a separate building permit may also be required.

The septic tank shall have a minimum liquid capacity of 1500 gallons. The septic tank must have two compartments. Garbage disposal use is not recommended. Note: a 1500 gallon two-compartment may not be applicable for an ATT.

For your proposed development, a minimum of 150 linear feet of disposal trench is required. Disposal trenches shall be constructed 2 feet wide on 10 foot minimum centers with no line exceeding 150 feet in length. The trenches and perforated pipe shall be installed within one inch of level and contoured to the natural ground surface.

The drainfield shall be constructed in Equal distribution with a maximum trench depth of 24 inches and a minimum trench depth of 18 inches. There must be at least 6 inches of backfill over the top of the gravel, measured from natural ground surface. Serial distribution is also applicable at 24"/24", 12" backfill.

This system requires use of an effluent lift pump placed in the septic tank. Should you elect to place the sand filter below ground, an additional pump will be necessary and requires an electrical control panel which includes an automatic shutoff feature of the septic tank pump, which would activate should a high water alarm condition occur in the sand filter pump basin. This prevents an overflow of the sand filter.

It is necessary that the electrical components of this system be inspected and approved before a certificate of satisfactory completion can be issued. This action requires that you secure an Electrical Permit from Land Development Services. **Note- The Electrical Permit will need to be obtained at the time of Septic Permit issuance.

For the above described system, adequate area must be available for the original system and a complete replacement system. The replacement system is to be used if the original system fails for some non-repairable reason.

The disposal site must be protected from livestock, vehicular traffic, or other damaging encroachments.

A minimum separation distance of 100 linear feet is to be maintained between the disposal system and any water well.

A minimum separation distance of 50 linear feet is to be maintained between the disposal system and any surface waters such as the low area identified on the attached field sheet.

The owner of any conventional and other sand filter systems must ensure that the sand filter and all other components of the system are continuously operated and timely maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Certificate of Satisfactory Completion and including but not limited to the following provisions:

Preservation of the installation, as near as practical, in its "as built" state. The responsibility includes the control of erosion of any "mound", the control and removal of large perennial plants, the fencing out of livestock and the control of burrowing animals.

Per OAR 340-071-0290(7) Operation and Maintenance:

