

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, October 16, 2014
TIME: 10:00 a.m.
PLACE: Conference call meeting
Teleconference Phone Number: 888-670-3525
At the prompt, enter the Participant Code: 2980 214 500

For those who wish to attend the meeting in person,
the conference call will originate from:
Capital Circle Office Complex
Conference Room 110 F
4025 Bald Cypress Way,
Tallahassee, Florida 32399

THIS MEETING IS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Agenda

1. Introductions
2. Review minutes of last meeting
3. Old Business
 - Rule Issues
 - 12-07 ATU Maintenance Versus Drainfield Maintenance
 - 14-01 Rule Reduction (continued from 9/25/2014)
4. New Business
5. Other items of interest to the Technical Review and Advisory Panel
6. Public Comment

Scott Johnson
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

Pam Tucker
REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY

Martin Guffey
SEPTIC TANK INDUSTRY

Robert Baker
SEPTIC TANK MANUFACTURER

Glenn Bryant
COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Russ Melling
CONSUMER

Scott Franz
SOIL SCIENTIST

Sonia Cruz
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Victor Godlewski
LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Ken Odom, Chair
HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY

Roy Pence, Vice Chair
HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY

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TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL (TRAP) MEETING MINUTES

DATE: Thursday, September 25, 2014
 PLACE: Orlando Airport Marriott, Orlando, Florida

Members present were:

Glenn Bryant, *County Health Department*
 Scott Franz, *Soil Scientist*
 Victor Godlewski, *Local Government*
 Martin Guffey, *Septic Tank Industry*
 Scott Johnson, *Florida Engineering Society*
 Russ Melling, *Consumer Representative*
 Ken Odom, *Home Building Industry, Chair*
 Roy Pence, *Home Building Industry, Vice Chair*
 Pamela Tucker, *Real Estate Professional (via teleconference)*

Alternate members present:

Edward Cordova, *Local Government*
 Ron Davenport, *Septic Tank Manufacturer*
 Mary Howard, *Environmental Health*
 Oren Reedy, *Soil Scientist*
 Clay Tappan, *Florida Engineering Society*
 Johanna Whelan, *County Health Department*

Department of Health staff present:

Gerald Briggs, *Environmental Administrator, Water and Onsite Sewage Programs*
 Dale Holcomb, *Environmental Administrator*
 Elke Ursin, *Environmental Health Program Consultant*
 Kim Duffek, *Environmental Health Program Consultant*

Absent members and alternates:

Robert Baker, *Septic Tank Manufacturer*
 Mark Cotton, *Home Building Industry*
 Wayne Crotty, *Septic Tank Industry*
 Sonia Cruz, *Environmental Health*
 Tony Macaluso, *Real Estate Professional*

Others present:

Damann Anderson, *Hazen and Sawyer*
 Eric Anderson, *Anderson Rentals*
 Quentin Beitel, *Research Review and Advisory Committee*
 Dominique Buhot, *Green's Environmental Services*
 Jessica Crawford, *Senator Alan Hays*
 Doug Everson, *Plastic Tubing Inc.*
 Josefin Hirst, *Hazen and Sawyer*

Mark Repasky, *Wastewater Technologies*
 Sean Rochette, *Florida DOH – Orange County*
 Chris Rowe, *Plastic Tubing Inc.*
 Andrea Sampson, *Coalition for Property Rights*
 Gary Smith, *GDSMITH Construct.*
 Marty Wanielista, *UCF*

Scott Johnson <i>PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER</i>	Pam Tucker <i>REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY</i>	Martin Guffey <i>SEPTIC TANK INDUSTRY</i>	Robert Baker <i>SEPTIC TANK MANUFACTURER</i>
Glenn Bryant <i>COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT</i>	Russ Melling <i>CONSUMER</i>	Scott Franz <i>SOIL SCIENTIST</i>	Sonia Cruz <i>ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH</i>
Victor Godlewski <i>LOCAL GOVERNMENT</i>	Ken Odom, Chair <i>HOME BUILDING INDUSTRY</i>	Roy Pence, Vice Chair <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

1. I N T R O D U C T I O N S

Chairman Odom called the meeting to order at 9:07 a.m. Mr. Odom gave a brief overview of the purpose of the Technical Review and Advisory Panel (TRAP). The TRAP members and alternates introduced themselves. Eleven out of eleven groups were present, representing a quorum.

2. E L E C T I O N O F C H A I R A N D V I C E - C H A I R

Motion by Roy Pence and seconded by Pam Tucker, to elect Ken Odom as Chairman of the TRAP. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

Motion by Victor Godlewski and seconded by Scott Franz, to elect Roy Pence as Vice-Chairman of the TRAP. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

3. R E V I E W M I N U T E S O F L A S T M E E T I N G

The TRAP reviewed the minutes of the December 12, 2014 meeting.

Motion by Scott Johnson and seconded by Mary Howard, for the TRAP to approve the minutes from the December 12, 2014 teleconference meeting as submitted. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

4. R E S E A R C H U P D A T E

Damann Anderson provided an overview of the nitrogen study. The last time Mr. Anderson presented to the TRAP on this project was in 2009. He recognized the project team, which includes nationally recognized experts in the fields of onsite sewage and soil science.

Mr. Anderson discussed the impacts of nitrogen to water quality to public health and the environment. He said that nitrogen loading is variable between watersheds and there are multiple contributors. He presented examples of this from Wakulla Springs and from the Wekiva area of central Florida. Nitrogen reduction of wastewater is a two-step process, he explained, with first an aeration stage to nitrify the effluent and second an anoxic stage to denitrify. This converts the nitrogen from a liquid form to a gas. Next, Mr. Anderson went over current nitrogen reducing technologies. Most of the systems on the market are active with multiple mechanical and moving parts, and the field performance of these advanced systems is inconsistent. The Florida Legislature mandated the Florida Onsite Sewage Nitrogen Reduction Strategies (FOSNRS) project to further develop more passive and cost-effective nitrogen reduction strategies for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems (OSTDS).

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The FOSNRS project has four primary study areas:

- A. Review available nitrogen treatment options:** The project team constructed a pilot facility at the Gulf Coast Research and Education Center, a University of Florida facility in Wimauma, Florida. Mr. Anderson presented results from the small-scale pilot biofilters, which the team constructed to help determine the best performing options to use in full-scale systems. The results showed that they consistently received 95% reduction of nitrogen for both single pass and recirculating wastewater effluent. The team also constructed vertically stacked biofilters, which put the two-stage nitrogen treatment underneath the drainfield. These systems received a 94% reduction in total nitrogen, with a nitrogen concentration of 3.5 mg/L prior to drainfield dispersal. Some of the lessons learned from the pilot testing were that these passive technologies can receive greater than 95% nitrogen reduction, that sulfate is a byproduct produced in the systems that used sulfur, and that the best design option for full-scale systems is using a combination of lignocellulosic material (wood-chips) and elemental sulfur.
- B. Develop, install, and monitor full-scale systems:** Mr. Anderson said that they have installed seven full-scale systems throughout the state. He presented some of the design configurations and results from the systems. For the installed systems, the project team attempted to utilize as much of the existing system as possible. The definition of passive, as provided by the Department of Health (DOH or Department) allows for the use of one pump for lift dosing. The project team found that allowing a pump for lift dosing purposes provided a significant cost savings when working with existing drainfields. Mr. Anderson gave results for one of the seven systems, stating that after 535 days of operation, the average total nitrogen coming in was 54.7 mg/L, the reduction is 44% (30.7 mg/L) from the aeration/nitrification stage of the process, and 95% (2.5 mg/L) from the final anoxic/denitrification stage prior to dispersal to the drainfield. The average energy consumption came to about 0.31 kWh/day, which is equivalent to an operation cost of about \$1 per month. No surficial biomat or clogging was present and the reactive media showed very little reduction in volume. Mr. Anderson also discussed system configuration and performance for some of the other installed systems.
- C. Evaluate Nitrogen reduction in Florida soils:** Mr. Anderson provided a summary of this task, which is to evaluate how nitrogen behaves in Florida soils. He provided results from one field site that they monitored for over a year and then had a passive nitrogen reducing system installed. He showed before and after images of measured and extrapolated nitrogen concentrations in the groundwater, which showed a marked improvement in groundwater quality.
- D. Develop a user tool/model to estimate nitrogen reduction:** Damann Anderson briefly discussed the tool/model that will evaluate different scenarios for nitrogen fate and transport. He showed one of the model simulations, which had variables for trench/bed, equal/unequal distribution, soil type, loading rate, depth to water table, and nitrogen concentration.

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After this project summary, Damann Anderson answered some questions and received comments from the TRAP and the public. Russ Melling said that the results were impressive and wanted to know what the projections are for system longevity. Mr. Anderson said that the media does get consumed, but that there was very little decrease in volume for the system that had been in operation for two years. He will have a better estimate when they have completed the project, but preliminarily he estimates the system could last ten to twenty years or even more. The reduction in BOD (biological oxygen demand) should help extend the drainfield life. Ed Cordova asked what the long-term maintenance requirements might be, and Mr. Anderson said that it operates no different from a pressure-dosed system. He said that for the tank-based systems, it could be as easy as adding a bag of mulch and/or sulfur. The in-ground systems would be harder to replenish but the initial volume of media material is greater than the tank-based systems, to help compensate for this. Victor Godlewski asked what the anticipated costs would be, and Mr. Anderson said that they are still developing the cost estimates for the systems. He said that at this point the systems are expensive because some of the components (i.e. the tanks) have been custom designed, manufactured, and tested for each system. He also said that much of the system cost depends on the home site. He estimated the cost could be between \$10,000-\$20,000. Dominique Buhot, a septic contractor that helped install the three Seminole County nitrogen reduction systems, said that he estimates the cost to be more around \$25,000.

5. RULE ISSUES

OLD BUSINESS

12-02 – HB 1263 changes

Pam Tucker asked to bring issue 12-02 up as old business. During the December 14, 2012 TRAP meeting a motion was made to have a provision in the rule that would require that the homeowner receive final documentation in a specific situation. *Gerald Briggs indicated that staff would review the tapes from the meeting for clarification of the request and bring this back to the TRAP before the issue is included in the rule.*

10-04 Sand Lined Trenches (for final TRAP vote)

There was clarification that the rule reduction does not include this issue. TRAP discussed the comments from the Variance Committee. Scott Franz said that he did not support this issue. He said that sand lined trenches could result in a significant difference between the water table below natural grade, and the water table below the drainfield. The reason for this, Mr. Franz said, was that the wastewater would encounter the different texture at the bottom and sides of the excavation and fill up the drainfield area until the head pressure pushes the wastewater down into the soil. Several TRAP members agreed that this was not a good idea. Ron Davenport said that North Carolina allows sand lined trenches and that these systems have high failure rates. Pam Tucker asked for clarification on whether there is any associated cost savings and Scott Franz said there is no documentation to support this.

Motion by Scott Franz and seconded by Mary Howard, not to support inclusion of this issue in Chapter 64E-6 of the Florida Administrative Code. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

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Update on Onsite Sewage Program Research Priorities

Ken Odom asked for an update on the Research Priorities approved by the TRAP during the October 11, 2011 meeting.

Gerald Briggs and Elke Ursin presented brief status updates:

Continuation of Inventory of OSTDS in Florida – This project is making good progress due to funding from CDC Disaster Preparedness Funds and the Onsite Sewage Research Fund. Information is on the Department's website:
<http://floridahealth.gov/flwmi>.

Effectiveness of Outlet Filters – NSF is developing field standards for outlet filters that will help to direct this project and reduce any duplication of effort.

Life Expectancy of Onsite Systems – This project is on hold until staff time is available to work on this.

Drip Disposal With Septic Tank Quality Effluent – The Nitrogen Reduction Strategies Study includes an evaluation of this, and the Research Review and Advisory Committee will discuss the results at a future meeting.

Correlations between Water Quality, OSTDS, and Health Effects – A volunteer intern worked on this project and Department staff are reviewing the final report.

11-01 Drainlines the Same Length

Pam Tucker asked to bring issue 11-01 up as old business. TRAP previously approved this issue and the Variance Committee commented on it, but it has not come back to TRAP. Dale Holcomb said that the rule reduction language includes this language (lines 2285-2287). TRAP discussed this and decided that this issue needs more input. Chairman Odom said that if the drainline exceeds 10 feet from the length of the other drainlines, the option would be to pressure dose the system. *Gerald Briggs said that staff would look into this and come back to the TRAP with options (i.e. consider the length of the drainlines and have a percent difference instead of a fixed 10 feet).*

NEW BUSINESS

12-01 ATU Sizing

TRAP discussed this issue and the consensus was to make the sizing consistent with national standards.

Motion by Roy Pence and seconded by Scott Franz, not to support inclusion of this issue in Chapter 64E-6 of the Florida Administrative Code. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

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12-05 Tank Compartment Walls

TRAP discussed this issue. Scott Franz said that this would increase the TSS in the second compartment, which defeats the purpose of a dual compartment tank. Ken Odom said that he understands where the contractor that originated the issue is coming from, but that homeowner education on what products are appropriate to flush might be the better solution.

Motion by Scott Franz and seconded by Russ Melling, not to support inclusion of this issue in Chapter 64E-6 of the Florida Administrative Code. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

12-06 Filter Cleaning During Tank Service

TRAP discussed this possible financial impact of this issue and the consensus was that cleaning the outlet filter is included in the process of pumping the tank. Will Bryant suggested a change to the proposed language to allow a contractor the option to replace a filter in lieu of cleaning it. The updated language was:

16 (c) When the contents are removed from a tank containing an outlet filter device, the filter shall be cleaned ~~and put back~~
17 ~~into place~~ or replaced as part of the service visit.

Motion by Roy Pence and seconded by Mary Howard, to support inclusion of this issue in Chapter 64E-6 of the Florida Administrative Code. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

12-07 ATU Maintenance versus Drainfield Maintenance

TRAP discussed this issue originated by the Florida Onsite Wastewater Association (FOWA). There was a discussion to clarify that a homeowner can be a maintenance entity and that the rule specifies that maintenance entities service the system and not just the unit. Scott Franz said that several ATUs have drainfields that go specifically with the unit. There was a suggestion to add clarification to the language that the maintenance entity could approve someone else to do the work, and Scott Franz said that he has an issue with installers replacing drip irrigation systems. Some TRAP members had mixed opinions on this issue. Gerald Briggs made a note to add clarification to the language that the maintenance entity can subcontract work that they do not have capacity to perform. Kim Duffek brought up the point that the installer might need to shut the system down to work on the drainfield, and this could be problematic if the installer is not familiar with the system.

Motion by Scott Johnson and seconded by Ron Davenport, to table this issue until FOWA can be available to participate in the discussion. Ten out of eleven voting members were in favor, with Scott Franz opposed, and the motion passed.

The TRAP broke for lunch at 11:41 a.m. and reconvened with Chairman Odom calling the meeting back into order at 1:04 p.m.

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14-01 Rule Reduction

Gerald Briggs introduced this section of the agenda and provided some background as to the reason behind this rule reduction exercise. The Florida Joint Administrative Procedures Committee asked that the Department reduce rule language already stated in the statute. The proposed rule reduction includes previous approved TRAP issues in addition to this repetitive language reduction. The TRAP proceeded to comment and discuss by line item per the strikethrough version of the rule included in the meeting packet.

Some of the line items with discussion points included:

- A. Line 210: There was a suggestion to add the definition of a tank failure in the future. *This could be brought back to the TRAP as a future issue for discussion.*
- B. Line 422: Replace "Maintenance entity" with "System owner" to match the statute. *Dale Holcomb said that he would clarify this language, and may take this out if it is duplicating statute language.*
- C. Line 485: Ken Odom asked that the Department consider removing the requirement to show non-potable water lines on the site plan if double check valves or vacuum breakers are installed. *Gerald Briggs said that he will have staff look at the statute to see if this is something that could be changed.*
- D. Line 488: TRAP discussed how excavated areas for onsite sewage systems cannot be shown until the site evaluation is done. There was a suggestion to take this line out and combine it with line 482.
- E. Line 543: TRAP discussed that this language should line up with language in lines 2194 and 2206.
- F. Lines 592-594: TRAP discussed removing this proposed language.
- G. Line 658: TRAP discussed whether the tank receptacle was also required to be traffic rated if it is located beneath a driveway, or whether it was just the lid and the tank could remain a standard tank. *Gerald Briggs said he would check with staff about this and provide clarification if needed.*
- H. Line 794 (Table I): There was a suggestion to add the definition of routine basis in the future when referring to institutional churches preparing meals. *This could be brought back to the TRAP as a future issue for discussion.*
- I. Lines 1329-30: Eric Anderson, the owner of a portable sanitation company, suggested taking out the requirement for service persons to carry proof of a current operating permit. He said that he has never been asked for it, and the number is on the truck.
- J. Line 1326: Eric Anderson provided extensive edits to this section of the rule. Chairman Odom asked that he submit comments to Dale Holcomb. *Mr. Anderson and Mr. Holcomb both indicated that they would work together to discuss this section*

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and then staff will provide comments and/or edits back to the TRAP for consideration.

- K. Line 1351: TRAP discussed and agreed to strike the line about trucks hauling waste across property lines requiring inspection and labeling.
- L. Lines 2401-2568 (Table V): There was some disagreement among the TRAP regarding the removal of Table V. Dominique Buhot, a septic contractor, spoke to the TRAP about his main issue with removal of this table. He said that it is a useful educational tool for system owners, installers, and others.

Gerald Briggs asked the TRAP and public to submit comments to Dale Holcomb by the following week (week of September 29, 2014). He reminded TRAP members and alternates of the Sunshine Law, which states that they are not to communicate with members or alternates of other interest groups on the committee about any voting issue. Mr. Briggs clarified that members and alternates within the same interest group can speak to each other.

TRAP discussed the best date and time for the next meeting and agreed on October 16, 2014 at 9:00 a.m. Eastern Daylight Time.

Gerald Briggs outlined the schedule for implementation for this rule reduction issue, which could be altered due to complications and/or delays:

- Step 1. TRAP completes the initial review [*October 16, 2014; to be scheduled*]
- Step 2. Variance Committee provides comments [*November 7, 2014; scheduled*]
- Step 3. TRAP is able to reach a final decision [*mid to late November 2014; not scheduled*]
- Step 4. Rule promulgation [*90 days*]

This would put the earliest possible implementation for this rule sometime around mid-February 2015. Dale Holcomb mentioned that the Department has many other proposed rule reductions, and by proactively bringing this to TRAP now means that staff can implement quickly when given the green light.

6. OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE TECHNICAL REVIEW AND ADVISORY PANEL

There was no discussion on this agenda item.

7. PUBLIC COMMENT

The public commented throughout the meeting.

Motion by Mary Howard and seconded by Martin Guffey, to adjourn. All were in favor, none opposed, and the motion passed unanimously.

The meeting adjourned at 3:00 p.m.

Last updated: 10/9/2014 at 9:26:32 AM

These issues are being considered for inclusion into chapter 64E-6, FAC. They are currently on the agenda for the upcoming TRAP meeting to be held on 10/16/2014. Check the TRAP Meeting Agenda to verify that an issue has not been added or removed. The issue sheets are generally accurate but may contain errors and omissions.

Call Gerald Briggs or Dale Holcomb at 850-245-4070 with questions regarding the rule proposals.

Issue Number: 12-07
Subject: ATU maintenance versus drainfield maintenance
Date New: 12/12/2012
Date Initially Heard by TRAP: 9/25/2014
Date Tabled by TRAP: 9/25/2014
Date Initially Approved by TRAP:
Date Heard by Variance Committee:
Date of TRAP Final Recommendation:
TRAP Final Recommendation:
Ready for Inclusion in Rule: NO

Issue Development Notes:

9/25/2014 TRAP voted to TABLE the issue for further information from FOWA.

1 **64E-6.012 Standards for the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Aerobic Treatment Units.**

2 When aerobic treatment units are used for treating domestic and commercial sewage waste, each unit shall be installed,
3 operated and maintained in conformance with the following provisions:

4 (1) through (5) No change

5 (6) Any registered septic tank contractor or state-licensed plumber may maintain or repair system components that are not
6 a part of the aerobic treatment unit provided neither the the capacity nor operational efficiency of the components upstream of
7 the aerobic treatment unit are changed from those originally approved and provided the connection of the inlet pipe, ATU, and
8 the connection to the outlet pipe are not involved in the maintenance or repair.

9 ~~(7)~~ (6) All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Environmental Health ~~Onsite Sewage~~
10 ~~Programs~~ at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

11 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, Part I 386 FS. History—New 3-17-92,*
12 *Amended 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.0541, Amended 11-19-97, 4-21-02, 6-18-03, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, _____.*

Issue Number: 14-01
Subject: Rule Reduction
Date New: 9/1/2014
Date Initially Heard by TRAP: 9/25/2014
Date Tabled by TRAP:
Date Initially Approved by TRAP:
Date Heard by Variance Committee:
Date of TRAP Final Recommendation:
TRAP Final Recommendation:
Ready for Inclusion in Rule: NO

Issue Development Notes:

Many of these issues were already approved by TRAP. Short term cost savings may be realized by deleting requirements for unobstructed area, voiding permits, some deed restrictions, spodic soil replacement under drip lines, requiring repairs to meet current sizing rather than 1.5 times original sizing, standards-based testing concentrations rather than testing additives to an arbitrary concentration, allowing more design options for systems in the florida keys, dropping requirement that all innovative testing be performed under NSF ETV, reduction of septage disposal site inspection fees.

Cost increases could be: repair permit fees for failures within one year of original installation, repairs of failing pre-1983 systems needing to achieve 12-inch water table separation, maintaining records of additives by pumpers, providing copies of septage hauling logs, tank testing and design modification for those manufacturers that have not demonstrated compliance with 2006 standards,

9/25/2014 TRAP offered several comments and language changes on the issue. Changes will be made in a separate document to maintain line numbering of initial (9-25-14) document until TRAP comments on entire document.

STANDARDS FOR ONSITE SEWAGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

3	64E-6.001	General
4	64E-6.002	Definitions
5	64E-6.003	Permits
6	64E-6.004	Application for System Construction Permit
7	64E-6.005	Location and Installation
8	64E-6.006	Site Evaluation Criteria
9	64E-6.008	System Size Determinations
10	64E-6.009	Alternative Systems
11	64E-6.010	Septage and Food Establishment Sludge
12	64E-6.0101	Portable Restrooms and Portable or Stationary Holding Tanks
13	64E-6.011	Abandonment of Systems
14	64E-6.012	Standards for the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Aerobic Treatment Units
15	64E-6.013	Construction Materials and Standards for Treatment Receptacles
16	64E-6.014	Construction Standards for Drainfield Systems
17	64E-6.015	Permitting and Construction of Repairs
18	64E-6.0151	Product Composition
19	64E-6.016	U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Textural Classification System <u>(Repealed)</u>
20	64E-6.017	Definitions <u>for Systems in the Florida Keys</u>
21	64E-6.018	System Location, Design and Maintenance Criteria <u>for Systems in the Florida Keys</u>
22	64E-6.0181	<u>System Repair and</u> Cesspit and Undocumented System Replacement <u>in the Florida Keys</u>
23	64E-6.0182	Coordinated Permitting <u>(Repealed)</u>
24	64E-6.019	Requirements for Registration <u>of Septic Tank Contractors</u>
25	64E-6.020	Master Septic Tank Contractors
26	64E-6.021	Issuance of Registration Certificates and <u>Annual</u> Renewal <u>of Septic Tank Contractors</u>
27	64E-6.022	Standards of Practice and Disciplinary Guidelines <u>for Septic Tank Contractors</u>
28	64E-6.023	Certification of Partnerships and Corporations <u>Offering and Providing Septic Tank Contracting Services</u>
29	64E-6.025	Definitions <u>for Performance-Based Treatment System Standards</u>
30	64E-6.026	Applications for Innovative System Permits and <u>Performance-Based Treatment</u> System Construction Permits
31	64E-6.027	<u>Performance-Based Treatment System</u> Permits
32	64E-6.028	Location and Installation <u>of Performance-Based Treatment Systems</u>
33	64E-6.029	Monitoring <u>of Performance-Based Treatment Systems</u>
34	64E-6.0295	Innovative System Reclassification
35	64E-6.030	Fees

64E-6.001 General.

(1) The provisions of Part I (64E-6.001 - 6.016) of this chapter shall apply to all areas of the state except where specific provisions in Part II (64E-6.017 - 6.0182), addressing the Florida Keys, or specific provisions in Part IV (64E-6.025 - 6.0295), addressing performance-based treatment systems, exempt or modify compliance with Part I. Part III (64E-6.019 - 6.023) addresses the registration of septic tank contractors and authorization of partnerships and corporations. Part V (64E-6.030) addresses fees for services throughout the chapter. The provisions of this chapter must be used in conjunction with Chapter 381 and Part III of Chapter 489, F.S.

(2) All Permanent and temporary structures used or intended for human occupancy, employment or service to the public and locations where people congregate, such as construction sites, fairs, housing for displaced persons, and field locations for agricultural workers shall provide approved wastewater treatment and disposal systems. Except for the provisions of Section Rule 64E-6.0101, F.A.C., permanent structures shall not rely upon the use of holding tanks and portable toilets ~~for wastewater treatment and disposal.~~

~~(3) Combination of commercial and domestic sewage into a single system shall require that all the sewage be treated as commercial sewage.~~

~~(3)(4)~~ Except as provided for in Section 381.00655, F.S., any existing and prior approved system which has been placed into use and which remains in satisfactory operating condition shall remain valid for use under the terms of the rule and permit under which

52 it was approved. Alterations that change the conditions under which the system was permitted and approved, sewage characteristics
53 or increase sewage flow will require that the owner, or their authorized representative, apply for and receive reapproval of the
54 system by the ~~DOH county health~~ department, prior to any alteration of the structure, or system. If an applicant requests ~~that~~ the
55 department consider the previous structure's or establishment's most recent approved occupancy, the applicant must provide written
56 documentation that the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system was approved by the department for that previous occupancy.

57 (a) An applicant ~~shall will be required to~~ complete Form DH 4015, ~~###/###08/09~~, Application for Construction Permit, herein
58 incorporated by reference, ~~available at https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####~~, and provide a site plan in
59 accordance with paragraph 64E-6.004(3)(a), F.A.C., ~~to provide information of the site conditions under which the system is~~
60 ~~currently in use and conditions under which it will be used.~~

61 (b) The applicant shall have all ~~system~~ tanks pumped by a permitted septage disposal service. A registered ~~or master~~ septic tank
62 contractor, state-licensed plumber, ~~or~~ person certified under Section 381.0101, F.S., ~~or master septic tank contractor~~ shall determine
63 the tank volume and ~~shall~~ perform a visual inspection of the ~~empty~~ tank ~~when the tank is empty~~ to detect any observable defects or
64 leaks ~~in the tank~~. The tank volume shall be obtained from the tank legend or ~~shall be~~ calculated from measured ~~internal~~ tank
65 dimensions ~~for length, width and depth to the liquid level line or from the measured outside dimensions for length and width minus~~
66 ~~the wall thickness and depth to the liquid level line or~~. For odd shaped tanks and tanks without a legend, metered water flows from
67 the refilling of the tank may be used ~~in lieu of measured inside or outside tank dimensions~~. Results of the visual inspection and
68 measurements. ~~The person performing the inspection shall be reported~~ submit the results to the ~~DOH county health~~ department as
69 ~~part of the application~~ using page 4 of Form DH 4015.

70 (c) ~~If a prior approved~~ an existing system has been approved by the ~~DOH county health~~ department within the preceding five
71 years, and the system was determined to be in satisfactory operating condition at that time, a new inspection is not required ~~unless~~
72 ~~there is a record of failure of the system. If it is determined that a new inspection is not required, only~~. Only the application fee shall
73 be charged ~~for this application and approval~~.

74 (d) If the use of a building is changed or if additions or alterations to a building are made which will increase domestic sewage
75 flow, change sewage characteristics, or compromise the integrity or function of the system, the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~
76 system ~~servicing such building~~ shall be brought into full compliance with ~~the provisions and requirements of~~ these rules.

77 ~~1. Proper well setbacks shall be maintained.~~

78 12. Prior to system modification the owner or agent shall obtain a permit in accordance ~~any modification of the system, the~~
79 ~~owner shall apply for and obtain a permit for modification of the system from the county health department in accordance with~~
80 Section Rule 64E-6.004, F.A.C. The permit shall be valid for 18 months from the date of issue. Where building construction has
81 commenced, it shall be valid for an additional 90 days. The installation of a laundry system, a gray water system, a grease
82 interceptor, or additional drainfield as a precautionary measure to prolong system functioning of an existing system is considered a
83 system modification.

84 23. Necessary site Site investigations and tests shall be performed at the expense of the owner by either an engineer ~~with soils~~
85 ~~training who is licensed in the state of Florida pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S., registered~~ septic tank contractors, ~~master septic tank~~
86 ~~contractors~~, or persons certified under Section 381.0101, F.S., or department personnel for the appropriate fee specified in Section
87 381.0066, F.S.

88 (e) For residences, flows shall be calculated using new system criteria for bedrooms and building area, including existing
89 structures and any proposed additions. Table I and footnotes shall apply. No part of the existing structure, or the addition to the
90 structure shall be allowed to cover any part of the system. Non-load bearing structures, such as a concrete patio floor, are allowed to
91 cover the septic tank, provided that access to the tank is provided for maintenance. The structure above the septic tank shall have a
92 minimum opening of 225 square inches at each end of the septic tank for access into the tank. Each opening shall have a minimum
93 dimension of 15 inches. The structure shall not be in direct contact with the tank. A barrier of soil or plastic shall be used between
94 the tank and non-load bearing structure. A modification, replacement, or upgrade of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system
95 is not required for a remodeling addition if a bedroom is not added. For those residences ~~adding that add~~ bedrooms ~~sewage flow~~, the
96 system shall be required to be altered to meet the following criteria:

97 1. The septic tank need not be replaced if it is structurally sound and is within one tank size of the required specifications found
98 in Table II, for the proposed structure. An approved outlet filter shall be installed if one is currently not in place. If existing tanks are
99 not within one tank size of the required specifications found in Table II, for the proposed structure, they shall be replaced or
100 supplemented to meet sizing requirements for new systems. If a new tank is installed in series, the resulting configuration must meet
101 the sizing requirements for tanks-in-series in Section 64E-6.013, F.A.C.

102
103 2. The ~~county health department shall require the~~ existing drainfield ~~shall to~~ be increased to current rule drainfield size
104 requirements for new systems. ~~for the proposed estimated sewage flow using the appropriate soil loading rate and sizing criteria for~~
105 ~~new systems~~. Where the existing elevation of the bottom surface of the drainfield is less than 24 inches above the wet season high
106 water table, the bottom of the drainfield shall be maintained at the existing separation or a minimum of 12 inches above the wet
107 season high water table, whichever is greater.

108 3. Where the bottom of the drainfield is less than 12 inches above the wet season high water table, the drainfield shall be
109 brought into full compliance with all new system standards, ~~as long as it is the intent of the applicant to proceed with the addition to~~
110 ~~the residence.~~

111 (f) For ~~non-residential~~ ~~commercial~~ establishments, the system shall not be required to be altered ~~if~~ unless domestic sewage flow
112 ~~is not expected to will~~ increase by more than 20% of original design flow or ~~require~~ more than one tank size adjustment is required.
113 An department approved outlet filter device shall be installed. Any system used to treat and dispose commercial wastewater shall be
114 brought into full compliance with the provisions and requirements of current rules for new systems when there is any increase in
115 sewage flow or increase in waste strength.

116 (g) These requirements do not authorize a residence or establishment to exceed the ~~lot flow allowances~~ authorized lot flow
117 under ~~paragraph 64E-6.005(7)(c), F.A.C381.0065(4), F.S.~~ Establishments ~~that~~ currently exceeding exceed lot authorized flow
118 ~~allowances~~ shall not ~~be allowed to~~ increase sewage flow.

119 ~~(h) The installation of a laundry system, a gray water system, a grease interceptor, or additional drainfield as a precautionary~~
120 ~~measure to prolong system functioning of an existing system is considered a modification to the system. Such installation is not a~~
121 ~~modification if it is associated with an increase in estimated sewage flow or change in sewage characteristics, if the system is in~~
122 ~~failure or if the existing system is in non-compliance with the terms of the original permit, in which case it will be considered a new~~
123 ~~system.~~

124 ~~(h)(4)~~ If an existing system is disconnected from a structure that was made unusable or destroyed following a disaster, the
125 system may be reconnected to a rebuilt structure per the provisions of s. 381.0065(4)(y).

126 ~~(4) (5)~~ The department Procedure for Voluntary Inspection and Assessment of Existing Systems, May, 2000, herein
127 incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, shall be applied except in situations
128 pertaining to an increase in sewage flow, ~~or~~ change in sewage characteristics, or system failure ~~of the system. The inspection is~~
129 ~~designed to assess the condition of a system at a particular moment in time. The inspection will identify obviously substandard~~
130 ~~systems, for example systems without drainfields. The inspection is not designed to determine precise code compliance, nor provide~~
131 ~~information to demonstrate that the system will adequately serve the use to be placed upon it by this or any subsequent owner.~~
132 ~~Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the amount of detail an inspector may provide at their professional discretion.~~

133 ~~Persons allowed to perform work under this section shall be master septic tank contractors, registered or master~~ septic tank
134 contractors, state-licensed plumbers, and persons certified under Section 381.0101, F.S. Department employees are excluded from
135 performing these evaluations. Aerobic treatment units and performance-based treatment systems shall ~~not be evaluated using this~~
136 ~~criteria, but shall~~ be evaluated by the approved maintenance entity which maintains the unit or system. ~~Nothing in this section~~
137 ~~restricts the person having ownership of, control of, or use of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system from requesting a~~
138 ~~partial inspection. The person performing the voluntary inspection inspector~~ shall provide the person requesting the inspection a
139 copy of the department Procedure for Voluntary Inspection and Assessment of Existing Systems and written notice of their right to
140 request an inspection based on part or all of the standards.

141 ~~(5) (6)~~ Citations issued by the department shall be on Form DH 3146, ~~###/###-11/02~~, Citation for Violation, Onsite Sewage
142 Programs/ Sanitary Nuisance, hereby incorporated by reference, available at [https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-](https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####)
143 ~~#####~~.

144 ~~(6) (7)~~ All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
145 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau
146 of Environmental Health at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.
147

148 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3), 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0067, 386.041, 489.553 FS. History—New 12-*
149 *22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.41, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, 5-14-96, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.041, Amended 11-19-97, 2-3-98, 3-22-*
150 *00, 9-5-00, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, 7-16-13, _____.*

151 64E-6.002 Definitions.

152 For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated in this section. Additional
153 definitions are in section 381.0065(2), F.S.:

154 (1) Absorption surface – the total surface area of soil at the bottom of the drainfield.

155 (2) Aerobic treatment unit – a sewage treatment unit which introduces air into sewage to provide aerobic biochemical
156 stabilization within a treatment receptacle.

157 (3) Alternative system – any approved ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system used in lieu of, including modifications to, a
158 standard subsurface system.

159 (4) American National Standards Institute, hereafter referred to as ANSI – an organization comprised of trade associations,
160 technical societies, professional groups, consumer organizations, and individual companies with headquarters located at 1430

161 Broadway, New York, New York 10018. ~~This organization acts as a clearinghouse and coordinating body for voluntary standards~~
162 ~~activities in the United States, and approves as American National Standards those standards that have been developed according to~~
163 ~~its principles of openness, due process and consensus. Among its activities is accreditation of third party certification programs.~~

164 (5) American Society for Testing Materials hereafter referred to as ASTM – a technical society with headquarters located at [100](#)
165 [Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA, 19428-2959](#) ~~1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 19103,~~
166 ~~which develops and publishes national standards for the testing and quality assurance of construction materials.~~

167 (6) Approved – an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system constructed and installed in compliance with the standards and
168 requirements of this chapter and which has received final installation approval. “Approved” ~~installation~~ does not imply that a system
169 will perform satisfactorily ~~for a specific period of time.~~

170 (7) Approved maintenance entity – any person or business entity which has been issued a written permit by the ~~DOH county~~
171 ~~health~~ department to provide maintenance services associated with approved onsite aerobic treatment units.

172 (8) Aquifer – ~~a geological formation, group of formations, or part of a formation that is capable of yielding potentially usable~~
173 ~~quantities of potable water from wells or springs.~~

174 (9) Available publicly owned or investor owned sewerage system – ~~as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~

175 (10) Base flood – ~~the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.~~

176 (11) Bedroom – ~~as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~

177 (8) ~~(12)~~ Building Area – that enclosed habitable area of a dwelling unit, excluding the garage, carport, exterior storage shed, or
178 open or screened patios or decks. Calculations of building area shall be made by measurements of the outside building dimensions.
179 Building area of each additional story of the structure shall be added to determine the total building area.

180 (9) ~~(13)~~ Commercial Sewage Waste – ~~commercial wastewater per the Interagency Agreement Between The Department of~~
181 ~~Environmental Protection and The Department of Health for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems, [INSERT DATE],~~
182 ~~2013, herein incorporated by reference, available at https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####. Non-toxic, non-~~
183 ~~hazardous wastewater from commercial facilities. Examples of establishments included in this definition are commercial and~~
184 ~~institutional food operations, commercial laundry facilities with no more than 4 machines, and animal holding facilities.~~
185 ~~Combination of commercial and domestic sewage into a single system shall be considered commercial sewage.~~

186 (10) ~~(14)~~ Department – the Department of Health including authorized agents of the individual ~~DOH county~~ health departments.

187 (15) Domestic sewage waste – ~~as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S. Domestic sewage is further categorized as:~~

188 (a) Blackwater – ~~as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~

189 (b) Graywater – ~~as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~

190 (11) ~~(e)~~ Domestic sewage waste ranges:

191 1. Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD₅), maximum 300 mg/L;

192 2. Total Suspended Solids (TSS), maximum 200 mg/L;

193 3. pH, 6 – 8; or within 1 pH unit of the water supply pH; and

194 4. Nitrogen (Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, TKN) maximum 100 mg/L.

195 (12) ~~(16)~~ Dosing Tank – See Pump Tank.

196 (17) Drainage Ditch – ~~a trench dug for the purpose of draining water from the land or for transporting water for use on the land.~~
197 ~~Swales are excluded from this definition.~~

198 (13) ~~(18)~~ Drainfield – a system of ~~open jointed or~~ perforated piping, approved alternative distribution units, or other treatment
199 facilities designed to distribute effluent for filtration, oxidation and absorption by the soil within the zone of aeration.

200 (14) ~~(19)~~ Dwelling unit – a ~~single-family~~ residence ~~for the housing of a single family~~ whether ~~such residence is a~~ detached
201 ~~structure~~ or a unit of a multiple family building.

202 (15) ~~(20)~~ Effective capacity – the liquid volume of a tank contained below the liquid level line.

203 (16) ~~(21)~~ Effective soil depth – the depth of slightly or moderately limited soil material at an ~~onsite sewage treatment and~~
204 ~~disposal~~ system drainfield site.

205 (17) Engineer – ~~as defined by section 471.005(5), FS.~~

206 (18) ~~(22)~~ Establishment – a multi-family housing, apartment, condominium or townhouse complex, a mobile home park or
207 recreational vehicle park, a non-residential commercial or institutional development or places of business or assembly. An
208 establishment includes all buildings or structures, and the land appertaining thereto and shall have an owners association or other
209 legal entity ~~which is~~ responsible for maintenance and operation of the ~~development's~~ sewage treatment and disposal facilities.

210 (19) ~~(23)~~ Failure – a condition ~~existing within an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system which that~~ prohibits the system
211 from functioning in a sanitary manner and which results in the discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater onto ground
212 surface, into surface water, into ground water, or which results in the ~~inability~~ failure of building plumbing to discharge properly.

213 (20) ~~(24)~~ Filled System – a drainfield system where a portion, but not all, of the drainfield sidewalls are located at an elevation
214 above the elevations of undisturbed native soil on the site.

215 ~~(21) (25)~~ Flooding – a covering of soil surface by water from any source, such as overflowing streams ~~overflowing their banks,~~
216 runoff ~~from adjacent or surrounding slopes, elevation of the~~ ground water table above ~~exceeding that of~~ the soil surface, or
217 combinations of these. Terms also associated with flooding and used elsewhere in this chapter are:
218 (a) Frequent – flooding which occurs more than once every two years on the average;
219 (b) Ten year flood elevation – ~~that~~ flood elevation which has with a 10 in 100 probability of being equaled or exceeded in any
220 ~~calendar~~ year.
221 ~~(26) Florida Keys – as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~
222 ~~(22) (27)~~ Food Establishment Sludge – oils, fats, greases, food scraps and other grease interceptor contents generated by a food
223 operation or institutional food preparation facility using an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.
224 ~~(23) (28)~~ Impermeable – when used in reference to Section 381.0065(2)(~~l~~)(~~k~~), F.S., shall mean a condition where the maximum
225 hydraulic conductivity is less than or equal to 1×10^{-7} centimeters per second.
226 ~~(25) (29)~~ Industrial, hazardous or toxic sewage waste – wastewater not otherwise defined as domestic sewage waste or
227 commercial sewage waste. Includes wWastewater carried off by floor drains, utility sinks and equipment drains located in buildings
228 in industrial or manufacturing areas, ~~estimated volumes of~~ commercial sewage ~~wastes~~ exceeding 5000 gallons per day, ~~wastewater~~
229 ~~from~~ commercial laundry facilities with more than 4 self-service machines, and ~~wastewater from~~ vehicle ~~car and truck~~ washes ~~are~~
230 ~~included in this definition.~~
231 ~~(30) Innovative system – as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~
232 ~~(26) (31)~~ Limitation ratings – Soil classification ratings which describe the relative suitability of soils to properly assimilate
233 sewage effluent. The three rating categories for the purpose of this rule are:
234 (a) Slightly limited – soil materials with favorable properties for the use of a drainfield.
235 (b) Moderately limited – soil materials that have properties moderately favorable for the use of a drainfield.
236 (c) Severely limited – soil materials which have one or more properties unsuitable for the use of a drainfield.
237 ~~(32) Lot – as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~
238 ~~(33) Mean annual flood line – as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~
239 ~~(34) Mean annual flood line indicators – as used in Section 381.0065(2), F.S. means:~~
240 (a) Water stains – shall mean the same as the hydrologic indicator used in the Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual, under the
241 definition of “Water marks”;
242 (b) Hydric adventitious roots – shall mean the same as the hydrologic indicator used in the Florida Wetlands Delineation
243 Manual, under the definition of “Morphological plant adaptations”;
244 (c) Drift lines – shall mean the same as the hydrologic indicator used in the Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual, under the
245 definition of “Drift lines and rafted debris”;
246 (d) Rafted debris – shall mean the same as the hydrologic indicator used in the Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual, under the
247 definition of “Drift lines and rafted debris”;
248 (e) Aquatic mosses and liverworts – shall mean the same as the hydrologic indicator used in the Florida Wetlands Delineation
249 Manual, under the definition of “Aquatic mosses and liverworts”;
250 (f) Moss collars – a proliferation of terrestrial mosses and liverworts that mark the upper limits of the mean annual flood line;
251 (g) Lichen lines – shall mean the same as the hydrologic indicator used in the Florida Wetlands Delineation Manual, under the
252 definition of “Elevated lichen lines.”
253 ~~(27) (35)~~ Mean high water – as defined in Section 177.27, F.S. ~~the average height of tidal high waters over a 19-year period.~~
254 ~~(28) (36)~~ Mean high water line – as defined in Section 177.27, F.S. ~~the intersection of the tidal plane of mean high water with the~~
255 ~~shore.~~
256 ~~(29) (37)~~ Mound system – ~~a drainfield constructed at a prescribed elevation in a prepared area of fill material. All~~ drainfields
257 where any part of the bottom surface of the drainfield is located at or above the elevation of undisturbed native soil in the drainfield
258 area ~~is a mound system.~~
259 ~~(30) (38)~~ National Sanitation Foundation International, hereafter referred to as NSF – a not for profit research, education and
260 service organization located at 789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48105 ~~3475 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan,~~
261 ~~48106, that develops standards and criteria for equipment, products and services that bear upon health.~~
262 ~~(31) (39)~~ Non-potable water well – a well intended exclusively for irrigation purposes, or for supplying water to a heat pump
263 system or a well for receiving discharge water from a heat pump system.
264 ~~(40) “O” Horizon – the layer of organic matter on the surface of a mineral soil. This soil layer consists~~ consisting of ~~decaying~~
265 ~~plants residues.~~
266 ~~(41) Obstructed land – those areas on a lot or property used for such purposes as pools, concrete slabs, buildings, driveways,~~
267 ~~parking and similar areas which prohibit, hinder, or affect the installation, operation or maintenance of an onsite sewage treatment~~
268 ~~and disposal system.~~
269 ~~(33) (42)~~ Onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, also referred to as system – as defined by Section 381.0065(2)(~~k~~)(~~j~~),

F.S. Appurtenances installed within the building sewer prior to a treatment receptacle shall not be included in this definition.

~~Systems covered by Chapter 403, F.S., are not included in this definition.~~

~~(43) Potable water line— as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~

~~(34) (44) Potable water well – a source of water used for drinking, culinary or domestic purposes. The following classifications of potable wells are used in this chapter. Classified as:~~

(a) Private potable well – a well used only by one or two dwelling units~~residences~~, one of which may be a rental unit~~residence~~.

(b) Public drinking water well – a well serving any drinking water system other than a private water system. Public systems are classified in Sections 403.842, and 381.0062, F.S.~~the following manner:~~

- ~~1. Community public water system— as defined in Section 403.852, F.S., such water system serves a year-round residential population of at least 25 people per day or has a minimum of 15 year-round residential service connections.~~
- ~~2. Non-community public water system— as defined in Section 403.852, F.S., such water system serves a transient population of at least 25 people per day at least 60 days per year or has a minimum of 15 non-residential service connections.~~
- ~~3. Non-transient non-community public water system— as defined in Section 403.852, F.S., such water system is not a community water system, but is a system that regularly serves at least 25 of the same people for over 6 months of the year.~~
- ~~4. Limited-use public water system— a public water system not regulated by the Florida Safe Drinking Water Act or Chapter 62-550, 62-555, or 62-560 of the F.A.C., and further specified as limited-use commercial public water system which provides piped potable water to one or more non-residential establishments and limited-use community public water system which provides piped potable water to five or more private residences or two or more rental residences.~~

(c) Multi-family water well— a well that is used by three or four residences, one of which may be a rental residence.

