### **Environmental Protection Division**

# **Work Session**

# Septic Tank Workgroup Subgroup C - Existing Septic Tank Upgrades

August 30, 2022



- Purpose
- Background
- Subgroup C Details
- Septic Upgrade Options
- Policy Development/Funding Options
- Next Steps
- Summary



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# Septic tanks can provide safe, cost-effective wastewater treatment

- Used in rural areas or where centralized sewer systems are not available
- Should be located a safe distance from water bodies and groundwater
- Demonstrate how upgrading existing septic tanks can help reduce nutrient loading in vulnerable areas
- The Septic Tank Workgroup was created to address appropriate use of septic tanks



- Subgroup A is evaluating new development connections to central sewer
- Subgroup B is evaluating existing septic-to-sewer connections
- Subgroup C is evaluating existing septic tank upgrades
- Subgroup D is evaluating new septic tank standards and permitting



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## Orange County's Water Resources

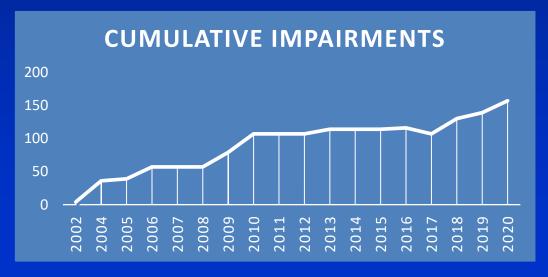
- Over 600 named lakes
- 12 major drainage basins (9 river systems)
- Wekiwa & Rock Springs (Outstanding Florida Springs)
- Wekiva River (1 of 2 Wild & Scenic Rivers in Florida)
- Econlockhatchee River (OFW)
- Headwaters of Everglades
  - Butler Chain of Lakes (OFW)
  - Hart Branch and Shingle, Boggy, Cypress, Reedy Creeks





- Natural water quality throughout the region is impaired by nutrients
- Excess nutrients cause overabundance of algae
- Algae can adversely affect the environment

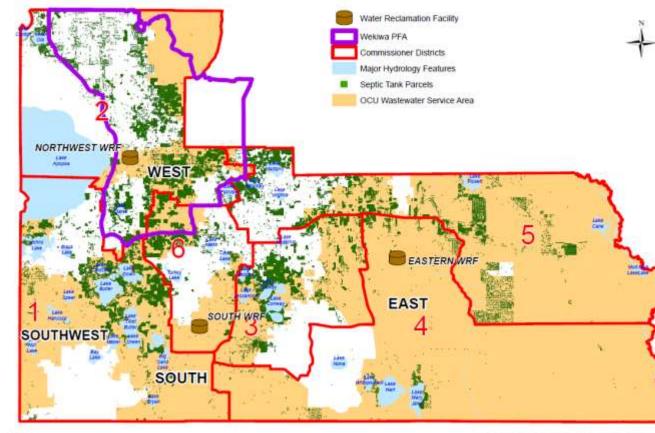




- Reduce nutrient loading
- Reduce number of surface waters impaired by nutrients
- Reduce future financial liabilities surface waters in accordance with TMDL/BMAP requirements



### Septic Tank Parcels in Orange County



District	Orange County	OCU & Wekiwa PFA	OCU outside PFA
1	13,973	0	12,890
2	29,784	14,000	585
3	15,623	0	11,426
4	2,419	0	2,412
5	19,404	22	8,541
6	11,088	3,740	6,025
Total	92,211	17,762	41,879

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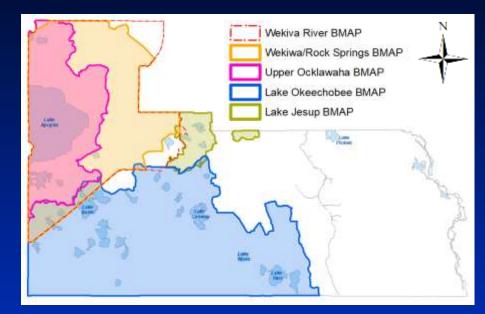


