



United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources
Conservation Service
4233 Bardstown Rd.,
Suite 100-A
Louisville, KY 40291

June 23, 2015

Kathy M. Linares
Mindel, Scott & Associates, Inc.
5151 Jefferson Blvd., Suite 101
Louisville, KY 40219

RE: Mt Washington Road Property (11100 Sentimental Lane)

Dear Ms. Linares:

Attached is the requested soil and site evaluation report on the above referenced development. This report includes soils information for approximately 9.8 acres proposed addition to an existing subdivision plan. Internal to the site is an existing pond which will remain as part of the development. It will be of great interest and benefit of the developer to protect the water resources of this water containment. Any construction or developmental activities can affect the quality of the pond's water and the well-being of the aquatic habitat that supports the pond's life. Runoff from upstream areas containing sediment, fertilizers and other pollutants can force an algae bloom and excessive aquatic vegetation growth to the pond, especially where there is not a substantial buffer that intercepts the runoff.

As plans are developed for the site, addressing the natural resource concerns for water quality and aquatic habitat should be considered.

Sincerely,

Kurt D. Mason CPESC
District Conservationist

Attachment – Soils Report

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USDA United States
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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

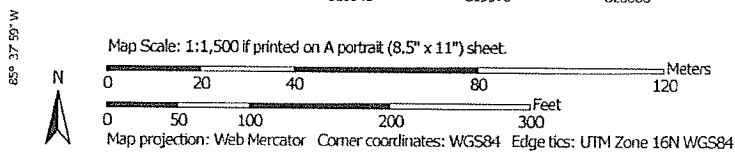
Custom Soil Resource Report for Jefferson County, Kentucky



June 16, 2015

ISSUED DIVISION

Soil Map—Jefferson County, Kentucky
(11100 Sentimental Lane)



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Soil Map—Jefferson County, Kentucky
(11100 Sentimental Lane)

MAP LEGEND		MAP INFORMATION	
	Area of Interest (AOI)		Spoil Area
	Soils		Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Polygons		Vary Stony Spot
	Soil Map Unit Lines		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Unit Points		Other
	Special Point Features		Special Line Features
	Blowout		Water Features
	Borrow Pit		Streams and Canals
	Clay Spot		Transportation
	Closed Depression		Rails
	Gravel Pit		Interstate Highways
	Gravelly Spot		US Routes
	Landfill		Major Roads
	Lava Flow		Local Roads
	Marsh or swamp		Background
	Mine or Quarry		Aerial Photography
	Miscellaneous Water		
	Perennial Water		
	Rock Outcrop		
	Saline Spot		
	Sandy Spot		
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

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: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 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: Jefferson County, Kentucky
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Feb 12, 2012—Feb 20, 2012

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.

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Map Unit Legend

Jefferson County, Kentucky (KY111)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
CaB2	Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	0.2	2.2%
CaC2	Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	2.4	24.7%
NnB	Bedford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.1	1.0%
ShD3	Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky	4.4	44.5%
W	Water	2.7	27.5%
Totals for Area of Interest		9.8	100.0%

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Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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 in this report, 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.

The Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated) report displays a generated description of the major soils that occur in a map unit. Descriptions of non-soil (miscellaneous areas) and minor map unit components are not included. This description is generated from the underlying soil attribute data.

Additional information about the map units described in this report is available in other Soil Data Mart reports, which give properties of the soils and the limitations, capabilities, and potentials for many uses. Also, the narratives that accompany the Soil Data Mart reports define some of the properties included in the map unit descriptions.

Report—Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Jefferson County, Kentucky

Map Unit: CaB2—Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky

Component: Caneyville (80%)

The Caneyville component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on ridges on karst uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Crider (7%)

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Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Crider soil is a minor component.

Component: Faywood (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Faywood soil is a minor component.

Component: Beasley (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (3%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky

Component: Caneyville (80%)

The Caneyville component makes up 80 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 6 to 12 percent. This component is on ridges on karst uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from limestone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, lithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Crider (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Crider soil is a minor component.

Component: Faywood (6%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Faywood soil is a minor component.

Component: Beasley (4%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (3%)

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Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: NnB—Bedford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Component: Bedford (85%)

The Bedford component makes up 85 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 2 to 6 percent. This component is on hills, karst. The parent material consists of noncalcareous loess over loamy noncalcareous loess over clayey residuum. Depth to a root restrictive layer, fragipan, is 21 to 35 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 21 inches during January, February, March, April, May, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Crider (10%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Crider soil is a minor component.

