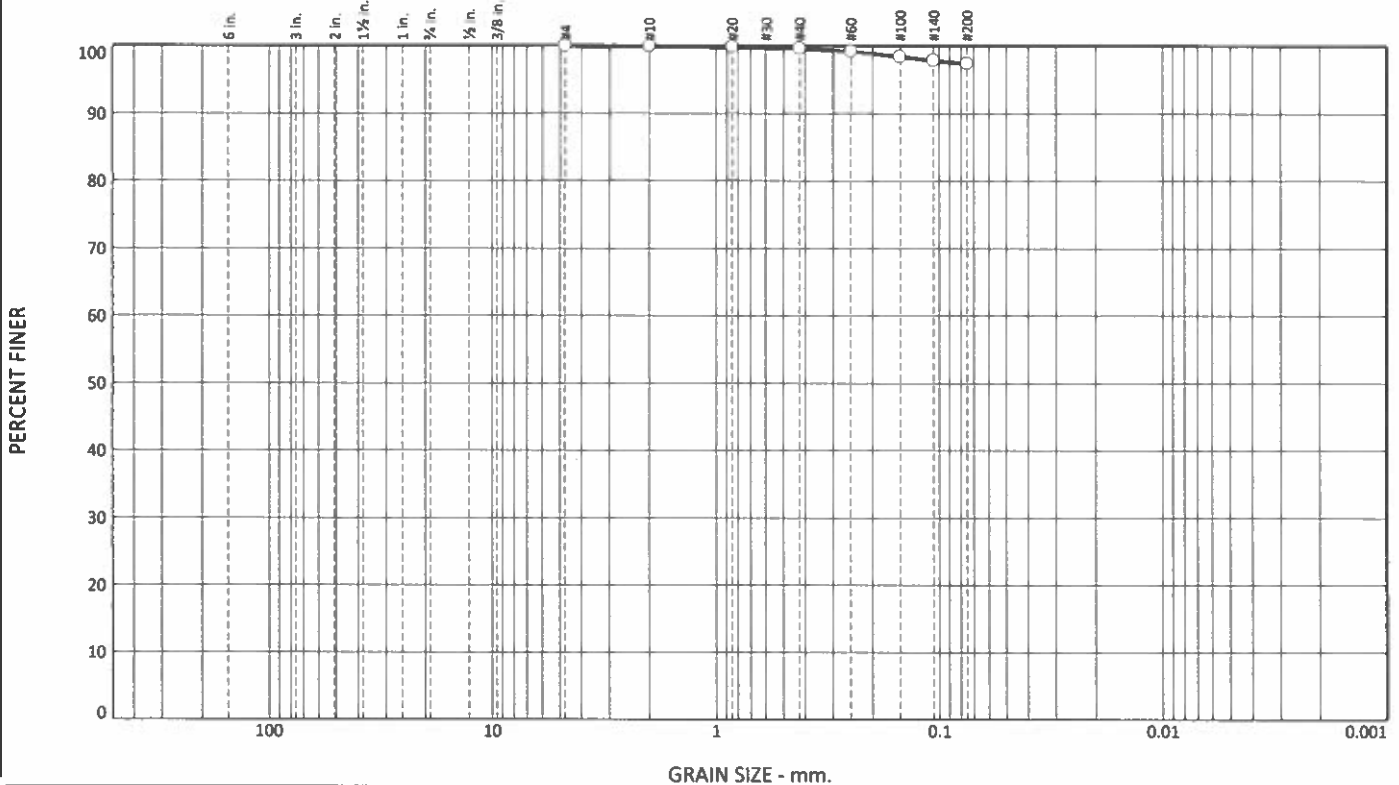


**PARTICLE SIZE  
DISTRIBUTION  
RESULTS**

# PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION REPORT (ASTM D6913)



% +3"	% Gravel		% Sand			% Fines	
	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Silt	Clay
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	2.1	97.5	

SIEVE SIZE OR DIAMETER	PERCENT FINER	SPEC.* PERCENT	PASS? (X=NO)
#4	100.0		
#10	99.9		
#20	99.8		
#40	99.6		
#60	99.2		
#100	98.5		
#140	97.9		
#200	97.5		

\* (no specification provided)

**Soil Description**  
Grayish Brown

**Atterberg Limits**  
 PL=                      LL=                      PI=

**Coefficients**  
 D<sub>90</sub>=                      D<sub>85</sub>=                      D<sub>60</sub>=  
 D<sub>50</sub>=                      D<sub>30</sub>=                      D<sub>15</sub>=  
 D<sub>10</sub>=                      C<sub>u</sub>=                      C<sub>c</sub>=

**Classification**  
 USCS=                      AASHTO=

**Remarks**

Sample Number: B-06, S-05

Depth: 8'-10'

Date: 12/17/2024

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**South Plainfield, New Jersey**

Client: Plus Power

Project: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

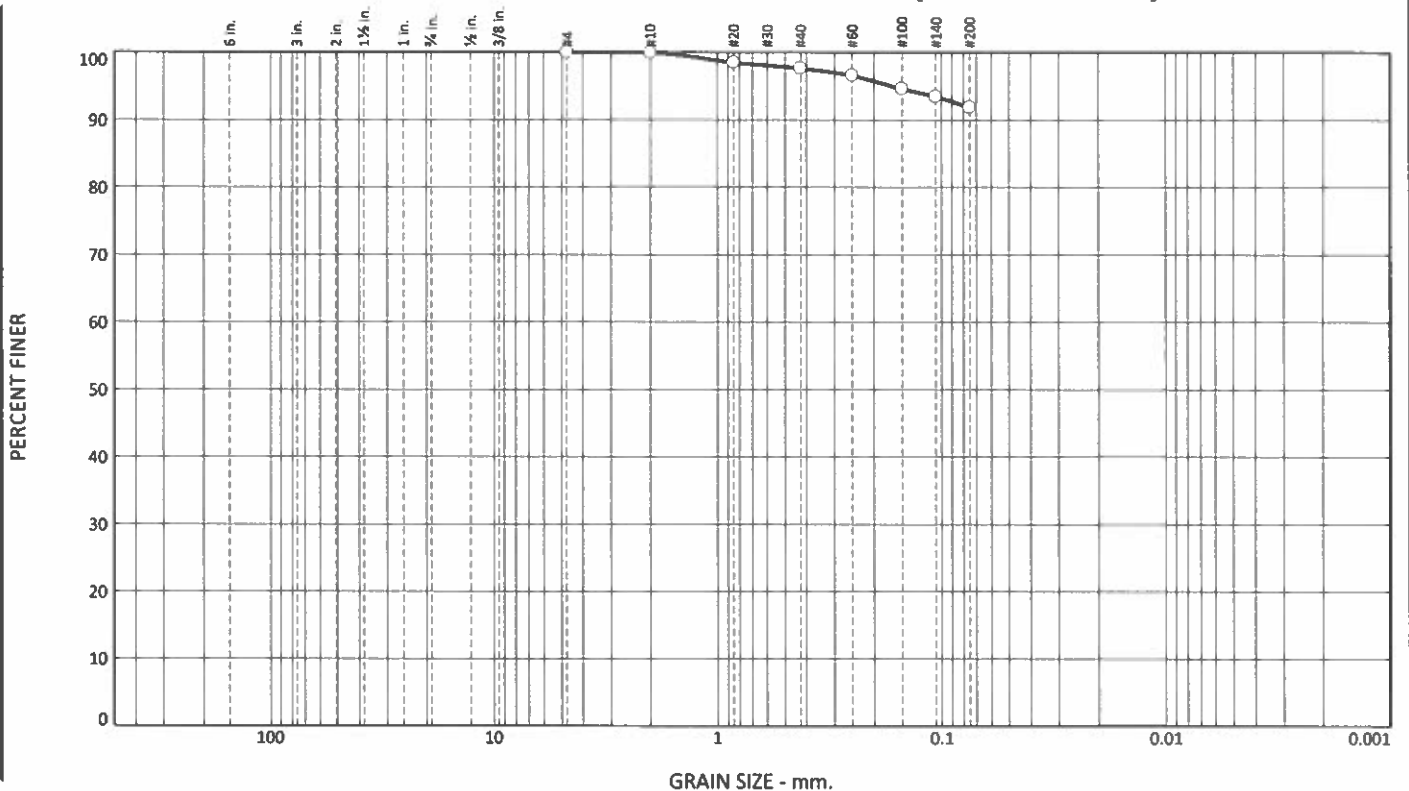
Project No: IRN 24-N-154

Figure

Tested By: LD

Checked By: ANS

# PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION REPORT (ASTM D6913)



% +3*	% Gravel		% Sand			% Fines	
	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	Medium	Fine	Silt	Clay
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	5.7	91.9	

SIEVE SIZE OR DIAMETER	PERCENT FINER	SPEC.* PERCENT	PASS? (X=NO)
#4	100.0		
#10	100.0		
#20	98.5		
#40	97.6		
#60	96.6		
#100	94.6		
#140	93.5		
#200	91.9		