~~(35) (45) Pump tank – a tank, or dedicated section of a multi-compartment tank or tank compartment used to locate house an effluent a pump that is used to distribute effluent to a drainfield, or other part of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.~~

~~(46) Regulatory floodway— means the channel of a river or other water course and adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height.~~

~~(37) (47) Repair – system replacement of or, modifications or additions to a failing system which are necessary to allow the existing system to properly function in accordance with its design or must be made to eliminate a public health or pollution hazard. Servicing or replacing with like kind mechanical or electrical parts of an approved onsite sewage treatment and disposal system; or making minor structural corrections to a tank, or distribution box, does not constitute is not a repair. The use of any treatment method that is intended to improve the system functioning of any part of the system, or to prolong or sustain the length of time the system functions life, shall be considered is a repair. The use of any non-prohibited additive by the system owner, through the building plumbing, shall not be considered is not a repair. Removal of the tank contents of any tank, replacement of a broken lid, or the installation of an approved outlet filter device, where the drainfield is not disturbed, shall not be considered is not a repair. Replacement of a broken lid to any tank shall not be considered a repair. Splicing a drip emitter line where no emitter is eliminated shall not be considered is not a repair.~~

~~(38) (48) Septage – as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S., excluding Excluded from this definition are the contents of portable toilets, holding tanks, and grease interceptors.~~

~~(39) (49) Septic tank – a watertight receptacle constructed to promote separation of solid and liquid components of wastewater, to provide limited digestion of organic matter, to store solids, and to allow clarified liquid to discharge for further treatment and disposal into a drainfield.~~

~~(40) (50) Spoil material – any part of the existing drainfield, any adjacent soil material within 24 inches vertically and 12 inches horizontally of the drainfield, and any soil that has visible signs of effluent that has been removed as part of a repair, modification or abandonment of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.~~

~~(41) (51) Standard subsurface drainfield system – an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system drainfield consisting of a distribution box or header pipe and a drain trench or absorption bed with all portions of the drainfield sidewalls installed below the elevation of undisturbed native soil.~~

~~(52) Subdivision— as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~

~~(53) Surface water bodies— are classified as:~~

- ~~(a) Permanent nontidal surface water body— as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~
- ~~(b) Tidally influenced surface water body as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.~~

~~(42) (54) Swale – a manmade, vegetation-stabilized vegetatively-stabilized trench containing which contains contiguous areas of standing or flowing water for less than 72 hours following a rainfall event. A swale has a top width-to-depth ratio of the cross-section equal to or greater than 6:1, or side slopes equal to or greater than 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical.~~

~~(43) (55) Temporary – a single period or an accumulation of periods not exceeding 120 total days in any 365-day period.~~

~~(56) Toxic or hazardous chemical— as defined by Section 381.0065(2)(p), F.S.~~

~~(44) (57) Undisturbed native soil – soil which has been deposited by nature onto a site by the actions of nature and which has not been disturbed or altered by the human activities of man.~~

~~(45) (58) Water table elevation — the upper surface of the groundwater or that level below which the soil or underlying rock~~

material is wholly saturated with water. ~~Water table elevation is~~ measured from the soil surface downward to the upper level of saturated soil or up to the free water level.

~~(46) (59)~~ Wettest season — ~~that~~ period of time each year ~~in which the~~ when ground water table elevation ~~can is~~ normally be ~~expected to be~~ at its highest elevation.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) F.S. Law Implemented 381.0065 F.S. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.42, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.042, Amended 11-19-97, 3-22-00, 11-26-06, 7-16-13, _____.

64E-6.003 Permits.

(1) System Construction Permit – No portion of an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system shall be installed, repaired, altered, modified, abandoned or replaced until a system construction permit has been issued ~~on Form DH 4016, 08/09, Construction Permit, herein incorporated by reference~~. If building construction has commenced, the system construction permit shall be valid for an additional 90 days beyond the eighteen month expiration date, ~~A fee shall not be charged for a repair permit issued within 12 months from the date of final authorization of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system~~. If a construction or repair permit for an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system is transferred to another person the expiration date of the construction or repair permit shall not be amended, ~~but shall run from the date of original issuance prior to the transfer~~. ~~Servicing or replacing with like kind mechanical or electrical parts of an approved onsite sewage treatment and disposal system; pumping of septage from a system; or making minor structural corrections to a tank, or distribution box, does not constitute a repair.~~

(2) System Inspection – Before covering ~~with earth~~ and ~~before~~ placing a system into service, a person ~~installing or~~ constructing any portion of an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system shall notify the ~~county health~~ department of the completion of the construction activities and ~~shall~~ have the system inspected by the department ~~for compliance with the requirements of this chapter~~, except as noted in subsection 64E-6.003(3), F.A.C., for repair installations.

~~(a) If the system construction is approved after an inspection by the DOH county health department, the department shall issue a “Construction Approval” notice to the installer.~~

~~(a) (b)~~ If the system installation does not pass the ~~construction~~ inspection ~~on any type of system installation~~, the person installing the system ~~installer~~ shall make all required corrections and notify the ~~DOH county health~~ department of the completion of the work prior to reinspection of the system. A reinspection fee shall be charged ~~to the installer~~ for each additional inspection prior leading up to construction approval.

~~(b) (c)~~ Final ~~installation~~ approval shall not be granted until the ~~DOH county health~~ department has confirmed that all requirements of this chapter, including building construction and lot grading, are in compliance with plans and specifications ~~application~~ submitted ~~and with the permit application~~. ~~The following requirements are must also be met:~~

1. For engineer-designed systems, an engineer shall ~~In addition, if the system was designed by an engineer, who shall be licensed in the State of Florida, the DOH county health department shall require the design engineer or the design engineer’s designee, who shall be a licensed engineer, to~~ certify that the installed system complies with the approved design and installation requirements. Single family residences are excluded from this requirement, however, all changes to the engineering specifications shall be approved by the design engineer.

2. If additional site visits ~~after the construction approval inspection~~ are necessary to establish the compliance of the building construction and lot grading, or to establish the compliance with any provision of this chapter, a reinspection fee shall be charged ~~to the permit applicant for each inspection of the building and site leading to the final installation approval~~.

3. If an operating permit is required for the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system, final installation approval shall not be granted until the operating permit application and fee have been received by the department.

~~(d) Where an establishment is serviced by an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, Section 381.0065(4), F.S., shall govern when occupancy of a building can be allowed. “Approved” installation does not imply that a system will perform satisfactorily for a specific period of time.~~

~~(e) Systems which are required to have an annual or biennial operating permit and the structures which they serve shall be inspected by the department at least once per year during the term of the permit to determine compliance with the terms of the operating permit.~~

(3) Repair Inspections – A system repair shall be inspected by the department or a master septic tank contractor ~~to determine compliance with construction permit standards~~ prior to final covering of the system in compliance with. ~~Inspections shall comply with~~ subsection 64E-6.003(2), F.A.C., and the following:

(a) A master septic tank contractor may, at their option, cover a system repair when the following conditions are met:

1. The master septic tank contractor has requested an inspection from the department during the normal duty day before the date and time the repair will be ready for inspection. Inspections must be scheduled during normal inspection hours and in conjunction with the inspection schedule of the ~~county health~~ department ~~having jurisdiction~~.

2. At the date and time specified for inspection, the department is not on site to conduct an inspection within 30 minutes of the

379 scheduled time. If the department is on site to conduct the inspection and the system is not ready for inspection within 30 minutes
380 after the scheduled time, a reinspection shall be requested. A reinspection fee shall be charged. ~~If a contractor~~ Contractors shall
381 cancel or reschedule an inspection not later than two hours prior to the scheduled time. ~~In such cases,~~ no reinspection fee shall be
382 charged.

383 3. The master septic tank contractor is physically on site and conducts the inspection.

384 (b) The master septic tank contractor shall document the inspection on ~~page 3 of~~ Form DH ~~XXXX4016, ###/##~~ “System Repair
385 Certification”, herein incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, and fax or
386 hand deliver the form to the department by the next normal duty day ~~following the inspection~~.

387 (c) A master septic tank contractor shall not cover a system repair when the department has performed an inspection and has
388 notified the contractor of violations. Any system ~~that has been~~ inspected by the department and found to be in violation of
389 ~~construction~~ standards of this ~~chapter~~ rule, must receive a reinspection from the department before the system may be covered. A
390 reinspection fee shall be charged for each reinspection leading to final approval.

391 (d) The department ~~s shall issue a~~ “final approval” of the system repair shall be based on the master septic tank contractor’s
392 ~~inspection~~ certification.

393 (e) Nothing herein prevents the department from inspecting a system that was inspected by a master septic tank contractor. ~~No~~
394 ~~inspection is final until approved by the department~~.

395 ~~(4) Voiding a permit — After an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system has received final installation approval from the~~
396 ~~department, if the building is modified in such a way that a larger system would be required, if any portion of the required drainfield~~
397 ~~unobstructed area is covered by impervious material, if the property is subdivided into a smaller lot or lots whereby the permitted~~
398 ~~system would not have been originally approved, if a well is installed on the property which violates the setbacks to the approved~~
399 ~~system, or if the system is improperly modified or damaged, the department shall undertake administrative action to revoke the~~
400 ~~permit. The department shall prohibit the further or continued use of a system when the permit has become void by injunction or~~
401 ~~other procedure authorized by law.~~

402 ~~(4) (5) Operating permits – No business or facility shall occupy a building served by an onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~
403 ~~system if the building is located in an area zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes or its equivalent; or where a~~
404 ~~business will generate commercial sewage waste; and no structure shall be occupied where an aerobic treatment unit or~~
405 ~~performance-based treatment system is used, until an “Application for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal System Operating~~
406 ~~Permit” Form DH 4081, ###/##, herein incorporated by reference, available at [https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-](https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####)~~
407 ~~#####, has been received and approved by the department. Form DH 4081, 10/96 “Application for Onsite Sewage Treatment and~~
408 ~~Disposal System Operating Permit,” is herein incorporated by reference.~~

409 (a) Property owners or their authorized agents are required to obtain an annual operating permit for systems located in an area
410 zoned or used for industrial or manufacturing purposes or its equivalent or where a business will generate commercial sewage waste.
411 ~~The permit shall designate the person or entity responsible for the operation and maintenance of the system; the type of activity~~
412 ~~proposed on the site; persons or businesses which will use the system; equipment and types and quantities of chemical compounds~~
413 ~~which will be used by the building occupants which are likely to be discharged into the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.~~
414 ~~At a minimum, the~~ The owner or person responsible for maintenance of the system shall test, or cause to be tested, the ~~onsite sewage~~
415 ~~treatment and disposal~~ system effluent ~~in a qualitative and quantitative manner~~ for any chemical compounds associated with the
416 ~~particular establishment’s~~ industrial or manufacturing operations ~~conducted in that establishment~~, as directed by the ~~county health~~
417 ~~department. The frequency of testing shall be specified on the annual operating permit.~~

418 (b) Operating permits are not transferable from location to location or from owner to owner. If the owner of the system remains
419 the same but the tenancy of the building changes, a Business Survey, Form DH 4081A, ~~###/##10/96~~, herein incorporated by
420 reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, must be completed and submitted to the ~~DOH~~
421 ~~county health department~~ department for review. Changes in building occupancy shall be reviewed per Section 381.0065(4), F.S.

422 (c) Maintenance entities contracting to service aerobic treatment systems and performance-based treatment systems shall obtain
423 a biennial operating permit from the ~~DOH county health~~ department for the system. ~~Persons operating an aerobic treatment unit or~~
424 ~~performance-based treatment system shall permit department personnel right of entry to the property during normal working hours~~
425 ~~to allow for effluent sampling or evaluating the general state of repair or function of the system.~~ Persons required to obtain an annual
426 operating permit for an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system in an industrial or manufacturing zone or its equivalent, or
427 where the system receives commercial sewage, shall not be required to obtain another operating permit for the same an aerobic
428 treatment unit or performance-based treatment system ~~at that site~~. Performance-based treatment systems that ~~also~~ include an aerobic
429 treatment unit require only one biennial operating permit ~~for the system~~. Systems receiving commercial sewage that are located in
430 industrial or manufacturing zones or equivalent require only one annual operating permit.

431 ~~(5) (6) Expired Permits – Any A~~ new construction, repair, or modification permit issued by the department, that has received
432 construction approval within the previous five years but has not received final approval may be approved provided ~~all of~~ the
433 following conditions are met:

434 (a) The applicant or agent provides a written statement that there have been no changes in application or site conditions from the
435 original permit. The statement must specifically address any changes on adjacent lots.

436 (b) A site re-evaluation confirms site conditions have not changed sufficiently to place the system in violation of the rules under
437 which it was permitted and received construction approval.

438 (c) Fees for a new system construction permit and the research surcharge are paid. A site re-evaluation fee is paid, if applicable.
439 A new permit shall be issued under the rules under which the original permit was issued.

440 (d) A final system inspection is performed showing compliance ~~with all rules under which the construction approval was~~
441 ~~granted~~. If applicable, a system re-inspection fee is paid.

442 (6) (7) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
443 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau
444 of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 1713.

445 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3), 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0067, 386.041 FS. History—New 12-22-82,*
446 *Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.43, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, 5-14-96, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.043, Amended 3-22-00, 4-21-02, 5-24-04, 11-*
447 *26-06, 6-25-09, 4-1-10, 4-28-10, 7-16-2013, _____.*

448 **64E-6.004 Application for System Construction Permit.**

449 (1) No person shall cause or allow construction of a system without first applying for and obtaining a system construction
450 permit. Form DH 4015 shall be used for recording permit application information.

451 (2) An application shall be completed in full, signed by the owner or the owner's authorized ~~representative agent, or a contractor~~
452 ~~licensed in accordance with Chapter 489, F.S.~~, and shall be accompanied by all required exhibits and fees. ~~If the owner of a property~~
453 ~~uses an authorized representative to obtain a new system construction permit, a signed statement from the owner of the property~~
454 ~~assigning authority for the representative to act on the owner's behalf shall accompany the application. This statement shall include~~
455 ~~specific information allowing the representative to act on the owner's behalf in all aspects of an application for an onsite sewage~~
456 ~~treatment and disposal system. Except for a contractor licensed in accordance with Chapter 489, F.S., an agent must have written~~
457 ~~authorization from the owner to act on the owner's behalf.~~

458 (3) The suitability of a lot, property, subdivision or building for the use of an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system shall
459 be determined from an evaluation of lot size, anticipated sewage flow into the proposed system, the anticipated sewage waste
460 strength, soil and water table conditions, soil drainage, ~~and~~ site topography and other related criteria. Necessary site investigations
461 and tests shall be performed at the expense of the owner by either an engineer ~~with soils training who is licensed in the State of~~
462 ~~Florida pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S.~~; by department personnel; registered or master septic tank contractors; ~~master septic tank~~
463 ~~contractors;~~ by persons who have successfully completed a department-approved soils morphology course who are working under
464 the direct responsible charge of an engineer; professional soil scientists certified and registered by the Florida Association of
465 Environmental Soil Scientists; or by ~~and~~ persons certified under Section 381.0101, F.S. Registered septic tank contractors shall
466 perform site evaluations for system repairs only. When determining that the ~~necessary~~ site investigations and tests be performed by
467 an engineer ~~licensed in the State of Florida~~, the county health department must consider the criteria listed in subsection 64E-
468 6.004(4), F.A.C. Results of site investigations shall be entered on, or attached to, the system construction permit application form ~~for~~
469 ~~consideration by the county health department~~. Site evaluations shall occur not earlier than 180 days prior to the date the department
470 receives the permit application. Site evaluations remain valid for the life of the permit. The application shall also include the
471 following data:

472 (a) A to-scale plan or plat of the lot or total site ownership. ~~The site plan shall be drawn to scale and shall be for the property~~
473 ~~where the system is to be installed. All site plans shall use standard civil engineering, non-metric scales. Site plans drawn with a~~
474 ~~scale of 10 – 30 feet to one inch shall have a margin of error of not more than one-half foot. Smaller scale site plans shall have a~~
475 ~~margin of error of not more than two feet between the scaled distance and the dimension shown or required. Site plans shall be~~
476 ~~drawn on Form DOH 4015 or submitted on 8.5x11 inch or up to 24x36 inch paper using the scale that maximizes the size of the~~
477 ~~plan.~~

478 1. The site plan shall show boundaries with dimensions and any of the following features that exist or that are proposed:

479 ~~a. s~~ Structures;

480 ~~b. s~~ Swimming pools;

481 ~~e. r~~ Recorded easements;

482 ~~d. Onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system components;

483 ~~e. s~~ Slope of the property;

484 ~~f. w~~ Wells;

485 ~~g. p~~ Potable and non-potable water lines and valves;

486 ~~h. d~~ Drainage features;

- i. ~~f~~ Filled areas;
- j. ~~e~~ Excavated areas for onsite sewage systems;
- k. ~~Obstructed areas;~~
- l. ~~s~~ Surface water bodies; and
- m. ~~l~~ Location of the reference point for system elevation.

2. If the ~~county health~~ department is responsible for performing the site evaluation, the applicant ~~or applicant's authorized representative~~ shall indicate the approximate location of wells, ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ systems, surface water bodies and other pertinent facilities or features on contiguous or adjacent property. If the features are within 75 feet of the applicant lot, the estimated distance to the feature must be shown but need not be drawn ~~to-to~~-scale.

3. If the ~~county health~~ department will not be performing the site evaluation, the applicant or authorized agent shall be responsible for the measurements to all features, including the pertinent features within 75 feet of the applicant lot. The location of any public drinking water well, ~~as defined in paragraph 64E-6.002(4)(b), F.A.C.~~, within 200 feet of the applicant's lot shall also be shown, with the distance indicated from the system to the well.

4. If an individual lot is ~~larger than one acre five acres or greater~~, the applicant may draw a ~~minimum one-acre or larger detail~~ parcel to scale showing all required features. ~~If the required features are within 75 feet of the one-acre or larger detail parcel, the distance to the feature must be shown but need not be drawn to scale. The location of any public drinking water well within 200 feet of the one-acre or larger detail parcel shall also be shown, with the measured distance indicated from the system to the well. ,or the minimum size drawing necessary to properly exhibit all required features, whichever is larger. The one-acre or larger detail parcel must be large enough to accommodate a daily sewage flow allowance equal to the cumulative capacity of all systems within the parcel.~~ The applicant must also show the location of that one-acre or larger ~~detail~~ parcel inside the total site ownership.

5. All information that is necessary to determine the total sewage flow and proper setbacks on the site ownership shall be submitted with the application. ~~The applicant lot shall be clearly identified. A including a~~ copy of the legal description or survey ~~must accompany the application~~ for confirmation of property dimensions ~~only~~.

(b) For residences, a floor plan drawn to scale or showing the total building area of the structure, at the applicant's² option, and showing the number of bedrooms and the building area of each dwelling unit. Non-residential establishments shall submit a floor plan drawn to scale showing the square footage of the establishment, all plumbing drains and fixture types, and any other features necessary to determine the composition and quantity of wastewater to be generated. ~~Plumbing fixtures located at a non-residential establishment shall be included on the floor plan, but need not be drawn to scale.~~

(c) At least two soil profile descriptions ~~at the beginning and end of~~ ~~within~~ the proposed system soil absorption area to a minimum depth of 6 feet or to refusal, for which the minimum information provided is the upper and lower horizon boundaries, Munsell color of the horizon and its components and USDA soil texture; using USDA Soil Classification methodology as described in Chapter 3 of the Soil Survey Manual, United States Department of Agriculture, Handbook No. 18, October 1993, herein incorporated by reference. ~~At a minimum, a soil profile shall be provided at the beginning and end of the proposed drainfield site.~~ Where the replacement of severely limited soil is proposed, soil profiles shall be performed to a minimum depth of 6 feet or to the depth of the slightly or moderately limited soil layer lying below the replaced layer, whichever is greater. The evaluator shall document the locations of all soil profiles on the site plan.

(d) Water table elevations ~~which exist at the time of the site evaluation~~ and estimated water table elevation during the wettest season of the year. ~~Water table elevations~~ shall be established from a benchmark or other fixed point of reference located on the property or within ~~reasonable 35 feet~~ proximity to it. The ~~existing~~ property elevation at ~~the site of~~ each soil profile must ~~also be~~ recorded relative to the benchmark or fixed point of reference.

~~(e) Subdivisions platted and recorded or unrecorded prior to January 1, 1972, will be considered on the basis of an evaluation of soil characteristics, water table elevations, history of flooding and records of service of existing installations in the same general area.~~

~~(f) A Coastal Construction Control Line Permit or an exemption notice from the Department of Environmental Protection if any component of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system or the shoulders or slopes of the system mound will be seaward of the Coastal Construction Control Line, established under Section 161.053, F.S. Should the location of the proposed onsite system relative to the control line not be able to be definitively determined based on the site plan and the online products available on the DEP website, the applicant shall provide a survey prepared by a certified professional surveyor and mapper showing the location of the control line on the subject property.~~

(4) All plans and forms submitted by ~~an~~ licensed engineer shall be dated, signed and sealed. ~~Except as provided for in subsection 64E-6.003(2), F.A.C., the DOH county health department shall require the design engineer to certify that the installed system complies with the approved design and installation requirements. Under the following circumstances, the DOH county health department shall require for review and approval, the submission of~~ detailed system construction plans prepared by an engineer shall be provided to the department ~~who is licensed in the State of Florida:~~

- (a) Systems serving establishments with proposed domestic sewage flow rates of 2500 or more gallons per day.
- (b) Systems serving establishments with proposed commercial sewage flow rates of 1000 or more gallons per day.

- 543 (c) Systems where the total required drainfield area is 1500 square feet or greater.
544 (d) The applicant proposes to split the flow from any residence or establishment in a method other than that provided for by rule.
545 (e) The repair or modification of an engineer-designed system that meets these criteria ~~for requiring an engineered design and~~
546 ~~that~~ alters the original ~~engineered~~ design.
547 (f) All performance-based treatment systems, innovative systems and drip systems.
548 ~~(g) All innovative systems.~~
549 (g) (h) All sites where the seasonal high water table has or will be altered by physical or mechanical means.
550 (h) (i) All sites requiring engineer designs as a condition of a variance or waiver approval.
551 ~~(j) All drip irrigation systems.~~

552 (5) ~~The applicant shall be the permit holder and shall be held responsible for all information supplied to the department. The~~
553 ~~signed application, site evaluation, and system design plans when required, serve as the basis by which the department determines~~
554 ~~the issuance of a construction permit.~~ In the event of a change in any information given in the application ~~which served as basis for~~
555 ~~issuing a construction permit~~, the permit holder will ~~immediately~~ file an amended application ~~detailing such changed conditions~~. If
556 the new conditions are determined to be in compliance with the standards in this chapter, the construction permit shall be amended.
557 If the new conditions are determined to be in non-compliance with the standards of this chapter, the permit shall be revoked subject
558 to the provisions of Chapter 120, F.S. A system construction permit application shall be valid for one year. If a permit has not been
559 issued to the applicant within one year from the date of application, then the department shall review the system construction permit
560 application for accuracy at no charge prior to issuance of a permit. The applicant shall supply a statement that the information
561 contained in the application has not changed, or shall amend the application. If a site visit is necessary as part of the review, then a
562 re-evaluation fee shall be charged. If the rules under which the application was accepted have changed, and ~~an onsite sewage~~
563 ~~treatment and disposal~~ system construction permit has not been issued, a new permit application shall be required.

564 (6) Requests for variance shall be made on Form DH 4057, ###/###08/09, Application for Variance from Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.,
565 herein incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>.

566 (7) Where a property owner proposes to build or has built multiple residences or multiple businesses on a single lot, and
567 splitting the property to separate any business or residence will place the system in violation of this chapter, ~~and the entire area of the~~
568 ~~lot is required to accommodate the designed sewage flow from the multiple residences or multiple businesses to the onsite sewage~~
569 ~~treatment and disposal system~~, the property owner must submit, ~~prior to issuance of a construction permit~~, a written utility easement
570 ~~which has been executed and~~ recorded in the public property records at the county courthouse. The utility easement must bind the
571 property together so that the original lot size is retained for purposes of compliance with all the requirements of Chapter 64E-6,
572 F.A.C., and must include provisions for maintaining the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system. ~~For example, a duplex built on~~
573 ~~a single lot with a single onsite sewage treatment and disposal system serving both halves of the duplex must have a written utility~~
574 ~~easement executed and recorded in the public property records before an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system construction~~
575 ~~permit is issued. In order to obtain a repair permit, the property owner must submit a copy of the recorded utility easement~~
576 ~~demonstrating the retention of the original lot size for purposes of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system and a method for~~
577 ~~maintaining the system. For example, each half of a duplex built on a single lot with a single onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~
578 ~~system serving both halves of the duplex is sold to separate persons. If, when the onsite sewage treatment disposal system fails, and~~
579 ~~a written utility easement was not executed and recorded in the public property records before the sales, it must be done before an~~
580 ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal system repair permit is issued.~~

581 (a) Where a property owner proposes to build or has built ~~a single residence or a single business or multiple residences or~~
582 ~~businesses on multiple lots, and the residence's or business's authorized sewage flow requires the use of multiple lots, or parts~~
583 ~~thereof, for the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system~~, the property owner must submit, ~~prior to issuance of a permit~~, a written
584 utility easement ~~executed and~~ recorded in the public property records at the county courthouse. The utility easement must bind the
585 required property together so that the original lots and their collective size, or part thereof, is retained for purposes of the ~~onsite~~
586 ~~sewage treatment and disposal~~ system, and must include provisions for maintaining the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system.
587 ~~For example, a residence or business built on three lots with a sewage flow which is large enough to require the land from all three~~
588 ~~lots must have a written utility easement executed and recorded in the public property records before an onsite sewage treatment and~~
589 ~~disposal system construction permit may be issued. In order to obtain a repair permit, the property owner must submit a copy of the~~
590 ~~recorded utility easement demonstrating the retention of the original lots and their collective size for purposes of the onsite sewage~~
591 ~~treatment and disposal system and a method for maintaining the system.~~

592 (b) Where a property owner proposes to build or has built a single residence or a single business on multiple lots and the
593 structure of the building itself crosses the property lines to encumber all of the lots, and there is no wall within the structure
594 coinciding with any of the property lines, no additional instrument shall be required bind the lots together.

595 (c) (b) Where a property owner, through inadvertent error or mistake, has built multiple residences or multiple businesses on a
596 series of lots and each residence or business has its own ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system or the sewage flow from the
597 residence or business exceeds the allowable limits established for the area of land upon which the residence or business is located,
598 the property owner ~~must execute and~~ record in the public property records, a written utility easement, for the remaining undeveloped

lots in the subdivision, which informs the public of the amount of sewage flow which will be generated or the number of ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ systems which will be installed ~~in that subdivision~~. It must ~~also~~ state that when the maximum amount of sewage flow or maximum number of ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ systems has been reached for the subdivision, no further development can occur until sewer is available.

(8) Innovative Systems or new product approval ~~for onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems~~ shall be initiated by submittal of an application for temporary permit using Form DH 3143, ~~###/###Jan-94~~, hereby incorporated by reference, and available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, Completed Form DH 3143 shall be submitted to the Department 's Bureau of Environmental Health in Tallahassee. Department offices in the individual counties ~~DOH county health departments~~ are authorized to issue installation permits upon receipt of the temporary permit. Form DH 3144, ~~###/###Jan-94~~, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, and Form DH 3145, ~~###/###Jan-94~~, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, hereby incorporated by reference, shall be used to record information that describes notification requirements between the ~~temporary permit~~ applicant, the ~~DOH county health~~ department office in the county, and the ~~State Health Office~~ State office. ~~These forms are to be processed by the DOH county health departments.~~

(9) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 489.553 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.44, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, 5-14-96, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.044, Amended 11-19-97, 3-22-00, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10,

64E-6.005 Location and Installation.

(1) The minimum area of each lot under Section 381.0065(4)(a), F.S., shall consist of at least 1/2 acre (21,780 square feet) exclusive of all paved areas and prepared road beds within public rights-of-way or easements and exclusive of surface water bodies. No area outside of the property boundaries may be included in the lot size calculation.

(a) The determination of lot densities under Section 381.0065(4)(b), F.S., shall be made on the basis of the net acreage of the subdivision which shall exclude from the gross acreage all paved areas and prepared road beds within public or private rights-of-way or easements and shall also exclude surface water bodies.

(b) Maximum daily sewage flow allowances specified in Sections 381.0065(4)(a), (b) and (g), F.S., shall be calculated on an individual lot by lot basis. Contiguous unpaved and non-compacted road rights-of-way, and easements with no subsurface obstructions that would affect the operation of drainfield systems, shall be included in total lot size calculations. Where an easement is contiguous to two or more lots, each lot shall receive its pro rata share of the area contained in the easement. Surface water bodies shall not be included in total lot size calculations. Subsection 64E-6.008(1), F.A.C., Table I, shall be used for determining estimated average daily sewage flows.

(c) When portions of a lot or lots which were platted prior to January 1, 1972 are combined in such a manner that will decrease the total density of the subdivision, pre-1972 lot provisions shall apply.

(2) All systems and septage stabilization facilities shall be ~~located and installed so that with proper maintenance the systems function in a sanitary manner, do not create sanitary nuisances or health hazards and do not endanger the safety of any domestic water supply, groundwater or surface water. Sewage waste and effluent from onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems shall not be discharged onto the ground surface or directly or indirectly discharged into ditches, drainage structures, ground waters, surface waters, or aquifers. To prevent such discharge or health hazards;~~ in compliance with setbacks in section 381.0065(4)(e), F.S.

(1) Systems and septage stabilization facilities established after the effective date of the rule shall be placed no closer than the minimum distances indicated for the following:

(a) Seventy five feet from a private potable well as defined in paragraph 64E-6.002(44)(a), F.A.C., or a multi-family water well as defined in paragraph 64E-6.002(44)(c), F.A.C.

(b) One hundred feet from a public drinking water well as defined in paragraph 64E-6.002(44)(b), F.A.C., if such a well serves a facility with an estimated sewage flow of 2000 gallons or less per day.

(c) Two hundred feet from a public drinking water well as defined in paragraph 64E-6.002(44)(b), F.A.C., if such a well serves a facility with an estimated sewage flow of more than 2000 gallons per day.

(d) Fifty feet from a non-potable water well as defined in subsection 64E-6.002(39), F.A.C.

(e) Ten feet from any storm sewer pipe, to the maximum extent possible, but in no instance shall the setback be less than 5 feet.

(f) Fifteen feet from the design high water line of retention areas, detention areas, or swales designed to contain standing or flowing water for less than 72 hours after a rainfall or the design high water level of normally dry drainage ditches or normally dry individual lot stormwater retention areas. Excluded from this setback requirement are swales designed only to divert the runoff from drainfield mounds or fill systems.

652 ~~(3)~~ (2) Systems shall not be located under buildings or within 5 feet of building foundations, including pilings for elevated
653 structures, or within 5 feet of mobile home walls, swimming pool walls, or within 5 feet of property lines except where property
654 lines abut utility easements which do not contain underground utilities, or where recorded easements are specifically provided for
655 the installation of systems for service to more than one lot or property owner.

656 (a) Sidewalks, decks and patios shall not be subject to the 5 foot setback, however, drainfields shall not be installed beneath
657 such structures. Any portion of a drainfield located under such a structure may be left in place but may not be included as a part of
658 the absorption area required by this chapter. Any tank located beneath a driveway shall have traffic lids as specified in paragraph
659 64E-6.013(1)(f), F.A.C. Concrete structures which are intended to be placed over a septic tank shall have a barrier of soil or plastic
660 material placed between the structure and the tank so as to preclude adhesion of the structure to the tank.

661 (b) Systems shall not be located within 10 feet of water storage tanks in contact with the ground or potable water lines unless
662 such lines are sealed with a water proof sealant within a sleeve of similar material pipe to a distance of at least 10 feet from the
663 nearest portion of the system or the water lines themselves consist of schedule 40 PCV or stronger. In no case shall the water line be
664 located within 24 inches of the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system. Potable water lines within 5 feet of the drainfield shall
665 not be located at an elevation lower than the ~~drainfield~~-absorption surface. Non-potable water lines shall not be located within 24
666 inches of the system without backflow devices per Sections 381.0065(2)(m)(4)1. and 2., F.S., being installed on the water line ~~to~~
667 ~~preclude contamination of the water system.~~ Systems shall not be constructed within 10 feet of Department of Environmental
668 Protection-regulated water mains as defined in rule 62-555.314, F.A.C.

669 (c) Systems shall be setback a minimum of 15 feet from groundwater interceptor drains.

670 ~~(3) Except for the provisions of Section 381.0065(4)(g)1. and 2., F.S., systems and septage stabilization facilities shall not be~~
671 ~~located laterally within 75 feet of the boundaries of surface water bodies. Systems and septage stabilization facilities shall be located~~
672 ~~a minimum of 15 feet from the design high water line of a swale, retention or detention area designed to contain standing or flowing~~
673 ~~water for less than 72 hours after a rainfall, or the design high water level of normally dry drainage ditches or normally dry~~
674 ~~individual lot storm water retention areas.~~

675 ~~(4) Suitable, unobstructed land shall be available for the installation and proper functioning of the system. The minimum~~
676 ~~unobstructed area shall:~~

677 ~~(a) Be at least 1.5 times as large as the drainfield absorption area required by rule. For example, if a 200 square foot drainfield is~~
678 ~~required, the total unobstructed area required, inclusive of the 200 square foot drainfield area, would be 300 square feet.~~
679 ~~Unobstructed soil area between drain trenches shall be included in the unobstructed area calculation.~~

680 ~~(b) Be contiguous to the drainfield.~~

681 ~~(c) Be in addition to the setbacks required in subsections (1), (2), and (3) above.~~

682 ~~(4) (5) Systems~~ Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems if installed in fill material, the fill shall be slightly limited and
683 required to settle for a period of at least 6 months, or has been compacted to a density comparable to of the surrounding natural
684 soil. ~~The fill material shall be of a suitable, slightly limited soil material.~~

685 ~~(5) (6) To prevent soil smear and excessive soil compaction, drainfields shall not be installed in soils with textures finer than~~
686 ~~sand, loamy sand, or sandy loam when the soil moisture content is above the point at which the soil changes from semi-solid to~~
687 ~~plastic.~~

688 ~~(7) Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems shall be installed where a sewerage system is not available and when~~
689 ~~conditions in Sections 381.0065(4)(a) (g), F.S., are met. Onsite graywater tank and drainfield systems may, at the homeowners'~~
690 ~~discretion, be utilized provided blackwater is disposed into a sanitary sewerage system when such sewerage system is available.~~
691 ~~Graywater systems may, at the homeowners' discretion, be utilized in conjunction with an onsite blackwater system where a~~
692 ~~sewerage system is not available for blackwater disposal.~~

693 ~~(a) The minimum area of each lot under Section 381.0065(4)(a), F.S., shall consist of at least 1/2 acre (21,780 square feet)~~
694 ~~exclusive of all paved areas and prepared road beds within public rights of way or easements and exclusive of surface water bodies.~~

695 ~~(b) The determination of lot densities under Section 381.0065(4)(b), F.S., shall be made on the basis of the net acreage of the~~
696 ~~subdivision which shall exclude from the gross acreage all paved areas and prepared road beds within public or private rights of way~~
697 ~~or easements and shall also exclude surface water bodies.~~

698 ~~(c) Maximum daily sewage flow allowances specified in Sections 381.0065(4)(a), (b) and (g), F.S., shall be calculated on an~~
699 ~~individual lot by lot basis. The acreage or fraction of an acre of each lot or parcel of land shall be determined and this value shall be~~
700 ~~multiplied by 2500 gallons per acre per day if a public drinking water well serving a public system as defined in subparagraphs 64E-~~
701 ~~6.002(4)(b)1., 2., or 3., F.A.C., is utilized, or be multiplied by 1500 gallons per acre per day if a public drinking water well serving~~
702 ~~a public water system as defined in subparagraph 64E-6.002(4)(b)4., F.A.C., or a private potable well or cistern is utilized.~~
703 ~~Contiguous unpaved and non-compacted road rights of way, and easements with no subsurface obstructions that would affect the~~
704 ~~operation of drainfield systems, shall be included in total lot size calculations. Where an unobstructed easement is contiguous to two~~
705 ~~or more lots, each lot shall receive its pro rata share of the area contained in the easement. Surface water bodies shall not be included~~
706 ~~in total lot size calculations. subsection 64E-6.008(1), F.A.C., Table I, shall be used for determining estimated average daily sewage~~
707 ~~flows.~~

~~(d) Platted residential lots shall be subject to the requirements set forth in subsections 381.0065(4)(g)1. and 2., F.S.~~
~~(e) When portions of a lot or lots which were platted prior to January 1, 1972 are combined in such a manner that will decrease the total density of the subdivision, pre 1972 lot provisions shall apply. However, the maximum setback possible to surface water bodies shall be maintained with a minimum setback of 50 feet.~~

~~(6) (8) Notwithstanding the requirements of this section, where an effluent transmission line that consists of schedule 40 PVC; the transmission line shall be set back from private potable wells, irrigation wells or surface water bodies by not less than 25 feet when installed. Effluent transmission lines constructed of schedule 40 PVC shall be set back; from property lines and building foundations by not less than 2 feet; Schedule 40 PVC effluent transmission lines shall be set back and from potable water lines and storm water lines by no less than 5 feet unless all portions of the potable water line or storm water line within 5 feet of the effluent transmission line are:~~

~~(a) A a minimum of 12 inches above the top of the effluent transmission line; and;~~

~~(b) S sealed with a waterproof sealant within a sleeve of schedule 40 PVC or stronger pipe or the water line itself consists of schedule 40 PVC or stronger pipe.~~

~~(7) (9) Systems Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems for estimated establishment domestic sewage flows exceeding 5000 gallons per day but not exceeding 10,000 gallons per day shall be located and installed under the following conditions.~~

~~(a) The average estimated daily sewage flow from the establishment shall be divided by the net land area associated with the establishment. The resulting number shall not exceed 2500 gallons per acre per day for establishments which use a water supply as defined in subparagraphs 64E-6.002(44)(b)1., 2. and 3, F.A.C.~~

~~(b) No more than 5000 gallons of wastewater shall be discharged into any single onsite sewage treatment and disposal system serving the establishment.~~

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553, 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 489.553 FS. History--New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.46, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.046, Amended 11-19-97, 2-3-98, 3-22-00, 5-24-04, 6-25-09, _____.

64E-6.006 Site Evaluation Criteria.

~~Systems Onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems~~ may be utilized where lot sizes are in compliance with requirements of subsection 64E-6.005(1)(7), F.A.C., and all of the following criteria are met:

(1) The effective soil depth throughout the drainfield installation site extends 42 inches or more below the bottom surface of the drainfield. Paragraphs 64E-6.006(1)(a), (b) and (c) list soil texture classes with their respective limitation ratings.

(a) Coarse sand not associated with an estimated wet season high water table within 48 inches below the absorption surface, sand, fine sand, loamy coarse sand, coarse sandy loam, loamy sand, and sandy loam are ~~considered to be~~ slightly limited soil materials.

(b) Very fine sand, loamy fine sand, loamy very fine sand, silt loam, silt, loam, fine sandy loam, very fine sandy loam, sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam, sandy clay and silty clay soil are ~~considered to be~~ moderately limited soil materials ~~and are subject to evaluation with other influencing factors and local conditions.~~

(c) Clay, bedrock, oolitic limestone, fractured rock, hardpan, organic soil, gravel and coarse sand, when coarse sand is associated with an estimated wet season high water table within 48 inches of the absorption surface are severely limited soil materials. If severely limited soil material can be replaced with slightly limited soil material, see Footnotes 3 and 4 of Table III for minimum requirements. Where limestone is found to be discontinuous along the horizontal plane and is dispersed among slightly or moderately limited soils, the Department Policy for Drainfield Sizing in Areas With Discontinuous Limestone, August 1999, herein incorporated by reference, and available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, shall be used.

(2) The water table elevation at the wettest season of the year is at least 24 inches below the bottom surface of the drainfield. In addition, systems shall not be located where the undrained, naturally occurring wet season water table elevation in the area of the proposed system installation is determined to be at or above the elevation of the existing ground surface. However, when sufficient slightly limited fill material is permitted to be placed on the property to construct a properly designed ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system, the department shall authorize construction based on the final lot elevation. This provision does not authorize a property owner to fill or modify the site without first obtaining necessary permits for site preparation work from other agencies of government having jurisdiction. The following information shall be used in determining the wet season water table elevation:

(a) U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service soils maps and soil interpretation records.

(b) Evaluation of soil color and the presence or absence of mottling.

(c) Evaluation of impermeable or semi-permeable soil layers.

(d) Evaluation of onsite vegetation.

~~(e) An onsite evaluation of the property which has used the above referenced sources of information and which has considered the season of the year when the evaluation was performed, historic weather patterns, and recent rainfall events.~~

(3) Setbacks in subsections 64E-6.005(1), (2), (3) and (4), F.A.C., are met.

761 (4) The installation site ~~of the installation and the additional required unobstructed land referred to in subsection 64E-6.005(4),~~
762 ~~F.A.C., shall not be covered with asphalt or concrete paved,~~ or be subject to vehicular traffic or other activity ~~as defined in subsection~~
763 ~~64E-6.002(41), F.A.C.,~~ which would adversely affect the soil, or the operation of the system.
764 (5) ~~The installation site of the installation and the additional required unobstructed land referred to in subsection 64E-6.005(4),~~
765 ~~F.A.C.,~~ is not subject to saturation from ~~sources such as artificial~~ drainage of ground surfaces, driveways, ~~roads or~~ roof drains, or
766 other such sources.
767 (6) The existing lot elevation at the installation site ~~of the proposed system installation and any contiguous land referred to in~~
768 ~~subsection 64E-6.005(4), F.A.C.,~~ shall not be subject to frequent flooding. Except for areas affected by Section 381.0065(4)(t), F.S.,
769 fill material, if permitted, shall be placed in the area for the system ~~and contiguous unobstructed area~~ to raise the lot elevation above
770 the elevation of the 2 year flood.
771 (7) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
772 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau
773 of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

774 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(4), (13), 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.00655 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85,*
775 *Formerly 10D-6.47, Amended 3-17-92, 4-16-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.047, Amended 3-22-00, 11-26-06, _____.*

776 **64E-6.008 System Size Determinations.**

777 (1) Minimum design flows for systems serving any structure, building or group of buildings shall be based on the estimated
778 daily sewage flow as determined from Table I or the following:
779 (a) The applicant may provide ~~DOH county health department shall accept,~~ for other than residences and food operations,
780 metered water use data ~~in lieu of the estimated sewage flows set forth in Table I.~~ For metered flow consideration, the applicant shall
781 provide authenticated monthly water use data documenting water consumption for the most recent 12 month period for at least six
782 ~~similar establishments. Similar establishments are those of~~ like size operations engaged in the same type of business or service,
783 ~~which are~~ located in the same type of geographic environment, and ~~which have approximately~~ the same operating hours. Metered
784 flow values will not be considered to be a reliable indicator of typical water use where one or more of the establishments utilized in
785 the sample has exceeded the monthly flow average for all six establishments by more than 25 percent or where the different
786 establishments demonstrate wide variations in monthly flow totals. ~~When metered flow data is accepted in lieu of estimated flows~~
787 ~~found in Table I, the~~ The highest flow which occurred in any month for any of the ~~six similar~~ establishments shall be used ~~for system~~
788 ~~sizing purposes.~~ Except for food operations ~~which exceed domestic sewage waste quality parameters as defined in subsection 64E-~~
789 ~~6.002(15), F.A.C.,~~ where an existing establishment ~~which has been~~ in continuous operation for the previous 24 months ~~seeks to~~
790 ~~utilize its own metered flows,~~ the applicant shall may provide ~~authenticated~~ monthly water use data ~~documenting water consumption~~
791 for the most recent 24 month period. The highest monthly metered flow value for an existing establishment shall be used ~~for system~~
792 ~~sizing purposes.~~ At a minimum system size shall be based on 200 gallons per day.
793 (b) ~~When onsite systems use multiple strategies to reduce the total estimated sewage flow or the drainfield size, only~~ Only one
794 reduction method shall be credited to reduce the total estimated flow or drainfield size.

