File with Proposal

Pulaski County
Soil and Water
Conservation District

436 North West Street
Winamac, Indiana
Phone 219 - 946-3023

April 29, 1970

Ray H. Kocher
Chief General Sanitation Section
Indiana State Board of Health
1330 West Michigan St.
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

Dear Mr. Kocher,

The Pulaski County Commissioners requested us to evaluate the soils on several sites for a possible sanitary landfill.
Three of the sites was a Chelsea soil. The unified soil classificatinn is SP-SM to 45" depth and SM from 45-70". This would be very rapid permeable soil.
Another area evaluated has about 60% of the area with moderate limitatinn according to the soil survey of the county. (See attached report and soil map of the area.) The unified soil classification to a depth of 54 inches is as follows: 0 to 30" SM; 30 to 46" CL; 46 to 54" ML for AUA soil. For MIA 0 to 32" SM or SP; 32 to 44" CL; 44 to 50" ML. For CsA 0 to 16" SM-ML; 16 to 32 CL; 32 to 42" ML. The above is from Table 5 of the Soil Survey for Pulaski County.
As the report states, the limitation is water. Our question is, since drainage is needed for the area, would this be a site that could be developed into a sanitary Landfill? We realize this is not all the information needed to submit for approval. We thought, however, this information might be sufficient to inform the Commissioners if they should proceed with the site evaluation or not.

Sincerely,
Ray Dornhecker
Ray Dornhecker, Chairman
Pulaski Soil & Water Conservation District

C.C. J.D. Tanner, President
Pulaski County Commissioners
Dr. M. T. Barco, Chairman
Pulaski Co. Health Board

SOIL SURVEY SINFORMATION
for
Sanitary Landfill Site
Pulaski Co.
Report #2

A further study was made on the soils found on the county farm. According to our previous report to you, approximately 62 acres or about 50% of the area has moderate limitations and is a border line situation. The hazard in these soils is the seasonal high water table of the Aubbeenaubbee and Crosby fine sandy loam.

Since this area is already county property, it might be well to consider the possibility of proper drainage for the area. This, along with proper layout design of the landfill trenches and good management may overcome the limitation. The following are just some of the items to consider:

1) Drainage-very important. There is an open ditch south west of the property which may serve as an outlet. If the ditch is not deep enough or if adequate depth can not be obtained, then pump drainage should be considered.

2) Tile mains should be laid 4.5 to 5 ft. deep to lower the free water as far as possible.

3) Run the mains in the Brookston soils with seep tile on the soil boundary next to the somewhat poorly drained soils.

4) The main tile in the Brookston soil and seep tile may not be enough to drain the free ground water over the entire area. Therefore, additional lateral lines may be needed between potential trenches. These lines should be laid out in the primary design so that if they are required no design changes will be required.

5) While this soil is labeled as a fine sandy loam, on the surface the underlying material is a heavier material and when mixed with the surface it should pack well. Pockets of sands and gravel may be encountered in the underlying material but sufficient clay would be available to contain leachates.

6) Layout, management, and screening will also be important factors to consider.

7) A soils stabilization plan can be developed to reduce water and wind erosion to a minimum.

IN-102a
(3/68)

