



WELCOME TO

Biosolids at a Cross Road Navigating Florida's 2026 Legislative Landscape

Presented by:

Brett Goodman, PE

100% Employee Owned





OVERVIEW

What You Need To Know

- 01 Biosolids Basics
- 02 Biosolids by the Numbers
- 03 Florida 2026 Biosolids Legislative Framework
- 04 Where Do We Go from Here?



What Are Biosolids?



The Basics

Biosolids are treated residual solids generated during wastewater treatment, which must be beneficially reused or disposed of in accordance with state and federal regulations.



KEY TERMS



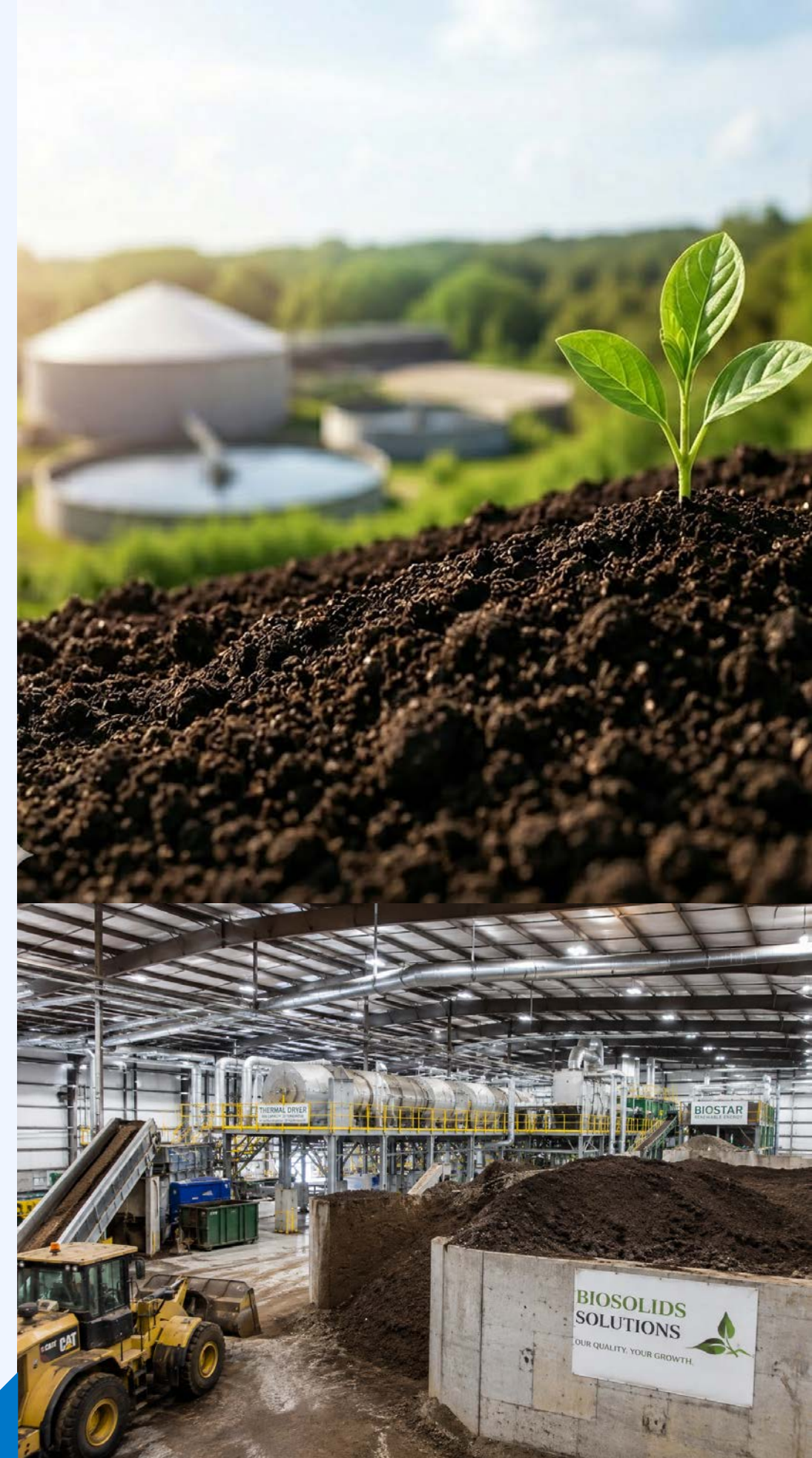
Sewage Sludge:

When domestic sewage is conveyed to a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP), it undergoes biological treatment, producing biomass. The liquids are then separated from the solids, producing a semi-solid, nutrient-rich product known as sewage sludge.



Biosolids:

Sewage sludge that has been treated to comply with EPA's 40 CFR Part 503 standards for land application, which are outlined in the "**Standards for the Use or Disposal of Sewage Sludge**," is intended for use as a soil conditioner or fertilizer.





How Biosolids Are Created

Process Overview

Collection:

Wastewater enters from homes, businesses, and industry.



END RESULT: TREATED BIOSOLIDS

Suitable for reuse or disposal.



Land
Application



Fertilizer
Products



Land
Reclamation



Disposal

Biosolids Classification System

Types of Biosolids



CATEGORY	AA CLASS AA BIOSOLIDS	A CLASS A BIOSOLIDS	B CLASS B BIOSOLIDS
TREATMENT LEVEL	Highest treatment standard in Florida	Advanced treatment	Stabilized treatment
PATHOGEN REDUCTION	Extremely high/non-detectable	Very high reduction	Detectable pathogens
METAL LIMITS	Most stringent limits	Federal pollutant limits	Federal pollutant limits
ODOR POTENTIAL	Lowest	Low	Moderate
PUBLIC ACCESS RESTRICTIONS	Minimal	Few restrictions	Significant restrictions
LAND APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS	Limited restrictions	Limited restrictions	Waiting periods and site controls required
DISTRIBUTION	Marketed like commercial fertilizer	Beneficial reuse (may be distributed)	Site-specific land application only
COMMON TREATMENT METHODS	Heat drying, composting, pelletization, thermal treatment	Composting, alkaline stabilization, heat drying	Anaerobic digestion, lime stabilization, dewatering
TYPICAL APPEARANCE	Dry pellets or compost-like product	Compost-like or dried material	Dewatered cake or slurry
REGULATORY OVERSIGHT	Highest in Florida	Federal Part 503 + state rules	Federal Part 503 + state rules
KEY CONCERNS	PFAS, nutrient loading, groundwater protection	Nutrients and emerging contaminants	Pathogens, runoff, odors, nutrient management

Source: EPA 40 CFR Part 503 & Florida Chapter 62-640, F.A.C.