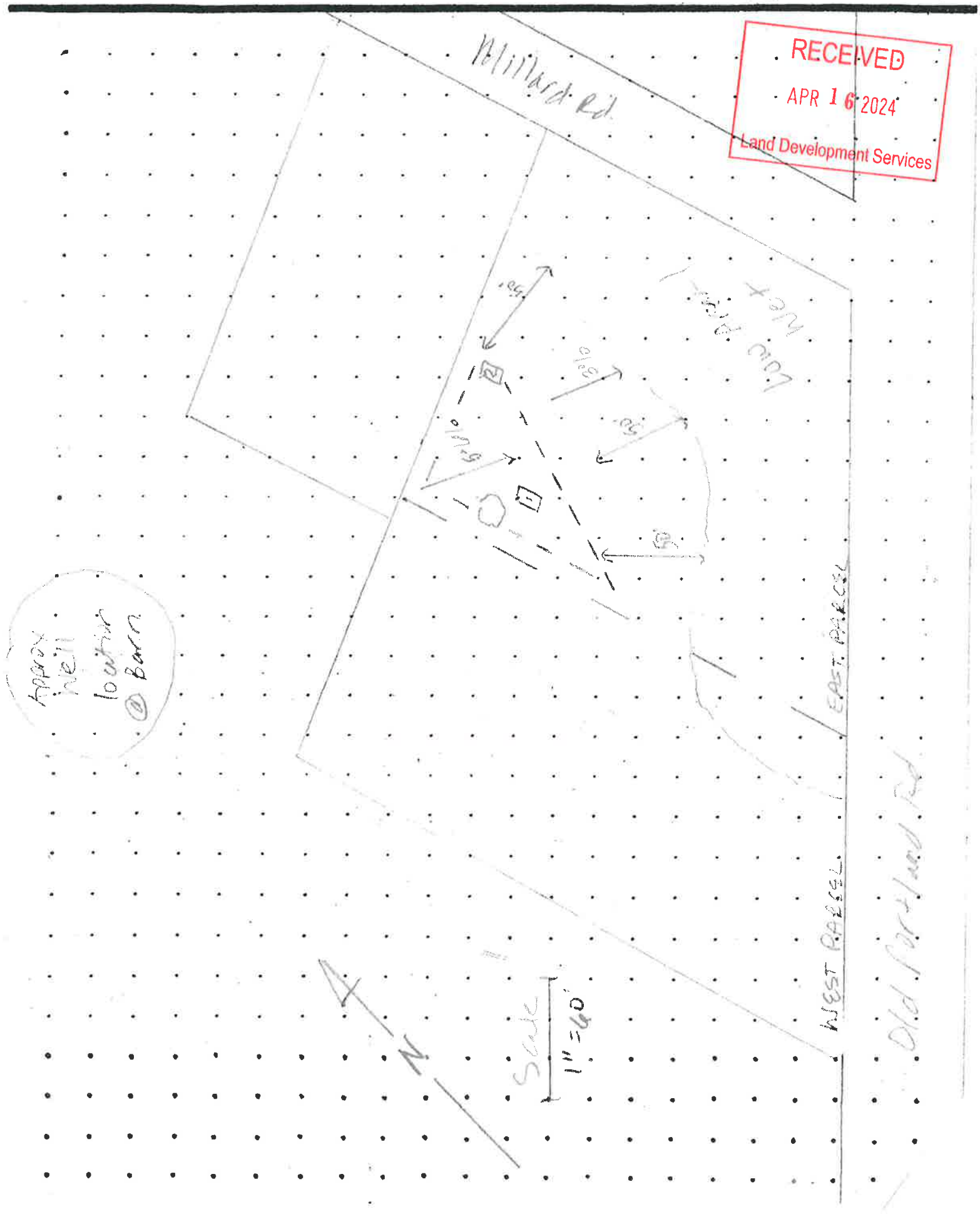
(a) Owners of conventional and other sand filter systems must comply with the operation and maintenance requirements in this section. The owner of a sand filter system must inspect the septic tank and other components of the system at least annually for sludge accumulation, pump calibration, and cleaning of the laterals. Tanks must be pumped when there is an accumulation of floating scum less than 3 inches above the bottom of the outlet tee fitting, holes or ports, or an accumulation of sludge less than 6 inches below the bottom of the outlet tee fitting, holes or ports. Pump calibration, cleaning of the laterals, and other maintenance must be completed as necessary.

(b) Service Contracts, the owner of a Sand Filter system must maintain a contract, in accordance with OAR 340-071-0130(23), with a maintenance provider to serve, maintain, and adjust the onsite system. A service contract must be entered into before the system is installed and must be maintained until the system is decommissioned.

For an evaluation fee, (as per OAR (340-071-0140)) and at this agencies discretion, agents may perform periodic inspections of alternative systems for necessary corrective maintenance. System owners shall be required to incur all such maintenance expenses.