Component: Lawrence (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Lawrence soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: ShD3—Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky

Component: Shrouts, severely eroded (75%)

The Shrouts, severely eroded component makes up 75 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 12 to 25 percent. This component is on hills on uplands. The parent material consists of clayey residuum weathered from calcareous shale and/or siltstone. Depth to a root restrictive layer, bedrock, paralithic, is 20 to 40 inches. The natural drainage class is well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches (or restricted depth) is low. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. There is no zone of water saturation within a depth of 72 inches. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 7e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Component: Beasley (8%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Beasley soil is a minor component.

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Component: Faywood (7%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Faywood soil is a minor component.

Component: Caneyville (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Caneyville soil is a minor component.

Component: Rock outcrop (5%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major components. The Rock outcrop soil is a minor component.

Map Unit: W—Water

Component: Water (100%)

Generated brief soil descriptions are created for major soil components. The Water is a miscellaneous area.

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

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Selected Soil Interpretations

This report allows the customer to produce a report showing the results of the soil interpretation(s) of his or her choice. It is useful when a standard report that displays the results of the selected interpretation(s) is not available.

When customers select this report, they are presented with a list of interpretations with results for the selected map units. The customer may select up to three interpretations to be presented in table format.

For a description of the particular interpretations and their criteria, use the "Selected Survey Area Interpretation Descriptions" report.

Report—Selected Soil Interpretations

Selected Soil Interpretations—Jefferson County, Kentucky							
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - dwellings w/o basements		Eng - dwellings with basements		Eng - local roads and streets	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaB2—Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
						Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky							
Caneyville	80	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Depth to hard bedrock	0.46	Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50
		Slope	0.04	Slope	0.04	Depth to hard bedrock	0.46
						Slope	0.04

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Selected Soil Interpretations—Jefferson County, Kentucky							
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - dwellings w/o basements		Eng - dwellings with basements		Eng - local roads and streets	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
NnB—Bedford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes							
Bedford	85	Somewhat limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Depth to saturated zone	0.77	Depth to saturated zone	1.00	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00
		Depth to thin cemented pan	0.50	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00	Frost action	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.23	Low strength	1.00
		Depth to thick cemented pan	0.10			Shrink-swell	0.50
ShD3—Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky						Depth to saturated zone	0.43
Shrouts, severely eroded	75	Very limited		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00	Low strength	1.00
		Shrink-swell	0.50	Shrink-swell	0.50	Slope	1.00
				Depth to soft bedrock	0.10	Shrink-swell	0.50
W—Water							
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated		Not rated	

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

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Selected Soil Interpretations

This report allows the customer to produce a report showing the results of the soil interpretation(s) of his or her choice. It is useful when a standard report that displays the results of the selected interpretation(s) is not available.

When customers select this report, they are presented with a list of interpretations with results for the selected map units. The customer may select up to three interpretations to be presented in table format.

For a description of the particular interpretations and their criteria, use the "Selected Survey Area Interpretation Descriptions" report.

Report—Selected Soil Interpretations

Selected Soil Interpretations—Jefferson County, Kentucky					
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - lawn, landscape, golf fairway		Eng - shallow excavations	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
CaB2—Caneyville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	80				
Caneyville		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Dusty	0.08	Too clayey	0.50
			Dusty	0.08	
			Unstable excavation walls	0.01	
CaC2—Caneyville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded, very rocky	80				
Caneyville		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Depth to bedrock	0.46	Depth to hard bedrock	1.00
		Dusty	0.08	Too clayey	0.50
		Slope	0.04	Dusty	0.08
				Slope	0.04
			Unstable excavation walls	0.01	
NnB—Bedford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	85				
Bedford		Somewhat limited		Very limited	
		Low exchange capacity	0.75	Depth to thin cemented pan	1.00
		Depth to saturated zone	0.43	Depth to saturated zone	1.00
		Dusty	0.07	Too clayey	1.00
				Dusty	0.07
			Unstable excavation walls	0.01	

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Selected Soil Interpretations--Jefferson County, Kentucky					
Map symbol and soil name	Pct. of map unit	Eng - lawn, landscape, golf fairway		Eng - shallow excavations	
		Rating class and limiting features	Value	Rating class and limiting features	Value
ShD3--Shrouts silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded, very rocky	75				
Shrouts, severely eroded		Very limited		Very limited	
		Slope	1.00	Slope	1.00
		Depth to bedrock	0.10	Depth to soft bedrock	0.10
		Dusty	0.08	Too clayey	0.08
				Dusty	0.08
			Unstable excavation walls	0.01	
W--Water					
Water	100	Not rated		Not rated	

