Seminole Electric
COOPERATIVE, INC.

July 29, 2026

Ms. Cindy Mulkey
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Siting Office
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Re: Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Generating Station, Putnam County Florida
Power Plant Certification No. PA 78-10
Post Certification Amendment

Dear Ms. Mulkey,

Pursuant to Section 403.5113(1)(a), Florida Statutes and Rule 62-17.205, Florida Administrative Code, please accept this letter and attachments as a post-certification amendment to the Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Seminole) Site Certification Application (Application) for the Seminole Generating Station (SGS) in Putnam County, Florida. This post-certification amendment addresses the construction of a new office building (building).

The new office building will be located outside the south gate of the SGS, adjacent to an existing parking area. The building will include office space and bathroom facilities. Bathroom facilities will be served by a new septic system. The septic system will be appropriately sized by the installation contractor and permitted separately through the County Department of Health. Potable water will be provided from either the existing SGS or SCCF potable water systems.

The attached technical memorandum provides additional description of the project, a proposed site layout, and an evaluation of the project against ERP permitting requirements. Note, the final location of the building and septic tank may differ slightly from the proposed layout in the technical memorandum based on final design.

The addition of this building and supporting facilities will not cause any adverse environmental impacts or require any changes to the existing Conditions of Certification for the Seminole Generating Station.

If the Department concurs, Seminole requests that the Department approve the requested amendment and provides written notification of the same to Seminole, all reviewing agencies, and all parties to the original certification. If you or any of the parties have any questions or concerns, or require additional information, please contact me at (813) 963-0994, ext. 1224 or Justin Gostnell at (813) 963-0994, ext. 1375 or by email at jgostnell@seminole-electric.com.

Sincerely,

Lewis Snyder,
Director of Regulatory Compliance

16313 North Dale Mabry Highway Tampa, Florida 33618-2000
Telephone 813.963.0994 www.seminole-electric.com

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ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
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Jacksonville, Florida 32204
Tel 904.384.7020
www.swca.com

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

To: Justin Gostnell
Senior Environmental Regulatory Specialist
Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc.
Seminole Generating Station, Putnam County, Palatka, FL

From: Blake Holcomb, PE - SWCA Environmental Consultants

Ross Bolton, SWCA Environmental Consultants

Date: July 27, 2026

Re: **SGS Transmission Building Evaluation / SWCA Project No. 105623**

Dear Justin Gostnell,

SWCA Environmental Consultants (SWCA) appreciates the opportunity to provide Seminole Electric Cooperative, Inc. (Seminole) with this evaluation pertaining to the installation of a new office building (Project) for the Seminole transmission staff at Seminole Generating Station (SGS), located in Putnam County, Florida. This technical memorandum summarizes our findings and recommendations related to review of the Environmental Resource Permit (ERP) applicability under Chapter 62-330 of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC), review of the permitting requirements for construction of a new septic system under Chapter 64E-6 FAC, and siting/conceptual site plan for planning purposes based on review of publicly available mapping, data, and imagery.

BACKGROUND

The proposed office building location will be south of the existing combined cycle units, within a grassed recreational field. Details for the proposed building are summarized below:

- Estimated size is 50 feet x 135 feet (approximately 6,750 square feet).
- Office building will include break room, conference room, file storage room, research & development room, lavatories and multiple offices and workstations.
- Office building will require electrical, potable and sanitary service, including new connections to existing potable and electrical utility infrastructure, and installation of a new septic system and drainfield.

Seminole contacted the Florida Department of Protection (FDEP) Northeast District (NE) office via email on April 17, 2026 to provide a summary of the proposed project, location and approximate size. FDEP NE District responded on April 17, 2026 and confirmed the following:

- The proposed location of the new office building is within the Conditions of Certification Sited boundary but not part of the drainage area associated with the existing combined cycle facility and would not drain into a permitted stormwater management system.
- The proposed office building would be evaluated as a stand-a-lone project. If the project does not impact wetlands and will not exceed the permitting thresholds under 62-330.020 FAC – Regulated Activities, it may be exempt from requiring an ERP.

A copy of the email correspondence between Seminole and FDEP NE District is provided in Appendix A.