**Soil Description**  
Pale Brown

**Atterberg Limits**  
 PL=                      LL=                      PI=

**Coefficients**  
 D<sub>90</sub>=                      D<sub>85</sub>=                      D<sub>60</sub>=  
 D<sub>50</sub>=                      D<sub>30</sub>=                      D<sub>15</sub>=  
 D<sub>10</sub>=                      C<sub>u</sub>=                      C<sub>c</sub>=

**Classification**  
USCS=                      AASHTO=

**Remarks**

\* (no specification provided)

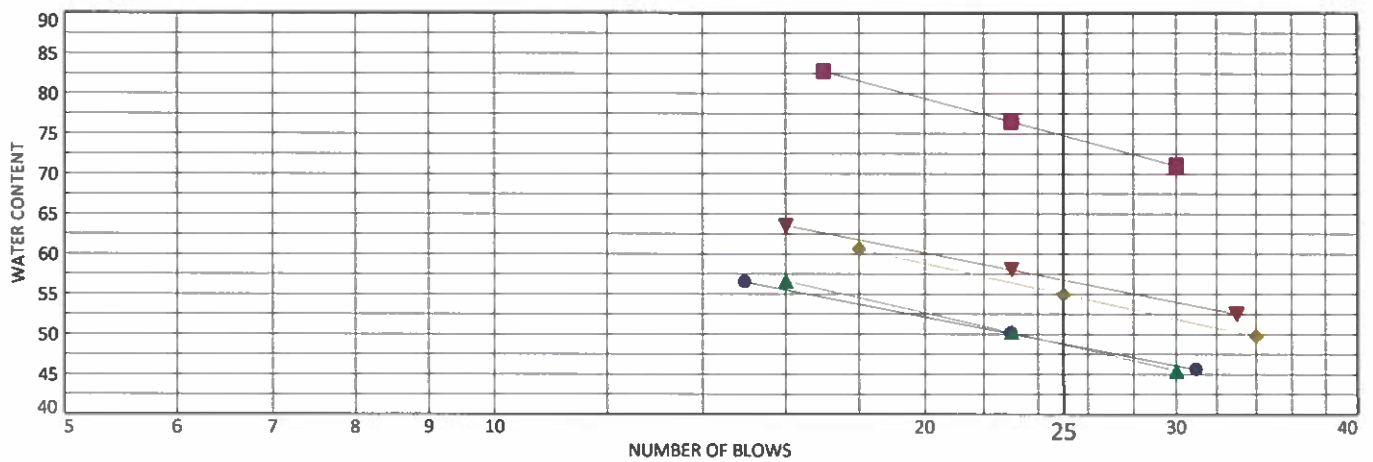
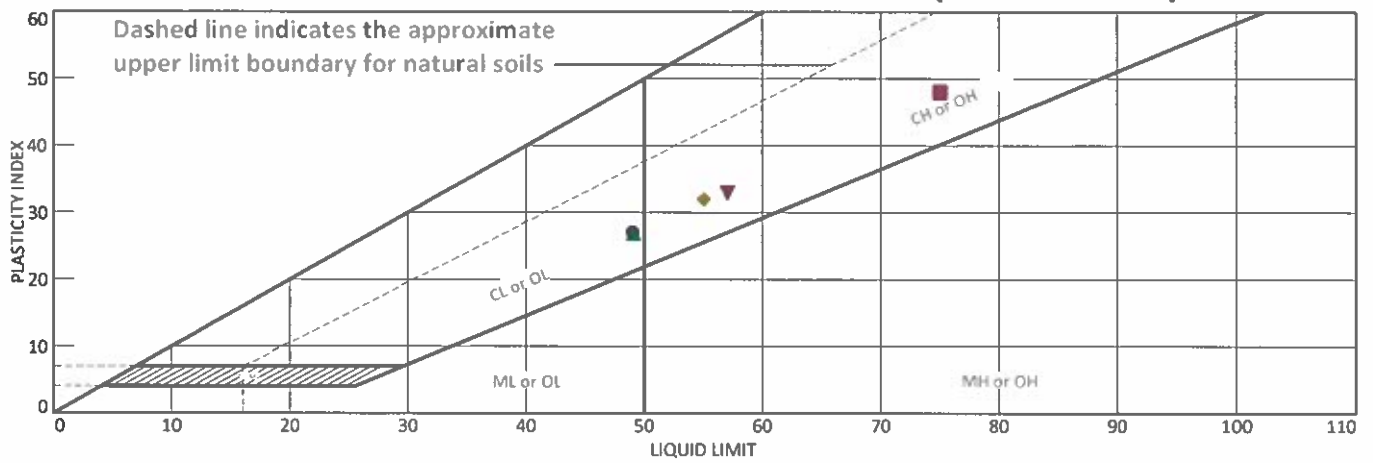
Sample Number: B-07, S-03      Depth: 4'-6"      Date: 12/17/2024

<b>ANS CONSULTANTS, INC.</b> South Plainfield, New Jersey	Client: Plus Power Project: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS Project No: IRN 24-N-154
Figure	

Tested By: LD      Checked By: ANS

**ATTERBERG LIMIT  
RESULTS**

## LIQUID AND PLASTIC LIMITS TEST REPORT (ASTM D4318)



	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	LL	PL	PI	%<#40	%<#200	USCS
●	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, little cmf Sand (Visual)	49	22	27			
■	Pale Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	75	27	48			
▲	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, little cmf Sand (Visual)	49	22	27			
◆	Pale Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	55	23	32			
▼	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	57	24	33			

Project No. IRN 24-N-154 Client: Plus Power

Project: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

- Depth: 0'-2'      Sample Number: B-01, S-01
- Depth: 23'-25'      Sample Number: B-01, S-08
- ▲ Depth: 2'-4'      Sample Number: B-02, S-02
- ◆ Depth: 28'-20'      Sample Number: B-02, S-09
- ▼ Depth: 4'-6'      Sample Number: B-03, S-03

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**Remarks:**

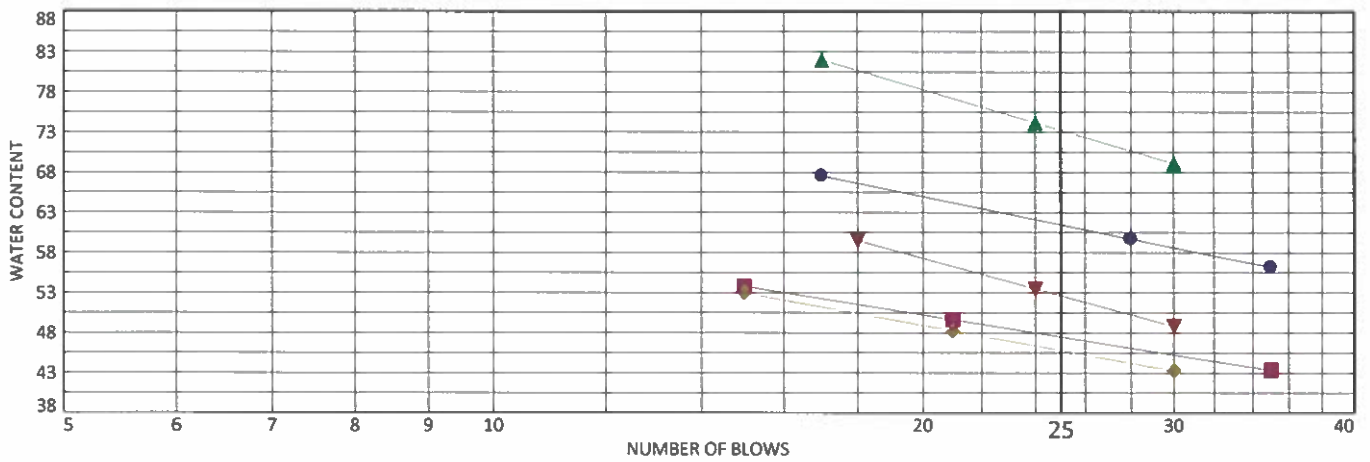
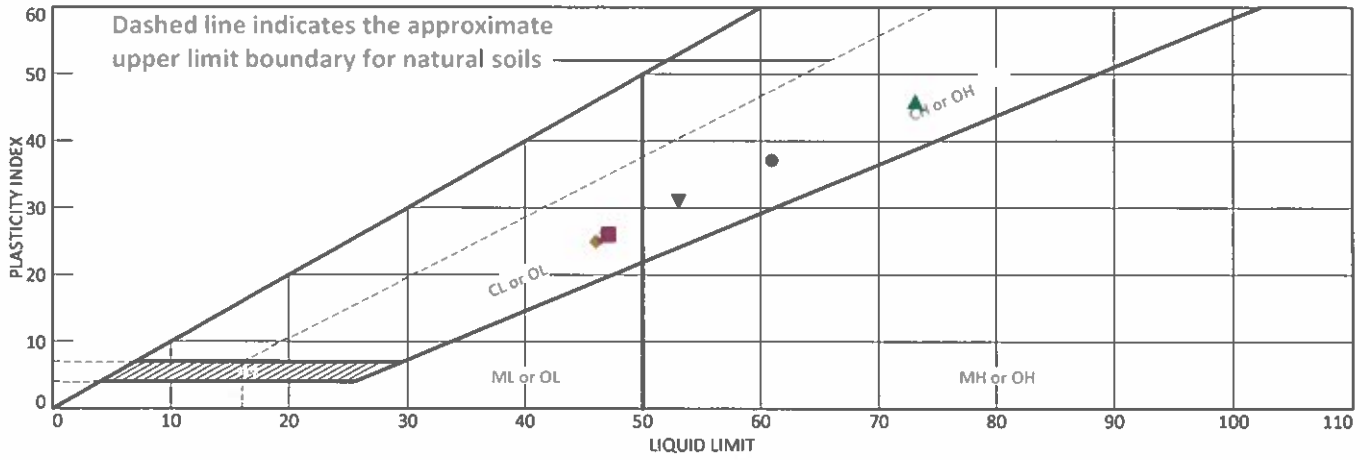
● ASTM D4318 - Sample Air-Dried,  
LL Device: Manual, PL Rolling  
Method: Hand-Rolled, Grooving  
Tool: Metal  
12/17/2024

