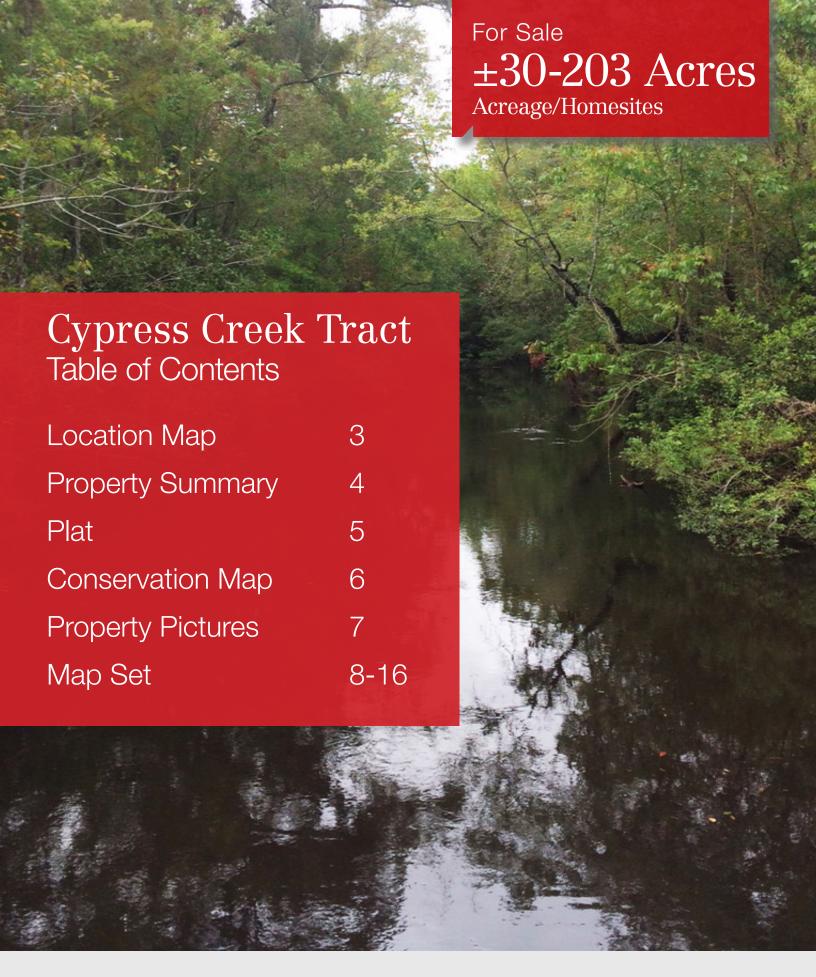


Cypress Creek Tract Plantersville, South Carolina

Tombo Milliken +1 803 744 9852

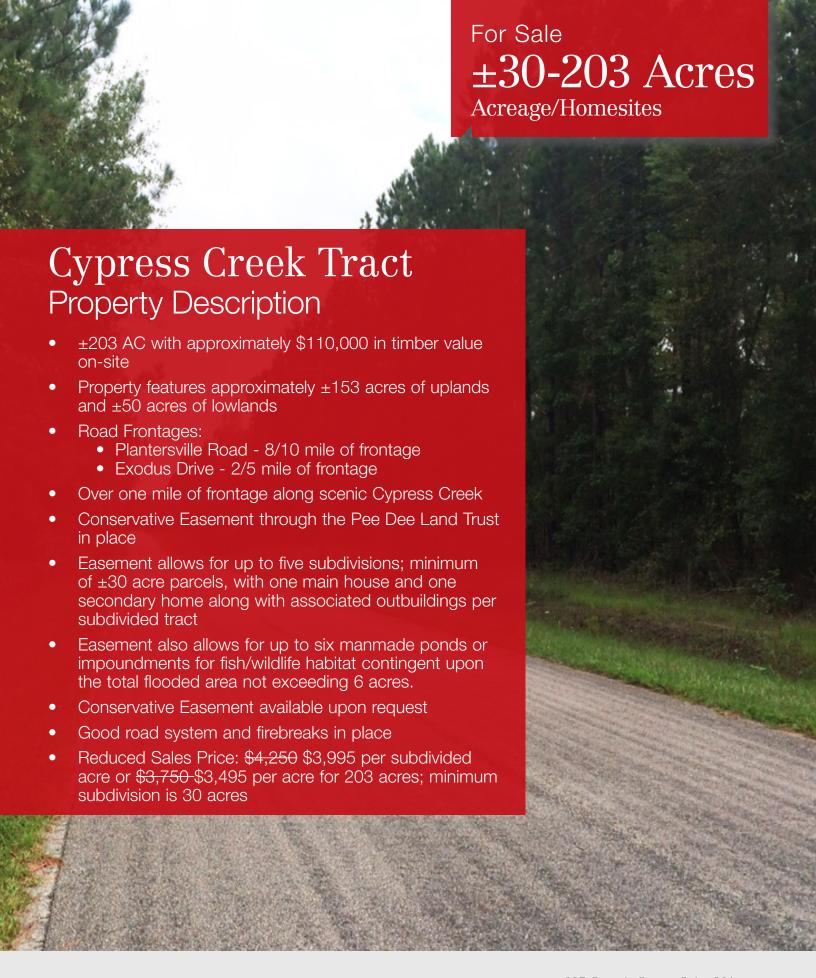
tombo.milliken@naicolumbia.com tmilliken@naicolumbia.com

