

Appendix M. Codes, Abbreviations and Definitions Used in the Database, Inventory Report and Appendices

I. DEP District Offices

JAX	Jacksonville (Northeast District)
PEN	Pensacola (Northwest District)
ORL	Orlando (Central District)
WPB	West Palm Beach (Southeast District)
TPA	Tampa (Southwest District)
FTM	Fort Myers (South District)

II. Water Management Districts

NFWMD	Northwest Florida (Havana)
SFWMD	South Florida (West Palm Beach)
SJRWMD	St. Johns River (Palatka)
SRWMD	Suwannee River (Live Oak)
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida (Brooksville)

III. Disinfection Levels

HI	High-level disinfection, as described in Rule 62-600.440(5), F.A.C
IM	Intermediate disinfection, as described in Rule 62-600.440(6), F.A.C
BA	Basic disinfection, as described in Rule 62-600.440(4), F.A.C
LL	Low-level disinfection, as described in Rule 62-600.440(7), F.A.C
HB	Combination of high-level and basic disinfection
NA	Information not available

IV. Reuse Types

PAA&LI	Public Access Areas & Landscape Irrigation
AI	Agricultural Irrigation (including edible crops as well as crops used for feed and fodder grown on sprayfields)
GWR&IPR	Ground Water Recharge & Indirect Potable Reuse
IND	Industrial
TF	Toilet Flushing
FP	Fire Protection
WL	Wetlands
OTH	Other (other permitted uses either not fitting reuse types above or not specified in rule)

V. Reuse Sub-Types

GCI	Golf Course Irrigation
RI	Residential Irrigation
OPAA	Other Public Access Areas
EC	Edible Crops
OC	Other Crops (i.e., sprayfields)
RIB	Rapid Infiltration Basins
AF	Absorption Fields
SWA	Surface Water Augmentation
INJ	Injection
ATP	At Treatment Plant
AOF	At Other Facilities
OTH	Other (including decorative fountains, commercial laundries, cleaning of roads and sidewalks, vehicle washing, concrete making, and other permitted uses not specified in rule)

VI. Disposal Types and Sub-Types

Deep Well Injection – Deep subsurface emplacement of effluent through a well typically permitted under Chapter 62-528, F.A.C, Underground Injection Control (UIC) Program.

Surface Water Discharges

Wetlands – National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)permitted discharge to wetlands when not considered reuse per Paragraph 62-610.810(2)(g), F.A.C, are typically permitted under Chapter 62-611, F.A.C, Wetlands Application Rule.

Coastal or Estuarine Waters – NPDES permitted discharge to Class II or Class III predominately marine surface waters.

Ocean Outfall – NPDES permitted discharge to open ocean waters per Rule 62-600.520, F.A.C.

Other Surface Waters – NPDES permitted discharge to surface waters not otherwise specified, most typically Class III predominately fresh water such as rivers, lakes and streams/canals when not considered reuse pursuant to Rule 62-610.810, F.A.C.

Other – Methods of effluent disposal not otherwise specified that do not qualify as reuse pursuant to Rule 62-610.810, F.A.C, including continuously loaded percolation ponds and overland flow systems.

VII. Parts of Chapter 62-610, F.A.C.

- II Slow-rate Land Application Systems; Restricted Public Access
- III Slow-rate Land Application Systems; Public Access Areas, Residential Irrigation and Edible Crops
- IV Rapid-rate Land Application Systems (Rapid Infiltration Basins and Absorption Fields)
- V Ground Water Recharge and Indirect Potable Reuse
- VII Industrial Uses of Reclaimed Water

VIII. Charges for Use of Reclaimed Water

- NRES Nonresidential
- RESL Residential

IX. Definitions (the following terms are defined for the purposes of this document only)

Absorption Field – A restricted access, slow-rate land application system using subsurface application for recharge to the surficial groundwater.

Aquifer Storage and Recovery (ASR) – The injection of reclaimed water into a subsurface formation for storage and recovery of the stored reclaimed water for beneficial purposes at a later date.

Cross-connection – Any temporary or permanent physical arrangement where a public water supply is connected, either directly or indirectly, with any other water supply system, such as a reclaimed water system.

Domestic Wastewater – Wastewater derived principally from dwellings, business buildings, institutions and the like. Domestic wastewater is also known as sanitary wastewater, sewage, and in some cases municipal wastewater.

Feed and Fodder Crops – Crops such as grass, hay and rye that are cut and carried to domesticated livestock as food.

Potable Quality Water Offset – The amount of potable quality water (Class F-I, G-I or G-II ground water or water meeting drinking water standards) saved through the use of reclaimed water expressed as a percentage of the total reclaimed water used. These percentages for each reuse activity are taken from Table 5 of the 2003 Water Reuse for Florida: *Strategies for Effective Use of Reclaimed Water*.

Public Access Area – An area that is intended to be accessible to the general public such as golf courses, cemeteries, parks, landscape areas, hotels, motels and highway medians. Public access areas

include private property and residential dwellings that is not open to the public at large. General public does not include authorized treatment plant, utilities system or reuse system (e.g., sprayfield site, industrial facility, farm, etc.) personnel.

Recharge Fraction – The portion of reclaimed water used in a reuse system that recharges an underlying potable quality ground water (Class F-I, G-I or G-II ground water) that is used for potable supply, or augments a Class I surface water, expressed as a percentage of the total reclaimed water used.

Reclaimed Water – Water that has received at least secondary treatment and basic disinfection and is reused after flowing out of a domestic wastewater treatment facility.

Reuse – The deliberate application of reclaimed water in compliance with DEP rules for a beneficial purpose. Criteria used to classify projects as "reuse" are contained in Rule 62-610.810, F.A.C.

Reuse Capacity – The permitted capacity or maximum amount of reclaimed water that a reuse system can accommodate or distribute; capacities are reported in terms of million gallons per day (mgd), unless otherwise noted.

Reuse Facility – A domestic wastewater treatment facility utilized for the purpose of treating, stabilizing or holding wastes that provides reclaimed water to one or more reuse systems.

Reuse Flow – The actual flow or amount of reclaimed water being distributed to a reuse system or utilized for a reuse activity on an average annual basis; flows are reported in terms of mgd unless otherwise noted.

Reuse System – A domestic wastewater facility or multiple facilities utilized for the release of reclaimed water into the environment. Criteria used to classify activities as “reuse” or “effluent disposal” are contained in Rule 62-610.810, F.A.C. *Please note: reuse systems may also, by special contract, send and receive reclaimed water to and from other separately owned, operated and permitted reuse systems.*

Utility – An owner/operator of a domestic wastewater treatment facility and/or reuse system. A utility can be a public (e.g., JEA, Lee County, City of Sanibel, etc.) or private (e.g., Toho Water Authority) entity operating one or more reuse facilities/systems within that entity’s jurisdiction or area.

WAFR ID – Short for Water Facilities Regulation Identification, this number is a unique identification number assigned by DEP to each domestic wastewater treatment facility or master reuse system; it is also the first part of each facility’s permit number. *Side note: a WAFR ID*

beginning with FLO indicates that a facility has NPDES-permitted surface water discharge while FLA indicates that a facility does not.

WWTF Capacity – The permitted capacity or maximum amount of wastewater that a wastewater treatment facility can treat; capacities are reported in terms of mgd unless otherwise noted.

WWTF Flow – The actual flow or amount of wastewater that flows through a wastewater treatment facility on an average annual basis; flows are reported in terms of mgd unless otherwise noted.