

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, February 28, 2019
TIME: 10:00 a.m. Eastern Time
PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center
4075 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, FL
Conference Room 152
Or by Conference call meeting
Teleconference Phone Number: 888-585-9008
At the prompt, enter the
Conference Code: 200-983-436 #

THIS MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Review minutes of April 21, 2017 meeting
3. Old Business
None.
4. New Business
 - a. Election of Chair and Vice-Chair
 - b. Rule development language for CH. 64E-6, FAC.
 - c. 2019 Legislative Updates
5. Other items of interest to the Technical Review and Advisory Panel
6. Public Comment

Scott Johnson <i>Professional Engineer</i>	Vacant <i>Real Estate Industry</i>	Dewayne Bingham, Jr. <i>Septic Tank Industry</i>	Ron Davenport <i>Septic Tank Manufacturer</i>
Glenn W. Bryant <i>DOH County Health Department</i>	Robert Washam <i>Consumer</i>	Scott Franz <i>Soil Scientist</i>	Elias Christ <i>Environmental Health</i>
Ronald Oakley <i>Local Government</i>	Ken Odom <i>Home Building Industry</i>	Roy Pence <i>Home Building Industry</i>	

T E C H N I C A L R E V I E W A N D A D V I S O R Y P A N E L
O N S I T E S E W A G E T R E A T M E N T A N D D I S P O S A L S Y S T E M S
A D V I S O R Y T O T H E D E P A R T M E N T O F H E A L T H
A U T H O R I T Y : S E C T I O N 3 8 1 . 0 0 6 8 , F L O R I D A S T A T U T E S

TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL (TRAP) MEETING MINUTES

DATE: Thursday, February 28, 2019
PLACE: Betty Easley Conference Center, Tallahassee, FL and
 Conference Call

Members present were:

Ken Odom, *Home Building Industry, Chair*
Roy Pence, *Home Building Industry, Vice Chair*
Glenn Bryant, *County Health Department*
Robert Washam, *Consumer Representative*
Dewayne Bingham, Jr., *Septic Tank Industry*
Elias Christ, *Environmental Health*

Alternate members present:

Scott Johnson, *Florida Engineering Society*
Joseph Sullivan, *Soil Scientist*

Department of Health staff present:

Ed Barranco, *Environmental Administrator*
Robin Eychaner, *Environmental
Administrator*
Eberhard Roeder, *Engineer*
David Hammonds, *Environmental
Consultant*
Ed Williams, *Environmental Consultant*
Debby Tipton, *Environmental Consultant*

Absent members and alternates:

Ronald Oakley, *Local Government* Mark
Ron Davenport, *Septic Tank Manufacturer*
Scott Franz, *Soil Scientist*

Others present:

Denworth Cameron, *Presby Environmental*
Bart Harris, *Department of Health (DOH) Orange*
Gerald Robinson, *DOH Polk*
Roxanne Groover, *Florida Onsite Wastewater Assoc. (FOWA)*
Douglas Buck, *Florida Home Builders*
Andrea Samson, *Coalition for Property Rights*

1. CALL TO ORDER

After Roll call, Chairman Odom called the meeting to order at 10:08 a.m. and invited the members and Department staff present to introduce themselves. Seven member-represented groups were present, representing a quorum.

2. REVIEW MINUTES OF LAST MEETING

The TRAP reviewed the minutes of the Friday April 21, 2017 meeting conference call. Ken asked if anyone has any comments on Issue 16-03 and none were heard.

Scott Johnson <i>Professional Engineer</i>	Vacant <i>Real Estate Industry</i>	Dewayne Bingham, Jr. <i>Septic Tank Industry</i>	Ron Davenport <i>Septic Tank Manufacturer</i>
Glenn W. Bryant <i>DOH County Health Department</i>	Robert Washam <i>Consumer</i>	Scott Franz <i>Soil Scientist</i>	Elias Christ <i>Environmental Health</i>
Ronald Oakley <i>Local Government</i>	Ken Odom <i>Home Building Industry</i>	Roy Pence <i>Home Building Industry</i>	

Scott Johnson made the motion to approve the minutes and Elias Christ made a motion to second. Motion passed, none opposed.

3. OLD BUSINESS

None.

4. NEW BUSINESS

Election of Chair and Vice Chair: Ken Odem indicated he cannot act as the Chair Person at this time and mentioned he may be able to handle the Vice Chair, but has some family obligations at this time for an ill parent.

Issue 19-04 Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) adoption

Ed Barranco introduced Issue 19-04 for Basin Management Action Plan (BMAP) adoption in rule section 64E-6.001(4), of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC).

Will Bryant, recognized to comment, indicated this is just putting into rule what is already required by law.

MOTION to accept Issue 19-04 with Will Bryant's clarification by Scott Johnson and seconded by Will Bryant.

PASSED unanimously. Motion Carried and issue approved as submitted.

Issue 19-01 Nitrogen-Reducing Media Lined Drainfields

Ed Barranco introduced Issue 19-01 for Nitrogen-Reducing Media Lined Drainfields in rule section 64E-6.009, of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Defining what a standard in-ground nitrogen-reducing biofilters (INRB) is (without a liner), indicate what are the expected reductions are for these systems, and introducing an engineer designed INRB layer with a liner and underdrain. This was discussed in previous TRAP Issue 15-02, which had other variants. However, the Department decided to move forward with the most basic, reliable, and simplified variant. Now the Department would like to adopt a liner variant to increase options for INRB systems.

MOTION to discuss Issue 19-01 by Joe Sullivan and seconded by Ken Odom.

Question/comments read by Joe Sullivan, from Scott Franz, who was unable to attend the meeting. Have the systems outlined in the proposed language been researched? Are those research and tests available to the committee? The media that is theoretically supposed to stay mixed how is the mixing of fine textured soils in with wood chips create a saturated zone?

Roxanne Groover. Are these liner systems always going to have a professional engineer (PE) required? The proposed language also includes the designer too.

Ed Barranco indicated the intent is to always require a PE, because of the perimeter loading rates, which we don't have with the current INRB. To answer the previous questions, the research is available on our website. This includes research by DOH and those the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) has done on similar systems. In addition, we are also proposing to include fine sand and sand, to draw the waste water into the layer.

Roxanne suggested to edit and only put in PE and remove the designer, to make it clear. Also, it's easier to use the numeral 1 (one) as we go through the written language to match the pictures.

Scott Johnson, hoping in the future, after a number of these are installed, that an engineer may not be needed. Scott suggested the following two changes:
Line 175: Figure 2 Liner left side of media layer 1 the wording cut off.
Line 211: Figure 3 lower right bottom note, add Media Layer 2.

There were additional questions/discussions regarding language. Those questions were answered and resulted in no changes.

Joe Sullivan made a change to his motion to discuss to be for approval and was seconded by Ken Odom. The revised motion is to adopt Roxanne Groover's suggestion about listing the PE only (removing "designer") throughout section, replace the words one and two with numbers (like in the diagram) instead of writing it out throughout the section, change font on figure 2 and 3 to all fit in the text boxes, and Denworth Cameron's to allow a gravity option instead of just low pressure.
MOTION PASSED unanimously with edits, 8 ayes. Motion Carried and issue approved with edits.

Issue 19-02 Update ASTM International Standard Reference

Ed Barranco introduced Issue 19-02 for ASTM referenced standards in rule section 64E-6.014(2)(a), of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Some standards have been withdrawn and replaced, very similar a technical change.
MOTION to approved 19-02 as submitted by Scott Johnson and seconded by Robert Washam approve Issue 19-02 approved.
PASSED Unanimously 8 ayes. Motion carried and issue approved as submitted.

Issue 19-03 Repair Site Plan Standards

Ed Barranco introduced Issue 19-03 related to site plan drawings to scale standards in rule section 64E-6.015 and 64E-6.004(3)(a), (b) of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC). Requires site plans to be drawn to scale for repairs and requires standard engineering scales for all plans.
MOTION to discuss Issue 19-03 by Ken Odom and seconded by Bob Washam.
Line 32 and 33, what does that mean.
David Hammonds indicated, if someone was using an AutoCAD program, this was a note to clarify. Wanted to make sure we didn't exclude it and need to put some kind of notation for percent error when the Department receives these items. When they are printed they are not to scale.
Bob Washam confirms this AutoCAD language will not be included in the rule.
Scott Johnson, do not refer to it as AutoCAD. Suggest referring to it as computer aided design, based on a survey and require it to be to the level of accuracy of the survey. The details of the survey are usually to two decimal places (sometimes one), nobody should do more detail than the survey.
Line 26 standard engineering scales strike 1:10 that is metric. Use one inch is 10, 20, or 30 feet. That is his impression of engineered drawing scales. Architectural scales would be $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, or $\frac{1}{4}$.
Ken Odom, lines 9 and 10 repairs were a surface water body boundary for the repair. If the boundary is within the set back and it requires an additional 25 feet.
David Hammonds responded, when you look at table 5, it indicates various setbacks for different surface water bodies. In situations where the surface water is very minimal, we wanted that minimum set back of 25 feet plus an additional 25 feet, by indicating there are different setbacks for different water bodies. This is adding an additional 25 feet top cover the setback to the water body. Some of the old systems don't even have 25 feet. This is codifying our current interpretation.
Line 50 (g) potable and non-potable water lines and valves to be shown on a site plan. Irrigation lines are difficult.
You could show valves, but it is next to impossible to show all water lines. Potable water lines from a well or city water supply would be much easier to show.

Line 52, would require you to perform soil evaluations all over the property for those which are filled or excavated.

Line 79 and 80, floor plan for split systems a plumbing diagram is required to scale. In Santa Rosa county which requires a laundry system. I don't know about a plumbing diagram with a floor plan, you could show where it exits the slab, but you couldn't show where it goes throughout the slab. Don't agree with to scale drawing on a repair.

Roxanne Groover comments, what drove this requirement for repairs being drawn to scale? Maybe a phased in approach. Doesn't think the Health Departments can handle the additional work. Contractors are freaking out about finding someone to draw this to scale and the home owners are going to have to pay for it.