Tom Milliken +1 803 744 9837

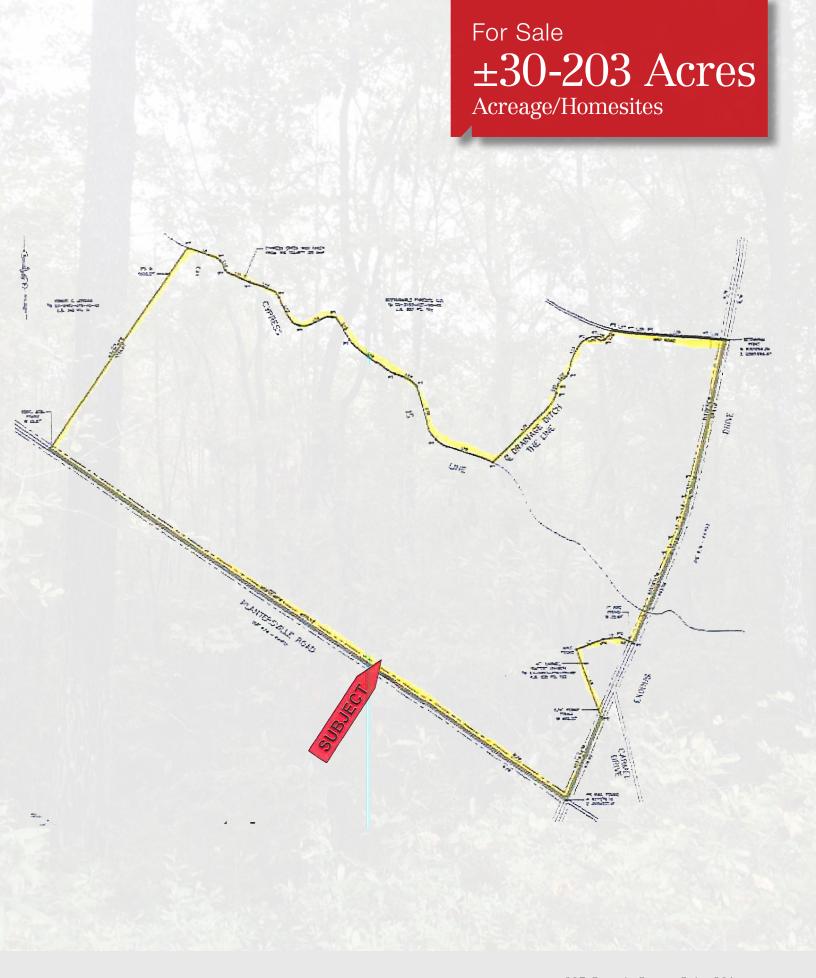








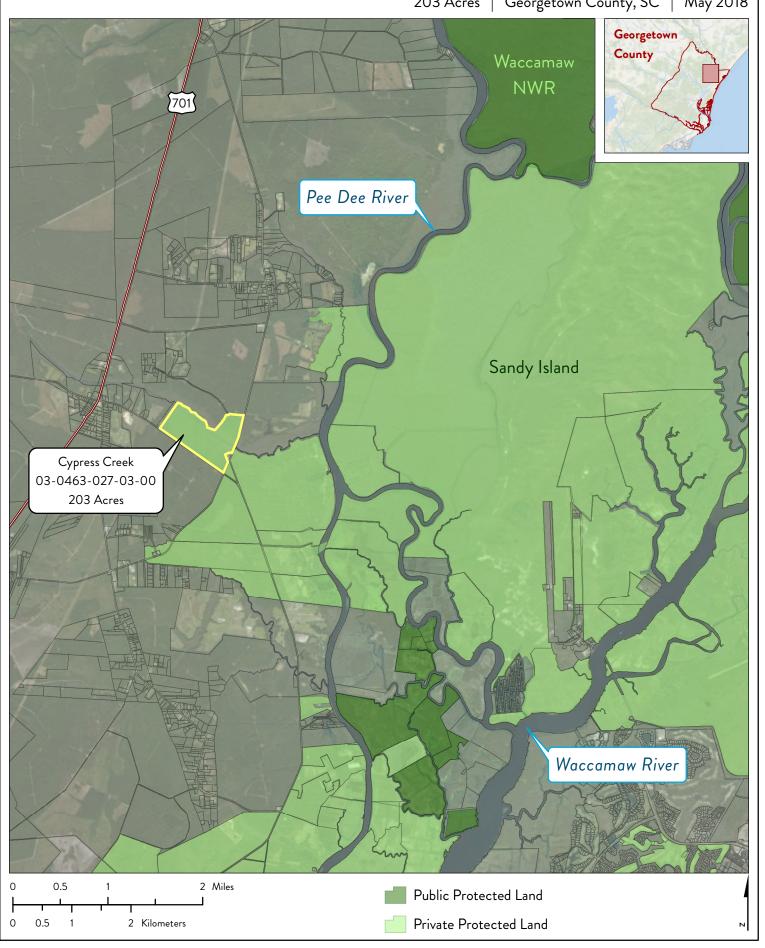






CYPRESS CREEK

Georgetown County, SC | May 2018 203 Acres



