



Florida Department of Environmental Protection

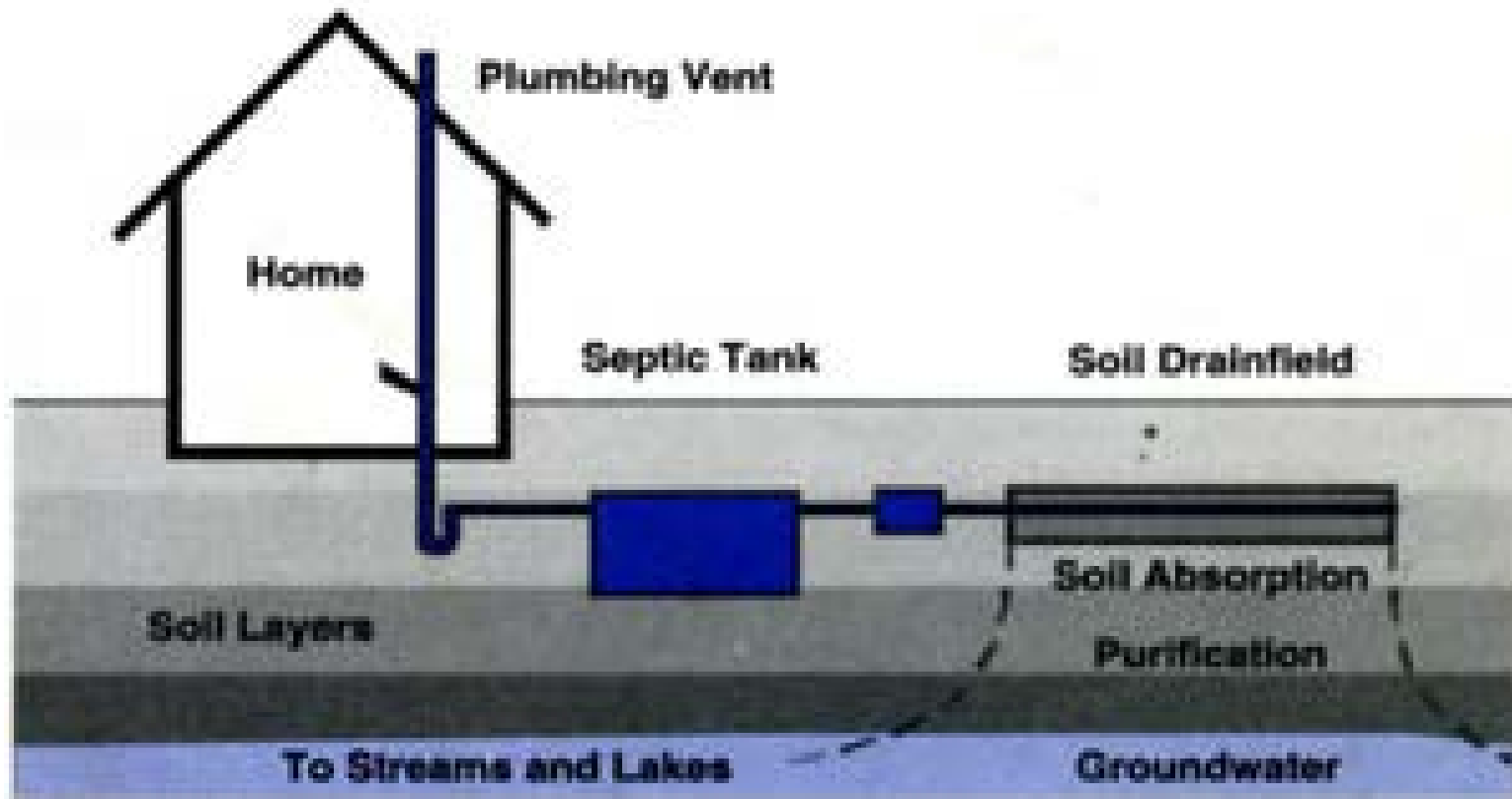
Update on Wekiva Septic Tank Research Activities

May 16, 2017





Typical Septic System





Study Objectives

The results of study helps us better understand:

- Attenuation and leaching of nitrogen from existing septic systems into the soil and ground water
- Other sources of nitrogen in residential areas
- Conditions that may influence nitrogen attenuation local to this area



Chronology

Chronology of Activities

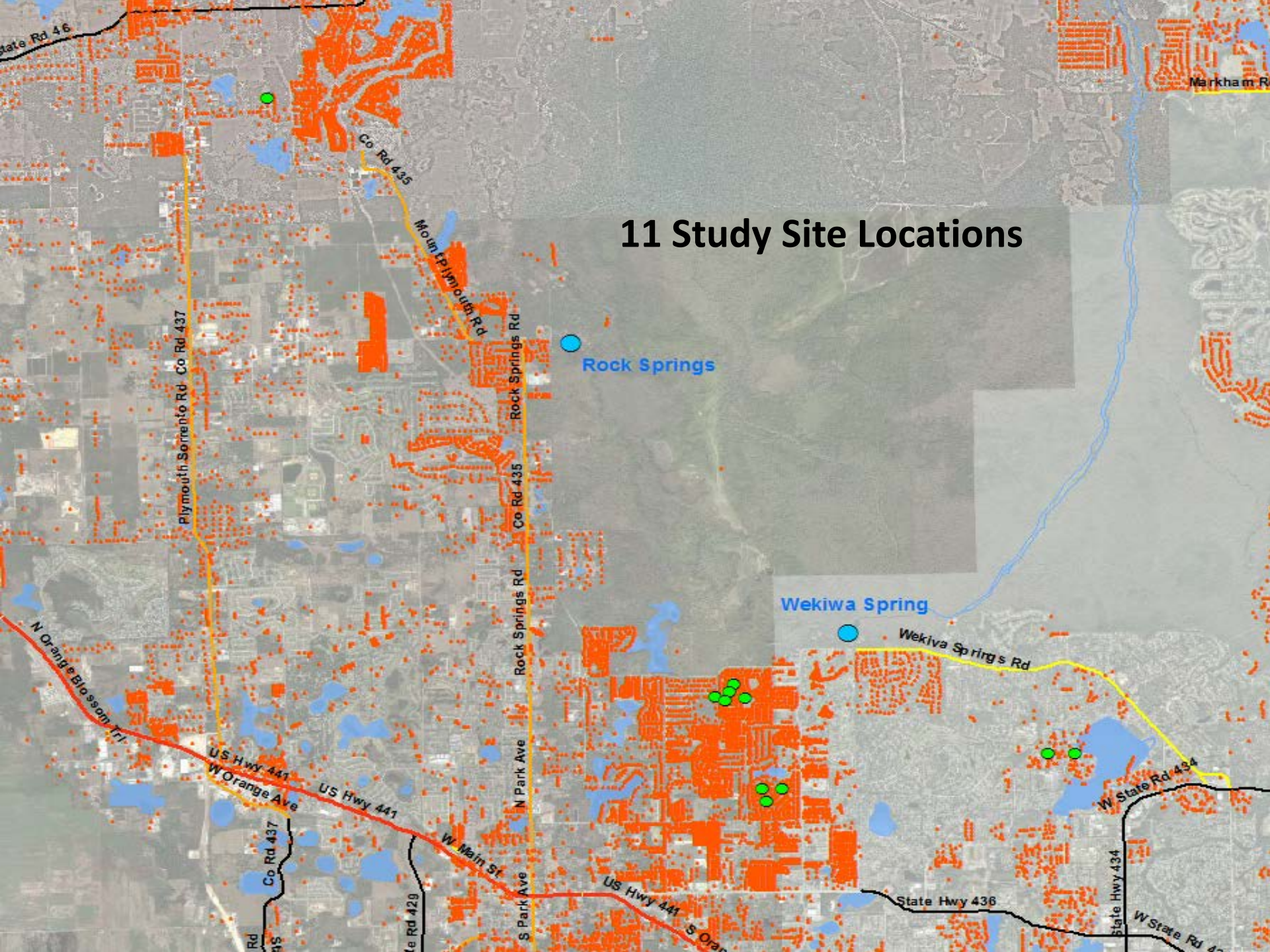
Date	Activity
December 2014	Study plan development and coordination with CPR
December 2014	SF6 injection, Rock Springs well
March 2015	Meeting with homeowners to discuss project and initial site visits
April-June 2015	Solicit septic tank contractor services
June 2015	Site inspections with contractor, select 12 study sites
July-August 2015	Install lysimeters at sites, install risers, initial sampling
September 2015	SF6 injection, Wekiwa Spring well
October 2015	Begin bi-monthly sampling
February 2016	Meeting with homeowners, interim findings
February 2016	Remove lysimeters Site H
February 2016	Install deep lysimeters at sites A, B, E,F, G,
March 2016	Pump septic tanks at 4 sites (A, B, <u>E</u> ,G)
June 2016	Deep borings at A, J, K, Install monitoring wells at J,K
July 2016	Install deeper lysimeters at sites B and E
October 2016	Finish monitoring program
January 2017	Remove lysimeters from sites
April 2017	Report findings



Information on Study Sites

Site ID	City	No. residents	Drainfield repair/replacement history	Maintenance info	Fertilizer use	Soil
A	Sorrento	2	infiltrators (original)	pumped regularly	yes, self applied	Candler fine sand
B	Apopka	3	infiltrators (2009)	pumped in 2013	yes, self applied	Candler fine sand
C	Apopka	3	infiltrators (2010)	septic tank pumped in 2013	yes, self applied	Candler fine sand
D	Apopka	2	pipe in gravel (original)	not pumped out lately	yes, commercial service	Candler fine sand
E	Apopka	2	pipe in gravel (1989)	not pumped	yard mostly mulched beds	Candler fine sand
F	Apopka	4	infiltrators (2010)	pumped in 2014	not lately	Candler fine sand
G	Apopka	3	pipe in gravel (original)	pumped in 2014	yard mostly mulched beds	Candler fine sand
H	Apopka	2	pipe in gravel (original)	not pumped	yes, commercial service	Candler fine sand
I	Longwood	1-2	infiltrators (1989)	pumped in 2015	yes, commercial service	Urban land
J	Longwood	2	mounded pipe in gravel bed	pumped regularly	yes, commercial service	Urban land
K	Apopka	2	pipe in gravel (original)	pumped in 2015	yard mostly mulched beds	Candler fine sand

11 Study Site Locations





Scope

- Lysimeters to monitor soil pore water below drainfields and at background locations
- Riser installation and effluent monitoring
- Monitoring wells at some locations
- Collect data on water use to estimate loading



Other Activities

- Evaluate changes in septic tank treatment after pumping.
 - By selectively sampling septic tank effluent, pre and post pumping we hope to help provide some actual data on the potential benefit of tank pumping.
- Construct experimental alternative nitrogen reducing drainfield system(s).
 - Bold and Gold or other similar reactive media
 - Passive low-cost construction
 - Wekiwa Springs State Park location
 - Orchard Drive location
- Use data for modeling purposes, “STUMOD”



