M E M O R A N D U M

GROWTH MANAGEMENT
Planning & Community Design
315 West Main Street, Room 510
Tavares, FL 32778-7800

LAKE COUNTY
FLORIDA

P: 352-343-9641
F: 352-343-9767
www.lakecountyfl.gov

To: Board of County Commissioners

Through: David Heath, AICP, Deputy County Manager
Amye King, AICP, Growth Management Director

From: Brian T. Sheahan, AICP, Director, Planning & Community Design

Date: August 18, 2011

Subject: **Long and Scott Conditional Use Permit (CUP)**
Re: CUP# 11/6/1-3 (Project # 20011040001/ AR #1803)
Updated Operating Procedures and Citizen Letters

This memorandum is submitted as an addendum to the subject case for the public hearing date August 23, 2011.

The Applicant has submitted an updated version of their Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which was received on August 18, 2011 (which is a revised version of a submittal on August 15 that was withdrawn), which is Exhibit "B" of the proposed Ordinance for your review. The Applicant is requesting to update the SOPs provided at the Zoning Board Hearing. These SOPs revise the process to be conventional composting versus the process originally proposed which utilized a catalytic process. The most significant change that results is a need for more frequent turning of the windrows which will result in more frequent exposure of the material and potential release of odor during turning.

In addition, more letters of both support and objection from citizens have been received and are attached for your review. As of this date, 5 have been received in support and 8 have been received in opposition revising the total indicated in the staff report to 16 in Support and 65 in Opposition. A map showing the location of these citizens is also attached. Also, attached is a map of the C&C Peat Facility in Okahumka, FL which is used as a comparison facility in some of the letters of support and opposition.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any questions or concerns.

Cc: Jennifer Cotch, Environmental Specialist
Steve Greene, AICP Chief Planner
File

RECEIVED

AUG 18 2011

Planning & Community Design

Long and Scott Farms Compost Project

STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES

Description of Operations

The proposed composting operation is an efficient process that is designed to decompose/recycle waste (biosolids and green materials) to create compost and to provide the finished product to be used onsite. This process will assist two local businesses: The Biosolids Treatment Facility (BTF) and Long and Scott Farms, to improve their operations while transforming raw organic waste materials into biologically stable, humic substances that make excellent soil amendments.

The operation is structured to allow for mixing of the materials to take place at the BTF (FLA016177) located at 6505 West Jones Ave, Zellwood, FL and for composting to take place at the Long & Scott Farms.

The composting process proposed will result in the biological decomposition of organic matter by aerobic thermophilic organisms and shall achieve Class AA pathogen reduction requirements. The method used to accomplish the composting is a combination of Conventional Pile method and the use of windrows. Long and Scott Farm's composting process will operate in compliance with all local, state and federal regulations.

Initial Mixing at the BTF site

Mixing of bulking material with biosolids at the BTF will substantially reduce odors prior to arrival at the Long and Scott project site.

The BTF will require that all customers provide complete documentation of the source for all biosolids and green material before offloading at either the grinding pad or the mix pad (depending on the material composition). No biosolids will be accepted at the BTF prior to receiving this documentation. Under No circumstances will the BTF accept hazardous waste.

Upon arrival at the BTF (FLA016177), all trucks will stop at the scale house. BTF personnel will perform the following:

- Log in the load and review the manifest reflecting the contents and origin of load.
- Visually inspect the wood waste loads for unauthorized materials.
- Direct driver to proper area as for off loading biosolids and bulking material.
- Spotter will check for unauthorized contents at time of off load.

Vehicle traffic flow will be controlled by the spotters and the scale house operator. Traffic control signs will be posted around the BTF. Failure to obey these signs will result in driver reprimand.

Loader operator will construct bulking agent pads for sludge trucks to off load. Spotter will direct in-bound sludge trucks to the proper locations and will inspect empty trucks for cleanliness before leaving the site.

- If truck is not properly cleaned of residue it is the spotters responsibility to notify the driver and watch to ensure the clean up is completed by the driver.

Green material and amendments will be load checked prior to utilization in the composting process. The BTF may reject loads due to poor green material quality (i.e. excess trash, etc.), or for any other reason.

A grinding operation will be established at the BTF and the incoming green waste (mainly ground clearing and tree trimming material) will be shredded to 6 inch minimum. This provides an excellent bulking agent to be blended with the incoming biosolids.

Biosolids will be mixed with the green bulking agent on the cement mixing pad using a ratio of 1:3 (biosolids to bulking agent) by volume to achieve an appropriate compost blend which yields a minimum C:N ratio of 30:1 (by weight). The purpose of the bulking agent is to increase the porosity of the mixture to assure aerobic conditions during the composting process and to reduce the moisture content of the mix to an acceptable level of (50-60%).

A water truck will hydrate the windrows to achieve acceptable moisture levels during dry periods. Using a front end loader, the biosolids and bulking agents will be mixed by rolling/ folding the materials several times. The blended materials will then be loaded on dump trailers and transported to the Long and Scott location and placed in windrows.

Composting at Long & Scott Farms

A Certified Operator will oversee composting operations at Long & Scott Farms as required by the FDEP Permit, and trained field technicians will be on-site during working hours to monitor all activities.

The mixture will be transported to Long & Scott Farms and placed into windrows using a front end loader. A typical windrow is approximately 7 to 8 feet in height by 16 feet in width at the base. Length is determined by material volumes and available space. As the mixture is added to a windrow, it will be immediately covered (capped) with a 6 to 12 inch layer of ground wood, green waste and/or final product. Capping the windrows will provide immediate reduction of odors and will protect the contents from inclement weather.

Within one week the temperature within the windrows should meet or exceed 131° F (55° C) and these elevated temperatures will be maintained and recorded for a period of 15 consecutive days during which the windrow will be turned at least 5 times. This will allow the windrow to meet Class AA (Processes to Further Reduce Pathogens) PFRP treatment per FDEP F.A.C. 62-640 for Vector Attraction Reduction.

Temperatures will be monitored daily to comply with regulatory requirements and assure optimum composting conditions. At least one set of temperature readings shall be taken per every 150 feet of windrow, or fraction thereof. Odors will also be monitored regularly on a daily basis.

The windrow will be turned to reduce compaction caused by natural settlement and redistribute moisture to ensure consistent moisture content throughout the pile. Turning will be performed using a front end loader or a mechanical windrow turner. The row ID, date and time turned will be recorded by the equipment operator.

Following an active composting period of approximately 6 to 8 weeks, as described above, the materials will be moved to a windrow curing area. The finished compost will be screened through a barrel or deck screen to remove oversized pieces and yield a material consistent with an excellent soil amendment.

Before screening, a Batch Number will be generated. The Row ID, date, time and operator will be documented on a screening batch sheet. Using a front end loader, even buckets of finished compost will be scooped from each row in an alternating fashion. In other words, if the batch consists of multiple windrows, then a bucket of material will be scooped from each of the rows in succession so as to have all the rows blended together during screening.

Screened compost will be placed in piles in a designated finished compost storage area and will be left to cure for approximately two to four weeks.

The proposed Long and Scott composting operation will produce "Class AA" finished organic compost. Samples of the screened compost will be collected and transported to an accredited laboratory for required analysis as per FDEP requirements of Pathogen, Heavy Metal Concentration and Nutrients.

Long and Scott Farms will allow adequate access for traffic entering or exiting as well as within the site. Signs indicating name of the operating authority, traffic flow, the hours of operation and contact names in case of emergency will be posted throughout the site. Radio and other communication devices will be provided as well.

Long and Scott Farms will maintain an on-site water truck during dry weather and or windy conditions for maintenance of site roads and minimization of particle discharges, as well as fire control.

The standard operating procedure will contain strict requirements for odor mitigation such as prohibiting windrow turning during certain hours of the day, and accounting for wind speed, direction and mindful of the surrounding neighborhood. For example, windrow turning and screening operation will not be carried out if wind speeds exceed 25 miles per hour or if the wind exceeds 10 mph from the South-Southwest.

In addition, site personnel will use four basic tests to help manage the composting process: smell, moisture by squeeze test, observation of color and particle size, and temperature.

A daily inspection will be conducted, evaluating overall site appearance, with particular attention being paid to the avoidance of odors. The site manager will also patrol the perimeter on a regular basis. Any sources of odor will be immediately identified and remedied.

The observations will be compiled with measured properties such as time, windrow designation, weather conditions, temperature and similar criteria to determine: process status, required water addition, or determination of Class AA stabilization for final deposition.

Water Quality Standards

Water quality standards shall be met as required by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection and the Water Management District regulations. Runoff from the active windrow areas will be directed to a leachate pond in order to protect water quality and mitigate odors. Stormwater runoff from roadways and finished product storage areas shall be directed into retention/detention pond.