Ed Barranco, many things are driving this proposal not just variances. Water lines and wells being found not to be meeting setbacks. Suggest to table it and let us come back to the issue.

Denworth share concern for situations with active nuisance situations may have to deal with them uncorrected longer and getting the plan drawn to scale may delay the repair work.

MOTION to table the issue by Scott Johnson and seconded by Roy Pence.

MOTION PASSED Unanimously 8 ayes. Motion carried and issue tabled.

Issue 19-05 Land application of sewage, lime stabilization facilities, and storage

Ed Barranco introduced Issue 19-05 for rule section 64E-6.010, FAC. The authority for the Department to permit land application of sewage operations was removed in 2016. The proposed language is to reflect our authority and makes clarification to the remaining language as it relates to lime stabilization facilities and storage tanks.

Motion to approve issue 19-05 by Scott Johnson and seconded by Joe Sullivan.

PASSED Unanimously 8 ayes. Motion carried and issue approved as written.

Issue 19-06 Change in permit conditions requiring a permit amendment

Ed Barranco introduced Issue 19-06 for rule section 64E-6.010, FAC. Deals with holding tanks, storage tanks, and lime stabilization. Since land application went away, the Department is inspecting the lime stabilization and holding tank facilities operated by the haulers. We are requiring the septage hauler to amend their haulers permit, if they are doing storage and stabilization activities. This way, we can add them to their operating service permit.

Motion to approve issue 19-06 by Will Bryant and seconded by Scott Johnson.

PASSED Unanimously 8 ayes. Motion carried and issue approved as written.

Issue 19-07 Fees

Ed Barranco introduced Issue 19-07 for rule section 64E-6.030, FAC. We have taken the septic disposal site evaluation fee and reducing it by half (\$200 to \$100). Amending the language to address inspection for stabilization and holding tanks for new or removed tanks. Fee intended to cover amendment of records and site visits at these facilities.

MOTION to discuss made by Ken Odom and seconded by Joe Sullivan.

Ken asked if the fee was for tank or if a \$100 fee. David Hammonds indicated the intent is per tank. Ken confirmed that 10 tanks would be \$1,000 fee. Ed Barranco indicated it is to cover our time and expense to perform the inspection. Will asked if the fee was a one-time fee. Ed Barranco confirmed it is a one-time fee for installation or removal.

Scott Johnson: Line 3(t) stabilization is misspelled.

Andrea Samson voiced concern that all costs are increasing and is very concerned. For standard 245 tanks systems require more pumping than conventional tanks and it will cost the homeowner a lot more with this fee.

Roxanne Groover recognized to reply to Andrea Samson, indicates ATU systems require less pumping than the conventional system (3-5 years) and provided information as to the reason for that difference.

Provided people are not flushing kitty litter and flushing wipes and do what they are supposed to with the system.

Other general discussions occurred, but did not change the language.

MOTION to approve issue as submitted 19-07 by Will Bryant and seconded by Scott Johnson.

PASSED Unanimously 8 ayes. Motion carried and issue approved as submitted.

Status of Old TRAP Approved Issues

Ken Odom inquired as to where the Department was with issues previously approved by the TRAP.

Ed Barranco indicated there are 19 or so issues that have been approved. These are up on our website.

Our intentions are to move those forward after we complete the current rule making, and reminded the panel we are on a 100-day deadline. We will get those off the back burner and move them forward.

Ken Odom shared his ongoing concerns with drain lines within 10 feet of the length of each other. A mound system with a restricted area. System had to have several drain lines connected at the ends, looped three lines around to make them within 10 feet of the length of each other, and end them at the header pipe. It still says in the code "As near practical as possible." Ken would like to see this addressed in code rather than in an interpretation. Go to a percentage or square feet of the other line(s). Unnecessary to make them within 10 feet of each other. Most contractors are going to do the right thing.

Ed Barranco indicated we will look more into it.

Legislative updates

Ed Barranco indicated None of the bills have been scheduled to be heard yet.

- **HB 63 (Property-Assessed Clean Environment); SB 282 (identical)**

The bills allow local governments to provide assistance to those property owners who voluntarily make a water quality improvement to their property by installing an advanced septic nitrogen-reducing technology or by connecting to central sewerage systems.

The proposed bills language adds the term "water quality" to the list of qualifying improvements for a property. Impact could be the homeowner can choose to install an advanced septic nitrogen-reducing technology system.

- **HB 85 (Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems); SB 214 (identical)**

These bills will impact over 2.0 million OSTDS in existence in Florida, with over 352,000 systems located in the springshed protection areas identified by the Department of Environmental Protection.

The bills amend section 381.0065, Florida Statutes (FS) – Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems (OSTDS) Regulation, by creating a new subsection that introduces a five-year periodic inspection program to be implemented over a ten-year period. The bill further requires DOH to create a database or inventory of all OSTDS in the state. Establishes a disclosure requirement for OSTDS at the time of sale of the property. Conflicts with somewhat with 381.00651, which is the current periodical evaluation inspection law. We have written an analysis.

- **HB 141 (Water Quality Improvements); SB 216 (Water Quality Improvements); SB 368 (Land Acquisition Trust Fund) (similar)**

These bills are related to water quality improvements, establishing criteria to enable additional protections for the Indian River Lagoon Basin. The bill requires the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to fund projects in the Indian River Lagoon Basin and to submit an annual report to the Governor and Legislature. Increases opportunities for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems (OSTDS) located in the Indian River Lagoon comprehensive

conservation and management plan areas to be connected to sewer systems. Provides funding for the Indian River Lagoon comprehensive conservation and management plan projects, which include upgrades and expansions to existing wastewater treatment facilities, to bring service connections to homes and business that are not connected to sewer.

As this bill relates to the Department of Health (DOH), DOH may be handling the associated septic tank abandonments. One abandonment method requires a permit from DOH and the second method is completed through the local utility or plumbing authority; the second method does not require DOH permitting or inspection.

Depending on the septic tank abandonment method used, DOH abandonment permitting could potentially increase.

- **HB 973; SB 1022 (Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems) (similar)**

The bills propose transfer of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system (OSTDS) functions from the Department of Health (DOH) and DOH's 67 County Health Departments (CHD) to the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) by a type two transfer. The effective date is July 1, 2019.

Propose to remove the requirement for research projects to be initially approved by the Technical Review and Advisory Panel (TRAP). In addition to removing the prohibition of awarding research projects to persons who serve on the TRAP or the Research Review and Advisory Committee (RRAC).

Propose to eliminate one of the statutory committees called the RRAC, who's role is to advise DOH on directions of new research, review and rank proposals for research contracts, and review and comment on draft research reports.

Propose the establishment of an OSTDS Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) to assist DEP in developing rules to increase availability and cost-effectiveness, and provide low maintenance and reliability of nutrient-removing OSTDS in the marketplace.

- **Following other bills that could be amended to impact DOH EH.**

- **HB 405**, Grall (St. Johns River Upper Basin Watershed Pollutant Control Program) Agricultural Use Plans. No longer regulated by DOH.
- **HB 497**, Webb and Good (Sanitary Sewer Laterals) Proposes notification requirements of homeowners of leaky sanitary sewer laterals.
- **CS/HB 397**, Plakon, Smith (Professional Regulation) Prohibits a contractor being denied a license based on their past criminal history.
- **SB 628**, Albritton and **HB 1199, Jacobs** (Water Resources) The Department may need to report statewide data about OSTDS numbers and locations to the Office of Economic and Demographic Research, but that is public information any way.

5. OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE TRAP

Motion to have the DOH to email requests for nominations for Chair and Vice Chair by Joe Sullivan and seconded by Roy Pence.
MOTION PASSED Unanimously 8 ayes. Motion carried and approved.

6. PUBLIC COMMENT

None.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC WERE FREE TO SPEAK DURING THE MEETING AND DID SO. THERE WAS NO ADDITIONAL PUBLIC COMMENT.

Joe Sullivan made a MOTION to Adjourn, seconded by Ken Odom
PASSED Unanimously. Meeting Adjourned at 12:10 p.m.

The following issues will be discussed first, as a priority, at the 2/28/19 TRAP Meeting:
19-04, 19-01, and 19-02.

After these issues have been discussed, then the remaining issues will continue in sequential order:
19-03, 19-05, 19-06, and 19-07.

19-01 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

Printed 2/26/2019 9:55:27 AM

Next Trap Meeting: 2/28/2019

Subject: Nitrogen-Reducing Media Lined Drainfields

Rule Sections: 64E.009

Issue: The Passive Nitrogen Study provided at least one system that is simple enough and reliable enough to allow incorporation into the prescriptive portion of the rule. While DOH has adopted a liner less option, there should be other options with liners meeting the rule requirements, included in the rule regardless of cost. Therefore, the Department should include systems with liners.

Issue Originated By: DO/DEP

Purpose and Effect The proposed changes Allow owners to opt to install engineer-designed nitrogen-reducing media layers under the conventional drainfield and provides the prescriptive requirements for such an installation with or without liners.

Proposed Rule Change: 19-01--64E-6.009(7) INRB language 2-22-19.docx (See Attached)

Summary: Provides for an engineer-designed nitrogen-reducing liner beneath a conventional drainfield.

Possible Financial Impacts: The installation of the media will be an expense in addition to the conventional system. If embraced by the BMAP or mitigation requirements, this is a nother low cost alternative to other performance-based nitrogen-reduction systems and requires no operating permit or maintenance contract.