The Scale of Florida



550+

People per day move to Florida

01



24.3M+

Florida residents
(3rd largest state)

02



67 | 412

Counties and cities in Florida

03



145M+

Visitors come to Florida annually

04

Biosolids in Numbers

Key data highlighting the scale, impact, and importance of biosolids management in the U.S. and Florida.



4.5M+

Dry metric tons of biosolids generated in the U.S./year



60%

Biosolids are beneficially land-applied nationwide

** Trending downward*



~384K

Dry metric tons of all biosolids produced per year in Florida



36M+

Tons of MSW generated annually in Florida



2000+

Permitted domestic wastewater facilities in Florida



30%

Florida population relies on septic tanks (2.6M tanks)

Sources: [1000-Friends-Final-Biosolids-Report- updated.pdf](#) (2024); [Draft Sewage Sludge Risk Assessment for PFOA and PFOS](#) (2025); [Microplastics in biosolids: An emerging challenge for the urban water cycle | Wastewater Digest](#) (2024); [Domestic Wastewater Program | Florida Department of Environmental Protection](#);

Sewage Sludge Management Practices

Biosolids can be disposed of in several ways, each supporting public health, environmental protection, and resource recovery.



Land Application

Biosolids can be used on agricultural land, forests, rangelands, commercial fertilizer, reclaimed areas, and non-agricultural sites like parks and lawns. Their use must comply with federal, state, Tribal, and local regulations.



Landfilling

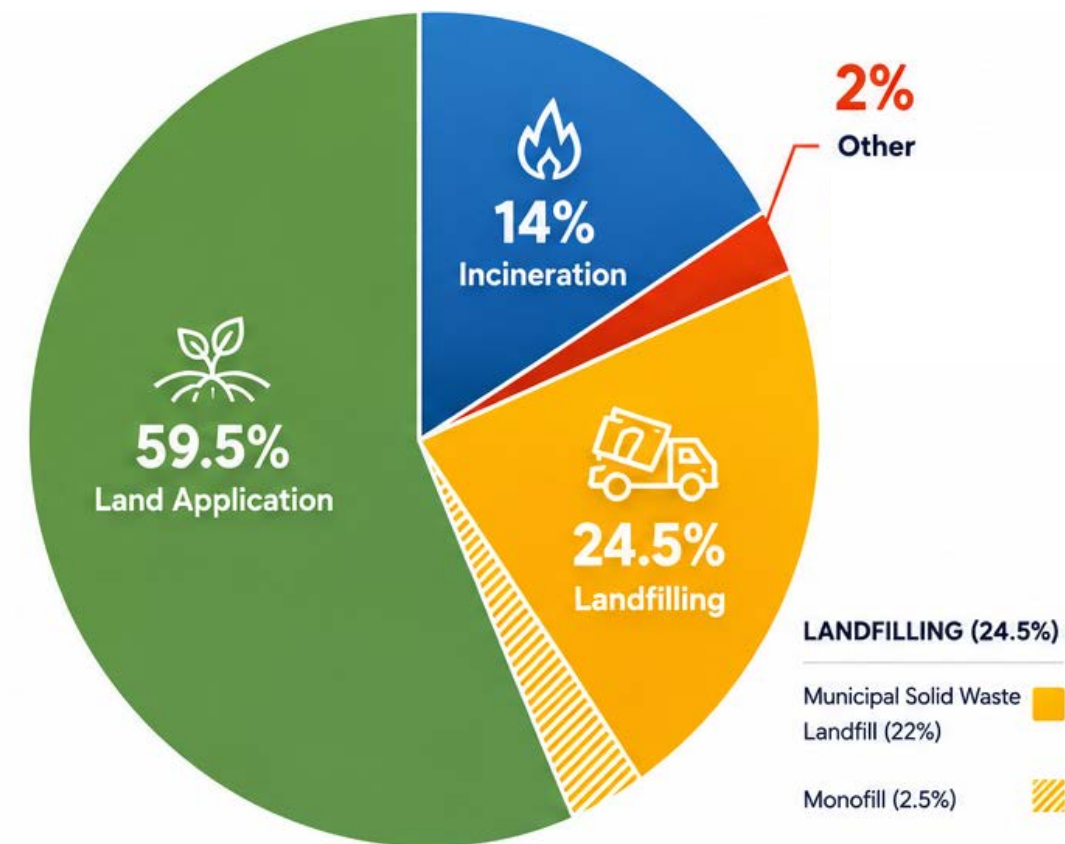
Biosolids landfilling options include surface disposal (e.g., in a sewage sludge-only landfill, called a surface disposal site or monofill) or co-disposal in a co-disposal landfill (e.g., an MSW landfill).



Incineration

Incineration is the combustion of organic matter and inorganic matter in sewage sludge by high temperatures in an enclosed device.