DESKTOP REVIEW

SWCA conducted a desktop review of the publicly available mapping information aerial imagery, topographical survey, soils, wetlands and floodplains as summarized in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Table with Four Columns

Source	Results
United States Geological Survey (USGS)	Topographical elevations range between approximately 63 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88) and 57 feet NAVD88. Existing sheet flow within the Project area is from northwest to southeast.
Google Earth Imagery	Existing land cover consists of grassed open space within the Project area, a covered pavilion area to the north, forested areas to the east and south and a paved parking lot to the west.
United States Fish and Wildlife National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)	Review of the NWI database indicates the nearest wetland is located approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the Project area. This wetland area discharges to the St. Johns River, approximately 4,000 feet south of the Project area.
Federal Emergency Management Administration (FEMA) National Flood Hazard Layer	Review of FEMA Panel No. 12107C0185C (dated February 2, 2012) indicates the Project area is not located within a FEMA Flood Zone.
Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey	Two NRCS Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSGs) were identified within the Project area, including 3 – Myakka-Myakka Wet, Fine Sands, 0 to 2 Percent Slopes and 28 – Centenary Fine Sand. These HSGs are classified as A/D and A soils with seasonal high groundwater table estimates ranging between 3 inches and 60 inches below ground surface (bgs), respectively. A comprehensive soils report is provided in Appendix B.

Sources: USGS, Google Earth, NWI, NRCS, FEMA

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE PERMITTING APPLICABILITY

Based on review of the ERP applicability under Chapter 62-330.020 FAC – Regulated Activities, this Project will not trigger the applicable thresholds as summarized below:

- Chapter 62-330.020(2)(a) – any project in, on or over wetlands or other surface waters (OSWs);

- Chapter 62-330.020(2)(c) – a total of more than 9,000 square feet of impervious or semi-impervious area; or

- Chapter 62-330.020(2)(d) – a total project area of more than 5 acres.

Based on review of the NWI database, there are no wetlands or OSWs in the Project area. Therefore, wetland and OSW impacts are not anticipated. The total estimated impervious area required for the proposed building and sidewalk is approximately 7,425 square feet, below the 9,000 square feet threshold. The total project area will be significantly less than 5 acres.

SEPTIC SYSTEM PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

Septic systems are required in areas where central sewer service is not allowed. Septic system permitting and inspections will be managed by the Putnam County Department of Health. Septic system design and technical criteria are governed under Chapter 64E-6 FAC. SWCA completed a preliminary septic system analysis based on the criteria under Chapter 64E-6 FAC, as summarized below:

- Per Table 1 – For System Design Estimated Sewage Flows, estimated average sewage flow rates were calculated for an office building based on the most conservative result for two scenarios; 1) 15 gallons per day (gpd) per employee per 8-hour shift, and 2) 15 gallons per day per 100 square feet of floor space. Twenty-two employees were assumed and a total floor space of 6.750 square feet was assumed, respectively. The most conservative average sewage flow rate was 1,012.5 gpd.

- Per Table II – Septic Tank and Pump Tank Capacity, the minimum septic tank and pump tank sizes based on an average sewage flow rate for a commercial septic system range between 1,001 gpd and 1,250 gpd are 2,200 gallons and 1,200 gallons, respectively.

- Per Chapter 64E-6.009 – Alternative Systems, a mounded trench drainfield was selected based on high anticipated groundwater table conditions. A maximum sewage loading rate of 0.80 gallons per square foot per day was selected based on the existing HSGs within the project area. A 2,000 square foot septic drain field was sized, based on a factor of safety of 1.5.

Septic system features are shown on the included Conceptual Site Plan.

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

SWCA has prepared a Conceptual Site Plan provided as Sheet 1 depicting the location of the proposed transmission building, septic elements including septic tank, septic pump tank and septic drain field. The proposed transmission building was sited at a higher topographical elevation adjacent to the existing paved parking lot. A five-foot sidewalk is included along the northern boundary of the proposed transmission building to provide access for Seminole personnel. The septic elements are sited adjacent to the southern portion of the proposed transmission building. The Conceptual Site Plan also includes imagery, topographical contours and HSG soils boundaries.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

This report has been completed under the responsible charge of a Florida Licensed Professional Engineer employed by SWCA Environmental Consultants. Our professional services have been performed using the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by registered professionals practicing in the field of engineering. All drawings, reports, plans or other information contained herein have been prepared or approved by the undersigned professional engineer, or a subordinate employee under his direction, for the use of or for delivery to any person or for the public record within the State of Florida. This certification of engineering work contained herein applies only to the original document and does not pertain to copies of any portion of this document which can be changed by the entity with whom such document(s) are filed. No other representation, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional content of this report.