For Sale ±30-203 Acres Acreage/Homesites









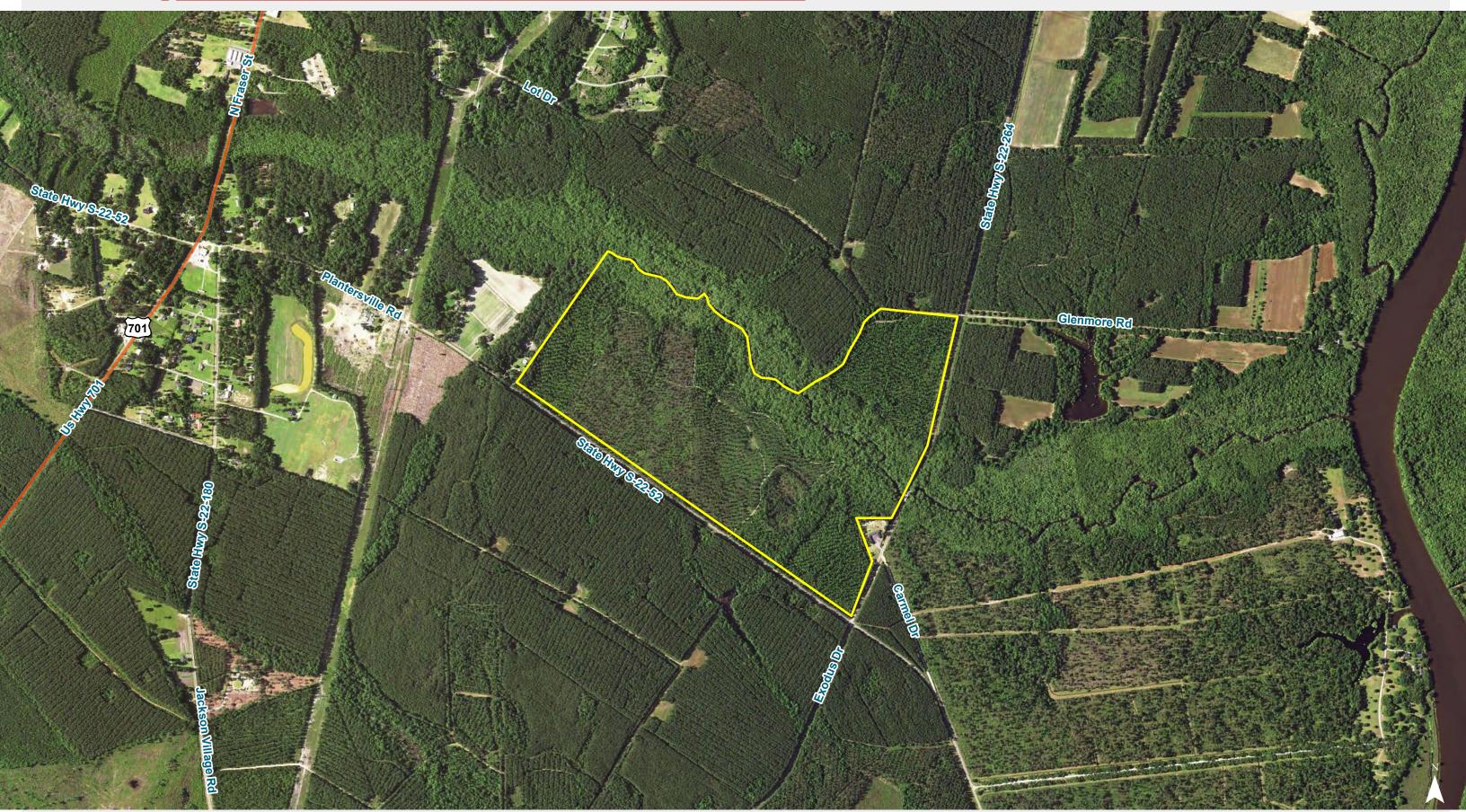
For Sale $\pm 30\text{-}203~Acres$ Acreage/Homesites