Figure

Tested By: JE

Checked By: ANS

# LIQUID AND PLASTIC LIMITS TEST REPORT (ASTM D4318)



	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	LL	PL	PI	%<#40	%<#200	USCS
●	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	61	24	37			
■	Pale Brown Clay & Silt, little cmf Sand (Visual)	47	21	26			
▲	Pale Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	73	27	46			
◆	Brown Clay & Silt, little cmf Sand (Visual)	46	21	25			
▼	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	53	22	31			

Project No. IRN 24-N-154 Client: Plus Power

Project: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

- Depth: 23'-25' Sample Number: B-03, S-08
- Depth: 6'-8' Sample Number: B-04, S-04
- ▲ Depth: 23'-25' Sample Number: B-04, S-08
- ◆ Depth: 4'-6' Sample Number: B-05, S-03
- ▼ Depth: 28'-20' Sample Number: B-05, S-09

**Remarks:**

● ASTM D4318 - Sample Air-Dried,  
LL Device: Manual, PL Rolling  
Method: Hand-Rolled, Grooving  
Tool: Metal  
12/17/2024

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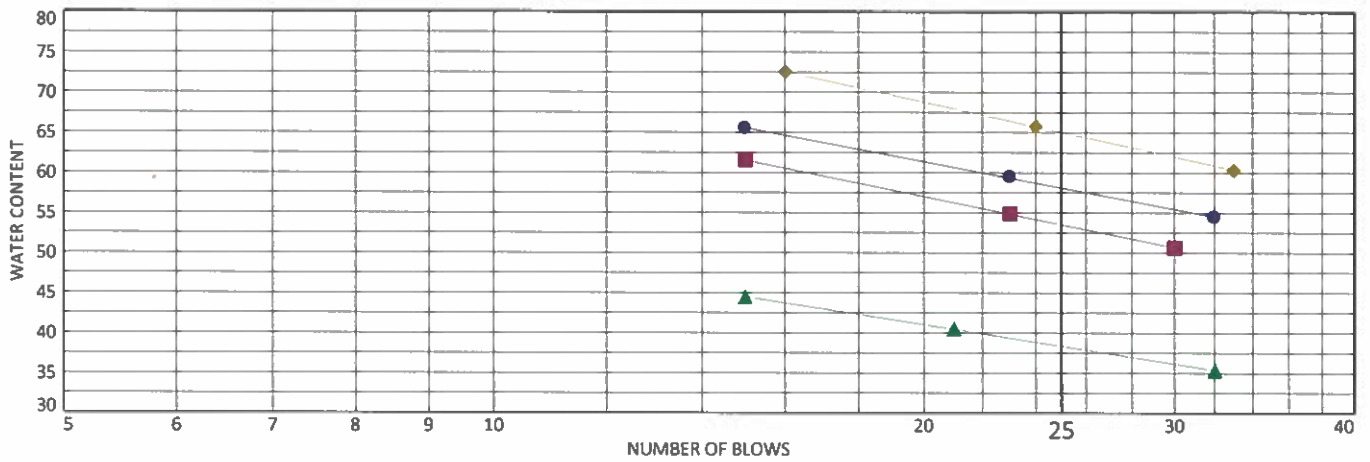
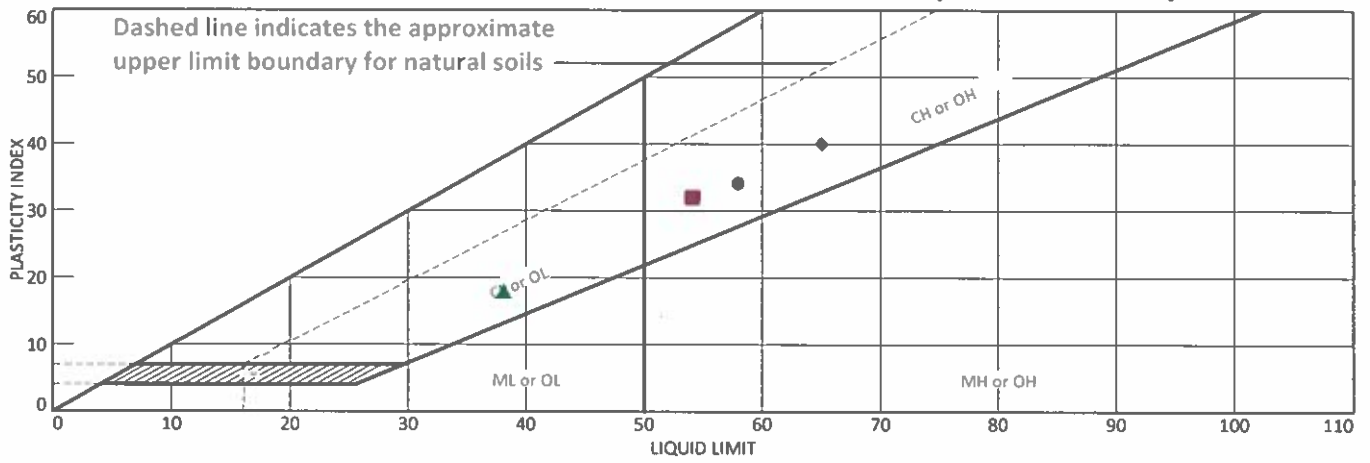
South Plainfield, New Jersey

Figure

Tested By: JE

Checked By: ANS

## LIQUID AND PLASTIC LIMITS TEST REPORT (ASTM D4318)



	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	LL	PL	PI	%<#40	%<#200	USCS
●	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	58	24	34			
■	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	54	22	32			
▲	Pale Brown Clay & Silt, little cmf Sand (Visual)	38	20	18			
◆	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)	65	25	40			

**Project No.** IRN 24-N-154    **Client:** Plus Power

**Project:** Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

- **Depth:** 23'-25'      **Sample Number:** B-06, S-08
- **Depth:** 28'-20'      **Sample Number:** B-07, S-09
- ▲ **Depth:** 8'-10'        **Sample Number:** B-08, S-05
- ◆ **Depth:** 28'-30'      **Sample Number:** B-08, S-09

**Remarks:**

● ASTM D4318 - Sample Air-Dried,  
 LL Device: Manual, PL Rolling  
 Method: Hand-Rolled, Grooving  
 Tool: Metal  
 12/17/2024

