



- Welcome and Introductions
- Overview of Biosolids
- Proposed Revisions to Ch. 62-640, F.A.C.
- Public Comment
- Closing Remarks



#### **Presentation covers:**

- Biosolids
- Florida's Biosolids Regulations History
- Biosolids TAC
- Draft Revisions



- Treatment of domestic wastewater produces two principal end products: effluent and biosolids (byproduct)
- Defined in dictionaries as "solid organic matter recovered from a sewage treatment process and used especially as fertilizer"



# **Biosolids Management Options**

- A wastewater treatment facility may choose from several biosolids use or disposal options:
  - Transfer to another facility
  - Landfill
  - Land application
  - Distribution and marketing as a fertilizer
  - Incineration
  - Bioenergy/Innovative technology (potential)



### **Classes of Biosolids**

- Two primary uses:
  - Land application
    - Typically Class B biosolids – minimum quality for beneficial use
  - Distribution and marketing as fertilizer
    - Class AA biosolids highest quality for beneficial use







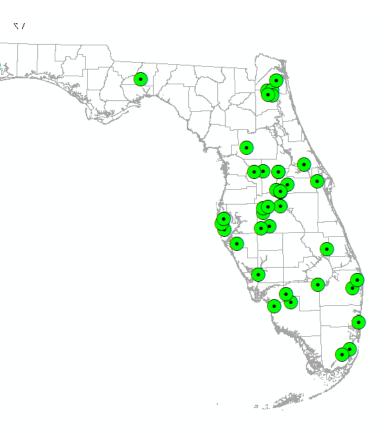
# **Biosolids Management in Florida**

- Estimated Total Production 350,000 dry tons/year
- Use and Disposal:
  - Used for Class AA production 45%
  - Used for Class B land application 30%
  - Disposed in landfills 25%
- Additionally, approximately 9,000 dry tons of Class AA pellets shipped in from out-of-state facilities annually



### Class AA Biosolids - Distribution and Marketing

- Distributed and marketed as a fertilizer
  - Sold or given away under a fertilizer license or to someone with a fertilizer license
- Approximately 39 Florida facilities produce Class AA
  - 192,879 dry tons distributed and marketed in Florida
  - 26,717 dry tons distributed and marketed outside of Florida

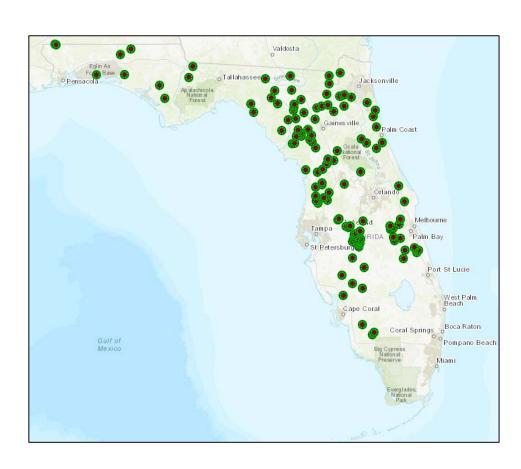




### **Class B Land Application**

- Approximately 130
   permitted land application

   sites in Florida
- Haulers are the most common site permittees
- Utilities commonly contract with haulers/appliers instead of applying the biosolids themselves
- Primarily pasture and hay crops





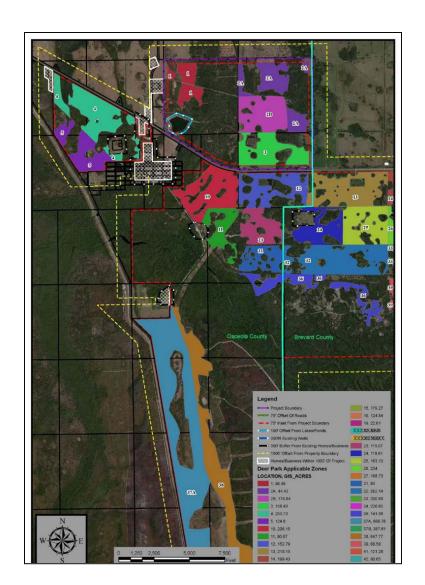
## **Septage Management Facilities**

- The land application of septage under Florida Department of Health (DOH) regulations was prohibited after June 30, 2016, affecting 80-90 entities regulated by DOH
- Under DEP rules, septage is regulated as "biosolids"
- Since 2016, DEP has issued 43 septage management facility permits



### **Example Application Site**

- Site in Osceola and Brevard Counties, shows the application zones, setbacks, etc.
- This site has 30 application zones covering 5,736 acres
- The odd shapes of the application zones, or fields, primarily result from setback buffers (i.e., wetlands, surface waters, residences, etc.)