TABLE I
For System Design
ESTIMATED SEWAGE FLOWS

TYPE OF GALLONS ESTABLISHMENT PER DAY	<u>GALLONS PER DAY</u>
COMMERCIAL:	
Airports, bus terminals, train stations, <u>port & dock facilities, Bathroom waste only</u> port & dock facilities, Bathroom waste only	
(a) Per passenger	4
(b) Add per employee per 8 hour shift	15
Barber & beauty shops per service chair	75
Bowling alley bathroom waste <u>only, per lane</u> only per lane	50
Country club	
(a) Per resident	100

(b) Add per member or patron	25
(c) Add per employee per 8 hour shift	15
Doctor and Dentist offices	
(a) Per practitioner	250
(b) Add per employee per 8 hour shift	15
Factories, exclusive of industrial wastes, <u>gallons per employee per 8 hour shift</u>	
gallons per employee per 8 hour shift	
(a) No showers provided	15
(b) Showers provided	25
Flea Market open 3 or less days per week	
(a) Per non-food service vendor space	15
(b) Add per food service establishment using single service articles only per <u>100 square feet of floor space</u>	50
100 Square feet of floor space	
(c) Per limited food service establishment	25
(d) For flea markets open more than 3 days per week estimated flows shall <u>be doubled</u>	
be doubled	
<u>Food operations</u>	
(a) Restaurant open for business 16 hours or less per day, per seat	40
Food operations	40
(a) Restaurant operating 16 hours or less per day, per seat	
(b) Restaurant <u>open for business</u> operating more than 16 hours per day, per seat	60
(c) Restaurant using single service articles only and <u>open for business</u> operating 16 hours or <u>less per day, per seat</u>	20
less per day per seat	
(d) Restaurant using single service articles only and <u>open for business</u> operating more than 16 <u>hours per day, per seat</u>	35
hours per day per seat	
(e) Bar and cocktail lounge per seat	20
A add per pool table or video game	15
(f) Drive-in restaurant per car space	50
(g) Carry out only, including caterers <u>per 100 square feet of floor space</u>	50
1. Per 100 square feet of floor space	50
2. Add per employee per 8 hour shift	15
(h) Institutions per meal	5
(i) Food Outlets excluding <u>deli deli's</u> , bakery, or meat department, per 100 square <u>feet of floor space</u>	10
feet of floor space	
1. Add for deli per 100 square feet of deli floor space	40
2. Add for bakery per 100 square feet of bakery floor space	40
3. Add for meat department per 100 square feet of meat department floor <u>space</u>	75
space	
4. Add per water closet	200
Hotels & motels	
(a) Regular per room	100
(b) Resort hotels, camps, cottages, per <u>room</u>	200
room	200
(c) Add for establishments with self- <u>service laundry facilities per machine</u>	750
service laundry facilities per machine	750
Mobile Home Park	
(a) Per single wide mobile home space, less than 4 single wide spaces <u>connected to a shared or individual system</u>	250
connected to a shared onsite system	
(b) Per single wide mobile home space, 4 or more single wide spaces <u>are connected to a shared or individual system</u>	225
connected to a shared onsite system	
(c) Per double wide mobile home space, less than 4 double wide mobile home spaces connected to a shared onsite system	300
(d) Per double wide mobile home space, 4 or more double wide mobile home spaces connected to a shared onsite system	275
<u>(c) Per mobile home space intended for a mobile home wider than a single-wide.</u>	
<u>Add per mobile home width increment</u>	50

Office building	15
per employee per 8 hour shift or <u>per 100 square feet of floor space, whichever is greater</u>	15
per 100 square feet of floor space, whichever is greater	15
Transient Recreational Vehicle Park	
(a) Recreational vehicle space for overnight stay, without water and sewer <u>hookup, per vehicle space</u>	50
hookup per vehicle space	
(b) Recreational vehicle space for overnight stay, with water and sewer <u>hookup, per vehicle space</u>	75
hookup per vehicle space	
Service stations per water closet	
(a) Open 16 hours per day or less	250
(b) Open more than 16 hours per day	325
Shopping centers without food or laundry, <u>per square foot of floor space</u>	0.1
per square foot of floor space	
Stadiums, race tracks, ball parks per seat	4
Stores per bathroom	200
Swimming and bathing facilities, public, <u>per person</u>	10
per person	
Theatres and Auditoriums, per seat	4
Veterinary Clinic	
(a) Per practitioner	250
(b) Add per employee per 8 hour shift	15
(c) Add per kennel, stall or cage	20
Warehouse	
(a) Add per employee per 8 hour shift	15
(b) Add per loading bay	100
(c) Self-storage, per unit (up to 200 units)	1
Add 1 gallon for each 2 units or fraction thereof, for <u>any units</u> over 200 units (, and shall be in addition to <u>flows for employees, offices or living quarters flow rates.</u>)	
INSTITUTIONAL:	
Churches per seat which includes kitchen <u>wastewater flows unless meals prepared on a routine basis</u>	3
wastewater flows unless meals prepared on a routine basis	
If meals served on a regular basis <u>add per meal prepared</u>	5
add per meal prepared	
Hospitals per bed which does not include <u>kitchen wastewater flows</u>	200
kitchen wastewater flows	
Add per meal prepared	5
Nursing, rest homes, adult congregate <u>living facilities per bed which does not include kitchen wastewater flows</u>	100
living facilities per bed which does not include kitchen wastewater flows	
Add per meal prepared	5
Parks, public picnic	
(a) With toilets only per person	4
(b) With bathhouse, showers & toilets per person	10
Public institutions other than schools and <u>hospitals per person which does not include kitchen wastewater flows</u>	100
hospitals per person which does not include kitchen wastewater flows	
Add per meal prepared	5
Schools per student	
(a) Day-type	10
(b) Add for showers	4
(c) Add for cafeteria	4
(d) Add for day school workers	15
(e) Boarding-type	75
Work/construction camps, semi-permanent, per worker	50

RESIDENTIAL:

Residences

(a) Single or multiple family per dwelling unit	
1 Bedroom with 750 sq. ft. or less of building area	100
2 Bedrooms with 751-1200 sq. ft. of building area	200
3 Bedrooms with 1201-2250 sq. ft. of building area	300
4 Bedrooms with 2251-3300 sq. ft. of building area	400
For each additional bedroom or each additional 750 square feet of building area or fraction thereof in a dwelling unit, system sizing shall be increased by 60 gallons per dwelling unit.	
(b) Other per occupant	50

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Footnotes to Table I:

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1. For food operations, kitchen wastewater flows shall ~~normally be calculated as~~ 66 percent of the total establishment wastewater flow.

2. ~~For s~~Systems serving high volume establishments, such as restaurants, convenience stores and service stations located near interstate type highways and similar high-traffic areas, ~~require special sizing consideration due to expected above average sewage volume. Minimum estimated flows for these facilities~~ flows shall be 3.0 times the volumes determined from the Table I figures.

3. For residences, the volume of wastewater shall be calculated as 50 percent blackwater and 50 percent graywater.

4. Where the number of bedrooms indicated on the floor plan and the corresponding building area of a dwelling unit in Table I do not coincide, the criteria which will result in the greatest estimated sewage flow shall apply.

~~4. 5.~~ Convenience store ~~estimated sewage~~ flows shall be determined by adding flows ~~for food outlets and service stations~~ as appropriate ~~to the for~~ products and services offered.

~~5. 6. Residential Estimated~~ flows ~~for residential systems~~ assumes a maximum occupancy of two persons per bedroom. Where residential care facilities ~~will~~ house more than two persons ~~in any per~~ bedroom, ~~estimated~~ flows shall be increased by 50 gallons per ~~each~~ additional occupant.

(2) Minimum effective septic tank capacity and total dosing tank capacity shall be determined from Table II. ~~However,~~ ~~where~~Where multiple ~~residential family~~ dwelling units are ~~jointly~~ connected to a ~~single~~ septic tank ~~system~~, minimum effective septic tank capacities ~~specified in the table~~ shall be increased 75 gallons for each dwelling unit connected ~~to the system~~. With the exception noted in paragraph 64E-6.013(2)(a), F.A.C., all septic tanks shall be multiple-~~chambered~~ or ~~shall be~~ placed in series to achieve the required effective capacity. The use of an approved outlet filter device ~~shall be~~ required. Outlet filters shall be installed within or following the last septic tank or ~~septic tank~~ compartment before ~~distribution to~~ the drainfield. The outlet filter device requirement includes blackwater tanks, but does not include graywater tanks, ~~or~~ grease interceptors, or laundry tanks. Outlet filter devices shall be placed to allow accessibility for routine maintenance. Utilization, ~~and~~ sizing, ~~and~~ installation of outlet filter devices shall be in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations. ~~The approved outlet filter device shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations.~~ The ~~department~~ Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs shall approve outlet filter devices per the department's Policy on Approval Standards For Onsite Sewage Treatment And Disposal Systems Outlet Filter Devices, November 2008, which is herein incorporated by reference, ~~and available at~~ <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>.

TABLE II
SEPTIC TANK AND PUMP TANK CAPACITY

AVERAGE SEWAGE FLOW GALLONS/DAY	SEPTIC TANK MINIMUM EFFECTIVE CAPACITY GALLONS	PUMP TANK MINIMUM TOTAL CAPACITY GALLONS	
		Residential	Commercial
		0-200	900
201-300	900	225	375
301-400	1050	300	450
401-500	1200	375	600
501-600	1350	450	600
601-700	1500	525	750
701-800	1650	600	900
801-1000	1900	750	1050
1001-1250	2200	900	1200
1251-1750	2700	1350	1900
1751-2500	3200	1650	2700
2501-3000	3700	1900	3000
3001-3500	4300	2200	3000
3501-4000	4800	2700	3000
4001-4500	5300	2700	3000
4501-5000	5800	3000	3000

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(3) Where a separate graywater tank and drainfield system is used, the minimum effective capacity of the graywater tank shall be 250 gallons with such system receiving not more than 75 gallons of flow per day. For graywater systems receiving flows greater than 75 gallons per day, minimum effective tank capacity shall be based on the average daily sewage flow plus 200 gallons for sludge storage. Design requirements for graywater tanks are described in subsection 64E-6.013(2), F.A.C. Where separate graywater and blackwater systems are utilized, the size of the blackwater system can be reduced, but in no case shall the blackwater system be reduced by more than 25 percent. However, the minimum capacity for septic tanks disposing of blackwater shall be 900 gallons.

~~(4) Where building codes allow separation of discharge pipes of the residence to separate stubouts and where lot sizes and setbacks allow system construction, the applicant may request a separate laundry waste tank and drainfield system.~~ Where an aerobic treatment unit is used, all blackwater, graywater and laundry waste flows shall be consolidated and treated by the aerobic treatment unit. Where a residential laundry waste tank and drainfield system is used:

(a) The minimum laundry waste trench drainfield absorption area for slightly limited soil shall be 75 square feet for a one or two bedroom residence with an additional 25 square feet for each additional bedroom. If an absorption bed drainfield is used the minimum drainfield area shall be 100 square feet with an additional 50 square feet for each additional bedroom over two bedrooms. The ~~DOH county health department shall~~ required additional drainfield area shall be doubled for installation based on moderately limited soils ~~and other site specific conditions, which shall not exceed twice the required amount of drainfield for a slightly limited soil.~~

~~(b) The laundry waste interceptor shall meet requirements of subsections 64E-6.013(2) and (8), F.A.C.~~

~~(b) (e)~~ The drainfield absorption area serving the remaining wastewater fixtures in the residence shall be reduced by 25 percent.

(5) The minimum absorption area for standard subsurface drainfield systems, graywater drainfield systems, and filled systems shall be based on estimated sewage flows and Table III with so long as estimated sewage flows are 200 gallons per day or higher.

~~When estimated sewage flows are less than 200 gallons per day, system size shall be based on~~ a minimum of 200 gallons per day.

TABLE III
For Sizing of Drainfields Other Than Mounds

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION	SOIL TEXTURE LIMITATION (PERCOLATION RATE)	MAXIMUM SEWAGE <u>LOADING</u> LOADING-RATE <u>IN GALLONS PER</u> <u>TO TRENCH & BED</u> <u>ABSORPTION SURFACE IN</u> <u>GALLONS PER SQUARE FOOT PER</u> <u>DAY</u>	
OF AGRICULTURE SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION	—SOIL TEXTURE —LIMITATION (PERCOLATION RATE)	FOOT PER DAY	
		TRENCH	BED
Sand; Coarse Sand not <u>associated with a seasonal</u> associated with a water table of less than 48 inches; seasonal water table <u>and Loamy Coarse Sand</u>	Slightly limited (Less than 2 <u>min/inch</u> min/inch)	0.80	0.60
of less than 48 inches; and Loamy Coarse Sand			
Loamy Sand; Sandy Loam; Coarse Sandy Loam; <u>and Fine Sand</u>	Slightly limited (2-4 min/inch)	0.80	0.60
and Fine Sand Loam;			
<u>Loam; Fine Sandy Loam; Silt Loam; Very Fine Sand;</u> Silt Loam; Very Fine <u>Very Fine Sandy Loam; Loamy</u> <u>Fine Sand;</u> Sand; Very Fine Sandy <u>Loamy Very Fine Sand; and</u> <u>Sandy Clay Loam</u>	Moderately limited (5-10 min/inch)	0.65	0.35
Loam; Loamy Fine Sand; Loamy Very Fine Sand; and Sandy Clay Loam			
Clay Loam; Silty Clay Loam; Sandy Clay; Silty Clay; and Silt	Moderately limited (Greater than 15 <u>min/inch but</u> min/inch but not <u>exceeding 30</u> <u>min/inch</u>)	0.35	0.20
Clay; <u>Organic Soils;</u> Organic Soils; <u>Hardpan; and Bedrock</u>	exceeding 30 min/inch) Severely limited (Greater than 30 <u>min/ inch</u>)	Unsatisfactory for <u>Standard</u> standard -subsurface <u>System</u>	
Hardpan; and Bedrock	min/inch)	system	
Coarse Sand with <u>an estimated wet season water</u> an estimated wet season <u>table within 48 inches of the</u> <u>bottom</u> high water table within <u>of the drainfield; Gravel; or</u>	Severely limited (Less than 1 <u>min/inch and</u> min/inch and <u>a water table less</u> <u>than</u> water table less <u>4 feet below</u> <u>drainfield</u>)	Unsatisfactory for <u>Standard</u> standard -subsurface <u>System</u>	
48 inches of the bottom <u>Fractured Rock or Oolitic</u> <u>Limestone</u>			

of the proposed
drainfield; Gravel or
Fractured Rock or
Oolitic Limestone

than 4 feet below
the drainfield)

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Footnotes to Table III:

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1. U.S. Department of Agriculture major soil textural classification groupings and methods of field identification are explained in Rule 64E-6.016, F.A.C. Laboratory sieve analysis of soil samples may be necessary to confirm field evaluation of specific soil textural classifications. The USDA [Natural Resources Soil Conservation Service](#) “Soil Textural Triangle” shall be used to classify soil groupings based on the proportion of sand, silt and clay size particles.

2. The permeability or percolation rate of a soil within a specific textural classification may be affected by such factors as soil structure, cementation and mineralogy. Where a percolation rate is determined using the falling head percolation test procedure described in the United States Environmental Protection Agency Design Manual for Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems, October, 1980, [herein](#) incorporated by reference into this rule, the calculated percolation test rate shall be used with Table III and evaluated by the DOH county health department with other factors such as history of performance of systems in the area in determining the minimum sizing for the drainfield area.

3. When all other site conditions are favorable, horizons [Horizons](#) or strata of moderately or severely limited soil may be replaced with slightly limited soil or soil of the same texture as the satisfactory slightly limited permeable layer lying below the replaced layer. The slightly limited permeable layer below the replaced layer shall be identified within the soil profile which was submitted with as part of the permit application. The resulting soil profile must show complete removal of the moderately or severely limited soil layer being replaced and must be satisfactory to a minimum depth of 54 inches beneath the bottom surface of the proposed drainfield. The width of the replacement area shall be at least 2 feet wider and longer than the drain trench or and for absorption beds shall include an area at least 2 feet wider and longer than the proposed drain bed. Drainfields shall be centered in the replaced area. Where at least 33 percent of the moderately limited soils at depths greater than 54 inches below the bottom of the drainfield have been removed to the depth of slightly limited soil, drainfield sizing shall be based on the following sewage loading rates. Where severely limited soils are being removed at depths greater than 54 inches below the bottom of the drainfield, 100 percent of the severely limited soils at depths greater than 54 inches shall be removed down to the depth of an underlying slightly limited soil. Maximum sewage loading rates for standard subsurface systems installed in replacement areas shall be 0.80 gallons per square foot per day for trenches systems and 0.60 gallons per square foot per day for absorption beds in slightly limited soil textures. Where system sizing is based on moderately limited soil materials are found beneath the proposed drainfield, and where system sizing is based on that moderately limited soil, soil replacements of less than 33% may be permitted.

4. Where coarse sand, gravel, or oolitic limestone directly underlies the drainfield area, the site shall be approved provided a minimum depth of 42 inches of the rapidly percolating soil beneath the bottom absorption surface of the drainfield and a minimum 12 inches of rapidly percolating soil contiguous to the drainfield sidewall absorption surfaces, is replaced with slightly limited soil material. Where such replacement method is utilized, the drainfield size shall be determined using a maximum sewage application rate of 0.80 gallons per square foot per day of drainfield in trenches and 0.60 gallon per square foot per day for drainfield absorption beds.

5. Where more than one soil texture classification is encountered within a soil profile and it is not removed as part of a replacement, drainfield sizing for standard subsurface drainfield systems and fill drainfield systems shall be based on the most restrictive soil texture in contact with the sidewall or encountered within 24 inches of the bottom of the drainfield absorption surface.

(6) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at [flrules.org](#) may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs at [www.MyFloridaEH.com](#) or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.48, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.048, Amended 11-19-97, 3-22-00, 9-5-00, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 7-16-13, _____.

64E-6.009 Alternative Systems.

When approved by the DOH county health department, Department-approved alternative systems may, at the discretion of the applicant, be utilized in circumstances used where standard subsurface systems are not suitable or where alternative systems are more feasible. Unless otherwise noted, all rules pertaining to siting, construction, and maintenance of standard subsurface systems shall apply to alternative systems. In addition, the DOH county health department may, using the criteria in subsection 64E-6.004(4), F.A.C., require the submission of plans prepared by an engineer licensed in the State of Florida, prior to considering the use of any alternative system.

893 (1) Waterless, incinerating or organic waste composting toilets – may be approved for use if found in compliance with standards
 894 for Wastewater Recycle/Reuse and Water Conservation Systems as defined by ANSI/NSF International Standard Number 41,
 895 revised [March 28, 2005, or NSF protocol P157 Electrical Incinerating Toilets - Health and Sanitization, issued April 28, 2000 May](#)
 896 [1983](#), hereby incorporated by reference, and provided that graywater and any other liquid and solid waste is properly collected and
 897 disposed of in accordance with ~~standards established in~~ this chapter. For residences, the required drainfield absorption surface ~~and~~
 898 ~~unobstructed area~~ of the system treating the remaining sewage flow shall be reduced by 25% when ~~waterless, incinerating or organic~~
 899 ~~waste composting toilets~~ [these units](#) are used exclusively for all toilet wastes. Solids removed from ~~waterless, incinerating or organic~~
 900 ~~waste composting toilets~~ [these units](#) shall be mixed with lime, containerized, and disposed of with the solid waste from the
 901 establishment. Liquids discharging from ~~waterless, incinerating or organic waste composting toilets~~ [these units](#) shall be plumbed into
 902 the onsite system ~~servicing the establishment~~.

903 (2) Sanitary pit privy – shall not be permitted. ~~Vault toilets may be allowed through the permitting process except~~ at remote
 904 locations where electrical service is unavailable. In no case shall such installations be ~~used~~ [permitted](#) for permanent residences.

905 (3) Mound systems – ~~are used to overcome certain limiting site conditions such as an elevated seasonal high water table,~~
 906 ~~shallow permeable soil overlying slowly permeable soil and shallow permeable soil located over creviced or porous bedrock. Special~~
 907 ~~installation instructions or design techniques to suit a particular site shall, using the criteria in subsection 64E-6.004(4), F.A.C., be~~
 908 ~~specified on the construction permit in addition to the following general requirements:-~~

- 909 (a) Site preparation must render the site in compliance with requirements of subsections 64E-6.006(1)-(6), F.A.C.
- 910 (b) Prior to the construction ~~of a mound system~~, the applicant may fill all or a portion of a lot utilizing slightly limited soil.
- 911 (c) The O horizon, ~~the layer of organic matter on the surface of a mineral soil consisting of decaying plants, of or~~ original
 912 topsoil and vegetation must be removed from beneath the drainfield, shoulder and slope area and the exposed underlying soil plowed
 913 ~~or roughened~~ to prevent formation of an impervious barrier between the fill and natural soil. ~~Moderately limited soil material may be~~
 914 ~~used in the construction of mound systems, but shall only be used in the construction of mound slopes and the soil cap.~~ If moderately
 915 or severely limited soil is to be replaced beneath the mound, [Section Rule](#) 64E-6.008, F.A.C., Table III, footnotes [3. and 4.](#) shall be
 916 followed.

917 (d) Where the soil material underlying a mound system is of a similar textural material as that used in system construction, the
 918 mound drainfield size shall be based on estimated sewage flows as specified in [Section Rule](#) 64E-6.008, F.A.C., Table I and upon the
 919 quality of fill material utilized in the mound system. ~~When estimated sewage flows are calculated to be less than 200 gallons per~~
 920 ~~day, specifications for system design shall be based on a minimum flow of 200 gallons per day.~~ Maximum sewage loading rates for
 921 soils used in mound construction shall be ~~in compliance with the following:~~

Fill Material	Maximum Sewage Loading Rate to Mound Drain Trench Bottom Surface in gallons per square foot per day	Maximum Sewage Loading Rate to Mound Absorption Bed Bottom Surface in gallons per square foot per day
Sand; Coarse Sand; and Loamy Coarse Sand; and Fine Sand	0.80	0.60
	0.80	0.60
Sandy Loam; Coarse Sandy Loam; and Loamy Sand	0.65	0.40
	0.65	0.40
Fine Sandy Loam; Very Fine Sand; Loamy Fine Sand; and Loamy Very Fine Sand	0.35	0.25

922 (e) ~~Where moderately limited soils underlie the mound within 36 inches of the bottom of the drainfield, D~~ drainfield sizing shall
 923 be based on the most restrictive soil texture existing ~~in contact with the sidewalls or bottom of the drainfield or~~ in the profile to a
 924 depth of 36 inches below the bottom of the drainfield. ~~Drainfield sizing based on soils below natural grade shall be based on Table~~
 925 ~~III. Drainfield sizing based on fill material above natural grade shall be based on the soil loading rates in subparagraph 64E-~~
 926 ~~6.009(3)(d), F.A.C., using Table III for soil loading rates.~~

927 (f) There shall be a minimum 4 feet separation between the shoulder of the fill and the nearest trench or absorption bed sidewall.
 928 Where a portion of the mound slope will be placed adjacent to building foundations, pilings or supports for elevated structures,
 929 mobile home walls, swimming pool walls, retaining walls, or similar obstructions there shall be a minimum 5 foot separation
 930 between the sidewall of the absorption area and the obstruction. Such obstructions shall impact the slope on no more than 50 percent
 931 of the shoulder perimeter. Retaining walls must be designed by a professional engineer ~~licensed in the State of Florida~~ to withstand
 932 the lateral earth forces under saturated conditions and to prevent seepage. Where mounds are placed on slopes exceeding 2 percent,

933 the toe of the slope on the downslope side of the mound shall extend an additional 4 inches for each additional 1 percent of slope. To
934 taper the maximum elevation of the mound at the outer perimeter of the shoulder down to the toe of the slope, additional moderately
935 or slightly limited fill shall be placed at a minimum 2 foot horizontal to 1 foot vertical grade where mound height does not exceed 36
936 inches. Mound heights which exceed 36 inches shall have a slope not steeper than 3 foot horizontal to 1 foot vertical. The entire
937 mound including slopes, shoulders and the soil cap shall be stabilized with vegetation. Slopes steeper than 5:1 shall be sodded or
938 hydroseeded. Soil caps and unsodded slopes must, at a minimum, be hydroseeded or seeded with grass and a layer of hay or similar
939 cover. Where fill material is present in the amount so as to provide a level surface from the top of the required cover over the system
940 over the area where the slopes would normally be located, no slopes shall be required. ~~For example, if the neighboring lot has been~~
941 ~~permanently filled to the same level as the applicant's lot, a five-foot separation from the property line to the system will be~~
942 ~~required, as opposed to requiring the slope area.~~ Stabilization of a mound shall be the responsibility of the septic tank contractor ~~who~~
943 ~~constructed the mound system unless the a~~ written agreement ~~for system construction clearly~~ states the system owner is responsible.
944 ~~Mound slopes which do not conform to permit requirements shall at a minimum be restored to permit specifications prior to~~
945 ~~stabilizing.~~ Other synthetic or vegetative covers providing protection from mound erosion equal to or better than sod shall be
946 approved by the ~~State Health Office~~ department. ~~Final installation approval shall not be granted until S~~sodding, hydroseeding,
947 ~~seeding and haying or other approved s~~tabilization of the mound shall ~~has occurred before final installation approval is granted.~~ No
948 portion of the drainfield or shoulder area shall be covered with ~~asphalt or a concrete~~ paved driveway or be subject to vehicular traffic.
949 Landscaping features such as boulders or trees ~~which obstruct drainfield or fill shoulder area~~ shall not be used ~~in drainfield or~~
950 ~~shoulders.~~ Hydroseeding shall be performed in accordance with the product manufacturer's instructions and Section 7.5, Permanent
951 Seeding, of the Florida Erosion and Sedimentation Control Inspector's Manual, July 2008, herein incorporated by reference.

952 (g) There shall be a soil cap of slightly or moderately limited soil material over the drainfield and shoulder area. The soil cap
953 shall be no less than 6 inches thick at the outer perimeter of the shoulder. Additional soil cap material shall be placed over the
954 mound and graded to provide drainage off and away from the mound. The maximum depth from the bottom of the drainfield to the
955 finished ground surface shall not exceed 30 inches after natural settling.

956 (h) The site shall be landscaped according to permit specifications and ~~shall be~~ protected from automotive traffic or other
957 activity that could damage the system. Swales or other ~~surface~~ drainage structures shall ~~be utilized to~~ prevent water shed from
958 mounds draining onto ~~neighboring other~~ property.

959 (i) All fill material used in the construction of systems shall be free of extraneous non-soil material such as grass, roots and any
960 other debris. Shell fragments less than 2.0 mm in diameter are excluded from the classification of extraneous non-soil materials and
961 are considered to be soil particles. Severely limited soil material ~~and shall not be used in system construction.~~ ~~Fill material~~
962 ~~consisting of~~ mechanically crushed and sieved rock shall not be used ~~in system construction.~~

963 (j) Where moderately limited soil is used to construct a mound system, a low pressure distribution network is required.

964 (4) Filled systems – filled systems shall be constructed in accordance with the ~~minimum~~ requirements for mounds, except as
965 provided for in footnote 5., Table III, and ~~that sewage~~ loading rates ~~to trench or absorption bed bottom areas~~ shall be based ~~on values~~
966 ~~found in~~ Table III.

967 (5) Drip irrigation systems – Drip irrigation systems may, at the option of the applicant, be used in lieu of a mineral aggregate
968 drainfield. Drip irrigation systems shall meet all requirements of this chapter except as noted below.

969 (a) Drip irrigation systems shall receive effluent from an approved aerobic treatment unit or a performance-based treatment
970 system designed to meet at least secondary treatment standards for CBOD₅ and TSS, and shall meet the following requirements:

- 971 1. Drip irrigation systems shall be designed by an engineer ~~licensed in the State of Florida.~~
- 972 2. The infiltrative area required shall be the same as the area required for a mineral aggregate drainfield with reductions allowed
973 for the reduction of CBOD₅ and TSS as noted in this chapter for aerobic treatment units.
- 974 3. In an absorption bed configuration, the drainfield area shall be calculated as extending one foot beyond the sides of the
975 outermost emitter lines. ~~Notwithstanding the provision of paragraph 64E-6.014(5)(b), F.A.C., the~~ The individual bed size limitation
976 of 1500 square feet does not apply ~~to drip emitter systems.~~
- 977 4. In a trench ~~containing a single emitter line, the~~ drainfield area shall be ~~calculated as~~ 2 feet ~~multiplied by~~ times the emitter
978 spacing in feet ~~multiplied by~~ times the number of emitters.
- 979 5. Drip ~~effluent disposal~~ irrigation systems shall ~~bear~~ be considered pressure distribution systems. Head loss calculations shall be
980 provided to insure proper hydraulic pressure at the emitter. Pump selection ~~and performance curves~~ shall be ~~indicated in the design~~
981 ~~specifications.~~ ~~Pump performance curves shall be~~ included in the ~~permit~~ application.
- 982 6. Recirculation rates shall be in the design specifications.
- 983 7. Check valves, petcocks, inline filters, and vacuum breaking device locations shall be shown on the design drawings.
- 984 8. Drip irrigation systems shall be time-dosed over the 24-hour period. Demand control dosing shall override timed-dosing in
985 periods of flow where timed dosing cannot accommodate the excessive flow.
- 986 9. Emitter lines shall be designed as a continuous loop circuit with no dead-ends.
- 987 10. Emitter lines shall be drawn to scale and emitter spacing shall be indicated on the drawings.
- 988 11. Vacuum release valves shall be installed at the highpoint of the emitter lines.

- 989 12. The maximum emitter longitudinal spacing on an emitter line shall be 2 feet. The maximum spacing between adjacent
990 emitter lines in an absorption bed configuration shall be 2 feet. The 24-inch separation from the seasonal high water table shall be
991 measured from the emitter orifice. Setbacks shall be measured from the drip emitter lines.
- 992 13. The setback from drip emitter lines to building foundations and property lines shall be no less than two feet.
- 993 14. ~~The definition of a filled system in Rule 64E-6.002, F.A.C., is not applicable to drip effluent disposal systems.~~ A drip
994 ~~effluent disposal~~ system is considered to be a mound system when any part of the bottom surface of any drip emitter line is located
995 at or above the elevation of undisturbed native soil ~~in the drainfield area. A drip effluent disposal system is considered a standard~~
996 ~~subsurface drainfield system when the entire bottom surface of every drip emitter line is installed below the elevation of undisturbed~~
997 ~~native soil in the drainfield area.~~
- 998 15. For mound systems there shall be a minimum 18-inch separation between the shoulder of the fill and the nearest drip emitter
999 line. Mound system slopes shall be in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.009(3)(f), F.A.C., except that a minimum 2 foot separation
1000 is required between the nearest drip emitter line and a building foundation, retaining wall, or similar obstruction. ~~Mound systems~~
1001 ~~shall be stabilized in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.009(3)(f), F.A.C.~~
- 1002 16. For standard subsurface systems, the elevation of any fill covering the drainfield shall extend no less than 18 inches away
1003 from all emitter lines before tapering down to natural grade.
- 1004 17. ~~Minimum cover~~ Cover fill on the emitter lines shall be a minimum of 6 inches ~~for all drip irrigation systems. The and a~~
1005 ~~maximum cover for all drip irrigation systems shall be no greater than~~ of 12 inches.
- 1006 18. The system shall include a petcock on the dosing pump discharge line for effluent sampling.
- 1007 19. All systems shall incorporate an automatic mechanism for backwashing or flushing the drip lines and filters.
- 1008 ~~20. All onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems that include a drip effluent disposal system and aerobic treatment unit~~
1009 ~~shall have a biennial operating permit, a maintenance contract with an approved aerobic treatment system maintenance entity, and~~
1010 ~~shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.~~
- 1011 20. 21. Drip irrigation systems shall be designed to have a minimum operating pressure at the emitter head of 10 PSI, a
1012 maximum operating pressure at the emitter head of 45 PSI, a maximum system operating pressure of 60 PSI, and a maximum
1013 discharge rate per emitter of 1.5 gallons per hour.
- 1014 21. 22. The hydraulic surge storage requirement of Section Rule 64E-6.028, F.A.C., does not apply to drip irrigation systems.
- 1015 22. 23. Drip irrigation systems shall only use components approved by the department Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs.
- 1016 ~~24. Unobstructed area for drip irrigation systems may be located anywhere on the establishment property that meets the setbacks~~
1017 ~~for unobstructed area and can be accessed via transmission lines, supply lines and return lines installed in accordance with this~~
1018 ~~chapter. The land containing only transmission lines, supply lines and return lines shall not be included in the calculation of~~
1019 ~~unobstructed area.~~
- 1020 23. 25. Supply lines and return lines shall be considered as transmission lines for determining setbacks not specified in this
1021 section.
- 1022 24. 26. Except for slopes required to meet the stabilization requirements of paragraph 64E-6.009(3)(f), F.A.C., the area over the
1023 drip irrigation drainfield shall be vegetated with plant species as specified by the design engineer, excluding trees. ~~The species~~
1024 ~~specified shall not include trees.~~
- 1025 25. The minimum effective soil depth below drip emitter lines shall be 42 inches; however, spodic layers greater than 24 inches
1026 below the drip emitter lines may remain in place at the discretion of the design engineer.
- 1027 (b) Drip irrigation systems shall be monitored ~~during required maintenance visits~~ by visual inspection of the ground surface
1028 above the emitter lines for evidence of soil saturation at the ground surface.
- 1029 (6) Tire chip aggregate ~~systems — tire chip aggregate may be used as a substitute for mineral aggregate in onsite sewage~~
1030 ~~treatment and disposal system drainfields under the following conditions:~~
- 1031 ~~(a) The tire chips meet~~ meeting the specifications for mineral aggregate found in this chapter may be used only in domestic
1032 wastewater systems. Mixed tire and mineral aggregate shall be approved where each type of aggregate meets its respective standard
1033 and the combined mixture meets the gradation requirements in paragraph 64E-6.014(5)(c), F.A.C.
- 1034 ~~(b) Exposed wire shall protrude~~ no more than one-half (1/2) inch from 90% of the chips.
1035 ~~(c) At and at~~ least 80% of the bead wire has been removed from the tires to be chipped.
1036 ~~(d) The system receives domestic wastewater only.~~
1037 ~~(e) Tire chips aggregate~~ shall not be used where the seasonal high water table is less than 12 inches below the bottom of the
1038 drainfield ~~at the wettest season of the year.~~
- 1039 ~~(f) In all other respects tire chip aggregates and mixed tire-mineral aggregates shall be installed with identical site restrictions~~
1040 ~~and construction requirements as approved mineral aggregates.~~
- 1041 (7) Alternative system component and design approval – After innovative system testing is completed, requests for approval of
1042 system components and designs which are not specifically addressed in this chapter shall be submitted to the department's ~~Bureau of~~
1043 ~~Onsite Sewage Programs.~~
- 1044 (a) Requests for alternative system component material and design approval shall include:

- 1045 1. Detailed system design and construction plans by an engineer ~~licensed in the State of Florida;~~
1046 2. Certification of the performance capabilities of the product submitted by an engineer ~~licensed in the State of Florida;~~
1047 3. Research supporting the proposed system materials;
1048 4. Empirical data showing results of innovative system testing in the State of Florida; and
1049 5. A design, installation and maintenance manual showing how to design and install the system in accordance with this chapter
1050 for standard, filled, mounded, gravity-fed, dosed, bed and trench configurations.

1051 (b) In addition to those items listed in paragraph 64E-6.009(7)(a), F.A.C., manufacturers of drip effluent disposal system
1052 distribution lines, emitters, and components shall apply for and obtain approval from the ~~department~~ Bureau of Onsite Sewage
1053 Programs for specific model numbers or part numbers prior to inclusion of the components on any site specific permit application.
1054 ~~Manufacturer's~~ Manufacturers of drip effluent disposal system components shall provide design and installation manuals ~~for~~
1055 ~~engineering and construction guidance. Design manuals shall to~~ include tables that detail flow rates vs. pressure and pressure loss per
1056 length(s) of distribution pipe.

1057 (c) The detailed plans and information submitted with the approval request shall be reviewed by the department ~~onsite sewage~~
1058 ~~program~~ to determine whether or not there is a reasonable certainty of the effectiveness and reliability of the proposed alternative
1059 system component. ~~If the department is not satisfied that the information provided provides reasonable evidence of the effectiveness~~
1060 ~~and reliability of the alternative system component and designs, the department shall deny the approval.~~ Department approval of any
1061 alternative system component does not guarantee or imply that any individual system installation will perform satisfactorily for a
1062 specific period of time. Upon department approval of the material and design, the manufacturer shall list the department approval
1063 date in the installation and design manual. Proposals to amend the approved installation and design manual shall be submitted to the
1064 bureau for approval. The date of amendment approval shall be included in the manual.

1065 (d) Except as provided for in Part IV of this chapter, alternative drainfield materials and designs shall not be approved which
1066 would result in a reduction in drainfield size using the mineral aggregate drainfield system as described in Section Rule 64E-6.014,
1067 F.A.C., ~~and the total surface area of soil at the bottom of the drainfield as the criteria for drainfield sizing comparisons.~~ Alternative
1068 system component and design approvals shall not be granted for ~~the following items:~~

1069 ~~1. Those those items~~ which, in whole or in part, are used to achieve a more advanced level of treatment than the baseline
1070 treatment level specified in part IV of this chapter;

- 1071 ~~2. a~~ Aerobic treatment units;
1072 ~~3. s~~ Septic ~~tank tanks~~ designs, filters, seals, and sealants;
1073 ~~4. a~~ Additives;
1074 ~~5. h~~ Header and drainfield pipe, ~~including their layout; and~~
1075 ~~6. w~~ Water table separation and setback requirements.

1076 (e) Unless determined unnecessary or impractical by the ~~d~~ Department ~~at the time of component approval, effective January 1,~~
1077 ~~2010,~~ all components shall be labeled by the manufacturer with the name of the manufacturer and the model identification of the
1078 component. The design, installation and maintenance manual shall show the location of the label and shall include an illustration of a
1079 typical label. The label shall be in a location where it will be visible or easily exposed at the time of system inspection. ~~All~~
1080 ~~identifying marks shall be inscribed or affixed at the point of manufacture.~~

1081 (8) Other alternative systems – systems such as low pressure distribution networks, small diameter gravity sewers, low pressure
1082 sewer systems, alternating absorption fields, and sand filters designed and submitted by an engineer ~~who is licensed in the State of~~
1083 ~~Florida,~~ meeting the general requirements of this chapter, shall be approved by the ~~DOH county health~~ department where evidence
1084 exists that use of such systems will not create sanitary nuisance conditions, health hazards or pollute receiving waters. Use of an
1085 alternative system may require the establishment of procedures for routine maintenance, operational surveillance, and environmental
1086 monitoring ~~to assure the system continues to function properly.~~

1087 (9) Use of a system to serve more than one residence or commercial building under separate ownership and when located on
1088 separate lots shall require the establishment of a ~~local sewer district, maintenance franchise, or other~~ legally binding arrangement for
1089 the operation and maintenance of such system. For the purposes of this section, easements for shared wastewater treatment are not
1090 considered.

1091 (10) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
1092 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau
1093 of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

1094 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065 FS. History–New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.49, Amended*
1095 *3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.049, Amended 11-19-97, 2-3-98, 3-22-00, 4-21-02, 6-18-03, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, _____.*

1096 **64E-6.010 Septage and Food Establishment Sludge.**

- 1097 (1) No person shall clean or remove the contents of any ~~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 ~~that the service~~ person has obtained an annual ~~service permit~~ written permit (Form DH 4013, 01/92, Operating Permit, herein incorporated by reference) from the ~~DOH county health~~ department office in the county in which the service company is located. Permits issued under this section are required to be obtained by any person or disposal service who seeks to transport, treat, store, dispose or otherwise 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 from the time it is collected from the onsite sewage system to the time it is finally disposed or is discharged at a facility regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection.

(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, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>. 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 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:

1. Stabilization tanks and septage storage tanks shall be constructed of concrete, fiberglass, corrosion-resistant steel, or other equally durable material. Tanks shall be watertight and shall be water tested for leaks prior to placing into service. The stabilization tank shall have a liquid capacity of at least 3000 gallons.

2. Construction of ~~concrete~~ tanks shall be ~~at a minimum equal to that required of concrete septic tanks in Rule 64E-6.013, F.A.C. Fiberglass tanks and tanks of similar materials shall be constructed~~ in accordance with standards found in Section Rule 64E-6.013, F.A.C.

3. Stabilization tanks shall contain aeration or mixing devices ~~which will to~~ ensure thorough ~~agitation or~~ mixing of lime with the waste as specified in Chapter 6, EPA 625/1-79-011, Process Design Manual for Septage Treatment and Disposal, herein incorporated by reference.

(b) The proposed disposal method and the site to be used for disposing of ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system septage.

(c) The contractor registration number and certificate of authorization number, if applicable.

(3) When a permit is issued, the number of said permit along with the name of the company, its phone number, and the gallon capacity of the ~~hauling truck's~~ waste storage tank shall be prominently and permanently displayed on ~~any each truck that will carry waste across any property line. The the service~~ truck shall be labeled in contrasting colors with 3 inch or larger letters. Use of removable magnetic signs ~~shall not be considered permanent display of vehicle identification information is not allowed. A septage disposal service permit shall be suspended, revoked or denied by the department in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S., for failure to comply with requirements of this chapter.~~

(4) After septage or food establishment sludge is removed from an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system, the original lid of the tank shall be put back in place, or be replaced with a new lid ~~if the original lid is broken~~. The tank lid shall be completely sealed and secured as per paragraph 64E-6.013(2)(i), F.A.C., and the ground backfilled and compacted ~~so that the site is left in a nuisance free condition.~~

(a) Contents of any treatment tank, including all chambers ~~of a multi-chambered tank, or pump tank shall be removed in their entirety when pumped. Where in the opinion of the person pumping any onsite sewage treatment and disposal system waste receptacle or pump tank, the complete removal of all tank contents may create an unintended problem in regards to the continued use of the system, a complete pumpout is not required. The pumper must document, in writing, to the system owner the reason for the partial pumpout, the quantity~~ gallonage pumped from the system, and what material was left in the tank.

(b) The access to pump a tank must be through the lid of the tank, through the manhole or by moving a sectional lid. Where the tank is chambered, separate chambers must be accessed through the manholes or sectional lid for the chamber being pumped. ~~Pumping shall not be accomplished by entering the tank through inlets or outlets. Where the lid of the tank must be broken in order to gain access for the removal of tank contents, or at anytime when the lid is broken, the lid shall be replaced.~~

(c) When a contractor introduces, or causes to be introduced, any product into the system, whether through the plumbing or directly into any part of the system, the contractor shall maintain a record of the product used, the quantity introduced, the location and the dates of the introduction. Such records shall be maintained by the contractor for a minimum of five years and shall be provided to the Department upon request.

(5) ~~Untreated food establishment sludges, and septage~~ Septage shall be transported ~~to an approved treatment facility~~ in such a manner as to preclude leakage, spillage or the creation of a sanitary nuisance.

~~(6) Treated septage and sludges shall be transported to the disposal site in such a manner so as to preclude leakage, spillage or the creation of a sanitary nuisance.~~

1154 ~~(6) (7)~~ The food establishment sludge and contents from onsite waste disposal systems shall be disposed of at a site approved by
1155 the ~~DOH county health~~ department and by an approved disposal method. Untreated domestic septage or food establishment sludges
1156 shall not be applied to the land. Criteria for approved stabilization methods and the subsequent land application of domestic septage
1157 or other domestic onsite wastewater sludges shall be in accordance with the following ~~criteria for land application and disposal of~~
1158 ~~domestic septage.~~

1159 (a) Land application of domestic septage and sludges shall be permitted provided such septage and sludges have been properly
1160 treated by an approved septage-stabilization process, including lime stabilization, and an application using Form DH 4012 has been
1161 completed as part of the permitting process. Prior to discharge of septage or food establishment sludge into a stabilization tank, the
1162 septage or sludge shall be screened in a pretreatment tank or chamber which contains a final screening method using bar screens
1163 having a maximum gap of 1/2 inch or rock screens or other similar mesh material having a maximum 3/4 inch opening. Material
1164 retained in the screening process shall be limed, containerized, and disposed of at an approved solid waste disposal facility. Septage
1165 or sludge shall pass from the pretreatment tank or chamber to the stabilization tank. Lime stabilization of septage shall be in
1166 accordance with processes and designs described in Chapter 6, EPA 625/1-79-011, Process Design Manual for Sludge Treatment
1167 and Disposal, hereby incorporated by reference. Facilities approved for septage treatment under this rule shall not receive and treat
1168 more than 20,000 gallons of septage or combined septage, grease interceptor, portable restroom or other receptacle waste associated
1169 with an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system on any one day and shall not exceed a monthly average of 10,000 gallons of
1170 septage or septage and combined domestic waste per day. Stabilization by lime shall raise the pH of the septage to a level of 12 for a
1171 minimum of two hours or to a level of at least 12.5 for a minimum of 30 minutes to be deemed sufficient. The pH of the stabilized
1172 septage shall be maintained at a level of at least 11 until actual land application, but shall not be land ~~applied~~ spread until the pH of
1173 the stabilized septage has fallen below 12.5. To check the pH of the stabilized septage, a sampling port having an internal diameter
1174 of no less than 1/2 inch and no more than 3/4 inch and located no more than 60 inches above the ground surface shall be used to
1175 allow sampling of waste tank contents. Lime purchase receipts shall be kept at the place of business for a minimum of 6 months.

1176 1. ~~Use on playgrounds, parks, golf courses, lawns, hospital grounds, or other unrestricted public access areas where frequent~~
1177 ~~human contact is likely to occur is prohibited.~~

1178 ~~2-~~ Application is limited to sod farms, pasture lands, forests, highway shoulders and medians, plant nursery use, land
1179 reclamation projects and soils used for growing human food chain crops. ~~Use on playgrounds, parks, golf courses, lawns, hospital~~
1180 ~~grounds, or other unrestricted public access areas where frequent human contact is likely to occur is prohibited.~~ Application methods
1181 shall be conducted in a manner which will disperse the treated septage uniformly over the land application site.

1182 ~~a-~~ Pasture vegetation on which stabilized septage or sludge has been applied shall not be cut for hay or silage nor grazed for a
1183 period of 30 days from the last application.

1184 ~~b-~~ No human food chain crops except hay, silage, or orchard crops shall be harvested from a land application area for a period of
1185 60 days following the last application of septage or sludges.

1186 ~~c-~~ Domestic septage or sludge shall not be used for the growing or cultivation of tobacco, root crops, leafy vegetables, or
1187 vegetables to be eaten raw. Vegetables and fruits which come in contact with the ground surface shall not be ~~planted or~~ grown on
1188 land used for septage application for a period of 18 months after the last application of septage or sludge.

1189 ~~d-~~ When applied to unvegetated soils, stabilized domestic septage or sludge shall be incorporated into the soil within 48 hours of
1190 application.

1191 (b) No land application of stabilized septage or food service sludge may occur until:

1192 1. The site has been inspected and approved by department personnel.

1193 2. The site evaluation fee has been submitted.

1194 3. An Agricultural Use Plan, Form DH 4012A, ~~###/###08/09~~, herein incorporated by reference, ~~available at~~
1195 ~~https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####~~, has been ~~completed-submitted~~ for the proposed application site ~~for the~~
1196 ~~permit year.~~

1197 ~~a-~~ Agricultural use plans shall describe the manner in which treated domestic septage and sludges are to be used ~~as part of a in~~
1198 ~~the~~ planned agricultural operation ~~and include~~ ~~M~~ methods of application, proposed crops and their fertilizer needs, vegetative types
1199 proposed, erosion management, access control for humans and animals, and anticipated harvesting periods ~~shall be included.~~

1200 ~~b-~~ Agricultural use plans shall include information on the soil and geologic conditions at the disposal site which could limit the
1201 areas available for land application.