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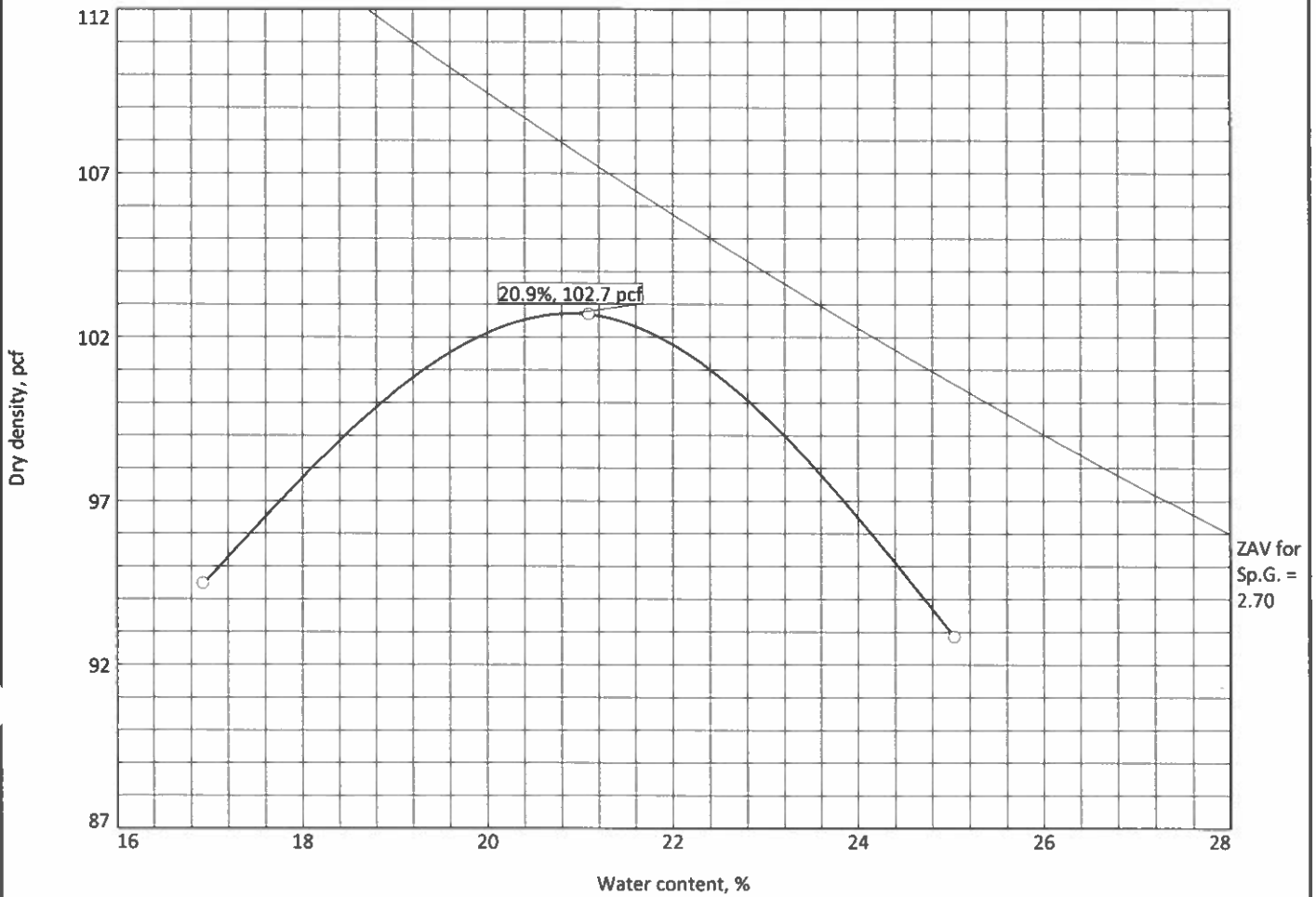
Figure

Tested By: JE

Checked By: ANS

**CALIFORNIA  
BEARING RATIO  
RESULTS**

# COMPACTION TEST REPORT



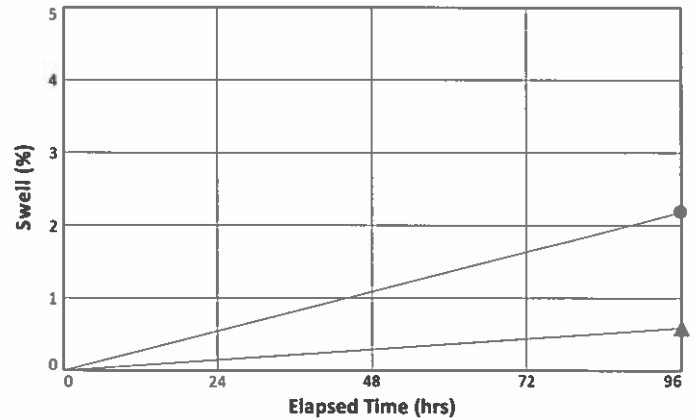
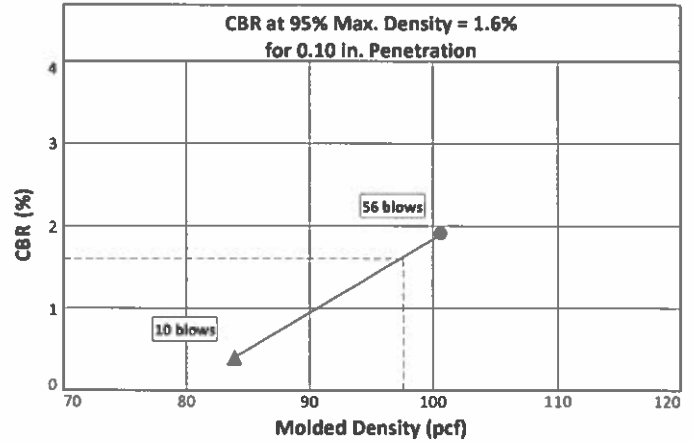
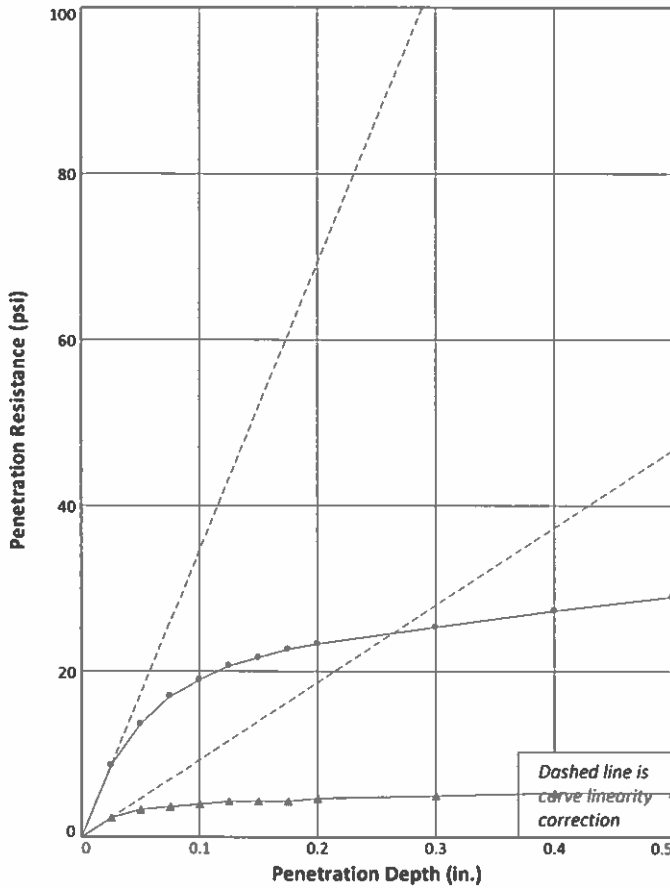
Test specification: ASTM D 698-12 Method B Standard

Elev/ Depth	Classification		Nat. Moist.	Sp.G.	LL	PI	% > 3/8 in.	% < No.200
	USCS	AASHTO						
1'-3'				2.7			0	

TEST RESULTS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
Maximum dry density = 102.7 pcf Optimum moisture = 20.9 %	Dark Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)
Project No. IRN 24-T-155    Client: Plus Power Project: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS Date: 12/17/2024 Sample Number: TP-01, CBR	Remarks: SG Assumed
<b>ANS CONSULTANTS, INC.</b>  South Plainfield, New Jersey	Figure

Tested By: JS \_\_\_\_\_ Checked By: ANS \_\_\_\_\_

# BEARING RATIO TEST REPORT ASTM D1883-21



	Molded			Soaked			CBR (%)		Linearity Correction (in.)	Surcharge (lbs.)	Max. Swell (%)
	Density (pcf)	Percent of Max. Dens.	Moisture (%)	Density (pcf)	Percent of Max. Dens.	Moisture (%)	0.10 in.	0.20 in.			
1 ●	100.7	98.1	17.9	98.5	96	40.1	1.9	1.6	0.000	10	2.2
2 ▲	83.9	81.7	17.9	83.4	81.2	43.0	0.4	0.3	0.000	10	0.6
3 ■											