### BMAPs

- Septic Upgrades as Potential Strategy for BMAPs
- Wekiwa requires upgrades/sewer within PFA
  - Highest sources of nitrogen from septic and fertilizer

### Clean Waterways Act (SB 712, 2020)

- Incorporate Wastewater and On Site Treatment



- and Disposal Systems (OSTDS) Plans into nutrient BMAPs by July 1, 2025
- Inventory and develop projects to address septic within jurisdiction of local governments

## FDEP Developed OSTDS TAC Committee

 Recommendations (Dec 2021) – State will consider these recommendations when making rule updates



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### PEDS

- -Environmental Protection Division (lead)
- -Neighborhood Services Division
- Public Works
  - -County Engineer
  - **Development Engineering Division**
- Utilities
  - **Deputy Director**
  - **–Utilities Engineering Division**
- Florida Department of Health in Orange County



Conduct modeling to identify vulnerable areas Identify areas where upgrade may be required Several technologies are available - standards for upgrading systems (feasibility) Issues related to implementation Identify funding sources to incentivize homeowners to upgrade Recommend policy changes





# **Subgroup C Details**

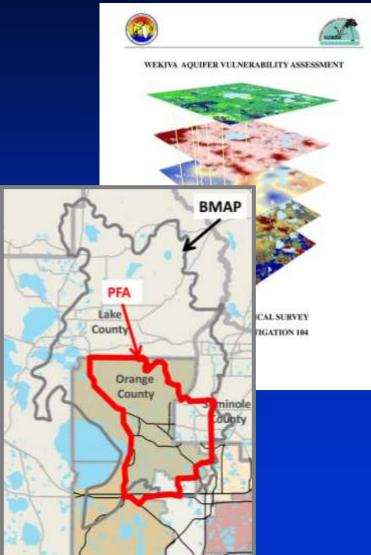
**Vulnerability Assessment & Feasibility Studies** 

# Groundwater Vulnerability Study

- Identify areas of vulnerability throughout the County
- Using scientific models and methods
- Identify PFAs based on more vulnerable areas and practical considerations
  - Areas where new conventional septic systems will not be allowed and existing conventional septic systems should be phased out over time