Nutrient Levels in Soil Pore Water

Site	Lysimeters Installed	Total Depth (ft below land surface)	Location
A	AL1S-AL4S	5	Drainfield
	AL5S	5	Background
	AL2D	10	Drainfield adjacent to AL2S
B	BL1S-BL4S	5	Drainfield
	BL5S	5	Background
	BL3D	10	Drainfield, adjacent to BL3S
	BL3E	15	Drainfield, adjacent to BL3S
C	CL1S-CL3S	5	Drainfield
	CL4S	5	Background
D	DL1S-DL2S	5	Drainfield
	DL3S	5	Background
E	EL1S-EL3S	5	Drainfield
	EL4S	5	Background
F	FL1S-FL3S	5	Drainfield
	FL4S	5	Background
	FL2D	10	Drainfield, adjacent to FL2S
G	GL1S-GL2S	5	Drainfield
	GL3S	5	Background
	GL1D	10	Drainfield, adjacent to GL1S
	GL1E	15	Drainfield, adjacent to GL1S
H	HL1S-HL2S	5	Drainfield
	HL3S	5	Background
I	IL1S-IL3S	5	Drainfield
	IL4S	5	Background
J	JL1S-JL3S	5	Drainfield
	JL4S	5	Background
K	KL1S-KL4S	5	Drainfield
	KL5S	5	Background



Lysimeter Installation



Wekiwa Spring





Types of drainfields in study

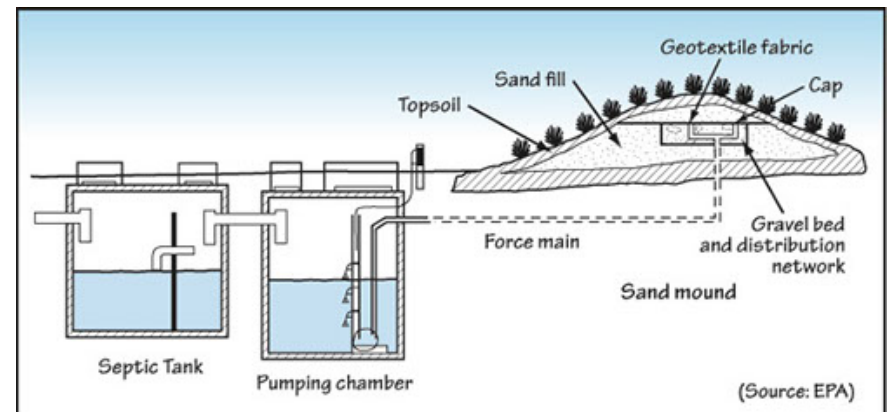
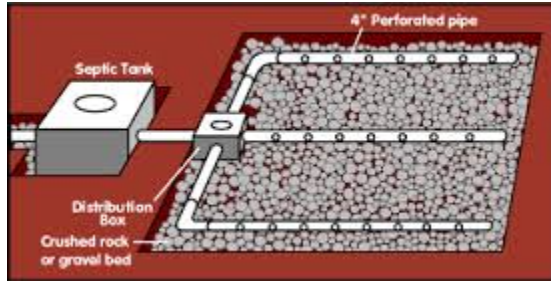


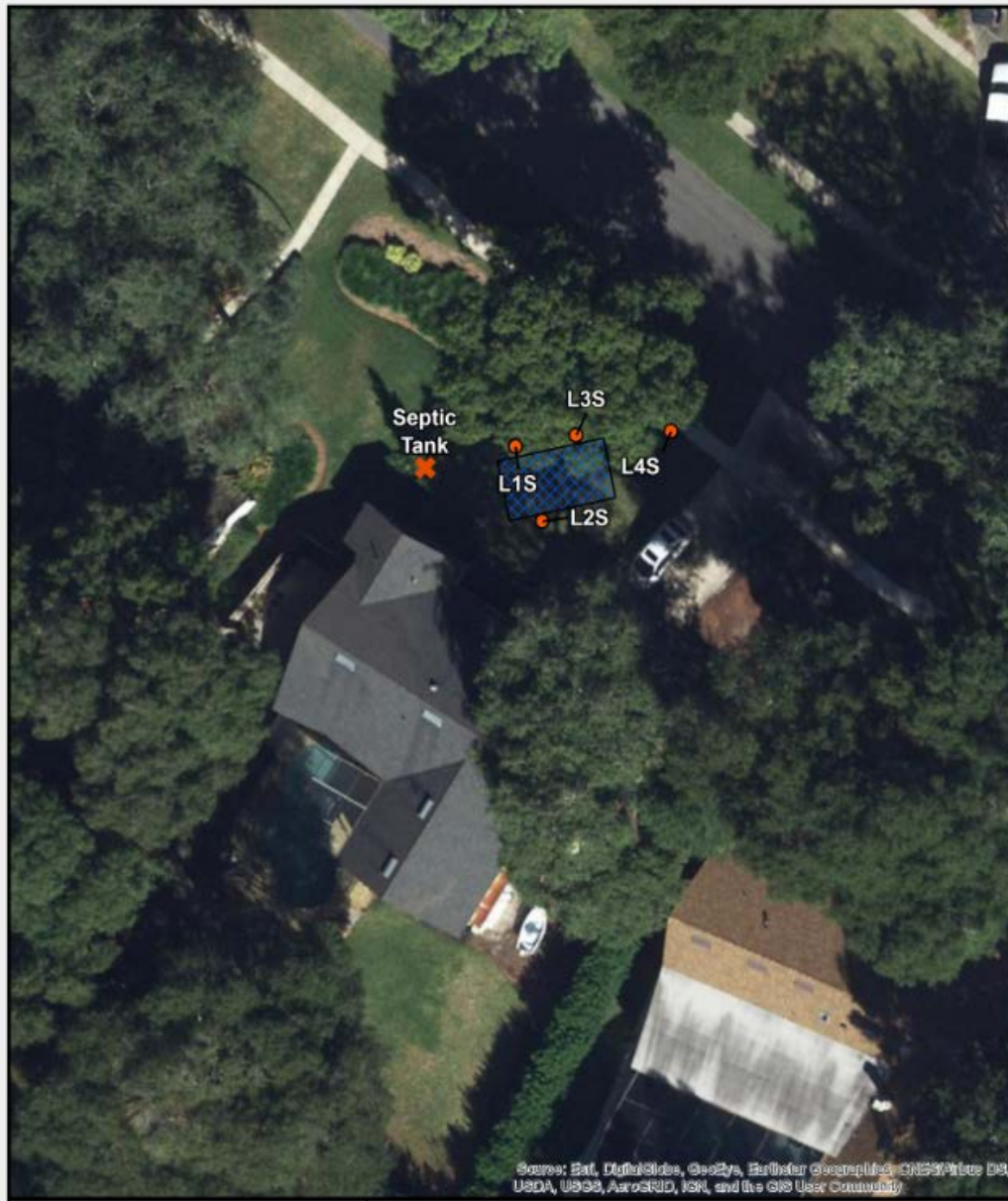
Figure 4 - Schematic of a Sand Mound System



Septic Tank Effluent Sampling

Septic tank effluent samples collected bimonthly at 8 sites

Site	Average Total Nitrogen	Average Chloride	TN/Chloride Ratio	Average Total Phosphorus
A	61	32	1.91	7.8
B	93	43	2.16	9.3
C	101	63	1.60	12
E	57	47	1.21	6.8
F	57	45	1.27	6.8
G	75	42	1.79	7.5
I	140	87	1.61	16
J	93	74	1.26	9.3
All Sites	85	54	1.57	9.4



Source: Ext. DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Wekiva Septic Study Site: C

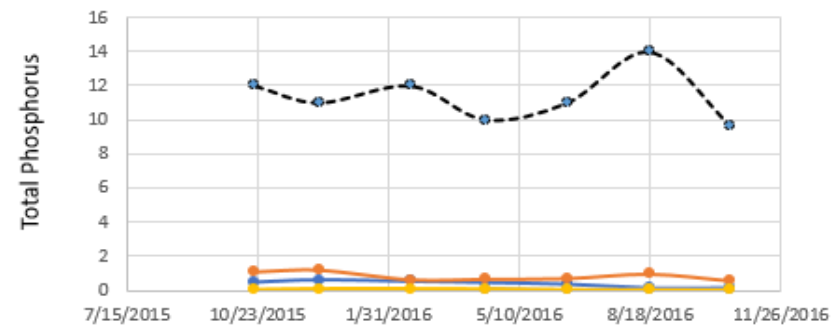
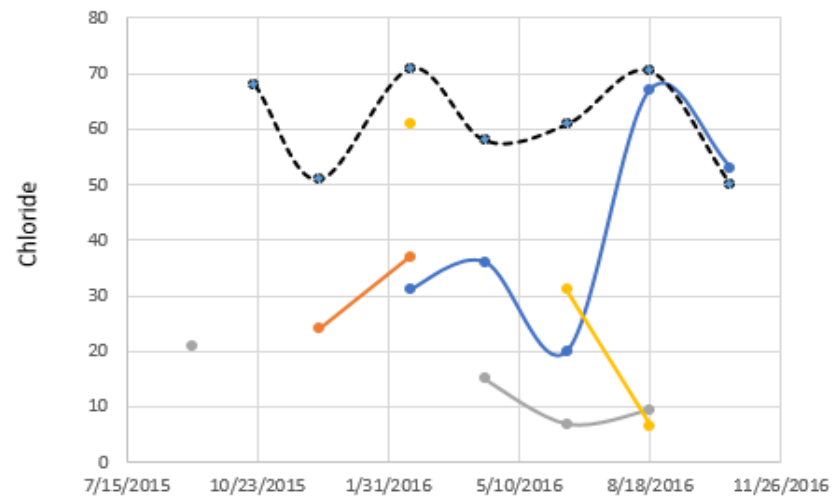
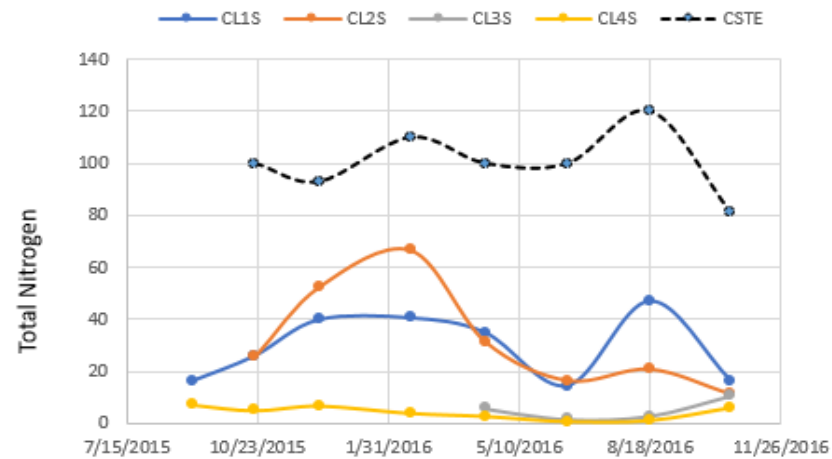
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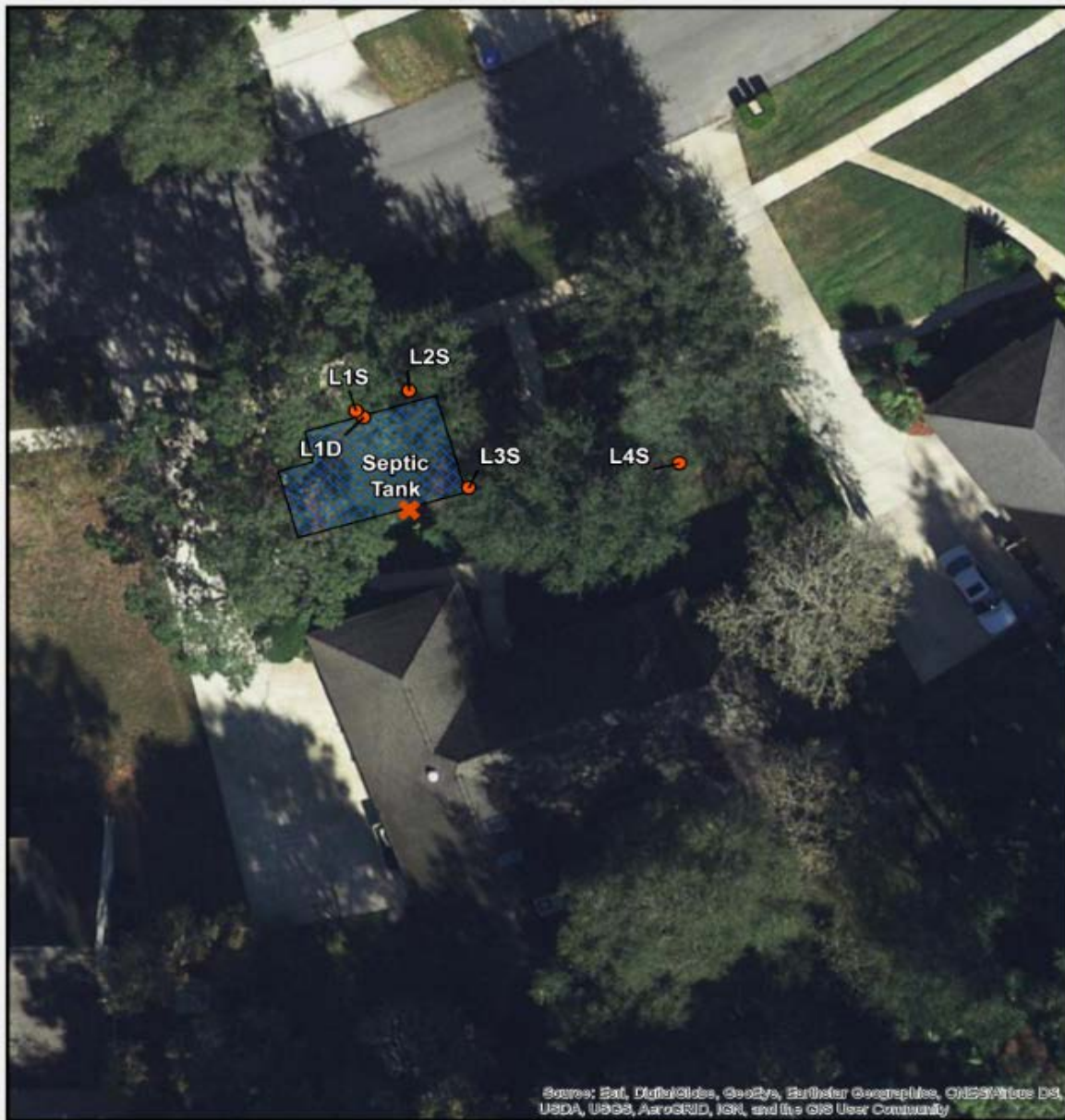
L = Lysimeter
S = Shallow
D = Deep
E = Very Deep
MW = Monitoring Well