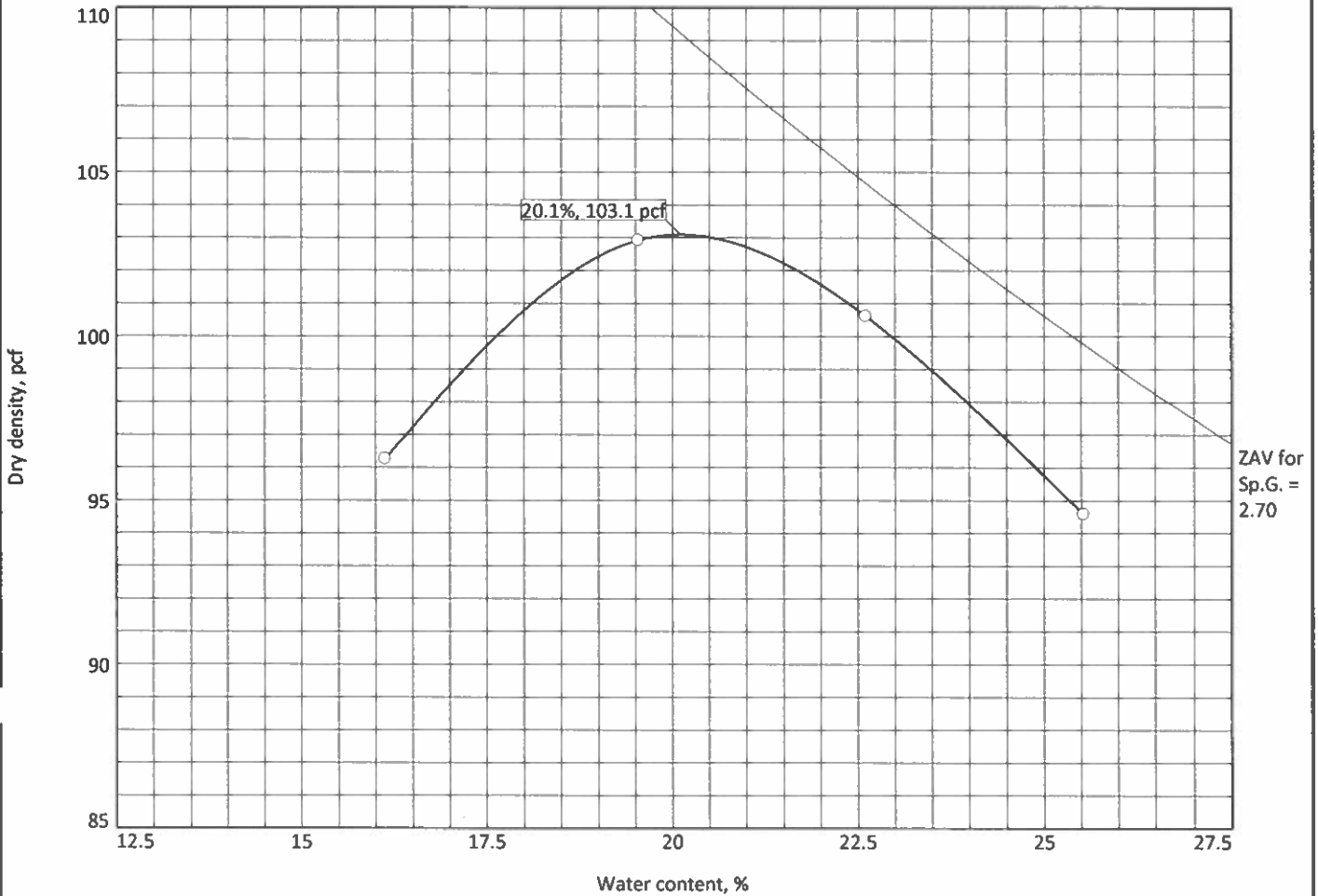
<b>Material Description</b>	<b>USCS</b>	Max. Dens. (pcf)	Optimum Moisture (%)	LL	PI
Dark Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)		102.7	20.9		

**Project No:** IRN 24-T-155  
**Project:** Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS  
**Sample Number:** TP-01, CBR      **Depth:** 1'-3'  
**Date:** 12/17/2024  
**BEARING RATIO TEST REPORT**  
**ANS CONSULTANTS, INC.**

**Test Remarks:**  
 Saturation Period: 96 Hours  
  
 Figure \_\_\_\_\_

Tested By: JE \_\_\_\_\_      Checked By: ANS \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPACTION TEST REPORT



Test specification: ASTM D 698-12 Method B Standard

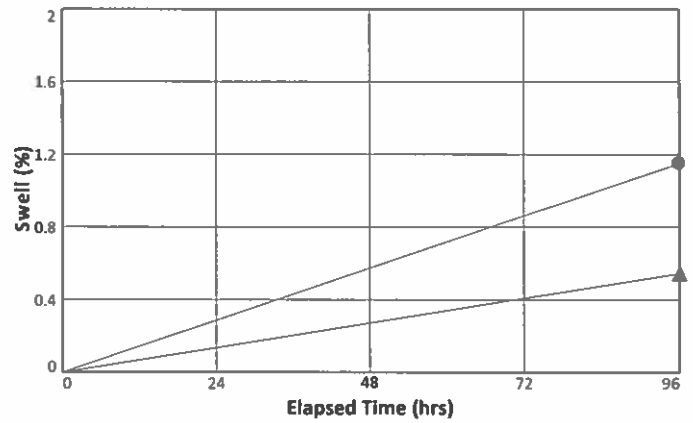
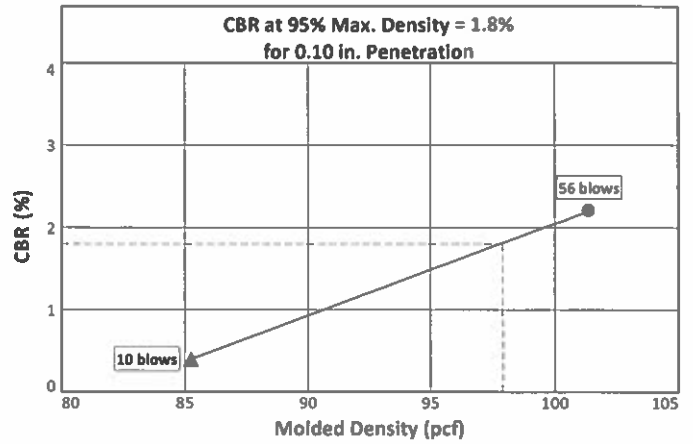
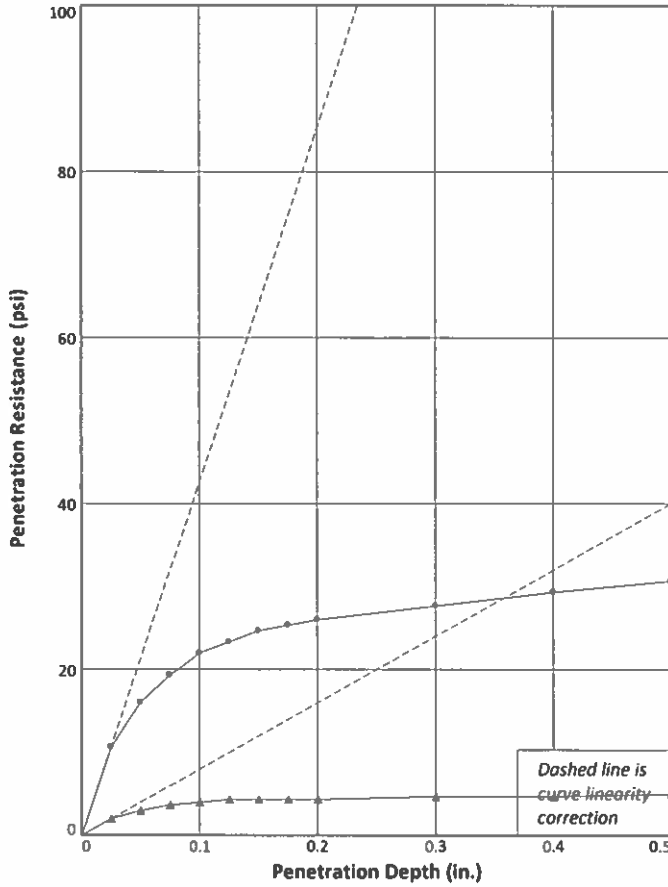
Elev/ Depth	Classification		Nat. Moist.	Sp.G.	LL	PI	% > 3/8 in.	% < No.200
	USCS	AASHTO						
1'-3'				2.7			0	

TEST RESULTS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
Maximum dry density = 103.1 pcf Optimum moisture = 20.1 %	Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)
Project No. IRN 24-T-155    Client: Plus Power Project: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS Date: 12/17/2024 Sample Number: TP-04, CBR	Remarks: SG Assumed
<b>ANS CONSULTANTS, INC.</b> South Plainfield, New Jersey	

Figure

Tested By: JS \_\_\_\_\_ Checked By: ANS \_\_\_\_\_

# BEARING RATIO TEST REPORT ASTM D1883-21



	Molded			Soaked			CBR (%)		Linearity Correction (in.)	Surcharge (lbs.)	Max. Swell (%)
	Density (pcf)	Percent of Max. Dens.	Moisture (%)	Density (pcf)	Percent of Max. Dens.	Moisture (%)	0.10 in.	0.20 in.			
1 ●	101.4	98.4	21.0	100.2	97.2	46.0	2.2	1.7	0.000	10	1.2
2 ▲	85.2	82.6	21.0	84.8	82.2	50.7	0.4	0.3	0.000	10	0.5
3 ■											

Material Description						USCS	Max. Dens. (pcf)	Optimum Moisture (%)	LL	PI
Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)							103.1	20.1		

**Project No:** IRN 24-T-155  
**Project:** Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS  
**Sample Number:** TP-04, CBR      **Depth:** 1'-3'  
  
**Date:** 12/17/2024  
  
**BEARING RATIO TEST REPORT**  
**ANS CONSULTANTS, INC.**

**Test Remarks:**  
 Saturation Period: 96 Hours  
  
  
 Figure \_\_\_\_\_

Tested By: JE      Checked By: ANS

**THERMAL  
RESISTIVITY TEST  
RESULTS**







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### Thermal Dryout Curve (ASTM D5334)

Client Name: Plus Power

LAB IRN: 24-T-155

Project Name: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

Date: 12/17/2024

Sample ID: TP-02, TRT, 1'-5'