# Feasibility Studies

- Prioritize areas for sewer
- Identify septic upgrade areas

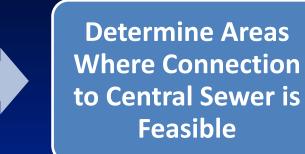




# **Subgroup C Details**

#### **Vulnerability Assessment & Feasibility Studies**

#### Identify Vulnerable Areas (PFAs)

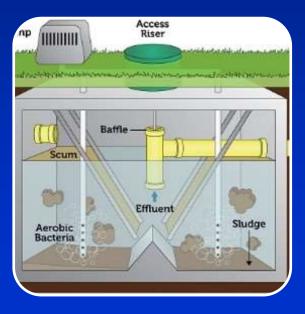




Determine Areas Where Septic Systems Upgrades are Feasible









Identify vulnerable areas where upgrades may be required

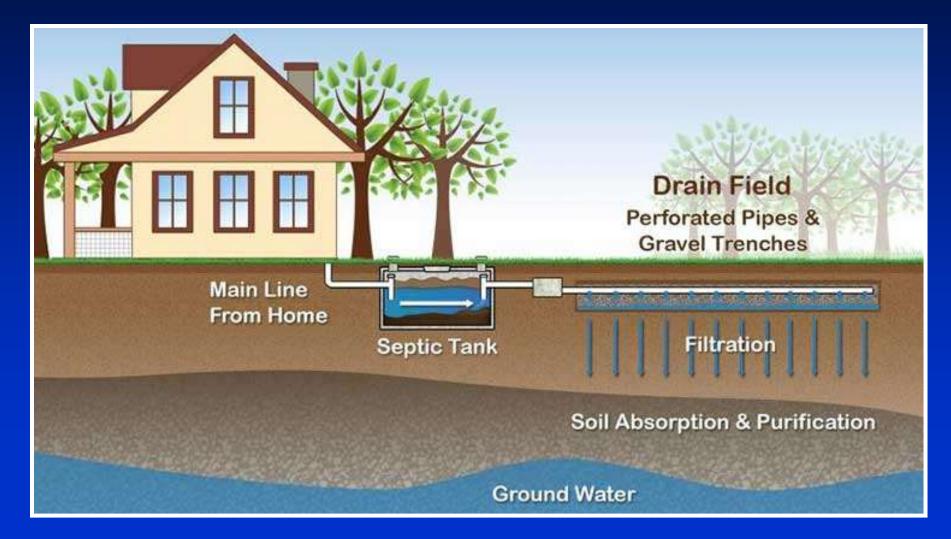
- —<u>More Vulnerable</u> Top priority for septic to sewer connection or septic upgrades
  - Consider conducting feasibility studies for septic to sewer connection (Subgroup B)
  - Consider conducting feasibility studies for septic tank upgrades (Subgroup C)
- <u>Vulnerable</u> Second tier priority for septic to sewer connection or septic upgrades, if adequate resources available
- –<u>Less Vulnerable</u> Conventional septic tanks do not pose a significant concern



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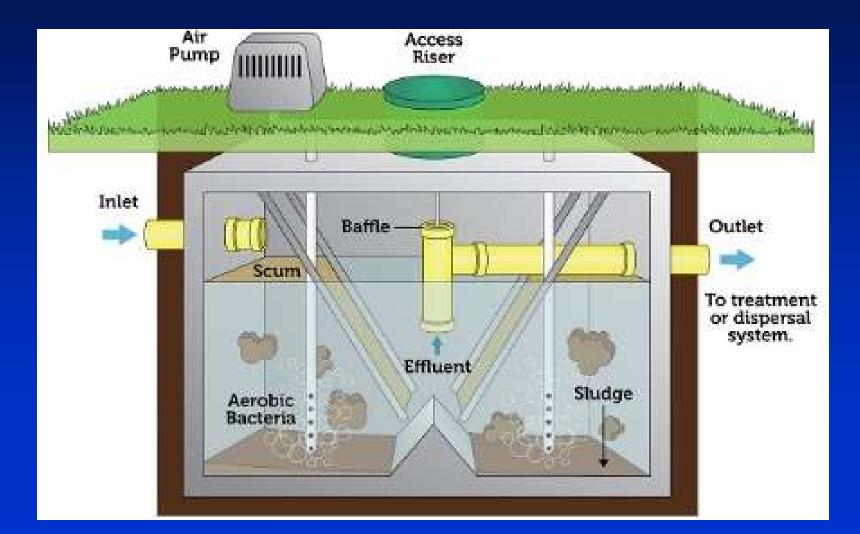


