MSR10 8378

(NUMBER TO BE ASSIGNED BY STATE)

APPLICANT IS THE: ☑ **OWNER** ☑ **PRIME CONTRACTOR**

OWNER CONTACT INFORMATION

OWNER CONTACT PERSON: Brent Barton

OWNER COMPANY LEGAL NAME: B & B Construction, LLC

OWNER STREET OR P.O. BOX: 100 Como Trace Drive

OWNER CITY: Senatobia **STATE:** MS **ZIP:** 38668

OWNER PHONE #: (901) 461-5483 **OWNER EMAIL:** bbarton29@gmail.com

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT INFORMATION

PRIME CONTRACTOR CONTACT PERSON: Brent Barton

PRIME CONTRACTOR COMPANY LEGAL NAME: B & B Construction, LLC

PRIME CONTRACTOR STREET OR P.O. BOX: 100 Como Trace Drive

PRIME CONTRACTOR CITY: Senatobia **STATE:** MS **ZIP:** 38668

PRIME CONTRACTOR PHONE #: (901) 461-5483 **PRIME CONTRACTOR EMAIL:** bbarton29@gmail.com

FACILITY SITE INFORMATION

FACILITY SITE NAME: West Point Communities, Section F

FACILITY SITE ADDRESS (If the physical address is not available, please indicate the nearest named road. For linear projects indicate the beginning of the project and identify all counties the project traverses.)

STREET: Eagle Creek Drive

CITY: Senatobia STATE: MS COUNTY: Tate ZIP: 38668

FACILITY SITE TRIBAL LAND ID (N/A If not applicable): N/A

LATITUDE: 37 **degrees** 36 **minutes** 47 **seconds** **LONGITUDE:** 90 **degrees** 00 **minutes** 21 **seconds**

LAT & LONG DATA SOURCE (GPS *(Please GPS Project Entrance/Start Point)* or Map Interpolation): Map Interpolation

TOTAL ACREAGE THAT WILL BE DISTURBED [1]: 9.6 acres

IS THIS PART OF A LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT? **YES** ☑ **NO** ☐

IF YES, NAME OF LARGER COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT: West Point Communities
AND PERMIT COVERAGE NUMBER: MSR10____

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT START DATE: 2021-02-15 (YYYY-MM-DD)

ESTIMATED CONSTRUCTION PROJECT END DATE: 2022-06-25 (YYYY-MM-DD)

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY: Residential Subdivision with home building

PROPOSED DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY USE AFTER CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED:
Residential Subdivision

SIC Code 6 5 5 2 **NAICS Code** 2 3 7 2 1 0

DOCUMENTATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH OTHER REGULATIONS/REQUIREMENTS

COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT WILL NOT BE GRANTED UNTIL ALL OTHER REQUIRED MDEQ PERMITS AND APPROVALS ARE SATISFACTORILY ADDRESSED

IS LCNOI FOR A FACILITY THAT WILL REQUIRE OTHER PERMITS? YES ☐ NO ☑

IF YES, CHECK ALL THAT APPLY: ☐ AIR ☐ HAZARDOUS WASTE ☐ PRETREATMENT

☐ WATER STATE OPERATING ☐ INDIVIDUAL NPDES ☐ OTHER: _____

IS THE PROJECT REROUTING, FILLING OR CROSSING A WATER CONVEYANCE OF ANY KIND? (If yes, contact the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' Regulatory Branch for permitting requirements.) YES ☐ NO ☑

IF THE PROJECT REQUIRES A CORPS OF ENGINEER SECTION 404 PERMIT, PROVIDE APPROPRIATE DOCUMENTATION THAT:

- **The project has been approved by individual permit, or**
- **The work will be covered by a nationwide permit and NO NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required, or**
- **The work will be covered by a nationwide or general permit and NOTIFICATION to the Corps is required**

IS A LAKE REQUIRING THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DAM BEING PROPOSED? (If yes, provide appropriate approval documentation from MDEQ Office of Land and Water, Dam Safety.) YES ☐ NO ☑

IF THE PROJECT IS A SUBDIVISION OR A COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, HOW WILL SANITARY SEWAGE BE DISPOSED? Check one of the following and attach the pertinent documents.