LETTERS

OF

OPPOSITION

Sheahan, Brian

From: Campione, Leslie
Sent: Thursday, August 18, 2011 8:23 AM
To: Walter Spiniolas
Cc: Sheahan, Brian
Subject: Re: Biosolids (human waste sewage sludge) Composting Facility on CR 448A, Lake County, Florida

Dear Walter, thank you for writing and sharing your concerns with me. sincerely, Leslie Campione

Sent from my iPad

On Aug 17, 2011, at 10:42 PM, "Walter Spiniolas" <wspiniolas@embarqmail.com> wrote:

> Dear Lake County Commissioners:
>
> We are writing in regard to the Conditional Use Permit application for the conversion of agricultural land (owned by Long & Scott Farms) into a biosolids composting facility. As you must be aware, the Lake County Planning and Zoning Board voted 3 to 2 not to approve this permit.
>
> Unfortunately, we currently smell the Shelley Septic trucks which are parked on Jones Road in Orange County, which is over a mile away from our home. Long before we knew all the details of this change in land use, we were exposed to the smell of human waste as we opened our garage door in the morning. At first, we thought the odor emanated from our garage. It didn't take long before we traveled on Jones Road and learned the true origin of this horrific stench.
>
> A senate bill (SB 550) has been proposed that would force each homeowner with a septic system in the Wekiva River Basin area to incur replacement costs and expensive inspections because of man-made nutrients draining into the Wekiva River. We're not sure how we can permit a business to dump human waste in an area that drains into the Wekiva River Basin and the Apopka-Beauclaire Canal which, of course, drains into the whole eastern Lake County chain of lakes, specifically Apopka, Beauclaire, Carlton, Dora, Eustis, Griffin, Little Lake Harris, and Lake Harris. As you know, canals connect these lakes to each other and eventually to other bodies of water such as the Ocklawaha River.
>
> Although it should be needless to say, we will err on the side of saying the following: the sewage and sludge not only has a horrible odor but also transports and spreads bacteria and viruses. We find it difficult to believe that any of you would be in favor of approving an application that could prove to be so damaging to individuals, families, and neighborhoods. This would jeopardize not only the health of our population but also would destroy the value of our homes.
>
> On the remote chance that any of you think that approving this application is a good idea, we would ask you to consider having this extremely unpleasant odor and potential for bacteria and viruses a mile from YOUR home, church, school, and favorite restaurants. Before your make this decision, we encourage you to at least drive down Jones Road where the trucks are parked and then drive into the neighborhoods that will be adversely affected by an uninformed and

precedent-setting decision that potentially could impact Lake and Orange residents for many generations. Just as the improper use of these same lands had a huge deleterious effect upon Lake Apopka and the chain of lakes, an inappropriate decision about the CUP could also jeopardize the health of these lakes. We implore you to think carefully about this extremely important matter. The safety of Lake and Orange County residents and their homes lies in your hands.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Sincerely,

Walter Spiniolas & Laura Cerenzio

Ms. Erin Hartigan
Lake County Board of County Commissioners
P.O. Box 7800
Tavares, Florida 32778

Dear Ms. Hartigan:

I'm writing you regarding "Long & Scott Farms Biosolids Facility" application for a Lake County Conditional Use Permit (CUP#11/6/1-3) to process Shelley's Septic's sewage sludge.

For your consideration, please find the enclosed memorandum from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection regarding Shelley' Environmental's Civil Penalty. The memo outlines only one of David Shelley's violations - he has a long track record of disregarding The Law and Public Safety. This particular memo sites illegal dumping, repeated spills on the highway, and not running his plant correctly.

Is this what we want in Lake County?

Please let me urge you to look at **The Facts** and reject David Shelley's request for a Lake County CUP.

Sincerely,
The Concerned Citizens of Lake County

Memorandum

Florida Department of Environmental Protection

CENTRAL DISTRICT

TO: Larry Morgan
Chief Deputy General Counsel

THROUGH: Vivian F. Garfein
Director, Central District

THROUGH: Christianne C. Ferraro
Program Administrator, Water Facilities

THROUGH: Gary Miller
Program Manager, Wastewater Compliance/Enforcement

FROM: Kalina Warren
Supervisor, Wastewater Compliance/Enforcement

DATE: August 14, 2008

SUBJECT: Shelley's Environmental Services RMF Civil Penalty Authorization

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Attached is the Civil Penalty Authorization Memo for Shelley's Environmental Services RMF for approval.

VFG: KW
Attachments

CIVIL PENALTY AUTHORIZATION

CENTRAL DISTRICT

	Investigators:	William Hesser, Kalina Warren, & Gary P. Miller
	Date Submitted:	August 14, 2008
1.	VIOLATOR:	Shelley's Septic Tanks, Inc.
2.	LOCATION OF VIOLATIONS:	6506 West Jones Avenue Zellwood, Orange County, Florida

3. NATURE OF VIOLATIONS:

Shelley's Environmental Services RMF is a residuals management facility permitted by the Department. The wastewater permit number is FLA016177. The facility consist of three treatment trains: Class B septage treatment train, Class B liquid residuals train, and Class B cake treatment train. The facility is also permitted to produce a Class AA residuals. According to facility records, Class AA residuals had not been produced since October 2007. The facility staff stated that maintaining the high temperature required by the permit in order to meet the Class A requirements was difficult and not cost effective. Currently, the facility combines liquid septage and liquid residuals and treat them in the Class B liquid train. The facility has also capability to dewater liquid residuals using a belt press, and treat them in the Class B cake train. Filtrate from the belt press is taken to the City of Mount Dora Wastewater Treatment Facility.

During a routine inspection on July 1, 2008, several permit condition violations were noted; some were repeated violations and others were noted for the first time.

Violation #1: The facility was disposing untreated residuals at the land application sites. Filtrate from the filter presses has been hauled to the application fields and used to rinse trucks on at least the following dates: May 27, 2008; May 28, 2008; May 29, 2008; and June 21, 2008.

Violation #2: Two new tanks have been constructed and placed into service without a permit from the Department.

Violation #3: The following spills were not properly reported to the Department:

a. On March 13, 2008 a driver hauling under contract to Shelley's Environmental Services lost part of his load on State Road 50 at South Bloxam Avenue in Clermont. According to the State Warning Point (Incident No. SWP080313-2011) the spill was approximately 25-30 gallons. A written report was not submitted to the Department within five days of discovery of this release.

b. On February 11, 2008 a driver hauling under contract to Shelley's Environmental Services lost part of his load on State Road 429 near the exit ramp for State Road 50. Per the Department of Transportation report, cake was spread for approximately 100 yards on the roadway. Clean-up was conducted by a Shelley's pump truck, the Ocoee Fire

Department, and a street sweeper from VMS, Inc. No disinfection of the area was noted in the DOT incident report. Shelley's Environmental Services failed to notify the Department of the release within 24 hours of discovery and did not follow up in writing within five days of discovery.

c. On October 23, 2007 a driver hauling under contract to Shelley's Environmental Services lost part of his load on State Road 40, approximately ¼ mile west of Highway 17. According to the State Warning Point (Incident No. SWP071023-7290) the spill was approximately 30 gallons and extended for approximately 35 to 100 feet of roadway. A written report was not submitted to the Department within five days of discovery of this release.

Violation #4: The 24-hour final compliance pH sample for the batch of cake residuals in Bin #6 was recorded on the Bin Loading Record as being sampled at 1:00 PM on July 1, but the record was observed by DEP personnel at 10:57 AM on July 1.

Violation #5: The following are deficiencies of the Department's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):

a. The pH meter for the cake residuals in the scale house had not been calibrated on July 1, 2008, before sample pH measurements.

b. Calibration standards/buffers were out of date. The pH 10 buffer at the scale house expired April 2008. The pH 12.45 buffer at the scale house expired June 2008.

c. The calibration and sample measurement records did not identify the pH meter and the lot # of pH buffer used for daily measurements of liquid and cake residuals.

d. Records of cake treatment batches on the Bin Loading Records are missing the sampler's initials.

e. The facility is using an Orion 9156BNWP pH probe. A high-alkalinity pH probe is required in accordance with Permit Condition I.A.4.

Violation #6: The temperature correction calculation for the pH readings was not being performed as required by the permit. The temperature compensation devices on the pH meters only correct for variations in the probe conductance due to temperature changes, and do not compensate for the effect of temperature on the pH of the solutions being tested.

4. PENALTY RATIONALE: The penalties against Shelley's Septic Tanks, Inc. were determined in accordance with the Department penalty policies.

Violation #1: "Moderate potential for harm" was chosen due to the untreated residuals filtrate that did not meet at least Class B pathogen reduction requirements were discharged in restricted access areas. "Major extent of deviation" was chosen because the disposal was deliberate.

Violation #2: "Moderate potential for harm" was chosen due to the construction and placing in service of two storage tanks without Department approval and residuals being applied to a permitted disposal site. "Major extent of deviation" was chosen because the facility added these tanks without a permit.

Violation #3: "Major potential for harm" was chosen due to the three releases (spills) of residuals on major roads in Central Florida, which is not a permitted application site. "Major extent of deviation" was chosen for the violation 3b, since the spill was not reported to the Department. "Moderate extent of deviation" was chosen for violations 3a and 3c, due to the permittee or

authorized representative failing to submit a written report to the Department.

Violations # 4 & 5 & 6: "Major potential for harm" was chosen due to the records of pH measurements and pH meter calibration being not complete or accurate; therefore, providing the reasonable potential for failure to comply with permit conditions. "Moderate extent of deviation" was chosen for the violations since the corrective measures were not implemented after a previous written notice issued by the Department (5a, 5c, 5e, 6); calibration was less frequent than required or not in accordance with the Department's SOPs (5a, 5b, 5c,); and required sampling procedures were not used as specified in Department's written standard operating procedures (4, 5d)

The facility has a history of noncompliance. The following Consent Orders have been executed in the last 5 years: OGC File No 06-1086 on July 5, 2006; and OGC File No 08-0529 on April 21, 2008.

5. PENALTY RECOMMENDATION: I recommend that $73,820.00 in civil penalties be sought against Shelley's Septic Tanks, Inc. as calculated on the attached civil penalty worksheets.

Christianne C. Ferrari

*for*Vivian F. Garfein
Director, Central District

_____ Approved

_____ Disapproved

_____
General Counsel

Date: _____

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

PENALTY COMPUTATION WORKSHEET

Violator's Name: Shelley's Septic Tanks, Inc.