SWCA Environmental Consultants

Ross Bolton
Assistant Staff Civil Engineer

Blake T. Holcomb, PE
Florida Professional Engineer Number 72381

REFERENCES CITED/LITERATURE CITED

Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Map for Putnam County, Florida. 2026.

United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographical Lidar for Putnam County, Florida. 2026.

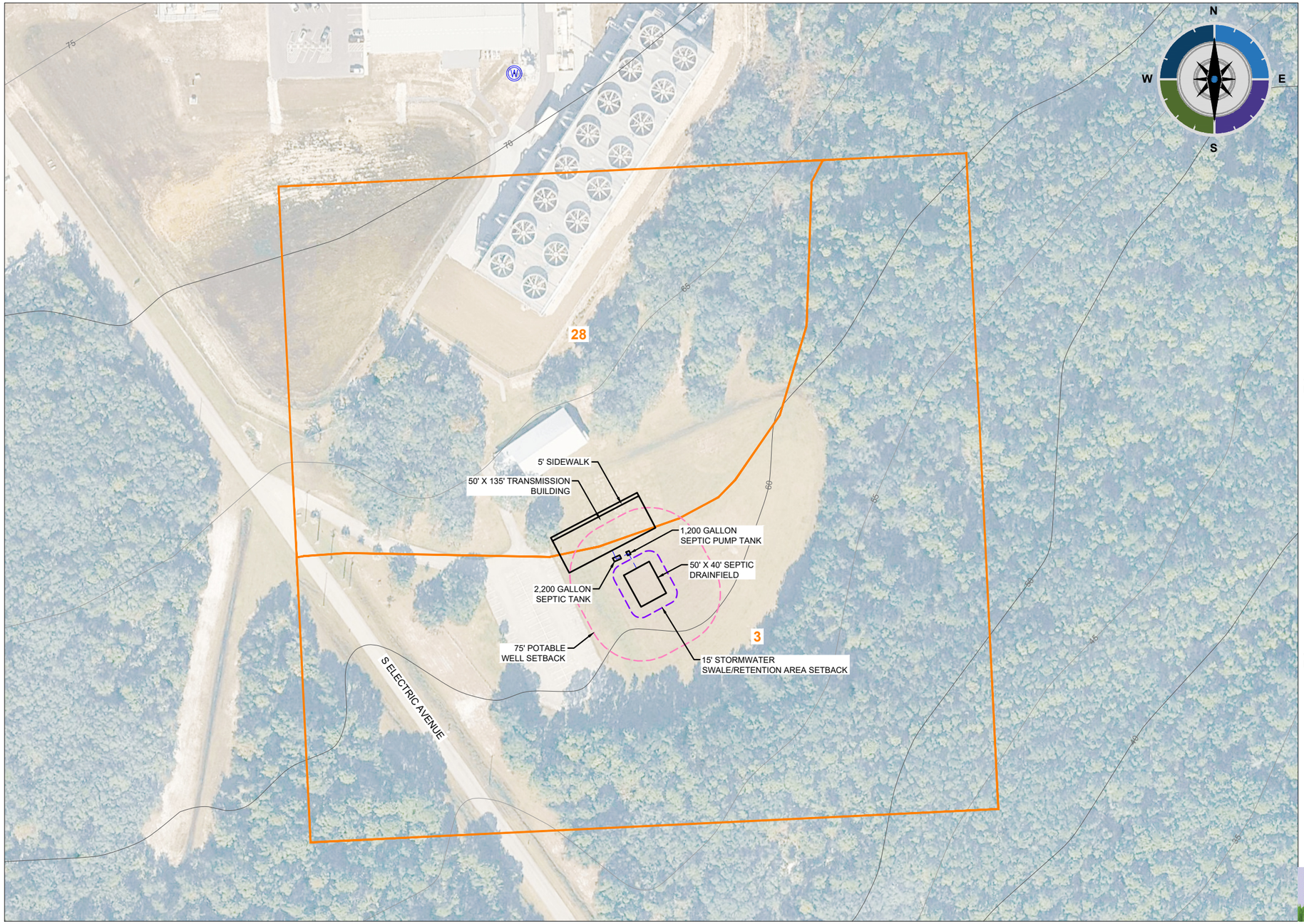
Google Earth Imagery for Putnam County, Florida. 2026.