Data Source Information

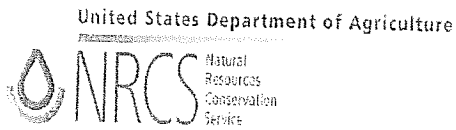
Soil Survey Area: Jefferson County, Kentucky
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 17, 2014

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Chrysler Bldg, Ste. 100-A
433 Bardstown Road
Louisville, KY 40218-3280

Telephone: 502-493-1300
Fax: 502-493-1741

SUBJECT: SOI - Soil and Site Evaluation for Urban Dev't:
Mt. Washington Road Property

DATE: June 4, 2004

TO: Ward Wilson, Chair
Jefferson County SWCD
233 Bardstown Road, Suite 100-A
Louisville, KY 40218-3280

FILE CODE: 430-12-13

Enclosed you will find the soil and site evaluation report on the above referenced development proposal. The 65 acre tract is currently under agricultural use and is proposed for conversion to 208 single family residential lots. The present use of the tract is mostly grassland areas that are supporting beef cattle operations.

A comprehensive sediment and erosion control plan should be developed for the tract. The plan should specifically identify the Best Management Practices which will be used to reduce soil erosion and prevent sediment from leaving the construction site. An existing pond, located between lots 116 and 131, is serving somewhat as a sediment control device and a water retention basin. Consideration should be made to reconfigure the embankment and discharge areas of this pond so that it will more effectively serve as a sediment control device. Other measures should be employed in the drainage basin to limit the exposure of bare soil areas and the length of time the bare areas are left exposed.

Any plan for the tract should realize the potential effects of harmful runoff to the commercial pay lake immediately downstream of this proposed project. The quality and quantity of water being discharged to the lake will have an impact on the sustainability of the fishing operation. It should be the developer's responsibility to address the runoff concerns associated with the development and insure runoff containment provisions are properly designed, installed and maintained to address the water quality concerns at all times.

If our office can be of any assistance as you review plans which address the natural resource concerns on this project, please feel free to call on us.

KURT D. MASON, CPESC
District Conservationist

Copy furnished: (w/enclosure)
Erik Merten / Justin Tucker, Mindel, Scott & Associates, Inc., Engineers

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10-16-04

SOILS INVENTORY FOR: N Washington Road Property DATE: June 3, 2004

PROPOSED USE: Residential LOCATION: Mt. Washington Road

SOILS INVENTORY

SYMBOL	SOIL NAME	% SLOPE	%TRACT
 CdB2	Corydon silt loam, eroded	2 - 6	32.8
 CrC3	Corydon very rocky silty clay loam, severely eroded	6 - 12	20.7
 CsB2	Crider silt loam, eroded	2 - 6	9.5
 RuB	Russellville silt loam	2 - 6	14.9
 CsC3	Crider silt loam, severely eroded	6 - 12	6.9
 RuB2	Russellville silt loam, eroded	2 - 6	12.4
 CsB	Crider silt loam	2 - 6	0.4
 DcB	Dickson silt loam	2 - 6	1.2
 Wa	Water	----	1.2

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Removal of soil surface layers can result in drastic changes to runoff characteristics. This may be critical in developing curve numbers and runoff rates for post development requirements. Compaction from heavy machinery will also change the runoff characteristics.

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BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's) FOR EROSION, SEDIMENT AND DRAINAGE CONTROL

Mt. Washington Road Property

The alternatives listed should serve as a guide in developing components for a specific sediment and erosion control plan for this project. The method of development will determine to what extent these measures are needed. This listing is not all inclusive. It addresses potential uses of components based on particular land features of this site.