Identify Violator's Facility: Shelley's Environmental Services RMF

Name of Department Staff Responsible for the Penalty Computations:

Gary Miller and Kalina Warren

Date: August 8, 2008

Violation Type*	Penalty Amount	Multi-day	Adjustments	Total
Unpermitted discharge of untreated filtrate	**$4,599.00**	**$22,955.00**	**$7,578.00**	**$35,172.00**
Construction without a permit	**$4,599.00**	----------	**$2,299.00**	**$6,898.00**
Unreported spill	**$10,000.00**	----------	----------	**$10,000.00**
Spills not reported in writing	**$6,000.00**	**$1,000.00**	**$3,500.00**	**$10,500.00**
Records of pH measurements and pH meter calibration not complete	**$6,500.00**	----------	**$3,250.00**	**$9,750.00**
Total Costs and Expenses Incurred by the Department				**$1,500.00**
		TOTAL PENALTY		**$73,820.00**

*** See Penalty Determination for a description of the violation.**

History of Noncompliance and Economic benefit were considered when calculating these penalties.

From: George Wiggins [mailto:Gwiggins@cityofwinterpark.org]
Sent: Wednesday, August 10, 2011 8:20 AM
To: Smith, Chase; Testerman, Chris; Pittman, Melvin; Mayor; Brummer, Fred (Commissioner)
Cc: Chesterhill2@aol.com; shollingsworth2@cfl.rr.com; Harrison Bucklew; georgelapierreflorida@yahoo.com; Bennett, Wayne; Caswell, Susan; Susan Tobin
Subject: FW: Long & Scott CUP Summary of Issues for proposed Biowaste Project, Hearing Aug 23, Lake County Commission

Mayor Jacobs and Commissioner Brummer,

Here is specific information concerning the detrimental impact to Orange County residents by the proposed conditional use permit request by Long and Scott Farms to build a sludge bio-waste project adjacent to the Orange County line on the northern end of Lake Apopka. In addition to the impacted residents in the Lake Jem area in Lake County, parts of the Tangerine Rural Settlement and the north Lake Apopka residents will be impacted. The President of the Friends of Lake Apopka, Jim Thomas, and his organization is also actively opposing this conditional use request as well. The District Commissioner for this area in Lake County is Jimmy Conner.

I am also attaching a flyer being circulated among the Lake Jem neighborhood with additional information.

Any assistance in this matter will be appreciated.

George Wiggins
President
Tangerine Improvement Society
407-599-3426 (Office)
321-303-7483 (Cell)
352-383-3550 (Home)

HELP STOP SHELLEY'S SEPTIC FROM MOVING INTO OUR NEIGHBORHOOD!

Please be advised that on Tuesday, August 23, 2011 the Lake County Board of County Commissioners will vote on a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) application for the conversion of agricultural land into a **Biosolids (human waste) Composting Facility** in our neighborhood. The land is owned by Long and Scott Farms and is located on County Road 448A, south of Duda/Jones Avenue.

Shelley's Septic proposes to blend sewage sludge (biosolids) with green waste and/or clean wood chips. The resulting sludge mixture will be loaded in heavy tonnage trucks (20-30 per day estimated). This mixture will be unloaded at the site and moved into open air windrows for composting. The hours of operation will be 6:00 AM to 7:00 PM Monday through Saturday. This material will be transported without pathogen reduction, which means that it will be teeming with bacteria and viruses that will pollute our air and possibly cause serious upper respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses. There is a **very strong and unpleasant odor** from this sludge mixture. The truck traffic will impact two dangerous and heavily traveled intersections (Duda Road and 448A and 448A and CR 48.) The noise and odor from the site will be intolerable! As a property owner in this area, including the entire Lake Jem neighborhood, you must be concerned!

In June the Lake County Zoning Department voted 3-2 in our favor and DID NOT recommend the zoning change. They voted against the CUP because concerned neighbors attended the meeting and/or wrote letters of opposition and expressed their concerns for their health, most assuredly the **decline in their quality of life** and the resultant **decline in property values.** Lake Jem is a beautiful rural village and we want to keep it that way!

YOU CAN HELP ENSURE THIS CUP IS DENIED! For those of you who currently reside in other areas, we ask that you write the Lake County Commissioners (email addresses listed below) stating your opposition. Or you may write a letter opposing this CUP request at the address also listed below. If at all possible, your attendance would be a great help!

Jimmy Conner – jconner@lakecountyfl.gov or Conneric@aol.com (He is our commissioner)

Jennifer Hill – jhill@lakecountyfl.gov

Sean Parks – sparks@lakecountyfl.gov or seanparks89@yahoo.com

Leslie Campione – lcampione@lakecountyfl.gov

Welton Cadwell -- wcadwell@lakecountyfl.gov

Or write all commissioners and send to: Lake County BCC

P. O. Box 7800

Tavares, Fl 32778

Please call Deborah Parks at 352-735-5677 for further information.

Overview

Long & Scott Farms Family, LLC (Long & Scott) has applied for a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to construct and operate a biosolids (sewage sludge) composting facility in Lake County, Florida. The location of the proposed facility is shown on Figure 1. The Concept Plan submitted by Long & Scott is shown on Figure 2.

The proposed biosolids composting facility will be constructed and operated by Shelley's Septic Tank, Inc. (Shelley's). Shelley's currently operates a wastewater treatment plant located on Jones Avenue in Zellwood, Orange County, Florida. Shelley's accepts municipal sewage sludge, septage, chemical toilet waste, and grease trap waste from municipalities and private haulers from the Central Florida area. According to Mr. Shelley, the waste is treated with quick lime (calcium oxide) for pathogen reduction. It is then dewatered and the liquid fraction is shipped to Ocoee and Apopka for reuse. The solids are transported to Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Sumter, Seminole, Osceola, and Volusia Counties for land application as Class B biosolids. Mr. Shelley reported that he has historically generated 1200 tons of sludge cake per day but that volumes are now down to 300 to 500 tons per day.

Method of Treatment

Shelley's proposes to mix sewage sludge and septage with wood waste and yard waste at their current Jones Avenue location. The sewage sludge and septage will not be pretreated with quick lime, so there will be no pathogen reduction for this material. The sludge/septage/yard waste mixture will be loaded into dump trucks and transported west on Jones Avenue into Lake County and south on County Road (CR) 448A to the proposed composting facility.

The compost mixture will be laid out into long narrow rows commonly referred to as windrows. Lake County Planning Department staff reported that the windrows will be 7 feet high by 16 feet wide. Shelley's proposes to turn the material five times in the first 15 days of composting. The material will be turned with large front-end loaders. Additional turnings will be needed to complete the composting process. It is anticipated that the composting process will take a minimum of 60 days to complete for each load of compost mixture delivered to the facility.

Shelley's proposes to build the composting area out of compacted limerock, within an impervious area that will surround several isolated wetlands. The impervious area is reported to be 22 acres in size. Stormwater and leachate will be collected in a lined 6-acre pond. Their proposed emergency plan for hurricanes and other heavy rainfall events is to collect the leachate and stormwater in tanker trucks and transport it to Ocoee and Apopka wastewater plants for disposal.

Resultant Negative Impact on the Community

The conditions prepared by Lake County staff specify that the facility can operate 6 days per week from 6:00 am to 7:00 pm, Monday through Saturday. This will result in a constant flow of large truck traffic through the residential neighborhood on CR448A six days a week. The applicant, Tim Talbot, reported that they will process approximately 500 tons of sludge per day. The sludge will be mixed with 1,000 to 1,500 tons of yard waste per day, which will also be trucked in (40 to 60 trucks per day). They will transport 60 to 70 truckloads of the compost mixture to the proposed facility, and the

empty trucks will return to Shelley's, for a total estimated 160 to 200 trucks per day passing through the neighborhood.

The compost mixture that will be transported from Shelley's facility on Jones Avenue to the proposed composting facility in Lake County will be teaming with bacteria (e. g., E. coli, salmonella) and viruses and will contain heavy metals, arsenic, nitrogen and phosphorus. The material will be transported in open-topped trucks with minimal cover. If the material is transported during heavy rainfall events, leachate will be generated and distributed along Jones Avenue and CR-448A. Bacteria, viruses, heavy metals, arsenic, nitrogen and phosphorus will be discharged onto the roadways and into adjacent drainage features. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has cited Shelley's for unreported spills of sludge from their trucks, which they failed to cleanup, and it is anticipated that they will have similar spills from the compost hauling trucks.