Date New: 12/6/2018

Initially Reviewed by Trap:

Tabled by Trap:

Trap Review Finished:

Variance Committee Reviewed:

Trap Review Variance Comments:

Trap Final Decision:

Final Outcome:

Comments: See also TRAP Issue #15-02

Ready for Rule

In Rule

Rule Date:

64E-6.009(7) In-ground Nitrogen-reducing Biofilters (INRB)

64E-6.009(7) In-ground Nitrogen-reducing Biofilters (INRB) – An arrangement of certain types of materials installed in layers underneath a drainfield for the purpose of reducing the mean total nitrogen by acting as a biological filter. INRB Nitrogen-reducing media layers, also referred to as media layers, may be placed beneath the drainfield provided the resulting system meets all requirements of this chapter except as noted in this subsection. The removal efficiency for mean total nitrogen (TN) is expected to be a minimum of 65% for all INRB. Where a liner is used as part of the drainfield design, it shall be installed per paragraph (b) or (c) below. Where paragraph (b) or (c) does not modify a standard found in paragraph (a), the standard found in paragraph (a) shall apply. All repairs or modifications to existing INRB systems shall be required to meet the standards of this subsection.

(a) INRB Nitrogen-reducing media layers shall be installed as follows:

1. This layer described in this subparagraph shall also be referred to as media layer one.

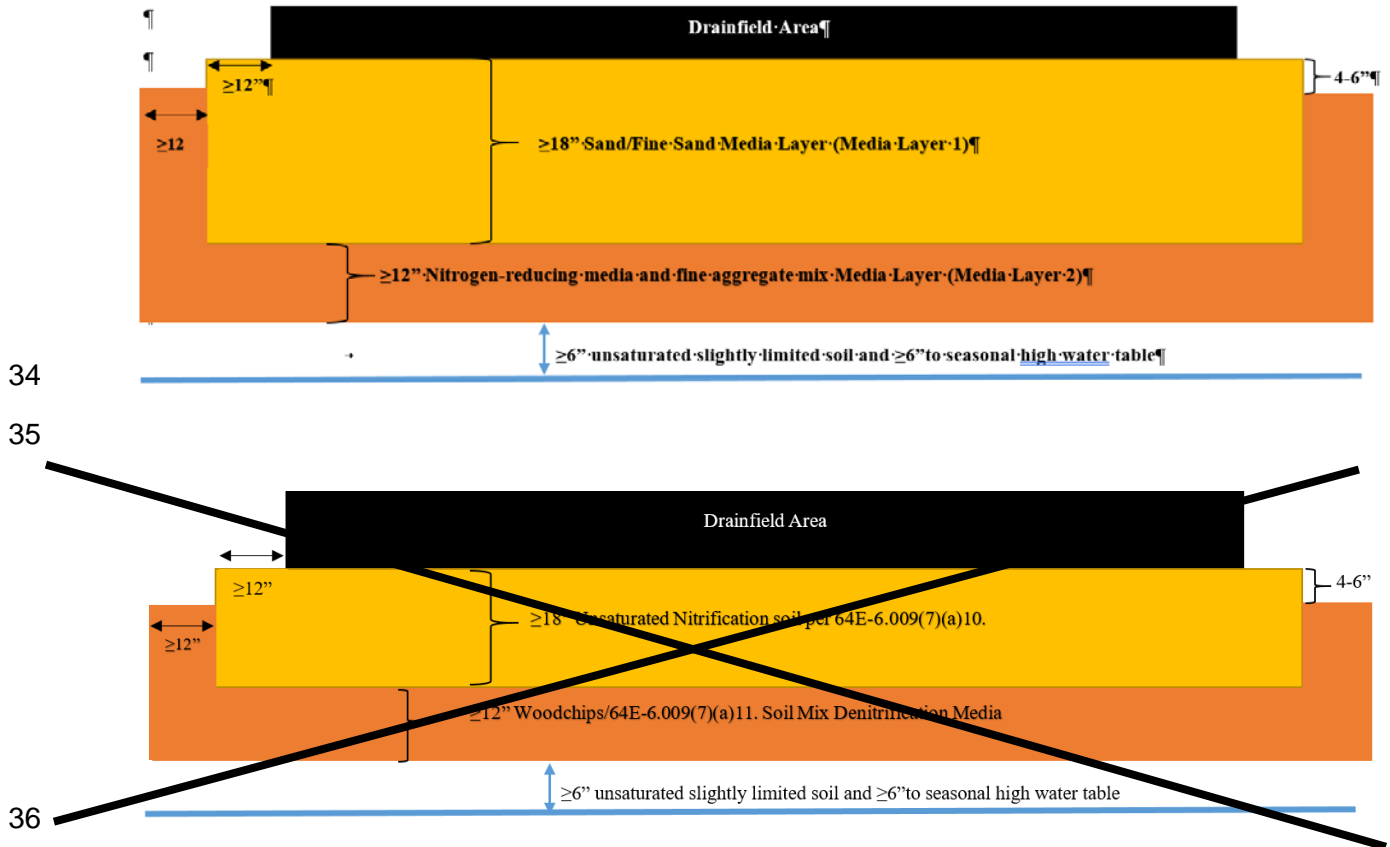
The drainfield shall be installed centered over sand fill material that is at least 18 inches thick and conforms to the textures and colors in subparagraph 10. below. Media layer one and shall extend at least one foot beyond the perimeter of the drainfield. ~~The drainfield shall be centered above the sand fill area.~~

2. Below media layer one ~~the sand fill material layer required in subparagraph 1. above~~ there shall be a nitrogen-reducing media and fine aggregate mix media layer, also referred to as media layer two. that is at least 12 inches thick and extends beneath the entire drainfield absorption surface and extends at least 24 inches beyond the perimeter of any portion of the drainfield absorption surface and any other effluent release point. ~~The Mmedia layer two~~ shall also extend upward along the boundary of media layer one ~~the sand fill material~~ to a point four to six inches below the bottom of the drainfield. Media layer one ~~The drainfield shall be centered above the media layer two.~~ ~~The Mmedia layer two~~ shall conform with subparagraphs 8. and 11.

29 below. The media layer shall not be installed when the observed water table is at or above the
30 lowest depth of media layer.

31 3. The bottom of the media layer two shall be at least 6 inches above the wet season water
32 table.

33



36

37 Figure 1. INRB media layer system

38 4. While media longevity and nutrient reduction may be enhanced by the use of low-
39 pressure distribution, any Department-approved drainfield effluent distribution method may be
40 used.

41 5. The natural and existing soil profile throughout the area of the drainfield shall indicate
42 slightly limited soils extending from the ground surface to at least 66 inches below grade the
43 bottom of the nitrogen-reducing media layer.

44 6. Only drainfield materials approved per Rule 64E-6.014 or Rule 64E-6.009, F.A.C. shall be

45 used.

46 7. As measured vertically, no portion of the media layer two required in subparagraph 2-
47 ~~above~~, shall be within 18 inches of the infiltrative surface of the drainfield.

48 8. An example of nitrogen-reducing media is lignocellulosic material such as chips or
49 shavings of ~~untreated~~ lumber, ~~blended urban waste~~ wood mulch, yellow pine sawdust, or 2-inch
50 to 3-inch wood chips. Lumber that is used as a source of lignocellulosic material must be
51 untreated. The acceptable range of sizes of the individual types of nitrogen-reducing material
52 shall be what is recognized by the industry that produces the materials, and must be routinely
53 available for public purchase. Lignocellulosic material must be free of extraneous non-woody
54 material, for example: plastic, metal, grass, leaves, and any other debris. The nitrogen-reducing
55 media shall be demonstrated in Florida-based studies to be effective at providing a substrate for
56 denitrification.

57 9. The nitrogen-reducing media shall comply with the provisions of Rule 64E-6.0151, F.A.C.

58 10. ~~The soil layer between the infiltrative surface of the drainfield and the M~~media layer one
59 shall extend beneath the entire drainfield absorption surface and to a point at least one foot
60 beyond the perimeter of any portion of the drainfield absorption surface and any other effluent
61 release point and shall consist of fine aggregate having a texture of sand or fine sand but
62 excluding:

- 63 a. those having color values less than or equal to 4 with chromas less than or equal to 3; or
- 64 b. those with colors on the gley charts.

65 11. ~~The M~~media layer two shall be ~~a combination of nitrogen-reducing media and fine~~
66 ~~aggregate, which shall be~~ composed of 40-60% nitrogen-reducing media by volume, with the
67 remainder to be fine aggregate, and must. ~~The media layer shall not be installed when the~~
68 observed water table is at or above the lowest depth of the media layer. The fine aggregate to
69 be mixed with the nitrogen-reducing media shall be one or more of the following textures: sand,
70 fine sand, coarse sandy loam, sandy loam, loamy sand, fine sandy loam, very fine sand, loamy

71 fine sand, and loamy very fine sand; and shall conform to the colors in subparagraph 10. above.
72 ~~The Media layer two~~ shall be thoroughly mixed while the soil is in a non-plastic state, with the
73 constituents uniformly distributed when installed.

74 12. Where the system has a total required drainfield size over 1500 square feet, the design
75 engineer shall address the potential for mounding of the effluent between the drainfield and the
76 bottom of ~~the~~ media layer two at the estimated sewage flow and will increase the separation
77 between the drainfield and ~~the media layer two required in subparagraph 2. above,~~ to ensure
78 media layer one maintains no less than 18 inches of unsaturated soil beneath the drainfield. A
79 four-inch diameter observation port in the center of the drainfield shall be installed to monitor
80 this parameter. The observation port shall be capped and lockable and installed within a
81 protective surface cover. A toilet flange shall be securely attached to the bottom of the
82 observation port to prevent the port from being inadvertently raised from its installed position.
83 The observation port, including the flange, shall be perforated at the lowest elevation possible to
84 allow accurate measurements. If installed within three feet of the sidewall of a bed or trench, the
85 port shall be grouted to prevent effluent from flowing down the outer surface of the port to the
86 media.

87 13. Drainfield repair shall not necessitate media layer two replacement provided the media
88 has been in use for less than 10 years or if sampling within the previous 12 months shows
89 denitrification at or above the target level for mean total nitrogen (TN) removal efficiency which
90 shall be a minimum 65%.

91 14. Setback distances to media layers one and two ~~the denitrification media or soil material~~
92 ~~directly above denitrification media~~ extending to the infiltrative surface of the drainfield shall be
93 reduced by the following:

94 a. Except for building foundations, vertical obstructions and pilings for elevated structures,
95 where the required setback is ≤ 5 feet, the setback shall be reduced to one foot.