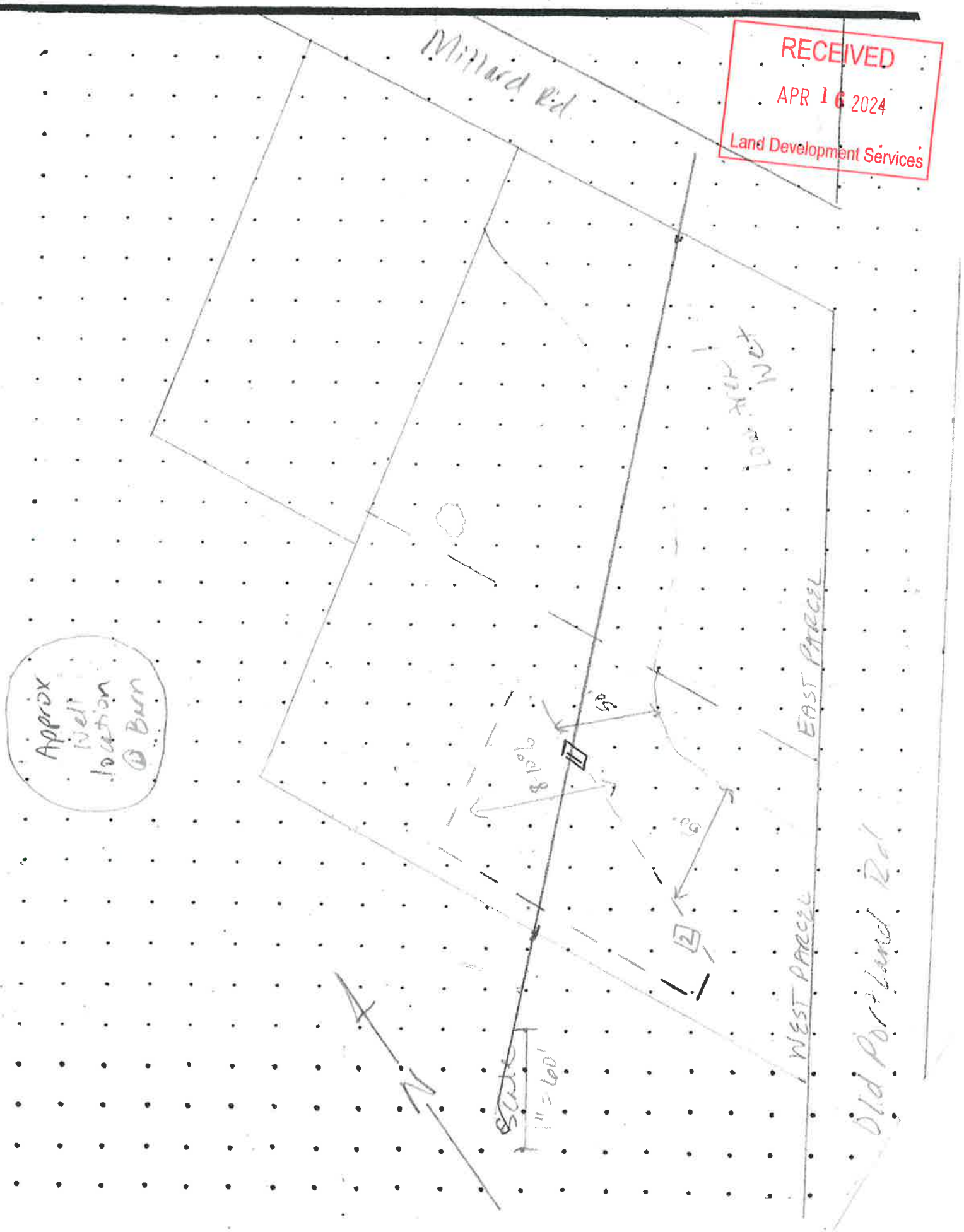
Tax Reference: 4N 1W 17 AD 00700 (East Parcel) Evaluator: E D'Connell