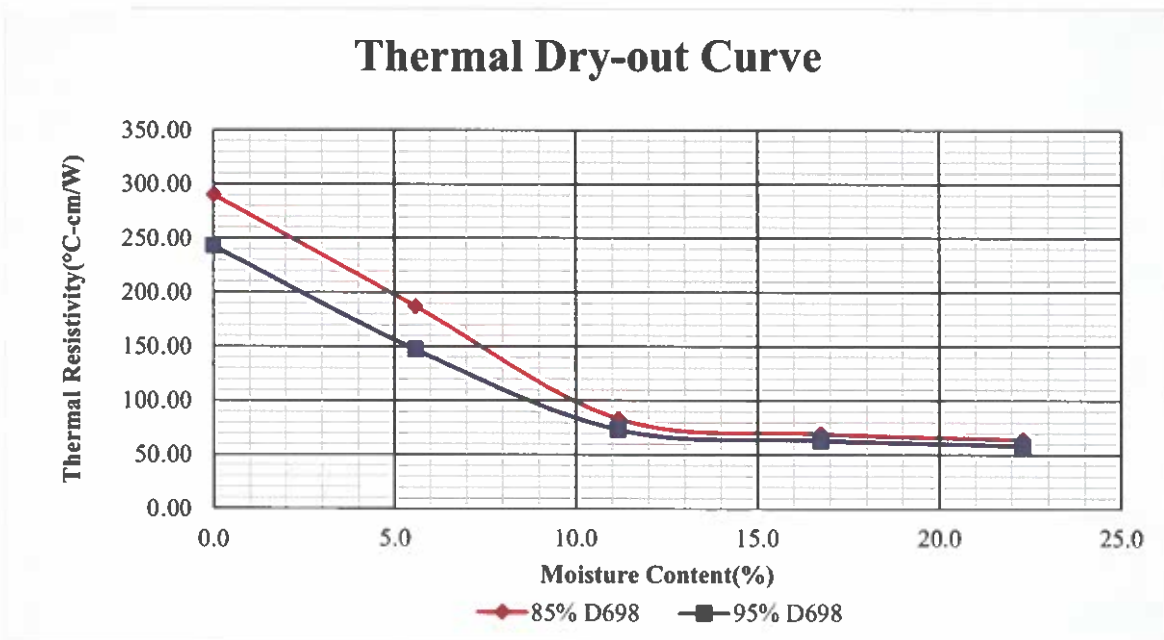
Description: Dark Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand, trace fine Gravel (Visual)

Specimen type: Reconstituted Sample

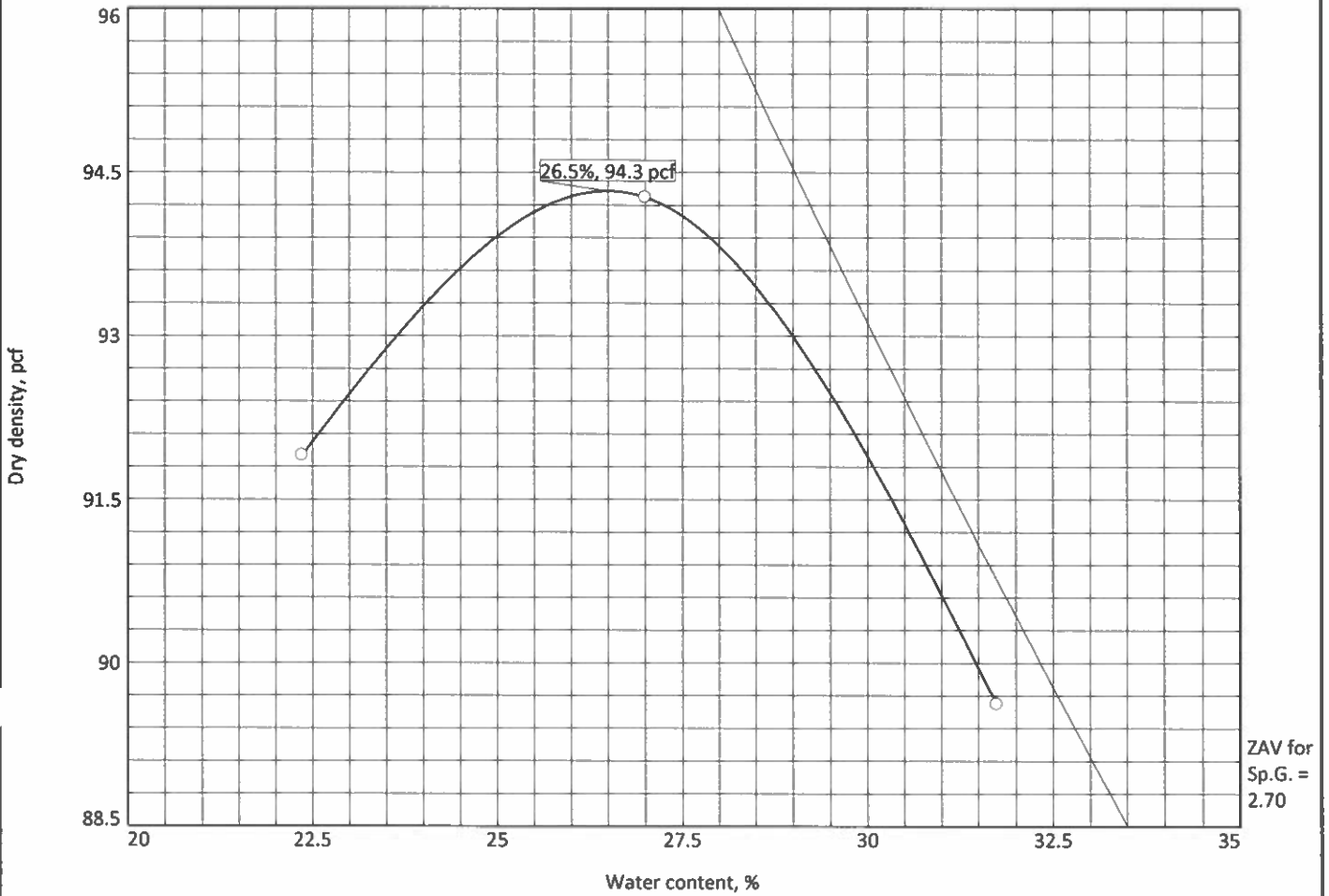
Maximum Dry Density: 95.5 PCF

In-Situ Moisture: 18.9 %

Optimum Moisture: 22.3 %



# COMPACTION TEST REPORT



Test specification: ASTM D 698-12 Method B Standard

Elev/ Depth	Classification		Nat. Moist.	Sp.G.	LL	PI	% > 3/8 in.	% < No.200
	USCS	AASHTO						
1'-5'				2.7			0	

TEST RESULTS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION
Maximum dry density = 94.3 pcf Optimum moisture = 26.5 %	Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)
Project No. IRN 24-T-155    Client: Plus Power Project: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS Date: 12/17/2024 Sample Number: TP-05, TRT	Remarks: SG Assumed
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Figure

Tested By: JS \_\_\_\_\_ Checked By: ANS \_\_\_\_\_



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**Determination of Thermal Conductivity of Soil and Rock by Thermal Needle Probe (ASTM D5334)**

Client Name: Plus Power

LAB IRN: 24-T-155

Project Name: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

Date: 12/17/2024

Sample ID: TP-05, TRT, 1'-5'

Description: Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)

Specimen type: Reconstituted Sample

Maximum Dry Density: 94.3 PCF

In-Situ Moisture: 10.8 %

Optimum Moisture: 26.5 %

S.No.	Moisture (%)		85% D698 (PCF): 80.2		95% D698 (PCF): 89.6	
			Thermal Cond. (W/mK)	Thermal Res. (°C-cm/W)	Thermal Cond. (W/mK)	Thermal Res. (°C-cm/W)
1	Dry	0.0	0.3523	283.8	0.4275	233.9
2	¼ OMC	6.6	0.6081	164.4	0.7579	131.9
3	½ OMC	13.3	1.1698	85.5	1.2568	79.6
4	¾ OMC	19.9	1.3425	74.5	1.4315	69.9
5	OMC	26.5	1.4652	68.3	1.5794	63.3

Remarks:

1. Needle size: 2.4 mm diameter × 100 mm length
2. Thermal grease used: High-density polysynthetics silver thermal compound
3. Tested under controlled room temperature conditions (20°C to 22°C)

Tested By: LD

Checked By: ANS



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**Thermal Dryout Curve (ASTM D5334)**

Client Name: Plus Power

LAB IRN: 24-T-155

Project Name: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

Date: 12/17/2024

Sample ID: TP-05, TRT, 1'-5'

Description: Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)