- ◆ Minimize the occurrences of erosion by disturbing only the minimal areas needed to construct roads and install utilities.
- ◆ Any disturbed area should be revegetated by preparing a good seedbed which promotes vigorous plant growth. This includes the use of high quality seed with a high germination test rate and a low percentage of noxious weed seed. Use an inoculant on any legume seed.
- ◆ Seed the disturbed areas to a permanent grass cover of KY 31 fescue at a rate of 40 pounds per acre (minimum) plus 15 pounds of annual ryegrass per acre. At a minimum, apply 120 pounds of nitrogen, 120 pounds of P205 and 120 pounds of K20 per acre seeded. An application of 2 to 3 tons of agricultural limestone should also be used on the seeding area.
- ◆ Utilize optimum seeding dates from March 1 to May 15 and August 1 to October 15. Sow seed using a seed drill, broadcast seeder and cultipacker or hydro seed the areas to be seeded. When hydro seeding, use four times the recommended rate of seed. Fertilizer and agricultural limestone should be disked or incorporated into the ground's surface to a depth of 4 to 6 inches prior to seeding. Increase the seed application 20% for each of the following limitations: little or no topsoil, rockiness, droughty weather conditions, poor ground preparation, inability to cover seed and seeding near the end of optimum seeding dates (After May 1 and after October 1.)
- ◆ Utilize a temporary seeding to provide an erosion control ground cover on graded or cleared areas which may be subject to erosion. Temporary seedings are applicable on areas disturbed and left untreated until the entire development area is finish graded and suitable for a permanent ground cover. The following annuals may be used as temporary plantings and are adequate for 3 to 12 months:

Annual Ryegrass	(40 lbs per acre between 2/15 - 6/15)
Spring Oats	(96 lbs per acre between 2/15 - 6/15)
Wheat	(96 lbs per acre between 8/16 - 11/15)
Grain Rye	(120 lbs per acre between 8/16 - 11/15)

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- ◆ Use sod to line channels and banks requiring immediate vegetation. Sod should be pinned or staked to prevent slippage or rolling out of channel areas.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP's) FOR EROSION, SEDIMENT AND DRAINAGE CONTROL

- ◆ Construct diversion channels on the tract to intercept water from adjoining sites or undisturbed areas. The purpose of diverting this water is to reduce the amount of area where “cleaner water” is allowed to mix with the sediment laden water. This reduces the runoff to be contained in sediment or water retention basins.
- ◆ Use a riprap barrier in the channels to trap silt and sediment. The center of these barriers should have a filtering material such as gravel or a filter fabric. In some cases, the center can be hay bales with a riprap front and back slope. These slopes should be a minimum of 2:1.
- ◆ Install outlet protection measures or riprap at the outlet ends of culverts where exit velocities are too high for sod or where the placement of the culvert required disturbance of the existing sod cover. Where the flow through the culvert is of low velocities, the exit areas should be sodded.
- ◆ The project would be best developed in phases where earth moving can be minimized. This will allow each area or phase to be seeded or treated to a temporary or permanent vegetative erosion control measures. As a phase is completed, it should be treated for sheet, rill and gully erosion.
- ◆ Utilize gabion baskets as temporary sediment and water retention structures in areas where water velocities are high. Gabions should be anchored to the banks of the channel and the individual baskets anchored to each other.
- ◆ Utilize an artificially constructed wetland to intercept water before it runs into a lake, pond or stream. The wetland, when properly designed, can intercept sediment and nutrient loads associated with new and existing subdivisions. The wetland may be of particular use where fertilizers and lawn care chemical runoff is anticipated in existing water bodies.
- ◆ Use a storm drain inlet protector to filter sediment from new stormwater systems. Inlet protectors should be made of a filter fabric with frame or filter fabric and gravel.
- ◆ Use a gravel base construction entrance for ingress and egress. The gravel entrance should have a filter fabric under the gravel support. The construction entrance should be wide enough to accommodate large vehicles. The length of the gravel entry should be adequate to provide roughness and time to deposit mud and sediment from the underside of vehicles prior to their entry onto a public road or street.
- ◆ Surface roughen the slopes prior to seeding and mulching. This measure will create horizontal depressions, using tillage implements or tracks of excavation equipment. This is preferred on all slopes greater than 3:1 where a smooth seedbed is not advantageous. Surface roughening reduces runoff velocity and may increase infiltration, reduces erosion and aids in the establishment of vegetative cover.

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Soil Feature Limitations For Building & Development: Mt. Washington Road Property

Symbol	Soil Series	Slope	Water Table	Bedrock	Hydric	Erosion Potential
CdB2	Corydon silt loam, eroded	2-6%	-----	1'-2 1/2'	no	high
CrC3	Corydon very rocky silty clay loam, severely eroded	6-12%	-----	1'-2 1/2'	no	high
CsB	Crider silt loam	2-6%	-----	6'+	no	high
CsB2	Crider silt loam, eroded	2-6%	-----	6'+	no	high
CsC3	Crider silt loam, severely eroded	6-12%	-----	6'+	no	very high
DcB	Dickson silt loam	2-6%	1'-2'	5'-9'	no	high
RuB	Russellville silt loam	2-6%	1'-3'	5'-9'	no	high
RuB2	Russellville silt loam, eroded	2-6%	1'-3'	5'-9'	no	high
Wa	Water	-----	0	-----	-	-----