☑ **Existing Municipal or Commercial System. Please attach plans and specifications for the collection system and the associated "Information Regarding Proposed Wastewater Projects" form or approval from County Utility Authority in Hancock, Harrison, Jackson, Pearl River and Stone Counties. If the plans and specifications can not be provided at the time of LCNOI submittal, MDEQ will accept written acknowledgement from official(s) responsible for wastewater collection and treatment that the flows generated from the proposed project can and will be transported and treated properly. The letter must include the estimated flow.**

☐ **Collection and Treatment System will be Constructed. Please attach a copy of the cover of the NPDES discharge permit from MDEQ or indicate the date the application was submitted to MDEQ (Date: _____.)**

☐ **Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Less than 35 Lots. Please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the Mississippi State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.**

☐ **Individual Onsite Wastewater Disposal Systems for Subdivisions Greater than 35 Lots. A determination of the feasibility of installing a central sewage collection and treatment system must be made by MDEQ. A copy of the response from MDEQ concerning the feasibility study must be attached. If a central collection and wastewater system is not feasible, then please attach a copy of the Letter of General Acceptance from the State Department of Health or certification from a registered professional engineer that the platted lots should support individual onsite wastewater disposal systems.**

INDICATE ANY LOCAL STORM WATER ORDINANCE WITH WHICH THE PROJECT MUST COMPLY:

_____

_____

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Heath Harris
Signature of Applicant[1] (owner or prime contractor)

2-1-2021
Date Signed

Heath Harris
Printed Name[1]

Owner
Title

[1]This application shall be signed as follows:

- **For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer.**
- **For a partnership, by a general partner.**
- **For a sole proprietorship, by the proprietor.**

For a municipal, state or other public facility, by principal executive officer, mayor, or ranking elected official

Please submit the LCNOI form to:

Chief, Environmental Permits Division
MS Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Pollution Control
P.O. Box 2261
Jackson, Mississippi 39225

IPD IPD, LLC CIVIL ENGINEERING

RECEIVED
FEB 8 2021
MDEQ

Letter of Transmittal

To:	Date:	
CHIEF, ENVIRONMENTAL PERMITS DIVISION		2/1/21
MS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	Project No.:	WEST POINT COMMUNITIES
OFFICE OF POLLUTION CONTROL	Attention:	
P.O. BOX 2261 JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39225	RE:	

WE ARE SENDING YOU: ☒ Attached ☐ Under separate cover via _____ the following items

☐ Shop drawings ☐ Prints ☒ Plans ☐ Samples ☐ Specifications

☒ Copy of letter ☐ Change order ☐ Pay App/C.O. ☐ Other

COPIES	DATE	NO	DESCRIPTION
1	2/1/21		SWPPP FOR WEST POINT COMMUNITIES

THESE ARE TRANSMITTED as checked below:

☒ For approval ☐ No exceptions taken ☐ Resubmit ___ copies for approval

☐ For your use ☐ Make corrections noted ☐ Submit ___ copies for distribution

☐ As requested ☐ Amend and resubmit ☐ Return ___ corrected prints

REMARKS:

cc: file

BY *Ben W. Smith*
P.E., P.L.S.
If enclosures are not as noted, kindly notify us at once

7193 Swinnea Road, Suite C-2 • Southaven, Mississippi 38671 • Phone 662-393-3346 • Fax 662-536-6183

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

FOR

West Point Communities

SECTION 26 and 35
T-5-S, R-8-W
Senatobia, Tate County, MS

JANUARY 2021

IPD Solutions, LLC.