✕ Septic Tanks
● Sampling Site
▨ Drainfield



Map prepared 4/12/2017 by the Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration. This map is not for legal decision making purposes. For more information or copies, contact David.Huggins@dep.state.fl.us





Source: Esri, DeLorme, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Wekiva Septic Study Site: E

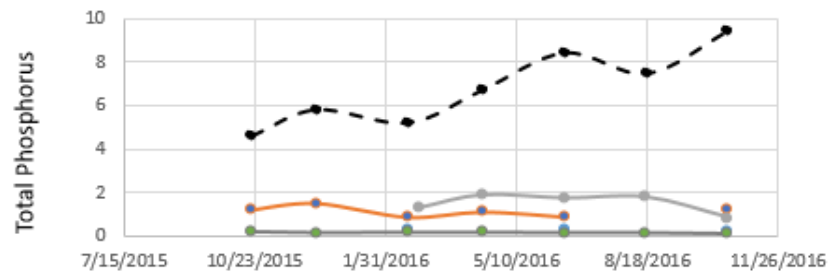
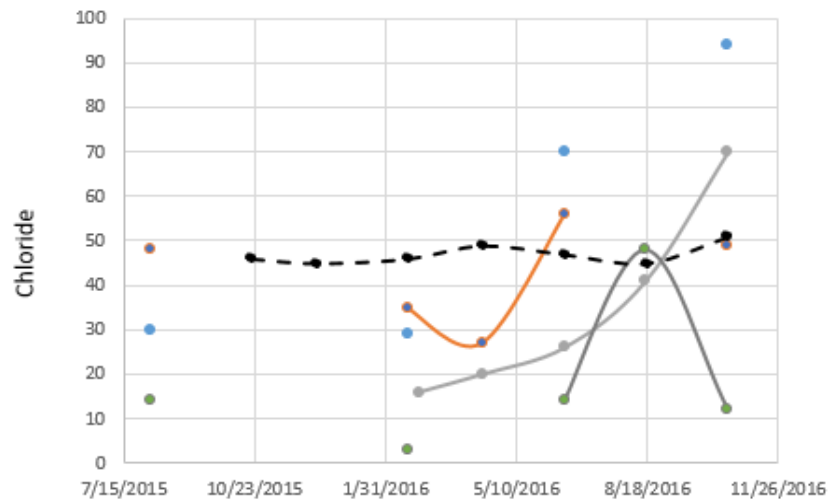
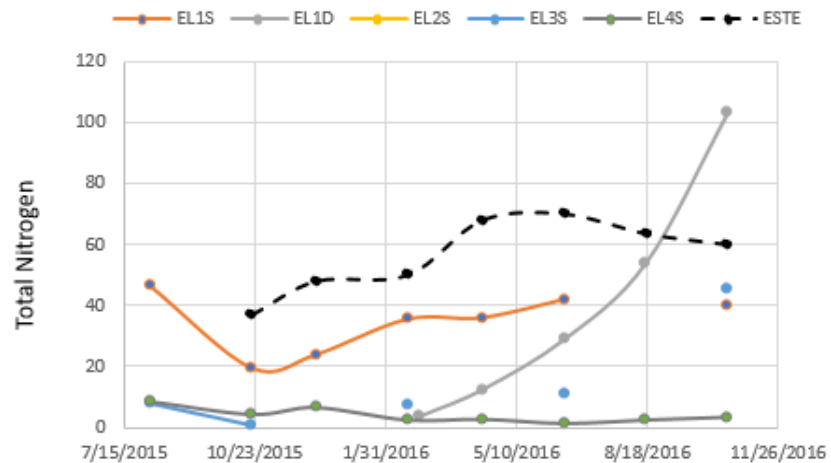
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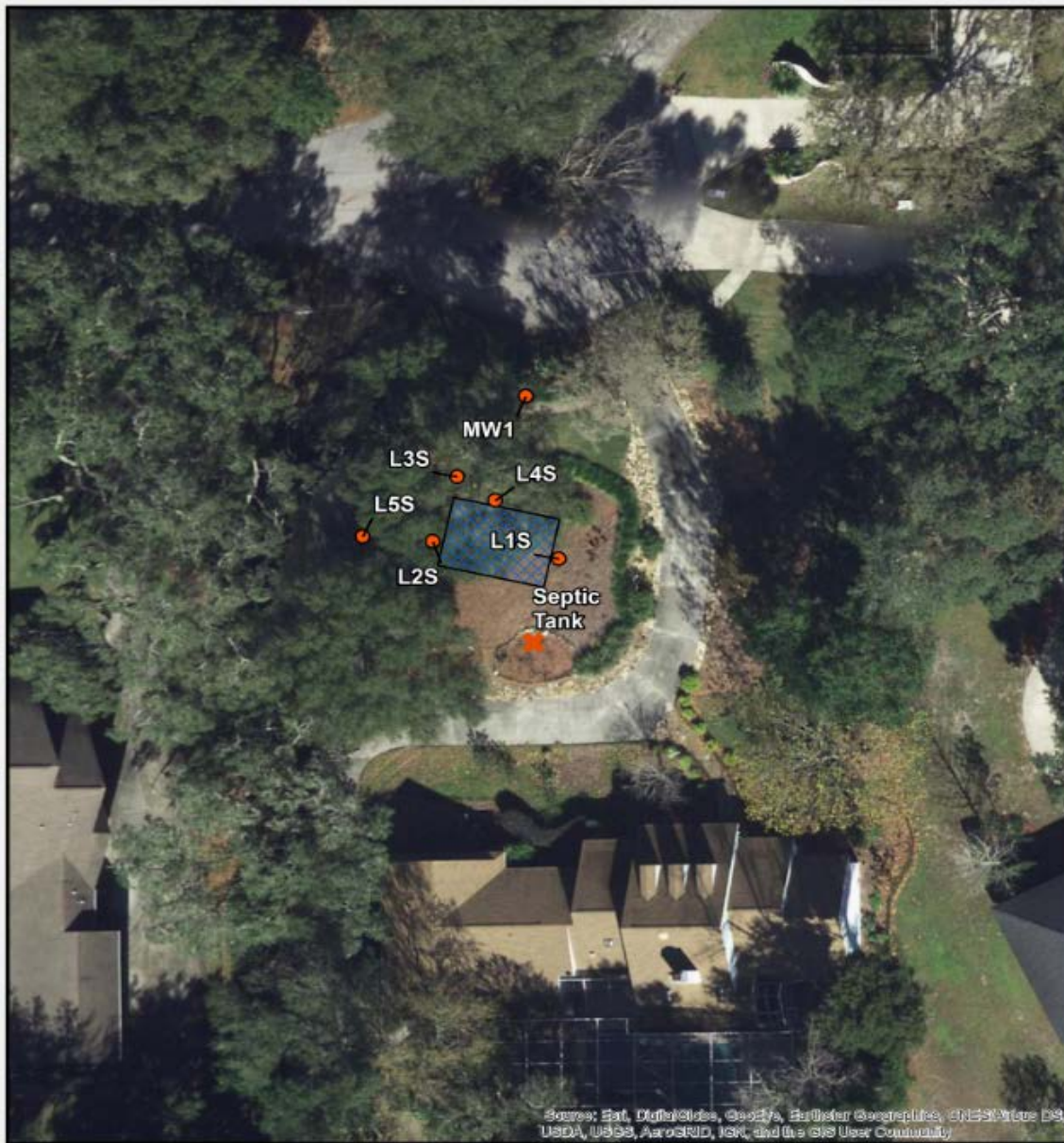
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Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Wekiva Septic Study Site: K