United States Fish and Wildlife National Wetlands Inventory for Putnam County, Florida. 2026.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Flood National Flood Hazard Layer, Panel No. 12107C0185C. 2026.

SHEET 1

Conceptual Site Plan



MAP UNIT SYMBOL	MAP UNIT NAME	HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP RATING	ACRES IN AOI	PERCENT OF AOI
3	MYAKKA-MYAKKA, WET, FINE SANDS, 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES	A/D	12.8	62.50%
28	CENTENARY FINE SAND	A	7.7	37.50%
TOTALS OF AREA OF INTEREST			**20.4**	**100.00%**

LEGEND

- HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP BOUNDARY
- SANITARY LINE
- EXISTING WELL
- EXISTING CONTOURS (50 / 45)

NOTE(S)

1. AERIAL IMAGERY TAKEN FROM GOOGLE EARTH, DATED 11/22/2024.
2. HYDROLOGIC SOIL GROUP INFORMATION TAKEN FROM NRCS WEB SOIL SURVEY, DATED 05/15/2026.
3. EXISTING TOPOGRAPHICAL CONTOURS TAKEN FROM USGS, DATED 07/30/2025.

CALL before you dig. 811 or 1-800-432-4770 or visit www.callsunshine.com

PREPARED BY:

SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

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PREPARED FOR:

SEMINOLE ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, INC.

PROJECT

SEMINOLE GENERATING STATION
PROPOSED TRANSMISSION BUILDING
PUTNAM COUNTY, FLORIDA

TITLE

CONCEPTUAL SITE PLAN

CHECKED BY: RB/MC	DESIGNED BY: RGD	DRAWN BY: RGD	DATE: 2026-06-02

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	APPRV
0	2026-06-02	FINAL	BTH

DRAWN BY: RGD
PROJECT #: 105623

0 150
SCALE IN FEET

SHEET: 1

Plotted By: Nicholas Hisey Sheet Set: 105623-SGS Transmission Building Layout: SITE PLAN July 27, 2026 02:59:55pm C:\Users\Nicholas.Hisey\OneDrive - SWCA\SWCA-EREP's files - Jacksonville\Seminole Electric Cooperative\SGS Transmission Building\Cadd\ PROJECTS\105623_SGS Transmission Building\PRODUCTION\105623-A001.dwg

APPENDIX A

Seminole and FDEP NE District Email Correspondence

From: Shi, Junhong <Junhong.Shi@FloridaDEP.gov>
Sent: Friday, April 17, 2026 4:33 PM
To: Justin Gostnell <JGostnell@seminole-electric.com>
Subject: RE: Seminole Generating Station Proposed Transmission Building

Hi Justin,

I checked Combined Cycle Facility plans that we approved previously. The location of the proposed building is not part of the drainage area of Combined Cycle Facility, and the site does not drain to the Facility. Therefore, it is a stand alone building. If the project will not impact wetland, and not exceed permitting threshold per 62-330.020, F.A.C., a permit may not be required according to 62-330.020, F.A.C.

Thank you,

June

Junhong Shi, P.E.
Professional Engineer III
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District - Jacksonville
8800 Baymeadows Way West, Suite 100
Jacksonville, Florida 32256
Junhong.Shi@floridadep.gov
Office: 904.256.1645

Permitting Consistency Initiative: The Florida Department of Environmental Protection is committed to providing efficient, consistent and quality service to the citizens of Florida. In keeping with these objectives, we continue to identify ongoing improvements to our permitting process by standardizing and simplifying our documents.

From: Justin Gostnell <JGostnell@seminole-electric.com>
Sent: Friday, April 17, 2026 2:33 PM
To: Shi, Junhong <Junhong.Shi@FloridaDEP.gov>
Subject: Seminole Generating Station Proposed Transmission Building

Hello Jun,

It has been a while, I hope all is well with you. I had a question regarding a proposed project at our Seminole Generating Station in Palatka. Our Transmission Services Dept. is considering building an office building along the south access road. The building is within the Sited facility boundary but outside the Seminole Generating Station security fence. The only other structures in the area are a Pavillion building and parking lot, both were built prior to the stormwater rules so there is no designed stormwater system in the area.

The total square footage of the building is approximately 7000-8000 square feet, which is below the threshold for requiring an ERP permit. Since this is not part of the Seminole Generating Station proper, and is below the threshold for ERP, would the project require an ERP permit?