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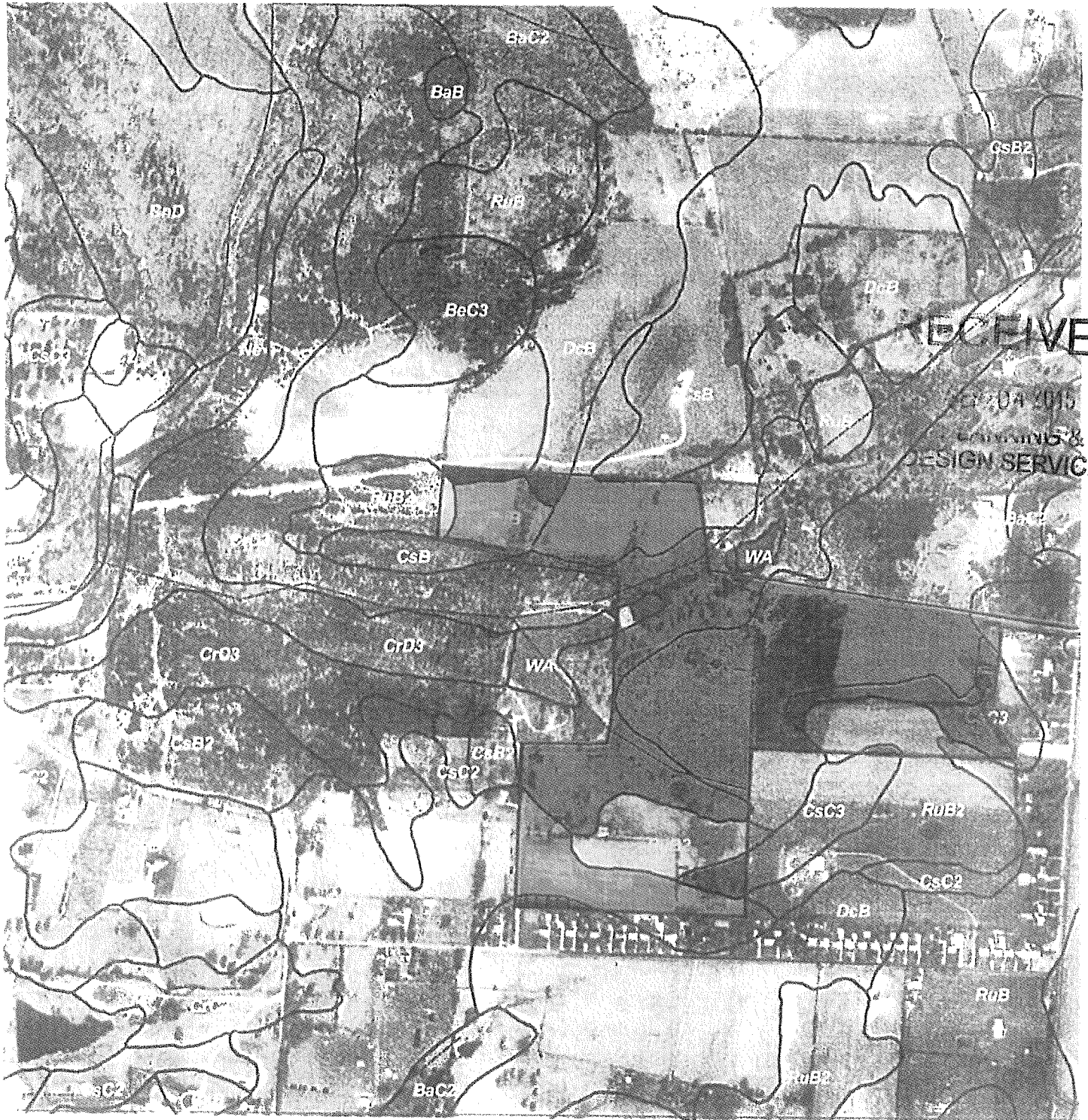
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10-16-04


Mount Washington Road Property




Jefferson County Conservation District

USDA - NRCS
Kurt Mason, District Conservationist



Scale 1:7920
(1" = 660')

 NRCS Natural Resources Conservation Service

Legend	
	Contour Interval
	Contour Interval
	Contour Interval

USDA
1556 B D W D / B
10-16-04