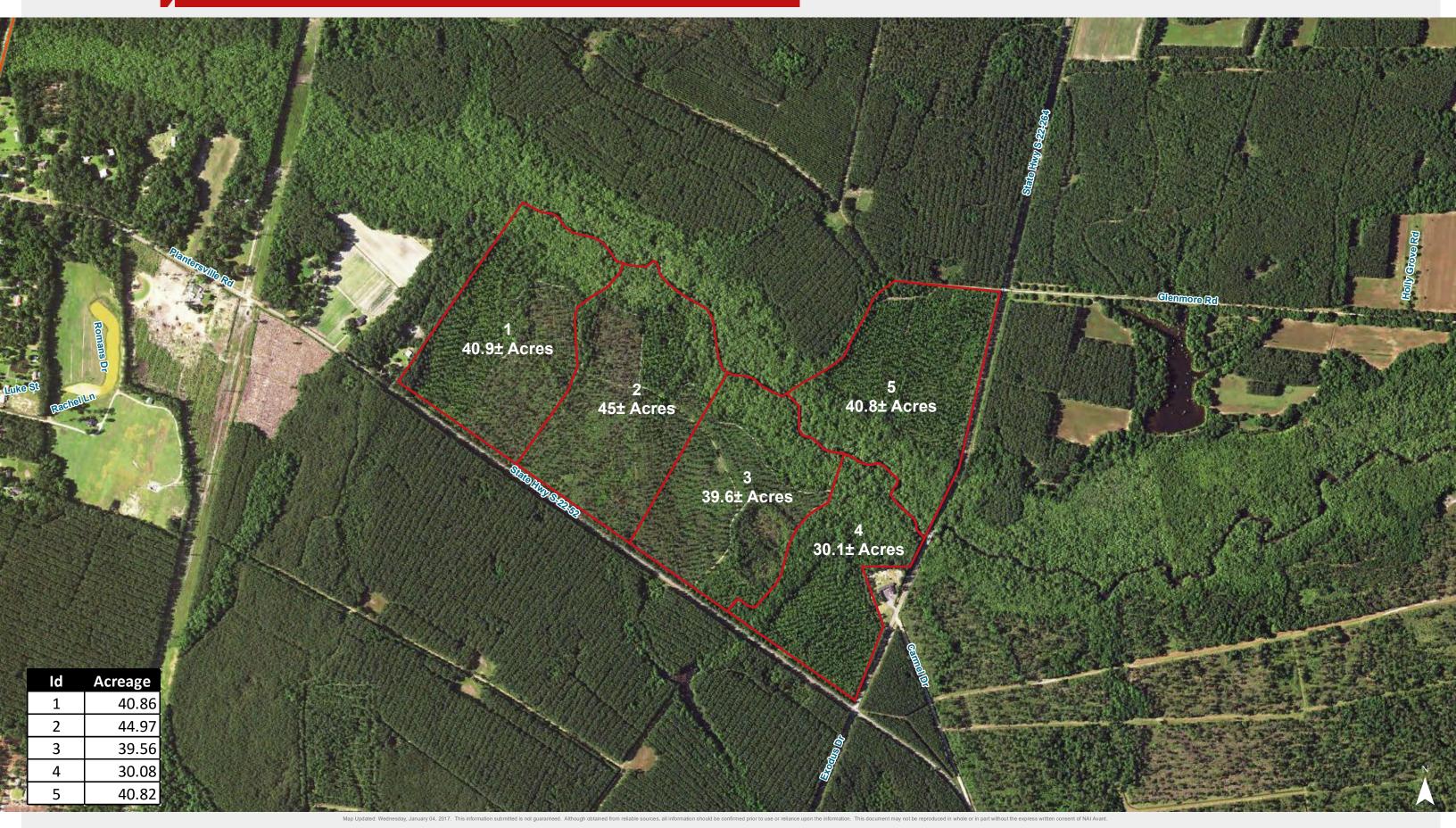




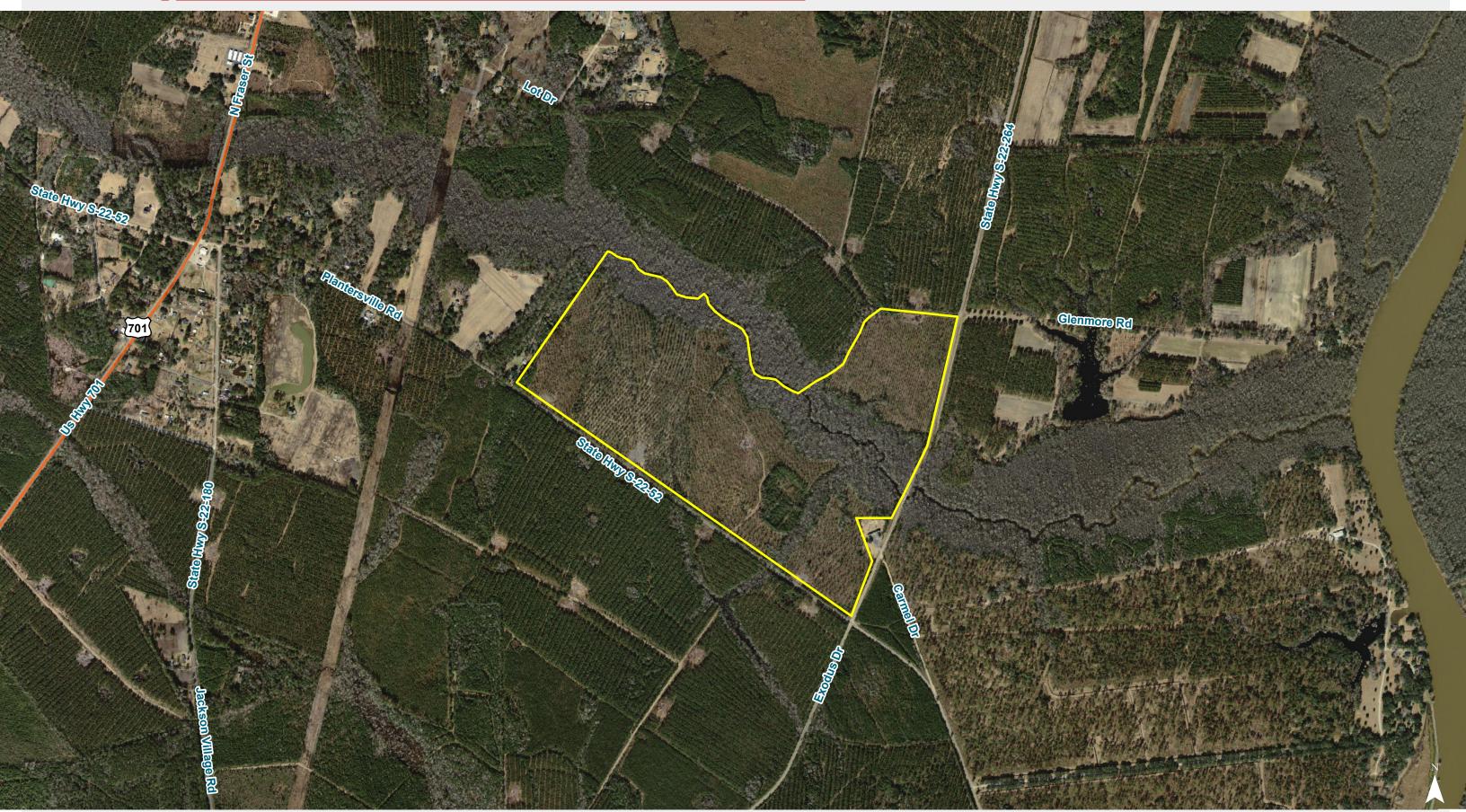