- Federal <u>Title 40 CFR Part 503</u> (Florida is not delegated Part 503)
- State <u>Chapter 62-640</u>, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)
  - Primarily based on Part 503, but addresses additional items of concern
- Local ordinances



- Chapter 17-7, F.A.C.
  - Effective 1984
- Chapter 62-640, F.A.C.
  - Originally Ch. 17-640, F.A.C., effective 1991
  - Revised 1998, to be more consistent with Part 503
  - Revised in 2010 to improve site accountability and nutrient management



## State Regulations for Land Application (Ch. 62-640, F.A.C.)

- Land application permits include:
  - Nutrient management plan (with P assessment)
  - Setback provisions
  - Ground water depth provision at time of application
  - Signage requirements
  - Storage requirements
  - Public access, grazing, harvesting restrictions
  - Runoff provisions
  - Record keeping/reporting requirements





### **Biosolids Technical Advisory Committee**

- The Biosolids Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) convened in September 2018 to evaluate biosolids management and explore opportunities to better protect Florida's water resources.
- The TAC members represented stakeholders from environmental interests, agricultural, large and small utilities, waste haulers, consultants and academics.
- Each public meeting included an open public comment period, as well as discussion with experts among the TAC members, the audience and the **Department**



### **TAC Recommendations**

- Permit biosolids in a manner that minimizes migration of nutrients, specifically phosphorus, to prevent impairment to waterbodies.
  - Establish the rate of phosphorus application based on site specifics, such as soil characteristics/phosphorus adsorption capacity, water table, hydrogeology, site use, distance to surface water;



### **TAC Recommendations**

- Increase DEP inspection rate of land application sites;
- Develop monitoring protocols to detect nutrient migration;
- Develop and conduct biosolid and nutrient management research on nutrient run-off through surface and groundwater flow; and
- Promote innovative technology pilot projects for biosolids processing that could provide a wider range of beneficial end products.



- Department published notice of rule development to amend Ch. 62-640, F.A.C. on March 22, 2019.
- Rule revisions incorporate the recommendations of the TAC
- Holding three public workshops on the draft revisions



- 62-640.500 Nutrient Management Plans
  - Revise criteria for determining biosolids application rates (500(5)(i))
    - Table for crop nutrient demands when biosolids are used (provided by IFAS)
    - Require soil phosphorus storage "capacity index" for each application zone
    - Require percent water extractable P for biosolids (PWEP)
    - Provisions for adjusting P based on soil "capacity index" and biosolids
    - Provisions to adjust N limited to 1.5 factor



- 62-640.500 Nutrient Management Plans (cont)
  - NMP shall describe how it complies with any applicable basin management action plans (BMAPs)
  - Require at least annual soil fertility testing
  - Provisions for septage application rates
  - Annual requirement to review NMP and make revisions as applicable



- 62-640.650 Monitoring, Record Keeping, Reporting and Notification
  - Include method for water extractable P (WEP)
  - Include WEP to the list of parameters required to be monitored in biosolids
  - Require the soil fertility testing to use the "Phosphorus Index" test provided by the IFAS Extension Lab



- 62-640.650 Monitoring, Record Keeping, Reporting and Notification (cont)
  - Revise ground water monitoring requirement
    - Reduce N amount and setting a P amount for monitoring to be required
    - Allow DEP to install wells and monitor
  - Include surface water monitoring for sites next to surface waters



- 62-640.700 Requirements for Land Application
  - Prohibit land application on soils having a seasonal high water table less than 15 cm from soil surface or within 15 cm of the intended depth of biosolids placement



- Septage provisions
  - Allow registered septic tank contractor to operate small septage management facility
  - Remove references for DOH regulation of septage management facilities
  - Modify septage treatment provisions for pathogen reduction and vector attraction reduction



#### Miscellaneous

- Add BMAP reference to "other applicable rules"
- Add provision that all biosolids permit applications shall be considered projects of heightened public interest

# Review of Draft Rule

Review draft language section-by-section



#### For Additional Information

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DEP Biosolids Webpage:
<a href="https://floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater-biosolids">https://floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater-biosolids</a>



- Please complete a speaker card
- Please identify yourself
- Please observe the time limit
- Comments may also be submitted via the webinar questions feature
- After the workshop, written comments may be submitted online at: <a href="http://floridadep.biosolids-rulemaking-comments.sgizmo.com/s3/">http://floridadep.biosolids-rulemaking-comments.sgizmo.com/s3/</a>
- Written comments may also be mailed to: Maurice Barker, 2600 Blair Stone Rd, MS#3540, Tallahassee, FL, 32399-2400

