

# WEBSTER LAKE ROAD (PN:078 087)- (LOTS 1-6)

Level III Soil Survey; Summit Soil Consulting Inc.

WHITE COUNTY , GEORGIA

NRCS SERIES	Depth to ROCK inches	Depth to WATER inches	TRENCH DEPTH inches	ESTIMATED PERC RATE min/in	DOH CODE
Bethlehem	50-54	>54	24-32	75	K
Bethlehem-H	40	>40	18-24	75	H
Cecil	>72	>72	24-40	75	A,L
Rion	>72	>72	24-40	55	A
Pacolet	>72	>72	24-40	55	A

Note: - Hard rock is defined as material impenetrable by hand auger, soft saprolite excluded  
- Depth to water is defined as the depth to first indication of seasonal saturation

### SUITABILITY CODES:

- A: Soils should have ability to function as an absorption field with proper design, installation, and maintenance.  
H: Test pits dug with a back-hoe may be considered to determine suitability due to multiple shallow rock refusals. Rock refusal was encountered at 40" inches with a hand auger. A shallow installation with a alternative system or conventional system may be considered pending pit studies. Septic system in first is recommended on these soils. Hand auger borings are limited in rocky conditions. Installations depths may change based on pit studies.  
K: These soils generally have sufficient depth of soil material over bedrock to accommodate a septic system, however, inclusions of rock with insufficient depth may occur. Removing more than 6" of natural soil in these areas, will require the area to be reevaluated.  
L: These soils have a high and deep clay content and measures should be taken to prevent smearing.

### GENERAL NOTES AND COMMENTS:

- 1) Base Map Source: File from client
- 2) All borings and features on soil map were located using differentially corrected GPS Data.
- 3) Lines delineating soil unit boundaries on map should not be considered exact. Instead, they should be considered as transitional areas separating units of soils with similar physical characteristics and utilization.
- 4) Alterations, during construction or prior to drain field installation, that result in significant changes to the natural soil profile (I.e. filling or grading >18" ), render the specifications of those soils inapplicable. Those soils should be reevaluated to determine suitability prior to drain field installation. disturbance to the soil on the trench walls. Smearing of trench walls or improper installation can lead to system failure. Sides of wall should be picked if possible. Trench bottom should be raked. Drain field should be installed in dry conditions to preserve structure, prevent smearing and clogging.
- 5) When trench lines are dug by installer, every precaution should be taken to ensure that there is minimal disturbance to the soil on the trench walls. Smearing of trench walls or improper installation can lead to system failure. Sides of wall should be picked if possible. Trench bottom should be raked. Drain field should be installed in dry conditions to preserve structure, prevent smearing and clogging. Rock teeth on excavator bucket is recommended to scarify the trench bottom.
- 6) Down-spouts and drainage grading should be diverted away from drain-field area to prevent saturation.
- 7) Rock inclusions may exist that are not delineated by a level 3 soil survey
- 8) Installation depths are based on natural soil and should be adjusted if fill is encountered.
- 9) At Level 3 survey intensity, soil unit lines do not delineate exact soil series boundaries. These lines should be considered transitional areas of soil series or utilization changes. Level 3 survey intensity provides approximately 1/3 acre resolution. Units of suitable soils that border or are inclusions in units of marginal or unsuitable soil may need to be more intensely surveyed to better delineate soil unit boundaries.
- 10) Line reducing septic systems and effluent composition may have an effect on septic system performance and longevity. These application rates and percolation rates provided are referenced to conventional Pipe and Gravel specifications and loading rates per the Georgia Manual For Onsite Wastewater. Different products will have different applications rates that have a higher volume of wastewater per square foot
- 11) Drain field area should be protected from construction traffic and building material placement.
- 12) Drain field should be protected before any rain event after installation from sheet flow and concentrated flow to prevent sediment in solution and surface water from entering drain line and clogging the soil- trench interface. Soil particles, sand, silt, clay can be transported and deposited in drain field area. Diversion swales, grass or some type of ground cover should be used to minimize sediment movement.
- 13) Soils that occur in a concave landscape position and are subject to concentrated surface and subsurface flow should implement drainage measures to divert concentrated flow.
- 14) Percolation rates are estimated based on a number of factors, soil type, composition, texture, hydric indicators and landscape position. These rates can change based on construction activities and installation practices. These rates can also change over time depending on how much effluent and composition is dispersed

**LEVEL 3  
SOIL SURVEY**

Date: 3/16/26

**Client Data:**  
**Brian Barton Malbar Groups LLC**  
**Address**  
**Location**  
**Phone:**