7193 Swinnea Road
Suite C-2
Southaven, MS 38671
Phone: (901) 413-9299

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

West Point Communities
Section F
Senatobia, Mississippi 38668

Site Information

The site is located in Senatobia, Mississippi, west of Two-Mile Branch Road and north of Browns Ferry Road (See the Site Map attached to the NOI application). The application for coverage is for a residential subdivision known as West Point Communities but was formerly known as Hunters Hollow. The appurtenances such as pavement and utility infrastructure for Section A through Section E were installed as part of the development of the Subdivision known as Hunters Hollow. The developer of Hunters Hollow went bankrupt. A new owner purchased the property and renamed the subdivision as West Point Communities. House building was completed in Sections A, B and C. This owner passed away and the present owner purchased the property. Home building was continued in Sections D and E.

This application is for Section F, a 10.85 acres parcel of West Point Communities. This project consists of clearing, grubbing and earthwork and all appurtenances and associated utility infrastructure including water lines, sewer lines and underground storm drainage, for the development of Section F of a residential subdivision. The construction will disturb approximately 9.6 acres. The site has slopes ranging from 1% to 10% that are moderately erodible.

The future development of West Point Communities consists of 61.88 acres. The future development will be phased construction of additional sections as new sections are needed to complete the build out. Applications for Coverage for future Sections will be forwarded at the time that construction plans are submitted to the City of Senatobia.

For Section F, the project will be separated into two natural drainage areas, one east and one west, with the basin ridge line that will be the road that serves the lots. The lots on the west side of the road will be swaled to drain to the west and the lots on the east side of the road will be swaled to drain to the east, utilizing the existing drainage pattern. The drainage areas (as seen from the Drainage Map) are 5.54 acres (west) and 5.31 acres (east). The stormwater eventually discharges to Arkabutla Creek. This portion of Arkabutla Creek could not be found on the 2018 (Draft) Section 303(d) List of Impaired Water Bodies.

The BMP's for the project will include silt fencing at the perimeter and sediment log ditch checks in existing swales and roadside ditches. Installed culverts with headwalls will receive rip rap armor protection. The headwalls will receive protection with sediment logs at the inlets and outlets. A construction entrance will be utilized at the proposed northeast entrance of Section F.

The soils for this project, according to the NRCS Soil Survey, have been identified as predominantly Memphis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded, northern phase (MeB2) and Smoothed silty land (Sm) along with small amounts Memphis silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded (MeC2) and Collins silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, brief duration (Co).

Controls

Vegetative Controls: The existing vegetation will be preserved where possible along the perimeter of Section F, to protect the existing grass growth and to provide further sediment and erosion control. Soil stabilization, vegetative stabilization measures, must be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, grubbing, or other land disturbing activities have temporarily or permanently ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period of fourteen (14) calendar days or more. "Immediately" is interpreted to mean no later than the next workday. All disturbed areas will be seeded or sodded immediately upon completion of construction. Care will be taken to utilize the smallest area of disturbance. Topsoil will be stockpiled for use in landscaping.

Structural Controls

Before any construction commences on site, a stabilized construction entrance will be installed. Any accumulation of mud on vehicle tires will be cleaned, if needed, during muddy conditions. The Contractor shall minimize any off-site vehicle tracking of sediments.

Silt fencing will be utilized around the perimeter of proposed disturbed areas. Silt fence will be installed outside the areas that existing vegetation is to remain.

All disturbed areas will be stabilized with vegetation. Perimeter silt fence, straw wattles and any sediment control will remain in place until the areas are stabilized with grass growth.

Housekeeping Practices

All equipment maintenance and repair will be done offsite, when possible. Debris from the site will be hauled off-site. Paints, solvents, fertilizers, diesel fuel or any other potentially toxic materials will not be stored onsite. Accumulated sediment that has been trapped by sediment control measures at the site, in accordance with applicable maintenance requirements covered under the permit, will be disposed throughout the site.

Prior to any activity, the following information will be posted on site: the name and telephone number of the local contact person, a copy of the Notice of Coverage, a brief description of the site and the location of the SWPPP, if it cannot be kept on site.