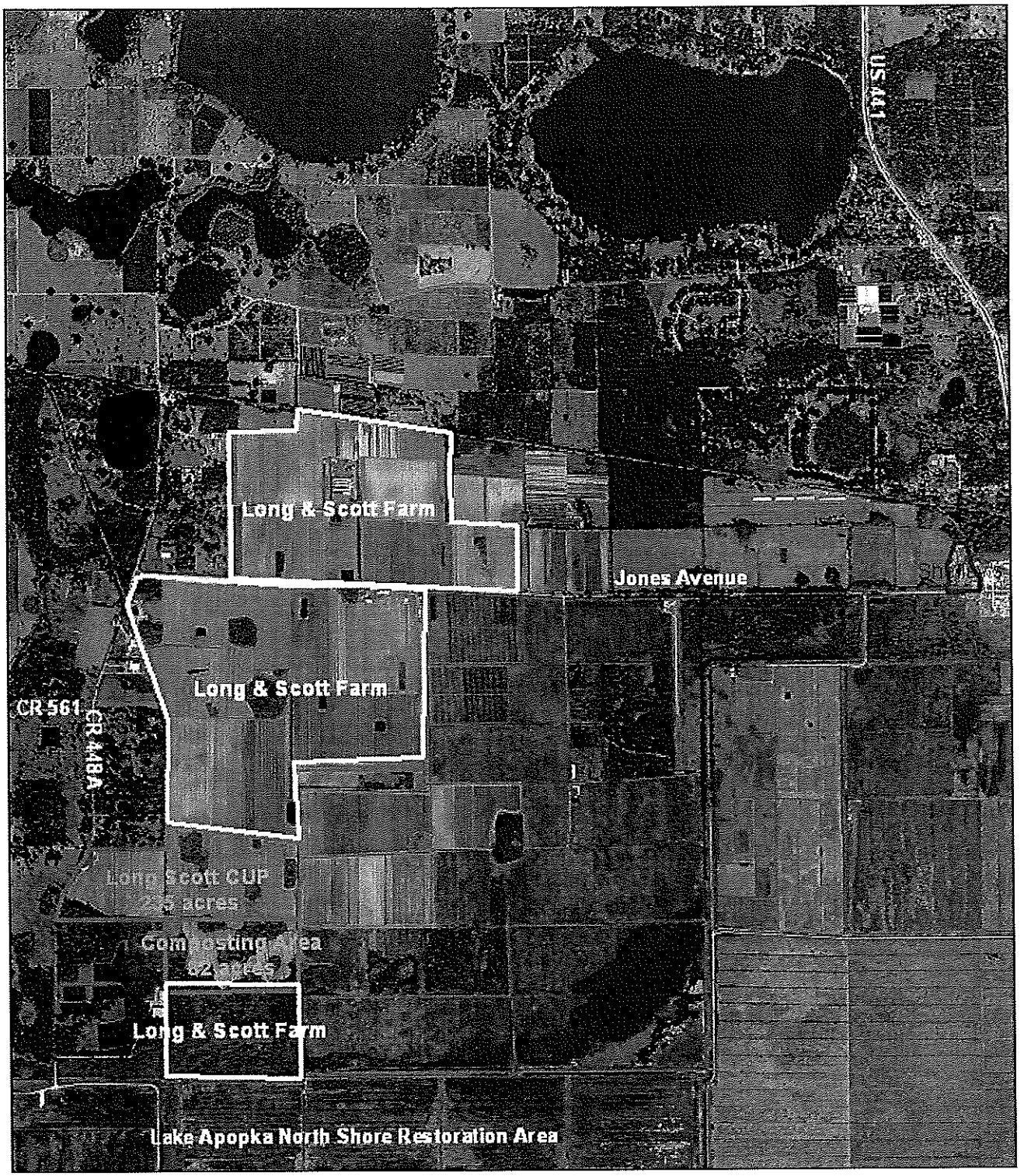
The compost mixture and the composting process will generate foul, noxious odors. Staff at the Reedy Creek composting facility reported that the odors from biosolids composting can travel 3 to 5 miles. The odors will be particularly strong when the compost piles are turned. Shelley's has been cited by FDEP for failure to control odors from their Jones Avenue facility.

The composting process generates heat. The piles can get too hot and can auto-ignite and burn. Since the facility is located adjacent to forested areas and the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area, the potential for a catastrophic fire is significant. There are no fire hydrants available for fire fighting purposes. Staff at Reedy Creek's composting facility stated that the use of yard waste increases the potential for the compost piles to auto-ignite.

A 2-inch rainfall on 22 acres of impervious area will generate 1.1 million gallons of rainfall (220 tanker truck loads). If the stormwater pond is full and such a rainfall occurs, Shelley's cannot move tanker trucks fast enough to capture that quantity of stormwater in a timely manner. In the event of a hurricane, the contaminated, nutrient rich, bacteria laden stormwater will flow into the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area (LANSRA) and the adjacent residential neighborhood.

Vector attraction will also be a significant issue, and one that impacts the LANSRA. The Reedy Creek compost facility has a very large population of birds. Ibis, buzzards and seagulls feed off of the compost piles. The heat of composting may also attract rodents in the winter months, and flies of all types will be prevalent. The wildlife and insects that come into contact with the compost piles have the potential to spread bacteria and viruses from the facility to surrounding neighborhoods and into the LANSRA. The influx of buzzards and seagulls will disrupt the native bird population that has been re-established in the LANSRA.

Finally, Mr. Scott proposes to use the composted material on his farm fields in Lake and Orange Counties. More truck traffic will be generated to haul the compost from the facility to the farm fields. Mr. Scott reported at the Lake County Planning and Zoning hearing that he will use the material on his sod fields and fallow fields. All of the Long & Scott farm fields are fallow for several months each year, so it is probable that they will use the material on all of their agricultural land. Since Long & Scott Farms has only a few hundred acres in sod, the sod fields alone do not provide sufficient acreage to accommodate the quantity of material that Shelley's proposes to process.



Source: LABINS DOQQs 2004
Note: Property boundaries are approximate

0 0.3 0.6 1.2 Miles

Legend

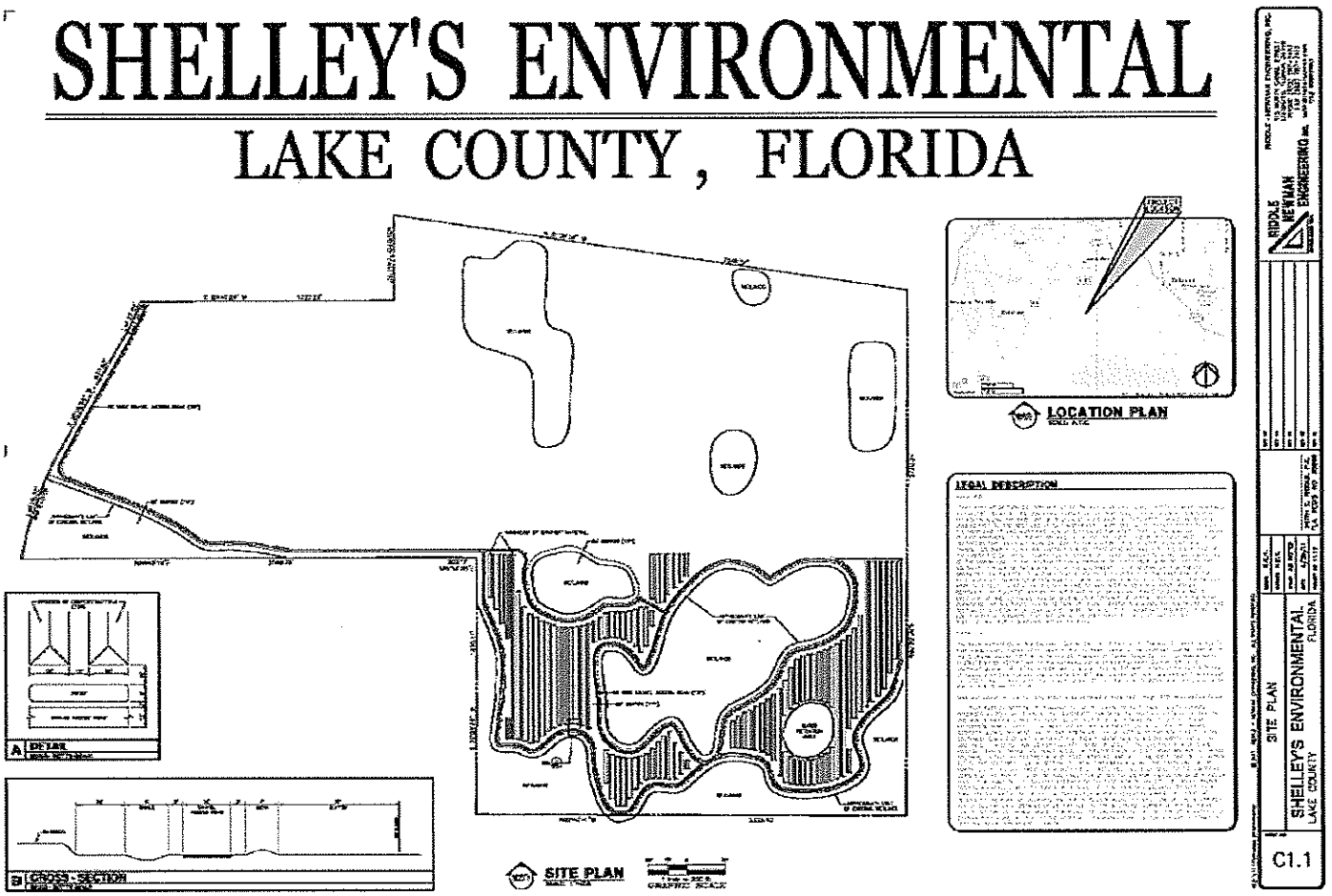
- Homes
- Shelley's Septic
- Long & Scott CUP
- Long & Scott Farm Land

TASK ENVIRONMENTAL

Figure 1
Long & Scott CUP
Proposed Biosolids Composting Facility
Site Location
Lake County, Florida

Figure 2
Conceptual Plan
Long & Scott CUP

EXHIBIT "A" – CONCEPTUAL PLAN



Note: setbacks shown on the plan for the south and east boundary of the composting area are shall be from the property line.