Sewage Sludge Use & Disposal

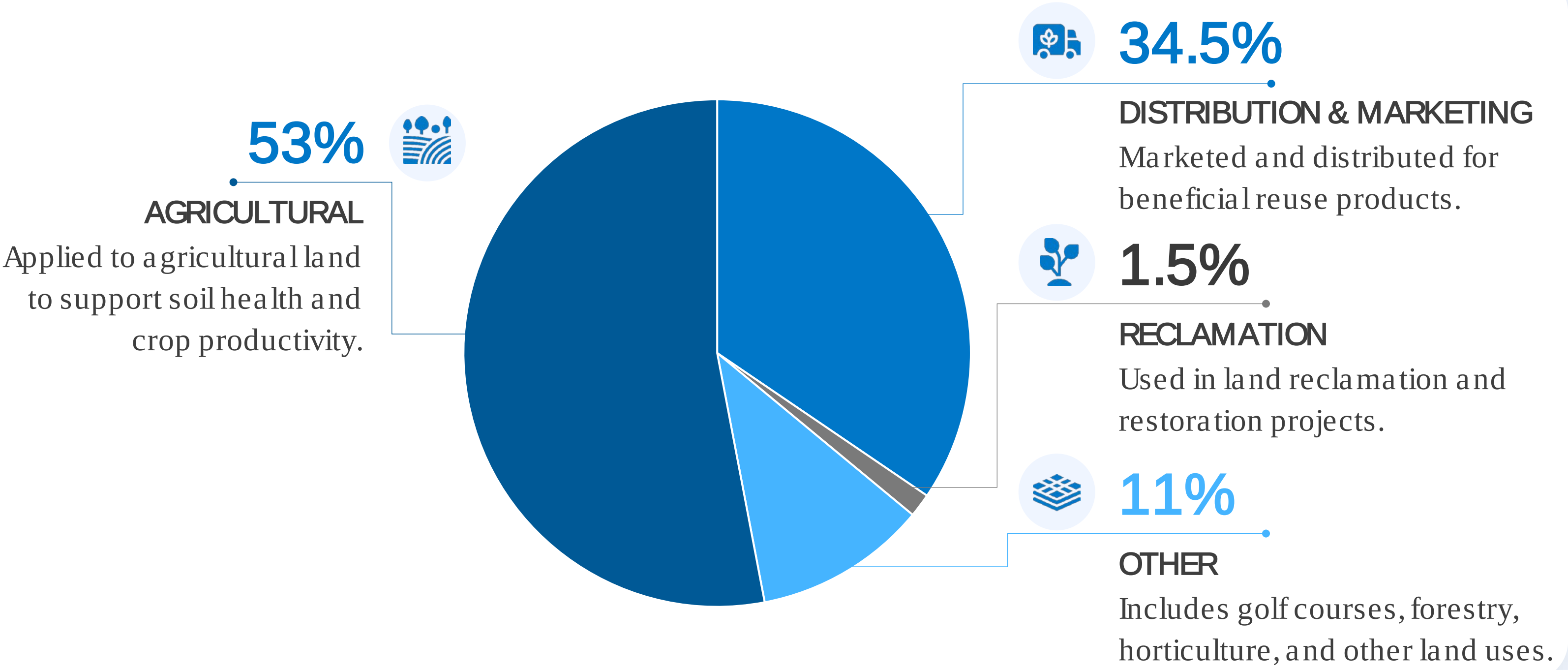


Data source: [2024 Biosolids Annual Reports](#)

Source: US. EPA, *Basic Information about Sewage Sludge and Biosolids*. epa.gov/biosolids/basic-information-about-biosolids



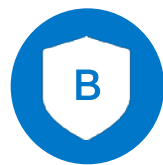
Reported End Use of Land Applied Sewage Sludge



Source: U.S. EPA, Basic Information about Sewage Sludge and Biosolids, epa.gov/biosolids (2024 data)

Biosolids Management in Florida

In 2024, Florida managed approximately **384,580** dry tons of ALL CLASSES of biosolids across land application, marketing and distribution, and landfills.



84,000 DRYTONS

Class B Biosolids Land Applied in Florida



235,265 DRYTONS

Class AA Biosolids Marketed & Distributed in Florida



~65,000 DRYTONS

Biosolids Sent to Landfills in Florida

TRENDS SINCE 2021



INCREASE IN

Class AA biosolids marketed and distributed



INCREASE IN

Biosolids sent to landfills



DECREASE IN

Class B biosolids land applied



Source: Florida Senate Bill Analysis, CS/CS/CS/SB290 (Chapter 2026-3), February 2026, citing Florida DEP 2024 Biosolids Data

Florida's Biosolids Landscape: County Data (2024)



33

33 Florida Counties Transfer Class B Biosolids to Other Counties for Land Application

- 8 counties are responsible for 76% of all documented Class B biosolids transfers



64%

64% of All Biosolids Produced In Florida Are Now Class AA

- 41 facilities produce Class AA biosolids statewide
- 235,268 dry tons of Class AA biosolids were distributed and marketed in 2024



