

Septics - OSTDS options for Wakulla Sprs. Watershed (2011) 11.4.11

[http://www.alachuacounty.us/Depts/EPD/EPAC/Septics%20-%20OSTDS%20options%20for%20Wakulla%20Sprs.%20Watershed%20\(2011\)%2011.4.11.pdf](http://www.alachuacounty.us/Depts/EPD/EPAC/Septics%20-%20OSTDS%20options%20for%20Wakulla%20Sprs.%20Watershed%20(2011)%2011.4.11.pdf)

Regarding: the establishment of an On-Site Wastewater Management RME for Leon County, Wakulla County and/or City of Tallahassee.

Note: One thought generally is that it seems the two Wakulla and Springs Creek recharge area-water-shed(s) to have at a glance a much higher level/density of development, within them, particularly near springs themselves. Meaning there are more OSTDS in "easy" reach of intervention as it were...

I can't remember how many OSTDS Alachua County has in comparison and at what sort of density/with what clustering?

Task 1 Draft Report

Pg 14

"Of the sources listed in Table ES-7, only the following are considered "controllable sources" that are technically and economically feasible for the nitrate reduction necessary to meet the water quality standard:

- Inflow
- OSTDS
- Fertilizer"

two caveats from Pg 16

"Nitrate loadings should be validated. It is noted that OSTDS mass loadings are calculated based upon multiplying the number of OSTDS by the attenuation factor assumed as 50% by the USGS. Although LAI is of the opinion that the 50% attenuation factor in the unconfined aquifer is on the high end of expectations / measurements, it is being used for planning purposes".

and

"OSTDS nitrate loading is the next largest controllable source of nitrates contributing to Wakulla Springs".

Pg 36

"WWTF discharge from the City of Tallahassee's wastewater treatment facilities and associated sprayfield farm, located south of the Cody Scarp, was identified as the most significant human introduced source of TN discharged into the Wakulla Springs"

Pg 67-68

Note: Somewhat related to other conversations we have been having

"The biosolids from both facilities are processed at TPS, which utilizes thermal heat drying equipment. This drying system produces reusable "Class AA" biosolids, which can be sold as a beneficial fertilizer and soil conditioner to commercial nurseries, agricultural markets and other..

businesses. The drying unit became fully operational March of 2005 and the City ceased all land application of biosolids in December 2005”.

Task 2 Report

caveat on Pg 4

“Nitrogen loadings from OSTDS to the aquifer should be validated in all areas”.

pg 26

“Density and proximity affect both cluster and CoT per user connection costs. In nearly all cases, onsite options are less expensive to install than cluster systems”

Task 3 Final Report

pg 19

Leon County’s Comprehensive Plan provides the following requirement within the Primary Springs Protection Zone, “To ensure that all existing traditional OSTDS and new Performance Based OSTDS function effectively, local government shall designate or institute a Responsible Management Entity and supporting fee structure”

Task 4 Final Report

pg 23

“As the Engineering Plan and associated activities will require funding and as there is no current funding mechanism, it is recommended that one or more OSTDS **Municipal Service Benefit Unit(s) (MSBU)** be established by the Boards of County Commissioners and City of Tallahassee through an adopted ordinance or resolution that outlines the boundaries of the district and the services or improvements to be provided.

With an initial \$20./year fee per OSTDS”