Construction Implementation Sequence

1. Install construction egress prior to any clearing and grubbing.
2. Install silt fence along outside perimeter of vegetation to remain.
3. Begin earthwork operations, disturbing small areas as needed.
4. Stockpile topsoil and protect the stockpile perimeter with silt fence.
5. Install sanitary, water and drainage pipe and structures.
6. Construct houses.
7. Finish cut and fill slopes, roughen and vegetate.
8. Sod or seed lot yards
9. Install road pavement and drives.
10. After areas are stabilized, remove temporary sediment controls.

Inspections and Maintenance

Inspections will be documented and include the scope of the inspection, name(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the escape of any storm water pollutants from the site and of any control device that failed to operate as designed (or proved inadequate for a particular location), and actions taken based on the results of the inspection. Inspections will be performed at least twice every week, with the inspections occurring at least 72 hours apart. All sediment control measures will be inspected before anticipated storm events, daily during prolonged events, and within 24 hours after the end of any storm event that produces a stormwater discharge. Any poorly functioning erosion controls or sediment controls, non-compliant discharges, or any other deficiencies observed during the inspections required under this permit shall be corrected within 24 hours of the inspection unless prevented by unsafe weather conditions as documented on the inspection form.

A rain gauge and daily rainfall records will be maintained on the site.

Sediment will be removed from all Erosion Protection and Sediment Controls (EPSC's) when the design capacity has been reduced by 50%. Sediment removal will be monitored to avoid damage to the silt fence. Any litter and construction debris will be picked up prior to anticipate storm events to eliminate pollution into any downstream systems. Also, once the sediment control measures are no longer needed, they will be removed from the site to prevent any possible pollution by those materials.

All required maintenance and weekly inspections will meet or exceed the requirements of the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit.

Records and Reporting

The inspections will be made as required by the permit and reported on copies of the form provided for that purpose. The report forms will be submitted upon request to the

MDEQ. The following records will be maintained on site: the date(s) when major grading actives occur, the date(s) when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, the date(s) when stabilization measures are initiated, and inspection records. Permittees will maintain a rain gauge and daily rainfall records at the site or use a reference site for a record of daily amount of precipitation. The permittees will also certify on a weekly basis that the biweekly inspections were performed and to check all planned and designed sediment control measures are installed and in working order. The permittees will retain copies of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan and all reports required by the permit, including inspection and rainfall records, and records of all data used to complete the Notice of Intent to covered by this permit for a period of at least three years from the date the Notice of Termination is filed.