130

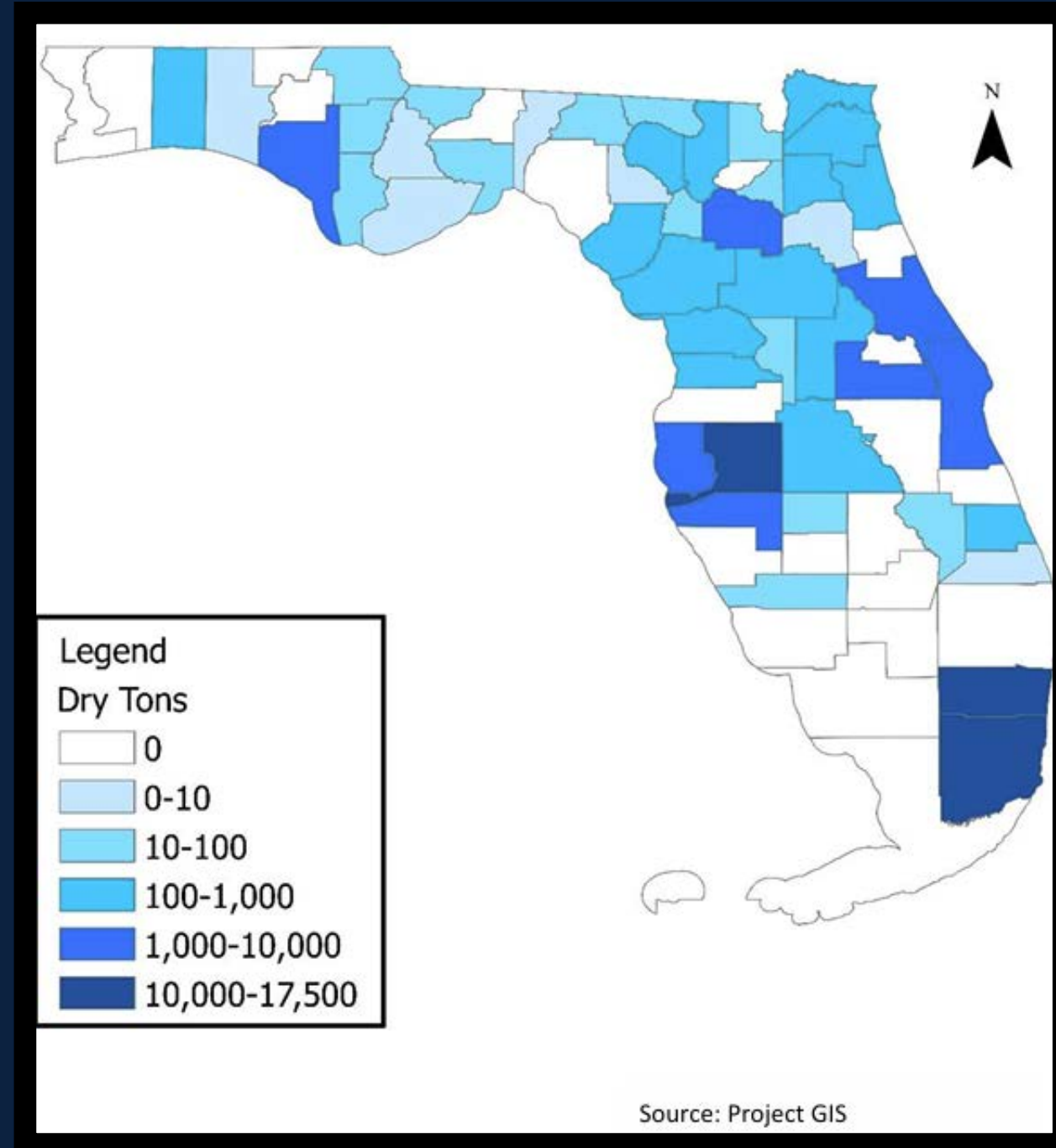
130 Permitted Class B Land Application Sites Remain In Florida

- These sites encompass more than 46,000 acres
- The number of active receiving sites continues to decline across Florida

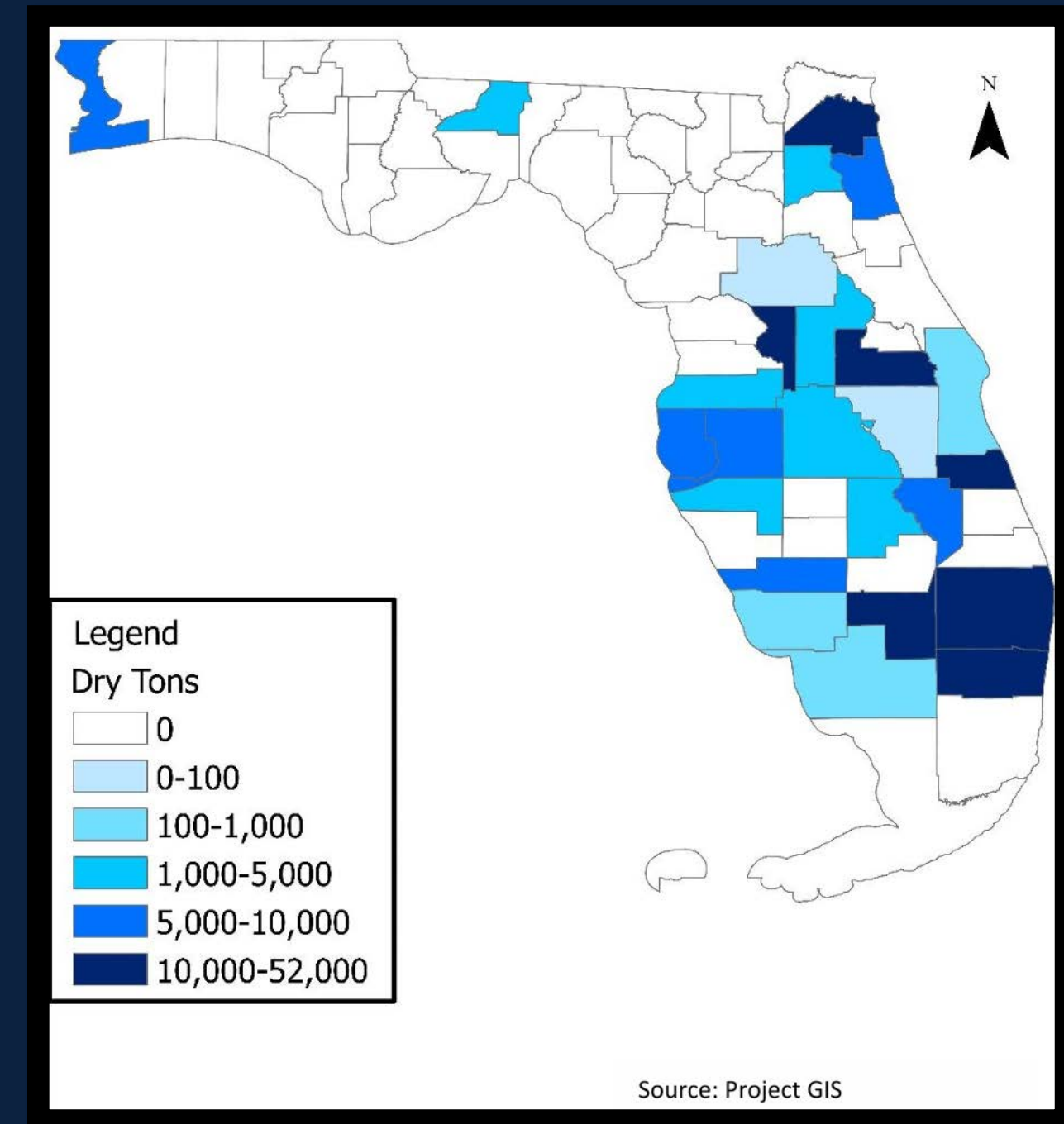
Source: Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP), 2024 Biosolids Summary Report; Chapter 62-640, F.A.C.; U.S. EPA 40 CFR Part 503.

