

TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL
ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
ADVISORY TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
AUTHORITY: SECTION 381.0068, FLORIDA STATUTES

TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL (TRAP) MEETING

DATE: Thursday, August 20, 2015
TIME: 3:00 p.m. Eastern Time
PLACE: Conference call meeting
Teleconference Phone Number: 888-670-3525
At the prompt, enter the Participant Code: 2980 214 500

For those who wish to attend the meeting in person,
the conference call will originate from:
Capital Circle Office Complex
Conference Room 130 L
4025 Bald Cypress Way,
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

THIS MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. New Business
 - Issue 15-01 -- Repeal of 64E-6.016 – USDA Soil Textural Classification
3. Public Comment

Scott Johnson
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Pam Tucker
REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

Martin Guffey
SEPTIC TANK INDUSTRY

Robert Baker
SEPTIC TANK MANUFACTURER

Glenn Bryant
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Russ Melling
CONSUMER

Scott Franz
SOIL SCIENTIST

Sonia Cruz
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Victor Godlewski
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Ken Odom, Chair
HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY

Roy Pence, Vice Chair
HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY

15-01 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

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Next Trap Meeting:

Subject: REPEAL USDA Soil Textural Classification

Rule Sections: 64E-6.016

Issue: The language is the standard USDA Soil Classification readily available from numerous sources and not required to be reproduced in the rule.

Issue Originated By: Dale Holcomb, DOH

Justification: The proposed changes repeal 64E-6.016 USDA Soil Textural Classification but has no practical effect on the rule as the classification system is incorporated by reference.

Proposed Rule Change: 15-01--64E-6.016_USDA Soil Classification (See Attached)
REPEAL.doc

Summary: Repeals 64E-6.016, FAC

Possible Financial Impacts: none

Date New: 7/29/2015

Initially Reviewed by Trap:

Tabled by Trap:

Trap Review Finished:

Variance Committee Reviewed:

Trap Review Variance Comments:

Trap Final Decision:

Final Outcome:

Comments:

Ready for Rule

In Rule

Rule Date:

64E-6.016 U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Textural Classification System. (Repealed)

(1) Soil texture is a term commonly used to designate the proportionate distribution of different sized mineral particles in a soil material. The three basic sizes of soil mineral particles are the sand size, the silt size and the clay size. The sand size class is subdivided further into the subclasses of very coarse sand, coarse sand, medium sand, fine sand, and very fine sand. Individual particles, based on their size, are grouped into separates. These soil separates are classified by size into the groupings shown below:

Separate	Diameter
	Limit In Millimeters
Very coarse sand	2.00-1.00
Coarse sand	1.00-.50
Medium sand	.50-.25
Fine sand	.25-.10
Very fine sand	.10-.05
Silt	.05-.002
Clay	less than .002

(2) Florida's major soil texture classifications and some of the characteristics which can be utilized in the field for identification of these soil texture groups is accomplished primarily by rubbing moist samples of soil material between the fingers and observing how the material feels.

(a) Sand—Sand feels extremely gritty and does not form a ribbon or ball when wet or moist. A sand is loose and single grained. The individual grains can readily be seen or felt.

(b) Loamy sand—Loamy sand feels extremely gritty and forms a weak ball that cannot be handled without breaking.

(c) Sandy loam—A sandy loam feels extremely gritty and slightly sticky. When moist, it forms a cast that will bear careful handling without breaking.

(d) Loam—A loam feels somewhat gritty, yet fairly smooth and slightly plastic. When moist, it forms a cast that may be handled quite freely without breaking. Loam forms only short ribbons about 0.25 inch to 0.50 inches in length. This soil texture is not common in Florida soils.

(e) Silt loam—Silt loam lacks grittiness and feels extremely floury when moist or dry. When dry it may appear cloddy but the lumps can be readily broken. When moist it will form casts that can be freely handled without breaking. It will not form a ribbon but will give a broken appearance. This soil texture is not common in Florida soils.

(f) Silt—Silt lacks grittiness and feels extremely floury when moist or dry. It will not ribbon and forms a weak ball that will tolerate careful handling without breaking. This soil texture is extremely rare in Florida soils.