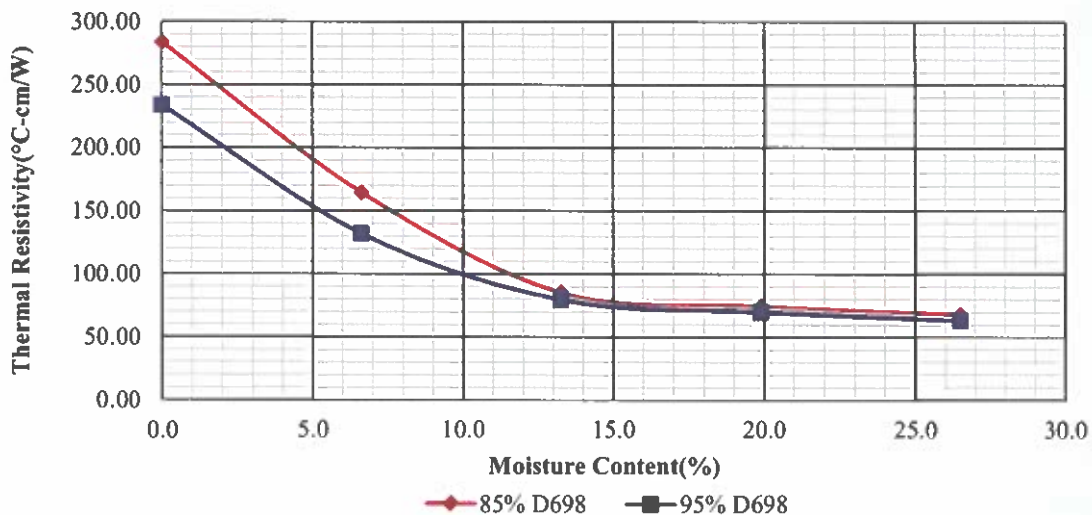
Specimen type: Reconstituted Sample

Maximum Dry Density: 94.3 PCF

In-Situ Moisture: 10.8 %

Optimum Moisture: 26.5 %

**Thermal Dry-out Curve**









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### Thermal Dryout Curve (ASTM D5334)

Client Name: Plus Power

LAB IRN: 24-T-155

Project Name: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

Date: 12/17/2024

Sample ID: TP-07, TRT, 1'-5'

Description: Grayish Brown Clay & Silt, trace cmf Sand (Visual)

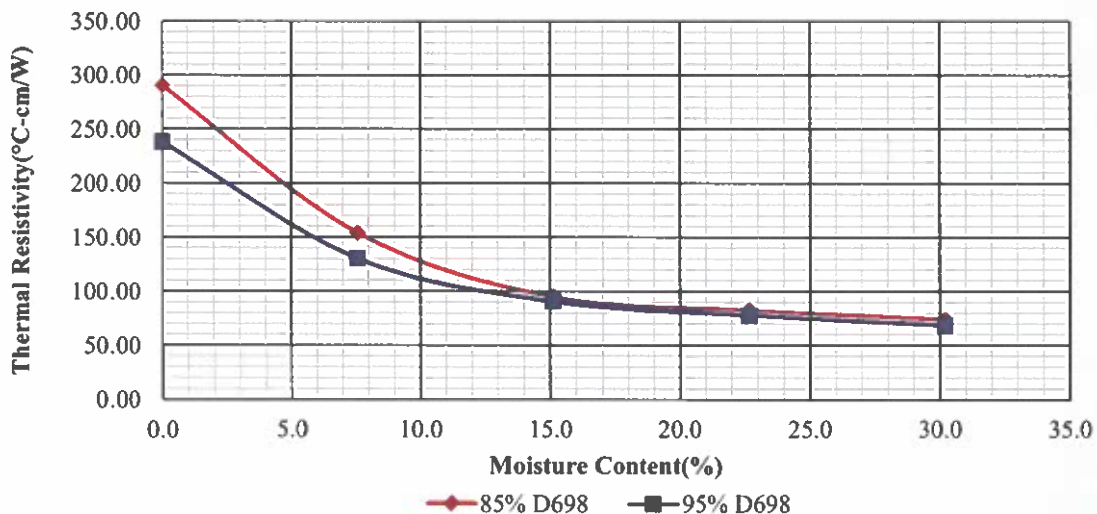
Specimen type: Reconstituted Sample

Maximum Dry Density: 96.0 PCF

In-Situ Moisture: 21.8 %

Optimum Moisture: 30.2 %

### Thermal Dry-out Curve



**CORROSIVITY  
SUITE  
RESULTS**



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### Corrosivity Testing of Soil

Client Name: Plus Power

LAB IRN: 24-T-155

Project Name: Mountain Peak BESS, Mentor, KS

Date: 12/17/2024

S.No.	Sample	Depth	Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)	pH of Soil	Sulfate Content (mg/kg)	Chloride Content (mg/kg)	Oxidation-Reduction Pot. (mV)
		Natural Moisture	ASTM G187	ASTM G51	ASTM C1580	AASHTO T291	ASTM G200
1	TP-03 CORR	0'-5'	2,780	7.9	<15	51	302
		16.7%		Dark Brown C&S, trace cmf sand, trace mf Gravel (Vis.)			
2	TP-06 CORR	0'-5'	33,300 (Sat.= 1.0k)	7.6	480	54	305
		12.5%		Brown C&S, little cmf Sand, trace mf gravel (Vis.)			
3	TP-08 CORR	0'-5'	45,400 (Sat.=2.5k)	7.2	30	66	312
		8.7%		Brown C&S, little cmf Sand, trace mf gravel (Vis.)			

#### Remarks:

1. Turbidimetric procedure used for ASTM C1580.
2. Mohr's procedure with Silver Nitrate used for AASHTO T291.
3. Miller 400D Resistance Meter used for Resistivity testing, Multiplication factor = 1.
4. As per ASTM G187, gravel and small stones removed from sample.
5. Tests conducted under standard laboratory conditions of temperature (72°F) and humidity.
6. Sat soil resistivity indicates minimum electrical resistivity value (Saturated conditions).

Tested By: JE

Checked By: ANS

**Attachment F**

**Electrical Resistivity Test Data**



## Soil Resistivity Results

Client:		Plus Power		Date:		11/26/2024											
Project Name:		Mountain Peak		Weather:		Sunny											
Project Location:		Mentor, Kansas		Temperature:		55°F											
Equipment:		L and R Instruments Mini Res															
Test Method:		Wenner 4 Electrode Array															
Array	Data	Array spacing (ft)															
		1.00	3.00	5.00	10.00	20.00	50.00	100.00	200.00	300.00							
ERT-01	Measured Resistance (Ω)	9.683	2.68	1.498	0.657	0.273	0.121	0.077	0.061	0.051							
	Apparent Resistivity (Ω-m)	18.54	13.43	15.40	12.58	10.46	11.59	14.75	23.36	29.30							
	Measured Resistance (Ω)	10.10	2.40	1.50	0.65	0.28	0.11	0.08	0.06	0.09							
ERT-02	Apparent Resistivity (Ω-m)	19.34	13.79	14.36	12.47	10.53	10.92	14.94	22.98	48.84							
	Measured Resistance (Ω)	8.737	2.412	1.304	0.595	0.242	0.109	0.081	0.075	0.069							
	Apparent Resistivity (Ω-m)	16.73	13.86	12.49	11.39	9.27	10.44	15.51	28.73	39.64							
ERT-03	Measured Resistance (Ω)	17.34	3.827	1.316	0.574	0.25	0.114	0.079	0.065	0.057							
	Apparent Resistivity (Ω-m)	17.34	14.66	12.60	10.99	9.58	10.92	15.13	24.90	32.75							
	Measured Resistance (Ω)	12.143	4.04	2.43	0.907	0.272	0.126	0.081	0.065	0.068							
ERT-03	Apparent Resistivity (Ω-m)	23.26	23.21	23.27	17.37	10.42	12.07	15.51	24.90	39.07							
	Measured Resistance (Ω)	14.944	3.49	2.377	0.891	0.262	0.119	0.081	0.07	0.053							
	Apparent Resistivity (Ω-m)	28.62	27.49	20.05	17.06	10.04	11.39	15.51	26.81	30.45							
Site Average (Ω)		10.78	2.89	1.74	0.71	0.26	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.06							
Site Average (Ω-m)		20.64	18.73	16.59	13.65	10.05	11.22	15.23	25.28	36.67							

**Attachment G**

**Seismic Hazard Site Classification**



# ASCE Hazards Report

**Address:**  
No Address at This Location

**Standard:** ASCE/SEI 7-16  
**Risk Category:** II  
**Soil Class:** D - Stiff Soil

**Latitude:** 38.724503  
**Longitude:** -97.544174  
**Elevation:** 1332.2371060633445 ft (NAVD 88)

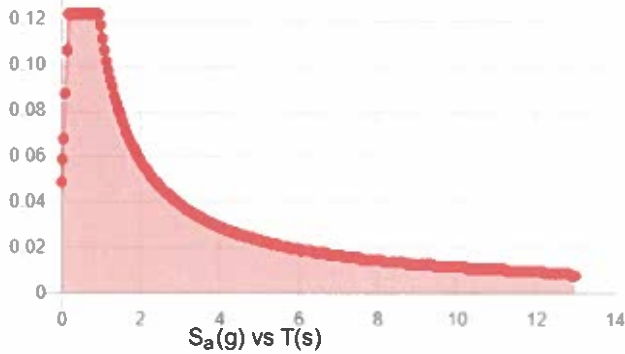


**Site Soil Class:** D - Stiff Soil

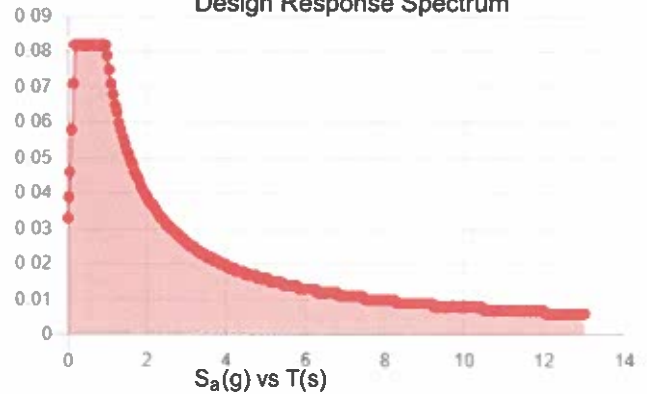
**Results:**

$S_s$ :	0.077	$S_{D1}$ :	0.079
$S_1$ :	0.049	$T_L$ :	12
$F_a$ :	1.6	PGA :	0.037
$F_v$ :	2.4	PGA <sub>M</sub> :	0.059
$S_{MS}$ :	0.123	$F_{PGA}$ :	1.6
$S_{M1}$ :	0.118	$I_b$ :	1
$S_{DS}$ :	0.082	$C_v$ :	0.7