96 b. Where the required setback is ≥ 10 feet, the setback shall be reduced by five feet.

97 c. Setbacks to all other parts of the system shall be in compliance with the requirements in
98 this Chapter and section 381.0065, Florida Statutes.

99 (b) INRB layers with Liner, no underdrain, shall be installed as in paragraph (a) above with
100 the following variations:

101 1. The system drainfield shall be low-pressure dosed unless the designer chooses another
102 method demonstrated to provide adequate nitrification. Lift-dosing may be used provided the
103 design calculations to show that the entire distribution network will be charged with each dose.
104 Only approved drainfield materials per 64E-6.014 or 64E-6.009, F.A.C. shall be used.

105 2. The natural and existing soil profile throughout the area of the drainfield must indicate
106 slightly limited soils extending from the ground surface to at least 66 inches below grade.

107 3. Media layer two shall be enclosed beneath and on the lower 6-8 inches of all sides by an
108 impermeable liner composed of polyvinyl chloride (PVC), high-density polyethylene (HDPE),
109 ethylene propylene diene methylene (EPDM) or other material having a thickness of at least 30
110 mils and being certified by the manufacturer for a minimum lifetime of 30 years buried in contact
111 with sewage.

112 4. No portion of the liner or media layer two shall be within 18 inches of the infiltrative
113 surface of the drainfield.

114 5. The lowest point of the liner or media layer shall be no less than 6 inches above the water
115 table at the wettest season of the year. There shall be at least 6 inches of unsaturated slightly
116 limited soil between the bottom of the liner and the seasonal high water table.

117 6. Media layers one and two shall extend beneath the entire drainfield absorption surface to
118 a point at least 3.5 feet beyond the perimeter of any portion of the drainfield absorption surface
119 and any other effluent release point. For repairs, the 3.5 feet dimension may be reduced
120 incrementally to not less than 1.0 feet if necessary to comply with a setback or if physical room
121 is unavailable. Maintaining the 3.5 feet dimension shall have a protection factor of 5 in
122 determining the relative priority of competing factors in the application of rule 64E-6.015 Table

123 V. No part of the liner shall be placed within 18 inches of the pump or treatment tank.

124 7. Media layer one shall comply with sub-subparagraph a.10. above.

125 8. Media layer two shall comply with sub-subparagraph a.11. above.

126 9. The department shall not require sampling although sampling may be required by the
127 designer, municipality or other state agency as necessary to comply with applicable regulatory
128 requirements.

129 10. Where the system has a total required drainfield size over 1500 square feet, the design
130 engineer shall address the potential for mounding of the effluent between the drainfield and the
131 liner at the estimated sewage flow and will increase the separation between the drainfield and
132 media layer two to ensure media layer one maintains no less than 18 inches of unsaturated soil
133 beneath the drainfield. A four-inch diameter observation port shall be installed in the center of
134 the liner to allow the liquid level of effluent contained within the bottom of the media liner to be
135 monitored. The observation port shall be capped and lockable and installed within a protective
136 surface cover. A toilet flange shall be securely attached to the bottom of the observation port to
137 prevent the port from being inadvertently raised from its installed position. The observation port,
138 including the flange, shall be perforated at the lowest elevation possible to allow accurate
139 measurements. If installed within three feet of the sidewall of a bed or trench, the port shall be
140 grouted to prevent effluent from flowing down the outer surface of the port to the media.

141 11. The perimeter of the liner, in feet, multiplied by the perimeter loading rate shall not be
142 less than the estimated daily sewage flow for the system. The most restrictive soil texture
143 between the elevation of the bottom of the drainfield and the elevation six inches below the
144 bottom of the liner throughout the area of the installation and 24 inches beyond the perimeter of
145 the liner shall be used to determine the media layer perimeter loading rate.

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Perimeter Loading Rate

<u>Soil Texture</u>	<u>(gal/ft/day)</u>
<u>Coarse sand not associated with a</u>	
<u>seasonal water table of less than 48</u>	
<u>inches; sand; and loamy coarse sand</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>Fine sand</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Loamy sand; coarse sandy loam;</u>	
<u>and sandy loam</u>	<u>3</u>

12. Prior to the department's construction inspection, the designer shall provide an as-built cross section and plan view of the installed INRB system components.

13. The designer may specify methods to replenish media and remove spent media if the continued presence of such spent media appreciably reduces the efficacy of the process provided the methods do not compromise the efficacy of the system.

14. Drainfield repair shall not necessitate media layer two replacement provided the media has been in use for less than 10 years or if sampling within the previous 12 months shows denitrification at or above the target level for mean total nitrogen (TN) removal efficiency which shall be a minimum 65%.

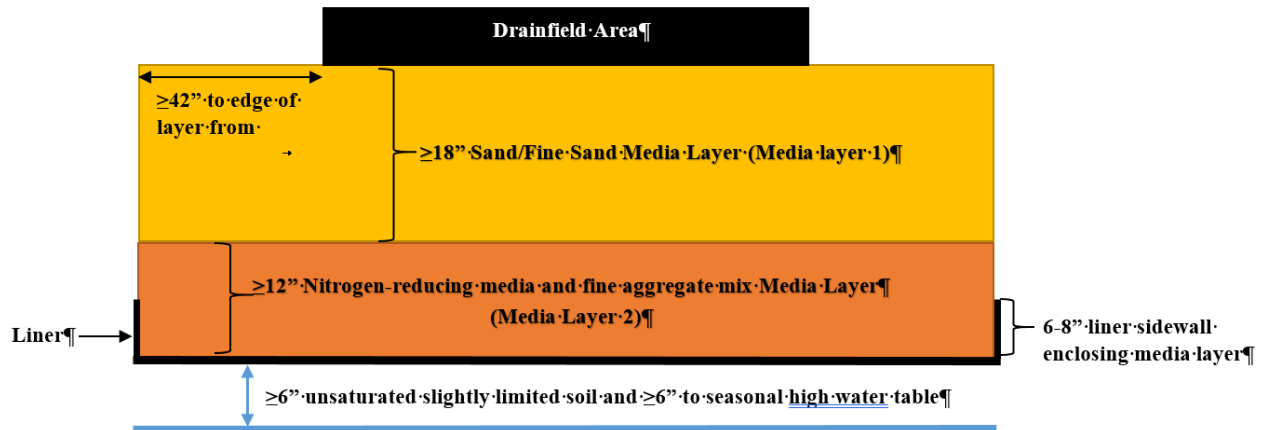
15. Any seams or penetrations through the liner shall be sealed in accordance with the liner manufacturer's instructions to prevent leakage for the life of the liner.

16. Setback distances to the liner, or media layers one and two extending to the infiltrative surface of the drainfield shall be reduced by the following:

a. Except for building foundations, vertical obstructions and pilings for elevated structures, where the required setback is ≤ 5 feet, the setback shall be reduced to one foot.

b. Where the required setback is ≥ 10 feet, the setback shall be reduced by five feet.

173 c. Setbacks to all other parts of the system shall be in compliance with the requirements in
 174 this Chapter and
 175 s. 381.0065, FS.



176
 177 Figure 2 INRB with Liner without underdrain

178 (c) INRB layers with Liner with underdrain, shall be installed as in paragraph (a) above with
 179 the following variations:

180 1. The drainfield shall be installed and centered over media layer one which conforms to the
 181 textures and colors in subparagraph (a)10. Media layer one must extend at least 18 inches past
 182 the perimeter of the drainfield.

183 2. Below media layer one, media layer two shall be installed and must extend at least 18
 184 inches past the perimeter of the drainfield. Media layer two shall conform with subparagraphs
 185 (a)8. and (a)11., above.

186 3. An impermeable liner meeting the construction standards of subparagraph (b)3., above,
 187 shall be installed below media layer two. The liner's interior surface must extend to a point at
 188 least 18 inches past the perimeter of the drainfield, at which point the liner shall be directed
 189 upwards toward the ground surface maintaining contact with media layers one and two,
 190 stopping at a point four to six inches below the level of the bottom of the drainfield. No portion of
 191 the media layer shall be less than 18 inches below the infiltrative surface of the drainfield. Media

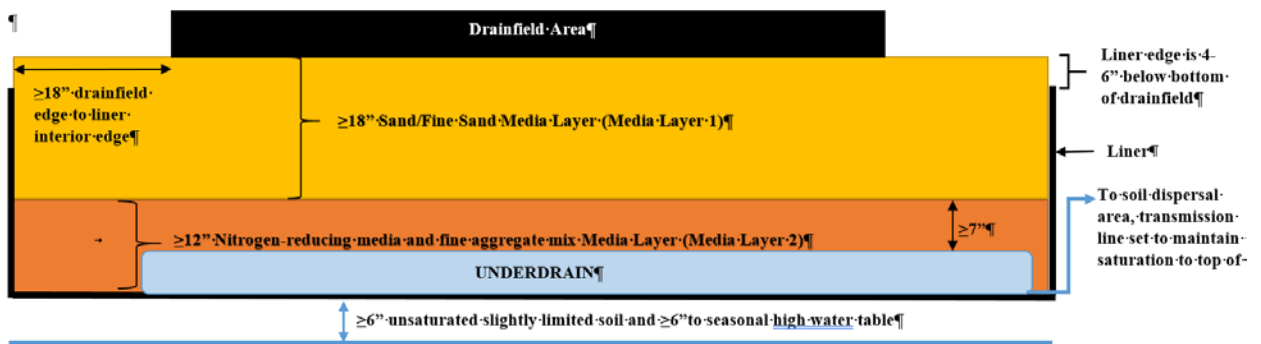
192 layer two with liner shall extend beneath the entire drainfield absorption surface and extend at
 193 least 18 inches beyond the perimeter of any portion of the drainfield absorption surface and any
 194 other effluent release point. No part of the liner shall be placed within 18 inches of the pump or
 195 treatment tank.