Florida Biosolids Production: By County (2019 – 2021)

CLASS B BIOSOLIDS



CLASS AA BIOSOLIDS



Florida's New Direction for Biosolids Management



Higher Land Application Standards (Class AA)

Raising the bar for biosolids quality to better protect public health and the environment.

01



Increased Monitoring (PFAS)

Expanding testing and oversight to ensure biosolids are safe for beneficial use and landfill disposal.

02



Stronger Land Application Controls

Implementing science-based practices to safeguard soil, crops, and the environment.

03



Greater Accountability and Transparency

Enhancing reporting and public access to build trust and ensure compliance.

04

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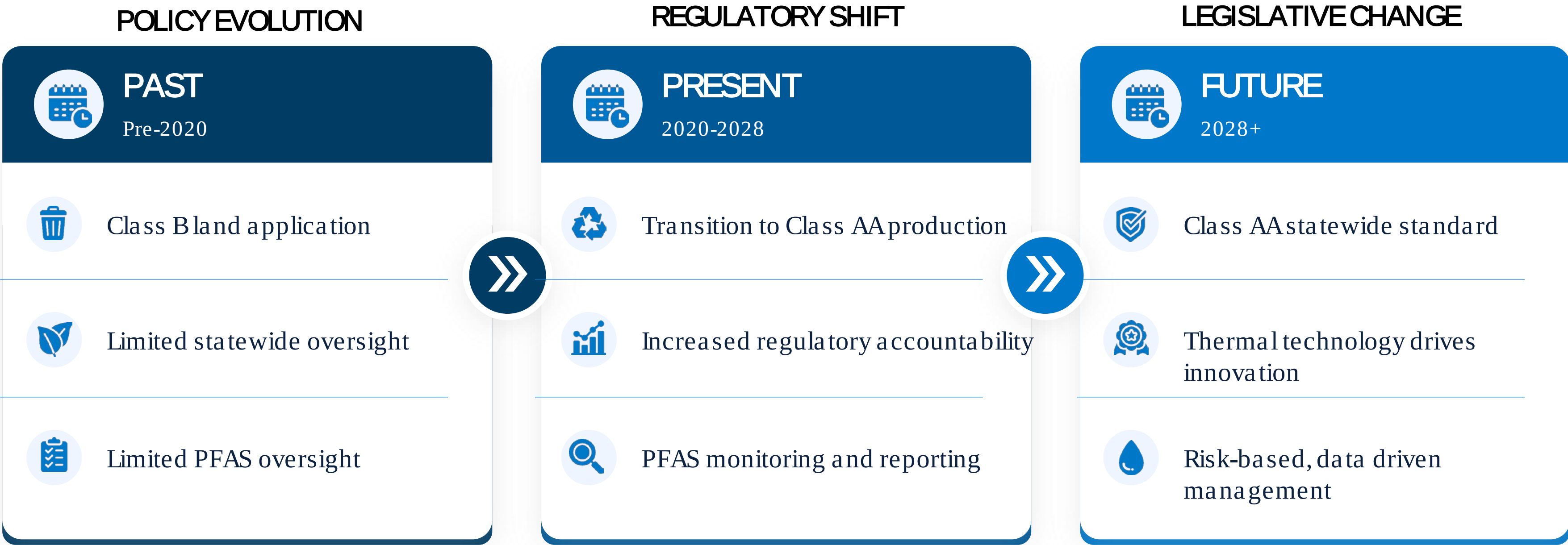
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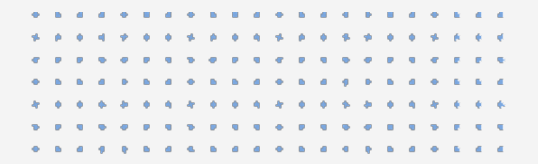
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Florida's Biosolids Transformation

How Florida's Regulatory and Operational Priorities Continue To Evolve

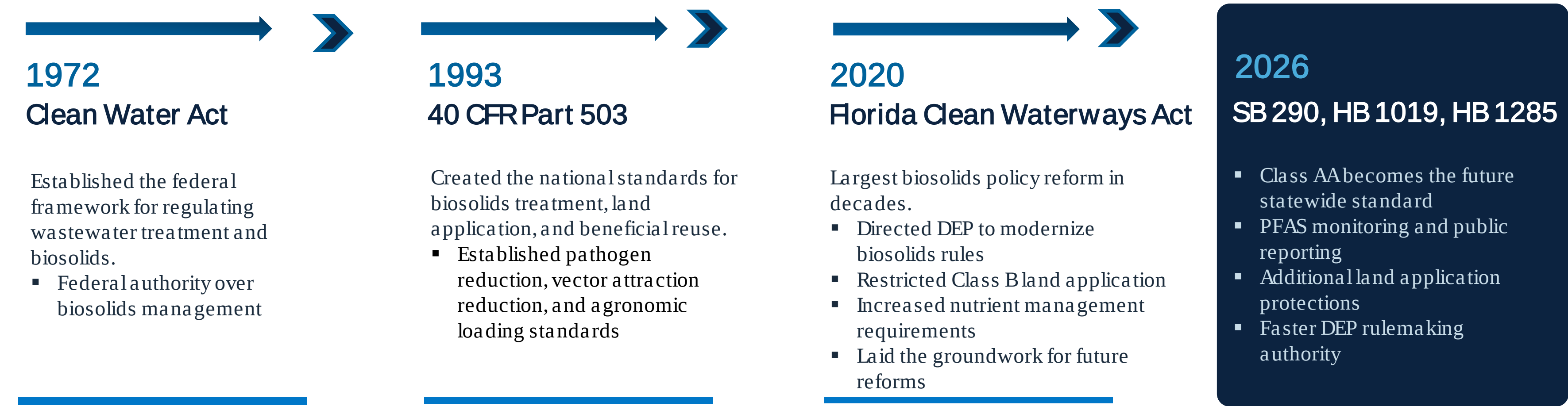




Florida's Biosolids Legislative Framework

The Regulatory Path to Today's **Biosolids Policy**

More than 50 years of federal and state policy have steadily shifted Florida toward higher treatment standards, stronger environmental protections, and greater public accountability.