(g) Sandy clay loam—Sandy clay loam feels very gritty and sticky. When moist it forms a firm ball and may form a ribbon of one to two inches before it breaks.

(h) Clay loam—A clay loam feels very sticky with little or no grittiness. When moist it will form a ribbon that is about one to two inches long. The moist soil is plastic and will form a cast or ball that will bear much handling. When kneaded in the hand it does not crumble readily but tends to work into a heavy compact mass.

(i) Sandy clay—Sandy clay feels extremely sticky and very gritty. When moist and forms a firm ball and produces a ribbon that is over two inches in length before breaking.

(j) Silty clay—Silty clay feels both plastic and extremely sticky when moist and lacks any gritty feeling. It forms a firm ball and readily ribbons to over two inches in length before it breaks. This soil texture is not common in Florida soils.

(k) Clay—A clay feels extremely sticky and is neither gritty nor floury. When moist it forms a ribbon over two inches in length before breaking. It will form a hard ball or cast which will not break when handled.

(l) Organic soils—Muck, peat, and mucky peat are used in place of textural class names in organic soils. Muck is well decomposed organic soil material; peat consists of raw undecomposed organic soil material; and mucky peat designates materials intermediate in decomposition between muck and peat.

(3) Definitions of the soil texture classes according to distribution of size classes of mineral particles less than 2 millimeters in diameter are as follows:

(a) Sands—85 percent or more sand and the percentage of silt plus 1 1/2 times the percentage of clay is 15 or less.

1. Coarse sand—25 percent or more very coarse and coarse sand and less than 50 percent any other single grade of sand.

2. Sand—25 percent or more very coarse, coarse and medium sand, but less than 25 percent very coarse and coarse sand, and less than 50 percent either fine sand or very fine sand.

3. Fine sand—50 percent or more fine sand; or less than 25 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand and less than 50 percent very fine sand.

4. Very fine sand—50 percent or more very fine sand.

(b) Loamy sands—At the upper limit 85 to 90 percent sand and the percentage of silt plus 1 1/2 times the percentage of clay is 15 or more; at the lower limit 70 to 85 percent sand and the percentage of silt plus twice the percentage of clay is 30 or

less:

1. Loamy coarse sand—25 percent or more very coarse and coarse sand and less than 50 percent any other single grade of sand.
 2. Loamy sand—25 percent or more very coarse, coarse, and medium sand and less than 50 percent either fine sand or very fine sand.
 3. Loamy fine sand—50 percent or more fine sand; or less than 50 percent very fine sand and less than 25 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand.
 4. Loamy very fine sand—50 percent or more very fine sand.
- (c) Sandy loams—20 percent or less clay and 52 percent or more sand and the percentage of silt plus twice the percentage of clay exceeds 30; or less than 7 percent clay, less than 50 percent silt, and between 43 and 52 percent sand.
1. Coarse sandy loam—25 percent or more very coarse and coarse sand and less than 50 percent any other single grade of sand.
 2. Sandy loam—30 percent or more very coarse, coarse, and medium sand, but less than 25 percent very coarse and coarse sand, and less than 30 percent either fine sand or very fine sand.
 3. Fine sandy loam—30 percent or more fine sand and less than 30 percent very fine sand; or between 15 and 30 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand; or more than 40 percent fine and very fine sand, at least half of which is fine sand, and less than 15 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand.
 4. Very fine sandy loam—30 percent or more very fine sand; or more than 40 percent fine and very fine sand, at least half of which is very fine sand, and less than 15 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand.
- (d) Loam—7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand.
- (e) Silt loam—50 percent or more silt and 12 to 27 percent clay; or 50 to 80 percent silt and less than 12 percent clay.
- (f) Silt—80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.
- (g) Sandy clay loam—20 to 35 percent clay, less than 28 percent silt, and 45 percent or more sand.
- (h) Clay loam—27 to 40 percent clay and 20 to 45 percent sand.
- (i) Silty clay loam—27 to 40 percent clay and less than 20 percent sand.
- (j) Sandy clay—35 percent or more clay and 45 percent or more sand.
- (k) Silty clay—40 percent or more clay and 40 percent or more silt.
- (l) Clay—40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(4), (13), 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.00655 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.58, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.058, Repealed _____.