1202 ~~4. The plan has been submitted for review and approval to the DOH county health department office in the county having~~
1203 ~~jurisdiction.~~

1204 ~~5. The DOH county health department has granted approval to use the site.~~

1205 (c) No person shall dispose of domestic septage or sludge by land application unless they have complied with approved
1206 treatment and disposal methods described in ~~Section~~ Rule 64E-6.010, F.A.C. Lime stabilization in the tank of a septage hauling
1207 vehicle or in the tank of an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system is not an approved septage treatment method.

1208 (d) Land application of septage shall occur only in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.010~~(6)(7)~~(a), F.A.C., unless prohibited by
1209 the ~~DOH county health~~ department due to a ~~brief~~ condition which creates a potential ~~for a~~ sanitary nuisance as ~~exemplified~~ in

paragraph 64E-6.010(6)(7)(l), F.A.C.

(e) All septage and food establishment sludge haulers regulated by Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C., are to maintain a collection and hauling log at the treatment site or at the main business location, ~~which provides the information listed below~~. Records shall be retained for five (5) years A copy of the log for the most recently completed calendar quarter shall be submitted to the department no later than the 15th of the month following the end of the quarter. The log shall contain

- ~~1. Date~~ the date of septage or waste collection;
- ~~2. A~~ address of collection;
- ~~3. Indicate whether the point of collection is a~~ residence or ~~business and if a business, the~~ type of business;
- ~~4. E~~ estimated volume, in gallons, of septage or waste transported;
- ~~5. R~~ receipts for lime or other materials used for treatment;
- ~~6. L~~ location of the approved treatment facility;
- ~~7. D~~ date and time of discharge to the treatment facility; and
- ~~8. A~~ acknowledgement from treatment facility of receipt of septage or waste.

(f) All ~~department~~ Department of Health-regulated septage treatment facility operators shall maintain permanent records of the septage or waste receipt, treatment and discharge. Records shall be retained for five (5) years. A copy of the records for the most recently completed calendar quarter shall be submitted to the department no later than the 15th of the month following the end of the quarter. At a minimum, these records shall include the ~~following~~:

- ~~1. D~~ date and time of each load of septage or waste is received;
- ~~2. N~~ name of company from which the septage or waste is received;
- ~~3. I~~ identification of the truck from which the septage or waste was received;
- ~~4. S~~ signature from the driver acknowledging delivery of the septage or waste;
- ~~5. Q~~ quantity of septage or waste received;
- ~~6. D~~ date and time of discharge of each load of treated septage or waste;
- ~~7. N~~ name of the company which received the treated septage or waste from the treatment facility;
- ~~8. S~~ signature from the driver of the truck which received the treated septage or waste; and
- ~~9. Q~~ quantity of treated septage or waste discharged to the truck.

~~(g) A summary of the total volume of septage applied to each site shall be submitted to the DOH county health department quarterly.~~

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

~~(h)(#)~~ Septage which contains toxic or hazardous waste must be disposed of in accordance with the rules of the Department of Environmental Protection.

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

~~(j)(#)~~ The land application site shall have a minimum 24 inches of unsaturated soil above the ground water table at the time of septage or sludge application. The seasonal high ground water table for the site may be indicated in the Agricultural Use Plan by soil survey maps. If the wet season high ground water table is within 2 feet of the surface or is not determined in the Agricultural Use Plan, the water table encountered at the time of septage or sludge application shall be determined by use of a monitoring well.

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

~~(l)(#)~~ Land application area topographic grades shall not exceed 8 percent.

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

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

1266 ~~(o)~~(p) A layer of permeable soil at least 2 feet thick shall cover the surface of the land application area.

1267 ~~(p)~~(q) Unless required by law to be limited by phosphorous, application rates of septage and food establishment sludges are

1268 limited by the nitrogen content of the waste.

1269 1. Where the application rate is limited by nitrogen content, the maximum annual surface application rate of total nitrogen is

1270 500 pounds per acre during any 12-month period. Application of septage shall be applied as evenly as possible during the 12 month

1271 period to ensure maximum uptake of nitrogen by the crops used. This equates to 6 dry tons or 40,000 gallons of typical septage per

1272 acre per year. ~~However, if~~ the following formula, based on the annual uptake of nitrogen for a given crop is used, the 40,000

1273 gallons of septage applied per acre per year shall be increased if the nitrogen content of the septage will not exceed the nitrogen

1274 uptake of the crop.

1275 ~~AAR = N ÷ 0.0026~~

1276 ~~AAR is the (annual application rate in gallons per acre per 365 day period) = and N equals the (amount of nitrogen in pounds~~

1277 ~~per acre per 365 day period needed by the crop or vegetation grown on the land) ÷ 0.0026.~~ Application methods shall be conducted

1278 in a manner which will disperse the treated septage uniformly over the land application site.

1279 2. Where the ~~law requires the application of septage to be limited based on phosphorous content, the land application of septage,~~

1280 ~~food establishment sludge, portable restroom waste or any other waste from any system regulated under this chapter is prohibited,~~

1281 ~~application rate is limited by phosphorous, the maximum annual surface application rate of total phosphorous is 40 pounds per acre~~

1282 ~~during any 12 month period. Application of septage shall be applied as evenly as possible during the 12 month period to ensure~~

1283 ~~maximum uptake of phosphorous by the crops used. This equates to 2 dry tons or 12,000 gallons of typical septage per year.~~

1284 ~~However, if the following formula, based on the annual uptake of phosphorous for a given crop is used, the 12,000 gallons of~~

1285 ~~septage applied per acre per year shall be increased if the phosphorous content of the septage will not exceed the phosphorous~~

1286 ~~demand of the crop.~~

1287 ~~AAR = P ÷ 0.0076 if the crop demand is calculated for P₂O₅.~~

1288 ~~AAR = P ÷ 0.0033 if the crop demand is calculated for P.~~

1289 ~~AAR is the annual application rate in gallons per acre per 365 day period; and P equals the Crop Phosphorous Demand in~~

1290 ~~pounds per acre per 365 day period calculated for the crop or vegetation grown on the land. Application methods shall be conducted~~

1291 ~~in a manner which will disperse the treated septage uniformly over the land application site.~~

1292 ~~(q)~~(r) Permanent records of actual application areas and application rates shall be kept. These records shall be maintained by the

1293 site owner, lessee, or the land applicator for a period of five years, and shall be available for inspection upon request by the

1294 department or by ~~Department of Environmental Protection~~ DEP. ~~A copy of the records for the most recently completed calendar~~

1295 ~~quarter shall be submitted to the department no later than the 15th of the month following the end of the quarter.~~ An annual summary

1296 of the total septage or sludge applied shall be provided with the annual update to the Agricultural Use Plan. Records shall be kept

1297 and shall include:

1298 ~~1. L; location of the septage treatment facility from which each load of treated septage is obtained.~~

1299 ~~2. D; date and time the treated septage was obtained from the treatment facility.~~

1300 ~~3. D; dates of septage or sludge land application.~~

1301 ~~4. W; weather conditions when applied.~~

1302 ~~5. L; location of septage or sludge application site.~~

1303 ~~6. A; amounts of septage or sludge applied.~~

1304 ~~7. S; specific area of the site where septage or sludge was applied.~~

1305 ~~8. ; pH of stabilized septage or sludge being applied.~~

1306 ~~9. S; soil groundwater table when septage was applied.~~

1307 ~~10. Vegetational; vegetation status of application area.~~

1308 ~~(s) Food establishment sludges may be discharged into permitted domestic wastewater treatment facilities pursuant to the~~

1309 ~~requirements of Chapter 62-600, F.A.C.~~

1310 ~~(r)~~(t) Application of food establishment sludge to the land shall be permitted if such food establishment sludge has been

1311 properly treated by lime stabilization, or by any other ~~department approved~~ process which produces similar kills of microorganisms

1312 ~~and has been approved by the department~~ State Health Office.

1313 ~~(s)~~(u) Mixing of unstabilized food establishment sludge with stabilized septage prior to land application is not permitted.

1314 ~~(t)~~(v) Food establishment sludge shall be blended with septage and treated prior to land application. The ratio of food

1315 establishment sludge to septage shall be no greater than 1:1.

1316 ~~(7)~~(8) Stabilization tanks and septage storage tanks may be located at regional stabilization facilities, at sites owned by the

1317 disposal service or at sites owned by the owner or lessee of the septage land application site.

1318 ~~(8)~~(9) Potable water supplies located at the stabilization tank and septage storage tank site shall be provided with back flow

1319 prevention devices to prevent potential contamination of water supplies.

1320 ~~(9)~~(10) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental

1321 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. ~~All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau~~

of Environmental Health at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 386.041, 373.4595 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.52, Amended 3-17-92, 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, 7-16-2013, _____.

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 service permit on Form DH 4013 from the county health department department office in each 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 are required to be obtained by any person or disposal service who seeks to transport, treat, store, dispose or otherwise 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 from the time it is collected to the time it is finally disposed or is discharged at a facility regulated by the Department of Environmental Protection.

(2) Application for a service permit shall be made to the DOH county health department department on Form DH 4012, "Application for Septage Disposal Service Permit, Temporary System Service Permit, Septage Treatment and Disposal Facility, Septic Tank Manufacturing Approval." 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, pumps, off truck stabilization tanks and pH testing equipment where lime stabilization and land application are 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 portable or stationary holding tank waste and portable restroom waste shall be constructed, sized, and operated in accordance with the provisions of subparagraphs 64E-6.010(2)(a)1.-3., F.A.C.

(b) The proposed disposal method and the site to be used for disposing of the waste ~~from portable restrooms or portable or stationary holding tanks.~~

(c) The contractor registration number and certificate of authorization number, if applicable.

(3) When a permit is issued, the number of said permit along with the name of the company, its phone number, and the gallon capacity of the waste storage tank shall be prominently and permanently displayed on the service truck in contrasting colors with 3 inch or larger letters. Use of removable magnetic signs ~~shall not be considered permanent display of vehicle identification information is not permitted.~~ All trucks that haul waste across a property line are required to be inspected and labeled.

(4) After waste is removed from a portable or stationary holding tank, the original cap or lid of the tank shall be put back in place, or be replaced with a new cap or lid if the original one is broken. Tank lids shall be completely sealed and secured as per paragraph 64E-6.013(2)(i), F.A.C. The site shall be left in a nuisance-free condition.

(5) Waste ~~from portable or stationary holding tanks or portable restrooms~~ shall be transported ~~to an approved treatment facility~~ in such a manner as to preclude leakage, spillage or the creation of a sanitary nuisance.

(6) All portable restroom and portable or stationary holding tank waste haulers regulated by Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C., are to maintain a collection and hauling log at the main business location ~~which provides the information listed below.~~ Records shall be retained for five (5) years. A copy of the log for the most recently completed calendar quarter shall be submitted to the department no later than the 15th of the month following the end of the quarter. The log shall contain

~~(a) D~~date of septage or waste collection;

~~(b) E~~estimated volume, in gallons, of septage or waste transported;

~~(c) L~~ocation of the approved treatment facility;

~~(d) D~~date and time of discharge to the treatment facility;

~~(e) A~~acknowledgement from treatment facility of receipt of septage or waste; and

~~(f) T~~he location and the installation or placement date of all portable holding tanks placed into service. ~~When a county health department requests to see the list of holding tank installation locations, only those locations within the health department's county of jurisdiction need to be provided.~~

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

(a) The department shall allow, on a temporary basis, portable restrooms, mobile restrooms, mobile shower trailers, and portable or stationary holding tanks for fairs, carnivals, revivals, field locations, encampments and other locations which lack permanent structures where people congregate for short periods of time, provided the construction, maintenance, and utilization of such systems conform to the general provisions of this chapter. Portable restrooms, ~~portable or stationary~~ holding tanks or other

1375 restroom facilities shall be provided at commercial and residential building sites for the duration of construction any time workers
1376 are present, and shall not be bound by the definition of temporary. All required restroom facilities shall remain accessible whenever
1377 the intended users are present. Where the department determines that no health hazard will result, portable restrooms, portable
1378 holding tanks, stationary holding tanks, mobile restroom trailers, mobile shower trailers, and portable sinks shall be permitted
1379 meeting setbacks that are 50% of the setback requirements of subsections 64E-6.005(1) through (3), F.A.C., provided ~~portable or~~
1380 ~~stationary~~ holding tanks shall be placed within secondary containment structures with a containment capacity of no less than 110%
1381 of the total waste capacity of the holding tank. For purposes of this rule, a holding tank is any sealed, water tight fixture for receiving
1382 and storing domestic wastewater from plumbing fixtures in remote locations or at building sites or special events. For purposes of
1383 this rule, a portable restroom is a transportable, ~~self-contained~~ self-contained static or flush-type toilet ~~constructed to promote a~~
1384 ~~sanitary environment at remote locations, building sites or special events,~~ comprised of at least a waste storage receptacle, a riser and
1385 toilet seat and a protective enclosure. Portable restrooms, mobile restrooms, and mobile shower trailers at building sites or at a
1386 location for a temporary period of time do not require a permit from the department but must comply with the provisions of this rule.
1387 A system construction permit (~~DH 4016~~) shall be obtained before placing or installing any stationary holding tanks.

1388 (b) The department shall approve, for permanent use ~~or placement,~~ portable restrooms or stationary holding tanks at continually
1389 used locations where restroom facilities are desirable ~~for the promotion of public health~~ and where conventional facilities are neither
1390 available nor practical. Examples of such locations would be boat ramps, remote areas of golf courses, office or sales trailers, or
1391 other places where people congregate which meet the above criteria. Permanent portable restrooms or stationary holding tanks may
1392 not be the primary means of sewage treatment where there are permanent enclosed habitable structures. A ~~construction permit (DH~~
1393 ~~4016)~~ shall be obtained ~~before placing or installing any portable restroom or stationary holding tank for permanent use.~~ The portable
1394 restroom service company providing portable restrooms or stationary holding tanks shall be responsible for maintenance of the unit
1395 and removal if conventional facilities are made available.

1396 (c) Portable restrooms shall be self-contained, have self closing doors and ~~shall be~~ designed and maintained ~~so that~~ to exclude
1397 insects ~~are excluded from the waste container.~~

1398 (d) At least one working day prior to the special event, special event organizers shall provide to the department a signed
1399 contract, or facsimile copy thereof, with the portable restroom service company specifying the dates the facilities will be on the
1400 event site, the number of restroom facilities to be provided, the servicing frequency and the removal date for the units. The minimum
1401 ~~Portable restroom service company operators shall use Table PR I to determine the~~ required number of facilities for special events
1402 for use in situations where no local or state codes provide a minimum number of toilet facilities shall be based on the following:

1403 1. There shall be no less than two toilets provided for any event attended by more than 10 people.
1404 2. There shall be one toilet for every 350 people or fraction thereof for a one-hour event.
1405 3. For events lasting more than one hour, the number of toilets calculated for a one-hour event shall be multiplied by 1.6 for a
1406 two-hour event, 2.0 for a three-hour event, 2.2 for a four-hour event, 2.3 for a five-hour event, 2.4 for a six-hour event and 2.5 for an
1407 event lasting from seven to ten hours.

1408 4. For events lasting more than 10 hours, if the toilets are not serviced at least every eight hours, the minimum number of toilets
1409 provided shall be the total number of toilets required for a 10-hour event plus the number of toilets required for events lasting for the
1410 number of hours over ten that the proposed event is scheduled to last. Thus, an event lasting 24 hours would require the number of
1411 toilets for two 10-hour events plus a four-hour event. ~~Table PR I assumes that the portable restrooms are serviced only once per~~
1412 ~~day. If the restrooms are serviced twice per day, the value from the table shall be divided by two. If they are pumped three or more~~
1413 ~~times per day, the value shall be divided by three. All resulting fractional numbers of restrooms required shall be rounded up to the~~
1414 ~~next higher whole number of restrooms. If permanent restroom facilities are available for use by the attendees;~~

1415 5. The number of portable restrooms may be reduced based on the number of attendees the permanent facilities ~~are designed to~~
1416 ~~accommodate. At least one working day prior to the special event, special event organizers shall provide to the county health~~
1417 ~~department a signed contract, or facsimile copy thereof, with the portable restroom service company specifying the dates the~~
1418 ~~facilities will be on the event site, the number of restroom facilities to be provided, the servicing frequency and the removal date for~~
1419 ~~the units.~~

1420 (e) ~~The Table PR II shall be used to determine the~~ number of required facilities at remote locations and commercial and
1421 residential building sites shall be no less than one portable restroom per ten people or fraction thereof per 8-hour shift or fraction
1422 thereof.

1423 1. Portable restrooms shall be serviced at least once per week. ~~Table PR II assumes that the portable restrooms are serviced only~~
1424 ~~once per week.~~ If the restrooms are serviced twice per week, the number of required facilities ~~value from the table~~ shall be divided
1425 by two. If they are pumped three or more times per week, the number ~~value~~ shall be divided by three. All resulting fractional
1426 numbers of restrooms required shall be rounded up to the next higher whole number of restrooms.

1427 2. Where a contractor has multiple building sites, the individual sites shall be considered a single site for purpose of determining
1428 the number of facilities. Portable restrooms serving multiple individual building sites may be shared between sites provided they are
1429 no more than 300 feet from any individual building site served.

1430 (f) Waste receptacles shall be watertight and made of non-absorbent, acid and corrosion resistant, ~~corrosion resistant and~~ easily

1431 cleanable material.
 1432 (g) The floors and interior walls shall have a non-absorbent finish and be easily cleanable.
 1433 (h) Portable restrooms shall be serviced at least weekly and the inside of the structure housing the storage compartment shall be
 1434 cleaned on each service visit. Each portable restroom service visit shall include the pumping and removal of the waste contents in
 1435 the waste water tank and the replacement of a toilet deodorant or disinfectant to prohibit the growth of bacteria in the waste tank.
 1436 The ~~waste storage compartment shall be charged with a~~ sanitizer-deodorizer solution shall be prepared in accordance with the
 1437 sanitizer-deodorizer manufacturer's instructions The service visit shall include the use of an antiseptic cleaner on the interior
 1438 compartment of the portable restroom including the interior walls, the toilet seat and surrounding seat top area, the urinal, and the
 1439 floor. The service visit shall include the replacement of toilet tissue. The exterior of the portable restroom shall be cleaned
 1440 periodically.

1441 (i) Each portable restroom shall have listed in a conspicuous place the name and telephone number of the servicing company.
 1442 (j) Portable restrooms shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. ~~Portable restrooms and~~ at special events shall be serviced at
 1443 least daily.

1444 ~~TABLE PR I~~
 1445 ~~NUMBER OF PORTABLE RESTROOMS REQUIRED FOR SPECIAL EVENTS~~
 1446 ~~(ASSUMES SERVICING ONCE PER DAY)~~

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DAY	NUMBER OF HOURS FOR EVENT PER DAY									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
250	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
500	2	3	4							
1000	4	5	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
2000	6	10	12	13	14	14	14	15	15	15
3000	9	14	17	19	20	21	21	21	21	22
4000	12	19	23	25	28	28	28	30	30	30
5000	15	23	30	32	34	36	36	36	36	36
6000	17	28	34	38	40	42	42	42	44	44
7000	20	32	40	44	46	48	50	50	50	50
8000	23	38	46	50	54	57	57	58	58	58
9000	26	42	52	56	60	62	62	62	64	64
10,000	30	46	57	63	66	70	70	72	72	72
12,500	36	58	72	80	84	88	88	88	88	92
15,000	44	70	84	96	100	105	105	110	110	110
17,500	50	80	100	110	115	120	125	125	126	126
20,000	57	92	115	125	132	138	138	144	144	150
25,000	72	115	144	154	168	175	175	176	176	184
30,000	88	138	168	192	200	208	208	216	216	216

1447 ~~TABLE PR II~~
 1448 ~~PORTABLE RESTROOMS REQUIRED FOR REMOTE LOCATIONS AND COMMERCIAL AND~~
 1449 ~~RESIDENTIAL BUILDING SITES~~
 1450 ~~PER SITE OR LOCATION~~
 1451 ~~(ASSUMES SERVICING ONCE PER WEEK)~~
 1452 ~~NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER SITE~~

8 HOURS PER DAY—40 HOURS PER WEEK	NUMBER OF RESTROOMS REQUIRED
1-10	1
11-20	2
21-30	3
31-40	4
41-50	5
over 50	Add 1 restroom for every 10 additional people or fraction thereof

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TABLE PR III
HOLDING TANK CAPACITY REQUIRED FOR REMOTE LOCATIONS, AND SPECIAL EVENTS
PER SITE OR LOCATION
(ASSUMES SERVICING TWICE PER WEEK)

NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER SITE 8 HOURS PER DAY—40 HOURS PER WEEK	MINIMUM HOLDING TANK CAPACITY (IN GALLONS)
1	125
2-3	250
4-5	500
6-7	750
over 7	Add 125 gallons for each additional person

(k) Portable hand washing facilities shall be self-contained and have access to a fresh water compartment and a wastewater compartment. A sign shall be posted near the hand washing apparatus to advise users that the water is not for drinking.

(l) Portable hand washing facilities shall be provided in a proportion of one hand wash facility to every ten portable restrooms required, ~~and shall be provided at special events and remote locations where food is served or picnic areas are provided.~~ With the exception of locations where food is served, hand sanitizers may be used in lieu of hand washing facilities, ~~at the option of the applicant.~~

(m) The number and location of portable restrooms and hand washing facilities for food handlers at special events shall be based on this section or applicable local or state food hygiene requirements, whichever is greater.

(n) An applicant for a stationary holding tank installation permit shall provide to the ~~county health~~ department a copy of a contract with a permitted disposal company that states the holding tank capacity and the scheduled pumping frequency.

(o) All stationary holding tanks shall be constructed in compliance with the construction standards for treatment receptacles in ~~Section Rule~~ 64E-6.013, F.A.C.

(p) Portable holding tanks shall meet the following requirements:

1. The total effective capacity of the portable holding tank shall not exceed 300 gallons;
2. No portion of the portable holding tank shall be more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground;
3. The portable holding tank shall be used for a construction site or temporary use;
4. The portable holding tank shall be rigid, water-tight, impervious;
5. Polyethylene holding tanks shall meet the requirements of International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials (IAPMO) PS 1-93, Paragraph 5.4 “Polyethylene”, herein incorporated by reference. Where the requirements of IAPMO PS 1-93 Paragraph 5.4 “Polyethylene” conflict with the standards in this section, the standards in this section shall apply;
6. Multiple portable holding tanks, if used, shall be connected in such a manner that leakage from one tank will not result in the loss of any liquid from any other tanks;
7. Each portable holding tank shall ~~have listed in a conspicuous place~~ be labeled with the name and telephone number of the servicing company; and
8. The portable holding tank shall be removed from the site when no longer needed;
9. The portable holding tank servicing company shall maintain a list of the location and the installation or placement date of all portable holding tanks placed into service. The list shall be made available to the ~~d~~Department upon request.

(q) Portable or stationary holding tanks shall be serviced at least weekly to prevent insanitary conditions.

(r) ~~The Table PR III shall be used to determine the~~ required total capacity of portable or stationary holding tanks serving a remote location, construction site, or special event shall be based on 250 gallons per person per 8-hour shift provided the holding tank is emptied once per week. The capacity for holding tanks serving other events shall be based on the estimated daily sewage flow from Table I in 64E-6.008, F.A.C., multiplied by the number of days per week that the establishment will be in use. The volume of the holding tank ~~values from table PR III~~ shall be adjusted proportionately to the number of times per week the holding tank will be emptied.

(s) Application for a service permit shall be made to the ~~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”. The following must be provided for the evaluation prior to issuance of a service permit:

1. The permanent location and address of the business where operations will originate and where equipment is to be stored ~~when it is not in use.~~
2. The proposed disposal method and the site to be used for disposing of the waste.

(t) The following equipment, maintenance and service requirements shall be complied with:

1. Vehicles used for servicing portable restrooms shall be provided with two separate tanks or a dual compartment tank, ~~One~~ one compartment or tank ~~shall be used~~ for receiving and removing wastes and the other ~~shall be used~~ for clean water storage and shall have adequate capacity to allow proper cleaning of each serviced unit. The waste tank ~~on all vehicles servicing portable~~

restrooms or portable or stationary holding tanks shall be equipped with a suction hose having a cut-off valve not more than 36 inches from the intake end.

2. Standby portable restroom and holding tank service equipment shall be available ~~for use during breakdowns or emergencies.~~ If equipment from another approved service is to be used ~~for stand-by purposes~~, a written agreement between the services must be provided to the ~~county health~~ department.

3. The waste storage compartment ~~of a tank truck~~ shall be maintained ~~as necessary~~ to prevent the creation of sanitary nuisance conditions.

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

(v) When disposed of in a department approved lime stabilization facility, the portable restroom, portable hand washing and portable or stationary holding tank wastes shall be blended with domestic septage at a rate of no less than 3 parts septage to 1 part holding tank, portable restroom or portable hand washing facility waste prior to lime stabilization. Treatment and disposal shall comply with the provisions of ~~subsection paragraphs~~ 64E-6.010(6)(7)(a)-(u), F.A.C.

(w) Contents of portable restrooms and portable or stationary holding tanks shall be removed in their entirety when pumped.

(x) Persons who own portable restrooms but are not a permitted service company shall maintain a service contract with a permitted service company ~~for every portable restroom in use~~. The name and telephone number of the owner shall be displayed on ~~every each~~ portable restroom ~~in use~~.

(y) Whenever temporary housing is provided to people who are homeless as a result of displacement from their homes either by immigration, natural disaster, or financial hardship, a minimum of one toilet, one hand washing sink, and one shower for each 20 people or fraction thereof shall be provided at the housing facility.

(8) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

Rulemaking Authority 381.006(6), (14), (15), 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3) FS. Law Implemented 381.006(6), 381.0065, 386.041 FS. History—New 5-24-04, Amended 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, _____.

64E-6.011 Abandonment of Systems.

(1) Whenever the use of an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system is discontinued following connection to a sanitary sewer or discontinuing the use of a septic tank and replacement with another septic tank, the system shall be abandoned within 90 days and any further use of the system for any purpose shall be prohibited. However, if the Department of Environmental Protection or its designee approves ~~the use of the retention tank where~~ when the tank is to become an ~~integral~~ part of a sanitary sewer system or stormwater management system, the ~~septic~~ tank need not be abandoned.

(2) The following actions shall be taken, in the order listed, to abandon an ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system:

(a) Property owner or agent shall apply for a permit from the department to abandon the existing onsite sewage system and submit the required fee. Upon receiving a permit:

(b) The tank shall be pumped out by a permitted septage disposal company who shall provide a receipt or a written certification to the department. Alternatively, if the tank is empty and dry at the commencement of the abandonment, a written statement to that effect by the septage disposal company or the contractor performing the abandonment shall be provided to the department.

(c) The bottom of the tank shall be opened or ruptured, or the entire tank collapsed ~~so as to prevent the tank from retaining water~~, and

(d) The tank shall be filled with clean sand or other suitable material, and completely covered with soil.

~~(3)(e)~~ An inspection of the system abandonment shall be conducted by the department or by the local utility or plumbing authority performing the system abandonment at a point in the abandonment process specified in the permit.

~~(4)(3)~~ The permitting provisions of paragraph 64E-6.011(2)(a), F.A.C., are not required if a local utility or local plumbing authority performs a system abandonment program which requires the completion of those steps listed in paragraphs 64E-6.011(2)(b), (c), (d), and ~~(3)(e)~~, F.A.C. If the system abandonment is performed by a local utility or local plumbing authority, the local utility or local plumbing authority performing the abandonment program shall maintain a log of all inspections performed and shall forward the log to the ~~department~~ County Health Department on a monthly basis.

~~(5)(4)~~ A septic tank serving a single family residence may, at the owner's discretion, be converted into a cistern pursuant to ~~the following procedures:~~

- 1556 (a) The applicant shall obtain a system abandonment permit from the ~~county health~~ department.
- 1557 (b) The permit application shall specify the intended use of the abandoned septic tank.
- 1558 (c) The activities related to abandoning the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system shall not create a sanitary nuisance.
- 1559 (d) The septic tank shall be disconnected from the drainfield and from the building sewer pipe.
- 1560 (e) All work to disconnect, clean and sanitize the septic tank shall be conducted by a registered or master septic tank contractor
- 1561 or a state-licensed plumber or by the owner of the owner-occupied single family residence being served ~~by the septic tank~~.
- 1562 (f) All septage, wash water, and other liquids removed from the tank shall be removed and handled as septage (Section Rule
- 1563 64E-6.010, F.A.C.) by a DOH-licensed septage disposal service ~~and disposed of at a DEP-regulated wastewater treatment facility~~.
- 1564 (g) The ~~health~~ department shall inspect the tank once it is disconnected, emptied, cleaned, disinfected and filled with water. The
- 1565 inspection shall determine whether all of the following conditions have been met:
- 1566 1. The tank has been disconnected from the drainfield and the building sewer.
- 1567 2. The tank is full of water within 12 inches of the top of the tank.
- 1568 3. The clarity of the water is such that a Secchi disk is visible at the bottom of the tank.
- 1569 4. The pH of the water in the tank is between 6.0 and 8.0.
- 1570 5. The free chlorine residual of the water in the tank is ≤ 1.0 ppm.
- 1571 6. The total coliform count is ≤ 1000 cfu per 100 ml.
- 1572 7. The fecal coliform count is ≤ 200 cfu per 100 ml.
- 1573 8. No sanitary nuisance condition exists on the property related to the abandonment activities.
- 1574 (h) ~~One inspection is included in the abandonment permit fee~~. The applicant shall pay a reinspection fee for any additional
- 1575 inspection visits necessary until ~~all of the criteria in subparagraphs 64E-6.011(4)(g)1. through 8. F.A.C., are met and~~ final approval
- 1576 ~~of the abandonment~~ is granted ~~by the county health department~~.
- 1577 (i) The applicant shall be responsible for all required laboratory fees. All sampling shall be conducted by ~~county health~~
- 1578 department staff ~~during the final inspection~~.
- 1579 (j) The septic tank shall be converted and inspected within 90 days after connection ~~of the building plumbing to the sanitary~~
- 1580 sewer.
- 1581 (k) ~~The tank shall not be connected to any irrigation components nor shall the water used for irrigation purposes until final~~
- 1582 ~~approval of the abandonment has been granted by the county health department~~.
- 1583 ~~(n)~~ Upon final approval of the abandonment, use of the tank or the drainfield for sewage storage, treatment or disposal is
- 1584 prohibited and constitutes a nuisance injurious to health as defined by Section 386.041, F.S. Water
- 1585 ~~(m)~~ Upon final approval of the abandonment, the water collected in the tank shall be utilized for non-potable, irrigation
- 1586 purposes only.

1587 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065 FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0066, 386.002, 386.003, 386.041 FS. History--New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-*

1588 *85, Formerly 10D-6.53, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.053, Amended 6-18-03, 6-25-09, 7-16-13, ____.*

1589 **64E-6.012 Standards for the Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Aerobic Treatment Units.**

1590 When aerobic treatment units are used for treating domestic and commercial sewage waste, each unit shall be installed, operated

1591 and maintained in conformance with the following provisions:

1592 (1) Aerobic systems designed to treat up to 1500 gallons of sewage waste per day shall be listed by a third party certifying

1593 program approved by the Bureau of Environmental Health ~~State Health Office~~. Aerobic treatment units shall be in compliance with

1594 standards for Class I systems as defined by ANSI/NSF International Standard Number 40, revised July 2000, herein incorporated by

1595 reference. An approved third party certifying program shall comply with the following provisions in order for units which it has

1596 certified to be approved for use in Florida:

- 1597 (a) Be accredited by the American National Standards Institute.
- 1598 (b) Have established procedures which send representatives to distributors in Florida on a recurring basis to conduct evaluations
- 1599 to assure that distributors of certified aerobic units are providing proper maintenance, have sufficient replacement parts available,
- 1600 and are maintaining service records.
- 1601 (c) Notify the Bureau of Environmental Health ~~department State Health Office~~ of the results of monitoring visits to
- 1602 manufacturers and distributors within 60 days of the conclusion of the monitoring. Approved distributors must be reported by the
- 1603 manufacturer to the certifying agency.
- 1604 (d) Submit completion reports on testing for review by the Bureau of Environmental Health ~~State Health Office~~.
- 1605 (e) Provide a registered certification mark or seal which must be affixed in a conspicuous location on the units it has certified.
- 1606 This mark or seal will alert persons evaluating or maintaining the unit that the unit is in compliance with ANSI/NSF Standard 40.

1607 (2) The following additional requirements shall ~~also~~ apply to ~~the construction, design, and operation of~~ aerobic treatment units

1608 treating 1500 gallons per day or less:

(a) An appropriate mechanism shall be provided to make access ports vandal, tamper, and child resistant. Acceptable protection of openings shall consist of one or more of the following methods as specified by the tank manufacturer installed in a manner that requires more than 65 pounds of force to produce an opening allowing the passage of a 4-inch sphere:

1. A padlock.
2. An "O" ring with twist lock cover requiring special tools for removal.
3. Covers weighing 65 pounds or more, net weight.
4. Screws or other fasteners or devices that require a specific tool to remove~~A hinge and hasp mechanism which uses stainless steel or other corrosion resistant fasteners to fasten the hinge and hasp to the lid and tank~~ for fiberglass, metal, or plastic lids.

(b) A minimum of a 4 inch diameter sampling access port located between the tank outlet and the drainfield.

(c) A visual and audio warning device shall be installed in a conspicuous location so that activation of such warning device will alert property occupants of aerobic unit malfunction or failure. ~~All warning devices shall be wired separately from the aerobic unit so that disconnecting the aerobic unit from electricity will activate the warning device.~~ If installed outside, the alarm shall be waterproof.

(d) Each unit shall be designed or equipped so that regardless of unusual patterns ~~or frequencies~~ of sewage flow into the system effluent discharged to the drainfield will be in compliance with Class I effluent quality standards as defined by ANSI/NSF Standard 40.

(e) Minimum required treatment capacity~~ies~~ for aerobic treatment units systems serving any structure, building or group of buildings shall be no less than the based on estimated daily sewage flows for commercial establishments and no less than the estimated daily sewage flow plus 200 gallons per day for residential establishments, as determined from Table IV.

TABLE IV AEROBIC SYSTEMS PLANT SIZING RESIDENTIAL:

Number of Bedrooms	Building Area in square feet	Minimum Required Treatment Capacity gallons per day
1 or 2	Up to 1200	400
3	1201-2250	500
4	2251-3300	600

~~For each additional bedroom or each additional 750 square feet of building area, or fraction thereof, treatment capacity shall be increased by 100 gallons.~~

COMMERCIAL:

Estimated Sewage Flow in gallons per day	Minimum Required Treatment Capacity in gallons per day
0-400	400
401-500	500
501-600	600
601-700	700
701-750	750
751-800	800
801-1000	1000
1001-1200	1200
1201-1500	1500

Footnotes to Table IV

~~1. Where the number of bedrooms and the corresponding building area in Table IV do not coincide, the criteria which results in the greatest required treatment capacity shall apply.~~

~~(f) 2. These figures assume that the aerobic system will be treating domestic strength sewage with CBOD₅ and suspended solids values typically not exceeding 300 and 200 milligrams per liter, respectively. For wastewaters with higher CBOD₅, higher than 300 mg/L and suspended solids higher than 200 mg/L, values, or for facilities that exhibit short-term hydraulic surge conditions, additional treatment or pre-treatment facilities shall be required when specified by design engineers, plant manufacturers, or by the DOH county health department.~~

~~(g) (f) There shall be no bypass capability designed into the system which will allow waste to be discharged to the drainfield without undergoing all the treatment processes necessary to achieve the desired effluent quality. Bypassing, removing, or excluding any component or components of a system after the system has received final installation approval is prohibited.~~

~~(h) (g) Effluent from an aerobic treatment unit shall be disposed of on the owner's property in conformance with other requirements of this chapter except as provided for in paragraph 64E-6.012(2)(f), F.A.C. Effluent quality which is found to not meet Class I standards as specified by ANSI/NSF Standard 40 shall be reported to the maintenance entity for correction within 10 working days.~~

~~(i) (h) Units meeting Class I Standards as specified by ANSI/NSF Standard 40 shall receive consideration, via the variance review process, for use where daily domestic sewage flow limitations of Rule 64E-6.005, F.A.C., are exceeded or where a high level~~

1647 of sewage treatment is warranted. Also, for For Class I units where slightly limited soil textures exist on a site, the required
1648 drainfield size may be reduced by 25 percent from the requirements in subsection 64E-6.008(5) or paragraph 64E-6.009(3)(d),
1649 F.A.C.

1650 (j) ~~(+)~~ A manufacturer, distributor or seller of aerobic treatment units shall furnish, to the Bureau of Environmental Health State
1651 Health Office, in Microsoft Word document format, Portable Document Format (PDF) or other electronic format accepted by the
1652 dDepartment, a copy of the completion reports and engineering drawings showing the design and construction details of all models
1653 of approved Class I units to be constructed or installed under the provisions of this rule. ~~The State Health Office will forward these~~
1654 ~~reports and drawings to each DOH county health department.~~ No aerobic unit shall receive final installation approval until the unit is
1655 found to be in compliance with all provisions of this rule, including compliance with design and construction details shown on the
1656 engineering plans filed with the department~~DOH county health departments and the State Health Office.~~

1657 (k) ~~(+)~~ Manufacturers shall provide a listing of approved maintenance entities they have authorized to provide service in the state
1658 and shall demonstrate that the entire state is covered by at least one maintenance entity. A system using a manufacturer's unit shall
1659 not be approved in the state if the manufacturer cannot demonstrate that there are maintenance entities to service it.

1660 (l) ~~(+)~~ A distributor of a specific manufacturer's brand or model of an approved aerobic treatment unit shall provide to the ~~DOH~~
1661 ~~county health department and State Health Office~~ Bureau of Environmental Health written assurance that spare mechanical and
1662 structural parts are available, upon request, for purchase, to all other approved maintenance entities.

1663 (m) ~~(+)~~ Where local building occupancy codes require ~~that the DOH county health~~ department office in the county approve the
1664 means of sewage disposal prior to building occupancy or change of occupancy, and where an aerobic treatment unit is utilized, a
1665 current, unexpired aerobic treatment unit maintenance contract between the property owner or lessee and an approved maintenance
1666 entity shall be one of the required conditions of system approval.

1667 (n) ~~(+)~~ A copy of the signed maintenance agreement between the property owner or property lessee and an approved
1668 maintenance entity shall be provided to the ~~DOH county health~~ department by the maintenance entity. The maintenance agreement
1669 shall:

1670 1. Initially ~~be~~ for a period of at least 2 years and ~~subsequent maintenance agreement~~ renewals shall be for at least 1 year periods
1671 for the system ~~life of the system.~~

1672 2. Provide that a maintenance entity which desires to discontinue the provision of maintenance services, notify in writing, the
1673 property owners and lessees and the ~~DOH county health~~ department at least 30 days prior to discontinuance of service.

1674 3. Provide that, if a private maintenance entity discontinues business, property owners who have previously contracted with the
1675 discontinued maintenance service shall, within 30 days of the service termination date, contract with an approved maintenance
1676 service and provide the ~~DOH county health~~ department a copy of the newly signed maintenance agreement.

1677 4. Provide that each aerobic unit is inspected by an approved maintenance entity at least two times each year. Aerobic treatment
1678 units serving commercial establishments shall be inspected four times per year. The maintenance entity shall furnish to the ~~DOH~~
1679 ~~county health~~ department a listing of all aerobic units inspected or serviced during the respective reporting period. As a minimum,
1680 reports shall indicate the system owner or building lessee, the street address of the system, the date of system inspection or service
1681 and a statement as to the maintenance or service performed. The maintenance entity shall also include a list of the owners who have
1682 refused to renew their maintenance agreement.

1683 (o) ~~(+)~~ The ~~DOH county health~~ department shall, at least annually, inspect the maintenance and performance of aerobic
1684 treatment units. ~~The DOH county health department shall also inspect and~~ each authorized maintenance entity, including review of
1685 their service records and maintenance agreements.

1686 (3) An aerobic treatment unit used for treating domestic or commercial sewage flows in excess of 1500 gallons per day shall be
1687 designed and certified by an engineer ~~licensed in the State of Florida.~~ The design shall include an assessment of wastewater strength.
1688 The certification shall state that the unit is capable of consistently meeting, ~~at minimum,~~ secondary treatment standards established
1689 by Department of Environmental Protection~~DEP~~ in Rule 62-600.420, F.A.C. In addition, the following requirements shall ~~also~~ be
1690 met:

1691 (a) The drainfield system shall meet minimum setback and elevation requirements specified by this chapter~~rule.~~

1692 (b) The owner or lessee of a system shall comply with the applicable safety, maintenance and operational requirements of
1693 subsection 64E-6.012(2), F.A.C. Unless the system owner or lessee is a state licensed wastewater treatment plant operator, the owner
1694 or lessee shall be required to have a system maintenance agreement with a permitted aerobic unit maintenance entity which has at
1695 least a Class D state certified operator who has been certified under the provisions of Chapter 61E12-41, F.A.C.

1696 (c) A permitted aerobic unit maintenance entity with a minimum Class D certified operator, or a system owner or lessee holding
1697 at minimum a Class D certification under the provisions of Chapter 61E12-41, F.A.C., shall collect effluent quality samples and
1698 submit the sample analysis reports to the ~~DOH county health~~ department. Effluent quality samples for CBOD₅, suspended solids and
1699 fecal coliform shall be collected at least semi-annually and ~~such samples shall be~~ analyzed by a department-approved laboratory.

1700 (d) Written sample analysis reports shall be submitted to the ~~DOH county health~~ department by no later than the 15th of the next
1701 month following the semi-annual sampling period. However, if the sample analysis for CBOD₅ or suspended solids exceeds
1702 secondary treatment standards by more than 100 percent, the maintenance entity or certified operator shall notify the ~~DOH county~~

health department by telephone or in person within 24 hours after receipt of sample analysis results.

~~(e) The DOH county health department shall monitor the maintenance and performance of aerobic treatments units as required by paragraph 64E-6.012(2)(m), F.A.C.~~

(4) No aerobic treatment unit shall be serviced or repaired by a person or entity engaged in an aerobic treatment unit maintenance service until the service entity has obtained an annual written permit ~~issued on Form DH 4013~~ from the ~~DOH county health~~ department in the county where the service company is located. Each service entity shall employ at least one plumbing contractor licensed under Section 489.105(3)(m), F.S., septic tank contractor registered under Part III of Chapter 489, F.S., or a state-licensed wastewater treatment plant operator, who is responsible for maintenance and repair of all systems under contract. Application for a Maintenance Service Permit, Form DH 4066, ~~###/###02/10~~, herein incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, shall be made to the ~~DOH county health department~~ department with the required fee and shall contain the following information:

(a) Evidence that the maintenance entity possesses a manufacturer's maintenance and operations manual and has received training from the manufacturer in proper installation and service of the unit and has received written approval from the manufacturer to perform service on their units. The manual shall contain detailed instructions on proper operation and maintenance procedures, a replacement parts list for all models being installed and maintained, a statement giving the capabilities of each unit, instructions on how to detect a malfunctioning unit and what to expect from a properly functioning unit.

(b) A signed statement from the applicant attesting that the applicant has adequate staff, possesses proper equipment and has sufficient spare structural and mechanical parts and components to perform routine system monitoring and servicing and is able to make a service response within 36 hours after notification of the need for emergency repairs.

~~(c) Payment of \$25.00 to the DOH county health department per annum for the aerobic treatment unit maintenance service permit.~~

~~(5) Emergency service necessary to prevent or eliminate an imminent sanitary nuisance condition caused by failure of a mechanical component of any aerobic treatment unit shall be reported by the approved aerobic unit maintenance entity, in writing, to the DOH county health department no later than 5 working days after the date of the emergency service.~~

~~(5) (6) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.~~

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(3) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, Part I 386 FS. History—New 3-17-92, Amended 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.0541, Amended 11-19-97, 4-21-02, 6-18-03, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, ____.

64E-6.013 Construction Materials and Standards for Treatment Receptacles.

(1) Onsite wastewater treatment receptacle design. The following requirements shall apply to all onsite wastewater treatment receptacles manufactured for use in Florida unless specifically exempted by other provisions of these rules:

(a) Onsite wastewater treatment receptacles include: septic tanks, graywater tanks, laundry tanks, grease interceptors, pump tanks, aerobic treatment unit tanks, tanks containing treatment media and stationary holding tanks ~~not described in paragraph 64E-6.0101(7)(p), F.A.C.~~ Treatment receptacles shall be constructed of concrete, fiberglass or polyethylene.

(b) Design and testing of concrete treatment receptacles:

1. Structural design of receptacles shall be by calculation or by performance.

2. Structural design shall be verified by actual vacuum load or hydrostatic test in accordance with the department's policy for Test Requirements for Structural Proofing, August 16, 2005, herein incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>. The vacuum test shall be followed by a water tightness test.

3. Treatment receptacles shall be watertight as defined in ASTM C1227 98, Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Septic Tanks, paragraph 9.2., herein incorporated by reference. ASTM C1227 98, paragraph 9.2.2, herein incorporated by reference, shall be modified to read as follows: Water tightness testing – Fill the receptacle with water to the invert of the outlet and let stand for 24 hours. Refill the receptacle. The receptacle is approved as water tight if the water level is held for one hour.

4. Manufacturers may use calculations provided by the design engineer in lieu of proof testing for receptacles using reinforcement bars for structural strength and having a wall thickness of 5 inches or greater. Design by calculation shall be completed using the Strength Design Method (ultimate strength theory) or the Alternate Design Method (working stress theory) outlined in the American Concrete Institute (ACI) publication ACI 318-99, Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (318-99) and Commentary (318R-99), herein incorporated by reference. The Strength Design Method is outlined in Chapter 9 and the Alternate Design Method is in Appendix A. Equation (9-1), herein incorporated by reference, shall be modified to read as follows: $U=1.4L + 1.4D$. When the Strength Design Method is used to verify satisfaction of the required strength a strength reduction factor of 0.90 shall be applied per ACI 318-99 paragraph 9.3.2.1.

(c) Design and testing of fiberglass and polyethylene treatment receptacles:

1756 1. Vacuum testing shall be conducted in accordance with the department's policy for Test Requirements for Structural Proofing.
1757 The vacuum test shall be followed by a water-tightness test.