I have attached a KMZ file of the location and a screenshot below for reference.


S Electric Ave
Fenceline
Proposed Bu
S Electric Ave
1985


Fenceline
Proposed Bu
W River Rd
Rd

APPENDIX B

NRCS Soils Report

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Putnam County Area, Florida

June 2, 2026

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:2,020 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 25 50 100 150

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Putnam County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 24, Aug 28, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 6, 2022—Feb 10, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	12.2	62.3%
28	Centenary fine sand	7.4	37.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		**19.5**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

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, 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.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Putnam County Area, Florida

3—Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2twt7
Landscape: Coastal plains
Elevation: 0 to 160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 68 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F
Frost-free period: 310 to 365 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Myakka and similar soils: 70 percent
Myakka, wet, and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Myakka

Setting

Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 36 inches: fine sand
C - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F155XY120FL - Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks

Forage suitability group: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Myakka, Wet

Setting

Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 20 inches: fine sand
Bh - 20 to 36 inches: fine sand
C - 36 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 3 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w
Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D
Ecological site: F155XY120FL - Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks
Forage suitability group: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Basinger

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, Flats on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave, convex
Across-slope shape: Concave, linear
Ecological site: F155XY120FL - Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Eaugallie

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: — error in exists on —
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F155XY120FL - Sandy Flatwoods and Hammocks
Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Placid

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Depressions on marine terraces, Drainageways on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: R155XY070FL - Sandy Freshwater Isolated Marshes and Swamps
Other vegetative classification: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL), Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in depressions (G155XB145FL)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

28—Centenary fine sand

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: bvj0
Landscape: Coastal plains
Elevation: 10 to 120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 46 to 54 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 75 degrees F
Frost-free period: 304 to 334 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Centenary and similar soils: 80 percent
Minor components: 20 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Centenary

Setting

Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, Knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

Typical profile

A - 0 to 8 inches: fine sand
E - 8 to 65 inches: fine sand
Bh - 65 to 80 inches: fine sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 42 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 4.0
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very low (about 2.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Forage suitability group: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Deland

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, Knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on ridges and dunes of xeric uplands (G155XB111FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Adamsville

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Flats on marine terraces, Rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, talf, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Ona, non-hydric

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Zolfo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Rises on marine terraces, Knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: North Florida Flatwoods (R154XY004FL), Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands (G155XB131FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Tavares

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces, Knolls on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Longleaf Pine-Turkey Oak Hills (R154XY002FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Florahome

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landscape: Coastal plains
Landform: Ridges on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, rise
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Other vegetative classification: Upland Hardwood Hammock (R154XY008FL), Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G155XB121FL)
Hydric soil rating: No