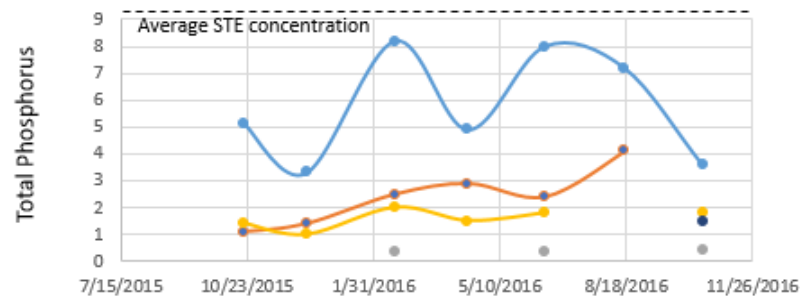
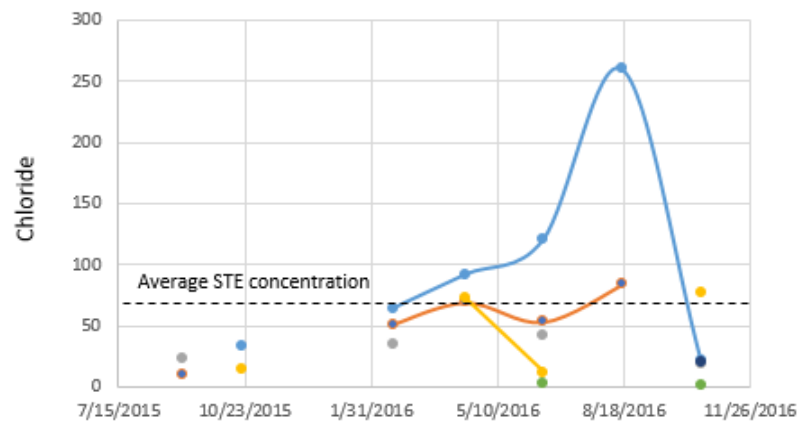
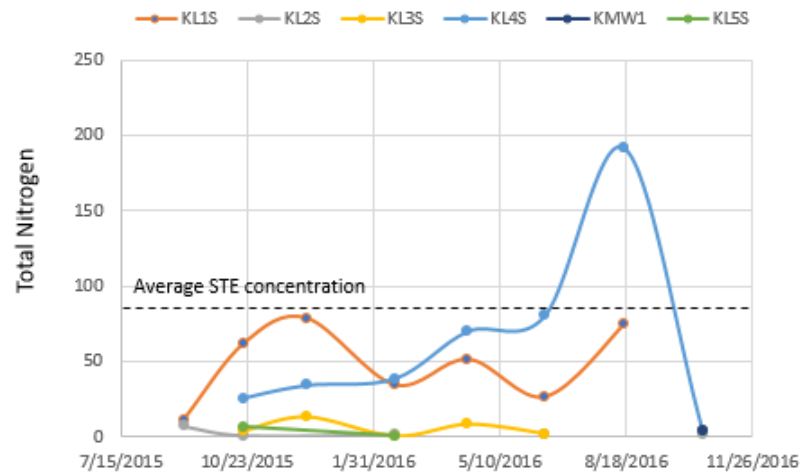


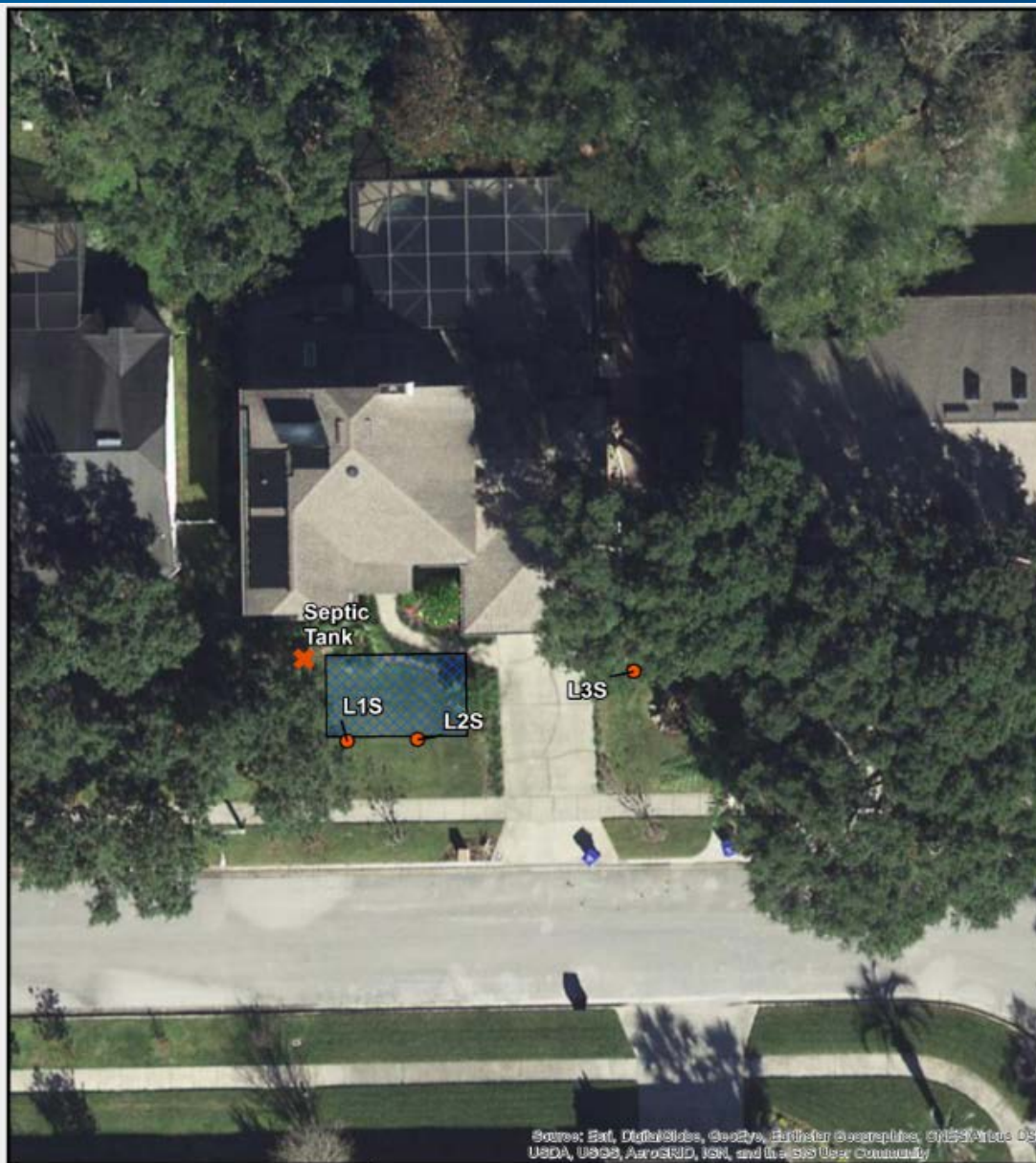
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- Septic Tanks
- Sampling Site
- Drainfield







Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Wekiva Septic Study Site: D

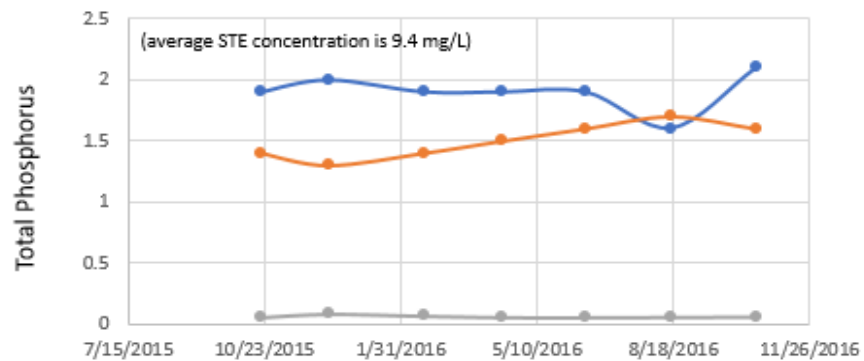
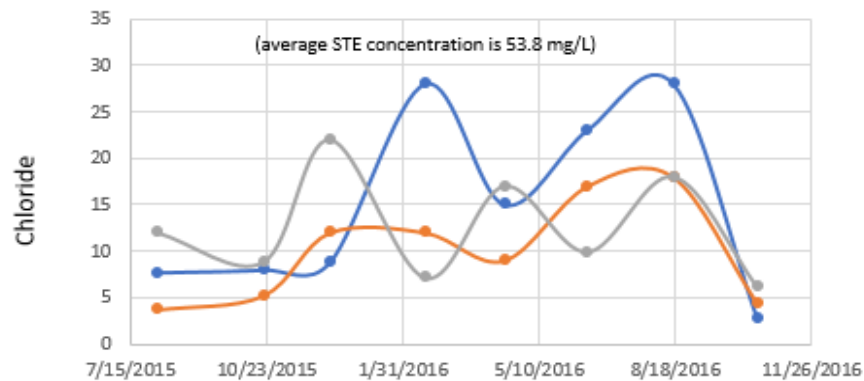
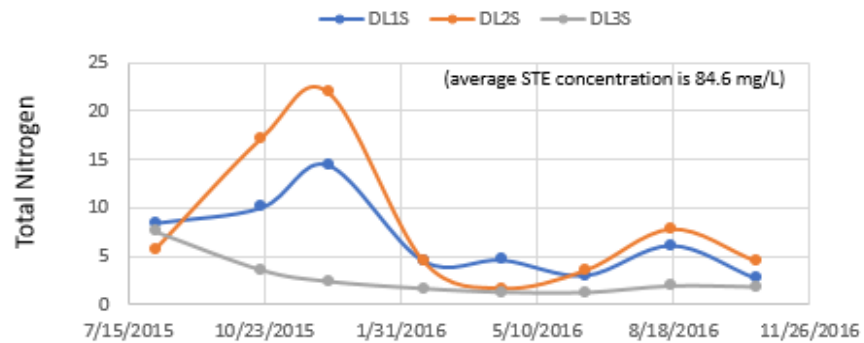
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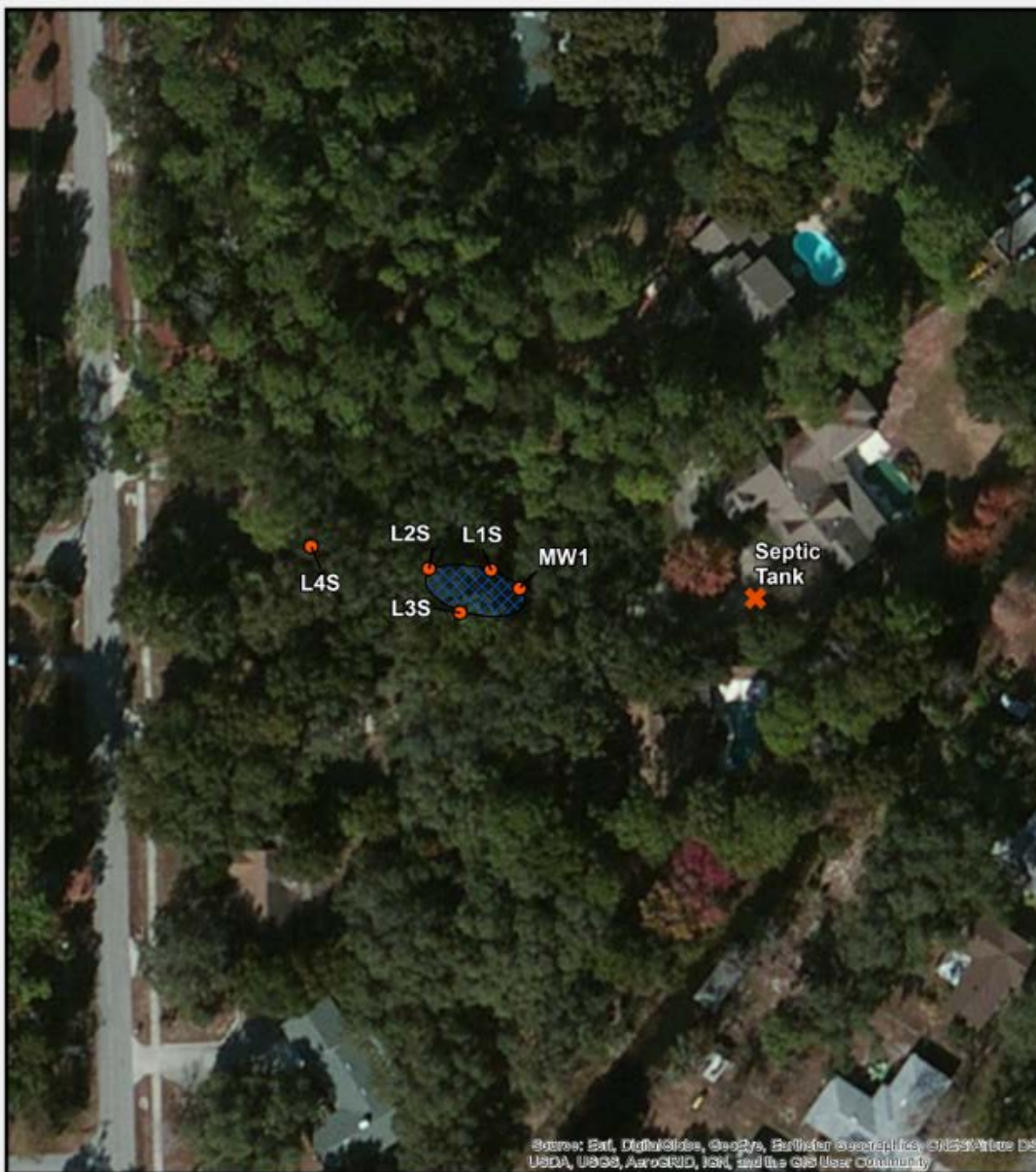
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✕ Septic Tanks
● Sampling Site
■ Drainfield







Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community

Wekiva Septic Study Site: J

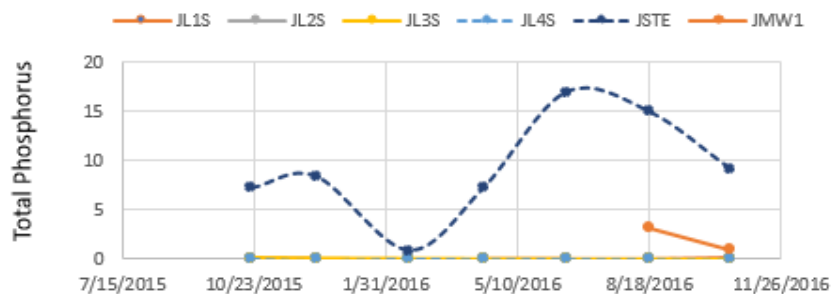
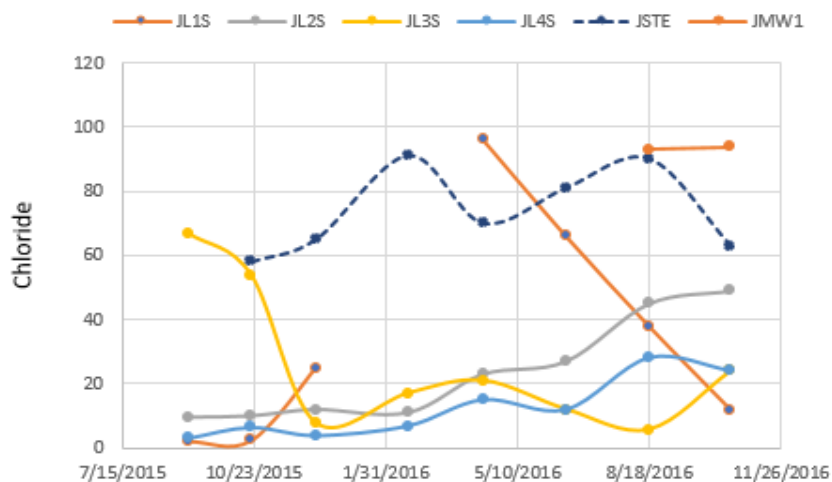
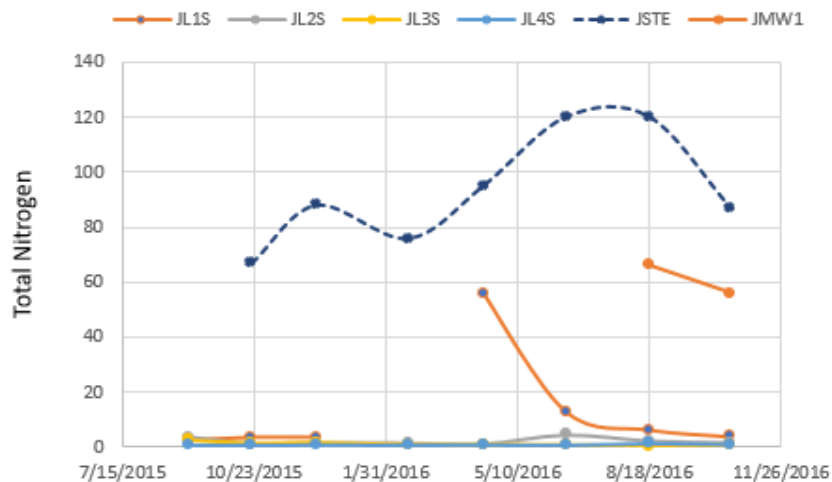
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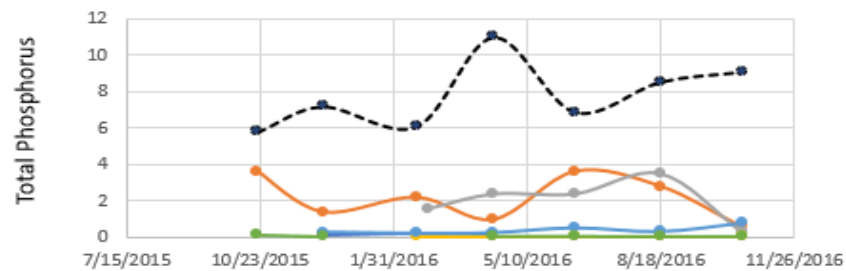
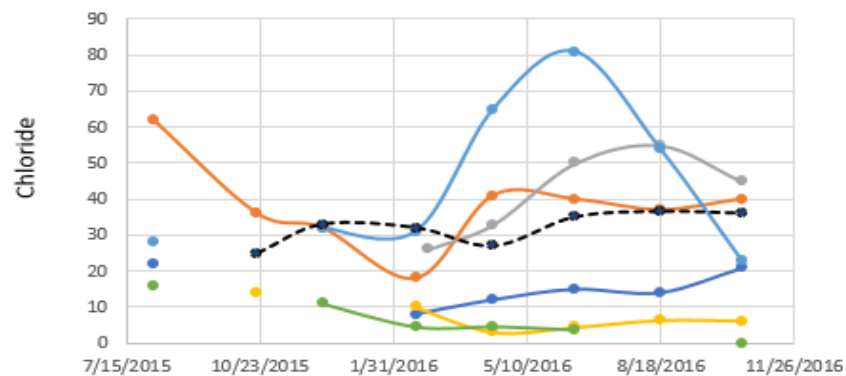
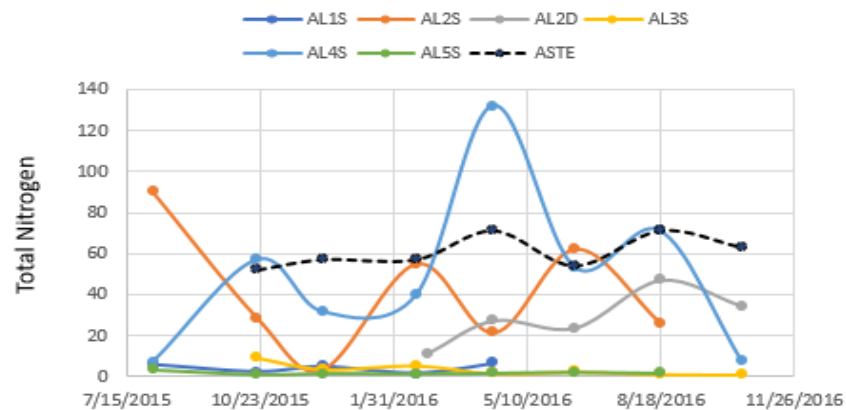
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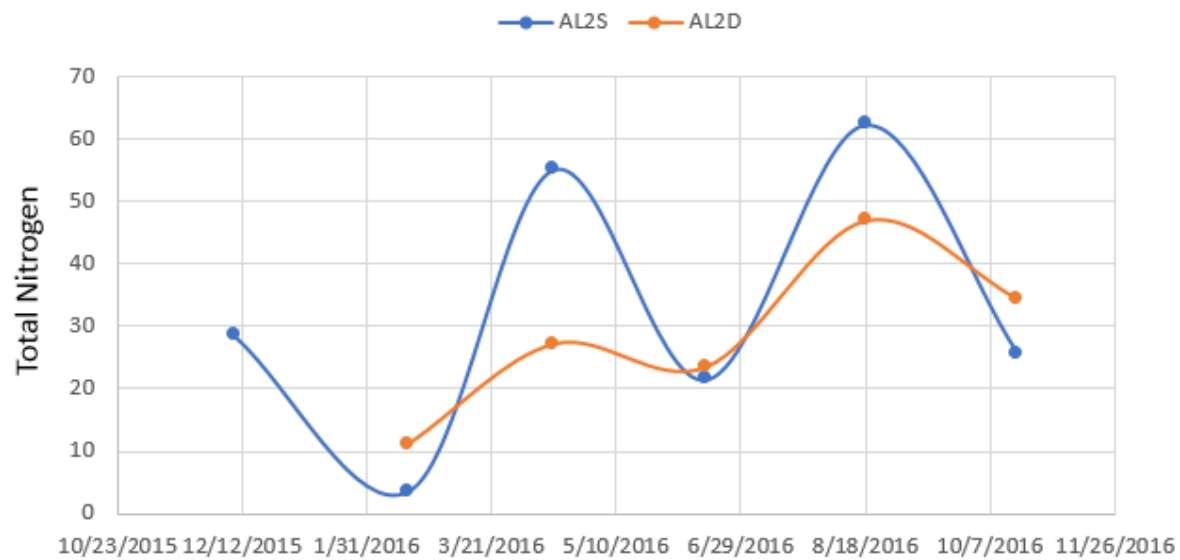
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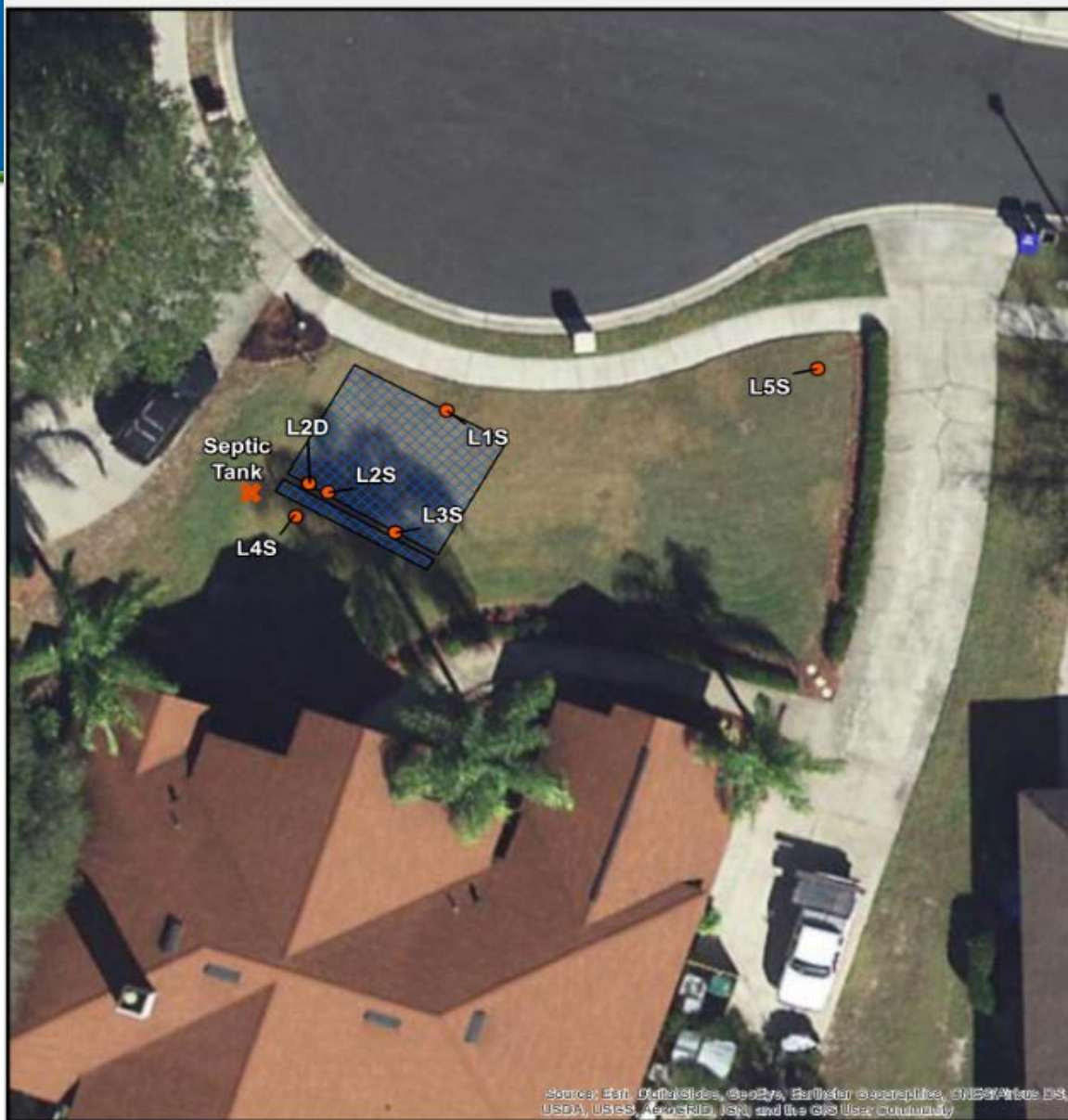












