

STATE BIOSOLIDS SURVEY

Florida

Infrastructure & Wastewater					
	2004 Data	2018 Data			
Total Number of WWTPs:	1220 (survey), 322 CWNS	1776			
WWTP & Biosolic	Is Infrastructure Totals				
Number of Separate Preparers (in- or out-of-state, receiving solids from your state):	34	25			
WWTPs (see note, right)	900	866			
Number of operating sludge incinerators in your state (total):	0	0			
Fluidized bed:	0	0			
Multiple hearth:	0	0		A correction to the 2004 data: there were about 2000 facilites in 2004 but there was a reason 1200 was provided. • The 1776	
Number of Part 258 landfills in your state accepting sewage sludge:	data not requested for 2004	~10		WWTPs in 2018 include package plants. • In 2018, there are 866 facilities transferring their biosolids, but this can include transfer	
Number of WWTPs in your state with industrial pre-treatment programs:	data not requested for 2004	68		to larger WWTPs, not just to the 25 separate prepares. Several time stabilization separate prepares have closed in the past several	
Number of WWTPs in your state with sludge lagoons:	data not requested for 2004	0		years. • There are about 10 landfills taking wastewater solids out of a total of about 50 modern lined landfills in the state. • Some	
Wastewa	ter Flow Totals		IPP programs, such as at Jacksonville, apply to many WWTPs. • Wastewater flow numbers are best estimates by the state bios coordinator and is close to estimate by Seiple et al. 2020. • There were about 42 septage management facilities permitted in 2		
Total statewide average daily wastewater flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	1,500		under the biosolids regulations. • The percent of population served by septic is estimated.	
Total statewide WWTP design capacity for wastewater flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	2,700			
Total statewide average daily dry weather flow (MGD):	data not requested for 2004	N/A			
Oth	er Totals				
Number of documented odor & nuisance complaints received by state in 2018 related to biosolids transportation and use or disposal outside of the gates of the WWTP:	data not requested for 2004	N/A			
Number of WWTPs involved in those complaints:	data not requested for 2004	N/A			
Percent of population served by on-site systems (e.g. septic systems):	no data	30%			

Biosolids Use and Disposal

	UNITS:	Dry U.S. tons	Dry U.S. tons			
	BIOSOLIDS USED	OR DISPOSED, 20	18 (adjusted total):	412,000		
Summary						
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	NOTE: Quantity of sewage sludge or biosolids used or disposed means the quantity that goes out the gate of the WRRFs and separate preparers - the final products.	
Beneficial Use (applied to soils, not including ADC)	1,220	249,000	187	330,348		
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions	no data	51,000	309	81,806	Some facilities practice multiple use and disposal methods. Numbers are based primarily on electronic reporting with identified errors	
Other	0	0	0	0	corrected.	
TOTAL	1.220	300,000	496	412.154		
			Benefi	cial Use		
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids		
Agricultural (EQ, Class A, & Class B)	1200	198.000	151	98,026	The 151 facilities reported for land application include septage management facilities, of which there are about 46. Thus, the total	
Forestland (EQ, Class A, & Class B)	0	0	0	0	number of beneficial biosolids programs is approximately 141. • The land application data are primarily based on electronically	
Reclamation (EQ, Class A, & Class B)	0	0	0	0	reported data with identified errors corrected. • The total of 232,322 dry U. S. tons of Class AA EQ material includes bulk alkaline stabilized and other products, and the total is for the finished products combined, not the wastewater solids going into the process.	
Class A EQ (called "Class AA" in Florida) Distribution					This somewhat inflates the biosolids totals for the state; for example, up until 2014, a large N-Viro facility near Tampa produced a	
(bagged or bulk, public distribution, or unsure where it went)	20	51,000	36	232,322	product that was as little as 15% biosolids and mostly coal ash. But this was a rare anomaly, and that particular facility is no longer	
Beneficial Use Subtotal	1,220	249,000	187	330,348	operating. For 2016, FL DEP reported 191,344 dry tons of final Class AA biosolids distributed (2% went out of state; the rest was	
Long-term storage	0	0	0	0	used in FL), so the amount of Class AA has been increasing in recent years. In 2016, 5 out-of-state facilities sent nearly 10,00 dry	
tons into Florida (e.g. Milorganite). • Acreage is approved acreage for permitted sites where biosolids were la acreage may not have been used in 2018. • FL DEP notes that there were about 140 permitted land applicative set of the set of th						
Number of acres to which biosolids were applied:	no data 83,90		83,900	acreage may not have been used in 2016. • FL DEF notes that there were about 140 permitted rand application sites in Fronda in about 2018.		
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions						
	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Going To	Quantity of Biosolids		