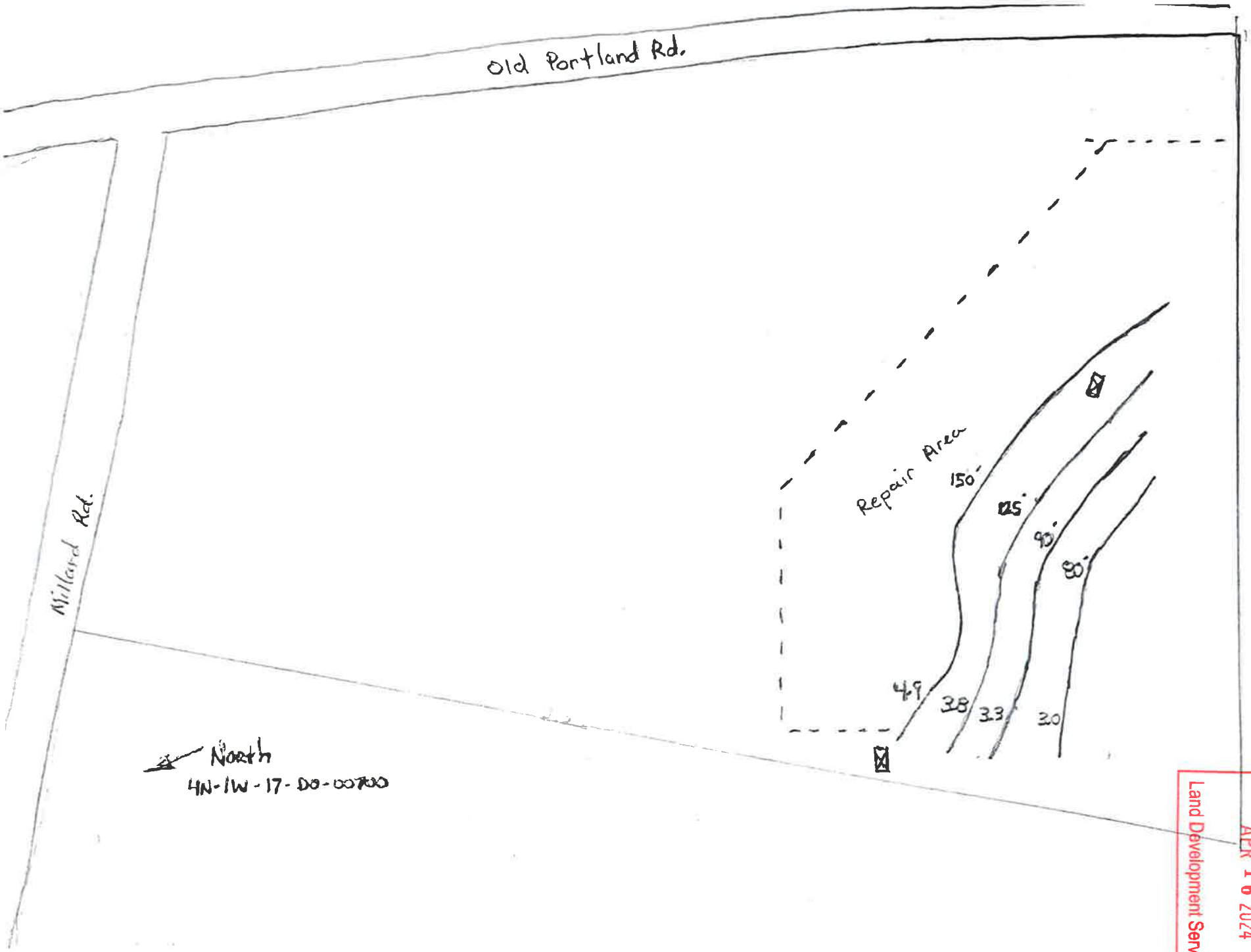
Applicant: Weigandt Date:



Tax Reference: 4N-1W-17-A0-00700 (West Parcel) Evaluator: ED Connell

Applicant: Weigandt Date:





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Land Development Services

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Columbia County, Oregon

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MAY 02 2024
Land Development Services

April 17, 2024

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD). To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250-9410 or call (800) 795-3272 (voice) or (202) 720-6382 (TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

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: Columbia County, Oregon
Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 7, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 26, 2022—Oct 11, 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.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
1B	Aloha silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1.8**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Columbia County, Oregon

1B—Aloha silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 21f9
Elevation: 100 to 300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Aloha and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 4 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Aloha

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
H2 - 7 to 40 inches: loam
H3 - 40 to 60 inches: very fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: R002XC007OR - Valley Swale Group
Forage suitability group: Somewhat Poorly Drained (G002XY005OR)
Other vegetative classification: Somewhat Poorly Drained (G002XY005OR)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dayton

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Wollent

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Poorly Drained (G002XY006OR)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

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