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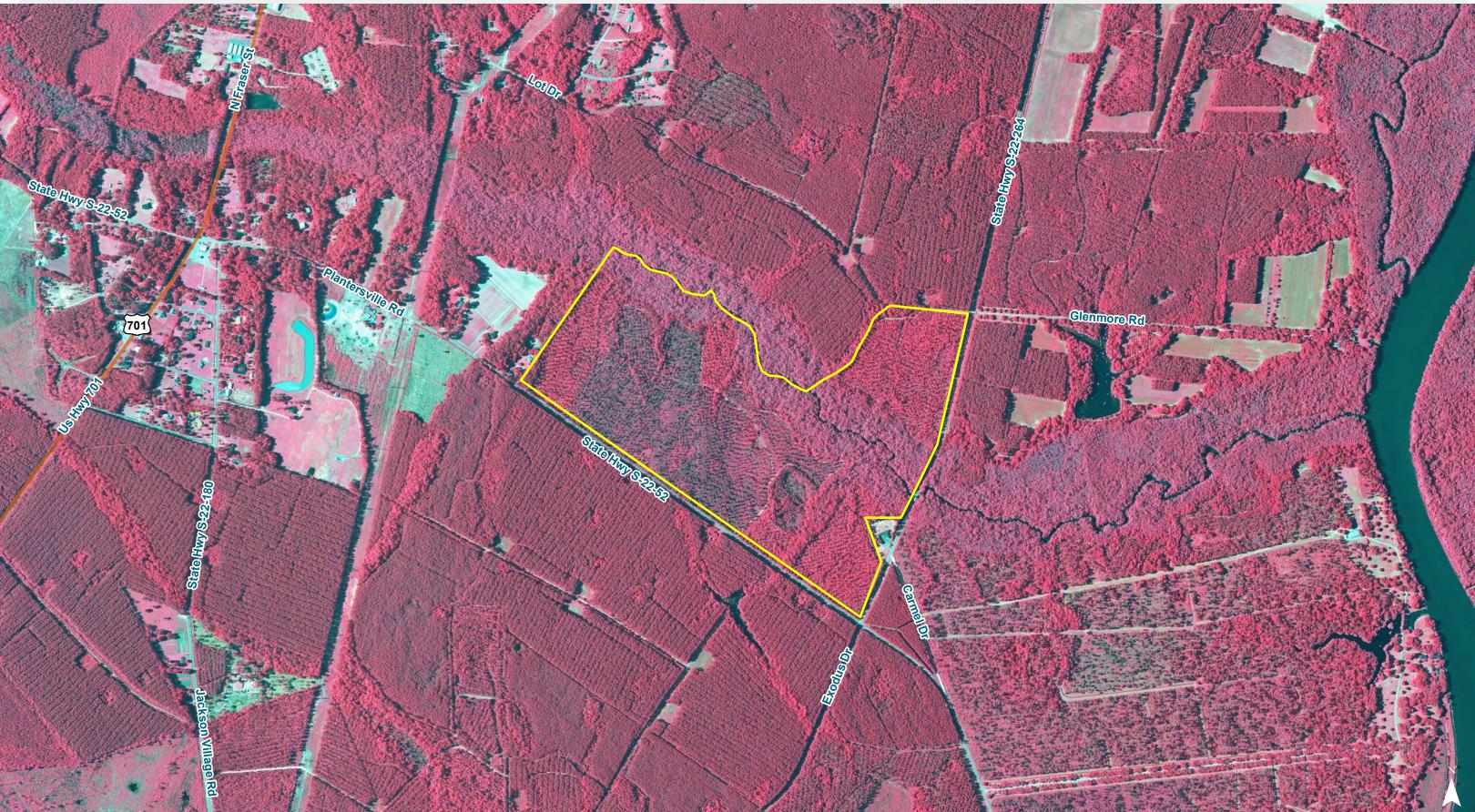