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

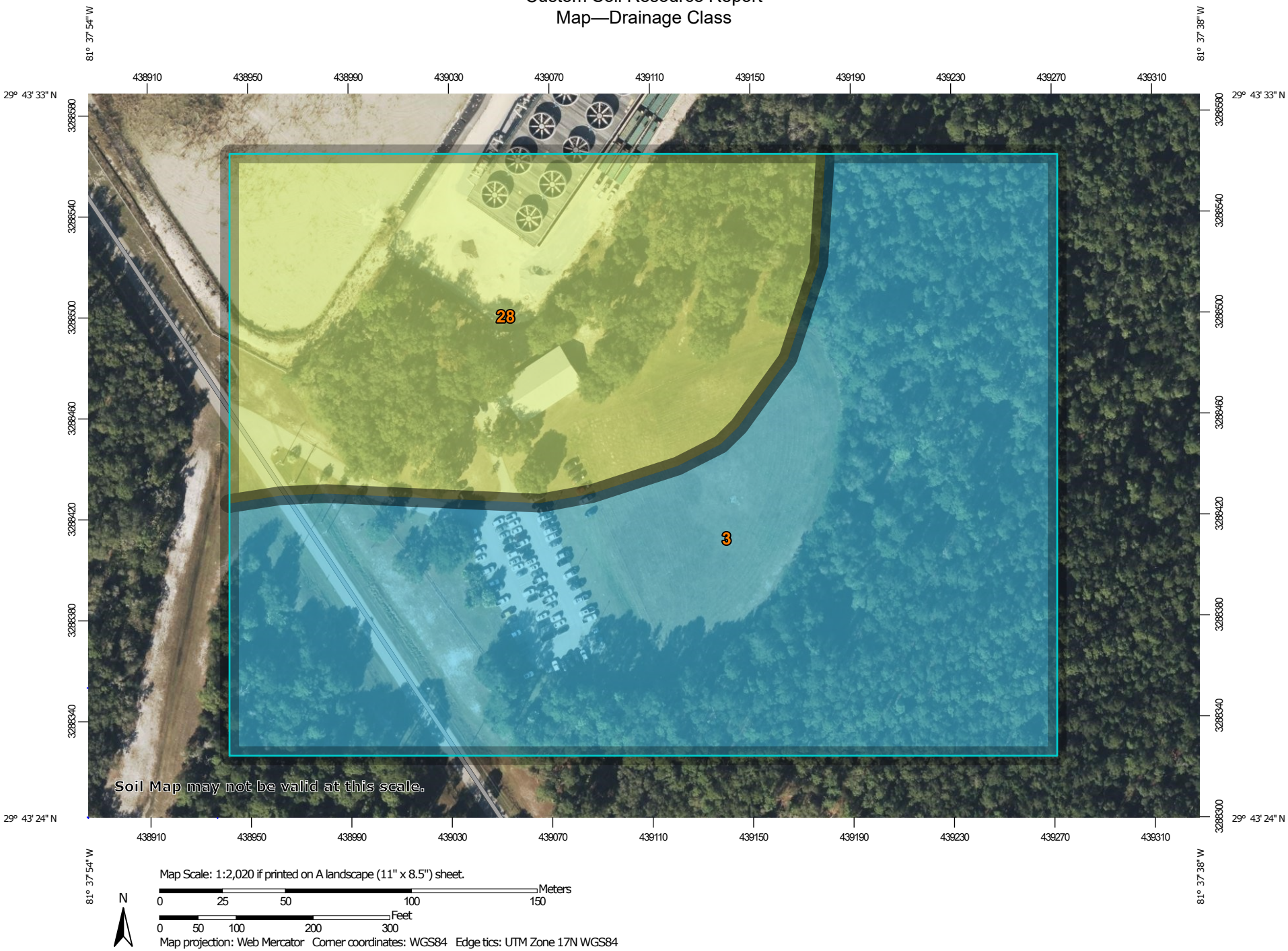
The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Qualities and Features

Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Drainage Class

"Drainage class (natural)" refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soil formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration unless they have significantly changed the morphology of the soil. Seven classes of natural soil drainage are recognized-excessively drained, somewhat excessively drained, well drained, moderately well drained, somewhat poorly drained, poorly drained, and very poorly drained. These classes are defined in the "Soil Survey Manual."



Map Scale: 1:2,020 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 25 50 100 150

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

- Excessively drained
- Somewhat excessively drained
- Well drained
- Moderately well drained
- Somewhat poorly drained
- Poorly drained
- Very poorly drained
- Subaqueous
- Not rated or not available

Water Features

- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background

- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Putnam County Area, Florida
Survey Area Data: Version 24, Aug 28, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 6, 2022—Feb 10, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Drainage Class

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	Poorly drained	12.2	62.3%
28	Centenary fine sand	Moderately well drained	7.4	37.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			**19.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Drainage Class

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Hydrologic Soil Group

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The soils in the United States are assigned to four groups (A, B, C, and D) and three dual classes (A/D, B/D, and C/D). The groups are defined as follows:

