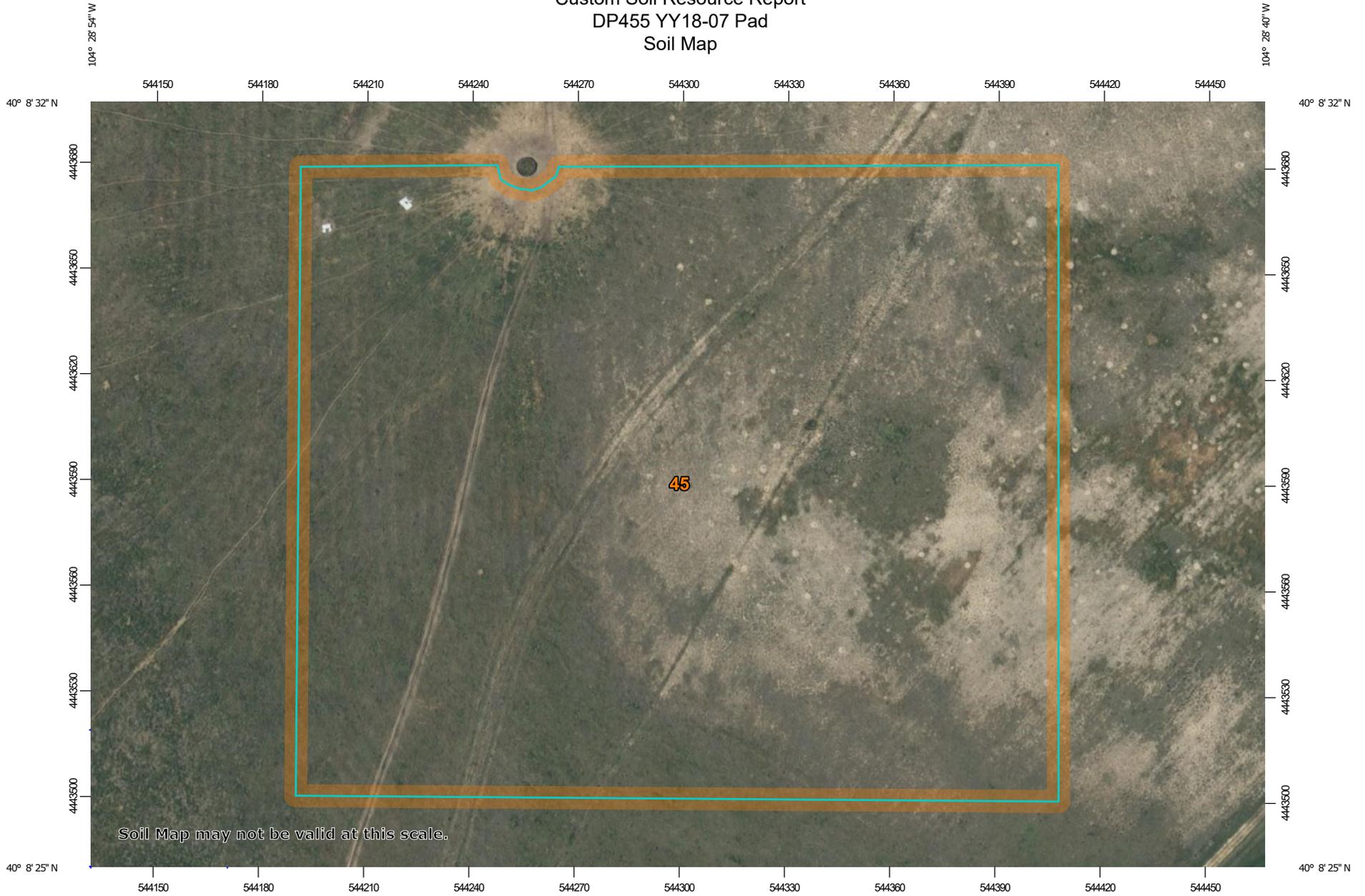


Custom Soil Resource Report
DP455 YY18-07 Pad
Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:1,530 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.



Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N WGS84



Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
45	Olney loamy sand, 3 to 5 percent slopes	9.6	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		9.6	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.