Post-Construction Measures

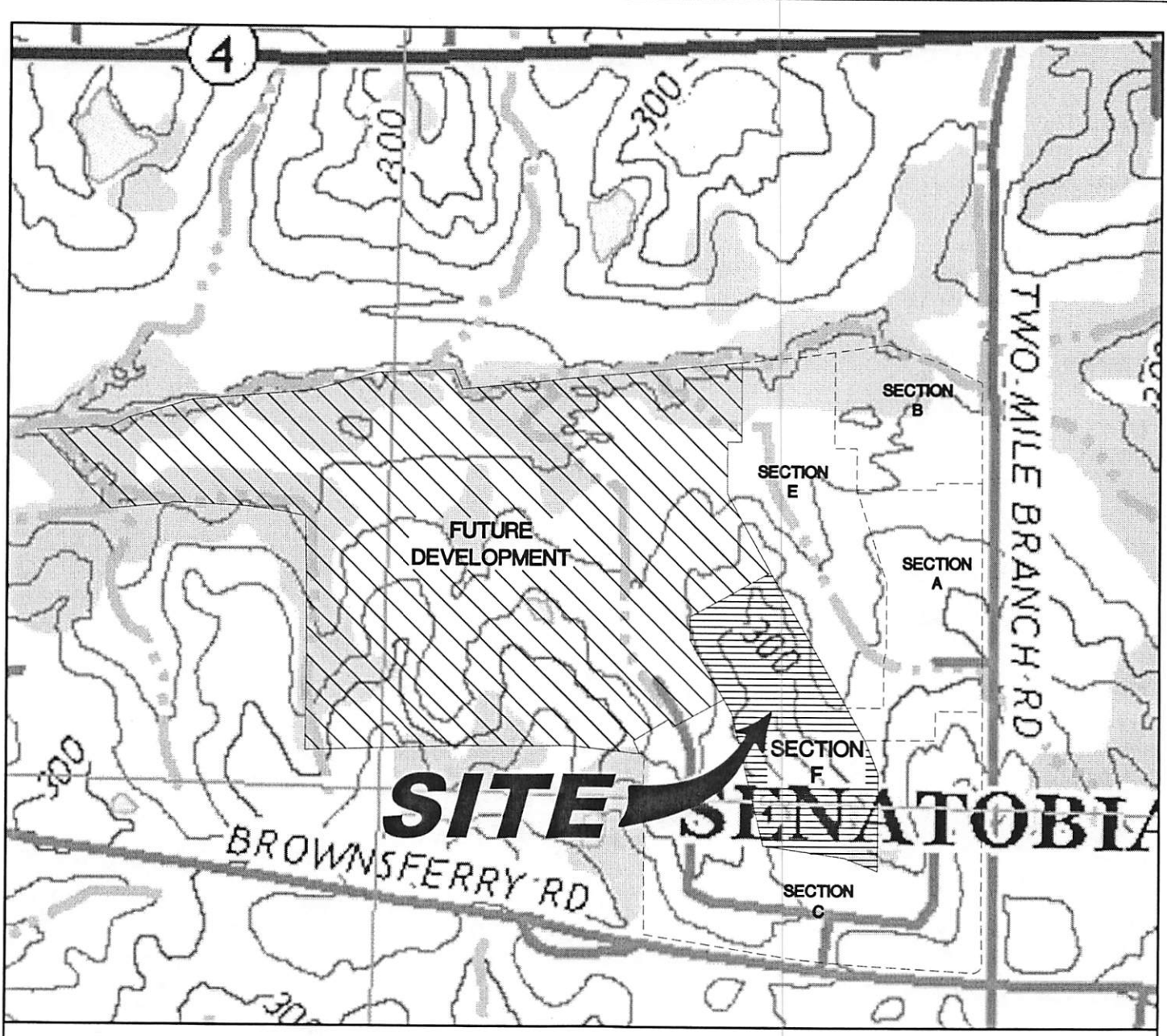
Upon completion of the project, all disturbed areas shall be stabilized as appropriate for the disturbance. All areas that have been stabilized by vegetation will have the temporary ESPCs removed. The removal of temporary BMPs is driven by the evaluation of whether sufficient reestablishment of vegetation and other measures used to minimize erosion and sedimentation have been met. Temporary BMPs may require removal in stages depending on their intended use. Once an area is revegetated, the silt fencing will be removed. Small check dams can be installed during silt fence removals that will continue to serve as sediment protection and will eventually become revegetated as they fill with sediment. If excessive sediment still exists for an extended time after construction activities are completed requiring silt fencing to remain, the upgradient erosion problem should be readdressed and remediated.

Drawings/Attachments

1. Site Map
2. Drainage Map
3. Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
4. Erosion Control Details
5. NRCS Web Soil Survey Information
6. Large construction Notice of Intent (LCNOI)
7. Prime Contractor Certification
8. Site Inspection and Certification Form
9. Inspection Suspension Form
10. Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage

Notice of Termination

When the site has been stabilized and all storm water discharges from construction activities authorized by the permit are eliminated, the permittees will submit a Request for Termination (RFT) of Coverage in accordance with the requirements of the N.P.D.E.S. permit.