Landfill (total)	no data	51,000	306	80,000
Burial	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	306	80,000
Alternative daily (ADC), intermediate, or final cover	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	N/A	N/A
Surface Disposal	0	0	0	0
Incineration	0	0	3	1,806
Cement kiln or industrial furnace	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0
Deep well injection	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0
Gasification	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0
Pyrolysis	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0
Disposal & Alternative Dispositions Subtotal	-	51,000	309	81,806
TOTAL	1,220	300,000	496	412,154

Landfill data are electronically reported data with identifiable errors corrected. • The 3 "incineration" facilities are WWTPs that send solids to waste-to-energy facilities where the solids are burned as fuel. These are not sewage sludge inicinerators (not sludge-only incinerators).

Biosolids Quality Summary

	Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Producing		Number of Entities (WWTPs & Sep. Preparers) Producing	Quantity of Biosolids	NOTE: For "number of entities," the total may not match because some entities go to more than one use or disposal.
Class A EQ	24	107,000	36	232,322	
Other Class A	0	0	0	0	
Class B	1,176	163,000	151	98,026	These quantities are the final product quantities which include compost (derived from biosolids and yard waste) and lime-treated biosolids.
Other (no data, etc.)	1,200	30,000	309	81,806	ulosolius.
TOTAL	2,400	300,000	496	412,154	

			Diosolius mea		
	Estimated Number of WWTPs or Separate Preparers Using	Estimated Quantity of Biosolids Produced Using	Estimated Number of WWTPs or Separate Preparers Using	Estimated Quantity of Biosolids Produced Using	
	Stab	ilization			
Aerobic Digestion (total)	a maiority	no data			
Class A (ATAD/Other)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	2	564	
Class B	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Anaerobic digestion (AD) (total)	several	no data			
Class A (e.g. thermophilic)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	1	1.082	
Class B (mesophilic)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
WWTPs co-digesting (FOG, food, glycol, etc.)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	N/A	
Biogas used (heating, electicity, fuel, etc.;scf/year)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	N/A	
Lime/Alkaline (total)	600				
Class A lime/alkaline	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	4	42,906	1
Class B lime/alkaline	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Composting	4	no data	9	90,464	
Thermal (e.g. heat drying, not incineration/gasificatn/pyrol)	7	no data	13	93.820	
Gasification	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Pyrolysis	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	0	
Hydrolysis (thermal, chemical, etc.)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	0	N/A	
Long-term (lagoons, reed beds, etc.)	no data	no data	no data	no data	
Dxidation ditch / extended aeration	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Other stabilization technology	no data	no data	6	3,487	The "other" Class AA is the BCR Neutralizer process that uses a chlorine dioxide process. • Class AA biosolids are a special designation under Florida regulations. Processes to achieve Class AA include heat-drying (some are pelletized), composting,
••	Дем	atering			digestion (sometimes creating liquid Class AA biosolids), advanced anaerobic digestion, and alkaline stabilization (e.g. the Bio
Belt Filter Press	no data	no data	no data	no data	and Nviro processes, as well as lime pastuerization).
Plate & Frame Press	no data	no data	no data	no data	1
Screw Press	no data	no data	no data	no data	
Centrifuge Vaccuum Filter	no data no data	no data no data	no data no data	no data no data	
Vaccuum Filter Drying beds (open-air)	no data no data	no data no data	no data	no data	
Solar drying (e.g. in greenhouse)	data not requested for 2004	no data data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Other dewatering technology	no data	no data	no data	no data	1
Striet dewatering technology			110 Uata		
0		ckening	an data	an data	
Gravity thickener	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Gravity belt thickener (GBT)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Centrifuge	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Dissolved air flotation (DAF)	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Other thickening technology	data not requested for 2004	data not requested for 2004	no data	no data	
Other					

Biosolids Treatment Practices