196 4. An underdrain shall be installed on top of and in contact with the interior surface of the
 197 bottom of the liner within the media layer, and shall disperse to a separately sized, located and
 198 installed drainfield. The underdrain shall be designed to maximize effluent movement media
 199 layer two into the underdrain. The transmission line from the underdrain to the separate
 200 drainfield shall be set to maintain saturation to the top of the media layer. In order to maintain
 201 distribution as high as possible above the seasonal high water table and to maintain the most
 202 shallow depth to finished grade the transmission line must not have a slope exceeding 1/8 per
 203 foot when distributing the effluent to the separate drainfield.

204 5. Provided the effluent has passed vertically without pressure through at least 24 inches of
 205 unsaturated soil, the designer, if an engineer, may specify the collection of the effluent and
 206 distribution to an absorption drainfield that is separated from the seasonal high water table by
 207 no less than 6 inches and may be more than 30 inches below the ground surface, per the
 208 requirements of subparagraph 4.

209 6. The minimum thickness of media layer two as measured between the top of the
 210 underdrain and the top of the media shall be 7 inches.

211



212

213 Figure 3 – INRB with Liner with underdrain

214

215 (b) Renumbered to (d) No changes.

216 (c) Renumbered to (e) No changes.

217 (d) Renumbered to (f) No changes.

218

19-02 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

Printed 2/25/2019 11:36:29 AM

Next Trap Meeting: 2/28/2019

Subject: Update ASTM International standard reference

Rule Sections: 64E-6.014(2)(a)

Issue: ASTM has confirmed to DOH, the standard ASTM F 405 has been withdrawn and standard ASTM F 667 is now in effect for corrugated polyethylene pipe. The requirement in 64E-6.014(2)(a)4., FAC, will be updated with the next rule change. Other standards referenced in this section will be checked for updates as well.

Issue Originated By: Eb Roeder

Purpose and Effect The proposed changes Update ASTM International standards for septic related materials

Proposed Rule Change: 19-02--64E-6.0140 Update ASTM standards.docx (See Attached)

Summary: Standard ASTM F 405 has been withdrawn and ASTM F 667 is now in effect for corrugated polyethylene pipe. The requirement in 64E-6.014(2)(a)4., FAC, will be updated with the next rule change. Meanwhile, please accept the ASTM F 667 pipe as meeting the rule requirement. Additionally, existing pipe marked with ASTM F 405 may likewise be used and approved while the stock remains. Any alternative products that were approved specifying the use of ASTM F 405 compliant materials may likewise be approved using ASTM F 667 compliant materials.

Possible Financial Impacts: None

Date New: 1/8/2019

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:

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64E-6.014 Construction Standards for Drainfield Systems

- (1) No change.
- (2) Header pipe – header pipe, when used, shall be installed in compliance with the following requirements:
 - (a) Header pipe shall meet one or more of the following requirements:
 - 1. ASTM D-3034-~~1698~~, Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly-(Vinyl Chloride)_(PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings (~~1998~~), herein incorporated by reference.
 - 2. ASTM D-2729-~~1796~~ Standard Specification for Poly-(Vinyl Chloride)_(PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings (~~1996~~), herein incorporated by reference.
 - 3. AASHTO M252M-96 Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene Drainage Pipe (1996), herein incorporated by reference. ~~Materials used to produce this pipe shall meet ASTM D 3350-98a, Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials (1998), Cell Classification 324420C, herein incorporated by reference.~~
 - 4. ASTM F667/F667M-16, Standard Specification for 3 through 24 in. Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe and Fittings ~~F 405-97 Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings (1997)~~, herein incorporated by reference. ~~Materials used to produce this pipe shall meet ASTM D 3350-98a, Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials (1998), Cell Classification 324420C or E, herein incorporated by reference.~~
 - 5. ASTM F 810-~~1299~~(2018), Standard Specification for Smoothwall Polyethylene (PE) Pipe for Use in Drainage and Waste Disposal Absorption Fields, herein incorporated by reference. ~~Materials used to produce this pipe shall meet ASTM D 3350-98a (1998), Standard~~

23 ~~Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials, Cell Classification 32442C or~~
24 ~~E, herein incorporated by reference.~~

25 (3) and (4) No changes.

26 (5) Drain trenches and absorption beds – drain trenches and absorption beds are the standard
27 subsurface drainfield systems used for disposing of effluent from septic tanks or other sewage
28 waste receptacles. When used, these systems shall be constructed as specified below.

29 (a) and (b) No change.

30 (c) When installing a drainfield system that uses mineral aggregate, all portions of the header
31 pipe and perforated drain pipe shall be installed in aggregate conforming to ASTM C33/C33M-
32 18 ~~C33-86~~ or lightweight aggregate conforming to ASTM C330/C330M-17a ~~C330-87~~ meeting
33 State of Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) specifications under Section 901,
34 “Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, January 2019~~1994~~” and the
35 following gradation requirements.

36 (d) through (f) No changes.

37 (g) The inside diameter of the drain pipe used in drainfields shall be determined based on the
38 type and design of the proposed absorption system. However, for standard gravity aggregate
39 drainfield systems, inside pipe diameter shall not be less than 4 inches. Perforated pipe shall
40 have two rows of holes, and a minimum perforated area of 1 1/2 square inches per linear foot.
41 Perforations shall be located not less than 30° or more than 60° from the vertical on either side
42 of the center line of the bottom of the pipe. However, for drainfield systems designed by an
43 engineer, drainpipe perforation area and hole configuration shall assure that effluent is
44 distributed as equally as possible throughout the drainfield area. All plastic pipe shall conform to
45 the standards of ASTM D 3034-1698, Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly (Vinyl
46 Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings (2016~~1998~~), herein incorporated by reference, ASTM

47 F667/F667M-16, Standard Specification for 3 through 24 in. Corrugated Polyethylene Pipe and
48 Fittings (2016) ~~F 405-97 Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and~~
49 ~~Fittings (1997)~~, herein incorporated by reference, or ASTM F 810-1299 ~~(1999)~~, herein
50 incorporated by reference.

51 (h) through (k) No changes.

19-03 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

Printed 2/26/2019 9:54:35 AM

Next Trap Meeting: 2/28/2019

Subject: Repair Site Plan Standards

Rule Sections: 64E-6.015

Issue: The Department needs more detailed information on repair site plans to reflect actual details of drainfield, set backs (wells, water, etc) to ensure the repair meets all requirements in rule.

Issue Originated By: Ed Barranco

Purpose and Effect The proposed changes Clarify language to better specify what is required on the site plan.

Proposed Rule Change: 19-03--64E-015 Repair Site plans 2-22-19..docx (See Attached)

Summary: Adds language to require site plans for repairs to be drawn to scale and allows for the current exception for drawing water bodies. Strikes previous language listing of each individual items that shall be shown on the repair site plan, and refers to the language for new system site plans.

Possible Financial Impacts: None

Date New: 1/9/2019

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:

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64E-6.015 Permitting and Construction of Repairs.

All repairs made to a failing onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be made only with prior knowledge and written approval from the DOH county health department having jurisdiction over the system. Approval shall be granted only if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) No change

(a) A site plan in accordance with Rule 64E-6.004(3)(a), with the following exception for drawing surface water bodies. For repairs, where a surface water body boundary is within the setback required by the repair rule, plus an additional 25 feet, it must be shown on the site plan. ~~showing property dimensions, the existing and proposed system configuration and location on the property, the building location, potable and non-potable water lines, within the existing and proposed drainfield repair area, the general slope of the property, property lines and easements, any obstructed areas, any private or public wells, or any surface water bodies and stormwater systems in proximity to the onsite sewage system which restricts replacement or relocation of the drainfield system.~~ The existing drainfield type shall be described. For example, mineral aggregate, non-mineral aggregate, chambers, or other.

(b)-(f) No changes.

Rule issue for Site/floor Plans, see 64E-6.004(3)(a),(b)

64E-6.004(3) No change.

(a) A legible plan or plat of the lot or total site ownership. The site plan must ~~shall~~ be drawn

24 to scale and ~~must shall~~ be for the property where the system is to be installed. Site plans must
25 not be on paper smaller than 8.5 inches by 11 inches, nor larger than 24 inches by 36 inches.
26 Site plans must use the standard engineering drawing scales of 1:10; 1:20; 1:30; 1:40; 1:50 or
27 1:60. The site plan must be drawn to the largest scale possible to show the greatest amount of
28 detail, based on the size of the paper and the property dimensions. Property dimensions must
29 be rounded down to the whole number when drawn on the site plan. For example, a property
30 dimension of 155.97 feet or 155.10 feet would be rounded down to 155 feet when drawn on the
31 site plan. Where site plans are generated by an engineer, surveyor, etc. using a computer-aided
32 design system, the actual property dimensions can be used. AUTOCAD TO 2 DECIMAL
33 PLACES///1 OR 2 PERCENT ERROR FOR PAPER SHRINKAGE, ETC.

