KALAS PHASE 5
DRAINAGE REPORT

Prepared By:

American Engineering
4020 Westchase Boulevard, Suite 450
Raleigh, NC 27607
NCBELS #: C-3881

DATE: March 3rd, 2025

Prepared For:

Mitchell Mill Road Investors, LLC
105 Weston Estates Way
Cary, NC 27513

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REPORT

I. SITE HISTORY

The existing parcel use is vacant. It is located west of Rolesville Road between Fowler Road and Mitchell Mill Road. The property totals 23.45 acres, PIN: 1767-17-5039. The parcel is bordered by a Bonafide Farm to the west, with new subdivisions being built along the eastern property boundary and northwest property corner. The parcel along the southern boundary is currently vacant. An existing pond located on the southeast portion of the property feeds a stream that runs north along the eastern property boundary. There is no FEMA flood plain on this site.

The soil on site predominately consists of Rawlings-Rion, 2 to 6 percent slopes (RgB), Rawlings-Rion 10 to 15 percent slopes (RgD), Helena sandy loam (HeB), and Chewacla and Wehadkee soils (ChA). The site also consists of a small portion of Wedowee-Saw (Wfb), and Altavista fine sandy loam (AaA) according to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) NRCS soil report. More detailed soil information can be found in the project Geotechnical Report, see Appendix A.

The existing site is relatively hilly, with a high point on the southwest corner directing site drainage towards the northern property boundary. The contours on the site range from 390' to 355' above mean sea level.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed development is a residential subdivision zoned parcel (R&PUD-CZ) that will consist of 95 townhomes. It is the fifth (5^{th}) phase of a five (5) phase development, Kalas Falls. The northern entrance is connected to Kalas Falls Phase 3 and the southern entrance is connected to Kalas Falls Phase 2. The project will utilize an offsite, regional stormwater control measure (SCM) to the north of the property that is located on Kalas Falls Phase 3. This SCM (SCM #3B) has been designed to handle stormwater discharge from both Kalas Falls Phase 3 and Kalas Falls Phase 5. Kalas Falls Phase 3 is currently under review with the Town of Rolesville and Wake County.

III. RESULTS SUMMARY

Pipe Network

The stormwater conveyance on site is one system that will connect to the pipe system designed and constructed with Phase 3 of Kalas Falls. Stormwater pipe material is proposed to be reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) within the rights-of-way. RCP pipes on site range from 15" to 48" in diameter. Proposed public easements to allow for future access and maintenance of infrastructure can be seen in the Construction Drawings (CD) Plan set.

Modeling was performed in *Autodesk Hydrograph Storm Sewers* for the 10 and 25-year storm events, see Appendix C. The 10-year modeling ensured hydraulic grade lines (HGL) were maintained within the pipe networks, see Appendix C: Attachment 7. The 25-year modeling ensured HGL's were maintained within the structures, see Appendix C: Attachment 8. To accomplish modeling, inlet areas were delineated for each structure that is to accept overland flow, see Appendix B: Attachment 3. A uniform rational C-value of 0.56 was calculated for post-development, onsite impervious area that is being conveyed to SCM 3B. A uniform rational C-value of 0.17 was calculated for the post-development offsite bypass, see Appendix C: Attachment 1. A uniform time of concentration of 10 minutes was used during modeling.

Energy Dissipation

Riprap dissipater pads have been sized for pipe outlets following NCDOT charts and methodology (see NCDOT Detail #876.02 in plan set) to reduce sediment erosion in areas where water is discharging to the surface, see Appendix C: Attachment 2. Flared-end sections or headwalls are proposed at the outlets of each system entering/exiting SCM's or proposed ditches. Class "B riprap is proposed at each of these outlets, determined by pipe size and exit velocity.

Inlet Spreads

Spreads were determined on site using a storm intensity of 4 in/hr, see Appendix C: Attachment 5. The method by Limited Area was used to calculate spread sizes and determine the max drainage area per structure based off several variables including road width, longitudinal slope, cross slope, and curb and gutter profile by implementing Manning's Equation. If the max drainage area exceeded the actual drainage area, then a double inlet was implemented in design. Max spreads for this project could not exceed 7.5-feet (5.5-foot half lane + 2-foot gutter).