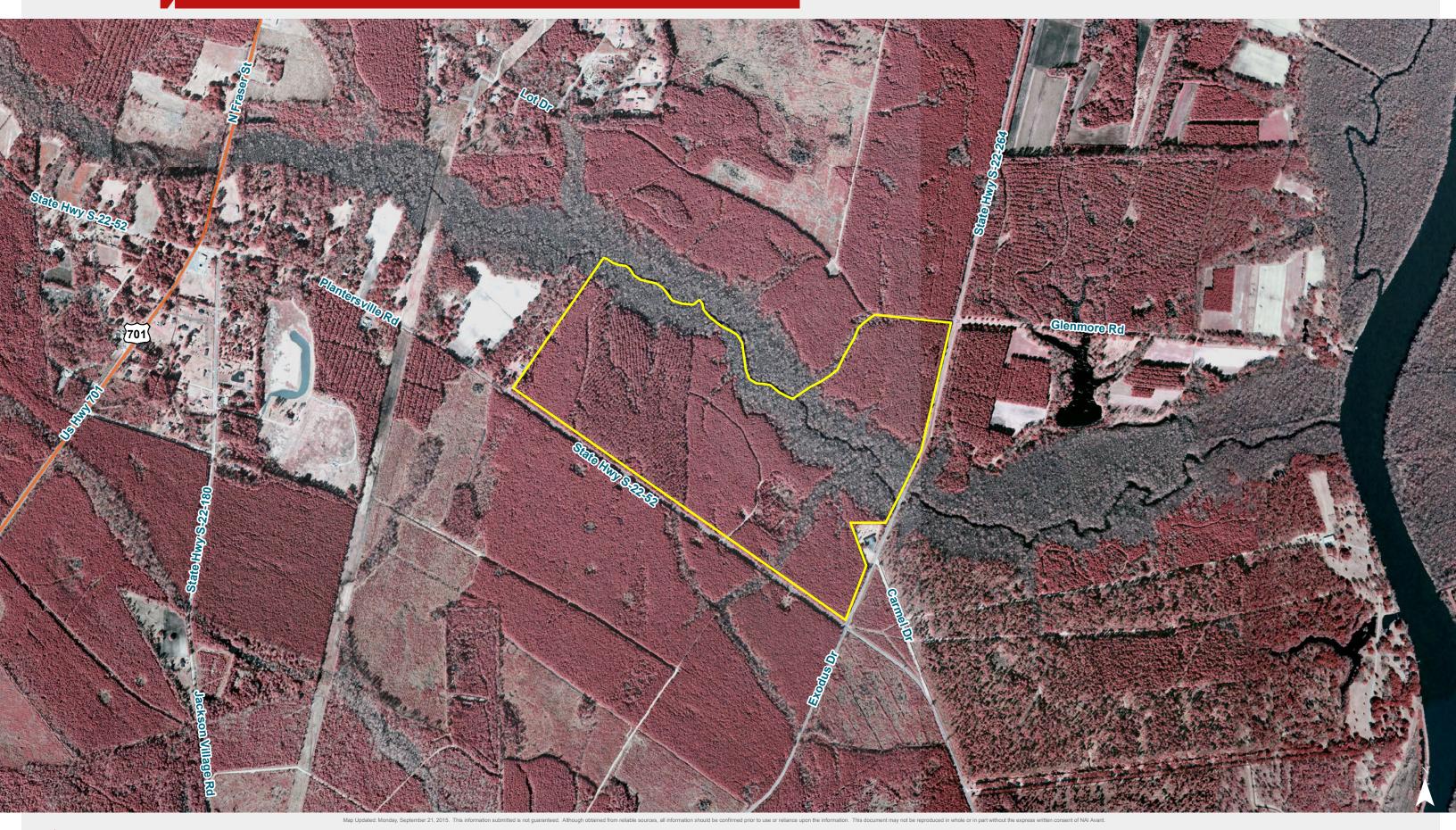




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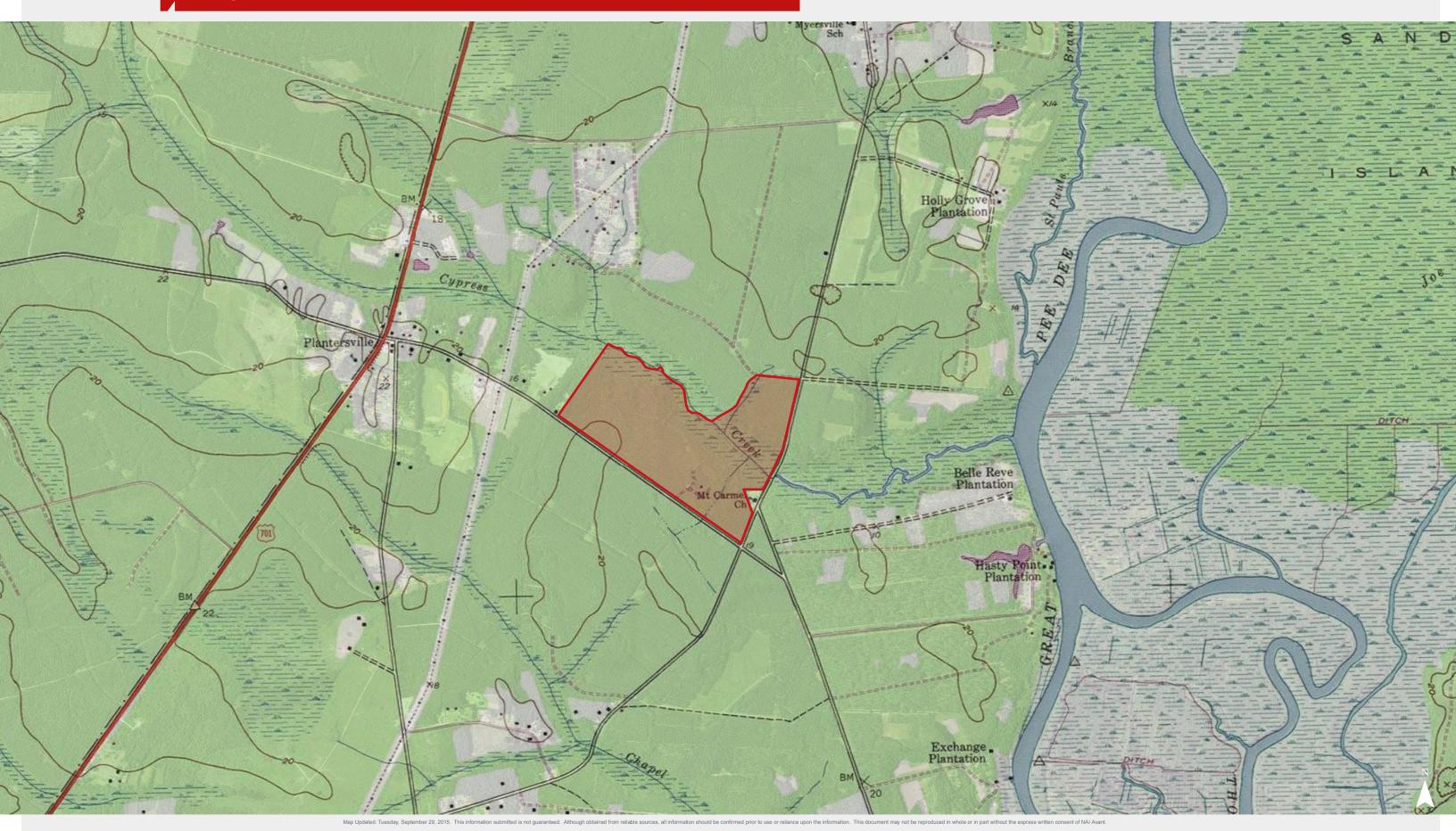