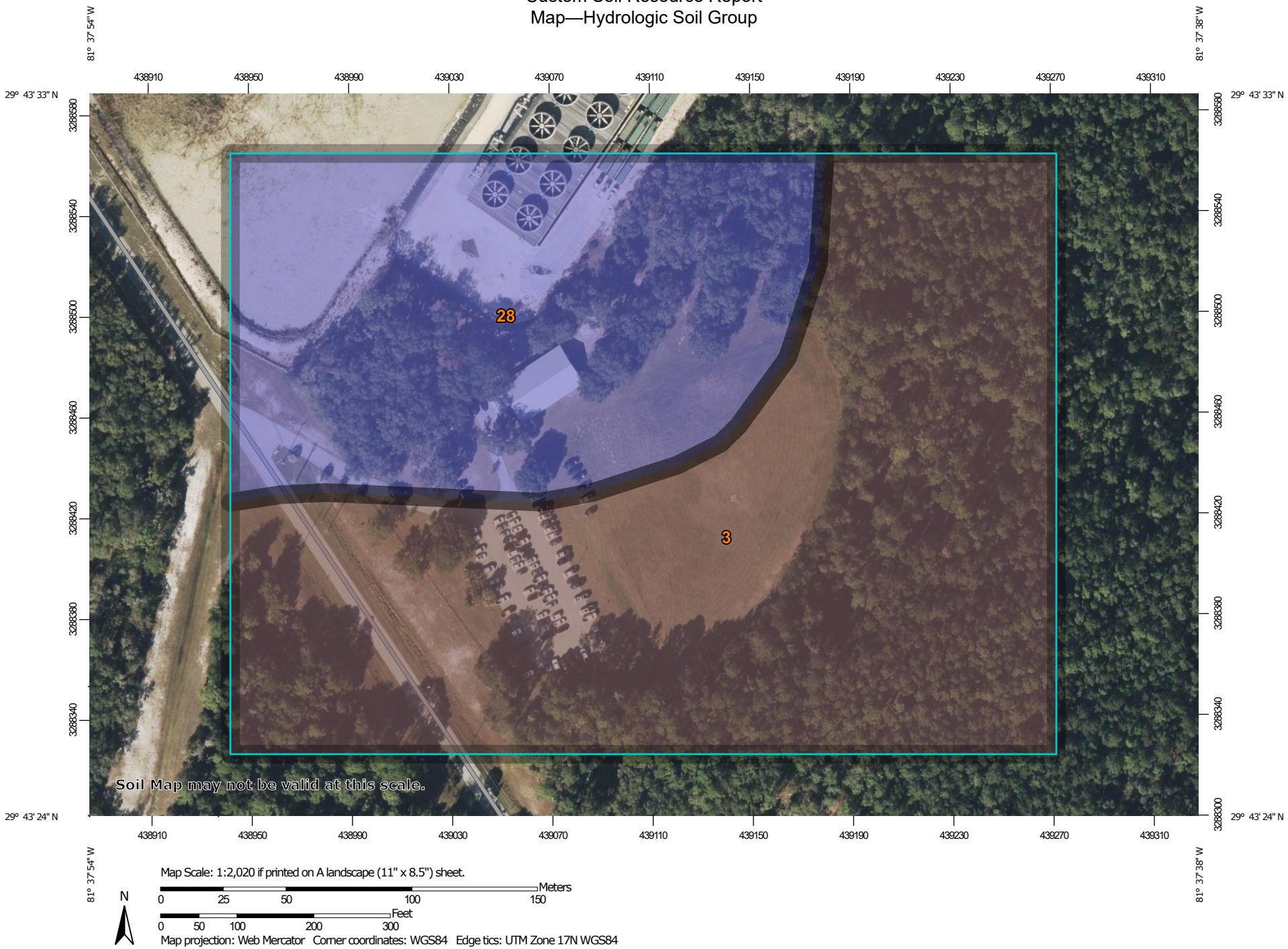
Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas. Only the soils that in their natural condition are in group D are assigned to dual classes.



Map Scale: 1:2,020 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 25 50 100 150

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points
- A
- A/D
- B
- B/D
- C
- C/D
- D
- Not rated or not available

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

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Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

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Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Survey Area Data: Version 24, Aug 28, 2025

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jan 6, 2022—Feb 10, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Hydrologic Soil Group

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	A/D	12.2	62.3%
28	Centenary fine sand	A	7.4	37.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			**19.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Hydrologic Soil Group