Site Map
West Point Communities
Senatobia, MS 38668

Prepared By:
IPD, LLC
7193 Swinnea Road, Suite C-2
Southaven, MS 38671

NORTH

600 0 300 600

REQUIREMENTS FOR LOTS IN RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION WHICH ARE COVERED BY THE LARGE CONSTRUCTION STORM WATER GENERAL PERMIT

As a homebuilder on a lot that is part of a regulated subdivision, you are also regulated under the State's storm water regulations and are required to take steps to keep soil and sediment from leaving the lot. When rain falls on exposed soil it can wash away valuable topsoil. It also carries sediment, nutrients and other pollutants into streets, gutters and ditches, where it then travels to lakes, rivers, streams or wetlands. Polluted runoff can cause excessive growth of aquatic weeds and algae and reduce recreational opportunities such as swimming and fishing. Sediment laden runoff can also destroy fish habitat reducing productive fishing opportunities. In addition, sediment-laden runoff can also clog pipes, ditches, streams and basins resulting in increased flooding and maintenance cost. Therefore, the homebuilder is required to minimize off-site damage from soil erosion, sediment leaving the construction site, and poor "housekeeping" practices. This requirement must be accomplished by developing and implementing a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Some examples of individual lot SWPPPs are attached for your convenience. Sketch the controls on a copy of your site plan. Narrative notes on the site plan may also be used in addition to the erosion control symbols.

In developing and implementing the SWPPP, controls must be used from each control group (vegetative, structural, housekeeping) to prevent erosion and sediment and other pollutants from leaving the site. Commonly used controls include:

Vegetative Controls

Temporary vegetation includes annual grasses that sprout quickly such as annual rye, browntop millet, oats, and winter wheat. These grow quickly with little care and can protect the soil from rainfall and act as a filter. They will not provide permanent cover. Permanent cover must be established as indicated below. When a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for fourteen (14) days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately.

Mulching is the placement of hay grass, woodchips, straw, or synthetic material on the soil to provide temporary cover to protect the soil from rain. Mulching may be the only option during the winter when seeding or sodding is not possible. Mulch must stay in place to be effective. Netting, stakes or chemical binders are used to anchor some types of mulch. Be sure to reinstall washed-out mulch and anchor if necessary until permanent cover is established.

Permanent stabilization is the establishment of a permanent vegetative cover on disturbed areas using either sod, perennial seed, trees or shrubs. When a disturbed area will be left undisturbed for fourteen (14) days or more, the appropriate temporary or permanent vegetative practices shall be implemented immediately. Silt fences, and other temporary measures must be removed following permanent stabilization.

Vegetative buffer zones are undisturbed or planted vegetated areas that are between construction activities and water bodies.

Structural Controls

Silt fences are temporary sediment barriers made of filter fabric buried at the bottom, stretched, and supported by stakes. The silt fence slows runoff and allows it to puddle or pond, so soil and sediment can settle out before leaving the site. The bottom eight to twelve inches of fence must either be sliced in or buried in a trench about four to six inches deep by four to six inches wide. **Silt fences that are not buried are improperly installed. They have no useful function, are a waste of money, and may result in enforcement action**. Stakes must be on the downstream side of the fence and spaced about 3 feet apart. Silt fence must not be installed across streams, ditches, waterways, or other concentrated flow areas. Place fences on the contour or perpendicular to the slope of the hill so that water and sediment will pond behind the fence. **Turn ends uphill** to prevent water going around the end. Install on the downslope, downhill, downstream, or low side of your lot. Keep the fence/barrier in place until grass is established.

Slope drains are piping or lined channels that carry storm water downslope without erosion. A good example would be a downspout extender. Extenders may be used to protect temporarily stabilized areas from roof runoff. Extenders can direct water from roof gutters to paved or grassed areas. Remove extenders following permanent stabilization.

Construction entrance/exits are stone stabilized site entrances which reduce sediment tracked onto public roads. Apply gravel or crushed rock to the driveway area and restrict traffic to this one route. Use 3 to 6 inch gravel over a geotextile fabric. At the end of each day sweep or scrape up any soil tracked onto the street. Limit "standard" vehicle access (including workers' vehicles) to only streets and roads, keep vehicles off of future yard areas; limit tracking of mud onto streets by requiring any required vehicles to use designated access drives. Streets are conduits for storm water, it is important to keep mud and sediment off the streets.