Culvert Crossings

There are two culvert crossings within the Phase 5 project. The first culvert crossing is to consist of two (2) 48" RCP pipes that will convey stormwater runoff underneath Graymont Oaks Dr. This 48" culvert crossing conveys stormwater received from the southern adjacent parcel to the existing pond on site. To meet grading requirements and stabilize the inlet/outlet, a headwall and end wall are proposed with this culvert crossing.

The second culvert crossing is the low point of the proposed greenway trail, to the east of the site. This 18" culvert will convey stormwater runoff from this low point to surrounding the surrounding wetland area a utilize two (2) flared-end-section (FES).

Due to the Graymont Oaks Drive 48" culvert crossing drainage area being predominately offsite, with no proposed change to the area in development, *USGS StreamStats* was used to evaluate the contributing drainage area and peak flows, see Appendix B: Attachment 5. The 18" culvert contributing drainage can be seen within Attachment 3 of Appendix B.

Autodesk Hydraflow Express Extension was used to model each culvert, by implementing peaks flows obtained from *StreamStats* and/or the *Express Tool*, see Table 1 below. Modeling is to ensure that the 10-year hydraulic grade line remains in the pipe and the 100-year storm event does not over top the roadway/greenway, see Appendix C: Attachments 3-5.

Culvert Label	Q_{10} (cfs)	Q_{25} (cfs)	Q_{100} (cfs)
Graymont Oaks Dr: 48"	65.50	90.90	137.00
Greenway Culvert: 18"	5.46	6.08	6.99

Table 1: Post-Development Culvert Crossing Peak Flow Rates

IV. METHODOLOGY

The stormwater design calculations are conducted using the following methods:

- Precipitation intensity and depths for the site were obtained from https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html?bkmrk=nc.
- Rational method was used to determined Q-values for inlet areas.
- The composite runoff coefficients (C-Value) were computed using the C-values from NCDEQ

Stormwater Design Manual and are included in Appendix C: Attachments 1.

- *Autodesk Hydrograph Storm Sewers Extension* program was used to model storm pipes.
- *Autodesk Hydraflow Express Extension* program was used to model culverts.
- Riprap sizing for erosion and sediment control was determined using NCDOT standard detail #876.02 "*Guide for Rip Rap at Pipe Outlets*".
- *USGS StreamStats* program/report to quantify drainage areas and peak flows rates at a point of interest.

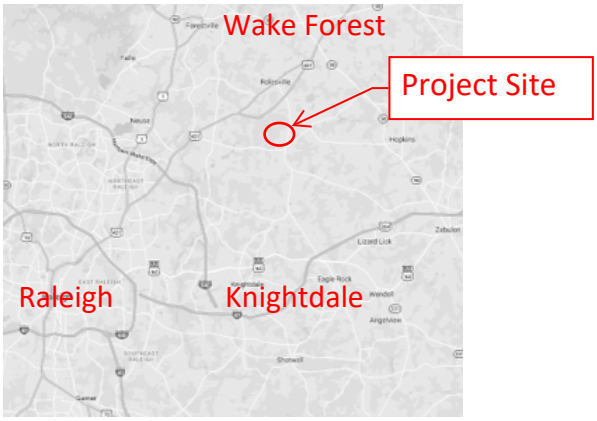
V. CONCLUSION

It is our professional opinion that the proposed stormwater design on site meets Wake County and the Town of Rolesville design standards and requirements.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT MAPS & DATA

Kalas Falls Phase 5 Vicinity Map



N

0 50 3,200 6,400

1 inch equals 3,200 feet

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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 Wake County, North Carolina

Kalas Falls Phase 5

July 10, 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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Contents

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 Scale: 1:3,400 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters: 0 50 100 200 300

Feet: 0 150 300 600 900

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

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 1:24,000.

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: Wake County, North Carolina
Survey Area Data: Version 25, Oct 2, 2023

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 24, 2022—May 9, 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
AaA	Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, rarely flooded	0.9	3.7%
ChA	Chewacla and Wehadkee soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	2.5	10.8%
HeB	Helena sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2.9	12.2%
RgB	Rawlings-Rion complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	10.5	44.5%
RgD	Rawlings-Rion complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes	3.3	14.1%
W	Water	2.9	12.5%
WfB	Wedowee-Saw complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.5	2.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		**23.5**	**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.