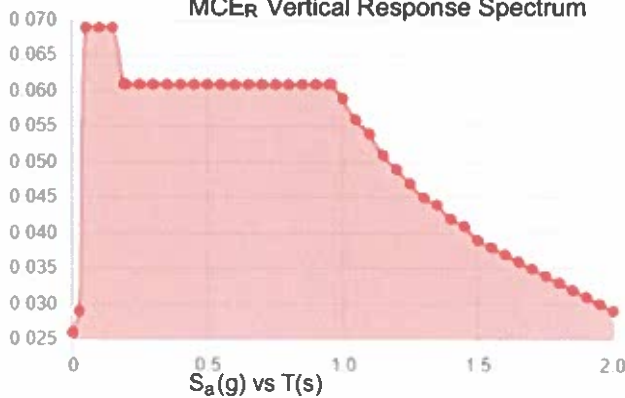
**Seismic Design Category: B**  
MCE<sub>R</sub> Response Spectrum



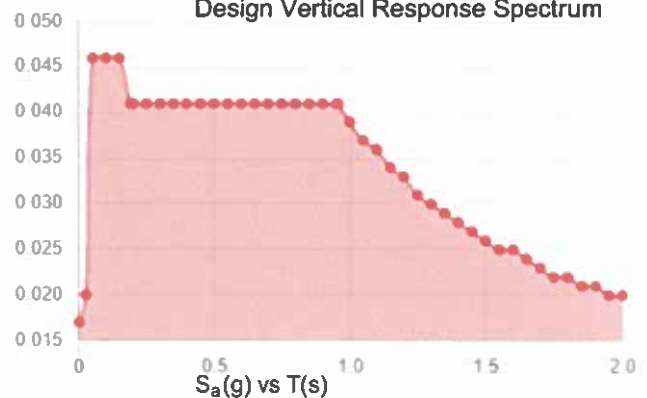
Design Response Spectrum



MCE<sub>R</sub> Vertical Response Spectrum



Design Vertical Response Spectrum



**Data Accessed:** Tue Dec 17 2024

**Date Source:**

USGS Seismic Design Maps based on ASCE/SEI 7-16 and ASCE/SEI 7-16 Table 1.5-2. Additional data for site-specific ground motion procedures in accordance with ASCE/SEI 7-16 Ch. 21 are available from USGS.

The ASCE Hazard Tool is provided for your convenience, for informational purposes only, and is provided "as is" and without warranties of any kind. The location data included herein has been obtained from information developed, produced, and maintained by third party providers; or has been extrapolated from maps incorporated in the ASCE standard. While ASCE has made every effort to use data obtained from reliable sources or methodologies, ASCE does not make any representations or warranties as to the accuracy, completeness, reliability, currency, or quality of any data provided herein. Any third-party links provided by this Tool should not be construed as an endorsement, affiliation, relationship, or sponsorship of such third-party content by or from ASCE.

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**Attachment H**

**NRCS Mapping**



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 Saline County, Kansas



December 16, 2024

# Preface

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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](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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# How Soil Surveys Are Made

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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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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

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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 Force Report Soil Map



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:4,350 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 14N WGS84

## MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area
	Soils		Story Spot
	Soil Map Unit Polygons		Very Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Unit Points		Other
	Special Point Features		Special Line 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		
			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: Saline County, Kansas  
 Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 5, 2024

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Apr 15, 2021—Jun 12, 2021

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
3350	Edalgo clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	3.5	8.5%
3826	Crete silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes	33.8	82.6%
4671	Irwin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes	3.7	8.9%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>40.9</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## 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

## Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

## Saline County, Kansas

### 3350—Edalگو clay loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 2tpw8  
*Elevation:* 1,310 to 1,640 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 27 to 34 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 54 to 57 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 165 to 200 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

#### Map Unit Composition

*Edalگو and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Edalگو

##### Setting

*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Colluvium over residuum weathered from shale

##### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 7 inches:* clay loam  
*BA - 7 to 12 inches:* clay loam  
*2Bt - 12 to 25 inches:* silty clay  
*2C - 25 to 32 inches:* silty clay  
*2Cr - 32 to 79 inches:* bedrock

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 3 to 7 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 26 to 39 inches to paralithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* High  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 3 percent  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 4.6 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R074XY107KS - Clay Hills  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Minor Components

#### Crete

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Shoulder  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* R074XY107KS - Clay Hills  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Lancaster

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* R074XY115KS - Loamy Hills  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Wells

*Percent of map unit:* 4 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* R074XY115KS - Loamy Hills  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Aquolls, occasionally ponded

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave  
*Ecological site:* R074XY132KS - Subirrigated  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

### 3826—Crete silt loam, 3 to 7 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* 2r9cl  
*Elevation:* 1,310 to 1,640 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 27 to 34 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 52 to 57 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 165 to 200 days  
*Farmland classification:* All areas are prime farmland

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Map Unit Composition

*Crete and similar soils: 90 percent*

*Minor components: 10 percent*

*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Crete

#### Setting

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope*

*Down-slope shape: Convex*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Parent material: Loess*

#### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 5 inches: silt loam*

*BA - 5 to 10 inches: silty clay loam*

*Bt1 - 10 to 21 inches: silty clay*

*Bt2 - 21 to 30 inches: silty clay*

*Bk - 30 to 38 inches: silty clay loam*

*C - 38 to 79 inches: silty clay loam*

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope: 3 to 7 percent*

*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*

*Drainage class: Moderately well drained*

*Runoff class: High*

*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)*

*Depth to water table: More than 80 inches*

*Frequency of flooding: None*

*Frequency of ponding: None*

*Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent*

*Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)*

*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.5 inches)*

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e*

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e*

*Hydrologic Soil Group: C*

*Ecological site: R074XY107KS - Clay Hills*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

### Minor Components

#### Geary

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope*

*Down-slope shape: Linear*

*Across-slope shape: Linear*

*Ecological site: R074XY115KS - Loamy Hills*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### **Hobbs, occasionally flooded**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent  
*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* R074XY113KS - Loamy Floodplain  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### **Aquolls, occasionally ponded**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Down-slope shape:* Concave  
*Across-slope shape:* Concave  
*Ecological site:* R074XY132KS - Subirrigated  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

### **Hastings**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* R074XY115KS - Loamy Hills  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### **Lancaster**

*Percent of map unit:* 1 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Ecological site:* R074XY115KS - Loamy Hills  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## **4671—Irwin silty clay loam, 1 to 3 percent slopes**

### **Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol:* 2r9c5  
*Elevation:* 980 to 1,660 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 31 to 38 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 54 to 57 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 175 to 200 days  
*Farmland classification:* All areas are prime farmland

### **Map Unit Composition**

*Irwin and similar soils:* 85 percent  
*Minor components:* 15 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

## Custom Soil Resource Report

### Description of Irwin

#### Setting

*Landform:* Interfluves  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Reworked loess over residuum weathered from shale

#### Typical profile

*Ap - 0 to 7 inches:* silty clay loam  
*Bt - 7 to 30 inches:* silty clay  
*Btk - 30 to 41 inches:* silty clay  
*2Bt - 41 to 67 inches:* silty clay  
*2C - 67 to 79 inches:* silty clay

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 3 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Runoff class:* High  
*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  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 10 percent  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* High (about 9.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3s  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3s  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R076XY107KS - Clay Hills  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Minor Components

#### Dwight

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Convex  
*Ecological site:* R076XY103KS - Sodic Claypan  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

#### Goessel

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Hillslopes  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Summit  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Interfluve, crest  
*Down-slope shape:* Convex  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear

## Custom Soil Resource Report

*Ecological site: R076XY107KS - Clay Hills*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

### **Labette**

*Percent of map unit: 4 percent*

*Landform: Hillslopes*

*Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder*

*Landform position (three-dimensional): Crest*

*Down-slope shape: Convex*

*Across-slope shape: Convex*

*Ecological site: R076XY115KS - Loamy Hills*

*Hydric soil rating: No*

### **Aquolls**

*Percent of map unit: 1 percent*

*Landform: Depressions*

*Down-slope shape: Concave*

*Across-slope shape: Concave*

*Ecological site: R074XY132KS - Subirrigated*

*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

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