1758 2. Vacuum testing shall demonstrate a distortion of volume of no more than 1% at a safety factor of 1.0 and 2% at a safety value
1759 of 1.4 followed by passing a water-tightness test to be considered satisfactory. To determine the vacuum at a 1.0 safety factor, divide
1760 the required total vacuum values by 1.4. There shall be no distortion of the access hatch perimeters at the full vacuum load and the
1761 access hatch must be able to be removed and reinstalled at the conclusion of the test.

1762 3. Water-tightness testing shall be performed as follows: Fill the receptacle with water to the invert of the outlet. The receptacle
1763 is approved as water tight if the water level is held for one hour.

1764 4. Each manufacturer of fiberglass or polyethylene receptacles approved prior to November 26, 2006, shall apply for re-approval
1765 of each receptacle not later than [INSERT SPECIFIC DATE ~~THAT IS 120 days after the effective date of this rule~~]. Re-approval
1766 requests shall be submitted to the department in accordance with the requirements for receptacle design approval in subsection 64E-
1767 6.013(3), F.A.C. Receptacles shall be proof tested to show compliance with current standards. If the data from previous proof
1768 testing shows compliance with the current standards, those data may be used in lieu of additional proof testing. Receptacles not re-
1769 approved shall not be installed after [INSERT SPECIFIC DATE ~~THAT IS more than 6 months following the effective date of this~~
1770 rule].

1771 (d) Testing shall be conducted in the presence of an engineer ~~licensed in the state of Florida~~, or by an employee of the
1772 department that has been authorized by the ~~State Health Office~~ Bureau of Environmental Health to perform or witness receptacle
1773 testing. Test results shall be certified by the witnessing engineer or department employee.

1774 (e) Treatment receptacles shall have a one-piece lid or a lid with a maximum of three sections, unless the receptacle cover is
1775 monolithically integrated into the receptacle design. Receptacle lids for non-traffic residential installations shall be either:

1776 1. Designed for a dead load of 12 inch earth cover with a dry soil density of 100 pounds per cubic foot or a live load of two
1777 concentrated loads of 1750 pounds at a 60 inch spacing or a concentrated load of 1750 pounds located at the center of the lid,
1778 whichever provides the greater shear and moment stresses to the lid. The required strength shall be per ACI 318-99, equation (9-1)
1779 as follows: $U=1.4D + 1.7L$. Structural integrity proof test or calculations for the 12 inch overburden earth load and the 1750 pound
1780 concentrated loading shall be provided. Designs sealed by an engineer ~~licensed in the state of Florida~~ and approved by the
1781 department shall be acceptable for design proof of receptacle lid designs.

1782 2. Built according to the following standards: Receptacles with capacities of 1200 gallons or less shall have lids of concrete
1783 with a minimum thickness of 3 inches when precast and 4 inches when poured in place. When capacities exceed 1200 gallons, the
1784 lids shall be precast with a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Lids shall be reinforced with 3/8 inch steel reinforcement rods on 6-inch
1785 centers in each direction.

1786 (f) Receptacles and receptacle lids for traffic installations or where a receptacle will be placed with greater than 48 inches of soil
1787 over the top of the receptacle shall be designed, signed and sealed by an engineer and approved by the department ~~licensed in the~~
1788 ~~state of Florida~~. Whenever vehicular traffic is anticipated to cross over the receptacle, traffic lids shall be installed with manhole
1789 covers to finished grade. Traffic receptacles and lids shall be designed in accordance with ASTM C 890-91 (Reapproved 1999),
1790 Standard Practice for Minimum Structural Design Loading for Monolithic or Sectional Precast Concrete Water and Wastewater
1791 Structures, herein incorporated by reference, for the appropriate loading. ~~Application of paragraph 5.2.4 of ASTM C 890-91~~
1792 ~~(Reapproved 1999), shall be at the discretion of the design engineer.~~

1793 (2) Onsite wastewater treatment receptacle design requirements. The following details shall be incorporated into the design:

1794 (a) Septic tanks and graywater tanks shall have multiple compartments, or single compartment tanks shall be placed in series to
1795 achieve the required effective capacity. Grease interceptors, laundry tanks, pump tanks, aerobic treatment unit tanks and retention
1796 tanks shall be either multi-compartment or single compartment tanks. All receptacle stiffening members such as ribs shall be a
1797 homogeneous integral part of the structure. When slide-in type compartment walls are proposed, the structural testing for such tanks
1798 shall be conducted without the slide-in wall in place. There shall be a maximum of two horizontal seams between the topside of the
1799 bottom of the receptacle and the underside of the lid. There shall be no vertical seams. Except as noted in this paragraph, the first
1800 chamber of a dual compartment septic or graywater tank or the first tank of single compartment tanks in series shall have a minimum
1801 effective capacity of at least 2/3 of the total required effective capacity. The second single compartment tank or chamber of a multi-
1802 compartment tank shall have a minimum effective capacity of at least 1/5 of the total required effective capacity. The combined
1803 effective capacities of the first and second chambers or the first and second single-compartment tanks shall equal or exceed the total
1804 required effective capacity. Systems with daily flows in excess of 3500 gallons per day may utilize two tanks to achieve the total
1805 required effective capacity, provided that the first tank shall provide no less than 1/2 of the total required effective capacity. The
1806 second tank shall provide no less than 1/5 of the total required effective capacity and the total effective capacities of the two tanks
1807 combined shall be no less than the total required effective capacity.

1808 (b) The liquid depth of compartments for septic tanks and grease interceptors shall be at least 40 inches. The liquid depth of
1809 compartments for graywater tanks, laundry interceptors and pump tanks shall be at least 30 inches. Liquid depths greater than 84
1810 inches shall not be considered in determining the effective capacity.

1811 (c) A minimum free board or airspace of 15 percent by volume of the effective capacity of all blackwater, graywater and

laundry tanks shall be provided. The volume of risers above the liquid level line cast as an integral part of the tank may be included as free board or airspace.

(d) The inlet invert of septic tanks, graywater tanks and laundry tanks shall enter the tank 1 to 3 inches above the liquid level of the tank. A vented inlet tee, vented sweep or a baffle may be provided at the discretion of the manufacturer to divert the incoming sewage. The inlet device, if utilized, shall have a minimum diameter of 4 inches and shall not extend below the liquid surface more than 33 percent of the liquid depth.

(e) In septic tanks, graywater tanks and laundry tanks, a minimum 4 inch diameter vented outlet tee, sweep or baffle shall extend below the liquid level of the tank so that the invert level of the outlet device is a distance not less than 30 percent nor greater than 40 percent of the liquid depth. The outlet device shall extend at least 4 inches above the liquid level. The submerged intake orifice of any outlet fixture not incorporating an approved outlet filter device shall be provided with an approved solids deflection device to reduce, by a minimum of 90 percent, the intake area of the outlet fixture exposed to the vertical rise and fall of solid particles within the tank. Turning the intake orifice of an outlet tee or sweep 90 degrees from the vertical will satisfy the solids deflection device requirement.

(f) The inlet and outlet devices shall be located at opposite ends of the receptacle so as to be separated by the maximum distance practical and shall be in accordance with ASTM C 923-98, Standard Specification for Resilient Connectors Between Reinforced Concrete Manhole Structures, Pipes, and Laterals, herein incorporated by reference. The head pressure noted in paragraph 7.1.1 of ASTM C 923-98 shall be reduced from 23 feet to 10 feet. Inlets and outlets on the sides of any treatment receptacle must be located no more than 12 inches from the end of the receptacle.

(g) Compartment walls shall be designed to withstand the stresses induced by pumping out either of the compartments. There shall be no relief holes. However, the compartment walls may be inserted in grooves without grouting, fiberglassing or otherwise permanently attaching in place, unless such attachment is required for proving structural integrity of either the receptacle or compartment wall.

(h) Sewage flow between the first and second chamber of a multi-chamber receptacle shall interconnect utilizing either a minimum 4 inch diameter hole or equivalent size slot in the wall or with a minimum 4 inch diameter vented and inverted U-fitting or a tee. Receptacles in series shall interconnect utilizing a minimum 4 inch diameter vented, inverted U-fitting or a tee. The outlet device or slot shall extend below the liquid level of the receptacle so that the invert level is located not less than 30 percent nor greater than 40 percent of the liquid depth.

(i) Joints of receptacles, including mid-seams, risers, and lids shall be sealed using a bonding compound that meets ASTM C 990-96, Standard Specification for Joints for Concrete Pipe, Manholes, and Precast Box Sections using Preformed Flexible Joint Sealants, herein incorporated by reference.

(j) The State Health Office Bureau of Environmental Health's designated approval number for the receptacle, and the effective capacity of the receptacle in gallons shall be cast or stamped into the wall or permanently stenciled or decaled onto the wall at the inlet end, to begin within 6 inches of the top of the wall. All identifying marks shall be inscribed or affixed at the point of manufacture only. All information supplied in the legend shall be provided with a minimum of two inch high lettering.

(k) Each compartment shall have access using manholes, with each manhole having a minimum area of 225 square inches. Manholes shall be located so as to allow access to the inlet and outlet devices. A minimum 6-inch diameter opening shall be placed at the inlet and outlet ends of the lid if a minimum 225 square inch access port is placed in the middle of the lid. The access manhole over the inlet and outlet shall extend to within 8 inches of finished grade. If a riser is used, and if the riser access lid opens directly to the receptacle interior, joints around the riser and receptacle shall be sealed and made watertight as specified in paragraph 64E-6.013(2)(i), F.A.C., to prohibit intrusion of ground water into the receptacle. For multi-compartment receptacles or receptacles in series, manholes shall extend to within 8 inches of finished grade over the first compartment inlet and the last compartment outlet. An appropriate mechanism shall be provided to make access manholes vandal, tamper, and child resistant. Acceptable protection of openings shall consist of one or more of the following methods as specified by the manufacturer and shall be installed in a manner that requires more than 58 pounds of force to produce an opening sufficient to allow the passage of a 4-inch diameter sphere:

1. A padlock.
2. A twist lock cover requiring special tools for removal.
3. Covers weighing 58 pounds or more, net weight.
4. For fiberglass, metal or plastic lids, screws or other fasteners or devices that require a specific tool to remove. A hinge and hasp mechanism which uses stainless steel or other corrosion resistant fasteners to fasten the hinge and hasp to the lid and receptacle for fiberglass, metal or plastic lids.

(l) Receptacle designs that specify a monolithic compartment wall from the bottom of the receptacle up to the invert of the pass-through orifice and a drop-in section for the upper portion of the wall shall be approved for both single and multi-compartment use.

(m) Treatment receptacles shall have a one piece lid or a lid with a maximum of three sections. All lids shall be designed by Licensed Engineers in accordance with paragraphs 64E-6.013(1)(e) and (f), F.A.C., and approved by the Department.

(3) Onsite wastewater treatment receptacle design approval. All onsite wastewater treatment receptacles distributed in the state shall be approved for use by the department prior to being offered for sale or installed. Such approval shall not be obtained until the

1868 manufacturer of a specific receptacle model has submitted the following:

1869 (a) Detailed design drawings of the receptacle and lid showing:

1870 1. Design calculations or proof testing results in accordance with subsection 64E-6.013(1), F.A.C.

1871 2. Dimensions, including location and size of all inlets, outlets, access hatches, manholes and pass through orifices.

1872 3. Effective capacity in gallons.

1873 4. Freeboard or air space in gallons.

1874 5. Production materials. For concrete receptacles include 28 day compressive strength, in pounds per square inch (psi).

1875 6. Reinforcing materials. For concrete receptacles, include size and location of all rebar, if any; and fiber reinforcing material
1876 size and quantity (in pounds) per cubic yard, if any.

1877 (b) For concrete receptacles-see subsection 64E-6.013(4)(5), F.A.C.

1878 (c) For fiberglass and polyethylene receptacles-see subsection 64E-6.013(5)(6), F.A.C.

1879 (d) Certification that the receptacle has undergone flow testing to confirm the effective capacity, airspace, and water tightness.

1880 Flow testing shall be conducted by an engineer ~~licensed in the state of Florida~~, a third-party certified testing laboratory or a
1881 ~~Department~~ employee. Test results shall be certified by the engineer, laboratory or state employee.

1882 (e) Designs shall be submitted to the ~~State of Florida Department's of Health, Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs.~~

1883 (f) There shall be two receptacle design classifications. The following criteria shall be used for each category:

1884 1. Category 3 receptacles shall be designed for saturated soil with the saturation at finished grade. The design shall provide for a
1885 maximum of 18 inches of saturated soil cover over the top of the receptacle. Soil density shall be 100 pounds per cubic foot. The
1886 lateral earth pressure coefficient (K) shall be no less than 0.33.

1887 2. Category 4 receptacles shall be designed for saturated soil with the saturation at finished grade. The design shall provide for a
1888 maximum of 48 inches of saturated soil cover over the top of the receptacle. Soil density shall be 100 pounds per cubic foot. The
1889 lateral earth pressure coefficient (K) shall be no less than 0.33. Receptacles designed in accordance with 64E-6.013(1)(f) shall be
1890 classified as category 4 receptacles unless the design engineer classifies them as category 3. ~~Where a receptacle will be placed with~~
1891 ~~greater than 48 inches of soil over the top of the receptacle, an engineer licensed in the state of Florida shall design the receptacle for~~
1892 ~~the specific conditions anticipated at the site.~~

1893 (g) A series of receptacles may be approved by successful demonstration of the largest in a series of receptacles. Approval for
1894 inclusion of the receptacles to be considered in a series must be obtained from the ~~state health office~~ Bureau of Environmental Health
1895 prior to testing the receptacles. A series is either where only one dimension, this being height, length, or width, is changed or where
1896 two dimensions change in the same proportion to offer a different capacity of treatment receptacle.

1897 (h) The manufacturer shall notify the ~~state health office~~ Bureau of Environmental Health in writing, stipulating the date, time
1898 and location of the test, no less than ten working days prior to the receptacle proof testing. The notice shall include the receptacles to
1899 be tested. Approval shall not be granted until after successfully passing the required tests, and submitting the testing results.

1900 (i) The department will issue an approval number to the manufacturer. Form DH 4012, "Application for Septage Disposal
1901 Service Permit, Temporary System Service Permit, Septage Treatment and Disposal Facility, Septic Tank Manufacturing Approval",
1902 shall be used to apply for manufacturing approval. ~~The form can be obtained from the department.~~

1903 ~~(4) Onsite wastewater treatment manufacturer's yearly inspection—Yearly inspection of the manufacturer's facility shall consist~~
1904 ~~of the following:~~

1905 ~~(a) Verify that the manufacturer has the design mix recorded and in a readily accessible location for the plant operators.~~

1906 ~~(b) Verify that the production process is recorded and that the operators are following the process.~~

1907 ~~(c) Verify that the necessary tests are being conducted by a certified testing lab or by a technician certified by the ACI. The~~
1908 ~~preparation of the test specimens shall be performed by certified third party testing laboratory personnel; or manufacturers, or their~~
1909 ~~employees, that have successfully passed the ACI certification program. Each manufacturer shall submit a minimum of three~~
1910 ~~eylinders per year. The specimens shall be taken from a production mix.~~

1911 ~~(d) Verify that the manufacturer has the proper number of tests for the year and that the results are recorded. Review the results~~
1912 ~~for compliance with the design.~~

1913 ~~(e) Examine the material stockpiles to ensure that the materials are free from deleterious materials.~~

1914 ~~(f) Examine the measuring equipment to ensure that the equipment has been calibrated within the last year.~~

1915 ~~(g) Examine conveyors to insure that material is transported as measured.~~

1916 ~~(h) Inspect a minimum of five receptacles in the manufacturers' inventory. For different series, a minimum of one receptacle~~
1917 ~~shall be inspected from each series. Report the following unacceptable defects:~~

1918 ~~1. Cracks in all interior and exterior surfaces of the receptacles.~~

1919 ~~2. Cold joint lines. This is an indication of non monolithic pours. Examine both the interior and exterior of the receptacle for~~
1920 ~~confirmation of a cold joint that extends across the thickness of the wall.~~

1921 ~~3. Evidence of improper steel cover. Rebar and wire mesh shall not be exposed.~~

1922 ~~4. Watertight inlets and outlets shall be provided per rule.~~

1923 ~~(i) Where cold joint lines that appear to extend through the wall, or cracks in any surface of the receptacle exist, conduct a~~

1924 ~~watertightness test on a maximum of two receptacles per ASTM C 1227-98, Standard Specification for Precast Concrete Septic~~
1925 ~~Tanks, paragraph 9.2. The receptacles shall not be tested until they have cured for 28 days. If there are no indications of cold joint~~
1926 ~~lines that appear to extend through the wall, or cracking of receptacle surfaces, two receptacles shall be tested at random. Record all~~
1927 ~~data and submit results to the department.~~

1928 ~~(j) Verify that the manufacturer is not relocating the receptacles prior to the receptacle achieving 75% of the design compressive~~
1929 ~~strength. Record how this is accomplished.~~

1930 ~~(k) Conduct impact hammer tests record data.~~

1931 ~~(l) Examination of the manufacturer's receipts for material used during the previous year. Receptacle manufacturers shall retain~~
1932 ~~all receipts from the previous year for material used in the manufacture of treatment receptacles and make them available for~~
1933 ~~inspection.~~

1934 ~~(4) (5)~~ Concrete onsite wastewater receptacles shall be built of precast or poured in place concrete in accordance with ACI 318-
1935 99, Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete (1999) or ASTM C 1227-98, Standard Specification for Precast Concrete
1936 Septic Tanks (1998), except as revised herein.

1937 (a) For design and analysis of concrete septic tanks, the publication "Rectangular Concrete Tanks" revised 5th edition (1998), as
1938 published by the Portland Cement Association, herein incorporated by reference, may be used at the designer's discretion, ~~herein~~
1939 ~~incorporated by reference~~. When computing length to height and width to height ratios the designer may interpolate between tables
1940 for intermediate ratios and values or may use the table and values for the higher ratios.

1941 (b) Temperature and shrinkage crack control in concrete receptacles shall be accomplished by use of steel reinforcing in
1942 accordance with ACI 318-99 Chapter 16, or by use of fiber reinforcement. Minimum ratio of vertical and horizontal reinforcement
1943 area to gross concrete area shall be 0.0010 for deformed bars or welded wire fabric. Fiber reinforcing materials may be used by the
1944 manufacturer to achieve crack control equivalent to the use of deformed bars or welded wire fabric. To be considered equivalent,
1945 acceptable fibers shall at least meet or exceed ACI recommendations regarding materials, fiber sizing, and required fiber quantities.
1946 Any current or future revisions to the ACI recommendations may be used by the manufacturer, at their option. Materials other than
1947 materials recognized by ACI for crack control use will not be acceptable. Minimum reinforcement shall be as outlined in the
1948 document entitled Reinforcement Required ~~to Meet paragraph 64E-6.013(5)(b), F.A.C.~~, dated April 15, 2005, herein incorporated by
1949 reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>.

1950 (c) Concrete mixes shall be in accordance with the Portland Cement Association (PCA) publication entitled PCA Design and
1951 Control of Concrete Mixtures, Thirteenth Edition (1994), herein incorporated by reference.

1952 (d) Terminology relating to concrete and concrete aggregates shall be in accordance with ASTM C 125-98, Standard
1953 Terminology Relating to Concrete and Concrete Aggregates (1998), herein incorporated by reference.

1954 (e) Concrete aggregates used in the manufacturing of all precast or poured-in-place concrete receptacles for use in ~~onsite sewage~~
1955 ~~treatment and disposal~~ systems shall conform to ASTM C 33-99, Standard Specification for Concrete Aggregates (1999), herein
1956 incorporated by reference.

1957 (f) Minimum concrete cover over structural steel reinforcing shall be 3/4 inches. The minimum bend radius for structural
1958 reinforcing shall be three times the reinforcing bar diameter.

1959 (g) Temperature and shrinkage crack control steel shall not be exposed. Exposure of fiber reinforcing is acceptable.

1960 (h) Minimum 28-day compressive strength shall be 4000 psi.

1961 (i) Three compressive test cylinders shall be prepared, cured, and tested in accordance with ASTM C 31-98, Standard Practice
1962 for Making and Curing Concrete Test Specimens in the Field (1998), herein incorporated by reference, and ASTM C 39-96,
1963 Standard Test Method for Compressive Strength of Cylindrical Concrete Specimens (1996), herein incorporated by reference, at
1964 least one time every year, or whenever the manufacturer changes the design mix or the manufacturing process.

1965 (j) The bottoms of concrete receptacles shall be monolithic and shall either be an integral part of the walls or shall be sealed to
1966 the walls using water-stops cast into the wall and bottom. Receptacle bottoms shall not contain openings for any purpose, for
1967 example, to facilitate the removal of rainwater.

1968 (k) Approval of new designs shall not be granted until the following has been completed and submitted ~~as part of the~~
1969 ~~application~~:

1970 1. Establish a design mix and production process. Record the aggregate material, size and gradation; type and strength of
1971 cement; cement to aggregate ratios; water to cement ratio; and any other pertinent design data. Record the production process, for
1972 example; measuring equipment, batch sizes, mixing sequence, transportation techniques from mixer to mold, pouring techniques
1973 with consolidation of concrete methods detailed.

1974 2. Construct three receptacles using the design mix.

1975 3. Test two sets of cylinders from the design mix at 7 days and 28 days.

1976 4. Structural proof test three receptacles to the design strength in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.013(1)(b), F.A.C., for
1977 receptacles having an effective capacity of 1350 gallons or less.

1978 5. Structural proof test one receptacle to the design strength in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.013(1)(b), F.A.C., for
1979 receptacles having an effective capacity greater than 1350 gallons but not more than 1500 gallons.

1980 6. Structural proof test one receptacle or provide receptacle strength calculations in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.013(1)(b),
1981 F.A.C., for receptacles having an effective capacity exceeding 1500 gallons.

1982 7. Verify that the manufacturer is not removing receptacles from the producer's facility prior to the receptacle achieving 75% of
1983 the design compressive strength. Record how this is accomplished.

1984 ~~(5)~~ ~~(6)~~ The following structural requirements are applicable to fiberglass and polyethylene receptacles:

1985 (a) Materials and sealants used in the receptacle manufacturing process shall be capable of effectively resisting the corrosive
1986 influences of the liquid components of sewage, sewage gases and soil burial. Materials used shall be formulated to withstand shock,
1987 vibration, normal household chemicals, deterioration from sunlight and other environmental factors.

1988 (b) Fiberglass receptacles shall be constructed so that all parts of the receptacle meet the following mechanical requirements. A
1989 test report from an independent testing laboratory is required to substantiate that individual receptacle designs and material
1990 formulations meet these requirements.

1991 1. Ultimate tensile strength – minimum 12,000 psi when tested in accordance with ASTM D 638-98, Standard Test Method for
1992 Tensile Properties of Plastics (1998), herein incorporated by reference.

1993 2. Flexural strength – minimum 19,000 psi when tested in accordance with ASTM D 790-98, Standard Test Methods for
1994 Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials (1998), herein incorporated by
1995 reference.

1996 3. Flexural modulus of elasticity – minimum 800,000 psi when tested in accordance with ASTM D 790-98 Standard Test
1997 Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials (1998), herein
1998 incorporated by reference.

1999 4. Not less than 30 percent of the total weight of the fiberglass receptacle shall be fiberglass reinforcement.

2000 5. Internal surfaces shall be coated with an appropriate gel coating or resin to provide a smooth, pore-free, watertight surface.

2001 (c) Polyethylene receptacles shall meet the requirements of International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials
2002 (IAPMO) PS 1-93, Paragraph 5.4 "Polyethylene", herein incorporated by reference. Where the requirements of IAPMO PS 1-93
2003 Paragraph 5.4 "Polyethylene" conflict with the standards in this section, the standards in this section shall apply. A test report from
2004 an independent testing laboratory is required to substantiate that ~~individual~~ receptacle designs and material ~~formulations~~ meet these
2005 requirements.

2006 (d) Approval of new designs shall not be granted until the following has been completed and submitted ~~as part of the~~
2007 ~~application~~:

2008 1. Establish and record a design mix, material specifications, and the production process. ~~Record the material specifications and~~
2009 ~~other pertinent design data. Record the production process, for example; measuring equipment, batch sizes, mixing sequence,~~
2010 ~~transportation techniques from mixer to mold, and spraying techniques.~~

2011 2. Construct three receptacles using the design mix.

2012 3. Test two sets of test strips from the design mix.

2013 4. Structural proof test three receptacles to the design strength per paragraph 64E-6.013(1)(c), F.A.C., for receptacles having an
2014 effective capacity of 1350 gallons or less.

2015 5. Structural proof test one receptacle to the design strength in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.013(1)(c), F.A.C., for
2016 receptacles having an effective capacity greater than 1350 gallons.

2017 6. Verify that the manufacturer is not planning to relocate the receptacles prior to the receptacle achieving 75% of the design
2018 compressive strength. Record how this is accomplished.

2019 ~~(6)~~ ~~(7)~~ Grease interceptors are not required for a residence. However, one or more grease interceptors are required where grease
2020 waste is produced in quantities that could otherwise cause line stoppage or hinder sewage disposal. The design of grease interceptors
2021 shall be based on standards found in this section paragraph (a) below. In addition, the following ~~general~~ requirements ~~found in~~
2022 ~~paragraphs (b), (c), and (d), apply when determining the proper use and installation of a grease interceptor used as a component of~~
2023 ~~an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.~~

2024 (a) The inlet invert shall discharge a minimum ~~of 1 2-1/2 inches~~ above the liquid level line and the outlet pipe shall have a
2025 vented tee with a minimum diameter of 4 inches that extends to within 8 inches of the bottom of the tank.

2026 (b) Flow from one compartment to the next shall be through a hole or slot similar to 64E-6.013(2)(h) or be through a minimum
2027 4-inch diameter quarter bend fitting, or a combination of lower weir baffle and raised baffle separated by at least six inches
2028 horizontally, provided the bottom of the quarter bend, bottom of the raised baffle or top of the hole or slot extends on the inlet side to
2029 within 12 inches of the bottom of the receptacle.

2030 ~~(c)~~ ~~(b)~~ Interceptors must be located so as to provide easy access for routine inspection, cleaning and maintenance. Manholes
2031 shall be provided over the inlet and outlet of each interceptor and be brought to finished grade.

2032 ~~(d)~~ ~~(e)~~ Where a grease interceptor is required or used, only kitchen wastewater shall first pass through the interceptor and then
2033 be discharged into the first compartment of a septic tank or other approved system.

2034 ~~(e)~~ ~~(d)~~ Sizing of grease interceptors shall be based on the equations below. The minimum volume of any grease interceptor shall
2035 be 750 gallons ~~and the maximum volume of an individual single grease interceptor chamber shall be 1250 gallons~~. When the

required effective capacity of the grease interceptor is greater than 1250 gallons, installation of multi-chambered grease interceptors or grease interceptors in series is required.

1. Restaurants: $(\text{number of seats in the dining area } S) \times (\text{gallons of wastewater per seat: use 25 gallons for ordinary restaurant, use 10 gallons for single service article restaurants } GS) \times (\text{number of hours establishment is open } HR/12) \times (\text{loading factor: use 2.0 interstate highways, 1.5 other freeways, 1.25 recreational areas, 1.0 main highways, and 0.75 other roads } LF) = \text{effective capacity of grease interceptor in gallons.}$

~~S = number of seats in the dining area.~~

~~GS = gallons of wastewater per seat; use 25 gallons for ordinary restaurant, use 10 gallons for single service article restaurants.~~

~~HR = number of hours establishment is open.~~

~~LF = loading factor: use 2.0 interstate highways, 1.5 other freeways, 1.25 recreational areas,~~

~~1.0 main highways, and 0.75 other roads.~~

2. Other type establishments with commercial kitchens: $(\text{meals prepared per day } M) \times (GM) \times (\text{loading factor: use 1.00 with dishwashing and 0.75 without dishwashing } LF) = \text{effective capacity of grease interceptor in gallons.}$

~~M = meals prepared per day.~~

~~GM = gallons of wastewater per meal: use 5 gallons.~~

~~LF = loading factor: use 1.00 with dishwashing and 0.75 without dishwashing.~~

(7) (8) Laundry waste interceptor – when a separate system is installed to accept effluent from a single home washing machine only, the retention tank or interceptor for such system shall ~~meet the following minimum standards:~~

(a) ~~The~~ have a minimum effective capacity shall be of 225 gallons for establishments with an estimated sewage flow of up to 300 gallons per day and shall be increased by 50 gallons for every 100 gallons of additional daily sewage flow.

~~(b)~~ The interceptor shall be provided with a vented inlet tee, vented sweep, or a baffle.

~~(c)~~ The interceptor shall not receive waste flow from kitchen fixtures or be used as a grease trap.

(8) (9) ~~Pump tanks and pumps — when used as part of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, the~~ The following requirements shall apply to all pump tanks ~~manufactured for use in Florida~~ unless specifically exempted by other provisions of these rules:

(a) Pump tanks shall have a minimum ~~total effective~~ capacity measured from the bottom of the tank to the top of the tank in accordance with Table II. At least 80% of the required ~~total effective~~ capacity shall be contained below the invert of the inlet. Pump levels shall be set as low as practical to preserve as much reserve capacity as possible in the event of pump failure.

(b) ~~Construction standards for pump tanks shall be the same as for treatment receptacles, except that single~~ Single compartment tanks are allowed.

(c) The electrical conduit and effluent dosing pipe shall exit the dosing chamber:

1. Through the tank outlet using plumbing fittings and reducers to produce a watertight seal,

2. When risers are used, the electrical line and the effluent dosing pipe may penetrate the riser wall provided the penetration is above the wet season high water table elevation and there is a soil-tight seal around the penetrations. When the top of the dosing tank is placed more ~~then~~ than 8 inches below the finished grade, risers shall be used to provide access within 8 inches of the finished grade. Where risers are used, risers shall be attached to the tank in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.013(2)(i), F.A.C. The unused tank outlet shall be sealed with a length of capped PVC pipe installed in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.013(2)(f), F.A.C., or

3. Through a 2 to 4 inch access port installed in the tank lid by the manufacturer as approved by the ~~State Health Office~~ Bureau of Environmental Health. After installation the port must be sealed with a bonding compound per paragraph 64E-6.013(2)(i), F.A.C. Unused ports shall be sealed watertight with cement or bonding compound or with a length of capped PVC pipe.

(d) When a pump is used as part of a system, the following conditions shall apply.

1. Pumps used to distribute sewage effluent must be certified by the manufacturer to be suitable for such purpose. The use of a timer as a part of any pump system shall not be allowed unless it is part of a design submitted by an engineer, or master septic tank contractor, and is approved by the department. Pumps shall be designed in accordance with the May, 1985, Sump, Effluent and Sewage Pump Manufacturers Association standards for the purpose intended, herein incorporated by reference.

2. An audio and visual high water alarm shall be provided in a conspicuous location visible by system users to warn of pump failures. If the alarm is located outdoors, the alarm shall be waterproof and specified by the manufacturer for outdoor use.

3. A pump shall be placed in a separate compartment or tank, except when using a pump chamber insert. Except as noted ~~below~~, any compartment or tank in which a pump is located shall not be considered ~~when determining for~~ total effective capacity of a septic tank.

4. A pump chamber insert may, at the applicant's discretion, be used to house a pump inside a septic tank. If a pump chamber insert is used, it must be approved for use by the ~~State Health Office~~ Bureau of Environmental Health. Approval shall be based on the ability of the pump chamber insert to effectively filter solids from the effluent prior to intake by the pump. The efficiency of solids removal by the pump chamber insert must be at least equal to a currently approved outlet filter device. Pump chamber inserts that do not meet these criteria shall not be approved and shall not be used. The filter device used as part of the pump chamber insert shall be considered to meet the requirement of using an outlet filter device ~~for purposes of subsection 64E-6.008(2), F.A.C.~~ The tank or

2092 compartment used to house the pump chamber insert shall be included in calculating the minimum effective capacity of the tank,
2093 subject to the following conditions:

2094 a. When placed in a compartmentalized tank or tanks in series, the pump chamber insert shall be placed in the last chamber or
2095 tank. When placed in a single compartment tank, the pump chamber insert shall be placed as close to the outlet side of the tank as
2096 possible, ~~but in~~ ~~no case shall the insert be placed~~ farther than 1/2 the distance to the inlet as measured from the outlet ~~of the tank~~.
2097 The pump chamber insert and filter shall be accessible for ~~routine~~ maintenance. The manufacturer shall provide instructions on how
2098 to maintain the filter ~~unit~~ and the insert ~~device~~.

2099 b. Pump levels shall be set so that the high water alarm is activated when the liquid level of the tank will exceed the height of
2100 the inlet invert of the tank. The pump-on switch shall be set to maintain the greatest possible effective capacity of the tank, ~~and in no~~
2101 ~~case shall it be set~~ but no higher than 1 inch below the inlet invert. Floats used for operation of the pump shall be allowed outside the
2102 ~~pump chamber~~ insert.

2103 c. The intake openings of the ~~pump chamber~~ insert shall not be located within 12 inches of the bottom of the tank, or within 12
2104 inches of the inlet liquid level line ~~of the tank~~.

2105 d. The volume discharged by the pump shall not exceed 1/4 of the average daily sewage flow in any dose.

2106 e. A pump chamber insert may be used only for lift-dosing applications ~~shall not be used when the total absorption area for the~~
2107 ~~system is greater than 1000 square feet, or when automatic dosing is required~~.

2108 f. For new system installations, in addition to the requirements above, the total septic tank capacity shall include the required
2109 minimum septic tank effective capacity, which shall be contained below the pump-off switch level, plus the pumping tank capacity
2110 per Table II, plus the required 15% airspace.

2111 g. For repair installations, in addition to the requirements of subparagraphs a. through e. above, pump chamber inserts shall not
2112 be used in an existing septic tank of less than 750 gallons effective capacity. In addition, the minimum tank liquid depth shall be 36
2113 inches below the pump-off switch level and the minimum effective capacity contained below the pump-off switch level shall be
2114 within two tank sizes of that required in Section Rule 64E-6.008, F.A.C., Table H. The total septic tank capacity shall include the
2115 minimum effective capacity within two tank sizes of required tank size, plus dosing capacity, plus dosing reserve capacity equal to
2116 the dosing capacity, plus freeboard or air space capacity which is equal to 15% of the minimum effective capacity.

2117 ~~(9) (10)~~ Transportation and installation.

2118 (a) Onsite wastewater receptacles shall not be removed from the manufacturer's facility until the compressive strength of the
2119 concrete has reached 75% of the design strength. Use of concrete industry published graphs or tables indicating compressive
2120 strength vs. concrete age for the design mix are satisfactory proof of strength.

2121 (b) Tanks shall be installed level from end to end and side to side. As used in this context, level includes a slope from the inlet
2122 end to the outlet end or from side to side of the tank not exceeding one-half inch over the entire length or width of the tank. The tank
2123 shall not be approved with any pitch upward from the inlet end to the outlet end of the tank.

2124 (c) If a pumping device has been placed in the building sewer, an inlet device shall be used.

2125 (d) Cast in place tanks or tanks manufactured with water stops below the invert of the outlet, and tanks with seams below the
2126 invert of the outlet shall be watertightness tested in accordance with ASTM C 1227-98, Standard Specification for Precast Concrete
2127 Septic Tanks, paragraph 9.2.2, after installation in the field.

2128 (e) The excavation for the installation of a wastewater receptacle shall be level and free of debris and rocks that could damage
2129 the receptacle or prevent proper leveling, backfilling or compaction. Backfill material shall be free of rocks and debris. ~~The installer~~
2130 ~~shall refer to the receptacle manufacturer's installation instructions to prevent the receptacle from settling or floating or from being~~
2131 ~~damaged or distorted~~ Tanks shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

2132 ~~(10) (11)~~ Repair of receptacles – Repairs shall be allowed for receptacles prior to shipment per ASTM, ACI, PCA and National
2133 Precast Concrete Association (NPCA), Septic Tank Manufacturing Best Practices Manual (1998), standards and publications. Tanks
2134 damaged after they leave the manufacturer's facility may be repaired for ~~the following defects~~:

2135 ~~(a) C~~ chips and cracks that occur above the invert of the outlet and

2136 ~~(b) C~~ chips ~~that occur~~ below the inlet invert ~~of the outlet~~, provided that if such chips they do not penetrate more than 1/3 of the
2137 wall or bottom thickness.

2138 ~~(11) (12)~~ All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
2139 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau
2140 of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

2141 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.55, Amended*
2142 *3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.055, Amended 11-19-97, 2-3-98, 3-22-00, 4-21-02, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, _____.*

2143 **64E-6.014 Construction Standards for Drainfield Systems.**

2144 (1) ~~Distribution box—where distribution boxes are used for distributing sewage from the septic tank or other waste receptacle to~~

2145 ~~the drainfield lines, the following requirements shall be adhered to:~~

2146 ~~(a) Distribution boxes shall be watertight, constructed of durable materials, have adequate structural strength, and be of~~
2147 ~~sufficient size to accommodate the required number of drain pipe lines.~~

2148 ~~(b) Each drainfield line shall be individually connected ~~individually~~ to the box.~~

2149 ~~(c) The invert of the inlets to the box shall be at least 1 inch above the invert of the outlets. The invert of all outlets shall be~~
2150 ~~level with respect to each other.~~

2151 ~~(d) The distribution box shall be built as a separate unit from the septic tank and shall be set level on solid ground or in mineral~~
2152 ~~aggregate.~~

2153 ~~(2) Header pipe—~~header pipe, when used, shall be installed in compliance with the following requirements:~~~~

2154 ~~(a) When using header pipes, Corrugated or smooth wall fittings (elbows, tees and crosses) shall be acceptable for gravity flow~~
2155 ~~headers. Header pipe interiors shall be smooth. Header pipe shall have a minimum inside diameter of 4 inches for gravity flow~~
2156 ~~applications. Header pipe shall not be perforated. The header pipe shall be laid level with direct connections to each drainfield line~~
2157 ~~and the septic tank outlet pipe. When installed in a drainfield which uses mineral aggregate, the header pipe shall be encased in~~
2158 ~~mineral aggregate, and shall be included as part of the drainfield area. Gravity flow header pipes, when installed within the mineral~~
2159 ~~aggregate drainfield, may be non-watertight but shall be soil tight. Snap connections are acceptable. On non-mineral aggregate~~
2160 ~~systems, header pipe must be supported by soil. All connections shall be such that all joints or fittings are firmly connected to pipes.~~
2161 ~~When a drainfield system is a pumped system, the header pipe and fittings shall be smooth-walled and watertight. Where the header~~
2162 ~~pipe is not within the absorption surface area it shall not be included in drainfield size calculations, but shall be considered part of~~
2163 ~~the system. The header pipe shall be designed to distribute effluent as uniformly as practical to each individual drainline and shall be~~
2164 ~~supported so that the header is laid level. Pipe which connects the septic tank outlet to the header pipe or a distribution box shall~~
2165 ~~comply with the strength and material standards for header pipe as specified in this subsection.~~ Header pipe shall meet one or more
2166 of the following requirements:

2167 ~~(a) 1- ASTM D 3034-98, Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly (Vinyl Chloride)(PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings (1998),~~
2168 ~~herein incorporated by reference.~~

2169 ~~(b) 2- ASTM D 2729-96 Standard Specification for Poly (Vinyl Chloride)(PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings (1996), herein~~
2170 ~~incorporated by reference.~~

2171 ~~(c) 3- AASHTO M252M-96 Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene Drainage Pipe (1996), herein incorporated by~~
2172 ~~reference. Materials used to produce this pipe shall meet ASTM D 3350-98a, Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe~~
2173 ~~and Fittings Materials (1998), Cell Classification 324420C, herein incorporated by reference.~~

2174 ~~(d) 4- ASTM F 405-97, Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings (1997), herein incorporated~~
2175 ~~by reference. Materials used to produce this pipe shall meet ASTM D 3350-98a, Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics~~
2176 ~~Pipe and Fittings Materials (1998), Cell Classification 324420C or E, herein incorporated by reference.~~

2177 ~~(e) 5- ASTM F 810-99, Standard Specification for Smoothwall Polyethylene (PE) Pipe for Use in Drainage and Waste Disposal~~
2178 ~~Absorption Fields (1999), herein incorporated by reference. Materials used to produce this pipe shall meet ASTM D 3350-98a~~
2179 ~~(1998), Standard Specification for Polyethylene Plastics Pipe and Fittings Materials, Cell Classification 32442C or E, herein~~
2180 ~~incorporated by reference.~~

2181 ~~(b) Corrugated or smooth wall fittings (elbows, tees and crosses) shall be acceptable for gravity flow headers. Header pipe~~
2182 ~~interior shall be smooth. Header pipe shall have a minimum inside diameter of 4 inches for gravity flow applications. Header pipe~~
2183 ~~shall not be perforated.~~

2184 ~~(c) The header pipe shall be laid level with direct connections to each drainfield line and the septic tank outlet pipe. When~~
2185 ~~installed in a drainfield which uses mineral aggregate, the header pipe shall be encased in mineral aggregate, and shall be included as~~
2186 ~~part of the drainfield area. Gravity flow header pipes, when installed within the mineral aggregate drainfield, may be non-watertight~~
2187 ~~but shall be soil tight. Snap connections are acceptable. On non-mineral aggregate systems, header pipe must be supported by soil.~~
2188 ~~All connections shall be such that all joints or fittings are firmly connected to pipes. When a drainfield system is a pumped system,~~
2189 ~~the header pipe and fittings shall be smooth-walled and watertight. Where the header pipe is not within the absorption surface area it~~
2190 ~~shall not be included in drainfield size calculations, but shall be considered part of the system. The header pipe shall be designed to~~
2191 ~~distribute effluent as equally as practical to each individual drainline and shall be supported so that the header is laid level.~~

2192 ~~(d) Pipe which connects the septic tank outlet to the header pipe or a distribution box shall comply with the strength and~~
2193 ~~material standards for header pipe as specified in this subsection.~~

2194 ~~(3) Low-Pressure dosing—~~where~~Where the total required area of drainfield is greater than 1000 square feet or where the~~
2195 ~~applicant proposes to use low-pressure dosing, an automatic dosing device discharging into a low-pressure distribution network~~
2196 ~~consisting of 2 inch or smaller diameter schedule 40 PVC or equivalent equal-pipe with 1/2 inch or smaller diameter drilled holes~~
2197 ~~shall be used. All piping shall use solvent welded connections or equivalent equal-throughout to prevent dislocation of connections~~
2198 ~~under pressure. The network shall be designed for equal distribution of effluent. For the purposes of this section, equal distribution~~
2199 ~~shall mean that the flow from the least effective hole in the network shall deliver no less than 75% of the flow from the most~~
2200 ~~effective hole. The selected pump capacity (as measured in Gallons Per Minute) versus total dynamic head shall be indicated on a~~

2201 pump curve and shall be shown by calculation to achieve an effluent velocity through the network of at least 2 feet # per second to
2202 the first exit hole on each lateral. Each line of the pressure network shall individually connect to a pressure manifold and be sealed
2203 on their distal ends and shall not be looped with other lines regardless of whether the drainfield is a bed or a trench or whether it is in
2204 a mound, filled subsurface installation. Plans and equipment specifications for low-pressure dosing systems shall be approved by the
2205 department ~~prior to construction or installation.~~

2206 (a) Where the total drainfield area is greater than 1000 square feet but not more than 2000 square feet, the applicant may, in lieu
2207 of low-pressure dosing, choose to split the drainfield into two drainfields, equal in size, each having no more than 1000 square feet,
2208 with each drainfield being lift-dosed.

2209 (b) ~~Dosing systems with 2000 square feet of drainfield or less shall consist of a pump tank that receives the flow from a septic~~
2210 ~~tank or other sewage waste receptacle.~~ Two pumps shall be required for commercial use where dosing is required due to drainfield
2211 size or where gravity flow into the drainfield is not possible, and estimated establishment sewage flows exceed 500 gallons per day.
2212 Where more than one pump is used, the pumps shall dose alternately. Where dosing is required for a commercial system for flows of
2213 500 gallons or less per day, only one pump shall be required if the drainfield does not exceed 2000 square feet.

2214 (c) Systems having more than 2000 square feet of drainfield shall have a minimum of two dosing pumps, with each pump
2215 serving a proportionate amount of the total required absorption area. The pumps shall dose alternately.

2216 (d) ~~The volume dosed between the pump operating levels~~ volume shall ~~be adequate to assure that~~ fill the entire drain pipe
2217 network ~~is filled~~ at least four times each cycle.

2218 (e) When a drainfield is installed in slightly limited soil, operating levels shall be adjusted to dose the drainfield a maximum of
2219 six times in a 24 hour period. For moderately limited soils the drainfield shall be dosed no more than four times in a 24 hour period.
2220 More frequent dosing may be allowed with systems designed by engineers ~~licensed in the state of Florida.~~

2221 (f) The distribution network for drainfields having an absorption area less than 1500 square feet shall be designed by an ~~an Florida~~
2222 ~~licensed professional~~ engineer or a master septic tank contractor. The network for drainfields having an absorption area of 1500
2223 square feet or larger shall be designed by an ~~an Florida licensed professional~~ engineer.

2224 (g) Drip emitter systems shall be designed ~~in accordance with~~ per paragraphs 64E-6.014(3)(b) and (c) and subsection 64E-
2225 6.009(5), F.A.C.

2226 (4) ~~Lift dosing—Where~~ For drainfields of 1000 square feet or less where a septic tank or sewage waste receptacle is placed too
2227 ~~low to permit~~ gravity flow into a ~~properly designed, constructed and located~~ drainfield ~~is not possible~~, a pump tank with a pump ~~or~~
2228 ~~similar type device~~ shall be used to lift dose the effluent to a ~~properly constructed~~ header pipe or distribution box ~~for effluent~~
2229 ~~distribution by gravity~~ to the drainfield. ~~This provision shall apply only to drainfields of 1000 square feet or less of total area.~~ Tank
2230 size and pumps with effluent level controls and alarms shall be specified and set in accordance with the requirements set forth in
2231 paragraphs 64E-6.014(3) (b) and (c) and subsection 64E-6.013 ~~(8)(9)~~, F.A.C.

