

# AMERICAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

## Soil Loading Rate Table

This is based on a standard tubing spacing between runs of 2 feet on center. Therefore a typical area loading rate would be a number which is one half the linear feet loading rate number. For example, for a 1.2 gallons/L.ft./day rate would be equivalent to 0.6 gallons/ft<sup>2</sup>/day. Spacing may be changed for specific site conditions. For example: a tubing loading rate of 0.4 is an area load of 0.2. By placing the tubing 1' on center, the resulting area loading would be at 0.4, or 1/2 of the area. This can only be done with proper site and soil evaluation.

Soil Textures	Soil Structure	Maximum Monthly Average		Maximum Monthly Average	
		BOD5 > 30mg/L (gal./ft <sup>2</sup> /day)	BOD < 220mg/L (gal./LF/day)	BOD5 < 30mg/L (gal./ft <sup>2</sup> /day)	BOD < 220mg/L (gal./LF/day)
Course sand or courser	N/A	.3 - .4	.6 - .8	.3 - 1.6	.6 - 3.2
Loamy coarse sand	N/A	.25 - .3	.5 - .6	.25 - 1.4	.5 - 2.8
Sand	N/A	.25 - .3	.5 - .6	.25 - 1.2	.5 - 2.4
Loamy sand	Weak to strong	.25 - .3	.5 - .6	.25 - 1.4	.5 - 2.4
	Massive	.15 - .2	.3 - .4	.15 - .7	.3 - 1.4
Fine sand	Moderate to strong	.25 - .3	.5 - .6	.25 - .9	.1 - 1.8
	Massive or weak	.15 - .2	.3 - .4	.15 - 0.6	.3 - 1.2
Loamy fine sand	Moderate to strong	.2 - .3	.4 - 0.6	.2 - 0.9	.4 - 1.8
	Massive or weak	.15 - .2	.3 - .4	.15 - .6	.3 - 1.2
Very fine sand	N/A	.15 - .2	.3 - .4	.15 - .6	.3 - 1.2
Loamy very fine sand	N/A	.15 - 0.2	.3 - .4	.15 - .6	.3 - 1.2
Sandy loam	Moderate to strong	.15 - 0.2	.3 - .4	.15 - 1	.3 - 2
	Weak, weak platy	.15 - 0.2	.3 - .4	.15 - .6	.3 - 1.2
	Massive	< .1	< .2	.1 - .5	.2 - 1
Loam	Moderate to strong	.15 - .2	.3 - .4	.15 - .9	.3 - 1.8
	Weak, weak platy	.1 - 0.2	.2 - .4	.1 - .6	.2 - 1.2
	Massive	< .1	< .2	.1 - .5	.2 - 1
Silt loam	Moderate to strong	.15 - .2	.3 - .4	.15 - .8	.3 - 1.6
	Weak, weak platy	< .1	< .2	.1 - .3	.2 - .6
	Massive	0	0	.1 - .2	.2 - .4
Sandy clay loam	Moderate to strong	.15 - .2	.3 - .4	.15 - .6	.3 - 1.2
Clay loam	Weak, weak platy	< .1	< .2	.1 - .3	.2 - .6
	Weak, weak platy	< .1	< .2	.1 - .3	.2 - .6
	Moderate to strong	.1 - .2	.2 - .4	.1 - .6	.2 - 1.2
Silty clay loam	Weak, weak platy	< .1	< .2	.1 - .3	.2 - .6
	Massive	0	0	0	0
	Moderate to strong	.1 - .2	.2 - .4	.1 - .6	.2 - 1.2
Sandy clay	Moderate to strong	< .1	< .2	.1 - .3	.2 - .6
	Massive to weak	0	0	0	0
Clay	Moderate to strong	< .1	< .2	.1 - .3	.2 - .6
	Massive to weak	0	0	0	0
Silty clay	Moderate to strong	< .1	< .2	.1 - .3	.2 - .6
	Massive to weak	0	0	0	0

Site suitability, loading rate, and installation depth determination must be assigned based on thorough site/soil evaluation. The characterization of a soil based receiver site involves a systematic evaluation by trained individuals. Conditions to consider consist of a variety of topographic and soil conditions such as landscape position, slope, soil depth, depth to water table, depth to restriction, soil consistence, clay mineralogy, compaction, density, and site geometry and uniformity.

Drip disposal lends itself to shallow installation. Typical depths are from 6-18", with 8-10" preferred and 18-24" installations infrequent. Separation to limitations should always be maximized while maintaining a consistent depth on contour in a permeable horizon.

Refer to state and local regulatory requirements for appropriate site suitability guidance.