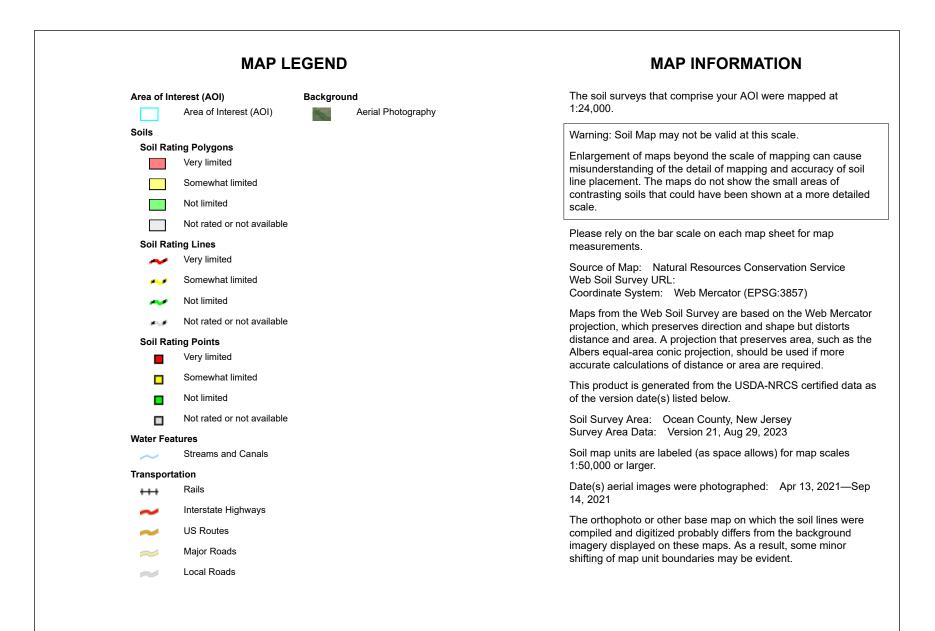


National Cooperative Soil Survey

Conservation Service

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Dwellings Without Basements

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Component name (percent)	Rating reasons (numeric values)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BerAt	Berryland sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	Very limited	Berryland, frequently flooded (85%)	Ponding (1.00)	1.3	23.0%
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Mullica, rarely flooded (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
			Manahawkin,	Ponding (1.00)		
			frequently flooded (5%)	Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
				Organic matter content (1.00)		
			Atsion (5%)	Ponding (1.00)		
				Flooding (1.00)		
				Depth to saturated zone (1.00)		
UR	Urban land	Not rated	Urban land (95%)		4.3	77.0%
Totals for Area of Interest					5.6	100.0%

Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI	
Natilig	Acres III Adi	Fercent of AOI	
Very limited	1.3	23.0%	
Null or Not Rated	4.3	77.0%	
Totals for Area of Interest	5.6	100.0%	

Description

ENG - Engineering

Dwellings are single-family houses of three stories or less. For dwellings without basements, the foundation is assumed to consist of spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or at the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper.

The ratings for dwellings are based on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The properties that affect the load-supporting capacity include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, subsidence, linear extensibility (shrink-swell potential), and compressibility. Compressibility is inferred from the Unified classification of the soil. The properties that affect the ease and amount of excavation include depth to a water table, ponding, flooding, slope, depth to bedrock or a cemented pan, hardness of bedrock or a cemented pan, and the amount and size of rock fragments.

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 Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified Tie-break Rule: Higher

