

April 1, 2024

Dear Brandon,

Thanks for your email of January 29 and for your information. You raise some questions which we address briefly here.

The Charlotte County Sewer Master Plan (SMP) was written to legitimize a choice already made to require septic to sewer conversion. It relies on prior reports by Tetra Tech and Dr. Brian Lapointe which were manipulated to achieve the desired results. The testing underlying the SMP demonstrates that septic systems in general are not a problem.

The SMP was created by a consulting firm hired by the Utilities Department with a singular agenda: to justify septic-to-sewer conversion (SMP, Page 1-1). The SMP simply ignores other pollution sources and follows a pattern of confirmation bias as it implicates septic systems as the only cause of declining water quality in Charlotte County (SMP, Page 1-4).

The SMP in turn relies on two reports commissioned by the Utilities Department itself, which were not peer reviewed and are demonstrably manipulated.

2013 East & West Spring Lake Study, manipulated to achieve the desired results

The first report, the 2013 “East & West Spring Lake Wastewater Pilot Program Water Quality Review Within East & West Spring Lake,” was produced by Tetra Tech, a “subconsultant to a consultant” without a single named responsible author.¹ The study begins by establishing 50 monitoring wells randomly distributed throughout the entire study area.

EPA methods were used to measure nitrogen levels and on Page 25 the subconsultant acknowledges a finding of no significant impact: **“Of the 50+ samples taken during each sample period, it is noted that the majority of the wells demonstrated little to no significant impact at the time of sampling.”** In fact, the majority of the nitrogen concentrations were so low that they were below the limit of detection.² Appendix 1 employs frequency histogram plots to illustrate the unremarkable characteristics of the monitoring well observations. The data presented in the 2013 study does not support a large-scale shift from septic systems to sewers.

In this study, the initial random sampling, a cornerstone of scientific research, yielded inconvenient results, a demonstration that septic conversion was not necessary. This was

¹ Rob Robbins contacted Tetra Tech’s Florida Water Operations Manager Marcy Frick on August 9, 2023, to inquire about the unsupported citation “(Staugler, 2013)” on Page 28. Ms. Frick was unable to identify the Tetra Tech report’s author. The source cited as being attributed to Staugler does not exist.

² The lab result reports (final 42 pages of the report) indicate that the Utilities Department performed the actual sample collections and testing (not the subconsultant).

apparently an outcome unacceptable to the Utilities Department which had hired the consultants to report that septic systems caused elevated nitrogen concentrations in groundwater.

At this point the Utilities Department inserted itself into the nearly completed study by establishing new, "strategic" monitoring wells (page 42)³. Abandoning the scientific practice of random sampling, the Utilities Department and subconsultant cherry-picked locations based on septic system complaints reported to the Health Department, specifically targeting documented failures. Predictably, sampled only one time on April 18, 2013, these "strategic" sites, placed right next to failing septic systems, revealed the highest nitrogen levels of the entire study (page 42). The subconsultant concludes, without support, on Page 55 that all septic systems need to be replaced with a centralized sewer system. The cherry-picked sampling methods violate the core principles of statistical analysis. In other words, it is misleading to draw conclusions about a general population by intentionally monitoring rare or extreme cases (outliers). It's like trying to understand the weather by only studying hurricanes. You'll get a skewed picture.

2016 Brian Lapointe Charlotte County Study, manipulated to achieve the desired results.

Three years later, the Utilities Department commissioned yet another study, this time by Brian Lapointe (2016). Unlike the early design of the 2013 East & West Spring Lake Study, Lapointe made no effort to randomly sample representative locations across the study area. Out of 50+ available monitoring wells previously sampled in East & West Spring Lake, Lapointe simply "cherry picked" what appears to have been the "worst of the worst" locations. Lapointe provides geographic coordinates for the three locations, and all correspond to locations of prior Department of Health septic failure cases (Appendix 2). Scientifically, such a non-random approach prohibits drawing inferences about septic systems throughout the broader study area, yet Lapointe does so regardless.

The Lapointe observations of nitrogen, phosphate, and sucralose concentrations and only simple stable nitrogen isotope analysis without any reference to stable oxygen isotopes ($\delta^{18}\text{O}$) cannot exclude other potential sources of nitrogen such as pet waste, fertilizer, treated wastewater (reclaim water) and untreated wastewater, e.g. from leaking sewer mains. Lapointe's findings, based on the current level of analysis, are inconclusive.⁴

Lapointe's 2016 analysis work for the County also suffers from egregious misuse of statistical methods in his review of the 2013 East & West Spring Lake dataset. Lapointe's resulting claims are not only unsubstantiated but also demonstrably illogical. On page 16 Lapointe claims "Fecal coliform levels were high in groundwater samples and many samples approach the surface water quality criteria (400 cfu/100 mL), indicating that groundwater is a likely source of

³ On page 53, it is made clear that the Utilities Department was insistent on supporting its confirmation bias, inserting itself in the study. "To assist in providing further confirmation of potential OSTDS contributions, following the initial testing of the 50 random wells, **the County** installed additional wells adjacent to OSTDS's which were reported by the CCHD as having nuisance complaints." Locations of three of these nuisance sites were made available in Lapointe's 2016 report. Records and photos from the Department of Health are attached in Appendix 2.

⁴ Zhang, Yan, Peng Shi, Jinxi Song, and Qi Li. 2019. "Application of Nitrogen and Oxygen Isotopes for Source and Fate Identification of Nitrate Pollution in Surface Water: A Review" *Applied Sciences* 9, no. 1: 18. <https://doi.org/10.3390/app9010018>

contamination to adjacent surface waters.” However, as shown in the East & West Spring Lake dataset, 97% of all monitoring well samples had fecal coliform levels below the limit of detection (below 10 cfu/100 mL). A small fraction (1.7%) of the samples, numbering only 3 out of 176, showed fecal coliform levels exceeding the 400 cfu/100 mL limit (98% of all observed values were less than 400 cfu/100 mL). The significant difference between these outliers and all other samples is evident in the Appendix 1 frequency histogram. No data-driven decision maker would reasonably advocate for a large-scale shift from septic systems to sewers based on obvious data outliers.

Paradoxically, the limited 2016 Lapointe analysis demonstrates that failed septic systems do not impair groundwater beyond the immediate area of the three failed septic systems themselves.

The maps in Appendix 1 demonstrate mean nitrogen observations in the East & West Spring Lake area. With the exception of the extreme values observed at the three failed septic sites, which are in fact very high outliers, the surrounding groundwater is not impacted. There are somewhat higher readings along U.S. Highway 41, but these are based on limited data, 1 to 3 samples, and could represent influences of stormwater or leaking forced sewer mains. The 40+ relatively unremarkable wells in the initial study demonstrate that failed septic systems are an issue only for their immediate vicinity.

Lapointe's reliance on data from three demonstrably compromised groundwater monitoring wells, all documented as recent, egregious septic system failures by the Department of Health (Appendix 2), is a fundamental flaw. These locations were intentionally chosen to exaggerate this very issue, rendering their data entirely unsuitable for drawing broader conclusions about septic systems within the study area. Lapointe strategically fails to mention that the 'reconnaissance' wells were not random samples. Beginning with the 2013 study, the Utilities Department deliberately added wells at sites with a history of septic failures, potentially manipulating the data to support a predetermined conclusion (See footnote 3 and page 53 in Tetra Tech 2013).

**2020 Allegation of Inappropriate Data Handling, Misapplication of Statistical Methods
Lapointe has been criticized by his scientific peers.**

After Brian Lapointe's 2016 study. Lapointe faced scrutiny in a 2020 critique published in the prestigious peer-reviewed journal *Marine Biology* regarding his other research.⁵ The author of the critique, who is a scientist with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, alleged that Lapointe's use of "inappropriate statistical methods" affected the overall conclusions of Lapointe's research. The critique was supported by a prestigious collaboration of researchers (including both named individuals and anonymous reviewers), representatives from Florida universities, and state and federal agencies.

⁵ Julian, P. Getting the science right to protect and restore our environment. A critique of Lapointe et al. (2019) Nitrogen enrichment, altered stoichiometry, and coral reef decline at Looe Key, Florida Keys, USA: a 3-decade study. *Mar Biol* 167, 68 (2020). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00227-020-3667-1>

In summary, the two linchpin reports that attempt to justify the SMP and the next four decades of septic to sewer conversions are fundamentally flawed and the conclusions are not scientifically supported, placing an unfair burden on taxpayers and stakeholders.

It is fundamentally wrong to apply water quality standards as if they were discharge standards.

The SMP proceeds by listing water quality standards in the Harbor, finding exceedances in some cases (actually not many), and then comparing those results to assumed discharges from septics. But almost the first principle of water quality regulation is that water quality standards are NOT discharge standards. Water quality standards do not apply at the point of discharge. Other discharges, mixing zones and numerous other principles come into play before you can conclude that a discharge is causing a water quality violation.

The 2013 East and West Spring Lake study, pp.5-7, referred to some of these complications. The Numeric Nutrient Rule applies to entities discharging to surface water...and the standard itself is to be met as an annual arithmetic mean, not a one-time reading. In fact, that is why the issue of defining pollutant loadings is complex, as discussed in the Commission's December water workshop (where it informally determined to instead work through a Reasonable Assurance Plan).

That means there is no justification in the SMP for drawing conclusions by comparing canal data or the limited groundwater readings to the NNC standards for the tidal Peace River, or any other water quality standard, which simply don't apply to the waters which were tested.

The SMP and the Lapointe report are sloppy and misleading documents. They were narrowly crafted to avoid any discussion of stormwater or reclaimed water contamination and were created to justify a decision that had already been made.

In the case of West County and Cape Haze there is no data to indicate a problem with septics; quite the contrary.

Our community of Cape Haze has asked the County if there is test data showing the impact of septic systems in our Cape Haze neighborhood comprised of large lots and many newer homes. The County has admitted there is no data for Cape Haze. And as demonstrated in the attached groundwater flow map from the SMP, groundwater flow in West County is primarily to Lemon Bay, not to Charlotte Harbor (Appendix 3). There is no way that most of West County is contributing to nutrient issues, if any, in Charlotte Harbor. The water quality presentation at the December water quality workshop appears to show that Lemon Bay has no impairments.

The concern raised in our email is that the County has been making decisions and assumptions about contributions to water quality degradation without real data. Reclaim water and stormwater have the potential to be major contributors. If the County proceeds to address septic systems as if it were a significant source, and it isn't, you will have wasted a lot of effort, and money, and decades of time, without achieving compliance.

The data on discharges from the County's sewage treatment plants demonstrate that reclaim water is potentially a significant contributor to water quality problems.

We appreciate you providing us with the County's data on testing of nitrogen levels in the effluent from the various County sewage treatment plants. We were troubled, as we think you were, by the relatively higher levels from the West County plants: levels which, in the case of Rotonda WRF, were frequently in the range of 20-30 mg/L and as high as 34.9 mg/L. On rereading the SMP descriptions of these plants it is apparent that they are not providing effective treatment. (The West Port effluent spray field is not in use. Is this because the reclaimed nutrient levels are too high?) The Rotonda plant is especially criticized for its limited ability to correct pH, weak links with the screens and clarifiers, and the size of the digesters limiting the ability to process nutrients. SMP 6-30. In fact, while the SMP says that the Rotonda plant would be closed, the January 9, 2024, Utilities Update Meeting established that it will not be closed. Clearly the whole process is a continuing work in progress.

It is telling that the nitrogen levels in the reclaimed water delivery site at the Lemon Bay Golf Course, which probably takes reclaim from the Rotonda plant, were also relatively high.

The West County plants are also criticized for their likely high I and I loadings (Infiltration and Inflow), meaning their sewer lines are leaking. Leaking in, but maybe also leaking out.

As can be seen from the plant reclaimed water nutrient loadings you sent us, the assumptions we made about the total potential loadings to County waters are essentially accurate. (Even putting aside the outlier of 92 mg/L which you explained was a misprint). With the problems and high nutrient effluent from the West County plants we are very troubled that these plants are the very last scheduled for upgrade to Advanced Wastewater Treatment (AWT), when clearly, they need it the most.

SB 64 requires Advanced Wastewater Treatment

The SMP was a 2017 document. It obviously never takes account of Florida Senate Bill 64, signed July 6, 2021, which requires that the County have in place a plan for eliminating nonbeneficial surface water discharges (reclaimed water lacking advanced treatment). AWT is not a wish list item. It is being required by state law. The County has committed in its SB 64 filing, as required by the statute, to meet Total Nitrogen of 3 mg/L and Total Phosphorus of 1 mg/L in its plant effluent. The sewage treatment plans identified and discussed in the SMP are obsolete. And the SMP and Lapointe report are obsolete as well.

A wide gap exists between mandated advanced treatment (AWT) levels and current treatment standards in Charlotte County, potentially leading to water quality violations. The County data shows that the West County plants have total nitrogen concentrations as high as 34.9 mg/L. AWT standards are a tenth of the current levels and its implementation will massively improve the prospects for water quality compliance. If the County truly cares about water quality, implementation of AWT as quickly as possible is not only the answer, it is also the cost effective answer.

The Sewer Master Plan ignores the critical need to quantify nutrient loadings from all sources. Its overly simplistic solution of septic-to-sewer conversions lacks justification.

The SMP case for septic conversion is based on a series of assumptions that septics are in the groundwater table and are discharging 100% via groundwater discharges. The discharge loadings are based on assumptions about housing density, number of persons per household, full year occupancy and more, none of which apply to an older population like West County or even most of Charlotte County.

The potential nutrient loading to the Harbor from reclaimed water is available. It is the amount of nitrogen in the reclaim water sent throughout the County. We suspect it dwarfs the potential nutrient loading from septics. Any argument that there is nutrient attenuation on the way to the Harbor is true for both reclaimed water and septics.

The SMP never looked at the issue of nutrient loading from reclaimed water because its job was to justify a decision already made to require septic conversion. For this reason, as well, it never considered the substantial likely nutrient contribution of stormwater.

The SMP is obsolete in not considering (or even mentioning) AWT which would be 10 to 40 times more cost effective at removing nitrogen (pounds of N per tax-payer-dollar), could be done faster without the unnecessary burden to your constituents, would provide clean, low-nitrogen reclaim water to users, align with SB 64, and avoid the public resistance created by mandatory septic-to-sewer conversions. The SMP is bad science and bad policy and must be addressed now.

Thanks again for your service.

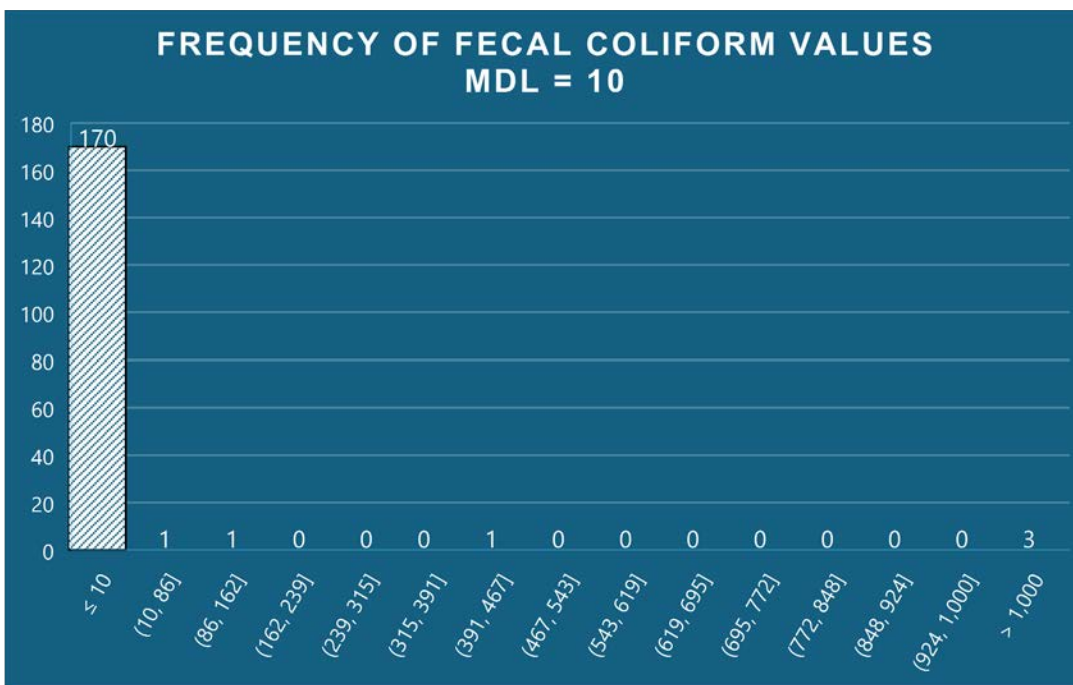
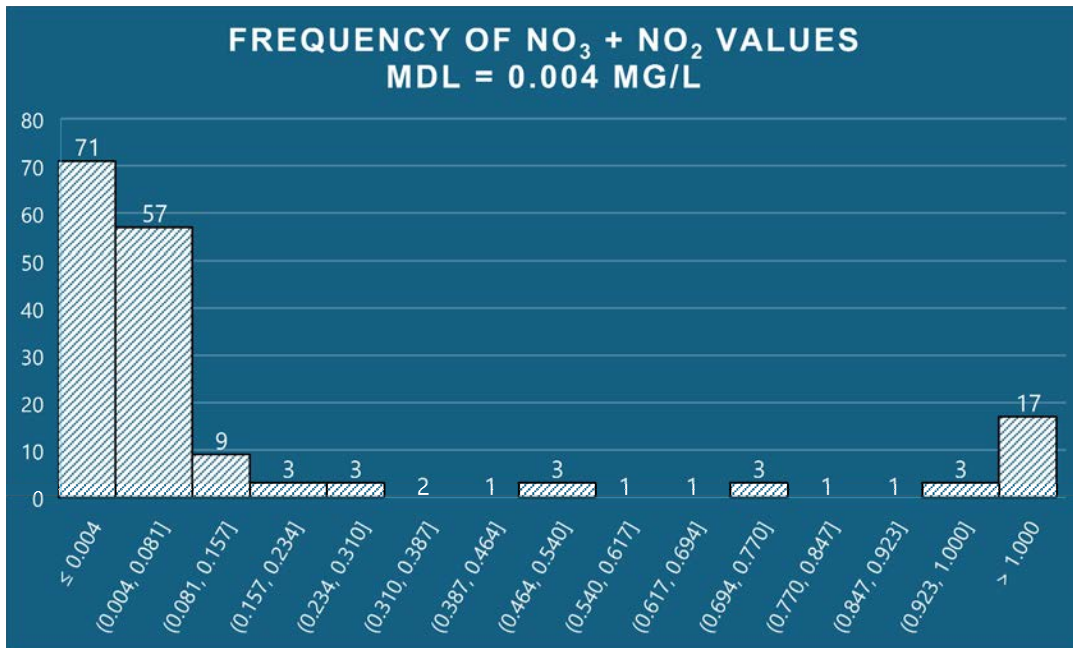
Respectfully,

Percy Angelo
medintzm@yahoo.com
(312) 315-6224

Rob Robbins
r.robbins@miami.edu
(305) 494-0392

Appendix 1

Data observations from the 2013 “East & West Spring Lake” Report. The majority of observations are below detectable limits (MDL). No data-driven decision maker would reasonably advocate for a large-scale shift from septic systems to sewers.



Septic tank "open" and "exposing sewage to the ground surface." The tank was caved in by May 2013.

Septic tank "rotted through" and "sewage is heavily ponded over the tank and out to the drain field."

"Sewage was pooling over septic tank... [drain field] is apparently not accepting effluent"

Lapointe 2016
Monitoring Well #67
Sampled 2 times
Mean value: 17.27 mg/L
(3,454 times higher than Well #8,
and just 457 feet separation)

Monitoring Well #8
Sampled 5 times
Mean value: 0.005 mg/L
38 septic systems within
500 ft radius

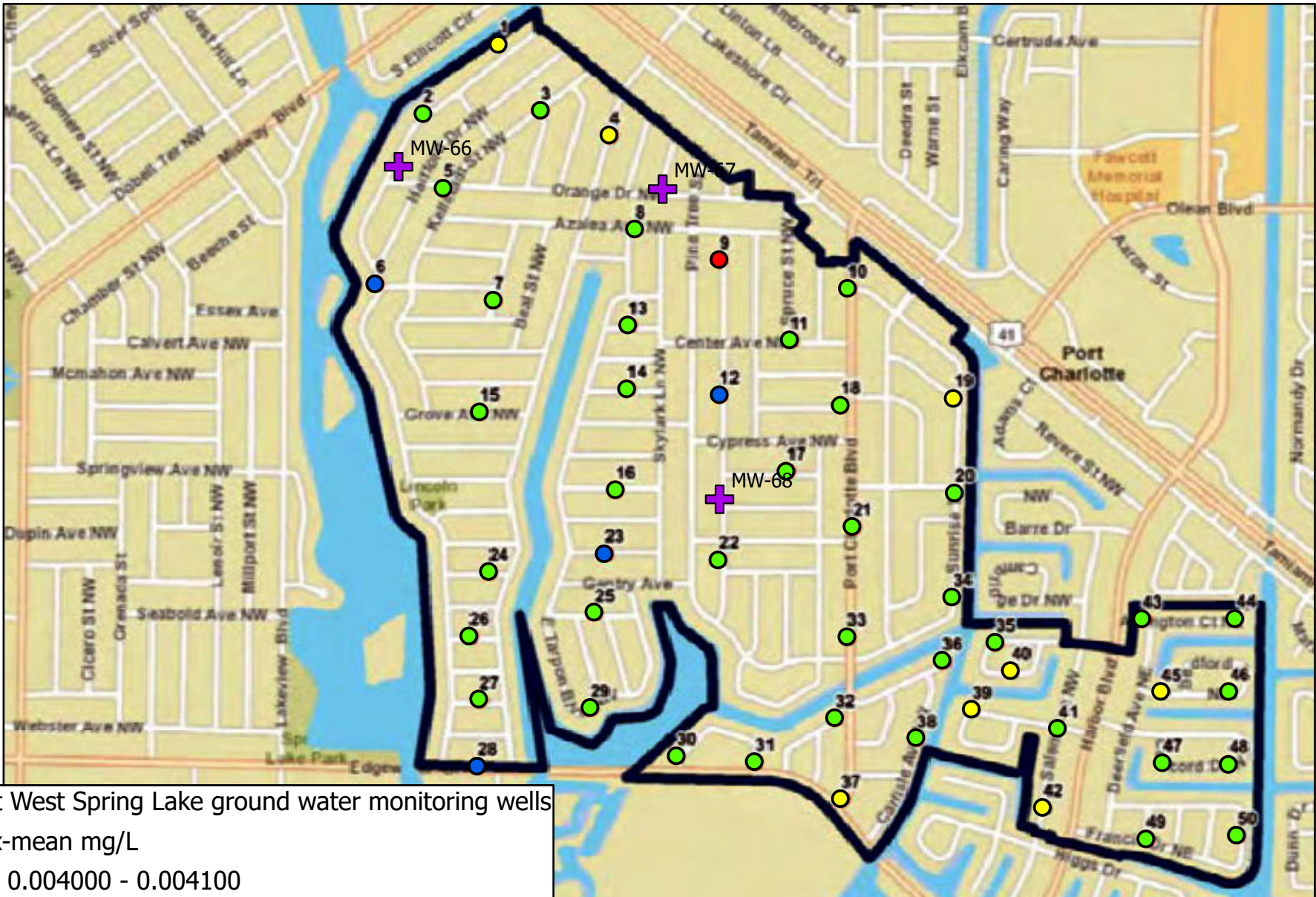
2012 Thru May 2013
Ground Surface.

Legend
● Pre 1983: Less Than 25'
● Greater Than 25'
■ East & West Spring Lake Boundary

✚ Lapointe 2016 "recon sites" mean NOx mg/L
● East West Spring Lake ground water monitoring wells mean NOx mg/L

Lapointe 2016 sampled only three groundwater monitoring wells on two occasions (purple). These three sites were cherry-picked locations from Florida Department of Health Department nuisance complaint records. However, the majority of randomly located monitoring wells sampled in East & West Spring Lake 2013 (shown in red) had nitrogen levels so low that they were below the limits of detection. Based on sampling only three contaminated sites two times, Lapointe concluded that there was "significant contamination by [septic tank effluent]". Both studies sought out extreme cases (outliers) to generalize typical septic systems and then recommended that all septic systems must be converted to centralized sewer.

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r.robbs@miami.edu
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East West Spring Lake ground water monitoring wells

NOx-mean mg/L

- 0.004000 - 0.004100
- 0.004101 - 0.670000
- 0.670001 - 5.036726
- 5.036727 - 10.000022
- 10.000023 - 12.065500

✚ Lapointe 2016 "recon" monitoring well

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 r.robbins@miami.edu
 (305) 494-0392

East West Spring Lake ground water monitoring wells (2013)

Appendix 2.1

Lapointe site MW-66:

Latitude: 26.98893, Longitude: -82.12009

Address: 655 Spring Lake Blvd NW, Port Charlotte, Florida, 33952

MW-66 was an open case in February 2012 described as a septic tank that was “rotted through” and “sewage is heavily ponded over the tank and out to the drain field.” A hole in the wall of the septic tank was observed as far back as 2010 and the system had to be pumped out monthly. The property was in foreclosure. The system wasn’t replaced until August 2012.



This picture taken on Date: 2/8/2012 at Time: 1:33 PM, by Leslie Beauchamp

Location: 655 Spring Lake Blvd Charlotte County Reference Number: 08-99-194468

Comments: This picture was taken of the septic tank in the back yard Right side when facing house from street. Sewage is heavily ponded over the tank and out to the drainfield. This is a close up view of the sewage ponded over the drainfield just past the tank. A strong odor of sewage is present.

Signature Leslie Beauchamp Date: 2/8/2012

● NUISANCE COMPLAINT ●

Leslie Beauchamp (BeauchampLL)

08-99-194468

02/07/2012

Charlotte County Environmental Health

Complaint Information

Name: Florida First Escrow CCompany Tr
Location: 655 Spring Lake Boulevard
City St Zip: Port Charlotte FL 33952
Directions: US 41 to W Tarpon (right) to Spring Lake Blvd
follow around to address on the left

Owner Information

Owner: Owner Name Fields Blank
Address:
City St Zip:
Phone: ()

Occupant Information

Occupant: Florida First Escrow CCompany Tr
Address: 655 Spring Lake Boulevard
City, St Zip: Port Charlotte FL 33952
Phone:

Nature of Complaint **Recorded By:** Leslie Beauchamp (BeauchampLL)

failing septic sewage on the ground

Complainant Information

Complainant: CCU
Address:
City, St Zip:
Phone: (941) 743-4300

Date Notified: _____
SITE INSPECTION TELEPHONE
VALID INVALID ABATED 08/06/2012
REFERRED TO _____

LEGAL NOTICE Yes _____

DATE	CONDITIONS FOUND	
02/08/2012	I arrived at 1:33 pm. The septic tank in the back yard Right side when facing house from street. Sewage is heavily ponded over the tank and out to the drainfield. Email from Mark Gibson prior indicates the tank is rotted thru. A strong odor of sewage is present. Spoke with tenant. System backs up - she calls the landlord and they send Gibson to pump the tank about every month.	BeauchampLL
02/24/2012	Arrived on site at 1:20pm, sewage is ponding on ground above septic tank, no actions have been taken to correct the problem, picture taken. Recieved signed proof of delivery of Notice to abate, send first citation FedEx:8720 7970 0276 and advance complaint to 3/1/2012	WilsonSE
03/02/2012	Arrived onsite at 12:30pm, septic tank has large hole in lid, ground is still wet and smells of sewage. Talked with Leah Gibson, they where just out there on 2/28/12 and pumped the septic tank. Advance complaint to 3/12/12.	WilsonSE
03/12/2012	Arrived onsite at 12:08pm, septic tank has large hole in lid, ground is still wet and smells of sewage. Picture taken, send second citation FedEx: 8720 7970 0471 and advance complaint to 4/9/12.	WilsonSE
04/09/2012	Arrived onsite at 11:30am, septic tank has large hole in lid, sewage is ponding on the ground, picture taken. Send third citation FedEx: 8720 7970 0769 and advance complaint to 4/26/12.	WilsonSE
05/01/2012	Arrived onsite at 12:45pm, sewage is still ponding on ground above septic tank, picture taken. Third citation has been signed for send copy of complaint file to Lawyers for final order fedex: 8720 7970 1375, advance complaint to 6/6/12.	WilsonSE
06/12/2012	Follow-up investigation of a failing septic system 6/12/12 at 2:35 PM resulted in the following observations: 1. The septic tank continues to have a hole in the top, sewage was not spilling on the ground during the investigation, the area was damp, photo. 2. The tenant would not answer the door. 3. The file contents have been sent to the DOH Attorney in Ft Myers previously in early May. File to Leslie.FC	Ciurcafa
07/19/2012	Repair permit has been issued, 12-340RP, and faxed to Honc. septic for repair. Advance complaint to 8/7/12. SW	WilsonSE

Appendix 2.2

Lapointe site MW-67:

Latitude: 26.98835, Longitude: -82.11244

Address: Adjacent to 650 Skylark Lane, Port Charlotte, Florida, 33952

MW-67 was an open case in April 2013 described as a septic tank that was “open” and “exposing sewage to the ground surface.” The tank was caved in by May 2013. The nuisance was corrected until October 11, 2013.

Mission:

To protect, promote & improve the health of all people in Florida through integrated state, county & community efforts.



Rick Scott
Governor

John H. Armstrong, MD, FACS
State Surgeon General & Secretary

Vision: To be the Healthiest State in the Nation



This picture taken on Date: 4/30/2013
Location: 650 Skylark Ln, Port Charlotte, FL 33952
08-99-208894

at Time: 2:04 PM
Charlotte County Reference Number:

Comments: Picture shows the septic tank with lid caving in exposing sewage to the ground surface.

Picture taken by Robert Feldman Environmental Specialist

Signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert Feldman".

Date: 4/30/13

**Florida Department of Health in Charlotte County
Environmental Health**

18500 Murdock Circle, Bldg B, Suite 203 · Port Charlotte, FL 33948
PHONE: 941/743-1266 • FAX 941/743-1533
www.CharlotteCHD.com

www.FloridasHealth.com

TWITTER: HealthyFLA
FACEBOOK: FLDepartmentofHealth
YOUTUBE: fldch

NUISANCE COMPLAINT

Robert Feldman (FeldmanBM)

08-99-208894

04/29/2013

Charlotte County Environmental Health

Complaint Information

Name: Bailey, Bonita
Location: 650 Skylark Lane
City St Zip: Port Charlotte FL 33952
Directions:

Owner Information

Owner: Bailey, Bonita
Address: 101 W Northtown Road, Unit 36
City St Zip: Kirksville MO 63501
Phone: ()

Occupant Information

Occupant: Vacant
Address:
City, St Zip:
Phone:

Nature of Complaint Recorded By: Avon Bennett (BennettAL1)

Septic tank lid caving in. Can see inside tank.

Complainant Information

Complainant: Anonymous
Address:
City, St Zip:
Phone: ()

Date Notified: _____

SITE INSPECTION TELEPHONE

VALID INVALID ABATED 10/11/2013

LEGAL NOTICE Yes

REFERRED TO _____

DATE	CONDITIONS FOUND	
04/30/2013	4/30/2013 At 2:00 PM I went to site, no one at home or may be vacant. Went into backyard, observed the open hole of the septic tank lid caved in. The open septic tank is exposing sewage to the ground surface and the complaint is valid as the conditions are in violation of Ch386,FS and CH64E-6, FAC. I took photos of the tank, staked and taped off the area and placed wood boards over the opening. I took a picture of staked tank. I left a hanger for any occupant to contact our office. Prepare a Notice to Abate for owner. Recheck May 8, 2013. rf	FeldmanBM
05/06/2013	5/6/2013 mailed Fedex NTA to owner today. Recheck May 8, 2013. rf	FeldmanBM
05/08/2013	5/8/13 LB recd call from Ms Bailey who refused the Fedex but wanted to know what we were sending her. It was explained to her what she needed to do and a list of contractors was emailed to her.	FeldmanBM
05/08/2013	5/8/2013 went to site, took photo, conditions the same. The septic tank is caving in and it is now staked off and covered with boards. The Fedex is in route with the NTA. Recheck May 14, 2013. rf	FeldmanBM
05/09/2013	5/9/13 LB emailed the NTA and pictures to Ms Bailey. rf	FeldmanBM
05/14/2013	5/14/13 recd email from owner that she is awaiting info from Martin Septic and has a call in to Stans Septic. rf	FeldmanBM
05/16/2013	5/16/2013 went to site, took photo, conditions the same, tank caved in, taped off and covered with boards. Recheck May 27, 2013. rf	FeldmanBM
05/24/2013	5/24/2013 an application for a repair permit was submitted this date. Several applications in front of this one. See 13-350 RP. A site evaluation will be next visit. rf	FeldmanBM
06/07/2013	6/7/2013 Site evaluation done by Phil today. Application submitted by Stans Septic. Recheck June 18, 2013 rf	FeldmanBM
06/18/2013	6/18/13 went to site with Marco. Took photo of staked out tank. The repair permit was issued on 6/14/13. Awaiting Stans Septic to install new tank and call for inspection. Recheck July 5, 2013. rf	FeldmanBM
07/05/2013	7/5/13 went to site, took photo. Tank area taped off with boards over the hole. A repair permit has been issued. Will contact Stans Septic on monday for his construction date to start work. Recheck July 15, 2013. rf	FeldmanBM
07/17/2013	7/17/2013 Went to site, adjusted the caution tape, took photo, conditions the same, no repairs made. I contacted the contractor for his start date, no word back today. I will prepare a citation for the owner. Recheck July 30, 2013. rf	FeldmanBM

Appendix 2.3

Lapointe site MW-68:

Latitude: 26.98893, Longitude: -82.12009

Address: 342 Reading Street, Port Charlotte, Florida, 33952

MW-68 was a nuisance case between May 20, 2010 and May 30, 2012, described as "sewage was pooling over septic tank...[drain field] is apparently not accepting effluent" (See photo attached). The property was in foreclosure.



Charlie Crist
Governor

Ana M. Viamonte Ros, M.D., M.P.H.
State Surgeon General



This picture taken on Date: 6/29/2010 at Time: 11:10 am, by: Michelle Masi

Location: 342 Reading St.

Charlotte County reference Number: 08-99-171541

Comments: Condition has not changed; sewage is pooling over tank.

Signature Michelle Masi Date: 6/29/10

● NUISANCE COMPLAINT ●

08-99-171541

05/25/2010

Charlotte County Environmental Health

Complaint Information

Name: Saintril, Elizer
Location: 342 Reading Street
City St Zip : Port Charlotte FL 33952
Directions:

Owner Information

Owner: Saintril, Elizer
Address: 342 Reading Street
City St Zip: Port Charlotte FL 33952
Phone: ()

Occupant Information

Occupant: Occupant Name Fields Blank
Address:
City, St Zip
Phone:

Nature of Complaint **Recorded By:** Michelle Masi (MasiMD)

Tank has hole in lid. Sewage on is on the ground. Open nuisance complaint.

Complainant Information

Complainant: Complainant Name Fields Blank
Address:
City, St Zip:
Phone: ()

Date Notified: _____

SITE INSPECTION TELEPHONE

VALID INVALID ABATED _____

LEGAL NOTICE Yes _____

REFERRED TO _____

DATE	CONDITIONS FOUND	
05/20/2010	Recieved tank failure notice after pumpout by Martin Septic on 4/28/10. A verification inspection was needed, as previous pumpout conflicted with these findings. During inspection, sewage was pooling over septic tank. There is a hole in the tank lid & DF is apparently not accepting effluent. Issue notice to abate.	MasiMD
05/28/2010	Sewage on ground. Sewage is pooling on top of septic tank; leaking out from around hole in the lid. Send notice to abate sanitary nuisance. Pictures taken. Advance to 6/11/10.	MasiMD
06/02/2010	Spoke with Mr. Saintril he came into the office this afternoon. I gave him information on the SHIP program and the USDA program. Explained he needs to have the septic system replaced and that these agencies may be able to help him with the cost.	BeauchampLL
06/08/2010	Sewage is still on the ground, and strong sewage odor is still present. Appears new soil was added in an attempt to retain the leak. However, soil is very moist and this is not a permant solution. It appears the drainfield will need to be replaced, and the tank will at least need a new lid. Picture taken. Advance to (6/25).	MasiMD
06/16/2010	Mr. Saintril came in this afternoon. He has a proposal from Martin Septic for about \$5,000. He states he cannot afford this and does not qualify for the programs I told him about. He wants us to do something about it. I explained it is his home, his responsibility and if he did not qualify for any of these programs he would need to figure out what to do and keep the tank pumped so no sewage was on the ground until repairs could be made. He told me to jus take him to court.	BeauchampLL
06/29/2010	Site condition has not improved; sewage is pooling over septic tank and strong odor is present. Received a proposal from Martin septic, however owner has not signed a contract according to Jessica at Martin Septic. Pictures taken. Sent first citation cert. mail 7108 2133 3937 3337 1541 Advance 10 days to 7/9/10. -Michelle Masi	WilsonSE
07/08/2010	Sewage still on the ground over septic tank. Pictures taken No repair permit has been issued. Sent second citation Advance to 7/23/10.	WilsonSE

Appendix 3

Figure 1-5 – Groundwater Flow in Charlotte County