Protecting the Water Utilities Will Depend On:

- Transitioning from Class B land application to Class AA treatment reduces reliance on land application and supports improved protection of water resources when paired with appropriate management practices.
- As population growth drives utilities to rely more on surface water for drinking supplies, ensuring cleaner source water may benefit your future supply needs.

The Clean Water Act (1972)



01

The Clean Water Act (1972) established federal authority to regulate pollutant discharges and set water quality standards. It created the legal foundation for managing sewage sludge and biosolids as a national issue.



02

The Act directed the EPA to regulate the use and disposal of sewage sludge. The result was 40 CFR Part 503.

The federal rule governs biosolids land application, surface disposal, and incineration nationwide.



03

Part 503 sets limits on pollutants, pathogens, and metals. It defines the **agronomic rate**, which is the application amount matched to crop nutrient needs, as the standard for beneficial land use of biosolids.

Source: Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Clean Water Act), 33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq. (1972); 40 CFR Part 503 (1993).

Biosolids Regulation



Biosolids disposal and use is subject to regulatory requirements established by DEP to protect public health and the environment.

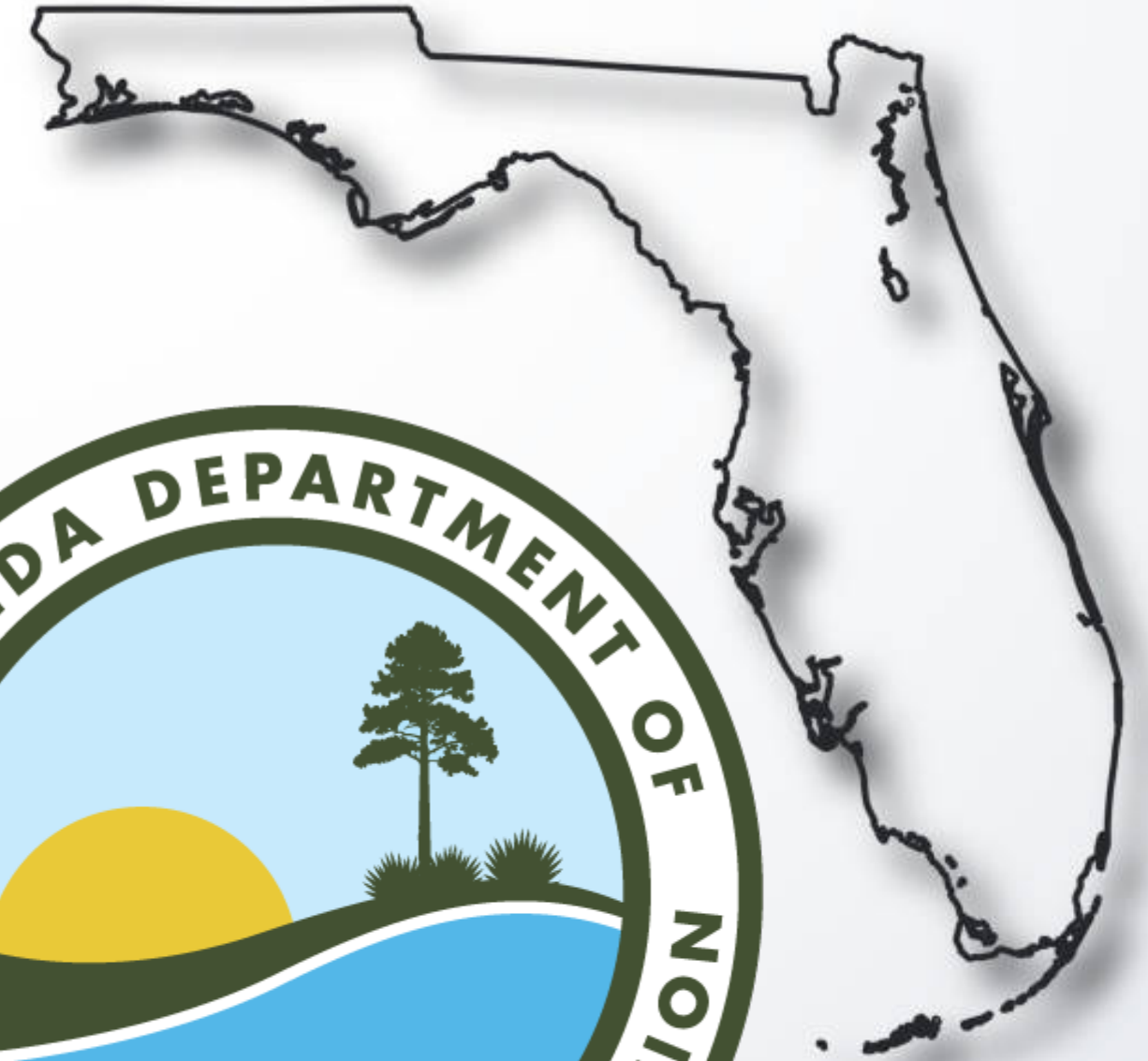


Rule 62-640.650, F.A.C., provides minimum requirements, including monitoring and reporting requirements, for the treatment, management, use, and disposal of biosolids.



These rules apply to wastewater treatment facilities, applicators, and distributors and include permit requirements for both treatment facilities and biosolids application sites.

Citation: R. 62-640, F.A.C.; R. 62-640.100(5), F.A.C.; and R. 62-640.300, F.A.C.



Foundation for Florida's Biosolids Reform

2020 Florida Clean Waterways Act (SB 712)



Directed the FDEP to Modernize Biosolids Regulations.