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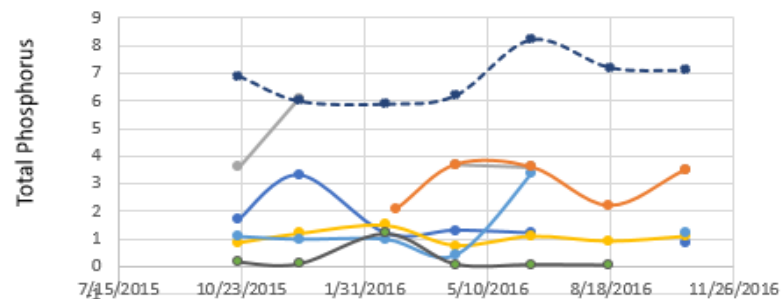
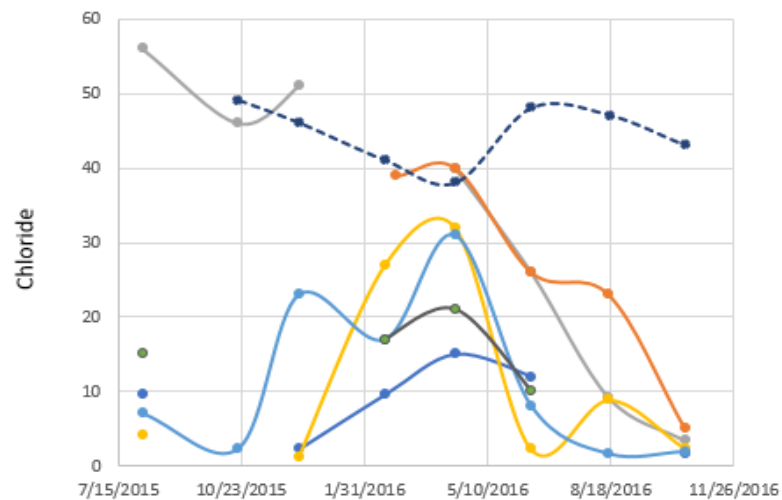
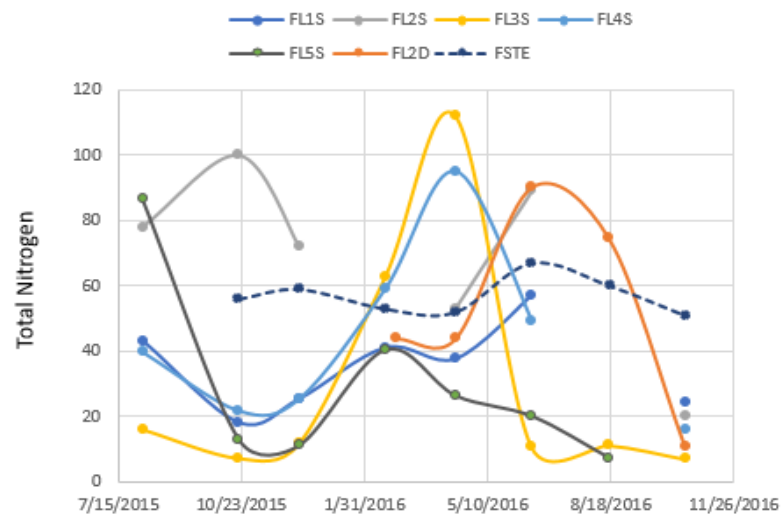
Wekiva Septic Study Site: F

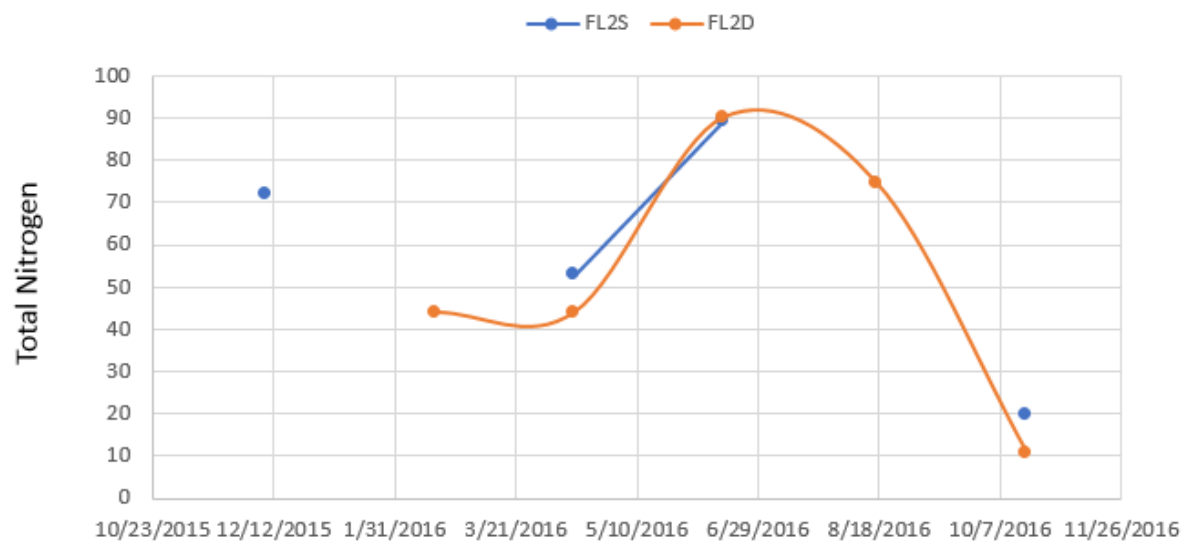


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Summary Findings for Lysimeter Samples

Site	Max TN	Min TN	Avg TN	Max Chloride	Min Chloride	Avg Chloride	Max TP	Min TP	Avg TP
A	132	0.96	37	81	0.04	26	3.6	0.034	0.89
B	254	1.5	49	180	1.6	33	3.6	0.008	0.32
C	67	0.83	19	67	6.5	30	1.2	0.033	0.38
D	22	1.3	6.0	28	2.7	13	2.1	0.053	1.2
E	103	0.74	22	94	2.9	37	1.9	0.11	0.77
F	112	7	42	56	1.3	18	6.1	0.047	1.8
G	152	2.2	49	2600	5.8	234	7.9	0.04	1.8
H	10	1.5	6.3	92	1.9	24	0.12	0.021	0.07
I	69	0.6	8.5	120	3.9	21	2.3	0.048	0.80
J	56	0.56	4.0	96	2.2	24	0.12	0.015	0.038
K	192	0.43	31	260	1.3	55	8.2	0.32	3.0



Information about drainfield-related N attenuation

Results from some of the sites where TN was mostly from drainfields during some portion of the monitoring period are summarized below.

- At Site E, 39 % of nitrogen was reduced with 10% due to dilution.
- At Site G, 42 to 46 % of nitrogen was reduced in shallow and deep lysimeters with no dilution.
- At Site J where there is a shallow water table, 35 % of the nitrogen was reduced in a shallow well with no dilution.
- At Site K, 44 % of nitrogen was reduced with no dilution.