2232 (5) ~~Drain trenches and absorption beds—drain~~ Drain trenches and absorption beds are the standard subsurface drainfield systems
2233 used for disposing of effluent ~~from septic tanks or other sewage waste receptacles.~~ When used, these systems Systems shall be
2234 constructed as specified below.

2235 (a) When utilizing the standard drain trench method, the width of the trench at the bottom shall not exceed 36 inches. For
2236 trenches of 12 inches or less, there shall be a minimum separation distance of 12 inches between the sidewalls of adjacent trenches;
2237 trenches greater than 12 inches require a minimum 24 inch separation between the sidewalls of adjacent trenches.

2238 (b) ~~The trench method shall be the preferred method. Absorption beds may be used in lieu of the standard drain trench method.~~
2239 An absorption bed consists of an area in which the entire earth content of the required absorption area is removed and replaced with
2240 ~~aggregate and distribution pipe or other approved alternative~~ drainfield components. The distance between the centers of distribution
2241 lines in standard beds shall be a maximum of 36 inches. The distance between the sidewall of the bed and the center of the outside
2242 drain line shall be no more than 18 inches, but ~~shall not be~~ not less than six inches. Where header pipe is used in lieu of a distribution
2243 box, the header shall extend to within 18 inches of the bed sidewalls. In no case shall ~~the bottom surface of~~ an absorption bed exceed
2244 a total of 1500 square feet. Where two or more beds are used to obtain the necessary absorption area, there shall be a minimum 10
2245 foot separation between the sidewalls of adjacent absorption beds. Absorption beds shall be designed to achieve the maximum
2246 length to width ratio practical.

2247 (c) When installing a drainfield system that uses mineral aggregate, all portions of the header pipe and perforated drain pipe
2248 shall be installed in aggregate conforming to ASTM C 33-86 or lightweight aggregate conforming to ASTM C330-87 meeting State
2249 of Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) specifications under Section 901, “Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge
2250 Construction, 1991.” ~~and the following gradation requirements.~~ Approved materials for drainfield mineral aggregate shall be
2251 limestone, slag, quartz rock, granite, river gravel, recycled crushed concrete, lightweight aggregate and other equally durable
2252 materials. The aggregate shall be labeled as drainfield aggregate on the invoice. A copy of the invoice shall be part of the
2253 documentation of aggregate size and quality and records shall be available for department review for a period of two years from the
2254 date of purchase. This invoice shall clearly certify that the material meets the requirements for drainfield use. Not more than 3.75%
2255 by weight of the aggregate material at the point of use shall pass a #200 sieve and the following gradation requirements. .

Sieve <u>size</u>	2 IN.	1 1/2 IN.	1 IN.	3/4 IN.	1/2 IN.	3/8 IN.	No. 4
Percent <u>passing</u>	90-100	35-100	15-100	0-70	0-50	0-30	0-5

In addition, not more than 3.75% by weight of the aggregate material at the point of use shall pass a #200 sieve.

1. Approved materials for drainfield mineral aggregate shall be limestone, slag, quartz rock, granite, river gravel, recycled crushed concrete, lightweight aggregate and other equally durable materials.
2. The aggregate shall be labeled as drainfield aggregate on the freight bill of lading. Effective March 1, 1995, a copy of the freight bill of lading shall be part of the documentation of aggregate size and quality and records shall be available for department review for a period of two years from the date of purchase. This bill of lading shall clearly certify that the material meets the requirements for drainfield use.

(d) Mineral aggregate material shall have a total depth of at least 12 inches extending throughout the width of the trench or absorption bed. The distribution pipe shall have a minimum of six inches of aggregate under the pipe, but shall not exceed 10 inches under the pipe when the total depth of aggregate is 12 inches.

(e) The drainfield in place shall be protected from infiltration of earth backfill by a barrier of polyester bonded filament. The barrier shall be placed on top of the drainfield only. For alternative drainfield systems any required earth backfill barrier shall be as specified by the alternative system manufacturer, ~~which must be approved by the department at the time of the initial alternative drainfield approval and approved by the department.~~

(f) Providing the requirements of subsections 64E-6.006(1), (2) and (6), F.A.C., are met, the maximum depth from the bottom of the drainfield to the finished ground surface shall not exceed 30 inches after natural settling. The minimum earth cover over the top of the drainfield, distribution box or header pipe in standard subsurface drainfields shall be 6 inches after natural settling.

(g) The inside diameter of the drain pipe used in drainfields shall be determined based on the type and design of the proposed absorption system. However, for standard gravity aggregate drainfield systems, inside pipe diameter shall not be less than 4 inches. Perforated pipe shall have two rows of holes, and a minimum perforated area of 1 1/2 square inches per linear foot. Perforations shall be located not less than 30° or more than 60° from the vertical on either side of the center line of the bottom of the pipe. However, for drainfield systems designed by an engineer, drainpipe perforation area and hole configuration shall assure that effluent is distributed as equally as possible throughout the drainfield area. All plastic pipe shall conform to the standards of ASTM D 3034-98, Standard Specification for Type PSM Poly (Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Sewer Pipe and Fittings (1998), herein incorporated by reference, ASTM F 405-97, Standard Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings (1977), herein incorporated by reference, or ASTM F 810-99 (1999), herein incorporated by reference.

(h) Depending on the type of drainfield system ~~being utilized~~, the ~~drainfield~~ absorption surface shall be constructed level or with a downward slope not exceeding one inch per 10 feet. Drain lines shall be placed at the same slope as the ~~drainfield~~ absorption surface.

(i) ~~Except for pressure dosed systems, t~~The maximum length of drain lines shall not exceed 100 feet ~~for all gravity fed and lift dosed drainfields~~, and where two or more drain lines are used, ~~the lengths of all of the drain lines shall vary by no more than the length of the drainfield product being used or 10 feet, whichever is less, they shall be, as near as practical, the same length. The ends of two or more drain lines in bed and mound systems shall be connected to produce a continuous circuit.~~ A continuous circuit arrangement is ~~required for bed and mound systems and also recommended but not required~~ for standard drain trench systems. ~~However, when~~ When a continuous circuit arrangement is not used, the distal ends of the drain lines shall be capped ~~or sealed~~.

(j) No part of a drainfield shall be placed within 18 inches of the treatment or pump tank.

(k) ~~If lots are encountered whereby a standard drainfield system cannot meet drainfield slope or soil cover requirements, a~~ drop box configuration may be used at the installer's discretion, if it conforms with ~~for sloping lots as per Section 7.2.8.1, Chapter 7, EPA 625/1-80-/012, (NTIS PB83219907), 1980, Design Manual for Onsite Wastewater Treatment and Disposal Systems, Chapter 7, Section 7.2.8.1, such section~~ hereby incorporated by reference, ~~may be used at the installer's discretion for drainfield construction.~~

(6) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.56, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.056, Amended 2-3-98, 3-22-00, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 7-16-2013, ____.

64E-6.015 Permitting and Construction of Repairs.

(1) No person shall cause or allow repair of a system without first applying for and receiving a system construction permit.

Form DH 4015 shall be used for permit application submission. An application shall be completed in full, signed by the owner or the owner's agent, and accompanied by all required exhibits and fees. The application shall include:

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) Any property owner or lessee who has an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system which is improperly constructed or maintained, or which fails to function in a safe or sanitary manner shall request from the DOH county health department, either directly or through their agent, a permit to repair the system prior to initiating repair of the system. A permit shall be issued on Form DH 4016 only after the submission of an application accompanied by the necessary exhibits and fees. Form DH 4015 shall be used for this purpose, and can be obtained from the department. Applications shall contain the following information:

(a) A site plan showing property dimensions, the existing and proposed system configuration and location on the property, the building location any buildings, potable and non-potable water lines, within the existing and proposed system 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 within a distance of the current required setbacks plus 25 feet to the existing or proposed onsite sewage system which restricts replacement or relocation of the drainfield system. If spoil material will be buried on the site, the location of the proposed burial site shall be shown. The existing drainfield type shall be described. For example, mineral aggregate, non-mineral aggregate, chambers, or other.

(b) An Existing System and System Repair Evaluation completed on Form DH 4015. A signed tank certification from a registered or master septic tank contractor, state-licensed plumber, Certified Environmental Health Professional providing all tank information required on the form including the certification statement, may be substituted for that portion of the form. The existing drainfield type shall be described. The size of the septic tank or other treatment tank currently in use and the approximate square footage and elevation of the drainfield existing on the site.

(c) A site evaluation completed on Form DH 4015. Elevation of the proposed system site must be consistent with the "existing grade" elevation on the Existing System and System Repair Evaluation submitted. Soil textures and wettest season water table elevations must be documented within the existing and proposed drainfield areas. Any conditions or obstructions, such as roof drains, patios, parking areas, or pools, which may impact the system design or function shall be noted. The quantity and type of waste being discharged to the system. Where water use records cannot be obtained, estimates shall be made from values found in Rule 64E-6.008, Table I, F.A.C.

(d) When available, water use records for the previous 18 months. The soil textures encountered within the existing and proposed drainfield areas, and the estimated water table during the wettest season of the year.

(e) Any unusual site conditions which may influence the system design or function such as sloping property, drainage structures such as roof drains or curtain drains, and any obstructions such as patios, decks, swimming pools or parking areas.

(f) The person performing the site evaluation shall provide a brief description of the nature of the failure which is occurring.

(2) Site evaluations necessary to obtain the above referenced information shall be conducted at the expense of the owner or lessee by department personnel, by an engineer who is licensed in the State of Florida or by other qualified persons as per subsection 64E-6.004(3), F.A.C. Site specific information may be obtained by the applicant through examination of department records of permits previously issued for the site.

(3) When a repair is to be performed on a failing system in which the contractor will be using any method other than drainfield addition or replacement, the following additional permit application information shall be submitted to the county health department by the contractor in addition to the information required in subsections 64E-6.015(1) and (2), F.A.C.

(a) 1. The process to be used to repair the system. Examples include high-pressure water jetting of drainlines and high-pressure injection of air alongside the drainfield. Such information shall include the manner in which the proposed repair will take place. The manufacturers recommended method for product use, quantities and concentration of product, shall be included in this information.

(b) 2. Any chemical compound to be introduced into the system in an effort to repair the system shall be identified by chemical composition or trade name, including the concentration and quantity of product used. The method of product introduction shall be stated. For example, product introduced through the distribution box.

(c) 3. Any repair method proposed which intends to physically disrupt the absorption surface shall include a drawing diagram of the drainfield system that includes a diagram of the sites with the locations where the absorption surface will be disrupted and the depth of each disruption shall be recorded at each site noted at each location.

(2)(4) Where the absorption surface of the drainfield is within 126 inches of the wettest season high water table, the existing drainfield shall be either disconnected disconnected from the tank or removed. A replacement drainfield shall be installed at least 12 inches above the wettest season water table. A replacement drainfield shall not be installed over or within two feet of any remaining portion of the existing disconnected drainfield, an alternative repair method addressed in subsection 64E-6.015(3), F.A.C., shall not be used. The existing drainfield shall be removed and a Replacement drainfields shall be installed in accordance with all other repair criteria, including separation from seasonal high water table and drainfield sizing. Paragraph 64E-6.015(6)(f), F.A.C., shall be used to determine septic tank conformance.

2359 ~~(3)(5) The department shall make every effort to issue a permit within 2 working days after receiving the application for system~~
2360 ~~repair.~~ Repair permits shall be valid for 90 days from the date of issuance. However, if the system is maintained to not create a
2361 sanitary nuisance, a repair permit shall be extended for one 90 day period.

2362 ~~(4)(6) Construction materials used in system repairs shall be of the same quality as those required for new system construction.~~
2363 ~~Aggregate and soil in spoil~~ Spoil material from drainfield repairs shall not be used in system repair in any manner. Undamaged
2364 ~~drainfield infiltration~~ units, pipes and mechanical components may be reused on the original site. Any spoil material taken off site
2365 shall be disposed of in a permitted landfill or shall be limed and stockpiled for at least 30 days to prevent a sanitary nuisance. Offsite
2366 spoil material stockpile areas shall meet the prohibition requirements of subsection 62-701.300(2), F.A.C. The resulting lime-treated
2367 material shall not be used for drainfield repair, or construction of any ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system. Any use of the
2368 lime treated material shall be in a manner that does not cause a violation of Chapter 386 F.S., ~~or and shall not~~ impair groundwater or
2369 surface water. ~~Mineral aggregate and soil in s~~ Spoil material may, at the option of the septic tank contractor and the property owner,
2370 be buried on site if limed before burial. ~~Lime amount must be sufficiently sufficient~~ to preclude a sanitary nuisance. The separation
2371 between the wettest season water table and the spoil material shall be no less than the separation required between the wettest season
2372 water table and the replacement drainfield. Depth of seasonal high water table to the spoil material must be at least twelve six inches.
2373 Setbacks for buried spoil material shall be no less than the setbacks required for the replacement drainfield ~~the same as for onsite~~
2374 ~~sewage treatment and disposal system drainfields~~. A minimum of six inches of slightly or moderately limited soil shall cover the
2375 spoil material and shall extend to at least five feet around the perimeter of the burial site.

2376 (5) Any failing system shall, at a minimum, be repaired in accordance with the following criteria:

2377 (a) System repairs shall comply with minimum setbacks and separations as specified in Section Rule 64E-6.005, F.A.C.

2378 1. When the setback of 75 feet between the system and a private potable well cannot be met, the greatest setback attainable, no
2379 less than 50 feet and no less than the existing setback shall be obtained.

2380 2. When a 24-inch separation between the bottom of the drainfield and the wet season water table cannot be met, the greatest
2381 separation attainable, no less than 12 inches and no less than the existing separation shall be obtained.

2382 3. When the 42-inch effective soil depth below the bottom of the drainfield cannot be obtained, the greatest effective soils depth
2383 attainable, no less than 24 inches and no less than the existing effective depth shall be obtained.

2384 4. When the setback of 50 or 75 feet, as required in 64E-6.005, FAC, between the system and surface water cannot be met, the
2385 greatest setback attainable, no less than 50 feet and no less than the existing setback shall be obtained.

2386 5. When the setback of 50 feet between the system and a non-potable well cannot be met, the greatest setback attainable, no less
2387 than 25 feet and no less than the existing setback shall be obtained.

2388 6. When the setback of 4 feet between the drainfield sidewall and the start of the slope cannot be met, the greatest setback
2389 attainable, no less than 2 feet shall be obtained.

2390 7. When the setback of 5 feet between the system and the property line or building foundation cannot be met, the greatest
2391 setback attainable, no less than 2 feet shall be obtained. ~~If current required setbacks and separations cannot be met, lesser setbacks as~~
2392 ~~specified in Table V shall be maintained. For repairs only, if current required setbacks given below cannot be attained, absolute~~
2393 ~~minimum setbacks shall be met.~~

2394 (b) When site conditions exist which allow setbacks in Section 64E-6.005 to some features by reducing the setbacks from other
2395 features, the setback having the lesser impact on groundwater, surface water and public health shall be the one reduced, either
2396 absolute or current required setbacks to various features, current required setbacks shall be maintained from features with the highest
2397 protection factor. Setbacks to features with lower protection factors shall be reduced to the maximum setback or separation
2398 attainable, with no less than the absolute minimum setback allowed.

2399 (c) A standard gravity flow system is to be used when possible to achieve the appropriate separations of absorption surface to
2400 seasonal high water and effective soil depth.

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TABLE V

Repair System Setback Requirements

Permit Date of Original System	Description of Setback (Separation)	Protection Factor	Current Required Setback	Absolute Minimum Setback
Prior to 1-1-72	System to a Private Potable Well	6	75 feet	Greatest of the Following: a) Maximum Setback (<75 feet and >50 feet) b) Original Setback (if >50 feet) c) 50 feet
	Bottom of Drainfield Absorption Surface to Wet Season Water Table	5	24 inches	Greatest of the Following: a) Maximum Separation (>6 inches) b) Original Separation (if >6 inches) c) 6 inches
	Effective Soil Depth	5	42 inches	Greatest of the Following: a) 24 inches b) Maximum Separation (>12 inches) c) 12 inches
	System to Surface Water	4	50 feet	Greatest of the Following: a) Maximum Setback (>25 feet and <50 feet) b) Original Setback (if >25 feet) c) 25 feet
	System to Non-Potable Well	3	50 feet	Greatest of the Following: a) Maximum Setback (>25 feet and <50 feet) b) Original Setback (if >25 feet) c) 25 feet

2456		Drainfield Sidewall	2	4 feet	Greatest of the
2457		to Start of Slope			Following:
2458					a) Maximum
2459					Separation (>2.5
2460					feet)
2461					b) 2.5 feet
2462					
2463		System to Property	1	5 feet	Greatest of the
2464		Line or Building			Following:
2465		Foundation			a) Maximum
2466					Setback
2467					(>2 feet)
2468					b) 2 feet
2469					
2470	1 1 72	System to a Private	6	75 feet	Greatest of the
2471	to	Potable Well			Following:
2472	12 31 82				a) Maximum
2473					Setback (<75 feet
2474					and >50 feet)
2475					b) Original
2476					Setback (if >50
2477					feet)
2478					c) 50 feet
2479					
2480		Bottom of Drainfield	5	24 inches	Greatest of the
2481		Absorption Surface			Following:
2482		to Wet Season Water			a) Maximum
2483		Table			Separation (<24
2484					inches and >6
2485					inches)
2486					b) Original
2487					Separation (if >6
2488					inches)
2489					c) 6 inches
2490					
2491		Effective Soil Depth	5	42 inches	Greatest of the
2492					Following:
2493					a) 36 inches
2494					b) Maximum
2495					Separation
2496					(> 24 inches)
2497					c) 24 inches
2498					
2499		System to Surface	4	75 feet	Greatest of the
2500		Water			Following:
2501					a) Maximum
2502					Setback (<75 feet
2503					and >50 feet)
2504					b) Original
2505					Setback (if >50
2506					feet)
2507					c) 50 feet
2508					

2509	System to	3	50 feet	Greatest of the
2510	Non-Potable Well			Following:
2511				a) Maximum
2512				Setback (<50 feet
2513				and >25 feet)
2514				b) Original
2515				Setback (if >25
2516				feet)
2517				c) 25 feet
2518				
2519	Drainfield Sidewall	2	4 feet	Greatest of the
2520	to Start of Slope			Following:
2521				a) Maximum
2522				Separation
2523				(>3 feet)
2524				b) 3 feet
2525				
2526	System to Property	1	5 feet	Greatest of the
2527	Line or Building			Following:
2528	Foundation			a) Maximum
2529				Setback
2530				(>2 feet)
2531				b) 2 feet
2532				
2533	1-1-83 to	System to a Private	6	75 feet
2534	Present	Potable Well		
2535				
2536	Bottom of Drainfield	5	24 inches	Greatest of the
2537	Absorption Surface			Following:
2538	to Wet Season Water			a) Existing
2539	Table			elevation
2540				(>12 inches)
2541				b) 12 inches
2542				
2543	Effective Soil Depth	5	42 inches	Greatest of the
2544				Following:
2545				a) Maximum
2546				Separation (>36
2547				inches)
2548				b) 36 inches
2549				
2550	System to Surface	4	75 feet	Greatest of the
2551	Water			Following:
2552				a) Maximum
2553				Setback (if >50
2554				feet)
2555				b) 50 feet
2556				
2557	System to	3	50 feet	50 feet
2558	Non-Potable Well			
2559				
2560	Drainfield Sidewall	2	4 feet	4 feet
2561	To Start of Slope			
2562				

2563	System to Property	1	5 feet	Greatest of the
2564	Line or Building			Following:
2565	Foundation			a) Maximum
2566				Setback
2567				(if >2 feet)
2568				b) 2 feet

Footnotes to Table V:

(d) For sites which contain oolitic limestone, the minimum effective soil depth shall be 12 inches ~~regardless of the date the original system was installed~~ provided that the wet season water table is a minimum of 4 feet below the bottom surface of the drainfield.

(e) Where severely limited soil underlies the drainfield, soil removal and replacement shall be ~~performed~~ as per Footnotes 3. and 4. to Table III in Section 64E-6.008, F.A.C.

(f) Where the cause of system failure is determined to be from root clogging or physical damage of the distribution box or drainfield, and where removal of the root mass and restoration of the damaged drainfield will restore the system to its original design, upon permitting and inspection of the repair, permit satisfaction will be considered achieved.

For systems permitted on or after January 1, 1983, if system failure is due to excessive hydraulic loading, the original permitted drainfield shall be allowed to remain in service but shall have additional drainfield added to it. The resulting system drainfield size shall be 50 percent larger than the drainfield originally permitted, or shall be in compliance with drainfield sizing criteria specified in Rules 64E-6.008 and 64E-6.009, F.A.C., whichever is larger.

(g) For systems receiving domestic wastewater ~~Minimum sizing of drainfield repairs for residential systems installed prior to 1983 shall be based on the criteria specified below.~~ Failed drainfields shall be replaced with drainfields of the same size as the existing drainfields or meeting the sizing criteria specified in Rules 64E-6.008 and 009, F.A.C., whichever is larger, ~~at a minimum, the sizing criteria specified below~~ provided that sewage flows shall be determined from values found in Table I of Section 64E-6.008, F.A.C., or, for non-residential applications, on the highest monthly flow for the previous 18 month period from documented water use records, whichever is higher.

1. If sufficient area is available, the existing drainfield can be left in place and used as part of the system. A new drainfield equal in size to, and separate from, the existing drainfield shall be added and flow directed to both the old and new drainfield.

2. Table VI and VII values are for subsurface and filled systems if the existing drainfield cannot be used as part of the repair. Mound trench systems shall be sized 10 percent larger than the values below and 20 percent larger if absorption beds are installed in the mound. The amount of drainfield installed during the repair shall not be less than the amount the system had prior to the repair.

TABLE VI
Residential Sizing for Slightly Limited Soil Textures

Number of Bedrooms	Square Feet of Trench Area	Square Feet of Absorption Bed
1	75	100
2	150	200
3	225	300
4	300	400
Add per bedroom	75	100

TABLE VII
Residential Sizing for Moderately Limited Soil Textures

Number of Bedrooms	Square Feet of Trench Area	Square Feet of Absorption Bed
1	100	125
2	200	250
3	300	375
4	400	500
Add per bedroom	100	125

(h) Repairs of ~~commercial systems installed prior to 1983~~ systems receiving commercial sewage waste shall be based on the following criteria:

1. Sewage flows shall be determined from values found in Table I of Rule 64E-6.008, F.A.C., or on the highest monthly flow for the previous 18 month period from documented water use records, whichever is higher.

1. Drainfield loading shall not exceed 0.0015 pounds combined CBOD₅ and TSS per square feet per day based on measured

- concentrations of treatment receptacle effluent samples and estimated sewage flow.
2. Drainfield loading shall not exceed the maximum loading rates in Rules 64E-6.008 and 009, F.A.C.
 3. Portions of the existing drainfield that meet the requirements for system repairs and remain fundamentally in satisfactory operating condition may remain in service and have additional drainfield added to it.
 4. The resulting drainfield following the repair shall not be smaller than the existing drainfield prior to the repair.
2. Failed drainfields shall at a minimum, meet the sizing criteria specified below:
- a. If sufficient room is available, the existing drainfield can be left in place and used as part of the system. A new drainfield equal in size to, and separate from, the existing failed drainfield shall be added.
 - b. Sewage loading rates to trench or absorption bed bottom areas shall be in accordance with the values in Table VIII which are applicable to subsurface and filled drainfield systems if the existing drainfield is replaced with a new drainfield. Mound trench systems shall be sized 10 percent larger than the values below and 20 percent larger if absorption beds are installed in the mound.

TABLE VIII
Drainfield Sizing for Commercial Systems Installed

	Prior to 1983 in gallons/square foot/day	Trenches	Absorption Beds
Slightly limited textures		1.00	0.80
Moderately limited textures		0.65	0.50

- (e) Where the cause of system failure is determined to be from root clogging of the distribution box or drainfield line of a system, and where removal of the root mass and replacement of damaged drainfield material will restore the system to its original design function, upon inspection and verification of the repair work by the health unit, permit satisfaction will be considered to be achieved.
- (f) A tank need not be replaced as part of the repair if the health unit determines the tank to be structurally sound, constructed of approved materials, and if such tank has an effective capacity within two tank sizes of the capacities required by Table II. In addition, the tank shall be pumped and a solids deflection device shall be installed as a part of the outlet of the tank if one is not currently in place.
- (g) Repairs to a system shall not be located within 2 feet of a sleeved and sealed potable water line or 2 feet from non-potable water lines.
- (i)(h) If the total drainfield area exceeds 1000 square feet, or if the tank is too low to permit gravity flow into the drainfield, the drainfield shall be dosed. The requirements of subsections 64E-6.014(3) and (4), F.A.C., shall be used for dosing requirements.
- (j)(i) Setbacks from an existing system to a public well shall not be decreased from existing setbacks, but shall be increased where practical to achieve the required setbacks in 381.0065(4)(e), F.S. as per paragraphs 64E-6.005(1)(b) and (c), F.A.C.
- (k) A tank need not be replaced as part of the repair if the health department determines the tank to be free of observable defects or leaks, free of deformity, constructed of approved materials, and within two sizes of the capacities required by Table II in Section 64E-6.008, F.A.C. The tank shall be pumped and a solids deflection device installed if one is not currently in place.
- (6)(7) If a repair cannot be made utilizing the standards in subsection 64E-6.015(5)(6) above, F.A.C., all available area for drainfield repair shall be assessed and the repair permit shall allow for the maximum size drainfield that can be accommodated in the available area while allowing for the system to be installed meeting the required separation from the above the wettest season water table. Obstructions placed in violation of original permit conditions shall be permanently removed to provide space for system repair. Total removal of the existing drainfield and replacement of the drainfield in its original location shall be authorized if there is no additional area to enlarge the system. Setbacks to potable wells, and surface water bodies shall not be less than the minimum setbacks in subsection 64E-6.015(5), F.A.C., and other pertinent features which are less than the setbacks in subsection (6) above shall not be reduced below existing setbacks. Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow a drainfield to remain in the wet season water table. The appropriate requirements for bottom of drainfield absorption surface to wet season water table separation in Table V shall be adhered to in all repairs. Engineer-designed retention walls may be used to enclose 100 percent of a mound perimeter to maximize the quantity of drainfield installed. If the resulting drainfield area is less than 75 percent of the drainfield required in subsection 64E-6.015(5), F.A.C., aerobic treatment units and drip-emitter drainfield systems shall be required in order to meet, as closely as possible, the elevation, setback and sizing requirements of this section. The resulting drainfield following the repair shall not be smaller than the existing drainfield prior to the repair or smaller than 75% of the drainfield area required in sections 64E-6.008 and 009, F.A.C.
- (7)(8) If soil replacement is to be performed on any repair, the requirements of Footnotes 3 and 4 to, Table III in Section 64E-6.008, F.A.C., shall be adhered to.
- (9) System repairs shall be performed by persons who are qualified to do so as set forth in Part III of this rule.

(10) Except as provided for in subsection (7) above, the amount of drainfield installed during the repair shall not be less than the amount the system had prior to the repair.

(11) Subsection 64E-6.004(7), F.A.C., shall be used in conjunction with this section when permitting a repair in which the property has been divided after the original permit was issued.

(8)(12) For inspection purposes when a drainfield is repaired using a physical disruption method, such as air injection, the contractor shall mark the location of each injection site in an easily identifiable manner.

The county health department shall inspect repairs to determine that the absorption surface of the repaired drainfield meets the separation requirements from ~~is at least six inches above~~ the wettest season high water table, to determine the repair process was completed according to the information provided with the repair permit application and to determine the repair site is free of sanitary nuisance conditions.

(9) Any single drainfield trench or bed must consist entirely of the same drainfield product.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 386.041 FS. History—New 3-17-92, Amended 1-3-95, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.0571, Amended 2-3-98, 3-22-00, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, ____.

64E-6.0151 Product Composition.

(1) Any product sold or used in the state for use in an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be in compliance with the requirements of Section 381.0065(4)(m), F.S. The following criteria shall be used in determining product compliance.

(a) Use of the product shall not result in violations of Surface Water Quality Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., effective 5-15-2002, or Groundwater Quality Rules 62-520.400 and 62-520.420, F.A.C., effective 12-9-1996.

(b) The product's formula itself shall not exceed water quality contaminant concentrations in Rule 62-302.500, F.A.C., effective 5-15-2002, or Rules 62-520.400 and 62-520.420, F.A.C., effective 12-9-1996.

(c) The product shall contain no substance in concentrations or amounts that would interfere with or prevent the successful operation of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.

(2) If the Department determines an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system product is not in compliance with the criteria in Section Rule 64E-6.0151, F.A.C., the Department shall notify the product manufacturer of the items in non-compliance not in compliance. The product shall be allowed to be continued for sold sale and used in Florida for a maximum of 90 days from date of receipt of notification of violation non-compliance. To prove product compliance with Section 381.0065(4)(m), F.S. and this rule the manufacturer shall minimally provide the following: This is to allow the manufacturer an opportunity to exhibit to the department that the product satisfactorily complies with the conditions of Section 381.0065(4)(m), F.S., and this rule. In attempting to demonstrate compliance with Section 381.0065(4)(m), F.S., and this rule, the manufacturer shall provide at a minimum the following information:

(a) A listing of all physical, chemical, biological or other agents which make up the product and provide toxicity information for each component. This information shall include trade names, chemical names, and concentrations of all individual or complexed components and the product's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for the product. Any trade secret will be treated according to Section 381.83, F.S.

(b) A list of all known, expected, or possible reactions and by-products resulting from use of the product including the effect on bacteria, all standard contents of the tank, including sludge layer; seum layer; fats, oils and greases, and the effects on currently approved drainfield distribution systems.

(c) Test results from a State or EPA-certified laboratory demonstrating that use of the product will not result in violations of surface water or groundwater standards in this section Rule 64E-6.0151, F.A.C. Tests shall be conducted on the product as sold and the test results shall include:

1. Acute Definitive Toxicity test [96 hour LC₅₀] according to EPA Methods for Measuring the Acute Toxicity of Effluents and Receiving Waters to Freshwater and Marine Organisms (EPA-821-R-02-012), October 2002, herein incorporated by reference, for *Pimephales promelas* (fathead minnow) or any of the following species: *Ceriodaphnia dubia* (daphnid), *Cyprinella leedsii* (bannerfin shiner), *Daphnia pulex* and *Daphnia magna* (daphnids). The 96-hour LC₅₀ shall be reported as a concentration in mg/L or ml/L, and;

2. Chemical analysis showing the concentrations of Volatile Organic Compounds [EPA 8260] to a minimum detection level for each compound sufficient to determine if a water quality violation will occur of 0.5 ug/L (ppb).

(d) A description of the anticipated use of the product in onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems. Where and how the product is to be applied, any exceptions to application guidelines, the frequency of applications, who is allowed to perform the applications, and the amount and concentration of product per application shall be included in the product description. When the product should not be used shall also be included in the description. The information provided shall include the manufacturer's recommended application rate of the product as it appears on the product label. Unless the product label provides other specifications, the department, for purposes of this evaluation, assumes that the application rate will be applied to a flow of 300

gallons per day into a 1000-gallon septic tank. For chemicals embedded in physical objects, the object, or fragments of the object, shall be submerged in water with the pH and temperature manipulated for a period of time to maximize the possible release of the chemicals into the water in worst-case real-world conditions. That water shall become the test material for the analysis.

(e) All available studies done on the use of the product which support or disputes the information required in this section Rule 64E-6.0151, F.A.C., and which demonstrates the product will not harm public health or the environment and will not impair system components and functioning. Monitoring reports and data from systems in use shall be provided, if available.

(f) ~~A signed and dated certification by the manufacturer that states~~ Manufacturer's certification stating: "I certify under penalty of law that these documents and all attachments, to the best of my knowledge and belief, are true, accurate and complete, and represent all available data for [name of product or products]."

(g) Scientific documentation demonstrating claimed benefits occurring due to the use of the product.

(3) If the department determines that the product does not comply with the provisions of Section 381.0065(4)(m), F.S., the department shall stop the sale of the product or take other actions deemed necessary to preclude the sale and use ~~of the non-compliant product.~~

(4) Products shall not be used in a manner contrary to the product label instructions.

Rulemaking Authority ~~381.0011(4), (13), 381.0065(4)(m)(3)(a)~~ FS. Law Implemented 381.0065(4)(m), ~~381.00655~~ FS. History—New 3-22-00, Amended 5-24-04, 6-25-09, .

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(c) Sandy loams—20 percent or less clay and 52 percent or more sand and the percentage of silt plus twice the percentage of clay exceeds 30; or less than 7 percent clay, less than 50 percent silt, and between 43 and 52 percent sand.

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

2. Sandy loam—30 percent or more very coarse, coarse, and medium sand, but less than 25 percent very coarse and coarse sand, and less than 30 percent either fine sand or very fine sand.

3. Fine sandy loam—30 percent or more fine sand and less than 30 percent very fine sand; or between 15 and 30 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand; or more than 40 percent fine and very fine sand, at least half of which is fine sand, and less than 15 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand.

4. Very fine sandy loam—30 percent or more very fine sand; or more than 40 percent fine and very fine sand, at least half of which is very fine sand, and less than 15 percent very coarse, coarse, and medium sand.

(d) Loam—7 to 27 percent clay, 28 to 50 percent silt, and less than 52 percent sand.

(e) Silt loam—50 percent or more silt and 12 to 27 percent clay; or 50 to 80 percent silt and less than 12 percent clay.

(f) Silt—80 percent or more silt and less than 12 percent clay.

(g) Sandy clay loam—20 to 35 percent clay, less than 28 percent silt, and 45 percent or more sand.

(h) Clay loam—27 to 40 percent clay and 20 to 45 percent sand.

(i) Silty clay loam—27 to 40 percent clay and less than 20 percent sand.

(j) Sandy clay—35 percent or more clay and 45 percent or more sand.

(k) Silty clay—40 percent or more clay and 40 percent or more silt.

(l) Clay—40 percent or more clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Rulemaking Authority 154.06, 381.0011, 381.006, 381.0065, 489.553, 489.557 FS. Law Implemented 154.01, 381.001, 381.0011, 381.0012, 381.0025, 381.006, 381.0061, 381.0065, 381.00655, 381.0066, 381.0067, Part I 386 FS. History—New 12-22-82, Amended 2-5-85, Formerly 10D-6.58, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.058, Repealed.

64E-6.017 Definitions for Systems in the Florida Keys.

Definitions in Chapter 64E-6, Parts I and III, F.A.C., are also applicable to Chapter 64E-6, Part II, F.A.C.

(1) Basic disinfection – treatment process designed to meet secondary treatment standards for fecal coliform providing an arithmetic annual mean not to exceed 200 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml sample.

(2) (1) Building Area – that enclosed area of a dwelling unit, excluding the garage, carport, exterior storage shed, or open or screened patios or decks. Calculations of building area shall be made by measurements of the outside building dimensions. Building area of each additional story of the structure shall be added to determine the total building area.

2794 (3) (2) Cesspit – a pit, ~~with or without a cover~~, that receives untreated sewage from a building and discharges the sewage, ~~either~~
2795 ~~untreated or improperly treated~~, directly to the surrounding soil or limestone. A septic tank that functions as a cesspit shall be
2796 considered a cesspit.

2797 (4) (3) Injection well – an open vertical hole at least 90 feet in depth, fully cased and grouted to at least 60 feet in depth which is
2798 used to dispose of onsite sewage treatment and disposal system effluent.

2799 (5) (4) Minimum level of waste treatment – a treatment which will provide a recovered water product that contains not more, on
2800 a permitted annual average basis, than the following concentrations from a sampling point located following the final design
2801 treatment step of the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system:

(a) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD ₅)	10 mg/L 1
(b) Suspended Solids	10 mg/L 1
(c) Total Nitrogen, expressed as N	10 mg/L 1
(d) Total Phosphorus, expressed as P	1 mg/L 1

2802

2803 (6) (5) Salt Marsh and Buttonwood Associations – two plant associations that are [used in this Chapter](#), ~~sometimes collectively or~~
2804 ~~individually referred to as the “transitional zone.”~~

2805 (a) The salt marsh community is a wetland area subject to tidal influence wherein the dominant vegetation includes ~~the~~
2806 ~~following~~:

- 2807 ~~1. *Batis maritima* Saltwort;~~
- 2808 ~~2. *Distichlis spicata* Salt grass;~~
- 2809 ~~3. *Fimbristylis castanea* Chestnut sedge;~~
- 2810 ~~4. *Monanthochloe littoralis* Key grass;~~
- 2811 ~~5. *Salicornia spp.* Glasswort;~~
- 2812 ~~6. *Sesuvium portulacastrum* Sea purslane; and~~
- 2813 ~~7. *Spartina spp.* Cordgrass.~~

2814 The woody vegetation ~~that may be present includes~~ [include](#) red, white and black mangroves, as well as buttonwood (*Conocarpus*
2815 *erectus*); the salt marsh community is distinguished by the dominance of non-woody plants, and the woody species have a coverage
2816 of less than 40 percent. ~~The salt marsh community~~ [It](#) may be associated and intermixed with areas of almost bare ground on which
2817 the vegetation may be limited to mats of algae.

2818 (b) The buttonwood association is an association that is usually present in the more landward zone, and may intermix with more
2819 upland communities. The vegetation may include, but is not limited to, ~~the following species~~:

- 2820 ~~1. *Borrchia spp.* Sea oxeye daisy;~~
- 2821 ~~2. *Bumelia celastrina* Saffron plum;~~
- 2822 ~~3. *Coccoloba uvifera* Sea grape;~~
- 2823 ~~4. *Conocarpus erectus* Buttonwood;~~
- 2824 ~~5. *Erithalis fruticosa* Black torch;~~
- 2825 ~~6. *Fimbristylis castanea* Chestnut sedge;~~
- 2826 ~~7. *Jacquinia keyensis* Joewood;~~
- 2827 ~~8. *Lycium carolinianum* Christmas berry;~~
- 2828 ~~9. *Maytenus phyllanthoides* Mayten; and~~
- 2829 ~~10. *Spartina spp.* Cordgrass.~~

2830 The buttonwood association is distinguished from the salt marsh association by the dominance of buttonwood trees, usually
2831 occurring as an open stand that permits the growth of an under-story of groundcovers and ~~shrubs~~ [shrubs](#).

2832 (7) (6) Nutrient reducing material – material which is used ~~in the final treatment stage of an onsite sewage treatment and~~
2833 ~~disposal system~~ to reduce effluent nutrient levels ~~to the minimum level of waste treatment~~.

2834 (8) (7) Undocumented system – ~~an onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system that does not have a record of ~~installation~~
2835 ~~and department~~ approval.

2836 Rulemaking Authority ~~381.0011(4), (13), 381.006, 381.0065(3)(a), (4)(l)(k) FS., Ch. 99-395, LOF. Law Implemented 154.01, 381.001(2),~~
2837 ~~381.0011(4), 381.006(7), 381.0061, 381.0065, 381.00655, 386.041 FS., Ch. 99-395, LOF. History—New 7-15-86, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95,~~
2838 ~~Formerly 10D-6.062, Amended 3-3-98, 3-22-00, _____.~~

2839 **64E-6.018 System Location, Design and Maintenance Criteria [for Systems in the Florida Keys](#).**

2840 (1) Table III of [section Chapter](#) 64E-6.008, ~~Part I~~, F.A.C., and other subsections of Part I pertaining to soil texture, soil depth, and

maximum sewage loading rates for specific soils shall not apply to areas subject to the provisions of this Part except for Table III, Footnote 2., as it relates to the falling head percolation test procedure. However, approved system design criteria, system location, operation, maintenance and monitoring requirements of [this section subsections 64E-6.018\(1\), \(2\), \(3\), and \(4\), F.A.C.](#), shall apply. A minimum of one soil profile and one percolation test per application shall be required for site evaluations performed in the Florida Keys. However, a soil profile and percolation test is not required when ~~the system design engineer chooses the use of~~ an injection well [is used](#) for effluent disposal. [The following information shall be used to determine the wet season water table elevation:](#)

(a) [U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service \(USDA-NRCS\) soils maps and soil interpretations records.](#)

(b) [Mean high water elevation based on the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Survey and Mapping, Land Boundary Information System \(LABINS\) mean high water data or determined by a surveyor in accordance with Chapter 177, FS.](#)

(c) [For the purposes of sections 64E-6.017 through 64E-6.0182, FAC, the wet season water table shall not be lower than the elevation of mean high water nor lower than the bottom of the range of the high water table depth in the USDA-NRCS soils maps and soil interpretation records.](#)

(2) [Effluent loading rates for various system components installed under this part shall not exceed the following:](#)

(a) Nutrient-reducing material-lined drainfield receiving effluent from a performance-based treatment system.	1.7 gallons per day per square foot
(b) Sand-lined drainfield receiving effluent from a performance-based treatment system	1.3 gallons per day per square foot
(c) Sand-lined drainfield receiving effluent from an aerobic treatment unit	1.1 gallons per day per square foot
(d) Sand-lined drainfield receiving effluent from a septic tank	0.9 gallons per day per square foot
(e) Mineral aggregate filter receiving effluent from an aerobic treatment unit	5.5 gallons per day per square foot
(f) Mineral aggregate filter receiving effluent from a performance-based treatment unit designed to meet a performance standard of 10 mg/L for CBOD₅ and TSS before the effluent passes through the filter.	8 gallons per day per square foot

(3) All new, ~~modified and repaired onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ systems shall be performance-based treatment systems designed by an engineer ~~licensed in the State of Florida, permitted in accordance with Part IV of this chapter~~ and shall meet the minimum level of waste treatment as defined in [section Rule 64E-6.017, F.A.C.](#) All receptacles subject to a positive buoyancy exposure shall be anchored or otherwise weighted to prevent flotation during flooding periods. The [engineer's design shall evaluate the receptacles shall be evaluated](#) for buoyancy while in their normal operating condition.

(4) ~~(1) An onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system which meets the location, construction, maintenance and operational requirements of [this section paragraphs 64E-6.018\(1\)\(a\) or \(b\), F.A.C.](#), shall be approved, provided that if an aerobic treatment unit is a component of the system design, the certification, construction, operational and maintenance requirements of [Section Rule 64E-6.012, F.A.C.](#), shall also be met. [The design engineer may specify an aerobic treatment unit with a minimum treatment capacity equal to the estimated sewage flow in Table I in section 64E-6.008, F.A.C., in lieu of using the values in Table IV in section 64E-6.012, F.A.C., when the aerobic treatment unit is part of a performance-based treatment system.](#)

(a) ~~When final~~For effluent disposal ~~is~~ into a nutrient reducing material-lined drainfield system, the following ~~general~~ requirements shall apply:

1. [A minimum 12 inch thick layer of nutrient-reducing material shall be placed beneath the bottom of the drainfield adsorption surface and a minimum 12 inch wide layer of the nutrient-reducing material shall be placed contiguous to the drainfield sidewall adsorption surfaces and extend from the elevation of the top of the drainfield sidewall down to at least 12 inches below the bottom of the drainfield in order to ensure that all effluent leaving the drainfield through the bottom or sidewalls must pass through at least 12 inches of nutrient-reducing material.](#)

2. [If the nutrient-reducing material is more coarse than the quartz sand required in subparagraph 64E-6.018\(4\)\(b\)1., the nutrient reducing material shall overlie a 12 inch thick layer of quartz sand meeting the particle size requirements for sand liners in subparagraph 64E-6.018\(4\)\(b\)1.](#)

3. [No part of the system shall be within 25 feet of the mean high water line of tidally influenced surface water bodies or within 25 feet of the mean annual flood line of permanent nontidal surface water bodies or salt marsh and buttonwood association habitat areas where the dominant vegetation species are those typical of salt marsh communities.](#)

~~1. The county health department shall require the installer of a nutrient reducing material-lined drainfield system to provide certification from the installer's nutrient reducing material supplier that the material supplied for such type of installations meets the~~

2881 ~~requirements of this subsection.~~

2882 ~~2. No part of the system shall be within 25 feet of the boundaries of surface water bodies or salt marsh and Buttonwood~~
2883 ~~Association habitat areas where the dominant vegetation species are those typical of salt marsh communities.~~

2884 ~~4. 3. The bottom of the drainfield shall be at least 24 inches above the wet season water table. The bottom surface of the~~
2885 ~~nutrient reducing material layer shall be at least 12 inches above the wet season water table. The bottom surface of the sand layer, if~~
2886 ~~required, shall be at or above the elevation of the wet season water table. mean high water.~~

2887 ~~4. Appropriate shallow root vegetative cover shall be established over drainfield systems to maximize the beneficial effects of~~
2888 ~~evapotranspiration.~~

2889 ~~5. Nutrient reducing material has a finite life span. The nutrient reducing material shall be replaced as necessary to ensure that~~
2890 ~~the system continues to meet the minimum level of waste treatment.~~

2891 ~~5. Even distribution over the nutrient reducing material layer shall be assured by utilizing low-pressure dosing or drip irrigation.~~

2892 ~~6. If drip emitter lines are used, the nutrient-reducing material shall extend at least 12 inches horizontally from the lines.~~

2893 ~~(b) When final disposal is into a sand-lined drainfield, the following general requirements apply:~~

2894 ~~1. For a sand-lined drainfield, a minimum 12 inch thick layer of quartz sand shall be placed beneath the bottom of the drainfield~~
2895 ~~adsorption surface and a minimum 12 inch wide and minimum 24 inch thick layer of quartz sand shall be placed contiguous to the~~
2896 ~~drainfield sidewall adsorption surfaces in order to provide an additional level of effluent treatment prior to effluent passing into the~~
2897 ~~surrounding natural limestone rock. Sand material shall have either an effective grain size in the range of 0.25 millimeter to 1.00~~
2898 ~~millimeter and shall have a uniformity coefficient of less than 3.5, or the material shall be of such size whereby at least 90 percent of~~
2899 ~~the sand particles pass a U.S. Standard Number 18 sieve and less than 10 percent pass a number 60 sieve. These materials are in the~~
2900 ~~USDA soil texture classes known as medium sand and coarse sand. The installer of a sand-lined drainfield system shall provide to~~
2901 ~~the department certification from the sand supplier that the sand meets the requirements of this subsection.~~

2902 ~~2. The system shall meet the setback requirements of 64E-6.018(4)(a)3.~~

2903 ~~3. The bottom of the drainfield shall be at least 24 inches above the wet season water table.~~

2904 ~~(c)(b) An injection well shall be approved for final effluent disposal provided setbacks from salt marsh/buttonwood habitats and~~
2905 ~~other surface water bodies cannot be met by another approved effluent disposal system described in this section noted above, and~~
2906 ~~provided the installation is in compliance with the following:~~

2907 ~~1. An injection well shall not be permitted or installed under the provisions of this part in any area designated by the United~~
2908 ~~States Environmental Protection Agency or the Florida Department of Environmental Protection as having a single or sole source~~
2909 ~~aquifer. Single source aquifer is defined in subsection 62-520.200(14), F.A.C.~~

2910 ~~2. In areas where injection wells are approved for use, the DOH Monroe County Health department shall be the permitting~~
2911 ~~authority for the engineer designed onsite sewage treatment unit and the injection well, where the estimated daily domestic sewage~~
2912 ~~flow will not exceed 2000 gallons per day. For establishments having a total daily domestic sewage flow greater than 2000 gallons~~
2913 ~~per day but not greater than 10,000 gallons per day or establishments having a daily commercial sewage flow not greater than 5000~~
2914 ~~gallons per day, the department Monroe County Health Department shall be the permitting authority for the engineer designed~~
2915 ~~treatment unit and Department of Environmental Protection DEP shall be is the permitting authority for the injection well and any~~
2916 ~~additional associated effluent treatment device.~~

2917 ~~3. The ground surface within a distance of at least 10 feet in all directions around the injection well and any portion of the onsite~~
2918 ~~sewage treatment and disposal system shall not be subject to frequent surface or ground water flooding. In addition, the invert of the~~
2919 ~~effluent inlet pipe to the injection well shall be a minimum 18 inches above the estimated mean seasonal high water level.~~

2920 ~~4. If there is adequate vertical and horizontal clearance to allow for proper maintenance, repair or replacement of the treatment~~
2921 ~~unit and injection well, such components of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be allowed to be placed beneath~~
2922 ~~an elevated building.~~

2923 ~~5. Prior to discharge into an injection well, effluent shall pass through an unsaturated mineral aggregate filter unit as described~~
2924 ~~in sub-sub paragraphs 64E-6.018(4)(c)5.a. through c., FAC, below or through a filter unit that has been determined by the Bureau of~~
2925 ~~Environmental Health to allow the discharge of no more than 5 mg/L of CBOD₅ and TSS from the filter and at a minimum shall~~
2926 ~~provide a 50% reduction in CBOD₅ and TSS. The unsaturated mineral aggregate filter shall be designed in accordance with the~~
2927 ~~following:~~

2928 ~~a. Effluent application to the unsaturated mineral aggregate filter unit shall be by gravity or pressure distribution to a perforated~~
2929 ~~pipe distribution system as specified in Section 64E-6.014, F.A.C. Such distribution system shall be placed within the walls of the~~
2930 ~~mineral aggregate filter and shall be placed above a minimum 24-inch thick mineral aggregate filter layer. Mineral aggregate filter~~
2931 ~~material shall have either an effective size in the range of 1.18 millimeters to 4.75 millimeters and a uniformity coefficient of less~~
2932 ~~than 3.5 or the material shall meet aggregate size number eight or nine pursuant to specifications of the Florida Department of~~
2933 ~~Transportation's Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction, Section 901, 1991. The system designer may specify~~
2934 ~~additional layers of filter material above or below the required 24-inch layer of filter material. The installer of mineral aggregate~~
2935 ~~filter systems shall provide certification from the aggregate supplier that the aggregate meets requirements of this sub-paragraph. If~~
2936 ~~the filter is not sealed with a lid meeting the requirements for septic tank lids in 64E-6.013, F.A.C., the top of the filter shall be at~~

2937 least 18 inches above the elevation of the wet season water table and the filter shall be capped with a layer of slightly limited soil no
2938 less than 6 nor more than 12 inches thick. The design engineer may choose to use 24 inches of phosphorous adsorbing material in
2939 lieu of the 24-inch layer of filter material provided the effective size of the phosphorous adsorbing material meets the particle size
2940 specifications of this sub-paragraph.