01

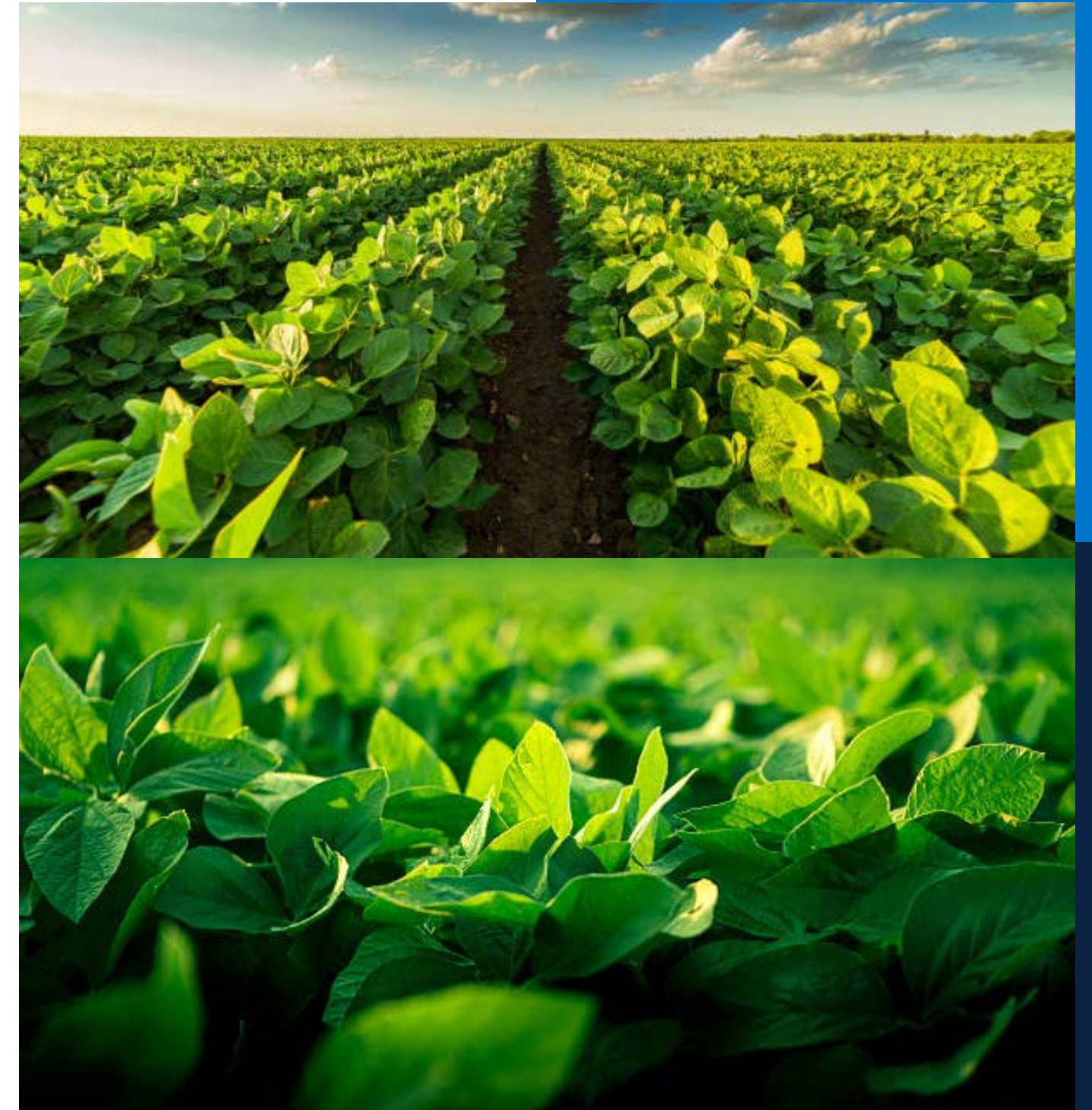
- Restricted Class B biosolids land application within 6 inches of the seasonal high-water table
- Required permittees of biosolids land application sites to enroll in FDACS Best Management program
- Establish stricter site setback and nutrient management requirements



SB 712 Created the Framework for Today's Reforms.

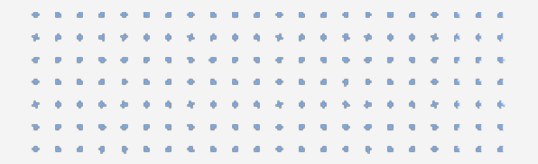
02

- Allowed local governments to keep existing biosolids ordinances already in place
 - 1/3 of Florida counties had their own rules in 2020.
- Directs DEP to adopt rules for biosolids management—but specifies those rules cannot take effect until ratified by the Legislature (*this is the provision SB 290 later removed in 2026*).



Florida Environmental 2026 Legislation Update

STATUS	TOPIC	UPDATED SUMMARY	EFFECTIVE DATE
SIGNED	Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services CS/CS/CS/SB 290	Requires certain DEP-permitted biosolids land application sites to transition to Class AA biosolids; signed as Chapter 2026-3.	July 1, 2026
SIGNED	Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances CS/CS/HB 1019	Addresses AFFF restrictions and requires certain public entities disposing of domestic wastewater biosolids and treated effluent to conduct quarterly PFAS sampling and submit results to DEP.	July 1, 2026
VETOED	Biosolids Management CS/CS/HB 1245	Limits bulk Class AA biosolids fertilizer and compost land application to agronomic rates; requires records; directs UF/IFAS to publish agronomic rates; adds marketing/distribution requirements.	November 1, 2026
SIGNED	Biosolids Management CS/CS/HB 1285	Prohibits DEP from issuing or renewing certain Class B septage land application permits when an eligible treatment facility is within 30 miles.	July 1, 2027



SB 290 (2026)

Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services



What SB 290 Requires

SECTION 14 - S. 403.0855, FLORIDA STATUTES

01

NEW REQUIREMENT

Permittees of a biosolids land application site permitted after July 1, 2020, must ensure that only Class AA biosolids are applied to the soil.



02

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS EXTENSION

Local governments that do not transport biosolids for land application outside of their respective boundaries must comply with the Class AA biosolids land application requirement by:



03

FLEXIBILITY CLARIFIED

Does not prohibit local governments from transporting Class B biosolids outside their boundaries to a Class AA biosolids treatment facility or waste-to-energy facility.