Using data from multiple sites, it appears that attenuation of N by means other than dilution is about 40 % (based on assumed TN/CI relationship)



Soil Attenuation Modeling



SSSA Onsite
Wastewater Conference
April 7-8, 2014

The Florida Onsite Sewage
Nitrogen Reduction Strategies
(FOSNRS) Project

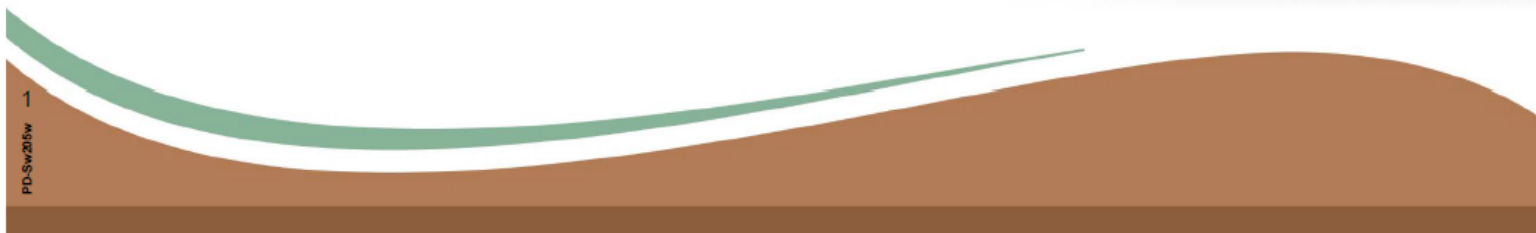
FOSNRS 6: STUMOD-FL - A Tool for Predicting Fate and Transport of Nitrogen in Soil Treatment Units in Florida

April 7, 2014

Mengistu Geza¹, Kathryn S Lowe¹, Cliff Tonsberg¹, John McCray¹ and Eberhard Roeder²

¹Civil and Environmental Engineering, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, CO

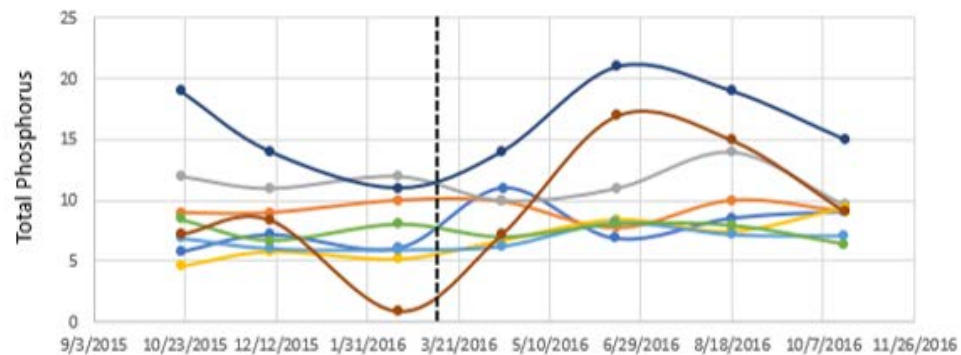
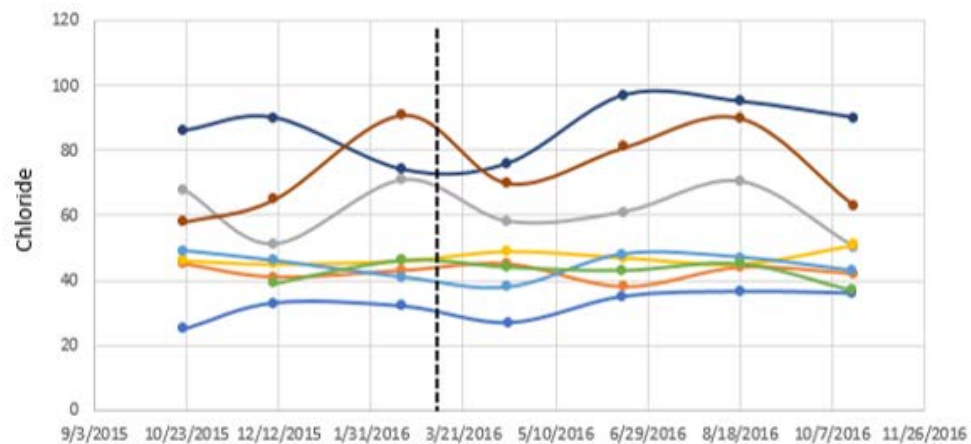
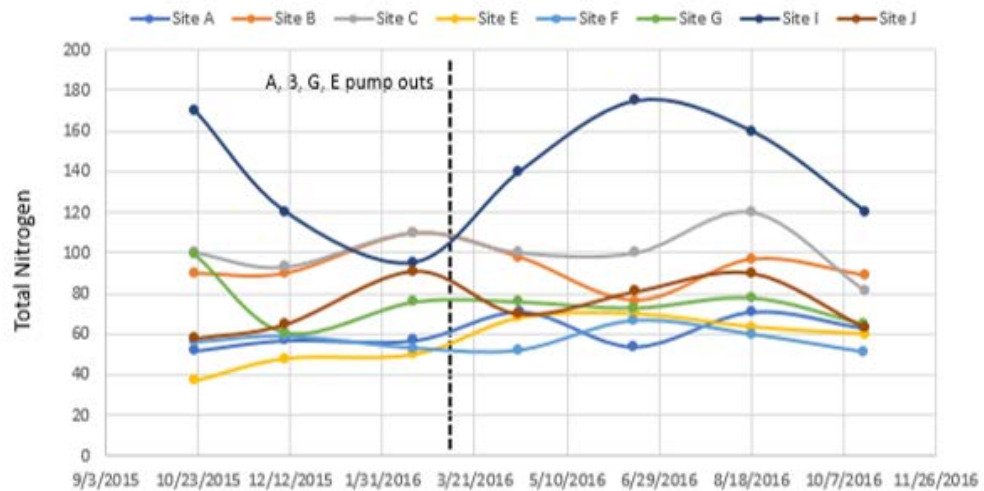
²Division of Disease Control and Health Protection Bureau of Environmental Health,
Florida Department of Health, Tallahassee, FL





Septic Tank Effluent and Influence of Pumping

- Midway through the study, 4 septic tanks were pumped. Others left as control.
- Septic tanks at sites A, B, E and G were pumped in March 2016, between February and April monitoring events





General statistics for all sites

†

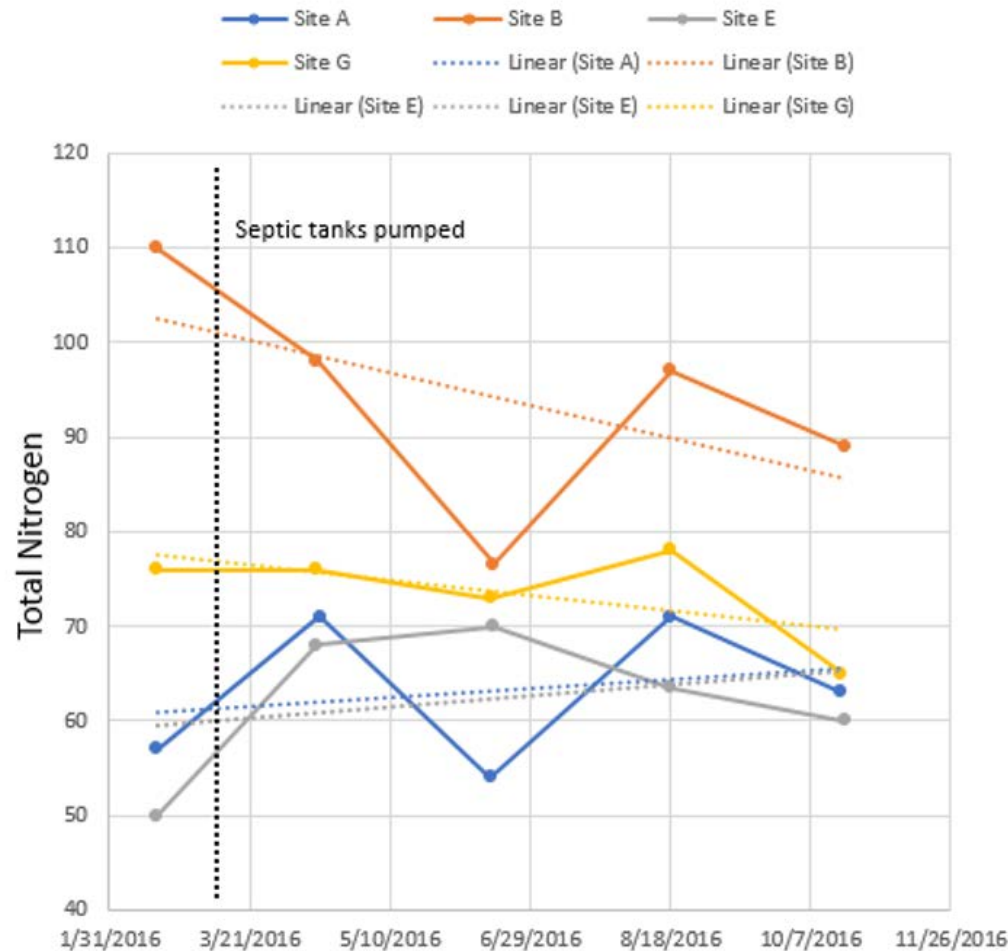
Site	TN Before	TN After	% Chg	Chloride Before	Chloride After	% Chg	TP Before	TP After	% Chg
A ¹	55	65	+18	30	34	+13	6	9	+5
B ¹	97	90	-7	43	42	-2	9	9	0
C	101	100	-1	63	60	-5	12	11	-8
E ¹	45	65	+44	46	48	+4	5	8	+60
F	56	65	+18	45	48	+7	6	8	+33
G ¹	79	73	-8	43	42	-2	8	7	-13
I	128	149	+16	83	90	+8	15	17	+13
J	77	106	+38	71	76	+7	5	12	+140

Notes: ¹- septic tank pumped in March 2016. Other sites are controls.

□



TN Trends after pumping





Alternative Drainfield Research

Construction Summary: Assessment of the Nitrogen Removal and Viability of a Reactive Layer with Liner under a Conventional Septic System Drainfield

Division of Environmental Assessment and Restoration

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

August 2016

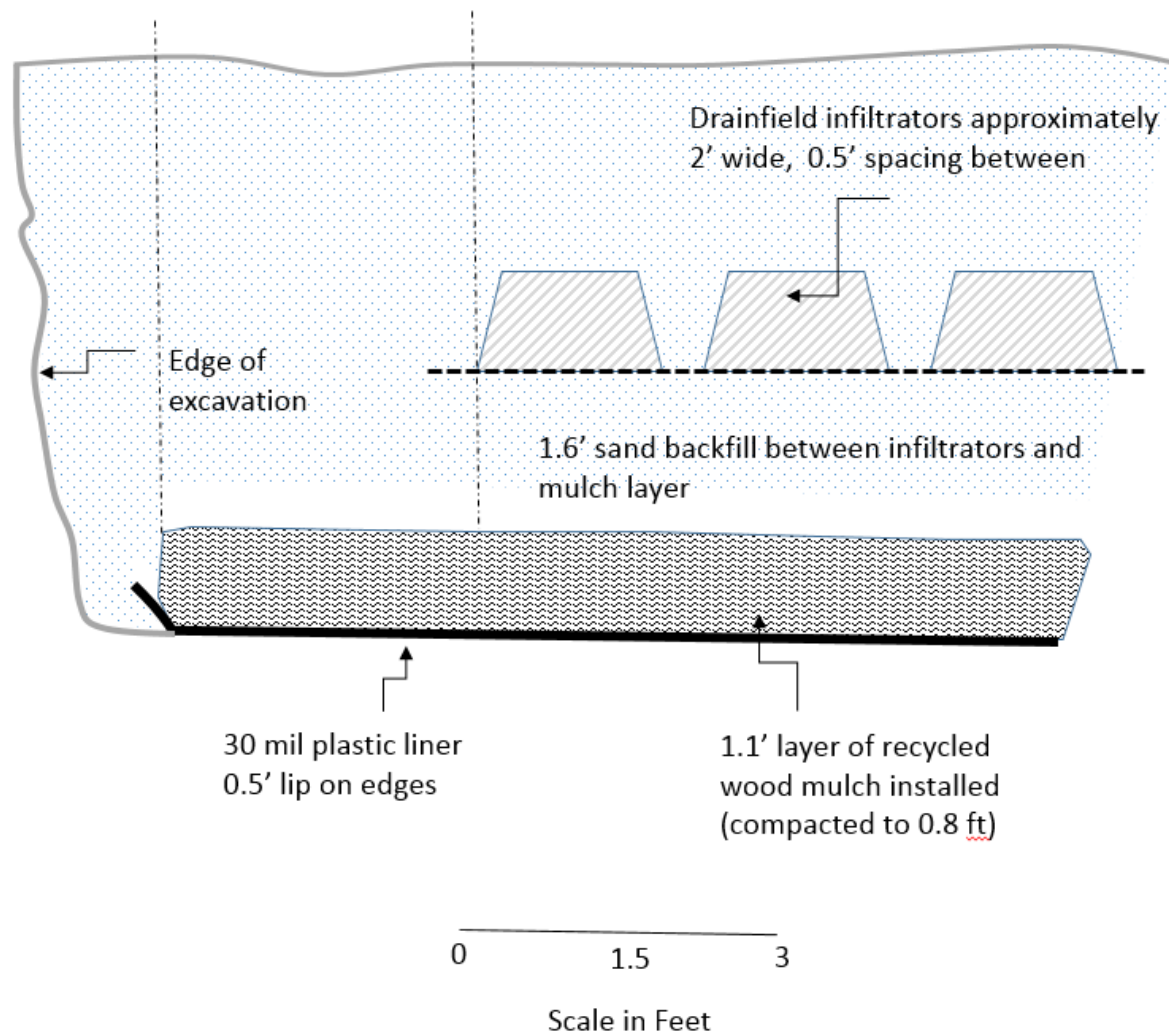
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 3575
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
www.dep.state.fl.us