Wake County, North Carolina

AaA—Altavista fine sandy loam, 0 to 4 percent slopes, rarely flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xh95
Elevation: 70 to 560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Altavista, rarely flooded, and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 2 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Altavista, Rarely Flooded

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Old loamy alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: fine sandy loam
E - 8 to 12 inches: fine sandy loam
BE - 12 to 15 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt - 15 to 35 inches: clay loam
BC - 35 to 42 inches: sandy loam
C - 42 to 80 inches: coarse sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 4 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: Rare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F136XY660NC - High terraces, very rare Inundation
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Roanoke, occasionally flooded, undrained

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: Yes

ChA—Chewacla and Wehadkee soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qwpj
Elevation: 70 to 560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Chewacla, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 50 percent
Wehadkee, frequently flooded, and similar soils: 45 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chewacla, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 4 inches: loam
Bw1 - 4 to 26 inches: silty clay loam
Bw2 - 26 to 38 inches: loam
Bw3 - 38 to 60 inches: clay loam
C - 60 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 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 to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F136XY610GA - Flood plain forest, wet
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Wehadkee, Frequently Flooded

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Loamy alluvium derived from igneous and metamorphic rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Bg - 7 to 49 inches: clay loam
Cg - 49 to 80 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: Frequent
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F136XY600NC - Flood plain forest, very wet
Hydric soil rating: Yes

HeB—Helena sandy loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qqgq

Elevation: 70 to 560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Helena and similar soils: 92 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Helena

Setting
Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from granite and gneiss

Typical profile
Ap - 0 to 12 inches: sandy loam
BE - 12 to 19 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt1 - 19 to 39 inches: clay
Bt2 - 39 to 43 inches: clay loam
BCg - 43 to 46 inches: clay loam
C - 46 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 30 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.3 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F136XY810SC - Acidic upland forest, seasonally wet
Hydric soil rating: No

RgB—Rawlings-Rion complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2xhb9
Elevation: 70 to 560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 47 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Rawlings and similar soils: 55 percent
Rion and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rawlings

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 20 to 40 inches: gravelly sandy loam
R - 40 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F136XY830NC - Acidic upland forest, depth restriction, dry-moist
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rion

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Saprolite derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 8 to 17 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 17 to 38 inches: sandy loam

C - 38 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F136XY820GA - Acidic upland forest, moist
Hydric soil rating: No

RgD—Rawlings-Rion complex, 10 to 15 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xhb8
Elevation: 70 to 560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Rawlings and similar soils: 55 percent
Rion and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rawlings

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from granite

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 20 to 40 inches: gravelly sandy loam
R - 40 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F136XY830NC - Acidic upland forest, depth restriction, dry-moist
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Rion

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Saprolite derived from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt1 - 8 to 17 inches: sandy clay loam
Bt2 - 17 to 38 inches: sandy loam
C - 38 to 80 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 10 to 15 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F136XY820GA - Acidic upland forest, moist
Hydric soil rating: No

W—Water

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2qqjv
Elevation: 70 to 450 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 51 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Water

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

WfB—Wedowee-Saw complex, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2xn42
Elevation: 70 to 560 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 39 to 47 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 55 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 200 to 250 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Wedowee and similar soils: 60 percent
Saw and similar soils: 35 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wedowee

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Saprolite residuum weathered from granite and gneiss and/or saprolite residuum weathered from schist

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 4 inches: sandy loam
E - 4 to 7 inches: sandy loam
BC - 23 to 35 inches: clay loam
C - 35 to 80 inches: sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F136XY820GA - Acidic upland forest, moist
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Saw

Setting

Landform: Interfluves
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Residuum weathered from granite and gneiss

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: sandy loam
Bt - 8 to 20 inches: clay
BC - 20 to 26 inches: sandy clay loam
C - 26 to 29 inches: sandy loam
R - 29 to 80 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to lithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to low (0.00 to 0.01 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e

Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F136XY830NC - Acidic upland forest, depth restriction, dry-moist
Hydric soil rating: No