2941 b. The maximum sewage loading rate to an approved filter unit other than an unsaturated mineral aggregate filter as described in
2942 this section shall be evaluated by the Bureau of Environmental Health based on unit design, size, filter media characteristics and
2943 expected functional life of the unit.

2944 c. Effluent having passed through an unsaturated mineral aggregate filter shall collect in an underdrain for discharge into an
2945 injection well. The underdrain shall consist of minimum 4 inch diameter perforated drainpipe which is encased within a minimum 8
2946 inch depth of 1/2 to 2 inch diameter washed and durable mineral aggregate. The walls and bottom of the filter unit shall be
2947 reinforced concrete or other material of adequate strength and durability to withstand hydrostatic and earth stresses to which the unit
2948 will be subjected. The walls and bottom of the unit shall be made watertight so that the total volume of effluent passed through the
2949 mineral aggregate filter will be collected in the filter underdrain for discharge into the injection well.

2950 6. Prior to discharge into an injection well, effluent from the filter unit shall be disinfected by chlorination or other disinfection
2951 method approved by the Bureau of Environmental Health to meet the basic disinfection requirements of this rule. Where
2952 chlorination is used, a free chlorine residual of 0.5 milligram per liter measured at the point of effluent discharge after a minimum
2953 chlorine contact time of 15 minutes prior to discharge into the injection well, shall be maintained in the effluent at all times.
2954 Disinfection shall occur in a treatment chamber dedicated to that purpose. Contact time shall be based on a peak hourly flow of no
2955 less than 20% of the estimated daily sewage flow.

2956 ~~5. Prior to discharge into an injection well, effluent shall be disinfected by chlorination or other disinfection method approved
2957 by the State Health Office. A minimum disinfection level equivalent to a free chlorine residual of 0.5 milligrams per liter measured
2958 at the point of effluent discharge after a minimum chlorine contact time of 15 minutes into the injection well, shall be maintained in
2959 the effluent at all times.~~

2960 ~~7. 6.~~ An injection well to receive an estimated daily domestic sewage flow not exceeding 2000 gallons per day shall meet
2961 minimum construction criteria a., b. and c. of this sub-paragraph. The ~~Monroe County Health Department shall be notified by the~~
2962 well driller ~~shall notify the department regarding~~ the time when the well will be drilled so the ~~county health~~ department can schedule
2963 observation of well construction. The ~~DOH Monroe County Health Department shall not approve an~~ injection well ~~shall not be~~
2964 ~~approved~~ for use until the well driller has certified, in writing to the ~~department~~ ~~DOH Monroe County Health Department~~, that the
2965 well has been installed in compliance with the provisions of this sub-paragraph. The inspection fee for the construction of an
2966 injection well shall be \$125.00.

2967 a. An injection well as defined in subsection 64E-6.017(4) (3), F.A.C., shall be constructed, in part, utilizing a casing of
2968 polyvinyl chloride, commonly referred to as PVC. The minimum PVC casing weight and strength classification shall be schedule 40
2969 and the minimum outside diameter of the casing shall be 4 inches. Other casing materials having strength and corrosion resistance
2970 properties equal to or greater than PVC schedule 40 pipe shall also be approved.

2971 b. An open hole ~~having with~~ a minimum diameter of 6 inches shall extend to a depth of not less than 30 feet below the ~~casing's~~
2972 ~~bottom of the casing.~~

2973 c. The annular space between the casing and the natural rock wall of the borehole shall be grouted the full length of the casing.

2974 ~~8. 7.~~ A minimum of one maintenance visit every ~~six~~ ~~four~~ months shall be made to those systems using injection wells for
2975 effluent disposal. The visit shall include an inspection of ~~any filter units and~~ the chlorination unit and ~~include information on~~
2976 ~~chlorine residuals to assess compliance with the disinfection requirements of this rule~~ ~~any filter units~~. When an aerobic treatment
2977 unit is a component of the ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system, documents and reports required in ~~Section Rule~~ 64E-6.012,
2978 F.A.C., shall also include ~~the results of aerobic treatment unit inspections~~ ~~and shall include information on chlorine residuals to~~
2979 ~~assess compliance with the disinfection requirements of this rule.~~

2980 ~~9. 8.~~ Within 90 days following the discontinuation of the use of ~~If~~ an injection well ~~is discontinued~~ for effluent disposal the ~~the~~
2981 ~~well owner shall obtain an abandonment permit, Form DH 4016, from the department. The~~ injection well shall be properly
2982 abandoned and plugged by filling the injection well from bottom to top with cement grout ~~or by filling the open hole from the~~
2983 ~~bottom of the hole to one foot below the bottom of the casing with gravel that meets the size requirements for drainfield aggregate in~~
2984 ~~paragraph 64E-6.014(5)(c), and filling the remainder of the injection well with cement grout. The department shall be notified by the~~
2985 ~~well driller, septic tank contractor, or state-licensed plumber at least two work days prior to the time when the well will be~~
2986 ~~abandoned so the department can schedule observation of the entire well abandonment procedure. The department shall not approve~~
2987 ~~an injection well abandonment until the well driller, septic tank contractor, or state-licensed plumber has certified in writing that the~~
2988 ~~well has been abandoned in compliance with the provisions of this sub-paragraph. If the abandonment of the well is not ready to be~~
2989 ~~inspected at the time of the inspection of the abandonment of the treatment receptacles, the inspection fee for the abandonment of an~~
2990 ~~injection well shall be \$75.00.~~

2991 ~~(2) For an aerobic treatment unit treating domestic sewage flows in excess of 1500 gallons per day but not exceeding 10,000~~
2992 ~~gallons per day, where effluent from the treatment unit will be discharged to an engineer designed soil absorption drainfield system,~~

the following requirements shall be met:

(a) The soil absorption drainfield system shall be set back from surface water bodies by the greatest distance attainable, but shall meet at least minimum setback and elevation requirements specified in subsection 64E-6.018(1), F.A.C.

(b) The owner or lessee of a system shall comply with the general maintenance and operational requirements of subsections 64E-6.012(2) and (3), F.A.C., and any additional operation and maintenance requirements specified by the system design engineer.

(d) Nutrient-reducing materials have a finite life-span and shall be used in accordance with the following requirements:

1. The installer shall provide documentation from the nutrient reducing material supplier or from an independent testing organization that the material supplied meets the requirements of this section. The documentation shall include the capacity of the material to adsorb nutrient stated in units of mass of nutrient adsorbed per mass of adsorbing material.

2. Where the nutrient-reducing material will be used to underlie a drainfield in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.018(4)(a), the documentation from the nutrient-adsorbing material supplier or independent testing organization shall include either the effective grain size in millimeters and the uniformity coefficient of the material or a sieve analysis of the material showing the percentage passing a U.S. Standard Number 18 sieve and the percentage passing a number 60 sieve.

3. Where the design engineer has chosen to use 24 inches of phosphorous adsorbing material in lieu of the 24-inch layer of filter material as allowed in 64E-6.018(4)(c)5.a., the documentation from the nutrient-adsorbing material supplier or independent testing organization shall include either the effective size in millimeters and the uniformity coefficient of the material or the Florida Department of Transportation aggregate classification number for the material.

4. The nutrient reducing material shall be replaced as necessary to ensure that the system continues to meet the minimum level of waste treatment. The design engineer shall specify the capacity of the nutrient reducing material to adsorb nutrient stated in units of mass of nutrient adsorbed per mass of adsorbing material at the design effluent nutrient concentration. The design engineer shall provide an estimate of the life span for the system using the adsorption capacity and estimated sewage flow. The minimum calculated life span shall be two years.

(5) (3) The owner or lessee of a performance-based treatment system shall obtain and maintain a maintenance contract with an approved maintenance entity.

(a) The maintenance entity shall inspect pAll performance-based and aerobic treatment unit new onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems shall be inspected by an approved maintenance entity at least two times each year.

(b) The maintenance entity shall furnish to the department a listing of all performance based treatment systems inspected or serviced during the respective reporting period. At a minimum, reports shall indicate the system owner or building lessee, the street address of the system, the date of system inspection or service and a statement as to the maintenance or service performed.

(c) The maintenance entity shall furnish to the department a listing of the owners who have refused to renew their maintenance contract during the respective reporting period. A maintenance report shall be kept by the maintenance entity. A copy of all maintenance reports shall be provided to the county health department. The report shall include the following information:

1. The address of the system.

2. Date and time of inspection.

3. Sample collection time and date, and person who collected sample.

4. Results of all sampling.

5. Volume of effluent treated, to include total monthly and daily average.

6. Maintenance performed.

7. Problems noted with the treatment system and actions taken or proposed to overcome them.

(6) All systems shall be designed and constructed with sampling ports that permit access for collecting samples to assess compliance with the minimum level of treatment specified in section 64E-6.017(4), FAC.

(7) At the end of the calculated lifetime of the phosphorous-reducing material, the owner shall either cause the phosphorous-reducing material to be replaced as a system repair, or shall cause the system to be tested annually for phosphorous removal. Provided the annual test results show that the system is meeting the phosphorous removal requirement, the phosphorous reducing material may be allowed to remain in use until an annual test result shows that the system fails to meet the phosphorous removal standard.

(8) (4) In conjunction with the systems specified in this section subsections 64E-6.018(1) and (2), F.A.C., an applicant may use the alternative systems described in subsection 64E-6.009(1), (3), (4), (5) or (6), or (7), F.A.C. An alternative system shall meet the general intent of Part I and Part II of this rule.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(4), (13); 381.006, 381.0065(3)(a), (4)(l) FS., Ch. 99-395, LOF. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.00655 FS., Ch. 99-395, LOF. History—New 7-15-86, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, Formerly 10D-6.063, Amended 3-3-98, 3-22-00, 4-21-02, 11-26-06, _____.

64E-6.0181 System Repair and Cesspit and Undocumented System Replacement in the Florida Keys.

(1) Where a property is determined to have a cesspit or an undocumented system, the cesspit or undocumented system shall be

3046 ~~required to~~ be replaced with an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system complying with [section Rule 64E-6.018, F.A.C.](#)

3047 (2) In areas that are scheduled to be served by a central sewer by December 31, 2015, where there is documentation from the
3048 sewer utility that the property is scheduled to be served by December 31, 2015 and there is documentation from the sewer utility or
3049 from the county tax collector's office that the property owner has paid or has signed an agreement to pay for connection to the
3050 central sewer system, an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system requiring repair shall be repaired to the standards in [this](#)
3051 [section 64E-6.018\(3\), F.A.C.](#)

3052 ~~(a)~~ (3) Systems shall be repaired to the following standards provided no system shall be repaired to meet a lower standard of
3053 treatment than the treatment standard permitted or required to be met prior to the repair.

3054 [\(b\) The following general requirements apply for the use of an aerobic treatment unit and a sand-lined drainfield system.](#)

3055 ~~1. (a)~~ A Class I aerobic treatment unit ~~shall meet which meets the location, construction, maintenance and operational~~
3056 ~~requirements of subparagraph 64E-6.018(3)(a)1. or 2., F.A.C., and~~ the certification, construction, operational and maintenance
3057 requirements of Rule 64E-6.012, F.A.C.

3058 ~~1. Where a Class I aerobic treatment unit is utilized, and where final effluent disposal is into a sand lined drainfield system, the~~
3059 ~~following general requirements shall apply:~~

3060 ~~2. Effluent from an aerobic treatment unit shall discharge to a drainfield over a sand liner meeting the standards in paragraph~~
3061 ~~64E-6.018(4)(b), F.A.C.~~

3062 ~~a. For a sand lined drainfield, a minimum 12 inch thick layer of quartz sand shall be placed beneath the bottom of the drainfield~~
3063 ~~absorption surface and a minimum 12 inch wide and minimum 24 inch thick layer of quartz sand shall be placed contiguous to the~~
3064 ~~drainfield sidewall absorption surfaces in order to provide an additional level of effluent treatment prior to effluent passing into the~~
3065 ~~surrounding natural limestone rock. Sand material shall have either an effective grain size in the range of 0.25 millimeter to 1.00~~
3066 ~~millimeter and shall have a uniformity coefficient of less than 3.5, or the material shall be of such size whereby at least 90 percent of~~
3067 ~~the sand particles pass a U.S. Standard Number 18 sieve and less than 10 percent pass a number 60 sieve. These materials are in the~~
3068 ~~USDA soil texture classes known as medium sand and coarse sand. The county health department shall require the installer of a~~
3069 ~~sand lined drainfield system to provide certification from the installer's sand supplier that the sand supplied for such type of~~
3070 ~~installation meets the requirements of this subsection.~~

3071 ~~b. No part of the system shall be within 25 feet of the mean high water line of tidal surface water bodies or within 25 feet of the~~
3072 ~~ordinary high water line of lakes, ponds or other non tidal surface waters or salt marsh and Buttonwood Association habitat areas~~
3073 ~~where the dominant vegetation species are those typical of salt marsh communities.~~

3074 ~~c. The bottom surface of the sand layer shall be at least 12 inches above mean high water.~~

3075 ~~d. The maximum sewage loading rate to an aerobic treatment unit absorption bed drainfield with underlying sand liner shall be~~
3076 ~~1.1 gallons per square foot per day.~~

3077 ~~e. Appropriate shallow root vegetative cover shall be established over drainfield systems to maximize the beneficial effects of~~
3078 ~~evapotranspiration.~~

3079 [\(c\) The following general requirements apply for the use of an aerobic treatment unit and an injection well as stated in section](#)
3080 [64E-6.17, F.A.C.](#)

3081 ~~1. The class I aerobic treatment unit shall meet the certification, construction, operational and maintenance requirements of~~
3082 ~~section 64E-6.012, F.A.C.~~

3083 ~~2. Effluent from the aerobic treatment unit shall discharge to a filter, disinfection chamber and injection well located, designed,~~
3084 ~~operated and maintained in accordance with paragraph 64E-6.018(4)(c), F.A.C.~~

3085 ~~2. Provided a Class I aerobic treatment unit is utilized and provided effluent from the treatment unit, prior to discharge into an~~
3086 ~~injection well, is passed through a mineral aggregate filter unit as described in subparagraph 64E-6.018(3)(a)2., F.A.C., or where~~
3087 ~~effluent is passed through a filter unit of another design which has been determined by the State Health Office to be at least equal to~~
3088 ~~the mineral aggregate filter unit with regard to sewage treatment capability, an injection well shall be approved in compliance with~~
3089 ~~the following:~~

3090 ~~a. An injection well shall not be permitted or installed under the provisions of this part in any area designated by the United~~
3091 ~~States Environmental Protection Agency or the Florida Department of Environmental Protection as having a single or sole source~~
3092 ~~aquifer. Single source aquifer is defined in subsection 62-520.200(14), F.A.C.~~

3093 ~~b. In areas where injection wells are approved for use, the DOH Monroe County Health Department shall be the permitting~~
3094 ~~agent for the aerobic treatment unit, the filter unit and the injection well, where the estimated daily domestic sewage flow will not~~
3095 ~~exceed 2000 gallons per day. For establishments having a total daily sewage flow greater than 2000 gallons per day but not greater~~
3096 ~~than 10,000 gallons per day, the Monroe County Health Department shall be the permitting authority for the aerobic treatment unit~~
3097 ~~and the filter unit and DEP is the permitting agent for the injection well and any additional associated effluent treatment device. The~~
3098 ~~effluent from the treatment unit permitted by the DOH Monroe County Health Department shall not exceed 20 mg/l CBOD₅ or 20~~
3099 ~~mg/l suspended solids on a permitted annual average basis and shall have disinfection in accordance with sub-subparagraph 64E-~~
3100 ~~6.018(3)(a)2.h., F.A.C., prior to discharge into any injection well.~~

3101 ~~c. The interior of the aerobic treatment unit, the top surface of the mineral aggregate filter soil cover, and the ground surface~~

within a distance of at least 10 feet in all directions around the injection well, filter unit and aerobic treatment unit shall not be subject to surface or ground water flooding. In addition, the invert of the effluent inlet pipe to the injection well shall be a minimum 18 inches above the estimated seasonal high water level.

d. If there is adequate vertical and horizontal clearance to allow for proper maintenance, repair or replacement of the aerobic treatment unit, filter unit and injection well, such components of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system shall be allowed to be placed beneath an elevated building.

e. If a mineral aggregate filter as referred to in subparagraph 64E-6.018(3)(a)2, F.A.C., is utilized, effluent discharge from the aerobic unit shall be by gravity or pressure distribution to a perforated pipe distribution system as specified in Part I, Rule 64E-6.014, F.A.C. Such distribution system shall be placed within the walls of the mineral aggregate filter and shall be placed above a mineral aggregate filter layer which shall be at least 24 inches thick. Mineral aggregate filter material shall have either an effective size in the range of 2.36 millimeters to 4.75 millimeters and shall have a uniformity coefficient of less than 3.5 or the material shall be equivalent in size to Florida Department of Transportation aggregate classification number eight or nine. The system designer may specify additional layers of filter material above or below the required 24 inch layer of filter material. The DOH Monroe County Health Department shall require the installer of mineral aggregate filter systems to provide certification from the installer's mineral aggregate supplier that the aggregate supplied meets requirements of this sub paragraph. If the filter is not sealed with a lid meeting the requirements of paragraph 64E-6.013(1)(e), F.A.C., the filter shall be capped with a layer of slightly limited soil no less than 6 nor more than 12 inches thick.

f. The maximum sewage loading rate to the mineral aggregate filter shall be 5.5 gallons per square foot per day based upon the top surface area of the filter layer. The maximum sewage loading rate to an approved filter unit other than a mineral aggregate filter as described in this section shall be evaluated by the State Health Office based on unit design, size, filter media characteristics and expected functional life of the unit.

g. Effluent having passed through a mineral aggregate filter shall collect in an underdrain for gravity or mechanical discharge into an injection well. The underdrain shall consist of minimum 4 inch diameter perforated drainpipe which is encased within a minimum 8 inch depth of 1/2 to 2 inch diameter washed and durable aggregate. The walls and bottom of the filter unit shall be reinforced concrete or other material of adequate strength and durability to withstand hydrostatic and earth stresses to which the unit will be subjected. The walls and bottom of the unit shall be made waterproof so that the total volume of effluent passed through the mineral aggregate filter will be collected in the filter underdrain for discharge into the injection well.

h. Prior to discharge into an injection well, effluent from the filter unit shall be disinfected by chlorination or other disinfection method approved by the State Health Office. A minimum disinfection level equivalent to a free chlorine residual of 0.5 milligram per liter measured at the point of effluent discharge after a minimum chlorine contact time of 15 minutes into the injection well, shall be maintained in the effluent at all times.

i. An injection well to receive an estimated daily domestic sewage flow not exceeding 2000 gallons per day shall meet minimum construction criteria (I), (II) and (III) of this sub paragraph. The DOH Monroe County Health Department shall not approve an injection well for use until the well driller has certified, in writing to the DOH Monroe County Health Department, that the well has been installed in compliance with the provisions of this sub paragraph. The inspection fee for the construction of an injection well shall be \$125.00.

(I) An injection well as defined in subsection 64E-6.017(3), F.A.C., shall be constructed, in part, utilizing a casing of polyvinyl chloride, commonly referred to as PVC. The minimum PVC casing weight and strength classification shall be schedule 40 and the minimum outside diameter of the casing shall be 4 inches. Other casing materials having strength and corrosion resistance properties equal to or greater than PVC schedule 40 pipe shall also be approved.

(II) An open hole having a minimum diameter of 6 inches shall extend to a depth of not less than 30 feet below the bottom of the casing.

(III) The annular space between the casing and the natural rock wall of the borehole shall be grouted the full length of the casing.

j. A minimum of one maintenance visit every four months shall be made to those systems using injection wells for effluent disposal. In addition to the standard aerobic treatment unit maintenance visit, the visit shall include an inspection of the chlorination and filter units. Documents and reports required in Rule 64E-6.012, F.A.C., shall also include the results of these inspections and shall include information on chlorine residuals to assess compliance with the disinfection requirements of this rule.

k. If an injection well is discontinued for effluent disposal use such injection well shall be properly abandoned and plugged by filling the injection well from bottom to top with cement grout.

(d)(b) The following general requirements apply for the repair of a septic tank system:

1. The existing tanks shall meet the requirements of 64E-6.015(6)(f), F.A.C., or, if the tanks need to be replaced as part of the repair, they shall be replaced with tanks meeting the requirements of Table II and 64E-6.013, F.A.C.

2. Effluent from the septic tank shall discharge to a drainfield over a sand liner meeting the standards in 64E-6.018(4)(b)1(a), F.A.C.

3. No part of a septic tank and sand-lined drainfield system shall be located within 50 feet of the mean high water line of tidally

influenced surface water bodies or within 50 feet of the mean annual flood line of permanent non-tidal surface water bodies.

4. The drainfield component of the system must be located a minimum distance of 50 feet from salt marsh and buttonwood association habitat areas where the dominant vegetation species are those typical of salt marsh communities.

5. The maximum sewage loading rate to the drainfield shall be 0.9 gallons per square foot per day.

(e) A performance-based treatment system designed and certified by a professional engineer, licensed in the state, as producing an effluent meeting at a minimum the treatment standards for a system designed in accordance with 64E-6.017(4), F.A.C., and permitted, constructed and monitored in accordance with Part IV.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a), 381.0065(4)(l) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065 FS. History—New 3-3-98, Amended 3-22-00, 4-21-02, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 7-16-13.

64E-6.0182 Coordinated Permitting (Repealed).

~~Chapter 28-20, F.A.C., and the Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) between Monroe County, the Department of Community Affairs, the Department of Environmental Protection, and the Department of Health, including the Monroe County Health Department, dated July 25, 1997, are herein incorporated by reference, and is available by contacting the department. Chapter 28-20, F.A.C., and the MOU establish a permit allocation system for development and a coordinated permit review process. Chapter 28-20, F.A.C., and the MOU prohibit new system construction permits to serve new residential development that would allow development in excess of the number of permits that Monroe County may issue under its policy.~~

Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(4), (13), 381.006, 381.0065(3)(a), (4)(k) FS., Ch. 99-395, LOF. Law Implemented 154.01, 381.0011(4), 381.006(7), 381.0065, 381.00655, 386.01, 386.03, 386.041 FS., Ch. 99-395, LOF. History—New 3-3-98, Amended 3-22-00, Repealed.

64E-6.019 Requirements for Registration of Septic Tank Contractors.

(1) Persons subject to registration – ~~Excluding persons who only provide portable toilet or temporary holding tank services, a~~ person shall be subject to the requirements of this rule if ~~he or she~~ they contracts or advertises to provide septic tank contracting services to the public or holds ~~himself or herself~~ themselves out as being capable of performing such services ~~related to any of the following activities in the onsite sewage treatment and disposal industry regulated by the department:~~

- ~~(a) Installation of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems;~~
- ~~(b) Repair of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems;~~
- ~~(c) Modification of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems;~~
- ~~(d) Maintenance of onsite sewage treatment and disposal systems;~~
- ~~(e) Septic tank pumping and septage disposal services, excluding companies which only provide portable toilet or temporary holding tank services;~~
- ~~(f) Abandonment of an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system.~~

(2) Any person seeking registration shall apply to the department to take the registration examination on Form DH 4075, ~~###/###1/97~~, Application for Septic Tank Contractor Registration, herein incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>. ~~The form is available from the department.~~

(3) A person shall be eligible to take the registration examination if they submit necessary exhibits and fees and meet the requirements of Section 489.553(4), F.S.

(a) Under the supervision and control of a registered or master septic tank contractor or a plumbing contractor in Section 489.553(4)(d), F.S., is defined as an employment relationship where compensation can be documented by the regular deduction of FICA and federal withholding tax as required by law. Principal officers of a corporation or partners of a partnership providing onsite sewage contracting services shall be recognized as being under the supervision and control of the corporation's or partnership's qualifying registered or master septic tank contractor or plumbing contractor.

(b) Related work experience includes but is not limited to ~~onsite sewage treatment and disposal~~ system design, inspection, installation, regulation, environmental health professional certification, site evaluation, underground utility contracting and wastewater treatment plant maintenance and operation. Related work experience does not include clerical, purchasing or estimating.

(c) Out-of-state work experience on a year for year basis shall be accepted for any applicant who demonstrates that they hold a current statewide license for septic tank contracting which was issued upon satisfactory completion of an equivalent examination and required continuing education courses for renewal. For purposes of this section, an equivalent examination means that at a minimum, the following topics were tested and passed: system location and installation; site evaluation criteria; system size determinations; disposal of septage; construction standards for drainfield systems and U.S. Department of Agriculture soil textural classification system. A person employed by and under the supervision and control of such a licensed contractor shall be granted up to two years of related work experience.

(4) Completed applications for registration must be received by the department's Onsite Sewage Program at least 21 days prior

to examination. ~~In order to be complete, the~~ The completed and signed application must ~~have all appropriate spaces filled, be signed by the applicant,~~ be reviewed by the ~~county health~~ department office in the county where the applicant provides service, include a ~~money order or sufficiently funded check in the correct amount~~ the required fee and contain ~~all necessary~~ the following support documentation. ~~Support documentation shall include:~~

- (a) A list of the 25 most recent contracts by the applicant or business ~~organization~~ completed immediately preceding the date of filing.
 - (b) Signed statements from two persons not related to the applicant for whom the applicant has provided services in the onsite sewage industry, stating what services were provided.
 - (c) Certification from a registered or master septic tank contractor or plumbing contractor of the applicant's employment dates and work responsibilities.
 - (d) Documentation of payment of federal withholding tax and social security as required by law. For principal corporate officers of a corporation or partners in a partnership, legal documentation of their position in the corporation or partnership may be substituted for withholding tax and social security documentation.
 - (e) Two 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inch recent color passport style photographs, ~~taken within the last not older than~~ 12 months, ~~and 1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches in size.~~
- (5) Eligible applicants must successfully complete an examination administered by the department. Minimum passing score for the examination shall be a 75 percent, ~~correct response to all questions comprising the exam.~~

Rulemaking Authority 489.553(3), 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 489.552, 489.553 FS. History--New 10-25-88, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, 5-14-96, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.072, Amended 2-3-98, 4-21-02, 6-18-03, 11-26-06, 4-28-10, ____.

64E-6.020 Master Septic Tank Contractors.

- (1) A septic tank contractor or a plumbing contractor ~~as defined in certified under~~ Section 489.105(3)(m), F.S., who is eligible under Section 489.553(5)(a) and (b), F.S., may apply to the department on Form DH 4105, ~~###/###10/96~~, Application for Master Septic Tank Contractor Registration, hereby incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, to take the master contractor examination provided ~~by~~ the contractor:
 - (a) Has been in "active" status for the three years immediately preceding the date of application. This time period may not be interrupted by more than 60 accumulated days as "inactive" or include any registration probation or suspension imposed by the department through administrative action.
 - (b) Has not been assessed more than \$500 in administrative penalties by the department in the three years immediately preceding the date of application.
 - (c) Does not have an outstanding fine ~~assessed~~ pursuant to this chapter ~~which is~~ in final order status and judicial reviews are exhausted.
 - (d) Has successfully resolved any disciplinary action involving septic tank contracting where an administrative action was commenced by the department prior to the filing of the application.
 - (e) Has not been convicted of, found guilty of, or entered a plea of nolo contendere to, regardless of adjudication, a crime in any jurisdiction which is related to the practice of contracting for the three years immediately preceding the date of application.
 - (f) Has successfully completed 30 hours of master contractor course work approved by the department. ~~At a minimum, this course work shall to~~ include training and testing ~~of on~~ soil classification, system design ~~and theory~~, system material and construction standards, and regulations ~~ory requirements~~.
- (2) Completed and signed applications for registration must be received by the department Bureau of Environmental Health Onsite Sewage Program office at least 21 days prior to examination. In order to be complete, the application must ~~have all appropriate spaces filled, be signed and dated by the applicant,~~ be reviewed by the ~~county health~~ department office in the county where the applicant's primary place of business is located, and include the required fee. ~~a money order or sufficiently funded check in the correct amount.~~
- (3) Eligible applicants must successfully complete a comprehensive examination administered by the department. Minimum passing score for the examination shall be ~~a 70 percent.~~ ~~correct response to the examination questions.~~
- (4) Successful applicants shall be issued a master septic tank contractor certificate after they have paid the registration fee.
- (5) Master septic tank contractor certificates shall be renewed only after the contractor has completed 18 classroom hours of approved instruction for each renewal cycle. At least 6 classroom hours must be successfully completed in an approved master contractor course. Instructional time spent by a master septic tank contractor ~~in~~ providing department approved continuing education training shall receive credit as master contractor course hours. Application for renewal shall be made on Form DH 4076, ~~###/###01/03~~, Application for Septic Tank Contractor Registration Renewal, herein incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>, accompanied by the required supporting documentation and fees.
 - (a) A master septic tank contractor who only completes 12 classroom hours of approved instruction during the renewal cycle

shall revert to registered septic tank contractor status and shall apply for renewal under [Section Rule 64E-6.021](#), F.A.C.

(b) Applications for renewal not submitted in a timely and complete manner shall revert to inactive status. Each application for renewal shall be considered filed in a timely manner if it is postmarked prior to close of business on the date of expiration of the certificate. If that date falls on a weekend or legal holiday, the date of expiration shall be the first working day after the expiration date of the certificate. Application for renewal of an inactive certificate shall be made on Form DH 4076, Application for Septic Tank Contractor Registration Renewal, accompanied by the required supporting documentation and fees.

~~(c) The department shall deny an application for renewal for an outstanding administrative penalty with the department where the penalty is final agency action and all judicial reviews are exhausted.~~

~~(c)(d)~~ Master contractors with “inactive” certificates shall be reinstated to “active” upon completion of ~~the following:~~

~~1. Take~~ taking sufficient continuing education courses and paying registration fees to cover the inactive period, or

~~2. Retake~~ retaking and passing the ~~comprehensive~~ examination.

~~(d)(e)~~ Master contractor certificates not renewed within five renewal cycles of the expiration date shall comply with subsections 64E-6.020(1) through (4), F.A.C., to be reinstated as active.

(6) [All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.](#)

Rulemaking Authority 489.553(3), 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 489.552, 489.553, 489.554 FS. History—New 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.0725, Amended 2-3-98, 4-21-02, 6-18-03, 11-26-06, _____.

64E-6.021 Issuance of Registration Certificates and [Annual Renewal of Septic Tank Contractors.](#)

(1) Certificates of registration shall be renewed only after information has been provided to the department that the contractor has successfully completed 12 classroom hours of department-approved instruction within the previous 12-month period. However, if a registered contractor successfully completes more hours of approved instruction than are required for registration renewal within a 12-month period, a maximum of 6 unused hours can be rolled over to renew their next year’s certificate of registration. ~~Such information~~ [Proof of continuing education](#) shall be accompanied by ~~necessary~~ renewal fees and a completed renewal application on Form DH 4076, Application for Septic Tank Contractor Registration Renewal.

~~(2) Any registration renewal application which for any reason is not submitted in a timely and complete manner shall revert to inactive status.~~ Each application for renewal shall be considered filed in a timely manner if the application has been postmarked prior to the close of business on the date of expiration of the registration. If that date falls on a weekend or legal holiday, the date of expiration shall be the first working day after the expiration date on the certificate of registration.

(3) A registered contractor may request inactive status. Persons wishing to renew an inactive registration must make application on Form DH 4076 and substantiate 12 classroom hours of approved instruction for each year the registration was considered inactive. Application must be accompanied by necessary exhibits and renewal fees. Persons holding inactive registrations for more than five renewal cycles from the date of inactivation who wish to become active may not renew the inactive registration but shall seek new registration under [Section Rule 64E-6.019](#), F.A.C.

~~(4) The department shall deny an application for renewal if there is any outstanding administrative penalty with the department where the penalty is final agency action and all judicial reviews are exhausted.~~

~~(5)~~ Approval of continuing education courses and course providers will be in accordance with the department Policy on Requirements for Continuing Education Courses and Course Providers, September 2006, herein incorporated by reference, [available at https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref#####](#).

(6) ~~Beginning in 2004 and E~~ every 5 years ~~thereafter~~, registration renewal applications shall include a [1 1/2 x 1 1/2- inch recent color passport style photograph—1 1/2 x 1 1/2 inches in size and not older taken within than the previous 12 months.](#) The applicant may provide the required photograph as a photographic print or in digital JPEG or TIFF format.

(7) [All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.](#)

Rulemaking Authority 489.553(3), 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 489.552, 489.553, 489.554 FS. History—New 10-25-88, Amended 3-17-92, 1-3-95, 5-14-96, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.073, Amended 3-22-00, 4-21-02, 6-18-03, 5-24-04, 11-26-06.

64E-6.022 Standards of Practice and Disciplinary Guidelines [for Septic Tank Contractors.](#)

(1) ~~It shall be the responsibility of P~~ persons registered under this rule ~~to see~~ [shall ensure](#) that work for which they have contracted and which has been performed by them or under their supervision is carried out in conformance with the requirements of all applicable Florida Statutes and Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. The following actions by a person ~~included~~ [registered](#) under this rule shall

3313 be ~~deemed unethical and~~ subject to penalties as set forth in this section. The penalties listed shall be used as guidelines in
3314 disciplinary cases, absent aggravating or mitigating circumstances and subject to other provisions of this section.

3315 (a) Providing contracted services without obtaining registration from the department, failure to obtain a certificate of
3316 authorization for a firm which provides contracted services, acting under a name not registered or authorized by the department.
3317 First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, \$500 fine, or revocation.

3318 (b) Permit violations: -

3319 ~~1-~~ Contractor initiates work to install, modify, or repair a system when no permit has been issued by the department. A permit is
3320 issued after construction is started but prior to completion of the contracted work. No inspections are missed. First violation, letter of
3321 warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, \$500 fine and 90 day suspension or revocation.

3322 ~~2-~~ Contracted work is completed without a permit having been issued, or no ~~permit~~ application is received until after ~~contracted~~
3323 work was completed, resulting in missed ~~inspection or~~ inspections. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$1000; repeat
3324 violation, revocation.

3325 (c) Contracting with a delinquent registration. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, \$500 fine or
3326 revocation.

3327 (d) Failure to call for required inspections. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, letter of warning
3328 or fine up to \$500 and 90 day suspension or revocation.

3329 (e) False payment statements which are the result of assessing charges to a customer for work not performed. First violation,
3330 letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, \$500 fine and one year suspension or revocation.

3331 (f) Failure to reasonably honor a written warranty. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violations, \$500
3332 fine and one year suspension or revocation.

3333 (g) Abandoning for 30 consecutive days, without good cause, a project in which the contractor is engaged or under contractual
3334 obligation to perform. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, revocation.

3335 (h) Aiding or abetting evasion of Chapter 489, F.S. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, \$500
3336 fine and one year suspension or revocation.

3337 (i) Obtaining registration through fraud or misrepresentation. Revocation and \$500 fine.

3338 (j) Convicted or found guilty of a crime relating to contracting. Use penalty for violation most closely resembling the act
3339 underlying the conviction; repeat violation, revocation.

3340 (k) Practicing fraud or deceit, making misleading or untrue representations. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500;
3341 repeat violation, revocation.

3342 (l) Gross negligence, incompetence, or misconduct which:

3343 ~~1-C~~ causes no monetary or other harm to a customer, or physical harm to any person. First violation, letter of warning or fine up
3344 to \$500; repeat violation, \$500 fine and 90 day suspension or revocation.

3345 ~~2-~~ Causes monetary or other harm to a customer, or physical harm to any person. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to
3346 \$500 and 90 day suspension; repeat violation, \$500 fine and revocation.

3347 (m) Operating a septage disposal service without a valid department operating permit. First violation, letter of warning or fine
3348 up to \$500; repeat violation, revocation.

3349 (n) Failure to properly treat or properly dispose of septage, holding tank waste, portable restroom waste, or food service sludge.
3350 First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500 per violation of ~~Section~~ ~~Rule~~ 64E-6.010, F.A.C.; repeat violation, revocation.

3351 (o) Failure to maintain completed records of septage treatment and disposal activities. First violation, letter of warning or fine
3352 up to \$500; repeat violation, \$500 fine and 90 day suspension or revocation.

3353 (p) Installation, modification, or repair of an ~~on-site sewage treatment and disposal~~ system in violation of the standards of
3354 Section 381.0065 or 381.00655, F.S., or Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500 per specific
3355 standard violated; repeat violation, 90 day suspension or revocation.

3356 (q) Creation or maintenance of a sanitary nuisance as defined by Section 386.041, F.S. First violation, letter of warning or fine
3357 up to \$500; repeat violation, 90 day suspension or revocation.

3358 (r) Falsifying an inspection report or covering a system in violation of the standards of ~~Section~~ ~~Rule~~ 64E-6.003, F.A.C. First
3359 violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat violation, 90 day suspension ~~of master-septic tank contractor privileges~~ or
3360 revocation of registration.

3361 (s) Performing service on an onsite sewage disposal system that is clearly not necessary to improve the function or design of the
3362 system without notifying the property owner that such work is optional. First violation, letter of warning or fine up to \$500; repeat
3363 violation, \$500 fine and one year suspension or revocation.

3364 (t) The absence of any violation from this section shall be viewed as an oversight, and shall not be construed as an indication
3365 that no penalty is to be assessed.

3366 ~~(2) Circumstances which shall be considered for the purposes of mitigation or aggravation of penalty shall include the~~
3367 ~~following:~~

3368 ~~(a) Monetary or other damage to the registrant's customer, in any way associated with the violation, which damage the~~

3369 registrant has not relieved, as of the time the penalty is to be assessed.
3370 (b) Actual job site violations of this rule or conditions exhibiting gross negligence, incompetence or misconduct by the
3371 contractor, which have not been corrected as of the time the penalty is being assessed.
3372 (c) The severity of the offense.
3373 (d) The danger to the public.
3374 (e) The number of repetitions of the offense.
3375 (f) The number of complaints filed against the contractor.
3376 (g) The length of time the contractor has practiced and registration category.
3377 (h) The actual damage, physical or otherwise, to the customer.
3378 (i) The effect of the penalty upon the contractor's livelihood.
3379 (j) Any efforts at rehabilitation.
3380 (k) Any other mitigating or aggravating circumstances.
3381 (2)(3) As used in this rule, a repeat violation is any violation on which disciplinary action is being taken where the same
3382 licensee had previously had disciplinary action taken against ~~him~~ ~~him or received a letter of warning~~ in a prior case. This definition
3383 applies regardless of the chronological relationship of the violations and regardless of whether the violations are of the same or
3384 different subsections of this rule. The penalty given in the above list for repeat violations is intended to apply only to situations
3385 where the repeat violation is of a different subsection of this rule than the first violation. Where the repeat violation is the very same
3386 type of violation as the first violation, the penalty set out above will generally be increased over what is shown for repeat violations.
3387 (4) Where several ~~of the above~~ violations shall occur in one or several cases ~~being~~ considered together, the penalties shall
3388 normally be cumulative and consecutive.
3389 (5) The provisions of this section shall not be construed ~~so as~~ to prohibit civil action or criminal prosecution as provided in Part
3390 III of Chapter 489, F.S., and Section 381.0065, F.S., or ~~for a violation of any provision of~~ Part I of Chapter 386, F.S. No provision of
3391 this section shall be construed as to ~~limit~~ limits the ability of the department to enter into a binding stipulation ~~with the accused party~~
3392 per subsection 120.57(4), F.S.

3393 Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(4), (13), 381.0065(3)(a), 489.553(2), (3), 489.556, 489.557 FS. Law Implemented Part III 489 FS. History—New 3-
3394 17-92, Amended 1-3-95, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.0751, Amended 2-3-98, 5-24-04, _____.

3395 **64E-6.023 Certification of Partnerships and Corporations Offering and Providing Septic Tank Contracting Services.**

3396 (1) ~~(1)~~ Authorization of a corporation is only effective as to that corporation; subsidiaries or parents of authorized corporations
3397 must be separately authorized.

3398 (a) Application for a certificate of authorization shall be made to the department on Form DH 4077, ~~###/###4/03~~, Application for
3399 Certificate of Authorization, herein incorporated by reference, available at <https://flrules.org/gateway/reference.asp?No=Ref-#####>,
3400 and shall be accompanied by all required ~~necessary~~ exhibits and fees. A business that applies for a certificate of authorization after
3401 the midpoint ~~mid-point~~ of the biennial authorization cycle shall pay one-half the fee required in Section ~~Rule~~ 64E-6.030, F.A.C.

3402 (b) Any certificate of authorization not renewed in a timely manner shall expire. Applications for renewal shall be considered
3403 timely filed if the application has been post marked prior to the close of business on the date of expiration of the certificate. If that
3404 date falls on a weekend or legal holiday, the day of expiration shall be the first working day after the expiration date of the
3405 certificate.

3406 (2) ~~A registered contractor may not be the sole qualifying contractor for more than one business required to have a certificate of~~
3407 ~~authorization.~~

3408 (3) ~~A business organization which loses its qualifying contractor shall have sixty (60) days from the date the qualifier~~
3409 ~~terminated his affiliation within which to obtain another qualifying person. This period shall be extended by the department for a~~
3410 ~~period of 30 days pending the outcome of the examination if the applicant has provided a completed application and all required~~
3411 ~~exhibits and fees. During this period, the business organization may complete any existing contracts or continuing contracts, but may~~
3412 ~~not undertake new contracts.~~

3413 (4) ~~A business organization shall provide written notification to the department within 30 days of any change in the ownership~~
3414 ~~of the business.~~

3415 (5) ~~A business organization that changes its name shall apply for a new certificate of authorization within 30 days of the name~~
3416 ~~change.~~

3417 (2)(6) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
3418 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau
3419 of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

3420 Rulemaking Authority 381.0065, 489.553, 489.557 FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, Part III 489 FS. History—New 10-25-88, Amended 3-17-92, 1-
3421 3-95, 5-14-96, 2-13-97, Formerly 10D-6.076, Amended 4-21-02, 5-24-04, 6-25-09, 4-28-10, _____.

3422
3423
3424 **64E-6.025 Definitions for Performance-Based Treatment System Standards.**

3425 Definitions in Chapter 64E-6, Parts I and II, are also applicable to Chapter 64E-6, Part IV.

3426 (1) Bottom infiltrative surface - the vertical projection of the drainfield's bottom surface no lower than 30 inches below grade.

3427 (2) Composite sample – a defined mixture of grab samples of wastewater or effluent taken in proportion to either time or flow, to
3428 minimize the effect of the variability of the individual sample.