#### **Conventional Septic System**



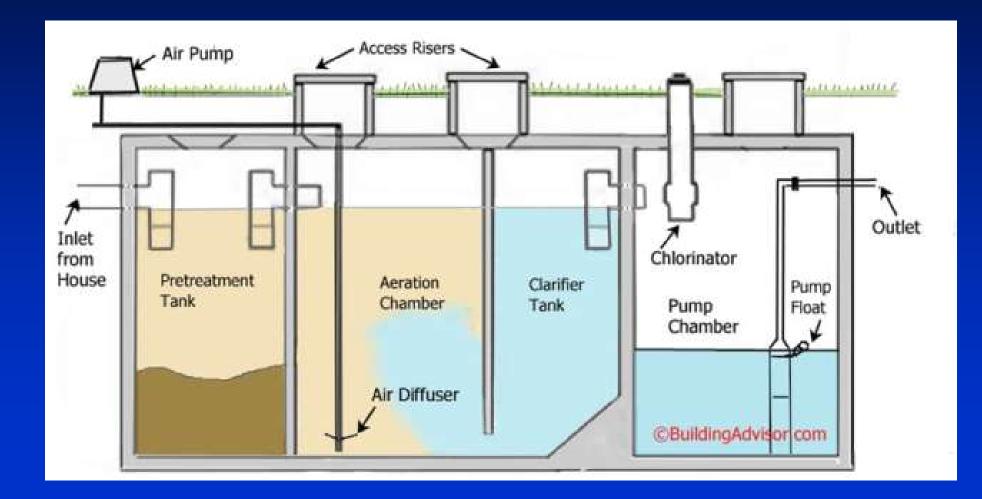


#### Nitrogen-Reducing Aerobic Treatment Unit (ATU)



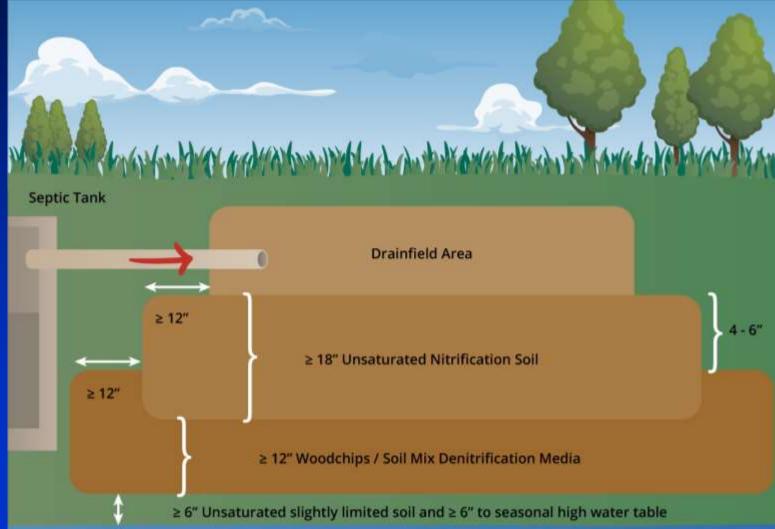


#### **Performance Based Treatment System (PBTS)**





#### In-Ground Nitrogen-Reducing Biofilter (INRB)





# **Septic Upgrade Options**

		Annual O&M	
Type of System	Capital Cost	Cost	Other Issues
Conventional	\$8,000-\$15,000	\$100	No electricity required
Aerobic Treatment Unit	\$15,000-\$25,000	\$400-\$1,150	Electricity required
Performance Based Treatment System	\$18,000-\$30,000	\$400-\$1,150	Electricity required Engineered by P.E.
In-Ground Nitrogen- Reducing Biofilter	≥\$10,000	\$100	No electricity required



• 62-6, FAC – FDOH/FDEP Standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems

- -Rulemaking to revise the regulations has begun
- –Aerobic Treatment Units (ATU) NSF 245 (Nitrogen-Reducing) certified systems – FDEP/FDOH maintains approved list
- -Performance Based Treatment Systems (PBTS) must be designed by a P.E.
- -Passive nitrogen reducing systems (INRB) specific design requirements
- -Verified during permitting process by FDOH
- Identify what standards will be adopted by Orange County
  - -Incentives vs. requirements and enforcement procedures



- Systems that require electricity cease functioning when power goes out
- Additional maintenance requirements and costs vs. traditional septic systems
- Failure to maintain may impact water quality as much as if traditional septic were in place

FDOH requires 3rd party maintenance agreement during permitting
Effectiveness for phosphorus removal not determined yet



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Require advanced nitrogen treatment for septic systems in new developments for lots <1 acre in size (Septic Subgroup A)</p>

- Septic to sewer feasibility studies (Septic Subgroup B)
  - -Will require prioritization
  - -To be completed by County (state funding not anticipated)
- Require failing conventional septic systems to upgrade to advanced treatment