34 1. The site plan ~~must shall~~ show boundaries with dimensions and any of the following
35 features that exist or that are proposed. The closest distance from a system to any feature must
36 be indicated on the site plan. Features must be shown from the starting point to the ending
37 point. For example, a driveway must have a beginning and ending point on the site plan,
38 regardless of the material from which it is constructed.:-

39 a. Structures;

40 b. Swimming pools;

41 c. Recorded easements;

42 d. Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system components, where the area comprising
43 the drainfield may be represented as a figure for which the boundaries of that figure are the
44 actual boundaries of the drainfield. Where more than one drainfield is used, each must be
45 represented separately; for example, where a 2000 square foot drainfield is split into two-1000
46 square foot drainfields, two areas must be depicted;

47 e. Slope of the property as it relates to the system location and drainage affecting the

- 48 system, expressed in percent slope;
- 49 f. Wells, identifying the type of well present;
- 50 g. Potable and non-potable water lines and valves;
- 51 h. Drainage features and their direction of flow;
- 52 i. Filled or excavated areas on the property;
- 53 j. Soil profile locations ~~Excavated areas for onsite sewage systems;~~
- 54 k. Obstructed areas, which includes easements and any vegetation that will not be removed,
- 55 for example a large tree;
- 56 l. Surface water body boundaries ~~bodies~~; and
- 57 m. Location of the reference point for system elevation.
- 58 2. No change.
- 59 3. No change.
- 60 4. No change.
- 61 5. No change.
- 62 (b) For residences, a legible floor plan drawn to scale ~~or showing the total building area of~~
- 63 ~~the structure, at the applicants' option, and showing the number of bedrooms, identifying all~~
- 64 rooms within the structure as to type, and the building area of each dwelling unit. Where a single
- 65 elevator or stairwell exists from one floor to another, the building area encumbered by either
- 66 would be included only from one floor, which must be the floor which will provide the largest
- 67 building area. Where more than one elevator or stairwell exists, each one shall be counted for
- 68 building area using the same method. Floor plans must not be on paper smaller than 8.5 inches
- 69 by 11 inches, nor larger than 24 inches by 36 inches. Floor plans must be drawn using the

70 standard engineering scales or the standard architectural drawing scales of 3; 1 1/2; 1; 3/4; 1/2;
71 3/8; 1/4; 3/16; 1/8; 3/32. The floor plan must be drawn to the largest scale possible to show the
72 greatest amount of detail, based on the size of the paper and the building dimensions. When
73 identifying and measuring excluded areas from building area, any common wall of the excluded
74 area and building area must be measured to the interior of the excluded area. Non-residential
75 establishments must ~~shall~~ submit a legible floor plan drawn to scale showing the square footage
76 of the establishment, all plumbing drains and fixture types, and any other features necessary to
77 determine the composition and quantity of wastewater to be generated. Plumbing fixtures
78 located at a non-residential establishment must ~~shall~~ be included on the floor plan, but need not
79 be drawn to scale. For any floor plan, where building plumbing is split into multiple systems, a
80 plumbing diagram must be included but need not be drawn to scale.

81

19-04 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

Printed 2/26/2019 12:53:04 PM

Next Trap Meeting: 2/28/2019

Subject: BMAP Adoption

Rule Sections: 64E-6.001(8)

Issue:

The DEP had adopted individual onsite OSTDS remediation plans and designated areas in which they apply, as part of the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act of s. 373.807(3), FS. The DOH needs to reference these areas in rule, to ensure system repairs consist of nitrogen reducing systems are installed in the springs protection and primary focus areas.

Issue Originated By:

DEP

Purpose and Effect

The proposed changes The proposed changes will allow for expanded repair options in for systems in DEP basin management action plans (BMAP) areas, which include several Outstanding Florida Springs.

Proposed Rule Change:

19-04--64E-6.001(8) BMAP Adoption language (See Attached)
2.21.19.docx

Summary:

The DEP had adopted individual onsite OSTDS remediation plans and designated areas in which they apply, as part of the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act of s. 373.807(3), FS. The proposed language adopts basin management action plans (BMAP) for several Outstanding Florida Springs.

Possible Financial Impacts:

Yes. Nitrogen reducing systems are more costly than conventional septic systems to install. DEP currently has a grant program available to contractors installing nitrogen reducing systems for home owners, who are located in the springs protection and primary focus areas, needing to repair their failed septic system. Grants are available up to \$10,000, to offset the increased cost. It is unknown how long the grants will be available.

Date New:

1/8/2019

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-6.001 General.

(1) No change

(2) No change.

(3) No change.

(4) The Department of Environmental Protection, as required by the Florida Springs and Aquifer Protection Act (Part VIII of Chapter 373, Florida Statutes), has adopted individual onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans and areas to which they apply pursuant to section 373.807(3), Florida Statutes, as part of basin management action plans (BMAP) for several Outstanding Florida Springs, as defined by section 373.802(4), Florida Statutes. In accordance with sections 373.807 and 373.811, installation of new conventional onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or repair of an existing conventional onsite sewage treatment and disposal system is prohibited within the BMAP boundaries of an Outstanding Florida Spring, unless the BMAP remediation plan otherwise allows. Such systems cumulatively result in the significant degradation of water quality in Outstanding Florida Springs. The following onsite sewage treatment and disposal system remediation plans are incorporated by reference and are available at <https://www.flrules.org/Gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-XXXXX>.

(a) Crystal River/Kings Bay Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018, Appendix D. OSTDS Remediation Plan.

(b) DeLeon Spring Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018, Appendix D. OSTDS Remediation Plan.

(c) Gemini Springs Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018, Appendix D. OSTDS Remediation Plan.

(d) Homosassa and Chassahowitzka Springs Groups Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018, Appendix D. OSTDS Remediation Plan.

27 (e) Jackson Blue Spring and Merritts Mill Pond Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018,

28 Appendix D. OSTDS Remediation Plan.

29 (f) Upper Wakulla River and Wakulla Spring Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018,

30 Appendix D. OSTDS Remediation Plan.

31 (g) Wacissa River and Wacissa Spring Group Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018,

32 Appendix D. OSTDS Remediation Plan.

33 (h) Weeki Wachee Basin Management Action Plan, June 2018, Appendix D. OSTDS

34 Remediation Plan.

35

36 (4) renumbered to (5) No change.

37 (5) renumbered to (6) No change.

38 (6) renumbered to (7) No change.

39 (7) renumbered to (8) No change.

40 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3), 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065,*

41 *381.0067, 373.811(2), 386.041, 489.553 FS. History–New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly*

42 *10D-6.41, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, 5-14-96, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.041, Amended 11-19-*

43 *97, 2-3-98, 3-22-00, 9-5-00, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, 7-16-13, MM-DD-YY.*

44

45 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), FS. Law Implemented 373.811(2), 381.0065, FS. History–New .*

19-05 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

Printed 2/26/2019 2:23:25 PM

Next Trap Meeting: 2/28/2019

Subject: Land application of sewage, lime stabilization facilities and storage

Rule Sections: 64E-6.010

Issue: The Department of Health authority to permit land application of sewage operations was removed two years ago. The rule proposal is making the related changes to rule 64E-6.010, FAC, to reflect the Departments current authority.

Issue Originated By: DOH

Purpose and Effect The proposed changes Removes language related to land application of sewage. Clarifies remaining language and permitting requirements for lime stabilization and storage of untreated sewage.

Proposed Rule Change: 19-05--64E-6.010 Land application lime stabilization and storage.docx (See Attached)

Summary: Strikes language related to permitting of land application of sewage. Provides additional clarification for lime stabilization operations and storage of sewage, until it is properly disposed of at a site approved by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP).

Possible Financial Impacts: None.

Date New:

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-6.010 Septage and Food Establishment Sludge.

(1) No septic tank, grease interceptor, privy, or other receptacle associated with an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be cleaned or have its contents removed until the service person has obtained an annual written permit (Form DH 4013, 01/92, Operating Permit, herein incorporated by reference) from the DOH county health department in the county in which the service company is located. Permits issued under this section authorize the disposal service to handle liquid waste associated with food operations, domestic waste, or domestic septage. Such authorization applies to all septage produced in the State of Florida, and food establishment sludge which is collected for disposal from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems.

(2) Application for a service permit shall be made to the DOH county health department on Form DH 4012, 01/92, "Application for Septage Disposal Service Permit, Temporary System Service Permit, Septage Treatment and Disposal Facility, Septic Tank Manufacturing Approval" herein incorporated by reference. Any change to the permit conditions shall require a permit amendment. Permit amendments shall not alter the permit issue date. The following must be provided for the evaluation prior to issuance of a service permit:

(a) Evidence that the applicant possesses adequate equipment such as a tank truck with a liquid capacity of at least 1500 gallons, pumps, off truck stabilization tanks and pH testing equipment where lime stabilization ~~and land application are~~ is proposed, as well as other appurtenances and tools necessary to perform the work intended. Equipment may be placed into service only after it has been inspected and approved by the DOH county health department. Tanks used for the stabilization and storage of septage and food service sludges shall be constructed, sized, and operated in accordance with the following provisions:

25 1. through 3. No change.

26 (b) and (c) No change.

27 (3) through (6) No change.

28 (7) The food establishment sludge and contents from onsite waste disposal systems shall be
29 disposed of at a site approved by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection DOH
30 ~~county health department~~ and by an approved disposal method. Untreated domestic septage or
31 food establishment sludges shall not be applied to the land. Criteria for approved stabilization
32 methods ~~and the subsequent land application of domestic septage or other domestic onsite~~
33 ~~wastewater sludges~~ shall be in accordance with the following criteria for ~~land application and~~
34 disposal of domestic septage.

35 (a) Land application of domestic septage and sludges shall be permitted at locations within
36 the jurisdiction of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ~~provided such septage~~
37 ~~and sludges have been properly treated by an approved septage stabilization process, including~~
38 ~~lime stabilization, and an application using Form DH 4012 has been completed as part of the~~
39 ~~permitting process.~~ For lime stabilization, pPrior to discharge of septage or food establishment
40 sludge into a stabilization tank, the septage or sludge shall be screened in a pretreatment tank
41 or chamber which contains a final screening method using bar screens having a maximum gap
42 of 1/2 inch or rock screens or other similar mesh material having a maximum 3/4 inch opening.
43 Material retained in the screening process shall be limed, containerized, and disposed of at an
44 approved solid waste disposal facility. Septage or sludge shall pass from the pretreatment tank
45 or chamber to the stabilization tank. Lime stabilization of septage shall be in accordance with
46 processes and designs described in Chapter 6, EPA 625/1-79-011, Process Design Manual for
47 Sludge Treatment and Disposal, hereby incorporated by reference. Facilities approved for
48 septage treatment under this rule shall not receive and treat more than 20,000 gallons of

49 septage or combined septage, grease interceptor, portable restroom or other receptacle waste
50 associated with an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system on any one day and shall not
51 exceed a monthly average of 10,000 gallons of septage or septage and combined domestic
52 waste per day. Stabilization by lime shall raise the pH of the septage to a level of 12 for a
53 minimum of two hours or to a level of at least 12.5 for a minimum of 30 minutes to be deemed
54 sufficient. The pH of the stabilized septage shall be maintained at a level of at least 11 until
55 actual land application, but shall not be landspread until the pH of the stabilized septage has
56 fallen below 12.5. To check the pH of the stabilized septage, a sampling port having an internal
57 diameter of no less than 1/2 inch and no more than 3/4 inch and located no more than 60 inches
58 above the ground surface shall be used to allow sampling of waste tank contents. Lime
59 purchase receipts shall be kept at the place of business for a minimum of 6 months.