3429 (3) Disposal component – arrangement of equipment and/or materials that distributes effluent within a drainfield

3430 (4) Effluent – treated sewage at the point of discharge to the drainfield or disposal system. Where the site specific application
3431 proposes to use soil as component of the treatment system, effluent refers to the mixture of soil water, effluent and shallow
3432 groundwater recovered from the monitoring points and treatment concentration standards shall be decreased by 50% for
3433 CBOD₅, TSS, TN, and TP, and by 90% for fecal coliform, and percent removal standards of Table IV shall be correspondingly
3434 adjusted. For systems designed to meet the standards of 64E-6.017(4), effluent refers to the recovered water product from a
3435 sampling point following the final design treatment step.

3436 (5) Failure - in addition to conditions meeting the definition in Section 64E-6.002, F.A.C., an individual sample exceeding the
3437 applicable performance standards, unless the maintenance entity performs and documents maintenance, and a second individual
3438 sample is taken within 30 days of the first individual sample and meets the applicable individual performance standard.

3439 (6) Grab sample - a sample which is taken from wastewater or effluent over a period of time not to exceed fifteen minutes.

3440 (7) Effective drainfield depth - the vertical distance from the bottom of the drainfield to the invert of the distribution pipe.

3441 (8) Innovative System – as defined by Section 381.0065(2), F.S.

3442 (9) Performance-based treatment system - a specialized onsite sewage treatment and disposal system designed by a professional
3443 engineer with a background in wastewater engineering, licensed in the state of Florida, using appropriate application of sound
3444 engineering principles to achieve specified levels of CBOD₅ (carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand), TSS (total suspended
3445 solids), TN (total nitrogen), TP (total phosphorus), and fecal coliform found in domestic sewage waste, to a specific and measurable
3446 established performance standard. This term also includes innovative systems.

3447 (10) Performance-based treatment system maintenance entity - any person or business entity which has obtained an annual
3448 written permit issued on form DH4013 from the department in the county where the maintenance entity is located.

3449 (11) Sidewall infiltrative surfaces - the horizontal projection of the drainfield measured from the invert of the drainfield
3450 distribution pipe to the bottom infiltrative surface, or to 30 inches below finished grade, whichever is less.

3451 (12) Total drainfield depth - the vertical distance from the bottom of the drainfield to the top of the drainfield.

3452 (13) Treatment component - any arrangement of equipment and/or material that treats sewage in preparation for further
3453 treatment and/or disposal. Treatment components may incorporate a disposal component.

3454 (14) Treatment performance standards -

3455 (a) Performance standards for effluent from performance-based treatment systems consist of three criteria:

3456 1. Annual average concentration is the arithmetic mean of the results of all effluent samples taken within the previous 365 days.

3457 2. Individual sample concentration - result of analysis of one effluent sample, whether grab sample or composite sample.

3458 3. Percent removal – annual average removal of a pollutant from the discharge of the treatment system compared to the influent
3459 from the establishment. The influent stems from a septic tank or similar treatment compartment; percent removal = $(1 - \text{effluent}$
3460 $\text{concentration} \div \text{influent concentration}) \times 100$.

3461 (b) Treatment performance standards are established for five pollutants:

3462 1. Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand after five days (CBOD₅), measured in mg oxygen per liter

3463 2. Total suspended solids (TSS), measured in mg per liter

3464 3. Total nitrogen (TN), the sum of nitrite, nitrate and total Kjeldahl nitrogen, measured in mg nitrogen per liter

3465 4. Total phosphorus (TP), measured in mg phosphorus per liter

3466 5. Fecal coliform, measured in colony forming units (cfu) or most probable number (MPN) per 100 mL

3467 (c) Numerical values for several levels of common treatment performance standards for the five pollutants are defined in Table
3468 IV. Compliance during monitoring shall consist of meeting at least one of the three criteria. To achieve compliance the values
3469 determined from samples of the system shall be equal to or better than the treatment standards listed. For concentrations, better
3470 means lower, for percent removal, better means higher.

3471 (15) Wastewater strength - the sum of the CBOD₅ and TSS concentrations.

3472 **TABLE IV**
3473 **PERFORMANCE STANDARDS**

3474
3475

	Domestic Sewage	Baseline Septic Tank	Baseline Treatment	Aerobic Treatment	Secondary Treatment	Advanced Secondary	Florida Keys	Advanced Wastewater
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POLLUTANT	Waste Range	Effluent Standards	Standard	Unit	Effluent Standards	Treatment Effluent Standards	Nutrient Reduction	Treatment Effluent Standards
			24" below bottom infiltrative surface	Effluent Standards			Effluent Standards	
CBOD₅ (mg/L)								
-annual average	300	150	10	20	20	10	10	5
-individual sample	500	300	20	60	60	30	30	10
-removal	NA*	NA	95%	90%	90%	95%	95%	97%
TSS (mg/L)								
-annual average	200	100	30	20	20	10	10	5
-individual sample	500	200	100	60	60	30	30	10
-removal	NA*	NA	85%	90%	90%	95%	95%	97%
TN (mg/L)								
-annual average	100	100	70	NR**	NR	20	10	3
-individual sample	150	150	100			50	40	6
-removal	NA*	NA	30%			50%	62%	90%
TP (mg/L)								
-annual average	18	18	12	NR	NR	10	1	1
-individual sample	25	25	18			20	4	2
-removal	NA	NA	30%			25%	50%	90%
Fecal coliform (cfu/100ml)								
-annual average	2.0E+6	2.0E+6	20	NR	200	200	NR	1
-individual sample	2.0E+7	2.0E+7	200		800	800		25
-percent reduction	NA	NA	99.999%		99.99%	99.99%	NR	99.9999%

* NA = Not applicable

** NR = No requirement

Footnote to Table IV: Where chlorine is used for disinfection in a system the design shall include provisions for rapid and uniform mixing and the minimum contact time shall be 15 minutes at the peak hourly flow or no less than 20% of the estimated daily sewage flow. For a system designed to meet advanced wastewater treatment standard for fecal coliform, a total chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/L shall be maintained at all times and no individual sample shall exceed 5 mg/L TSS after the last treatment step before application of the disinfectant. For a system designed to meet either the secondary or advanced secondary treatment standard for fecal coliform, a total chlorine residual of at least 0.5 mg/L shall be maintained at all times.

Definitions in Chapter 64E-6, Parts I and II, F.A.C., are also applicable to Chapter 64E-6, Part IV, F.A.C.

(1) Advanced Secondary Treatment Standards: A wastewater system with the following operational criteria:

(a) CBOD₅ and TSS:

1. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for the effluent samples collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) during an annual period shall not exceed 10 mg/L.

2. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) on a separate day during a period of 90 consecutive days (quarterly) shall not exceed 12.5 mg/L.

3. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) on a separate day of seven consecutive days shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

4. Maximum permissible concentrations of CBOD₅ or TSS values in any effluent grab sample at any time shall not exceed 20 mg/L.

(b) TN:

1. The arithmetic mean of the TN values for the effluent samples collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) during an annual period shall not exceed 20 mg/L.

2. The arithmetic mean of the TN values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) on a separate day during a period of 90 consecutive days (quarterly) shall not exceed 25 mg/L.

3. The arithmetic mean of the TN values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) on a separate day of seven consecutive days shall not exceed 30 mg/L.

4. Maximum permissible concentrations of TN values in any effluent grab sample at any time shall not exceed 40 mg/L.

(c) TP:

1. The arithmetic mean of the TP values for the effluent samples collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) during an annual period shall not exceed 10 mg/L.

2. The arithmetic mean of the TP values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite

3532 technique is used) on a separate day during a period of 90 consecutive days (quarterly) shall not exceed 12.5 mg/l.

3533 3. The arithmetic mean of the TP values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite

3534 technique is used) on a separate day of seven consecutive days shall not exceed 15 mg/l.

3535 4. Maximum permissible concentrations of TP values in any effluent grab sample at any time shall not exceed 20 mg/l.

3536 (d) Fecal coliform—system operation shall result in not more than 200 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml of effluent sample.

3537 Where chlorine is used for disinfection, the design shall include provisions for rapid and uniform mixing and a total chlorine residual

3538 of at least 0.5 mg/l shall be maintained after at least 15 minutes contact time at the peak hourly flow. To determine compliance of a

3539 system, the following operational criteria (using either MF or MPN methods) shall be applicable:

3540 1. The arithmetic mean of the fecal coliform colonies collected during the annual period shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml of

3541 effluent.

3542 2. The median value of the fecal coliform colonies for a minimum number of 10 samples of effluent, each collected on a

3543 separate day during a period of 30 days (monthly) shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml of sample.

3544 3. No more than 10% of the samples collected during the period of 30 consecutive days shall exceed 400 fecal coliform colonies

3545 per 100 ml of sample.

3546 4. Any one sample shall not exceed 800 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml of sample.

3547 (2) Advanced Wastewater Treatment Standards: A wastewater system with the following operational criteria:

3548 (a) CBOD₅ and TSS:

3549 1. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for the effluent samples collected (whether grab or composite technique is

3550 used) during an annual period shall not exceed 5 mg/l.

3551 2. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or

3552 composite technique is used) on a separate day during a period of 90 consecutive days (quarterly) shall not exceed 6.25 mg/l.

3553 3. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or

3554 composite technique is used) on a separate day of seven consecutive days shall not exceed 7.5 mg/l.

3555 4. Maximum permissible concentrations of CBOD₅ or TSS values in any effluent grab sample at any time shall not exceed 10

3556 mg/l.

3557 (b) TN:

3558 1. The arithmetic mean of the TN values for the effluent samples collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) during

3559 an annual period shall not exceed 3 mg/l.

3560 2. The arithmetic mean of the TN values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite

3561 technique is used) on a separate day during a period of 90 consecutive days (quarterly) shall not exceed 3.75 mg/l.

3562 3. The arithmetic mean of the TN values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite

3563 technique is used) on a separate day of seven consecutive days shall not exceed 4.5 mg/l.

3564 4. Maximum permissible concentrations of TN values in any effluent grab sample at any time shall not exceed 6 mg/l.

3565 (c) TP:

3566 1. The arithmetic mean of the TP values for the effluent samples collected (whether grab or composite technique is used) during

3567 an annual period shall not exceed 1 mg/l.

3568 2. The arithmetic mean of the TP values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite

3569 technique is used) on a separate day during a period of 90 consecutive days (quarterly) shall not exceed 1.25 mg/l.

3570 3. The arithmetic mean of the TP values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or composite

3571 technique is used) on a separate day of seven consecutive days shall not exceed 1.5 mg/l.

3572 4. Maximum permissible concentrations of TP values in any effluent grab sample at any time shall not exceed 2.0 mg/l.

3573 (d) Fecal coliform—system operation shall result in an effluent in which fecal coliform colonies (per 100 ml of sample) are

3574 below detectable limits. Where chlorine is used for disinfection, the design shall include provisions for rapid and uniform mixing;

3575 and the total chlorine residual of at least 1.0 mg/l shall be maintained at all times. The minimum acceptable contact time shall be 15

3576 minutes at the peak hourly flow. To determine compliance of a system, the following operational criteria (using either MF or MPN

3577 methods) shall be applicable:

3578 1. Fecal coliform shall be below the detection limits for 75% of the samples collected over a 30-day period.

3579 2. Any one sample shall not exceed 25 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml of sample.

3580 3. Any one sample shall not exceed 5.0 mg/l of TSS at a point before application of the disinfectant.

3581 (3) Baseline system standards—A wastewater system with the following operational criteria:

3582 (a) Effluent concentrations from the treatment tank:

3583 1. CBOD₅—<240 mg/l.

3584 2. TSS—<176 mg/l.

3585 3. TN—<45 mg/l.

3586 4. TP—<10 mg/l.

3587 (b) Percolate concentrations from the baseline system prior to discharge to groundwater:

- 3588 1. CBOD₅—<5 mg/l.
- 3589 2. TSS—<5 mg/l.
- 3590 3. TN—<25 mg/l.
- 3591 4. TP—<5 mg/l.
- 3592 (4) Bottom infiltrative surface—the vertical projection of the bottom surface of the drainfield that is no lower in elevation than
- 3593 30 inches below grade.
- 3594 (5) Composite sample—means a combination of individual samples of wastewater or effluent taken at selected intervals,
- 3595 generally hourly or less for some specified period, to minimize the effect of the variability of the individual sample.
- 3596 (6) Grab sample—a sample which is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period
- 3597 of time not to exceed fifteen minutes.
- 3598 (7) Effective drainfield depth—the vertical distance from the bottom of the drainfield to the invert of the distribution pipe.
- 3599 (8) Florida Keys nutrient reduction treatment—a treatment which will provide a recovered water product that contains not more,
- 3600 on a permitted annual average basis, than the following concentrations from a sampling point located following the final design
- 3601 treatment step of the onsite sewage treatment and disposal system:
 - (a) Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD₅) 10 mg/l
 - (b) Suspended Solids 10 mg/l
 - (c) Total Nitrogen, expressed as N 10 mg/l
 - (d) Total Phosphorus, expressed as P 1 mg/l
- 3602 (9) Innovative System—as defined by Section 381.0065(2)(g), F.S.
- 3603 (10) Performance based treatment system—a specialized onsite sewage treatment and disposal system designed by a
- 3604 professional engineer with a background in wastewater engineering, licensed in the state of Florida, using appropriate application of
- 3605 sound engineering principles to achieve specified levels of CBOD₅ (carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand), TSS (total
- 3606 suspended solids), TN (total nitrogen), TP (total phosphorus), and fecal coliform found in domestic sewage waste, to a specific and
- 3607 measurable established performance standard. This term also includes innovative systems.
- 3608 (11) Performance System Maintenance Entity—any person or business entity which has been issued a written permit by the
- 3609 county health department and has been authorized by the design engineer or manufacturer of all treatment components used in the
- 3610 performance based treatment system and provides operation and maintenance services associated with performance based treatment
- 3611 system.
- 3612 (12) Secondary Treatment Standards: A wastewater system with the following operational criteria:
 - 3613 (a) CBOD₅ and TSS:
 - 3614 1. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for the effluent samples collected (whether grab or composite technique is
 - 3615 used) during an annual period shall not exceed 20 mg/l.
 - 3616 2. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or
 - 3617 composite technique is used) on a separate day during a period of 30 consecutive days (monthly) shall not exceed 30 mg/l.
 - 3618 3. The arithmetic mean of the CBOD₅ or TSS values for a minimum of four effluent samples, each collected (whether grab or
 - 3619 composite technique is used) on a separate day of seven consecutive days shall not exceed 45 mg/l.
 - 3620 4. Maximum permissible concentrations of CBOD₅ or TSS values in any effluent grab sample at any time shall not exceed 60
 - 3621 mg/l.
 - 3622 (b) Fecal coliform—system operation shall result in not more than 200 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml of effluent sample.
 - 3623 Where chlorine is used for disinfection, the design shall include provisions for rapid and uniform mixing and a total chlorine residual
 - 3624 of at least 0.5 mg/l shall be maintained after at least 15 minutes contact time at the peak hourly flow. To determine compliance of a
 - 3625 system, the following operational criteria (using either MF or equivalent MPN methods) are applicable:
 - 3626 1. The arithmetic mean of the fecal coliform colonies collected during the annual period shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml of
 - 3627 effluent.
 - 3628 2. The geometric mean of the fecal coliform colonies for a minimum of 10 samples of effluent, each collected on a separate day,
 - 3629 shall not exceed 200 per 100 ml of sample.
 - 3630 3. No more than 10% of the samples collected during a period of 30 consecutive days shall exceed 400 fecal coliform colonies
 - 3631 per 100 ml of sample.
 - 3632 4. Any one sample shall not exceed 800 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml of sample.
 - 3633 (13) Sidewall infiltrative surfaces—the horizontal projection of the drainfield measured from the invert of the drainfield
 - 3634 distribution pipe to the bottom infiltrative surface, or to 30 inches below finished grade, whichever is less.
 - 3635 (14) Total drainfield depth—the vertical distance from the bottom of the drainfield to the top of the drainfield
 - 3636 (15) Wastewater strength—the sum of the CBOD₅ and TSS concentrations in the effluent.

3637 Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(4), (13), 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0067, 386.041 FS. History—New 2-3-98, Amended 3-
 3638 22-00, 6-18-03, 11-26-06, _____.

3639 | **64E-6.026 Applications for Innovative System Temporary Permits and Performance-Based Treatment System**
3640 | **Construction Permits.**

3641 | (1) ~~Applications for innovative system permits—~~Before applying for any construction permits for an innovative system, the
3642 | innovative system design shall receive an innovative system temporary permit from the Department’s Bureau of Environmental
3643 | Health in Tallahassee. Applications for innovative system temporary permits shall be made using form DH 3143. The application
3644 | and all supporting information shall be signed, dated and sealed by an engineer, ~~licensed in the State of Florida.~~ Except as provided
3645 | for in ~~subsection 64E-6.028(3), F.A.C.,~~ alternative drainfield materials and designs shall not be approved which would result in a
3646 | reduction in drainfield size using the mineral aggregate drainfield system as described in Section Rule 64E-6.014, F.A.C., and the
3647 | total surface area of soil at the bottom of the drainfield as the criteria for drainfield sizing comparisons. Applications shall include:

3648 | (a) A monitoring protocol designed to validate that the system will perform to the engineer’s design specifications.
3649 | (b) Compelling evidence that the system will function properly and reliably to meet the requirements of this chapter and Section
3650 | 381.0065, F.S. Such compelling evidence shall include one or more of ~~the following from a third-party testing organization~~
3651 | ~~approved through the NSF Environmental Technology Verification Program:~~

- 3652 | ~~1. S~~ side stream testing, where effluent is discharged into a system regulated pursuant to Chapter 403, F.S.;
3653 | ~~2. T~~ testing of systems in other states with similar soils and climates;
3654 | ~~3. or L~~ Laboratory testing.

3655 | (2) Applications for performance-based treatment system, including individual innovative system, construction permits – All
3656 | information required in Part I for an application for system construction permit shall be included as part of the application for a
3657 | performance-based treatment system. All Two copies of all information shall be dated, signed and sealed by the registered engineer
3658 | who designed the system, and provided to the department. ~~Upon any change to the design, two copies of any revisions shall be~~
3659 | ~~provided to the department.~~ Additional information shall include the following:

3660 | (a) System design criteria, to include performance levels for the performance-based system and monitoring requirements and
3661 | ~~monitoring~~ locations, and method of monitoring flow through the system. Performance levels shall be indicated in the design as
3662 | secondary treatment standards, advanced secondary treatment standards, or advanced wastewater treatment standards, or baseline
3663 | treatment.

3664 | (b) System design calculations for the performance-based system.

3665 | (c) System design plans and drawings for the performance-based treatment system, to include all components and method of
3666 | installation to be used in construction. A detailed to-scale installation drawing shall be included. ~~The site plan required in paragraph~~
3667 | ~~64E-6.004(3)(a), F.A.C., shall be drawn to scale.~~

3668 | (d) Where soil is used as part of the treatment system, a site plan showing the direction of groundwater movement, the locations
3669 | of all effluent plume monitoring wells or devices, and the anticipated extent of the effluent plume.

3670 | (e) Contingency plan for effluent to be collected and disposed of, or treated, in the event of system failure.

3671 | (f) Certification of design. The design engineer shall certify the design of the system to meet all applicable performance
3672 | standards. The certification shall be as follows: “I certify that the engineering features of this performance-based treatment system
3673 | have been designed or specified by me and conform to engineering principles applicable to such projects. In my professional
3674 | judgment, this system, when properly constructed, operated and maintained, will achieve the established performance standard and
3675 | comply with all applicable statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department”.

3676 | (g) An operation and maintenance manual shall be prepared by the design engineer and provided as part of the original design.
3677 | All changes to the operation and maintenance manual shall be approved and certified by the design engineer. A copy of any changes
3678 | shall be provided to the department office in the county for review and approval or disapproval.

3679 | (h) ~~If the design is changed, the changes must be documented, dated, signed, sealed, approved and certified by the engineer, and~~
3680 | ~~provided to the department. All changes to the engineering specifications shall be approved and certified by the design engineer. A~~
3681 | ~~copy of any changes shall be provided to the county health department~~ for review for compliance with performance-based system
3682 | standards ~~and approval or disapproval.~~

3683 | ~~(i) All changes to the operation and maintenance manual shall be approved and certified by the design engineer. A copy of any~~
3684 | ~~changes shall be provided to the county health department for review and approval or disapproval.~~

3685 | ~~(i)(j)~~ A cover letter ~~addressed to the county health department~~ stating that the applicant wishes to apply for a performance-based
3686 | treatment system.

3687 | (3) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
3688 | Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau
3689 | of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1713.

3690 | *Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(4), (13), 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0067, Part I 386 FS. History—New 2-3-98, Amended*
3691 | *6-18-03, 11-26-06, 4-28-10, _____.*

64E-6.027 Performance-Based Treatment System Permits.

(1) ~~Innovative System Permit~~—An application for system construction permit for an innovative system cannot be reviewed by the Department’s county health department until the ~~innovative Innovative system System permit Temporary Permit~~ has been approved specifying the number of systems and time limits and issued from the Department’s Bureau of Environmental Health in Tallahassee. The department’s decision to grant or deny the innovative system permit shall be based on the presence or absence of compelling evidence that the innovative systems will function properly and reliably to meet the requirements of this chapter and Section 381.0065, F.S.

(2) ~~System Construction Permit~~—No portion of a performance-based treatment system shall be installed, repaired, altered, modified, abandoned or replaced until a system construction permit has been issued ~~on Form DH 4016~~. If building construction has commenced, the system construction permit shall be valid for an additional 90 days beyond the eighteen month expiration date. A fee shall be charged for a repair permit issued within 12 months from the date of final authorization of the performance-based treatment system. If a construction or repair permit for a performance-based treatment system is transferred to another person, the date of the construction or repair permit shall not be amended, but shall run from the date of original issuance prior to the transfer. Servicing or replacing with like kind mechanical or electrical parts of a performance-based treatment system; pumping of septage from a system; or making minor structural corrections to a tank, or distribution box, does not constitute a repair, however, all services must be performed by the performance system maintenance entity. Any proposed change from the original design, including increasing or decreasing changes in flow rate, shall require that the system be re-engineered to achieve the desired performance standard under the altered conditions.

~~(3) Within 15 working days after the department receives a completed application for a performance based treatment system, the county health department must either issue a permit for the system or shall notify the applicant that the system does not comply with the performance criteria, and refer the application to the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs, who shall review the application for a determination whether the system should be approved, disapproved, or approved with modifications. The determination of the engineer for the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs shall prevail over the action of the local county health department. All applications for a construction permit for an innovative system shall be reviewed for completeness by the county health department and referred to the Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs for review and approval, disapproval or approval with modifications.~~

~~(4) The applicant shall be notified of the department’s determination. If the permit is denied, the applicant shall be notified of their right to pursue a variance or seek review under the provisions of Chapter 120, F.S.~~

~~(5) System inspection~~—Before covering with earth and ~~before~~ placing the performance-based treatment system into service, a person installing ~~or constructing~~ any portion of the ~~performance based treatment~~ system shall notify the ~~county health~~ department of the completion of ~~the~~ construction activities and shall have the system inspected by the department for compliance with the requirements of this chapter.

(a) ~~The Prior to or concurrent with a final installation inspection by the department, the professional~~ engineer who designed the system, or the design engineer’s designee, shall observe the entire installation and shall certify in writing that the installed system complies with the approved design and installation requirements. This certification shall read as follows: “I certify that the engineering features of this performance-based treatment system have been examined by me and found to substantially comply with all specifications contained in the engineering design that was the basis for issuance of the system construction permit. I certify that the operation and maintenance manual for this performance-based treatment system has been prepared or examined by me or by an individual(s) under my direct supervision and that there is reasonable assurance, in my professional judgment, that the system, when properly operated and maintained in accordance with this manual, will achieve the established performance standard and comply with all applicable statutory requirements and rules of the department”. The certification shall be received by the department prior to or concurrent with the departments inspection of the system.

~~(b) If the installation varies from the permitted design, the certification shall be accompanied by a drawing to depict the installation as built. If the installation does not vary from the permitted design, that fact shall be noted on the certification. If the system construction is approved after an inspection by the county health department, the department shall issue a “Construction Approval” notice to the installer. A drawing to depict the installation as built shall be provided to the department prior to final system approval.~~

(c) If the system is found to not comply with the system construction permit during the construction inspection on any type of system installation, the ~~county health~~ department shall notify the engineer. The installer shall make all required corrections and notify the ~~county health~~ department office in the county of the completion of the work prior to reinspection of the system. A reinspection fee shall be charged for each additional inspection leading up to construction approval.

(d) Final installation approval shall not be granted until the ~~county health~~ department has confirmed that all requirements of this chapter, including building construction and lot grading are in compliance with plans and specifications provided with the permit application, the system maintenance entity has been identified to the ~~county health~~ department, and the property owner has executed and recorded in the public property records at the county courthouse, a written notice that informs all subsequent property owners of the use of the performance-based treatment system, and of the requirement for the system to be maintained, in perpetuity, in

3747 compliance with all lawful requirements. “Approved” installation does not imply that a system will perform satisfactorily for a
3748 specific period of time.

3749 (6) Operating permits – No residence or establishment served by a performance-based treatment system shall be occupied until
3750 Form DH 4081, “Application for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal System Operating Permit” has been received and approved
3751 by the department. Where a performance-based treatment system is used, only one operating permit shall be required for the system.

3752 (a) ~~Maintenance entities contracting to service performance-based treatment systems shall obtain a biennial operating permit~~
3753 ~~from the county health department for the system. Persons operating a performance-based treatment system shall permit department~~
3754 ~~personnel right of entry to the property during normal working hours to allow for effluent sampling or evaluating the general state of~~
3755 ~~repair or function of the system.~~

3756 (b) ~~The permit shall designate the performance system maintenance entity responsible for the operation and maintenance of the~~
3757 ~~system. At a minimum, the performance system maintenance entity responsible for maintenance of the system shall test, or cause to~~
3758 ~~be tested, the performance-based treatment system in accordance with Part IV of this rule. The operating permit shall specify the~~
3759 ~~frequency of testing shall be specified on the biennial operating permit. The operating permit shall also specify~~ and the observation
3760 interval to assess the operation of the system without taking ~~monitoring~~ samples.

3761 (c) Systems and the structures which they serve shall be inspected by the department at least once annually during the term of
3762 the biennial operating permit to determine compliance with the terms of the operating permit.

3763 (d) A copy of the signed maintenance agreement ~~between the property owner or property lessee and an engineer designed~~
3764 ~~performance-based system maintenance entity~~ shall be provided to the ~~county health~~ department by the maintenance entity. The
3765 maintenance agreement shall:

3766 1. Initially be for a period of at least 2 years and subsequent maintenance agreement renewals ~~shall be for at least 1 year periods~~
3767 for the life of the system.

3768 2. Provide that a maintenance entity which desires to discontinue the provision of maintenance services, notify in writing, the
3769 property owners and lessees and the ~~county health~~ department at least 60 days prior to discontinuance of service.

3770 3. Provide that, if a private maintenance entity discontinues business, property owners who have previously contracted with the
3771 discontinued maintenance service shall, within 60 days of the service termination date, contract with an approved maintenance
3772 service and provide the ~~county health~~ department a copy of the newly signed maintenance agreement.

3773 4. Provide that each performance-based treatment system is inspected by an engineer-designed performance-based system
3774 maintenance entity at least two times each year. The maintenance entity shall furnish to the ~~county health~~ department a listing of all
3775 performance-based treatment systems inspected or serviced during the respective reporting period. As a minimum, reports shall
3776 indicate the system owner or building lessee, the street address of the system, the date of system inspection or service, ~~and a~~
3777 statement as to the maintenance or service performed, ~~and~~ ~~The maintenance entity shall also include~~ a list of the owners who have
3778 refused to renew their maintenance agreement.

3779 (e) No performance-based treatment system shall be serviced or repaired by a person or entity engaged in a performance-based
3780 treatment system maintenance service until the service entity has obtained an annual written permit ~~issued on Form DH 4013~~ from
3781 the ~~DOH county health~~ department in the county where the service company is located. Each service entity shall employ at least one
3782 plumbing contractor licensed under Section 489.105(3)(m), F.S., septic tank contractor registered under Part III of Chapter 489, F.S.,
3783 or a state-licensed wastewater treatment plant operator, who is responsible for maintenance and repair of all systems under contract.
3784 Application for a Maintenance Service Permit, Form DH 4066, shall be made to the ~~DOH county health~~ department office in the
3785 county and shall contain the following information:

3786 1. Evidence that the maintenance entity possesses a manufacturer’s maintenance and operations manual and has received
3787 training from the manufacturer in proper installation and service of the performance-based treatment system components and has
3788 received written approval from the components’ manufacturers to perform service on their components. The manual shall contain
3789 detailed instructions on proper operation and maintenance procedures, a replacement parts list for all components ~~being installed and~~
3790 ~~maintained~~, a statement giving of the system’s capabilities ~~of each system~~, instructions on how to detect a malfunctioning system
3791 and what to expect from a properly functioning system.

3792 2. Documentation showing that the maintenance entity possesses a current business organization registration w/ Florida
3793 Department of State as an LLC, Inc. or as a registered fictitious name if sole proprietor.

3794 ~~3.2~~ A signed statement from the applicant attesting that the applicant has adequate staff, possesses proper equipment and has
3795 sufficient spare structural and mechanical parts and components to perform routine system monitoring and servicing and is able to
3796 make a service response within 36 hours after notification of the need for emergency repairs.

3797 ~~4.3~~ Payment of \$25.00 to the ~~DOH county health~~ department per annum for the ~~performance-based treatment system~~
3798 maintenance service permit.

3799 (7) The maintenance entity shall provide the department with documentation of any change in the current business organization
3800 registration or registered fictitious name within 30 days of the change.

3801 (8)(7) All materials incorporated herein that are not available at flrules.org may be reviewed at the Bureau of Environmental
3802 Health, 4025 Esplanade Way, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All materials incorporated herein may be obtained from the Bureau

3803 ~~of Onsite Sewage Programs at www.MyFloridaEH.com or 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399 1713.~~

3804 Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, Part I 386 FS. History—New 2-3-98, Amended 4-21-02, 6-18-03, 6-25-09, 4-
3805 28-10, _____.

3806 **64E-6.028 Location and Installation of Performance-Based Treatment Systems.**

3807 Performance-based treatment systems shall be installed in compliance with the following:

3808 (1) Systems shall receive the following setbacks to the listed feature. If no setback is specified for a specific feature, Part I
3809 requirements shall apply unless the performance-based treatment system is located in the Florida Keys. If located in the Florida
3810 Keys, Part II shall be used for all setbacks.

3811 (a) ~~For Secondary Treatment Standards, the~~ system shall be a minimum of 65 feet from any surface water bodies or wet
3812 retention or detention area if the lot was platted on or after January 1, 1972.

3813 (b) ~~For Advanced Secondary Treatment Standards, the~~

3814 ~~1. Surface water bodies: The~~ system shall be a minimum of 50 feet from any surface water bodies or wet retention or detention
3815 area if the lot was platted on or after January 1, 1972:

3816 ~~2. and 10 feet from a groundwater interceptor drain, 10 feet.~~

3817 ~~3. Dry retention area and/or swales: 10 feet.~~

3818 4. Where a performance-based treatment system is placed adjacent to Class II waters, setbacks that are applied to secondary
3819 treatment levels shall be applicable. Alternatively, where the fecal coliform complies with the following levels, reduced setbacks in
3820 subparagraphs 64E-6.028(1)(b)1. through 3., F.A.C., above shall be allowed.

3821 a. System operation shall result in not more than 14 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml of effluent sample. Where chlorine is
3822 used for disinfection, the design shall include provisions for rapid and uniform mixing and a total chlorine residual of at least 1.0
3823 mg/L shall be maintained after at least 15 minutes contact time at the peak hourly flow. To determine compliance of a system, the
3824 following operational criteria (using either MF or MPN methods) are applicable.

3825 b. The annual arithmetic mean of the fecal coliform colonies collected ~~during the annual period~~ shall not exceed 14 per 100 ml
3826 of effluent.

3827 c. The median value of the fecal coliform colonies for a minimum number of 10 samples of effluent, each collected on a
3828 separate day during a period of 30 days (monthly) shall not exceed 14 per 100 ml ~~of sample~~.

3829 d. No more than 10% of ~~the~~ samples collected during ~~the period of~~ 30 consecutive days shall exceed 43 fecal coliform colonies
3830 per 100 ml ~~of sample~~.

3831 e. Any one sample shall not exceed 86 fecal coliform colonies per 100 ml ~~of sample~~.

3832 (c) Advanced Wastewater Treatment Standards.

3833 1. Surface water bodies: The drainfield shall be a minimum of 25 feet from any surface water bodies or wet retention or
3834 detention area. The treatment unit or process containers shall be a minimum of 50 feet from any surface water bodies or wet
3835 retention or detention area.

3836 2. Groundwater interceptor drain: 10 feet.

3837 3. Dry retention area and swales: 10 feet.

3838 4. Seasonal high water table to bottom of drainfield: 12 inches.

3839 (2) Systems designed to meet secondary treatment standards shall be allowed to exceed their authorized lot sewage flow
3840 allowances by up to 25%. Systems designed to meet advanced secondary treatment standards shall be allowed to exceed their
3841 authorized lot sewage flow allowances by up to 50%. Systems designed to meet advanced wastewater treatment standards shall be
3842 allowed to exceed their authorized lot sewage flow allowance by up to 100%. For example, if authorized lot flow is 200 gallons per
3843 day, a total of 300 gallons per day lot flow will be allowed for systems designed to meet advanced secondary treatment standards.

3844 (3) Hydraulic surge storage – the design shall protect the residence from backflow into the treatment tank. For gravity and
3845 pumped systems, the following shall apply:

3846 (a) For aggregate systems, the porosity shall be calculated at 33%.

3847 (b) The effective storage volume of the drainfield shall be equal to or greater than 1.5 times the design daily flow.

3848 (c) The total storage volume of the drainfield shall be equal to or greater than 1.8 times the design daily flow.

3849 (4) Infiltrative surface area reductions shall be allowed for systems designed to reduce the wastewater strength of the effluent

3850 where the drainfield is sized based on slightly limited soils. ~~The baseline system shall be used for comparison with a typical average~~
3851 ~~CBOD₅ of 140 mg/l and TSS of 105 mg/l.~~ The maximum reduction ~~in infiltrative surface area~~ shall not exceed the following
3852 standards.

3853 (a) Where CBOD₅ and TSS meet sSecondary treatment standards: 25% reduction.

3854 (b) Where CBOD₅ and TSS meet aAdvanced secondary treatment standards: 40%.

3855 ~~(c) Advanced wastewater treatment standards: 40%.~~

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Rulemaking Authority 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 386.041 FS. History--New 2-3-98, Amended 3-22-00, 6-25-09,_____.

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64E-6.029 Monitoring of Performance-Based Treatment Systems.

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Monitoring requirements – All performance-based treatment systems shall be monitored in compliance with the requirements in this section. If soil is considered part of the treatment system ~~in any performance-based standard~~, monitoring points in the effluent plume within the boundaries of the property must be in compliance with the minimum criteria for total nitrogen, total phosphorous and fecal coliform.

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(1) Advanced wastewater treatment systems.

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(a) A maintenance report shall be kept by the performance system maintenance entity. A copy of all maintenance reports shall be provided to the ~~county health~~ department office in the county on monthly intervals, to begin one month after system operation has started. After the first six reports are provided to the ~~county health~~ department, reports shall be provided once every three months.

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All reports must be legible. The report shall include the following information:

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1. Address of performance-based treatment system.

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2. Date and time of inspection.

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3. Sample collection time and date, and person who collected sample.

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4. Results of all sampling.

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5. Volume of effluent treated, to include total monthly and daily average.

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6. Maintenance performed.

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7. Problems noted with performance-based treatment system and actions taken or proposed to overcome them.

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8. During the first six months of system operation, or after the system has failed, systems shall be monitored a minimum of once every two weeks. Monitoring shall include sampling for CBOD₅, TSS, TN, TP and fecal coliform. Monitoring shall occur at the time the system is expected to be at capacity, or as close to capacity as possible. Re-sampling within 48 hours of receipt of laboratory results shall be allowed on all samples that exceed design parameters in order to evaluate the validity of the original sample results. If the re-sample is in compliance with the appropriate performance-based standard, the original result shall be disregarded.

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Laboratories must be approved by the department or the Department of Environmental Protection for all analyses performed. All results shall be certified by the laboratory.

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a. If any two consecutive samples exceed design treatment standards by more than 100%, the system design and operation shall be inspected by the design engineer for conformance with permitting requirements, and shall be adjusted to bring the effluent quality into compliance with permitting requirements. Monitoring shall be increased to once per week, or more if the design engineer specifies such, until such time the violation is corrected. When two consecutive samples are within 100% of the design parameters, monitoring shall be reduced to once every two weeks. For example, if the design parameter is 10 mg/L CBOD₅, a reading of 20 mg/L CBOD₅ exceeds the standard by 100%.

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b. After a six month period of compliance with all applicable performance standards, sampling shall be performed quarterly.

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c. When an applicant installs a system designed to meet advanced wastewater treatment standards, the monitoring frequency shall be reduced by 50% if only one of the following three location and installation requirements is used and the other two remain at the standards required of prescriptive systems. The three requirements are:

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(I) Setbacks required in paragraphs 64E-6.028(1)(a) and (b) (e), F.A.C.

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(II) Seasonal high water table subparagraph 64E-6.028(1)(c)4., F.A.C.

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(III) Authorized lot flow subsection 64E-6.028(2), F.A.C.

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(b) When four consecutive biweekly ~~once every two week~~ samples from a system are at or below the applicable standard, sampling frequency shall be reduced to quarterly.

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(c) When eight consecutive quarterly samples from a system are below the applicable standard, sampling frequency shall be reduced to once every six months.

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(d) All reports of operating permit violations shall be reported to the department within five working days.

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(e) If the system cannot be brought into compliance with design parameters, the contingency plan required in 64E-6.026(2)(e), F.A.C., shall be implemented ~~must be enforced~~.

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(f) All failures of the performance-based treatment system shall be reported to the ~~county health~~ department by the maintenance entity within one working day from discovery of failure. The testing laboratory shall mail copies of all results to the ~~county health~~ department.

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(g) Testing performed during periods of system non-use that exceed one week, shall not qualify as legitimate samples for purposes of compliance with any provisions of this rule.

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(2) Secondary treatment systems and advanced secondary treatment systems.

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(a) A maintenance report shall be kept by the performance system maintenance entity. A copy of all maintenance reports shall be provided to the ~~county health~~ department on quarterly intervals. All reports must be legible. The report shall include the items required in subparagraphs 64E-6.029(1)(a)1., 2., 5., 6. and 7., F.A.C., in addition to the following information:

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1. Ponding depth observed through drainfield observation ports or, when the drainfield design prevents direct measurement of ponding depth, CBOD₅ and TSS results for samples collected at a point prior to the discharge to the drainfield.
2. If system performance is necessitated by setback reductions or lot flow allowances provided in 64E-6.028(1) or (2), F.A.C.:
- Sampling results for Fecal Coliform from Secondary Treatment Systems.
 - Sampling results for Nitrogen, Phosphorous and Fecal Coliform from Advanced Secondary Treatment Systems.
 - Collection time and date of all samples.
 - Name of the person who collected samples.
- (b) All reports of operating permit violations shall be reported to the department within five working days.
- (c) If the system cannot be brought into compliance with design parameters, the owner must implement the contingency plan must be implemented by the system owner.
- (d) All failures of the performance-based treatment system shall be reported to the ~~county health~~ department by the maintenance entity within one working day from discovery of failure. The testing laboratory shall mail copies of all results to the ~~county health~~ department.
- (3) Florida Keys nutrient reduction treatment systems shall be monitored and sampled in accordance with Part II of this chapter.
- (4) All systems with drainfields designed under subsection 64E-6.028(3) and (4)-(5), F.A.C., shall be monitored via placing a minimum of two observation ports in the drainfield. Monitoring will consist of recording depth of effluent ponding in the drainfield in at least two places on a quarterly basis.
- (5) If soil is considered part of the treatment system in any performance-based standard, two monitoring points in the effluent plume within the boundaries of the property must be in compliance with the performance level specified by the design engineer.
- (6) Any performance-based treatment system that is out of compliance with the terms of the operating permit shall be re-engineered by an engineer registered in the State of Florida. The system shall be brought into compliance with treatment standards required at the time of system permitting.
- (7) Innovative systems shall be monitored in accordance with the ~~design~~-engineer's protocol submitted with the application as approved by the department. All monitoring and sampling shall be ~~performed~~ at the applicant's expense ~~of the applicant. At a minimum,~~ †The monitoring protocol shall:
- Determine if baseline standards are being met.
 - Address the monitoring for any contaminant being reduced.
 - Address the monitoring of any site condition being modified.
- (8) The following shall be considered as violations of the performance-based treatment system operating permit:
- ~~The~~ Failure to maintain equipment in a condition which will enable the intended function.
 - The submission, by neglect or knowingly, ~~by the owner, manager or maintenance entity of a performance-based treatment system, or agent or employee thereof,~~ of misleading, false, or inaccurate information or ~~operational~~ reports to the department, ~~either knowingly or through neglect.~~
 - The submission of fraudulent data produced with an intention to deceive including the following:
 - ~~Apparent m~~Measurement ~~or test~~ results where no measurement or testing was actually performed, for which no measurement or test results were actually made as determined by. The department will consider the absence of ~~the~~ credible supporting documentation as an indicator that data is fraudulent ~~records which are usually made.~~
 - Measurements or test results obtained by deliberately and knowingly making measurements or collecting samples at places and times other than as specified in this chapter.
 - Test results obtained through use of unapproved and erroneous sampling, preservation, storage, or analysis procedures.
 - Computational errors, misunderstandings of required procedures and other common errors are excluded.

Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(13), 381.006, 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0067, 386.041 FS. History--New 2-3-98, Amended 3-22-00, 6-18-03, ____.

64E-6.0295 Innovative System Reclassification.

- (1) Following the installation and monitoring of the number of systems allowed by the innovative system permit, the applicant may request reclassification of their innovative system by the Bureau of Environmental Health Onsite Sewage Programs. Requests for reclassification as an alternative system component and design shall be made in accordance with subsection 64E-6.009(7), F.A.C. Requests for reclassification as a performance-based treatment system shall include the following:
- Results and analysis of monitoring of the systems installed.
 - Observations of system performance.
 - Maintenance, repairs or modifications performed on any systems.
 - Comments from the system operators or users.
 - Comments from the design engineers who designed the individual system designs.

- 3963 (f) Comments from the ~~county health~~ departments offices in the counties where the systems were installed.
- 3964 (g) Specification of the proposed classification as performance-based.
- 3965 (h) Rationale for the proposed ~~type of~~ classification desired.
- 3966 (i) Proposed monitoring protocol.
- 3967 (j) A sample manual addressing the siting, design, installation, inspection, operation, maintenance and abandonment procedures.
- 3968 (2) The ~~Bureau of Onsite Sewage Programs~~ department shall process the request in accordance with Chapter 120, F.S. The
- 3969 department shall approve the request only if the department is satisfied that the system will reliably perform to the standards desired
- 3970 under normal operating conditions as demonstrated by the information provided.

3971 *Rulemaking Authority 381.0011(13), 381.006, 381.0065(3)(a) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0067, 386.041 FS. History--New 6-18-03, _____.*

3972 **64E-6.030 Fees.**

- 3973 (1) The following fees are required for services provided by the department.
- 3974 (a) Application and plan review for construction permit for new system. \$100
- 3975 (b) Application and approval for existing system, if system inspection is not required. \$35
- 3976 (c) Application and Existing System Evaluation. \$50
- 3977 (d) Application for permitting of a new performance-based treatment system. \$125
- 3978 (e) Site evaluation. \$115
- 3979 (f) Site re-evaluation. \$50
- 3980 (g) Permit or permit amendment for new system, modification or repair to system. \$55
- 3981 (h) Research/Training surcharge, new and repair permits. \$5
- 3982 (i) Initial system inspection. \$75
- 3983 (j) System reinspection (stabilization, non-compliance or other inspection after the initial inspection). \$50
- 3984 (k) Application for system abandonment permit, includes permit issuance and inspection. \$50
- 3985 (l) Annual operating permit industrial/manufacturing zoning or commercial sewage waste. \$150
- 3986 (m) Biennial operating permit for aerobic treatment unit or performance-based treatment system. \$100
- 3987 (n) Amendment to operating permit. \$50
- 3988 (o) Tank Manufacturer's Inspection per annum. \$100
- 3989 (p) Septage Disposal Service permit per annum. \$75
- 3990 (q) Portable or Temporary Toilet Service permit per annum. \$75
- 3991 (r) Additional charge per pumpout vehicle for septage disposal service or portable toilet service. \$35
- 3992 (s) Septage stabilization facility inspection fee per annum per facility. \$150
- 3993 (t) Septage disposal site evaluation fee per annum. ~~\$115~~ \$200
- 3994 (u) Aerobic treatment unit maintenance entity permit per annum. \$25
- 3995 (v) Variance Application for a single family residence per ~~each lot or~~ lot or building site. \$200
- 3996 ~~building site.~~
- 3997 ~~(w) Variance Application for a multi-family or commercial building per building site.~~ \$300
- 3998 ~~each building site.~~
- 3999 ~~(x) Application for innovative product approval. \$2500~~
- 4000 (2) The following fees are required to accompany applications for registration of individuals for septic tank contractor or master
- 4001 septic tank contractor or for a certificate of authorization for partnerships and corporations.
- 4002 (a) Application for registration including examination. \$75
- 4003 (b) Initial registration. \$100
- 4004 (c) ~~Annual r~~ Renewal of registration. \$100
- 4005 (d) Certificate of authorization each two-year period. \$250

4006 *Rulemaking Authority 154.06(1), 381.0066, 489.557(1) FS. Law Implemented 381.0065, 381.0066, 489.557 FS. History--New 2-3-98, Amended 3-*

4007 *22-00, 4-21-02, 5-24-04, 11-26-06, 9-24-07, _____.*