Sheahan, Brian

From: Taylor, Wendy on behalf of Hill, Jennifer
Sent: Wednesday, August 17, 2011 1:17 PM
To: Sheahan, Brian
Subject: FW: Shelley's Septic/Long and Scott "Boisolids Composting Facility" CUP Denial request

Wendy Taylor
Executive Office Manager
County Manager's Office
352-343-9849

From: Lowry [mailto:dalowry@wildblue.net]
Sent: Tuesday, August 16, 2011 3:41 PM
To: Hill, Jennifer; Conner, Jimmy; Campione, Leslie; Parks, Sean; Cadwell, Weron
Cc: djlgraphix@gmail.com; ptalowry@gmail.com
Subject: Shelley's Septic/Long and Scott "Boisolids Composting Facility" CUP Denial request

I am writing you in an effort to have the vote declined for the "Conditional use permit" being requested by Shelley's Septic.

I am a resident of the area (26744 CR 448a) not more than a mile north of the proposed "site". This composting facility will make it unbearable to go outside, leech into our ground water, pose potential health concerns (especially for my 4 year old daughter) and lower the value of my property.

Lake Jem is a beautiful and safe rural community comprised of nice families. Please do not allow this to be ruined. The increased amount of heavy truck traffic carrying sludge mixtures that could cause respiratory and gastrointestinal illnesses, along with creating an odor that will make it hard to breathe inside and outside of my residence, will all but destroy any way of life for us and render our community worthless!

Once again, I am respectfully asking that you deny the aforementioned Permit and help protect the members of our community.

Concerned resident,

Dennis Lowry

Sheahan, Brian

From: Taylor, Wendy on behalf of Hill, Jennifer
Sent: Thursday, August 18, 2011 8:42 AM
To: Sheahan, Brian
Subject: FW: Long and Scott Farms conditional use permit

Wendy Taylor
Executive Office Manager
County Manager's Office
352-343-9849

From: OJASHNJ@aol.com [mailto:OJASHNJ@aol.com]
Sent: Thursday, August 18, 2011 8:38 AM
To: Conner, Jimmy; Hill, Jennifer; Parks, Sean; icampione@lakecountyfl.gov; Cadwell, Welton
Subject: Long and Scott Farms conditional use permit

The application for Long and Scott farms change of agricultural land to biosolids composting facility is going to adversely affect our quality of life by the stink in the surrounding areas, the drinking water might also be affected along with making out lives miserable and driving down property values

We request you to consider this and vote against this.

Ojash N. Jariwala
7638 Lake Andrea Circle,
Mount Dora, Florida. 32757.
Phone: 352-460-9664. Fax:407-209-3597.

Cotch, Jennifer

From: Greene, Steve
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 9:17 AM
To: Cotch, Jennifer
Subject: FW: Opposed to CUP long and scott farm/shelley septic

FYI -

Steve K. Greene, AICP, Chief Planner
Lake County Planning & Community Design
Department of Growth Management
Lake County Board of County Commissioners
P.O. Box 7800
315 West Main Street
Tavares, FL 32778-7800
Email: sgreene@lakecountyfl.gov
Voice: 352-343-9641
Fax: 352-343-9595

From: Hanson, Jodine
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 8:56 AM
To: Bryson, Aziza
Cc: Greene, Steve; Corson, Ann; Campione, Leslie
Subject: FW: Opposed to CUP long and scott farm/shelley septic

Please place in the zoning file. Thank you.

From: Oberg [mailto:oberg4@yahoo.com]
Sent: Sunday, August 14, 2011 11:50 AM
To: Conner, Jimmy; Connerjc@aol.com; Hill, Jennifer; Parks, Sean; seanparks89@yahoo.com; Campione, Leslie; Cadwell, Welton
Subject: Opposed to CUP long and scott farm/shelley septic

Because the Lake County Commissioners (you) represent the people in the area of Long and Scott Farm, I want you to be aware of my **opposition** to the CUP application for the conversion of agricultural land into a Biosolids (human waste) Composting Facility at Long & Scott Farms/Shelley's Septic.

Please vote against the Conditional Use Permit.

Respectfully,
Celia and Larry Oberg
801-556-5167

RECEIVED

AUG 15 2011

Planning & Community Design

Dear Sir:

I recently received this letter from Long & Scott Farms. I have been aware of what they are trying to do for a while, but had been informed, incorrectly as it turns out, that the Conditional Use Permit had already been denied.

I have several questions / comments on what is stated in this letter.

In paragraph 2 they state that they will be able to "increase agricultural production at Long and Scott Farm (sod)". Why am I being asked to endure the stench of raw sewage on a never-ending basis to help them increase their profits?

Also in paragraph 2 they state that "the project will provide much needed jobs in this economically depressed area of Central Florida"

How? As I understand it, Shelly has to pay drivers to drive the 20? 30? loads of raw sewage to somewhere in Sumter County daily. If all they have to do is drive it a couple of miles down the road, won't it take fewer drivers and trucks and thus decrease jobs? If the "jobs" are going to be created at Long and Scott Farms itself, what will they be doing? Won't the cost of hiring more people offset the "increase in production" savings they say they expect?

The letter also claims that "this project will be extremely beneficial to the area". Again, **HOW**? How is my having to endure the non-stop trucks, reeking with sewage, passing by my house each day and my having to endure the pervasive, never- ending smell of raw sewage going to be beneficial to me and my neighbors?

I think this letter is an effort to create a "smokescreen", touting the popular concepts of "green", "recycling", and "increase in jobs" without a single shred of evidence of any of these claims.

I would just like to ask you whether or not you would ever consider buying property in the Lake Jem area if such a "project" was in full swing just down the road from the site. Probably not.

Just the opposite. This "project" stands to severely decrease the value of my property and everyone else's property in the whole area.

As you have probably guessed by now, this is not a letter in support of this project. You would be right.

August 17, 2011

Commissioner Jennifer Hill
Lake County Board of County Commissioners
P. O. Box 7800
Tavares, Florida 32778

Subject: Long & Scott Conditional Use Permit Application #11/6/1-3

Dear Commissioner Hill:

The purpose of this letter is to document my concerns regarding the Long & Scott Farms (Long & Scott) Conditional Use Permit (CUP) application to construct and operate a biosolids (sewage sludge) composting facility in beautiful Lake Jem. The proposed sewage sludge composting facility will be constructed and operated by Shelley's Septic Tank, Inc. (Shelley's). Shelley's accepts municipal sewage sludge, septage, chemical toilet waste, and grease trap waste from municipalities and private haulers from the Central Florida area. Mr. Shelley reported that he has historically generated 1200 tons of sludge cake per day but that volumes are now down to 300 to 500 tons per day.

Proposed Composting Process

Shelley's proposes to mix sewage sludge and septage with wood waste and yard waste at their current Jones Avenue location. The sewage sludge and septage will not be pretreated with quick lime, so there will be no pathogen reduction for this material. The sludge/septage/yard waste mixture will be loaded into dump trucks and transported west on Jones Avenue into Lake County and south on County Road (CR) 448A to the proposed composting facility.

The compost mixture will be laid out into long narrow rows commonly referred to as windrows. Lake County Planning Department staff reported that the windrows will be 7 feet high by 16 feet wide. Shelley's proposes to turn the material five times in the first 15 days of composting. The material will be turned with large front-end loaders. Additional turnings will be needed to complete the composting process. It is anticipated that the composting process will take a minimum of 60 days to complete for each load of compost mixture delivered to the facility.

Shelley's proposes to build the composting area out of compacted limerock, within an impervious area that will surround several isolated wetlands. The impervious area is reported to be 22 acres in size, and it is spread over an 82 acre area. The CUP application covers a 214 acre area, providing additional space for storage and aging of the composted material. Stormwater and leachate will be collected in a lined 6-acre pond. Their proposed emergency plan for hurricanes and other heavy rainfall events is to collect the leachate and stormwater in tanker trucks and transport it to Ocoee and Apopka wastewater plants for disposal.

Concerns

The applicant, Tim Talbot, reported that Shelley's will process approximately 500 tons of sludge per day. The sludge will be mixed with 1,500 tons of yard waste per day, which will also be trucked to Shelley's Orange County plant. Large dump trucks can legally carry between 20 and 23 tons of material (depending on the weight of the truck). Transportation of the incoming yard waste will take 75 or more trucks per day one way – another 75 trucks will leave empty, for a total minimum of 150 trucks of yard-waste per day. Shelley's will transport 100 truckloads of the compost mixture to the proposed facility (500 tons of sludge plus 1500 tons of yard waste = 2000 tons of material divided into 20 ton loads=100 trucks), and the empty trucks will return to Shelley's for a total of 200 trucks per day. Once the material is composted, it will be transported off of the composting site and onto Long & Scott farm land. We'll have at least **350 trucks per day** passing through the neighborhood, plus 100 or more per day when Long & Scott uses the material. Lake County staff told me that the proposed operation would add 20 to 30 trucks per day to the neighborhood. Perhaps staff doesn't consider 20 to 30 truckloads per day to be a nuisance, but a minimum of **350 trucks per day** (27 trucks per hour, 1 truck every 2 minutes) added to our local 2 lane roads definitely is.

The compost mixture that Shelley's will transport from Zellwood to the proposed composting facility in Lake Jem will be teaming with bacteria (e. g., E. coli, salmonella) and viruses and will contain heavy metals, arsenic, nitrogen and phosphorus. The material will be transported in open-topped trucks with minimal cover. If the material is transported during heavy rainfall events, leachate will be generated and distributed along Jones Avenue and CR-448A. Bacteria, viruses, heavy metals, arsenic, nitrogen and phosphorus will be discharged onto the roadways and into adjacent drainage features. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has cited and fined Shelley's for unreported spills of sludge from their trucks that they failed to cleanup, and it is anticipated that they will have similar spills from the compost hauling trucks. The big difference is, the compost will be full of live bacteria – E. coli and other deadly bacteria will be spread all over our roads.