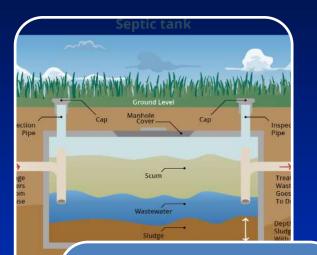
- Timing for implementation
- Effect on septic tank industry and property owners
- Operating agreement between FDOH/FDEP and Orange County
  - -FDOH is the permitting authority under the auspices of FDEP
  - -FDOH in Orange County implements state requirements
  - -Operating agreement needed for FDOH to implement local requirements that vary from state requirements
  - -FDOH may request funding to implement local requirements

# **Policy Development/Funding Options** Identify Funding Sources for Upgrades

# Identify Funding Sources to Incentivize Homeowners to Upgrade –Grants from FDEP or WMDs

- Septic Upgrade Incentive Pilot Program: \$7,000 for 22 homes in Wekiwa PFA
- Outside of Wekiwa PFA Competitive grant funding may be available
- -Estimated Cost to Upgrade
- -Consider using County General Fund resources as a strategy to meet BMAP requirements

# **Policy Development/Funding Options** Identify Funding Sources for Upgrades



#### Conventional Septic Systems

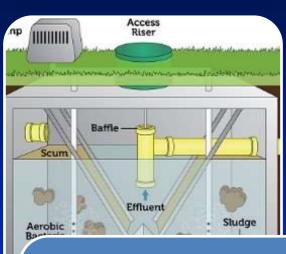
- 17,762 total
- 16,096 on lots less than 1 acre

#### Wekiwa PFA and in OCU Service Territory



Feasible to Connect to Central Sewer in 20 years

- 4,720 (29%)
- \$354 million (total)
- Up to 25% (OCU)

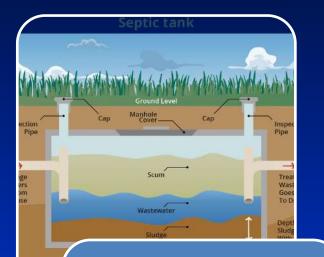


Remainder must be Upgraded to Enhanced Treatment

- 11,376 parcels < 1 acre in size (71%)
- \$228 million (total)
- \$80 million (incentive)

# **Policy Development/Funding Options** Identify Funding Sources for Upgrades

#### **Outside Wekiwa PFA and in OCU Service Territory**



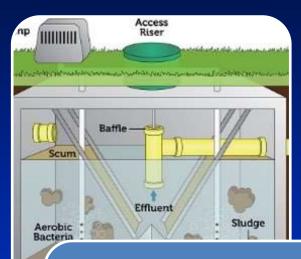
#### Conventional Septic Systems

- 41,879
- # in PFAs TBD



Feasible to Connect to Central Sewer

- # TBD
- \$40K-\$75K per system
- OCU = up to 25% per ordinance



- Remainder must be Upgraded to Enhanced Treatment
- # TBD
- \$10K-30K per system
- Potential incentive = \$7K per system



- Policy Makers (Orange County BCC)
- State Agencies (FDEP, FDOH, SJRWMD, SFWMD)
- Municipalities
- Septic Tank Industry (equipment vendors, installers, maintenance entities, Florida Onsite Wastewater Association)
- Development Industry (residential, commercial, contractors, builders, engineers, attorneys)
- Environmental Groups
- Orange County Residents, Homeowners, and Visitors



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- Complete Vulnerability Assessment Study
- Complete Feasibility Studies for more vulnerable areas
- Stakeholder engagement (including advisory boards)
- Work Session and Public Hearings with Board regarding policy direction and ordinance updates
- Seek grant funding opportunities
- Evaluate costs and budget resources to implement septic upgrade incentive program
- Negotiate agreement with FDEP/FDOH



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• Nutrient water quality impairments are increasing and septic systems are a large source

- Conventional septic systems provide safe, effective sewage treatment in appropriate locations
- Advanced nitrogen treatment systems are available for areas with water quality concerns
- Subgroup C addresses existing septic tanks impacting water quality
- Both connecting to sanitary sewer and upgrading septic involves additional costs for homeowners and other potential concerns