60 ~~1. Use on playgrounds, parks, golf courses, lawns, hospital grounds, or other unrestricted~~
61 ~~public access areas where frequent human contact is likely to occur is prohibited.~~

62 ~~2. Application is limited to sod farms, pasture lands, forests, highway shoulders and~~
63 ~~medians, plant nursery use, land reclamation projects and soils used for growing human food~~
64 ~~chain crops. Application methods shall be conducted in a manner which will disperse the treated~~
65 ~~septage uniformly over the land application site.~~

66 ~~a. Pasture vegetation on which stabilized septage or sludge has been applied shall not be~~
67 ~~cut for hay or silage nor grazed for a period of 30 days from the last application.~~

68 ~~b. No human food chain crops except hay, silage, or orchard crops shall be harvested from~~
69 ~~a land application area for a period of 60 days following the last application of septage or~~
70 ~~sludges.~~

71 ~~c. Domestic septage or sludge shall not be used for the growing or cultivation of tobacco,~~
72 ~~root crops, leafy vegetables, or vegetables to be eaten raw. Vegetables and fruits which come in~~

73 ~~contact with the ground surface shall not be grown on land used for septage application for a~~
74 ~~period of 18 months after the last application of septage or sludge.~~

75 ~~d. When applied to unvegetated soils, stabilized domestic septage or sludge shall be~~
76 ~~incorporated into the soil within 48 hours of application.~~

77 ~~(b) No land application of stabilized septage or food service sludge may occur until:~~

78 ~~1. The site has been inspected and approved by department personnel.~~

79 ~~2. The site evaluation fee has been submitted.~~

80 ~~3. An Agricultural Use Plan, Form DH 4012A, 08/09, herein incorporated by reference, has~~
81 ~~been completed for the proposed application site.~~

82 ~~a. Agricultural use plans shall describe the manner in which treated domestic septage and~~
83 ~~sludges are to be used as part of a planned agricultural operation. Methods of application,~~
84 ~~proposed crops and their fertilizer needs, vegetative types proposed, erosion management,~~
85 ~~access control for humans and animals, and anticipated harvesting periods shall be included.~~

86 ~~b. Agricultural use plans shall include information on the soil and geologic conditions at the~~
87 ~~disposal site which could limit the areas available for land application.~~

88 ~~4. The plan has been submitted for review and approval to the DOH county health~~
89 ~~department having jurisdiction.~~

90 ~~5. The DOH county health department has granted approval to use the site.~~

91 ~~(b)(c) No person shall dispose of domestic septage or sludge by land application unless they~~
92 ~~have complied with approved treatment and disposal methods described in Rule 64E-6.010,~~
93 ~~F.A.C. Lime stabilization in the tank of a septage hauling vehicle or in the tank of an onsite~~
94 ~~sewage treatment and disposal system is not an approved septage treatment method.~~

95 ~~(d) Land application of septage shall occur only in accordance with paragraph 64E-~~
96 ~~6.010(7)(a), F.A.C., unless prohibited by the DOH county health department due to a brief~~
97 ~~condition which creates a potential for a sanitary nuisance as exemplified in paragraph 64E-~~
98 ~~6.010(7)(l), F.A.C.~~

99 (e) renumbered to (c) No change.

100 (f) Renumbered to (d) No change.

101 (g) Renumbered to (e) No change. A summary of the total volume of septage applied to
102 each site shall be submitted to the DOH county health department quarterly.

103 ~~(h) Domestic wastewater systems residuals shall not be mixed with septage for treatment~~
104 ~~and disposal at department approved sites.~~

105 (i) Renumbered to (f) No change. Septage which contains toxic or hazardous waste must be
106 disposed of in accordance with the rules of the Department of Environmental Protection.

107 ~~(j) The land application area shall not be located closer than 3000 feet to any Class I water~~
108 ~~body or Outstanding Florida Water as defined in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C. or 200 feet to any~~
109 ~~surface water bodies except canals or bodies of water used for irrigation purposes which are~~
110 ~~located completely within and not discharging from the site. The land application area shall not~~
111 ~~be located closer than 500 feet to any shallow public water supply wells, nor closer than 300~~
112 ~~feet to any private drinking water supply well. The application area shall be no closer than 300~~
113 ~~feet to any habitable building and a minimum of 75 feet from property lines and drainage~~
114 ~~ditches.~~

115 ~~(k) The land application site shall have a minimum 24 inches of unsaturated soil above the~~
116 ~~ground water table at the time of septage or sludge application. The seasonal high ground water~~
117 ~~table for the site may be indicated in the Agricultural Use Plan by soil survey maps. If the wet~~

118 ~~season high ground water table is within 2 feet of the surface or is not determined in the~~
119 ~~Agricultural Use Plan, the water table encountered at the time of septage or sludge application~~
120 ~~shall be determined by use of a monitoring well.~~

121 ~~(l) Septage or sludge shall not be applied during rain events of sufficient magnitude to cause~~
122 ~~runoff, or during periods in which surface soils of the land application area are saturated. The~~
123 ~~land application area shall have sufficient buffer areas or stormwater management structures to~~
124 ~~retain the runoff from a ten-year one-hour storm on the site. Sufficient septage storage capacity~~
125 ~~shall be provided for periods of inclement weather and equipment failure. Facilities shall be~~
126 ~~designed, located, and operated to prevent nuisance conditions and avoid site run-off.~~

127 ~~(m) Land application area topographic grades shall not exceed 8 percent.~~

128 ~~(n) The land application area and an area 200 feet wide adjacent to, and exterior of, the land~~
129 ~~application area boundary shall contain no subsurface fractures, solution cavities, sink holes,~~
130 ~~excavation core holes, abandoned holes, or any other natural or manmade conduits which allow~~
131 ~~contamination of ground water. Determinations of site conditions shall be made as part of a~~
132 ~~geophysical examination of the property by qualified persons.~~

133 ~~(o) Florida water quality criteria for groundwater and surface water shall not be violated as a~~
134 ~~result of land application of septage or sludge. Water quality testing of application areas may be~~
135 ~~required if the department determines that septage application not conforming to this rule is~~
136 ~~evident. If water quality violations are indicated, the site owner shall suspend land application~~
137 ~~activities.~~

138 ~~(p) A layer of permeable soil at least 2 feet thick shall cover the surface of the land~~
139 ~~application area.~~

140 ~~(q) Unless required by law to be limited by phosphorous, application rates of septage and~~
141 ~~food establishment sludges are limited by the nitrogen content of the waste.~~

142 1. Where the application rate is limited by nitrogen content, the maximum annual surface
143 application rate of total nitrogen is 500 pounds per acre during any 12-month period. Application
144 of septage shall be applied as evenly as possible during the 12-month period to ensure
145 maximum uptake of nitrogen by the crops used. This equates to 6 dry tons or 40,000 gallons of
146 typical septage per acre per year. However, if the following formula, based on the annual uptake
147 of nitrogen for a given crop is used, the 40,000 gallons of septage applied per acre per year
148 shall be increased if the nitrogen content of the septage will not exceed the nitrogen uptake of
149 the crop.

$$150 \text{ AAR} = \text{N} \div 0.0026$$

151 AAR is the annual application rate in gallons per acre per 365-day period; and N equals the
152 amount of nitrogen in pounds per acre per 365-day period needed by the crop or vegetation
153 grown on the land. Application methods shall be conducted in a manner which will disperse the
154 treated septage uniformly over the land application site.

155 2. Where the application rate is limited by phosphorous, the maximum annual surface
156 application rate of total phosphorous is 40 pounds per acre during any 12-month period.
157 Application of septage shall be applied as evenly as possible during the 12-month period to
158 ensure maximum uptake of phosphorous by the crops used. This equates to 2 dry tons or
159 12,000 gallons of typical septage per year. However, if the following formula, based on the
160 annual uptake of phosphorous for a given crop is used, the 12,000 gallons of septage applied
161 per acre per year shall be increased if the phosphorous content of the septage will not exceed
162 the phosphorous demand of the crop.

$$163 \text{ AAR} = \text{P} \div 0.0076 \text{ if the crop demand is calculated for } \text{P}_2\text{O}_5.$$

$$164 \text{ AAR} = \text{P} \div 0.0033 \text{ if the crop demand is calculated for P.}$$

165 AAR is the annual application rate in gallons per acre per 365-day period; and P equals the

166 ~~Crop Phosphorous Demand in pounds per acre per 365 day period calculated for the crop or~~
167 ~~vegetation grown on the land. Application methods shall be conducted in a manner which will~~
168 ~~disperse the treated septage uniformly over the land application site.~~

169 ~~(r) Permanent records of actual application areas and application rates shall be kept. These~~
170 ~~records shall be maintained by the site owner, lessee, or the land applicator for a period of five~~
171 ~~years, and shall be available for inspection upon request by the department or by DEP. An~~
172 ~~annual summary of the total septage or sludge applied shall be provided with the annual update~~
173 ~~to the Agricultural Use Plan. Records shall be kept and shall include:~~

174 ~~1. Location of the septage treatment facility from which each load of treated septage is~~
175 ~~obtained.~~

176 ~~2. Date and time the treated septage was obtained from the treatment facility.~~

177 ~~3. Dates of septage or sludge land application.~~

178 ~~4. Weather conditions when applied.~~

179 ~~5. Location of septage or sludge application site.~~

180 ~~6. Amounts of septage or sludge applied.~~

181 ~~7. Specific area of the site where septage or sludge was applied.~~

182 ~~8. pH of stabilized septage or sludge being applied.~~

183 ~~9. Soil groundwater table when septage was applied.~~

184 ~~10. Vegetational status of application area.~~

185 ~~(s) Renumbered to (g) No change.~~

186 ~~(t) Application of food establishment sludge to the land shall be permitted if such food~~
187 ~~establishment sludge has been properly treated by lime stabilization, or by any other process~~

188 ~~which produces similar kills of microorganisms and has been approved by the State Health~~
189 ~~Office.~~

190 (u) Renumbered to (h) No change.