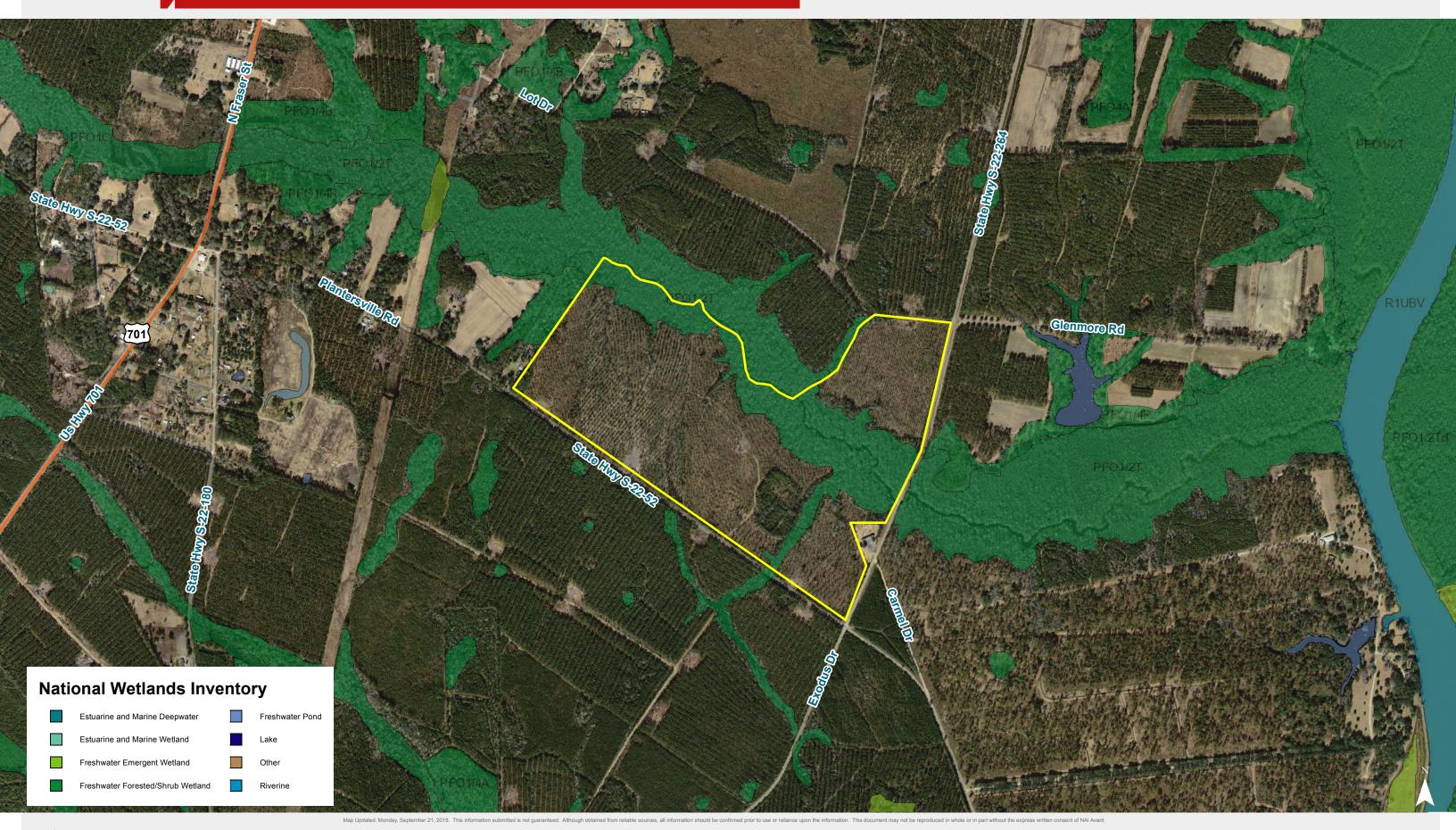




Topographical Map

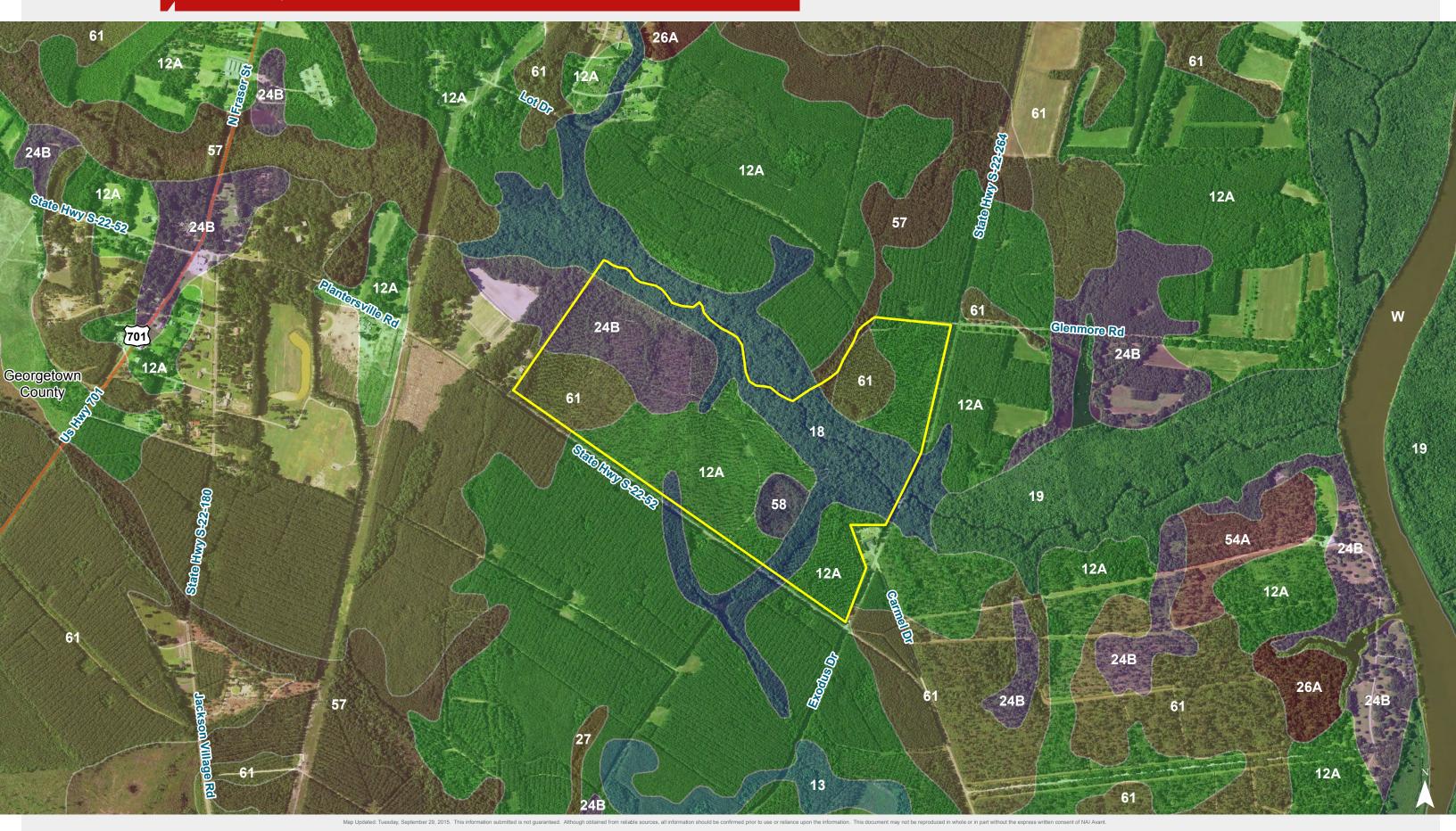


National Wetlands Inventory





Soil Survey



Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Georgetown County, South Carolina

[Minor map unit components are excluded from this report]

Map unit: 12A - Yauhannah loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Component: Yauhannah (95%)

The Yauhannah component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is moderately well drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 18 - Cape Fear loam

Component: Cape Fear (100%)

The Cape Fear component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is very poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately low. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, November, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 10 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.

Map unit: 24B - Chisolm sand, 0 to 4 percent slopes

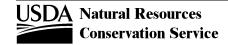
Component: Chisolm (100%)

The Chisolm component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 4 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat excessively drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is low. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 36 inches during January, February, March. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 1 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2s. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 57 - Grifton loamy fine sand

Component: Grifton (100%)

The Grifton component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on flats, coastal plains. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 0 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 3 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 3w. This soil meets hydric criteria.