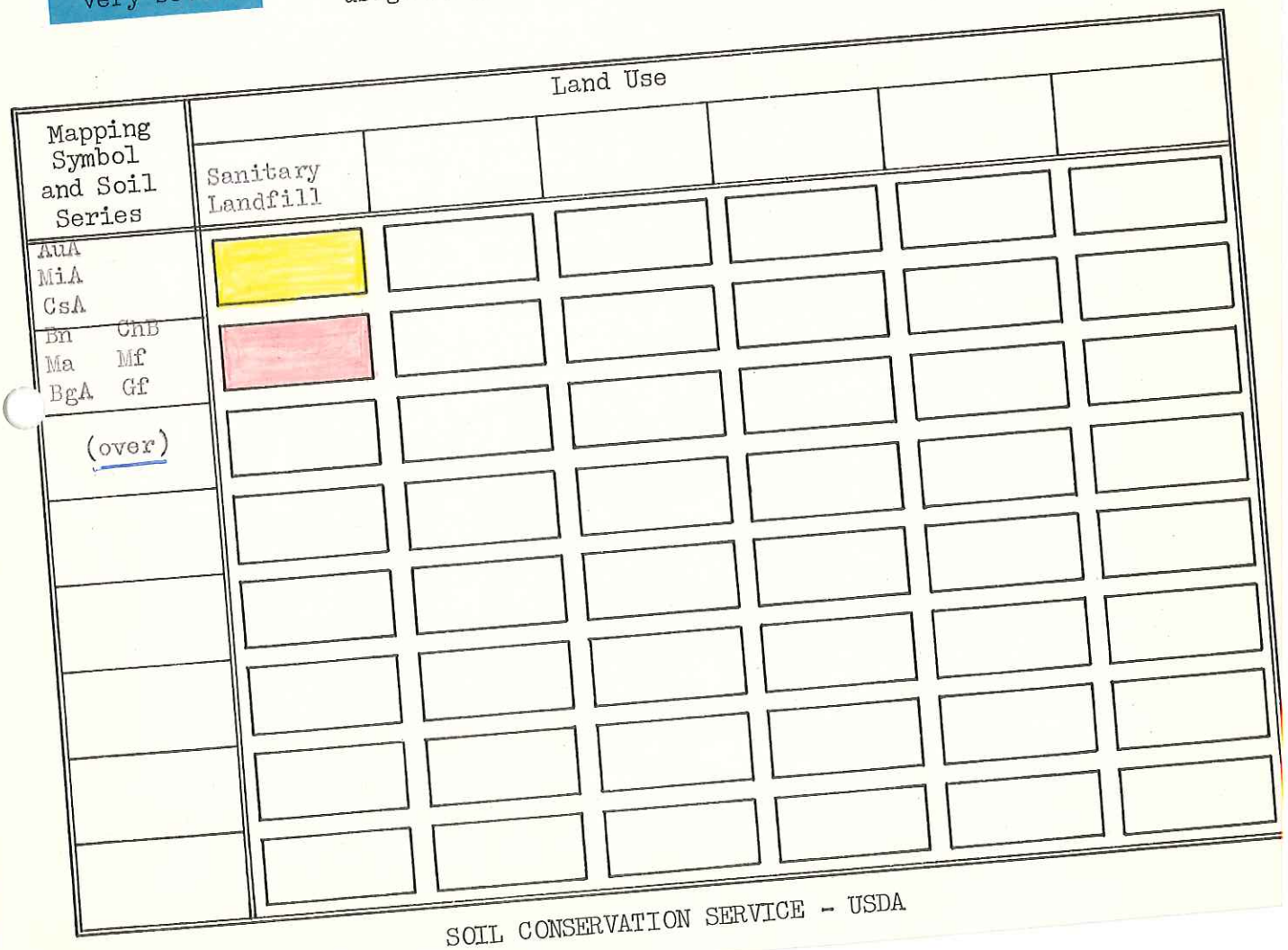
EXPLANATION OF THE SOIL MAP
(for non-agricultural uses)

Your land is the foundation of your conservation plan. Plan it within its limitations and treat it according to its needs. The Soil Conservation Service and your Soil and Water Conservation District will help you use this information to develop a conservation plan for your land.

The soil map shows important facts about your land. This information should help you decide on the land use and treatment needs.

Degree of Limitations

slight	Relatively free of limitations or with limitations that are easy to overcome.
moderate	Limitations need to be recognized; can be overcome with correct planning, proper treatment and good management.
severe	Limitations are severe enough to make use questionable; careful planning, proper treatment and above average management are needed.
very severe	Extreme measures are needed to overcome limitations; usage is generally not practical.



SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE - USDA

Mapping symbols on the map show the soil type, slope*, and erosion**.

An example: _____ _____ _____

Slope (in per cent)

A	0- 2	nearly level	D	12-18	strongly sloping
B	2- 6	gently sloping	E	18-25	steep
C	6-12	sloping	F	25-50	very steep

Degree of Erosion

0 - No apparent
1 - Slight
2 - Moderate
3 - Severe
4 - Very Severe

* No slope letter means "A" slope.
** No erosion figure means "0" erosion.