Aggregation Method: Dominant Condition

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Water Features

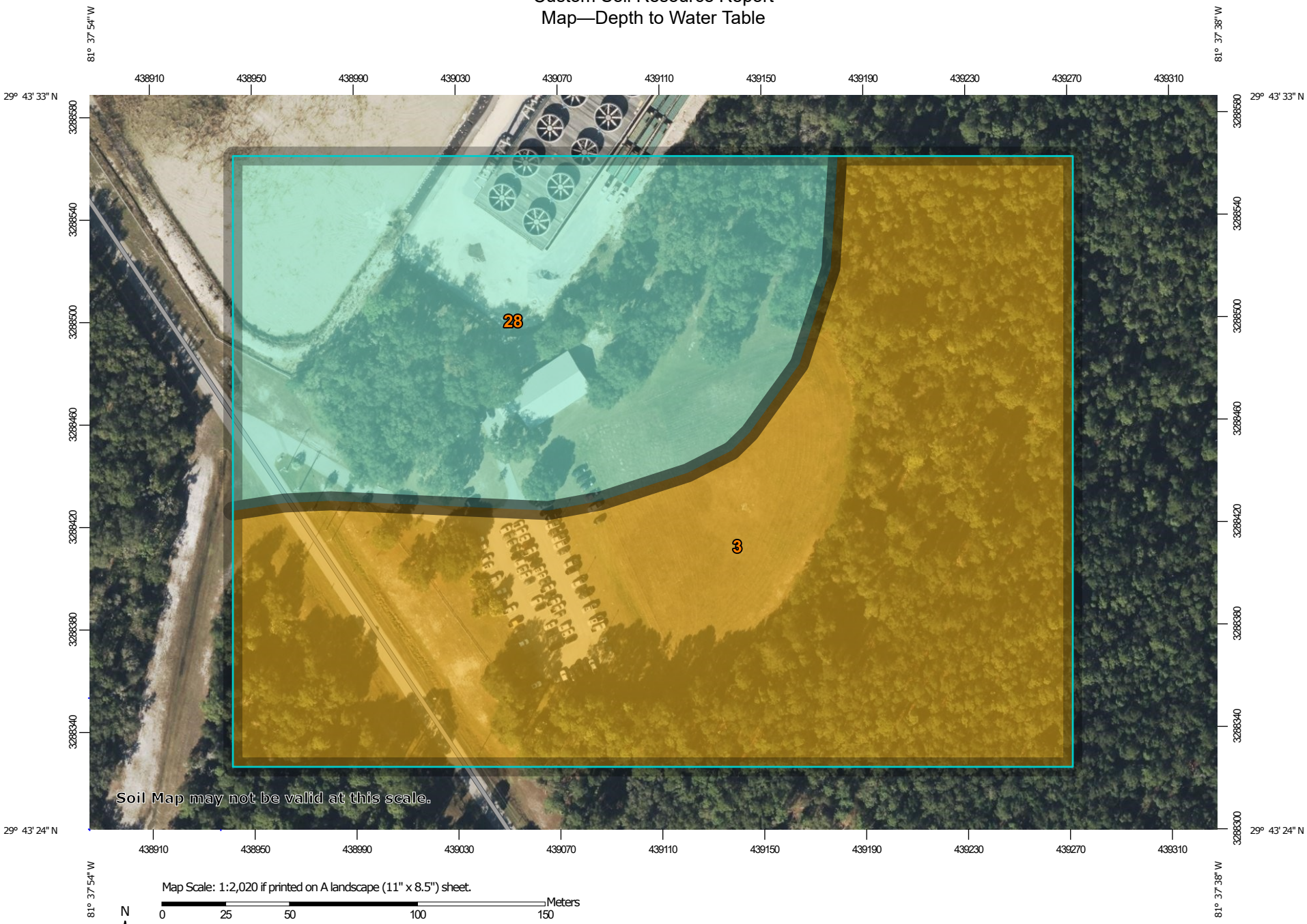
Water Features include ponding frequency, flooding frequency, and depth to water table.

Depth to Water Table

"Water table" refers to a saturated zone in the soil. It occurs during specified months. Estimates of the upper limit are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely grayish colors (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

This attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Depth to Water Table



Map Scale: 1:2,020 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 25 50 100 150

Feet
0 50 100 200 300

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 17N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Rating Polygons

0 - 25

25 - 50

50 - 100

100 - 150

150 - 200

> 200

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Lines

0 - 25

25 - 50

50 - 100

100 - 150

150 - 200

> 200

Not rated or not available

Soil Rating Points

0 - 25

25 - 50

50 - 100

100 - 150

150 - 200

> 200

Not rated or not available

Water Features

Streams and Canals

Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

Background

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

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Survey Area Data: Version 24, Aug 28, 2025

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The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Depth to Water Table

Map unit symbol	Map unit name	Rating (centimeters)	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
3	Myakka-Myakka, wet, fine sands, 0 to 2 percent slopes	30	12.2	62.3%
28	Centenary fine sand	130	7.4	37.7%
Totals for Area of Interest			**19.5**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Depth to Water Table

Units of Measure: centimeters

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Lower

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Beginning Month: January

Ending Month: December

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