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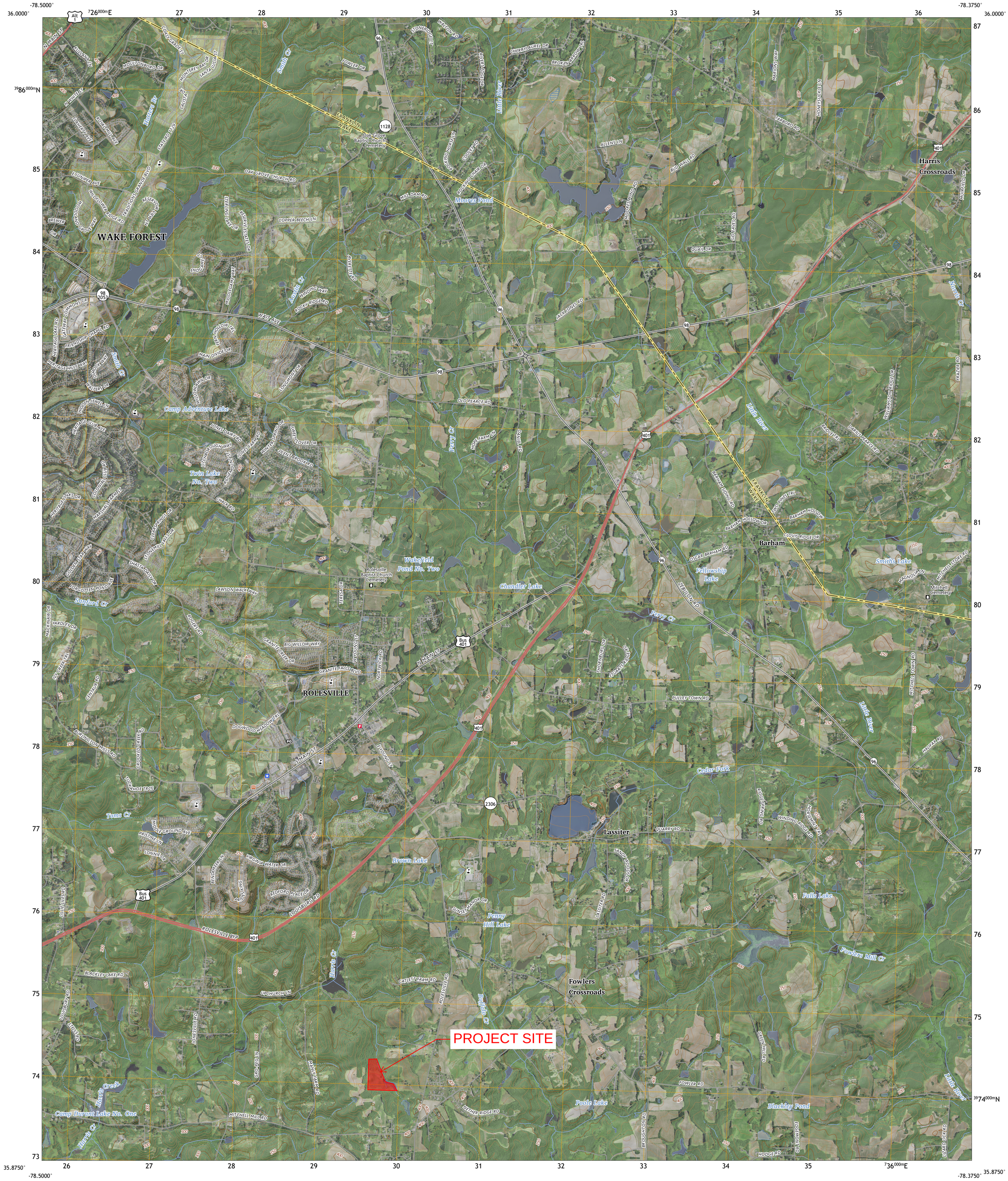
PROJECT
WkE
DuB
DuC2
LwB
LwC
LwC2
LoD
LoB
LoC
ApB2
ApC2
WmB
WmB2
Me
Cn
Wy

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The National Map
OnDemand Topo

ROLESVILLE QUADRANGLE
NORTH CAROLINA
7.5-MINUTE TOPO



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North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84). Projection and
1 000-meter grid:Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17S

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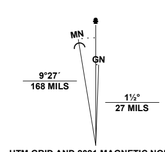

UTM GRID AND 2021 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

U.S. National Grid
100,000 - m Square ID
QV
Grid Zone Designation
17S

SCALE 1:24 000

1 0.5 0 KILOMETERS 1 2
1000 500 0 METERS 1000 2000
1 0.5 0 1
MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10000
FEET

CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM OF 1988
CONTOUR SMOOTHNESS = Medium

QUADRANGLE LOCATION

Grissom	Franklinton	Louisburg
Wake Forest	Rolesville	Bunn West
Raleigh East	Knightdale	Zebulon

ADJOINING QUADRANGLES

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Expressway	Local Connector
Secondary Hwy	Local Road
Ramp	4WD

Interstate Route · US Route · State Route

ROLESVILLE, NC
2024