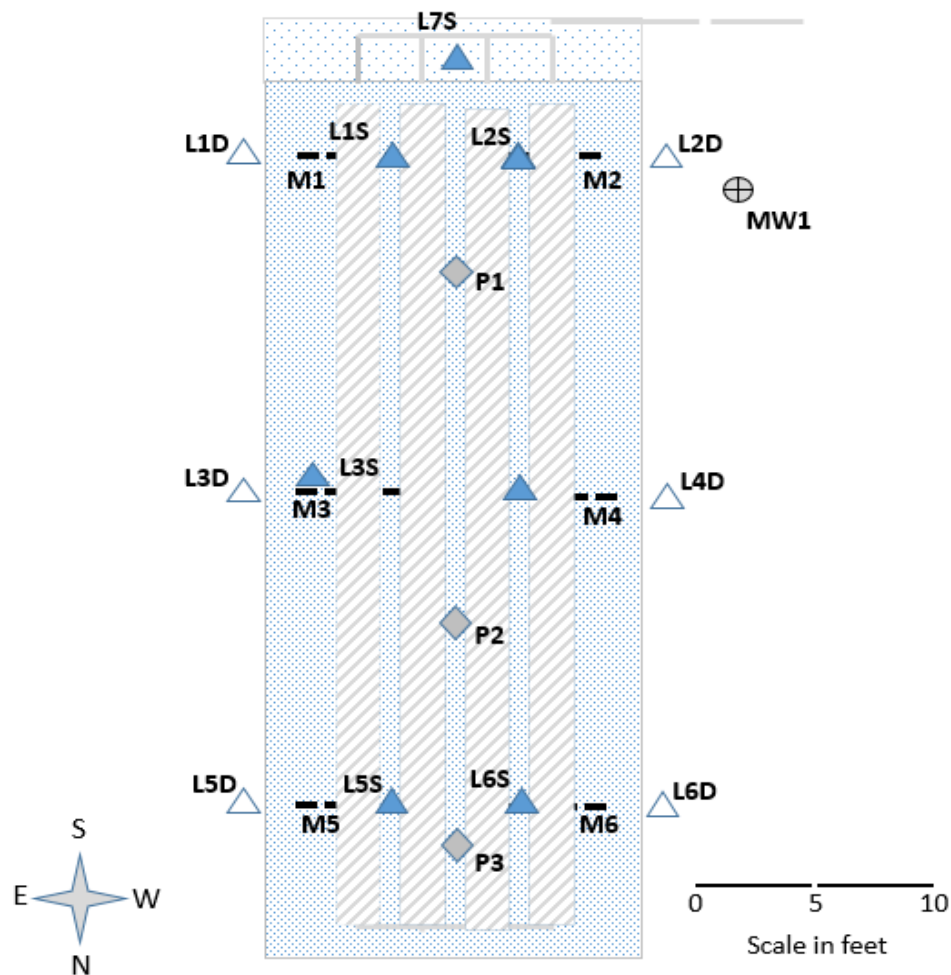
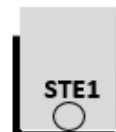
Wood mulch and liner extend
3-5' beyond edge of drainfield





LEGEND

- shallow suction lysimeter
- deep suction lysimeter
- horizontal well point
- riser for effluent monitoring
- monitoring well
- piezometer

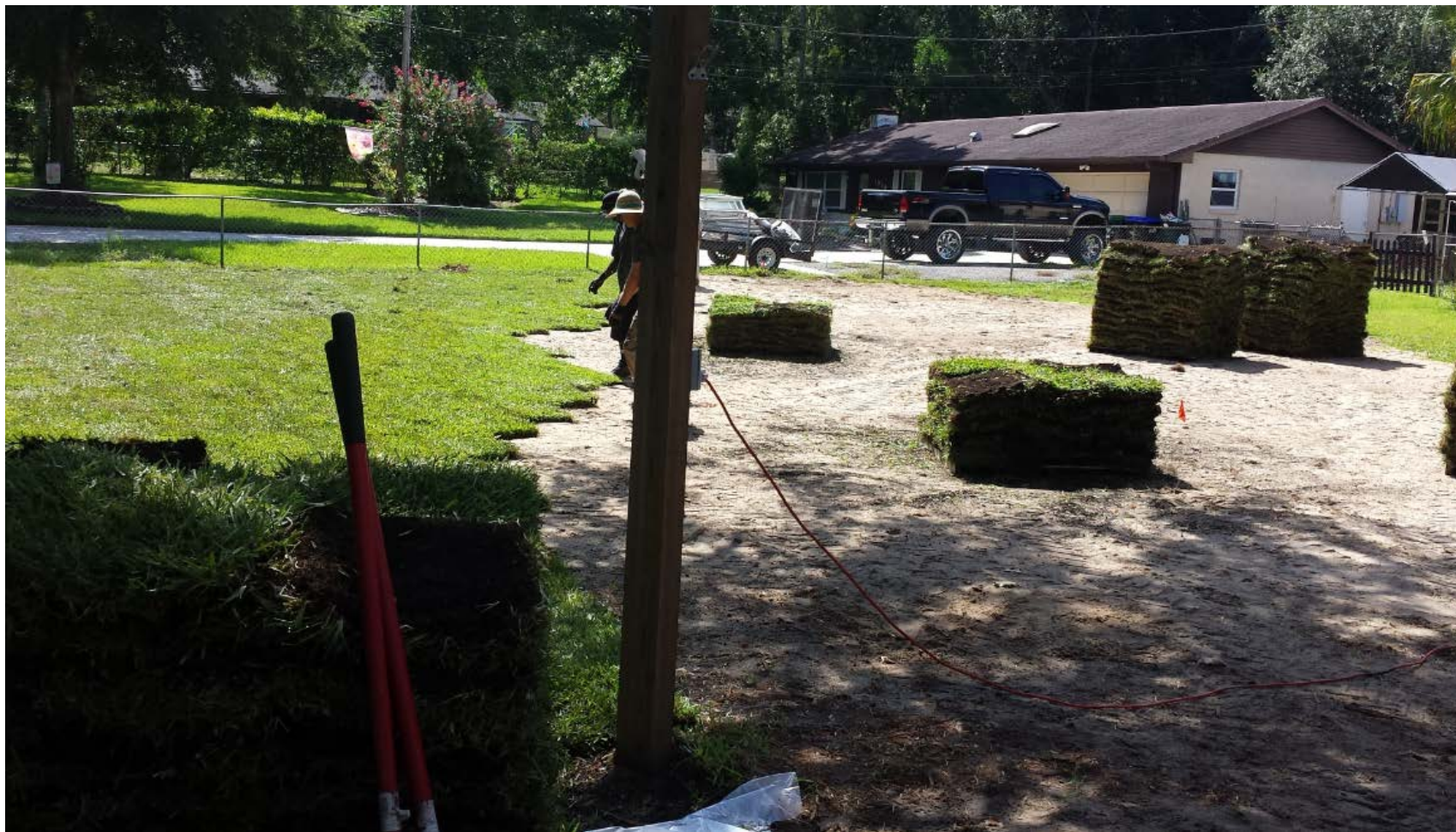








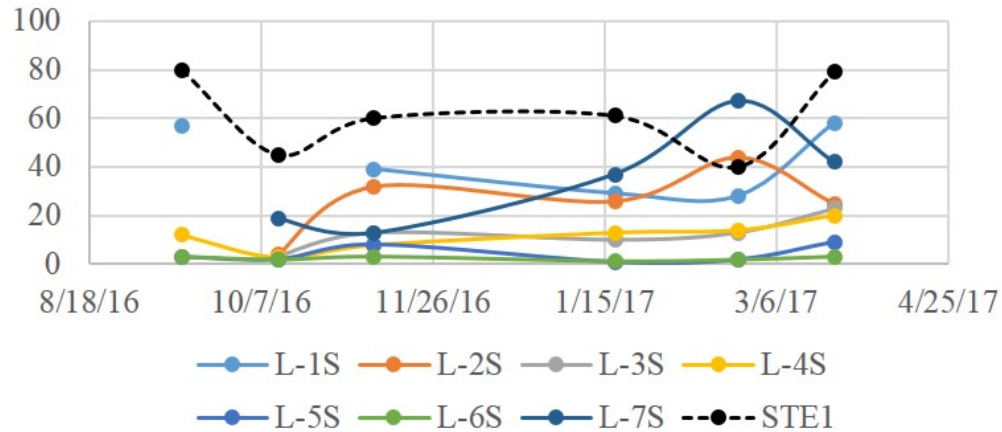




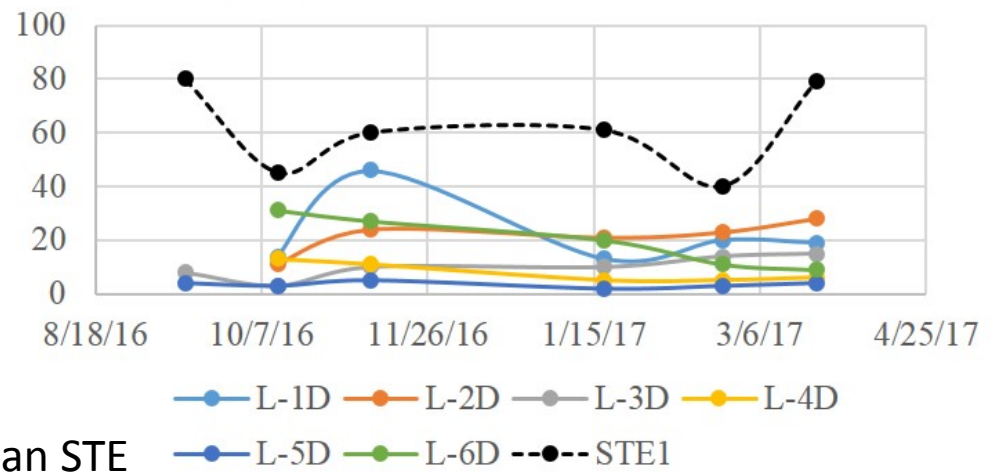


TN results through March

Shallow Lysimeters - Total Nitrogen mg/L



Deep Lysimeters - Total Nitrogen mg/L



Deep lysimeter average 65-77 % lower than STE



Next Steps

- Complete modeling of soil attenuation (May 2017)
- Produce draft report (May 2017)
- Finalize report (June 2017)
- Continue monitoring at experimental site



Questions?