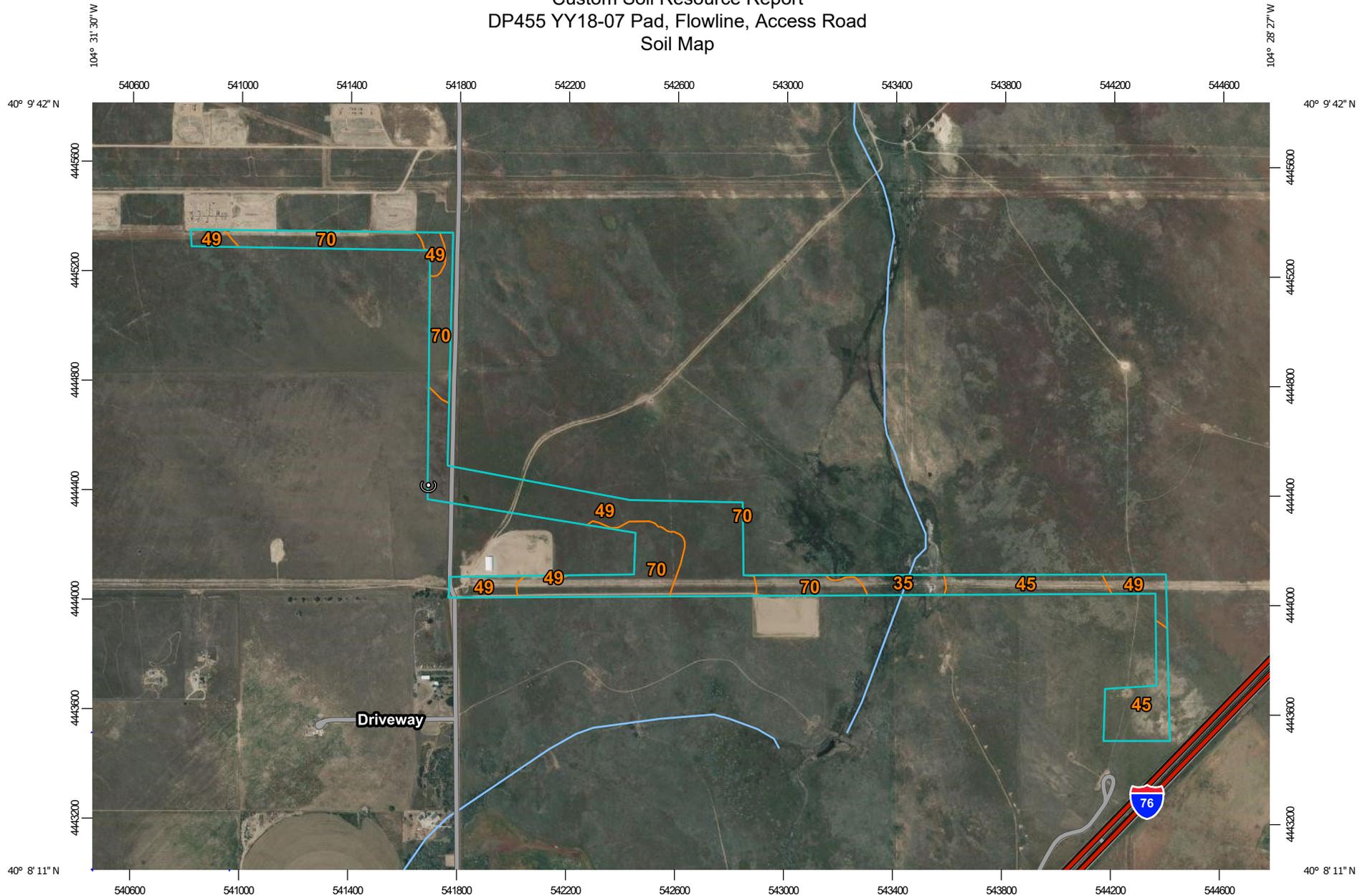
Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, 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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

DP455 YY18-07 Pad, Flowline, Access Road

Soil Map



Map Scale: 1:19,800 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

0 250 500 1000 1500 Meters

0 500 1000 2000 3000 Feet

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 13N 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.

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: Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part
 Survey Area Data: Version 21, Sep 1, 2022

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 8, 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
35	Loup-Boel loamy sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes	5.9	4.1%
45	Olney loamy sand, 3 to 5 percent slopes	24.6	17.0%
49	Osgood sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes	67.1	46.3%
70	Valent sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes	47.1	32.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		144.8	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.

Custom Soil Resource Report

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.

Weld County, Colorado, Southern Part

35—Loup-Boel loamy sands, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 362f
Elevation: 4,550 to 4,750 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Loup and similar soils: 55 percent
Boel and similar soils: 35 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Loup

Setting

Landform: Streams, drainageways, swales
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 16 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 16 to 40 inches: loamy sand
H3 - 40 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: R067BY029CO - Sandy Meadow
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Description of Boel

Setting

Landform: Drainageways, swales, streams
Down-slope shape: Linear

Custom Soil Resource Report

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Stratified sandy alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 14 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 14 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R067BY029CO - Sandy Meadow
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Osgood

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Valent

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

45—Olney loamy sand, 3 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 362s
Elevation: 4,600 to 5,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 11 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 175 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Olney and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Custom Soil Resource Report

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

Description of Olney

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed deposit outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 10 inches: loamy sand
H2 - 10 to 20 inches: sandy clay loam
H3 - 20 to 25 inches: sandy clay loam
H4 - 25 to 60 inches: fine sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high
(0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 3e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4c
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Zigweid

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Vona

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

49—Osgood sand, 0 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 362x
Elevation: 4,680 to 4,900 feet

Custom Soil Resource Report

Mean annual precipitation: 13 to 15 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 150 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Osgood

Setting

Landform: Plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Eolian sands

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 22 inches: sand
H2 - 22 to 34 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 34 to 60 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R067BY015CO - Deep Sand
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Valent

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Dailey

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

70—Valent sand, 3 to 9 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tczf
Elevation: 3,050 to 5,150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 12 to 18 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Valent and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Valent

Setting

Landform: Hills, dunes
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, crest
Down-slope shape: Convex, linear
Across-slope shape: Convex, linear
Parent material: Noncalcareous eolian sands

Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand
AC - 5 to 12 inches: sand
C1 - 12 to 30 inches: sand
C2 - 30 to 80 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 9 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Excessively drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to very high (6.00 to 39.96 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 1 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline (0.0 to 1.9 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: R067BY015CO - Deep Sand, R072XY109KS - Rolling Sands

Custom Soil Resource Report

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Dailey

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Interdunes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: R067BY015CO - Deep Sand, R072XA021KS - Sands (North) (PE 16-20)

Hydric soil rating: No

Vona

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Hills

Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope, footslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, nose slope, side slope, base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains, R072XA022KS - Sandy (North) Draft (April 2010) (PE 16-20)

Hydric soil rating: No

Haxtun

Percent of map unit: 5 percent

Landform: Interdunes

Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope, toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Concave

Ecological site: R067BY024CO - Sandy Plains, R072XY111KS - Sandy Plains

Hydric soil rating: No

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Custom Soil Resource Report

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