Stockpiles of sand or soil should be covered with plastic or tarps at the end of each workday, or surrounded with silt fence or haybales. Do not locate a stockpile near a street, storm drain inlet, or ditch.

Erosion control blankets or mats are machine-produced mats of straw or other fibers held together with netting that provide temporary or permanent stabilization in critical areas, such as slopes or channels, so that vegetation may be established.

Storm Drain Inlets on the lot must be protected by surrounding or covering with a filter material until final stabilization has been achieved.

Additional Controls: The above controls are the more common practices used at small construction sites. There are a number of other controls, techniques and manufactured product available. A few examples include hydro seeding, diversion berms, silt dikes and fiber logs. Even something as simple as a tarp or plastic may provide temporary cover for small exposed areas. You may wish to contact an erosion and sediment control specialist, local building official, or MDEQ for further information. In addition, MDEQ has several guidance manuals that may be of assistance and the internet has abundant guidance on construction BMPs.

Housekeeping Controls: Pollutants that may enter storm water from construction sites because of poor housekeeping include oils, grease, paints, gasoline, solvents, litter, debris, and sanitary waste. Good housekeeping practices include:

- Frequent cleaning of trash and debris, providing waste receptacles at convenient locations and providing regular collection of waste;
- Directing concrete trucks to the subdivision's designated wash-off area(s) or back to the Ready-Mix facility;
- Providing protected storage areas for chemicals, paints, solvents, fertilizers, and other potentially toxic materials; and
- Providing adequately maintained sanitary facilities.

In addition, you should be aware that State air regulations prohibit the open burning of residential solid waste.

Inspection Requirements. Homebuilders shall inspect all erosion controls as often as is necessary, but no less than weekly, to ensure that appropriate erosion and sediment controls have been properly constructed and maintained to prevent erosion and sediment from leaving the site and determine if additional or alternative control measures are required. The inspection results shall be recorded on the Site Inspection and Certification Form contained in the Large Construction Forms Package. MDEQ strongly recommends that homebuilders perform "walk through" inspections daily. It is a responsibility of the homebuilder to install additional and/or alternative erosion and sediment controls when existing controls prove to be ineffective in preventing sediment from leaving the site.

Retention of Records. All records, reports, forms and information resulting from activities required by this permit shall be retained for a period of at least three years from the date of the document origin.

Duty to Comply. Lot owners must comply with the applicable permit conditions. See Activities 3, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 11 in the Large Construction Storm Water General Permit for applicable conditions. Any noncompliance with the applicable permit conditions and aforementioned conditions including sediment leaving the lot constitutes a violation of the Mississippi Water Pollution Control Law and is grounds for enforcement action. It shall not be an acceptable defense that controls were not installed because subsequent activities would require their replacement or cause their destruction.

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 1:15,800.

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: Tate County, Mississippi
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Jun 3, 2020

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 20, 2015—Nov 27, 2017

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
Co	Collins silt loam, local alluvium, 0 to 2 percent slopes, occasionally flooded, brief duration	17.9	14.2%
Fa	Falaya silt loam	18.2	14.4%
GrC3	Grenada silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, severely eroded	27.4	21.7%
Gu	Gullied land, silty	6.6	5.2%
LgB2	Loring-Grenada silt loams, 2 to 5 percent slopes, eroded	2.7	2.2%
MeB2	Memphis silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes, moderately eroded, northern phase	18.4	14.6%
MeC2	Memphis silt loam, 5 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	5.1	4.1%
Mg	Memphis-Gullied land complex	6.9	5.5%
Sm	Smoothed silty land	22.9	18.1%
Totals for Area of Interest		**126.0**	**100.0%**

EXAMPLE INDIVIDUAL LOT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS