

Florida Keys Marine Science Conference & Workshop Marriott Coral Springs, October 27-30, 2025

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Roadway Stormwater Contains Contaminants

SEDIMENTATION = Particulates

 pavement wear, vehicles, atmospheric deposition, maintenance activities, septic tank leakage

NUTRIENTS = Nitrogen & Phosphorus

 atmospheric deposition, fertilizer application, septic tank leakage, roadway runoff, decaying plant matter

HEAVY METALS = Lead, Copper, Zinc, Iron, Cadmium, Nickel, Manganese

variety of vehicle-related sources plus fungicides and insecticides

HYDROCARBONS = Petroleum

spills, leaks, antifreeze and hydraulic fluid, asphalt surface leachate

BACTERIA = Fecal coliform and streptococci

domestic animals, birds, septic tank leakage



PFAS Found in Roadway Sweepings from 6 Cities Sampled

Gainesville, Orlando, Pensacola, Tampa, Daytona Beach and Key West

Long- and Short-Chain PFAS found

Key West had highest concentration of long chain PFAS

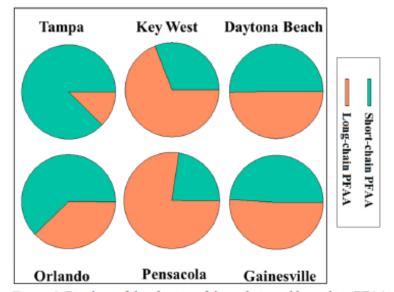


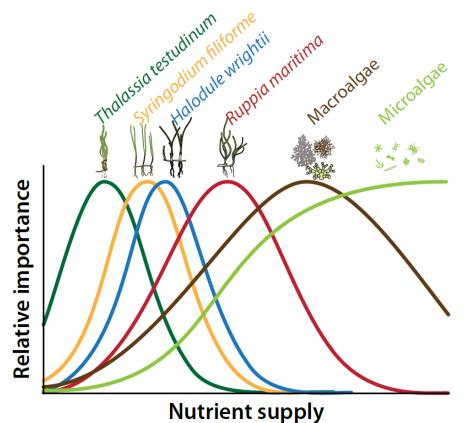
Figure 5. Pie chart of distribution of short chain and long chain PFAA in six urban areas. Gainesville (n = 56), Orlando (n = 15), Key West (n = 15), Pensacola (n = 12), Tampa (n = 13), Daytona Beach (n = 6).

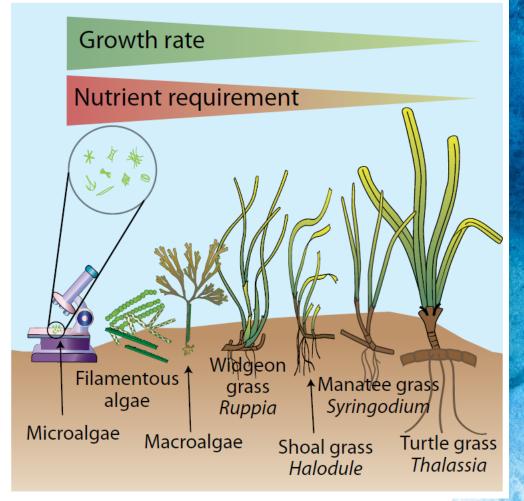
Source: Ahmadireskety et al, Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) in Street Sweepings, Environ. Sci. Technol, 2022, 56, 6069-6077.

Focus on Nutrients

• EPA 1998 Fact Sheet high concentration of nutrients are primary cause of Florida water impairment

 Nutrient levels cause habitat shifts seagrasses provide example







Extreme Effects of Excess Nutrients

Algae blooms with toxic effects

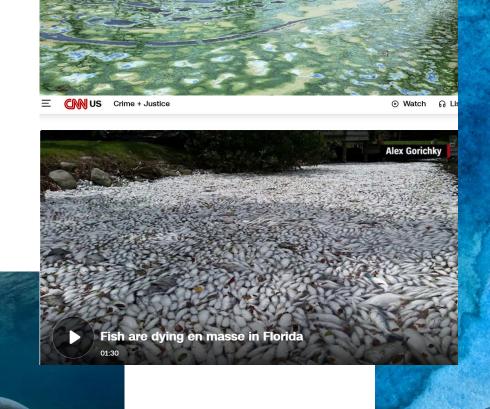
A Microcystis bloom in a residential canal at Normandy Court in Cape Coral during July 2018 (Photo credit: Brian Lapointe, Ph.D.)

Oxygen depletion causing fish kills

CNN — Florida may be the fishing capital of the world, but you'd never know it from the latest scenes around the state's Indian River Lagoon. March 25, 2016.

 Manatees starving from seagrass dieoff

The Guardian — Emaciated manatees in Florida's Suwannee River (Jason Gulley, August 26, 2021)



Florida's Stormwater Regulation

- Florida was first state to establish stormwater treatment standards
 Rule in effect in 1982 specified level of pollutant load reduction
 for all new development
- Created stormwater standards equal to wastewater at that time "Secondary treatment" of 80% reduction in total suspended solids (TSS) with cost much higher for greater reduction
- Florida statute in 1990 mandated increased regulation "The rule provides that one of the primary goals of the program is to maintain, to the degree possible, during and after construction and development, the predevelopment stormwater characteristics of a site. The rule also provides a specific minimum performance standard for stormwater treatment systems: to remove 80% of the post-development average annual stormwater pollutant loading of pollutants that cause or contribute to violations of water quality standards. This performance standard is significantly different than the original one used in Florida's stormwater treatment rules."



New Florida Stormwater Regulation

New rule will go into full effect on December 28, 2025

Many projects are "grandfathered"

- Legally in existence prior to 2013 and still compliant with permit
- Legally exempt activities
- Modifications of grandfathered permits "including new activities within the originally permitted project area that lessens or does not increase impacts."

Projects can be exempted

- Not increasing impervious surface more than 10%
- If not within specially protected watershed or upstream of an Outstanding Florida Water (OFW) so Keys projects cannot be exempted
- Are smaller than original project and also reduce pollutant loading

Project evaluation involves

- Calculating pre- and post-project nutrient loading
- Meeting required performance standards for all nutrient loading in excess of pre-project conditions



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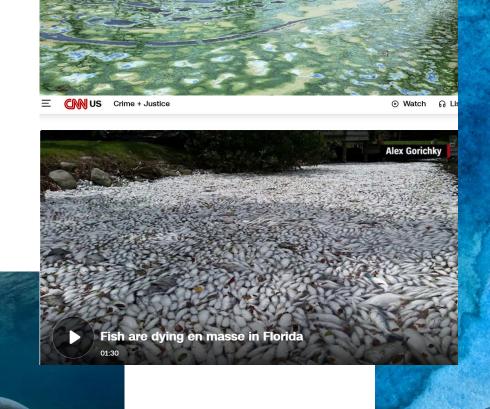
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Resolution by Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary's Water Quality Protection Program Steering Committee

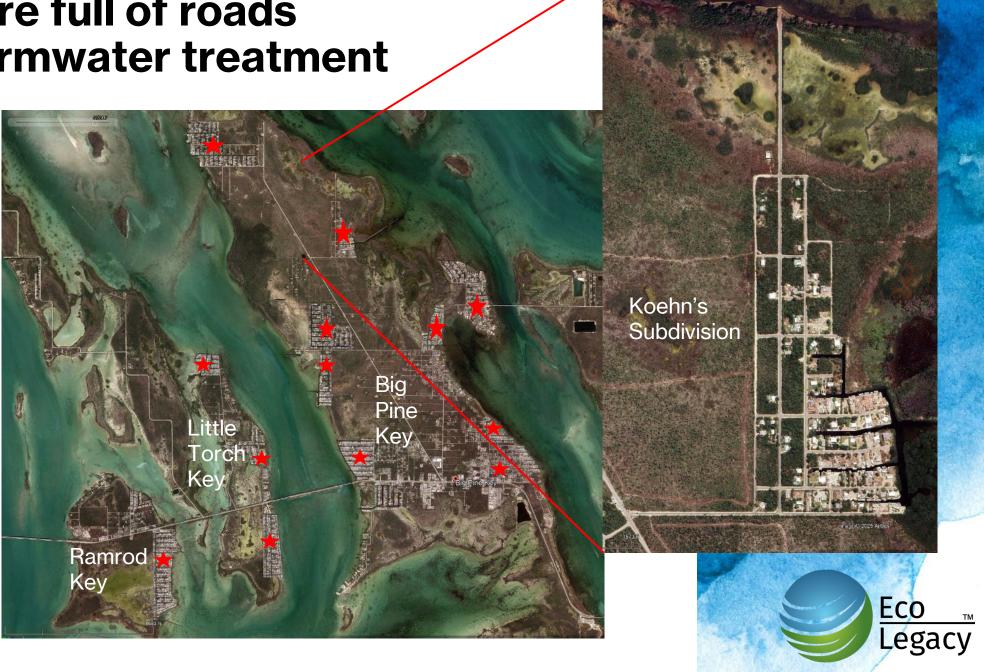
A Resolution of the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary Water Quality Protection Program Steering Committee urging inclusion of stormwater treatment in roadway improvement projects in the Florida Keys.

The Water Quality Protection Program (WQPP) Steering Committee for the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary urges the Florida Department of Transportation and the Federal Highway Administration to fund stormwater treatment for roadway improvement projects in the Florida Keys including those that do not increase impervious surface. A 1999 EPA report identified stormwater, particularly runoff from roadways, as the second leading contributor of nitrogen and phosphorus into the nearshore waters behind wastewater, which has since been a major focus of infrastructure improvements. Sanctuary water quality is a primary focus of federal and State management and protection in the Florida Keys, with stormwater treatment being identified as a top priority in 2020 by the WQPP Steering Committee. Therefore, treatment of roadway runoff must be a priority to reduce contaminant loading into the nearshore waters. This also addresses the Florida Keys Reasonable Assurance Document to meet federal and State water quality standards and protect the world-class marine environment that the Florida economy depends upon.



The Keys are full of roads with no stormwater treatment

- Big Pine, Little **Torch and Ramrod** keys have many rural roads with no stormwater treatment as they pre-date rules requiring its installation
- Koehn's Subdivision had road flooding but improvements not required to install stormwater treatment



Treatment of existing roadway nutrient sources is needed – not just new

 Local governments work hard to limit existing roadway footprint increases due to lack of funding for stormwater treatment, even when needed

 Regulation of only new nutrient sources has clearly not been enough

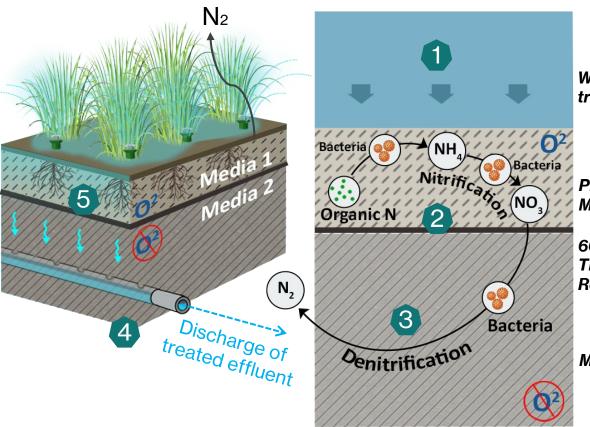
 The rest of Florida has plenty of areas with roadways that predate 2013

 Florida local governments should join the Keys and encourage funding to address existing and new roadway water quality impacts!

Would benefit flood control too



New Technology Is Available



Water to be treated

PES Media

60%-75% TN Removal

Media 2

Water is distributed onto and passes vertically through two layers of patented media (think "Brita" filter)

- The first media layer is aerobic and transforms organic nitrogen and ammonia into nitrate. This layer can be modified to include a phosphorus removal (PES) option.
- The second media layer is anoxic and transforms nitrate into harmless nitrogen gas which is released to the atmosphere
- Treated effluent is collected via underdrain pipe(s) and discharged into receiving waters
- Robust plant growth with deep roots maintains media porosity and creates dense wildlife habitat
 - 6 No media replacement required for ONE. Combined PES + N systems require replacement of first media layer

Industry-leading Removal Rates

Total Phosphorus: > 80%

Total Nitrogen: > 50%

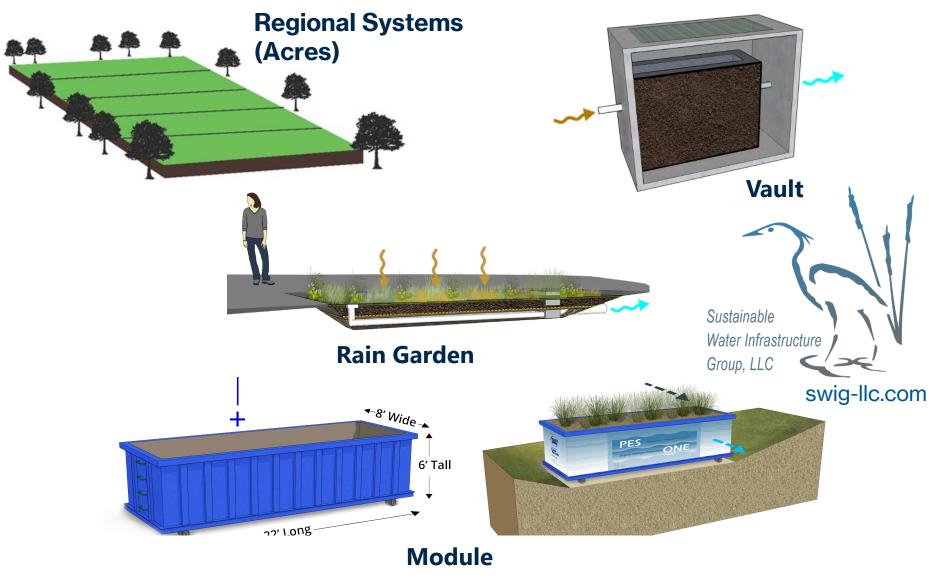
Total Suspended Solids: 95%

Metals: 80%



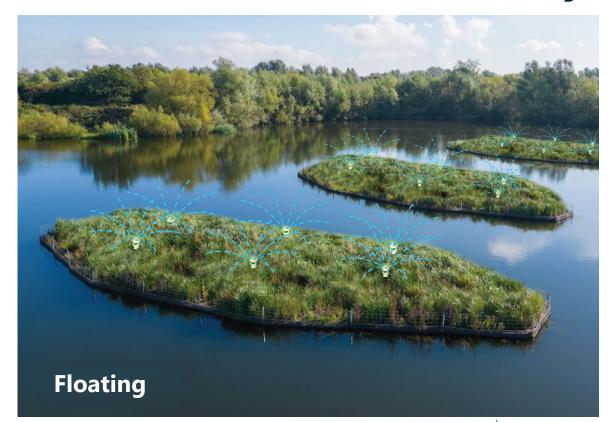


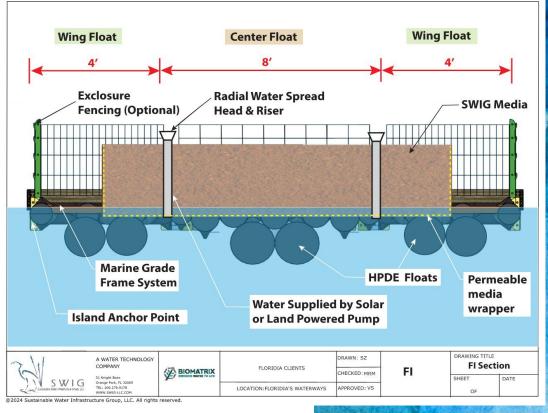
Stormwater Media Systems

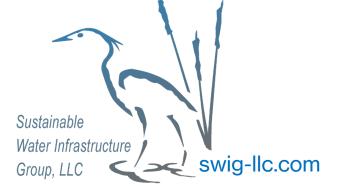




Stormwater Media Systems









This should be our goal