Kinds of Soils on this Land

AuA	Aubbeenaubbee fine sandy loam
Bn	Brookston loam
Ma	Maumee fine sandy loam
CsA	Crosby fine sandy loam
MiA	Metea loamy fine sand
ChB	Chelsea fine sand
BgA	Bronson loamy sand
Mf	Maumee mucky fine sandy loam
Gf	Gilford fine sandy loam

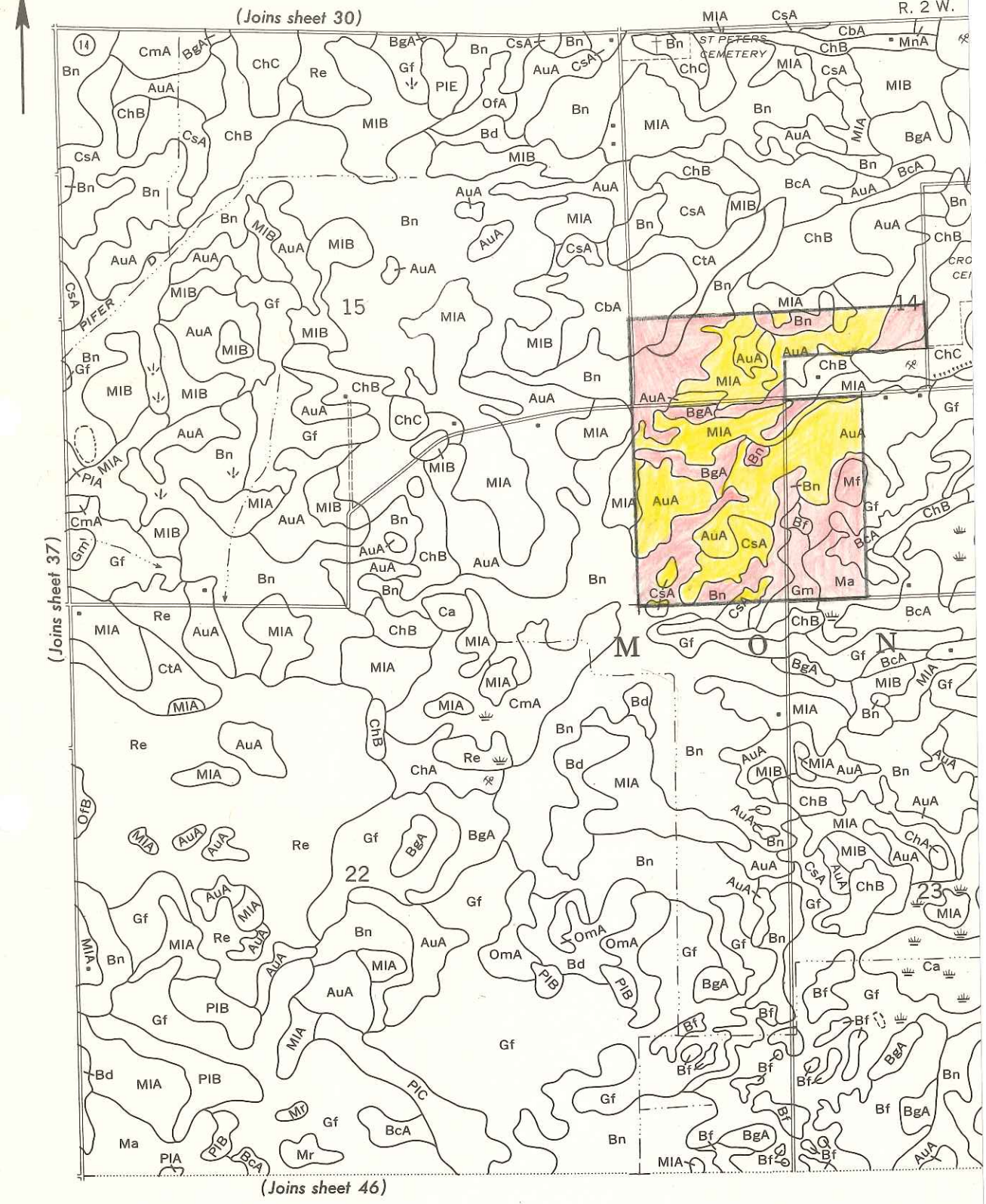
Description of Soils and Explanation of "degree of limitations"

AuA
CsA
MiA

Without drainage these areas would be limited to seasons when the perched water table is below 4 ft. .

The other soils in the area have severe limitations because of porous sand resulting in the risk of free flow of potential pollutants to ground water of the saoil has a very high perched water table also.

USDA-SCS-LINCOLN, NEBR. 1968


N
(Joins sheet 30)
R. 2 W.
ST PETERS CEMETERY
(Joins sheet 37)
(Joins sheet 46)
M O N
14
15
22
23