The compost mixture and the composting process will generate foul, noxious odors. Staff at the Reedy Creek (Disney) composting facility reported that the odors from biosolids composting can travel 3 to 5 miles. The odors will be particularly strong when the compost piles are turned. Shelley's has been cited and fined by FDEP multiple times for failure to control odors from their Jones Avenue facility. Anyone who has driven by that facility knows just how bad the sewage sludge and septage smells.

The composting process generates heat. The piles can get too hot and can auto-ignite and burn. Since the facility is located adjacent to forested areas and the Lake Apopka North Shore Restoration Area (LANSRA), the potential for a catastrophic fire is significant. There are no fire hydrants available for fire fighting purposes near the proposed facility. Staff at Reedy Creek's composting facility stated that the use of Florida yard waste increases the potential for the compost piles to auto-ignite and for the compost to generate more odors. The vegetation in this area is stringy and the inconsistent size and shape of the wood makes pockets in the compost

piles where combustible gases collect. Reedy Creek imports wood chips for its composting facility to reduce the fire potential and odor.

A 2-inch rainfall on 22 acres of impervious surface will generate 1.1 million gallons of rainfall (220 tanker truck loads). If the proposed leachate collection pond is full and such a rainfall occurs, Shelley's can't move tanker trucks fast enough to capture that quantity of stormwater and leachate in a timely manner. In the event of a hurricane, the contaminated, nutrient rich, bacteria laden stormwater will flow into the LANSRA and the adjacent residential neighborhood. Shelley's has no emergency plan for managing the compost piles in the event of a hurricane. It is probable that the compost material will blow and flow into the LANSRA and the adjacent residential neighborhood.

Vector attraction will also be a significant issue, and one that will impact the LANSRA. The Reedy Creek compost facility has a very large population of birds. Ibis, buzzards and seagulls feed off of the compost piles. The heat of composting may also attract rodents in the winter months, and flies of all types will be prevalent. The wildlife and insects that come into contact with the compost piles have the potential to spread bacteria and viruses from the facility to surrounding neighborhoods and into the LANSRA. The influx of buzzards and seagulls will disrupt the native bird population that has been re-established in the LANSRA.

The applicant has made an effort to convince the area residents that the facility will be just like Disney or C&C Peat. Both of these facilities manage a small fraction of the material that Shelley's is proposing to process. Disney treats 60 tons of sludge from their treatment plant per day in a covered building on a concrete floor. They use a static pile process with air mechanically pumped through each pile and then through a biofilter to remove odors. Their leachate is collected in concrete troughs and discharged back into the adjacent wastewater treatment plant for treatment. C&C Peat processes only 4800 cubic yards (about 4800 tons) of sewage sludge per year. Their leachate is discharged into a lined pond and then pumped into the adjacent City of Leesburg wastewater treatment plant for treatment. They have a $500,000 windrow turning machine that makes nice tidy rows of compost. Neither facility is anything like the rudimentary operation that Shelley's is planning. Both facilities are operated by folks who have been in the composting business for years and who know what they are doing, and they still have odor and vector problems to deal with.

Shelley's has a long history of violating environmental regulations. The have been cited and fined for excessive odors, land-applying untreated sewage sludge, applying untreated sewage sludge in a pasture with grazing cattle, and failure to comply with FDEP's Standard Operating Procedures. Even with significant fines pending, which Shelley's has not yet paid, Shelley's violated the rules again as recently as April 2011 by applying their Class AA biosolids without following FDEP's rules.

Summary and Conclusions

My neighbors and I just can't understand why the county staff considers Shelley's to be a good neighbor for Lake Jem residents. Shelley's has repeatedly violated the law doing the

business they supposedly know how to do. They are planning to operate a composting process that they have limited, if any, experience with and they propose to operate it on a scale that is 8 time greater than the Disney operation, and 27 times greater than C&C Peat. They will be hauling hundreds of truckloads of sewage sludge and septage-soaked yard waste through the neighborhood. They will have giant front-end loaders pushing the material around 13 hours a day, 6 days a week. This facility will be noisy and smelly and spewing germs. Wouldn't you love to live next door to it?

There are alternative methods of sewage sludge and septage disposal available to Lake County. Several counties in Florida have established sludge composting facilities at their county's landfill. A facility of this type exists in Volusia County, operated by a private company. Lake County could support a similar facility – the infrastructure is already in place. The County also has an incinerator that could be used for sludge disposal. Disney is having so much trouble controlling odors from their composting facility they are evaluating a waste to energy process to generate electricity with the sewage sludge that they produce. Perhaps Lake County could invest in similar technology.

As you may know, Sumter County recently denied a permit for Shelley's to operate a sewage composting facility with CompostUSA. FDEP denied Shelley's permit application to construct a thermal treatment unit for sludge processing in Orange County. In FDEP's Notice of Permit Denial (10/14/2010), they state, "The applicant has not provided reasonable assurance they will adhere to the conditions of their permit." What assurance does Lake County have that Shelley's will operate the proposed facility in a manner that will not pose a significant risk to the residents of Lake Jem?

I respectfully request that you seriously consider the negative impact that this proposed operation will have on hundreds of residents in the Lake Jem area and vote **NO** for the Long & Scott CUP application. Please contact me if you have any questions or need further information.

Sincerely,

Susan Klinzing Tobin, PG
27751 Lake Jem Road
Mount Dora, Florida 32757
352-383-0717

cc: Brian Sheehan

FILE

RECEIVED

AUG 16 2011

BCC OFFICE

The Honorable Jennifer Hill
Lake County Board of County Commissioners
P.O. Box 7800
Tavares, Florida 32778

Dear Ms. Hill:

I'm writing you regarding "Long & Scott Farms Biosolids Facility" application for a Lake County Conditional Use Permit (CUP#11/6/1-3) to process Shelley's Septic's sewage sludge.

For your consideration, please find the enclosed news report regarding Shelley's Septic most recent roadway accident.

Shelley's operated old and decrepit sludge trucks and has a track record of dumping sewage sludge on the highways.

Is this what we want in Lake County?

Please let me urge you to look at **The Facts** and reject David Shelley's request for a Lake County CUP.

Sincerely,
The Concerned Citizens of Lake County

RECEIVED

AUG 19 2011

Planning & Community Design

Click Orlando

- Story

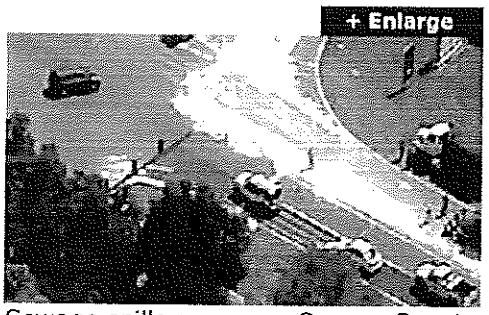
Text Size

Sewage Spill Spreads Across Roadway

Details Of Orlando Incident Not Yet Known

POSTED: Thursday, July 29, 2010
UPDATED: 9:37 pm EDT July 29, 2010

Recommend



Sewage spills across an Orange County roadway.

TANGERINE, Fla. -- About 20 yards of sewage on Thursday spilled from a dump truck hauling an uncovered load, spreading across an Orange County roadway, authorities said.

IMAGES: Sewage Spills Across Roadway
RAW VIDEO: Cleanup | **VIDEO:** Sky 6

The spill occurred around 9:30 a.m. at Orange Blossom Trail and Stoneybrook Hills Parkway in Tangerine.

Orange County Fire Rescue said "stuff" fell from the truck, but it's not known what caused the spill. Environmental officials have been called to the area.

+ Enlarge

The spill, which work crews covered with powder and sand, forced officials to close one lane of traffic near the intersection.

Local 6 News helicopter Sky 6 showed crews using heavy machinery to clean up the spill, which was the length of about two tractor-trailers.

A Shelley Environmental truck and a Mystery Trucking vehicle were at the scene, but it's not known if the sewage spilled from either vehicle.

LETTERS

OF

SUPPORT

Sheahan, Brian

From: cshooker@comcast.net
Sent: Thursday, August 18, 2011 4:53 PM
To: Hill, Jennifer; Parks, Sean; Conner, Jimmy; Campione, Leslie; Cadwell, Welton; Sheahan, Brian; Cotch, Jennifer
Subject: CUP Composting Operations at Long & Scott Farms

Subject: Your support is requested for CUP Composting Operations at Long & Scott Farms

To Lake County Commissioners and Planning Staff

Most Honorable Public Servants,

I am writing to respectfully request that you support the proposed Conditional Use Permit to establish a composting operation within the bounds of Long & Scott Farms. This matter is scheduled to come before the Board on August 23, 2011

The composting process will help in green recycling and the product will be used to increase agricultural production, as well as provide much needed jobs in this economically depressed area of Central Florida. Overall, this composting operation will be extremely beneficial, both environmentally and financially, to this area.

If you would like additional information, please view this link information regarding a similar successful operation: **http://youtu.be/RngIB8Z6MWI**

Thank you in advance for your support.

Cotch, Jennifer

From: Greene, Steve
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 4:59 PM
To: Cotch, Jennifer
Subject: FW: Long & Scott Farms recycling/composting project

FYI

Steve K. Greene, AICP, Chief Planner
Lake County Planning & Community Design
Department of Growth Management
Lake County Board of County Commissioners
P.O. Box 7800
315 West Main Street
Tavares, FL 32778-7800
Email: sgreene@lakecountyfl.gov
Voice: 352-343-9641
Fax: 352-343-9595

From: Hanson, Jodine
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 4:52 PM
To: Bryson, Aziza
Cc: Greene, Steve; Corson, Ann; Campione, Leslie
Subject: FW: Long & Scott Farms recycling/composting project

Please place in the zoning file. Thank you.

