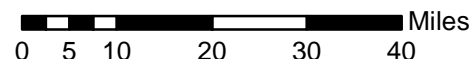


Suitability of Soils for Rubble and Debris Disposal, Large-Scale Event USDA-NRCS Caribbean Area

Puerto Rico

US Virgin Islands


 Miles

Summary





Burial of rubble and debris in an expeditiously constructed landfill is a method of disposing of material that has been rendered unsafe and unusable by the effects of a large-scale disaster, either natural or man-made, often affecting tens of counties or parishes. Many homes and business structures are rendered unfit for occupancy, either by destruction or contamination. Such a landfill involves excavating a large pit or trench, placing the rubble and debris in the trench, and covering each layer with a blanket of soil material. A final blanket of cover material is placed over the whole facility when completed.

This interpretation shows the degree and kind of limitations that affect a soil's use for such a landfill. The soil is evaluated from the surface to 79 inches. An on-site investigation to greater depth will be needed for final site acceptance. The ratings are based on the soil properties that affect attenuation of suspended, soil solution, and gaseous decomposition products and microorganisms; construction and maintenance of the site; and public health. Improper site selection, design, or installation may cause contamination of ground water, seepage, and contamination of stream systems from surface drainage or floodwater.

For the Caribbean Area soil surveys were made at a scale of 1:20,000, with a minimum polygon size of 4 acres. Soils that were markedly different in use and management: but too small to be delineated at the scale of mapping were described as inclusions in map units or denoted by a spot symbol on the maps.

Legend

Rating

-  Severely limited
-  Somewhat limited
-  Not limited
-  Not rated or not available



Soil Survey Geographic Database 2020, 1:20,000