191 ~~(v) Food establishment sludge shall be blended with septage and treated prior to land~~
192 ~~application. The ratio of food establishment sludge to septage shall be no greater than 1:1.~~

193 (8) Stabilization tanks and septage storage tanks may be located at regional stabilization
194 facilities, or at sites owned or leased by the disposal service. ~~or at sites owned by the owner or~~
195 ~~lessee of the septage land application site. Where leased, a copy of the complete lease~~
196 agreement must be provided as part of the application. The lease must provide for the final
197 disposition of all tanks and designate the party to be held responsible for final disposition of any
198 tank on a leased facility. Whenever locations or tanks are modified, added or removed, the
199 applicant must amend their current service permit application using form DH 4012 and provide
200 all current information to the department prior to any changes being made. All changes shall be
201 noted on an amended permit, and shall not alter the issue date of the permit. All alterations
202 must be inspected by the department at time of installation, as well as after removal of any tank.

203 (9) and (10) No changes.

204 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 386.041,*
205 *~~373.4595~~ FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.52, Amended 3-17-92,*
206 *1-3-95, 5-14-96, Formerly 10D-6.052, Amended 3-22-00, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10,*
207 *MM-DD-YY.*

19-06 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

Printed 2/26/2019 2:37:12 PM

Next Trap Meeting: 2/28/2019

Subject: Change in permit conditions requiring a permit amendment

Rule Sections: 64E-6.010

Issue: Clarifying what is required when making a change to an existing permit, thus requiring the Department to review the changes and make an amendment to the existing permit.

Issue Originated By: DOH

Purpose and Effect The proposed changes detail what a permit amendment is and when it is required, as it relates to permits for holding tanks and lime stabilization activities for portable restrooms, portable hand washing facilities, restroom trailers, shower trailers and portable or stationary holding tanks containing domestic wastewater.

Proposed Rule Change: 19-06--64E-6.0101 Portable restrooms - holding tanks.docx (See Attached)

Summary: The proposed changes detail what a permit amendment is and when it is required, as it relates to permits for holding tanks and lime stabilization activities for portable restrooms, portable hand washing facilities, restroom trailers, shower trailers and portable or stationary holding tanks containing domestic wastewater.

Possible Financial Impacts: none.

Date New:

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-6.0101 Portable Restrooms and Portable or Stationary Holding Tanks.

(1) Persons servicing portable restrooms, portable hand washing facilities and portable or stationary holding tanks shall obtain an annual permit on Form DH 4013 from the county health department in the county in which the service company has an office or storage yard. The service company need not be permitted in neighboring counties in which the service company operates but does not have an office or storage yard. Service persons shall carry proof of possession of a current annual operating permit and vehicle inspection for review by department personnel in neighboring counties. Permits issued under this rule authorize the disposal service to handle liquid waste associated with portable restrooms, portable hand washing facilities, restroom trailers, shower trailers and portable or stationary holding tanks containing domestic wastewater produced in the State of Florida.

(2) Application for a service permit shall be made to the DOH county health department on Form DH 4012, "Application for Septage Disposal Service Permit, Temporary System Service Permit, Septage Treatment and Disposal Facility, Septic Tank Manufacturing Approval". Any change to the permit conditions shall require a permit amendment. Adding storage tanks to hold the liquid waste associated with portable restrooms, portable hand washing facilities, restroom trailers, shower trailers and portable or stationary holding tanks containing domestic wastewater may be located at sites owned or leased by the service. The tanks must comply with the construction standards found in 64E-6.010(2)(a). Where leased, a copy of the complete lease agreement must be provided as part of the application. The lease must provide for the final disposition of all tanks and designate the party to be held responsible for final disposition of any tank on a leased facility. Whenever locations or tanks are modified, added or removed, the applicant must amend their current service permit application using form DH 4012 and provide all current information to the department prior to any changes being made. All changes shall be

26 noted on an amended permit, and shall not alter the issue date of the permit. All alterations
27 must be inspected by the department at time of installation, as well as after removal of any tank.

28 The following must be provided for the evaluation prior to issuance of a service permit:

29 (a) Evidence that the applicant possesses adequate equipment such as a tank truck,
30 pumps, off truck stabilization tanks and pH testing equipment where lime stabilization ~~is and~~
31 ~~land application are~~ proposed, as well as other appurtenances and tools necessary to perform
32 the work intended. Equipment may be placed into service only after it has been inspected and
33 approved by the DOH county health department. Tanks used for the stabilization and storage of
34 portable or stationary holding tank waste and portable restroom waste shall be constructed,
35 sized, and operated in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs 64E-6.010(2)(a)1.-3.,
36 F.A.C.

37 (b) and (c) No change.

38 (3) through (6) No change.

39 (7) Portable Restrooms, Portable Holding Tanks, Stationary Holding Tanks, Mobile
40 Restroom Trailers, Mobile Shower Trailers, and Portable Sinks.

41 (a) through (t) No Change.

42 (u) Portable or stationary holding tank, portable restroom, and portable hand sink wastes
43 shall be disposed of into a septage treatment and disposal facility approved by the department
44 or into a treatment facility approved or permitted for such disposal by the Department of
45 Environmental Protection. These wastes shall be disposed of at land ~~and applied under provisions of~~
46 ~~subsection 64E-6.010(7), F.A.C., provided a DEP-approved treatment facility or DEP approved~~
47 land application site is not available. Companies which service portable or stationary holding
48 tanks or portable restrooms which use quaternary ammonium sanitizing and deodorizing
49 compounds are prohibited from having the wastes treated or disposed of at lime stabilization

50 facilities.

51 (v) When disposed of in a department approved lime stabilization facility, the portable
52 restroom, portable hand washing and portable or stationary holding tank wastes shall be
53 blended with domestic septage at a rate of no less than 3 parts septage to 1 part holding tank,
54 portable restroom or portable hand washing facility waste prior to lime stabilization. Treatment
55 and disposal shall comply with the provisions of paragraphs 64E-6.010(7)(a)-~~(h)~~~~(u)~~, F.A.C.

56 (w) and (x) No Change

57 (8) No change.

58 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 386.041 FS.*

59 *History—New 5-24-04, Amended 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, MM-DD-YY.*

19-07 ISSUE FOR TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL CONSIDERATION

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Next Trap Meeting: 2/28/2019

Subject: Fees

Rule Sections: 64E-6.030

Issue: Landspreading has been removed from the Departments jurisdictional authority. Therefore the fee is only applicable to the remaining operations for lime stabilization and septage storage, prior to disposal and for permit amendments.

Issue Originated By: Ed Barranco

Purpose and Effect The proposed changes deletes the land application language associated with the fee, clarifies it is only for permitting of lime stabilization and septage storage and reduces the fee, as the land stabilization is no longer included.

Proposed Rule Change: 19-07--64E-030 Fee Draft.docx (See Attached)

Summary: The language deletes the land application language associated with the fee, clarifies it is only for permitting of lime stabilization and septage storage and reduces the fee, as the land stabilization is no longer included.

Possible Financial Impacts: Yes. Fee reduction for reduced regulation.

Date New:

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:

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64E-6.030 Fees.

3

(1) The following fees are required for services provided by the department.

(a) Application and plan review for construction permit for new system.	\$100.00
(b) Application and approval for existing system, if system inspection is not required.	\$35.00
(c) Application and Existing System Evaluation.	\$50.00
(d) Application for permitting of a new performance-based treatment system.	\$125.00
(e) Site evaluation.	\$115.00
(f) Site re-evaluation.	\$50.00
(g) Permit or permit amendment for new system, modification or repair to system.	\$55.00
(h) Research/Training surcharge, new and repair permits.	\$5.00
(i) Initial system inspection.	\$75.00
(j) System reinspection (stabilization, non-compliance or other inspection after the initial inspection).	\$50.00
(k) Application for system abandonment permit, includes permit issuance and inspection.	\$50.00
(l) Annual operating permit industrial/manufacturing zoning or commercial sewage waste.	\$150.00
(m) Biennial operating permit for aerobic treatment unit or performance-based treatment system.	\$100.00
(n) Amendment to operating permit.	\$50.00
(o) Tank Manufacturer’s Inspection per annum.	\$100.00
(p) Septage Disposal Service permit per annum.	\$75.00
(q) Portable or Temporary Toilet Service permit per annum.	\$75.00
(r) Additional charge per pumpout vehicle, septage disposal service or portable toilet service.	\$35.00
(s) Septage stabilization facility inspection fee per annum per facility.	\$150.00
(t) Septage <u>stabilization/holding tank inspection disposal site evaluation fee for additional tanks not already permitted or being removed-per tank.</u>	<u>\$100.00</u> 200.00
(tu) Aerobic treatment unit maintenance entity permit per annum.	\$25.00
(uv) Variance Application for a single family residence per each lot or building site.	\$200.00
(vw) Variance Application for a multi-family or commercial building per each building site.	\$300.00

(w*) Application for innovative product approval. \$2,500.00

4 (2) The following fees are required to accompany applications for registration of individuals for septic tank contractor
5 or master septic tank contractor or for a certificate of authorization for partnerships and corporations.

(a) Application for registration including examination. \$75.00

(b) Initial registration. \$100.00

(c) Renewal of registration. \$100.00

(d) Certificate of authorization each two-year period. \$250.00

6 *Rulemaking Authority 154.06(1), 381.0066, 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0066, 489.557 FS. History–*
7 *New 2-3-98, Amended 3-22-00, 4-21-02, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 9-24-07, ###/###/2019.*

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