From: Berry Long [mailto:berrylong3@gmail.com]
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 4:46 PM
To: Campione, Leslie
Subject: Long & Scott Farms recycling/composting project

Dear Leslie,

Long & Scott Farms has a recycling/composting project coming before the BCC on August 23, 2011. They seek a conditional use permit for a composting project on a remote portion of the farm. They will be composting yard brush debris and treated sewage. The final composted product will be used for fertilizer on the sod grown by the farm. This green project will increase agricultural production and add jobs. Agriculture faces many challenges today, and this type of innovation is becoming necessary for survival.

I am not involved in any way with Long and Scott Farms. It is owned by two of my uncles and their families, and has been in operation since 1963. I hope that you will be able to support this project.

Thanks for your consideration,
Berry Long

Rick Donohue
17530 Willis V. McCall Road
Umatilla, FL 32784

August 10, 2011

Lake County Board of County Commissioners
315 West Main Street
Tavares, FL 32778

Dear Commissioners,

My name is Rick Donohue and I have lived in Umatilla since 1980. Over the past 31 years, I have watched many changes occur in our rural section of Lake County.

I am writing you today to ask you to approve the CUP for the Long & Scott Farms Compost Project. Not only is this an acceptable method of disposing of human waste, it is a more beneficial process for our environment than that which is currently used.

I do not think it is fair that a small minority including some non-Lake County residents are trying to smear the reputation of the parties involved with this operation by spreading non-truths regarding the operation of the facility. These are no more than scare tactics and should not be taken into consideration when you make your decision on August 23rd.

From what I know, the parties involved in this project have made every attempt to educate the public on the process, however the attendance from this small minority was minimal. Rather than gain additional knowledge, these people would rather sit at home and stir up controversy. I am referencing the trip to C & C Peat Company, which is a state of the art composting facility also located in Lake County and what Long and Scott is modeling their facility after.

The bottom line is that there is a great need to deal with the treatment and disposal of human waste. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection has enacted new legislation making the old ways of achieving this extremely difficult and in the near future, a lot more expensive to the general public. Granting this CUP will help all of us that produce this waste and do a better job of protecting our environment.

Please don't succumb to the negatives and half-truths when making your decision.

Sincerely,

Rick Donohue

Donna Richey
2843 Ponkan Pines Drive
Apopka, Florida 32712
flhunters@aol.com

Lake County Florida Government
Board of County Commissioners
315 West Main Street
Tavares, Fl 32778

August 10, 2011

Dear Lake County Commissioner,

An application for a Conditional Use Permit to establish a composting operation by Long & Scott Farms has been submitted to the Lake County Board of County Commissioners and Planning Staff. I am in FULL support of this endeavor.

Long and Scott Farms has been in operation since 1963. They are just one of a very few companies that have survived economic changes in this agricultural area. Who better to represent the Reduce, Reuse, Recycling Environmentalists, than a farmer? I admire and applaud their ingenuity and regard for the environment, citizens and local economy! The growth of Lake County in a depressed economy depends on businesses who can survive and thrive in the worst of times and provide opportunities for future growth with environmental benefits!

The EPA recognizes composting as a beneficial use of Biosolids and Wood & Brush Debris instead of sending this organic matter to a landfill, it can easily be transformed into a useful fertilizer keeping the harmful commercial fertilizer and chemicals out of the environment, preventing wasted space in a landfill, preventing harmful gases in the landfill and in the air.

The EPA defines Biosolids as treated sewage sludge. It is nutrient-rich organic materials resulting from the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment facility (domestic sewage is defined by what goes into the drains of our homes, ie: washing machine water, shower water, toilets, sink water from dishes to tooth brushing, garbage disposal, products used to clean sinks, toilets, and showers). Think for just a moment of what goes into your drains, it is then sent either to a county or city wastewater facility or to your septic system for the first stage of treatment. Biosolids are carefully treated and must be in accordance with local regulatory requirements and monitored by a variety of agencies. The Biosolids that Long & Scott will partner with are currently monitored by the following agencies, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Department of Environmental Protection (DEP), Health Department of local governments (Lake, Orange, Seminole, Volusia, and Marion Counties), Orange County Environmental Protection Department, just to name a few. **It is NOT raw sewage.**

It is important that the voices of all citizens are heard, but imperative that accurate information and education with this process are acknowledged and provided. The fact is in dealing with the undesirable, most choose to flush it or rinse it and forget about it. To be Eco Friendly and have uses for this product is ADMIRABLE and AWESOME. The composting operation will stimulate our local economy by creating more jobs, more revenue at local businesses, providing for a recycling process that will benefit the environment as well as enhancing their sod crop.

Sincerely,

Donna Richey
C: 407-506-9412
P: 407-889-8560

Cotch, Jennifer

From: Greene, Steve
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 9:17 AM
To: Cotch, Jennifer
Subject: FW: Long & Scott Farms proposed composting operation

FYI -

Steve K. Greene, AICP, Chief Planner
Lake County Planning & Community Design
Department of Growth Management
Lake County Board of County Commissioners
P.O. Box 7800
315 West Main Street
Tavares, FL 32778-7800
Email: sgreene@lakecountyfl.gov
Voice: 352-343-9641
Fax: 352-343-9595

From: Hanson, Jodine
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 8:54 AM
To: Bryson, Aziza
Cc: Greene, Steve; Corson, Ann; Campione, Leslie
Subject: FW: Long & Scott Farms proposed composting operation

Please place in the zoning file. Thank you.

From: treppich@aol.com [mailto:treppich@aol.com]
Sent: Monday, August 15, 2011 7:15 AM
To: Campione, Leslie
Subject: Long & Scott Farms proposed composting operation

Dear Leslie:
I am writing you to let you know I support and am in favor of the Long & Scott Farms proposed composting operation which I understand will be on your agenda on August 23rd.

The composting process will help in green recycling by using wood chips in the composting process, rather than lime, which will be environmently safe and signficantly eliminate any odor concerns. The operation will help create jobs and will assist Long & Scott Farms in improving the yields in their agricultural production. The location of the proposed composting operation will be in the most remote section of the Long & Scott Farms property.

Long & Scott Farms is a vital asset to the Lake County business community and is one of only a few decent size vegetable farming operations left in Central Florida. Each fall, their corn maze attracts thousands of visitors, many who come from outside of Lake County. Last fall, people from as far away as Tampa and the Miami area came to spend their dollars going through the corn maze, touring the farm and doing other things in Lake County.

We need to support our local businesses and assist them in ways that will help their bottom line and keep them in business. I encourage you to vote in favor of the Long & Scott Farms proposed composting operation. If you have any questions, feel free to give me a call at 383-5857 or on my cell phone at 352-254-0478. Thank you.

Tom Eppich

RECEIVED

AUG 15 2011

Planning & Community Design

LONG & SCOTT FARMS

Growing Great Produce Since 1963

Dear Neighbor:

You are probably aware that Long & Scott Farms has submitted an application to Lake County for a Conditional Use Permit to establish a composting operation in the most remote section of the Long & Scott farm.

The composting process will help in green recycling and the product will be used to increase agricultural production on the Long & Scott farm (sod). This project will also provide much needed jobs in this economically depressed area of Central Florida. Overall, this operation will be extremely beneficial to the area.

We are asking for your support by contacting the individual members of the Board of County Commissioners and Planning staff either by mail or by email before the BOCC hearing on August 23, 2011, to express your support for this project. We have included their email addresses for your convenience.

Thank you in advance for your support.
Sincerely,

Hank Scott
Long & Scott Farms

Lake County Board Of County Commissioners
315 West Main Street
Tavares, Florida 32778

Board of County Commissioners

1) Jennifer Hill — mailto:jhill@lakecountyfl.gov
2) Sean Parks — mailto:sparks@lakecountyfl.gov
3) Jimmy Conner — mailto:jconner@lakecountyfl.gov
4) Leslie Campione — mailto:lcampione@lakecountyfl.gov
5) Welton Cadwell — mailto:wcadwell@ lakecountyfl.gov

Planning Staff

6) Brian Sheahan — mailto:bsheahan@lakecountyfl.gov
7) Jennifer Cotch — mailto:jcotch@lakecountyfl.gov

P.O. Box 1228 • Zellwood, FL 32798 • Phone (352) 383-6900 • Fax (352) 383-1832 • www.longandscottfarms.com

cc: Brian Sheahan

RECEIVED
AUG 19 2011
Planning & Community Design

RECEIVED
AUG 10 2011
BCC OFFICE
FILE

August 15th 2011
Groveland, Florida

TO: The Lake County Florida Board of County Commissioners

From: David B Barker
3209 Conniff Road
Groveland, Florida 34736

Subject: Waste Mulching Permit Request / Shelley Environnmental and Scott Sod

Mr. and Mrs Commissioners,

I'm the one person that never would have thought he would be writing a letter endorsing a program that would turn septic waste into a product for use by the public. But, here I am and I can say I have had first hand experience in the treated- waste being used in the form of AA Fertilizer being spread legally on a hay field next to mine. It was not a nice experience for me nor my neighbors as far as 1/2 mile away.