Survey Area Version: 11 Survey Area Version Date: 12/16/2013

Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

Georgetown County, South Carolina

Map unit: 58 - Udorthents, loamy

Component: Udorthents (100%)

The Udorthents component makes up 100 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of loamy and/or clayey marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 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 is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is moderate. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 18 inches during January, February, March, April, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 0 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 4e. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.

Map unit: 61 - Yemassee loamy fine sand

Component: Yemassee (95%)

The Yemassee component makes up 95 percent of the map unit. Slopes are 0 to 2 percent. This component is on coastal plains, flats. The parent material consists of loamy marine deposits. Depth to a root restrictive layer is greater than 60 inches. The natural drainage class is somewhat poorly drained. Water movement in the most restrictive layer is moderately high. Available water to a depth of 60 inches is moderate. Shrink-swell potential is low. This soil is not flooded. It is not ponded. A seasonal zone of water saturation is at 12 inches during January, February, March, December. Organic matter content in the surface horizon is about 2 percent. Nonirrigated land capability classification is 2w. This soil does not meet hydric criteria.



Survey Area Version: 11 Survey Area Version Date: 12/16/2013

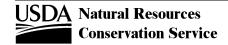
Map Unit Description (Brief, Generated)

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.



Survey Area Version: 11 Survey Area Version Date: 12/16/2013