This being said I have visited the similiar mulching operation proposed by Mr. Shelly and Scott owned by C&C Mulch in Astatula. I found the operation to be clean for the type operation and the smell was not bad contrary to what I thought I'd find. We all produce waste and whether it goes to a sewage treatment center or chemical treatment for other uses we all don't want it in our back yards. Well, it's here and we have few choices on what to do with it. Trust me, making a useable product is far better than what is being done now!

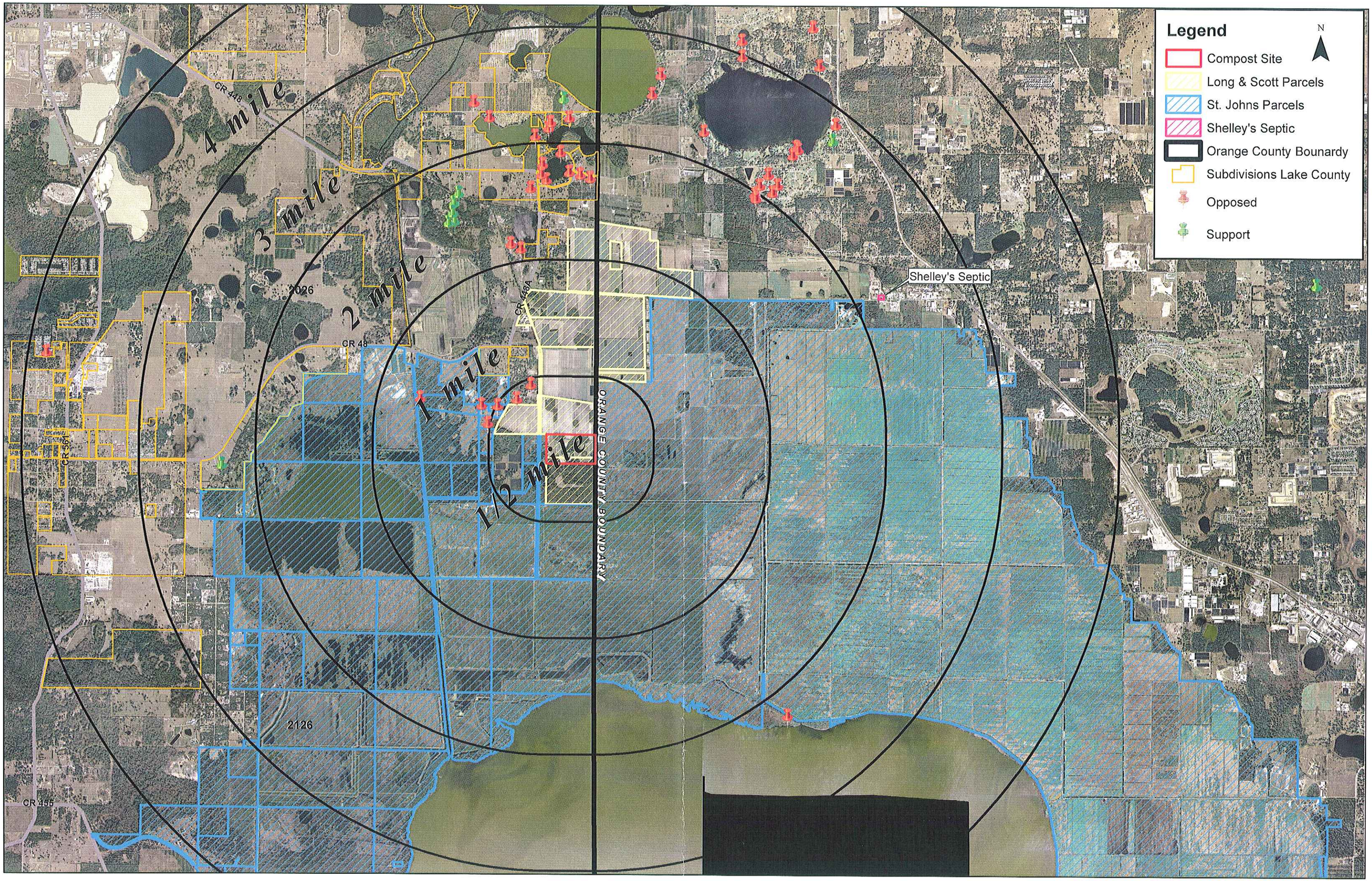
It is my understanding and opinion that the operation proposed would eliminate the production of the what I call Slop AA Fertilizer we all have been familiar with on the news and some of us in person by converting it into a useful product without the odor, flies and reputation of the former.

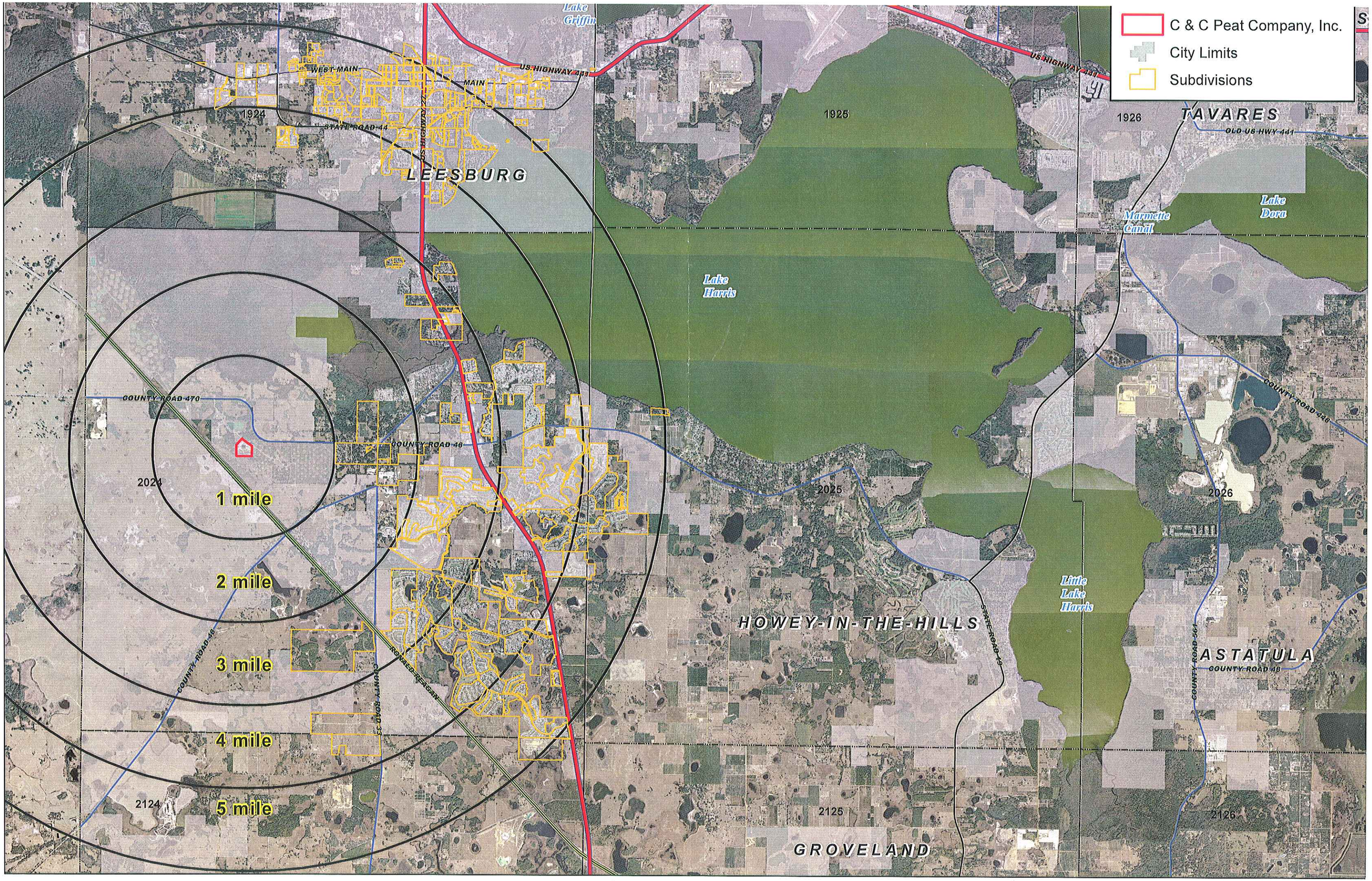
I as a resident and taxpayer of Lake County Florida, I request you permit the proposed operation and apply whatever assurances needed to see that the operation meets or exceeds standards to protect our residents and the environment.

Respectfully submitted,

David B Barker

David B. Barker


Legend
N
Compost Site
Long & Scott Parcels
St. Johns Parcels
Shelley's Septic
Orange County Bounardy
Subdivisions Lake County
Opposed
Support
4 mile
3 mile
2 mile
1 mile
1/2 mile
Shelley's Septic
CR 448
CR 448A
CR 48
CR 455
2026
2126
ORANGE COUNTY BOUNDARY


C & C Peat Company, Inc.
City Limits
Subdivisions
1 mile
2 mile
3 mile
4 mile
5 mile
LEESBURG
TAVARES
HOWEY-IN-THE-HILLS
ASTATULA
GROVELAND
Lake Griffin
Lake Harris
Lake Dora
Marmette Canal
Little Lake Harris
US HIGHWAY 441
WEST MAIN
MAIN
STATE ROAD 44
US HIGHWAY 27
OLD US HWY 441
COUNTY ROAD 470
COUNTY ROAD 46
COUNTY ROAD 48
COUNTY ROAD 448
COUNTY ROAD 561
COUNTY ROAD 33
STATE ROAD 19
1924
1925
1926
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2026
2124
2125
2126