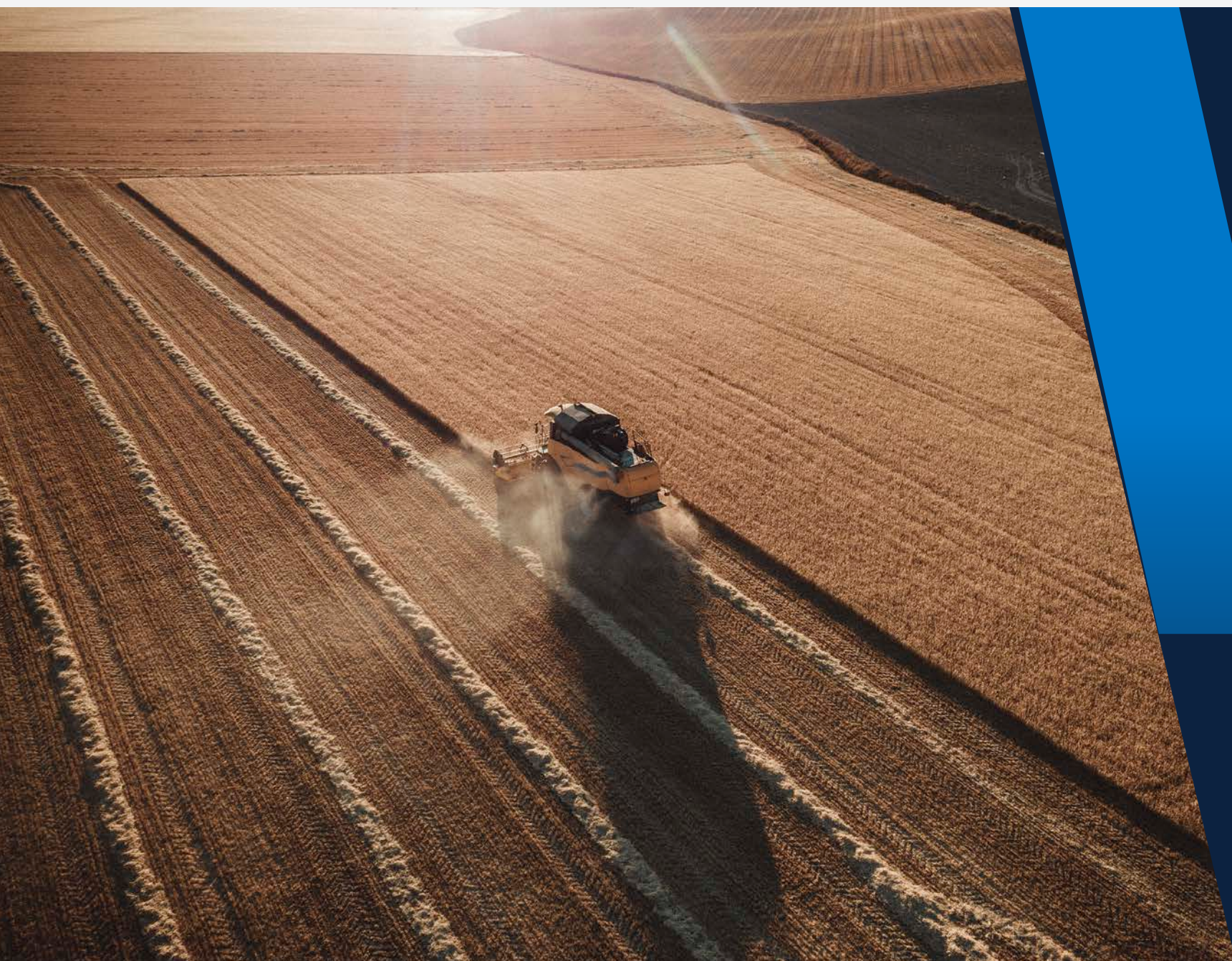
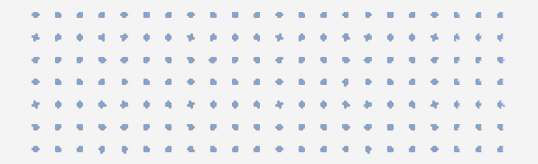


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LEGISLATIVE PROCESS SIMPLIFIED

Removes the requirement that rules adopted by the department pursuant to this section be ratified by the Legislature.





HB 1285 (2026)

Biosolids Management

Biosolids Management

CS/CS/HB 1285

The bill:

- ✓ Prohibits DEP from issuing or renewing a permit for a land application site that authorizes the disposal or land application of septage as Class B biosolids if there is a permitted wastewater treatment facility that accepts septage for higher levels of treatment that:
 - is less than 30 miles from a proposed Class B biosolids land application site.
 - is owned or operated by the federal government, a federal agency, a state government body or agency, or a political subdivision of the state.
 - is not defunct, used for other purposes, or out of capacity.

 **Effective Date:** July 1, 2027



PROHIBITS DEP

from issuing or renewing a permit for a land application site that authorizes the disposal or land application of septage as **Class B biosolids**.

IF THERE IS A PERMITTED WASTEWATER TREATMENT FACILITY THAT ACCEPTS SEPTAGE FOR HIGHER LEVELS OF TREATMENT THAT:



1. is less than **30 miles** from a proposed Class B biosolids land application site.



2. is owned or operated by the federal government, a federal agency, a state government body or agency, or a political subdivision of the state.



3. is not defunct, used for other purposes, or out of capacity.



From Class B to Higher Treatment: **HB 1285 Decoded**

EFFECTIVE DATE
July 1, 2027

APPLIES TO:
☐ New permits
☐ Permit renewals

Most Affected



Urban
utilities



Facilities
hauling septage



Existing Class B
land application
sites



Utilities planning
permit renewals
after 2027

What This Means

Utilities relying on Class B land application should begin evaluating alternative management strategies **before permit renewal.**

Potential options include:



Class AA
production



Regional
partnerships



Thermal
processing



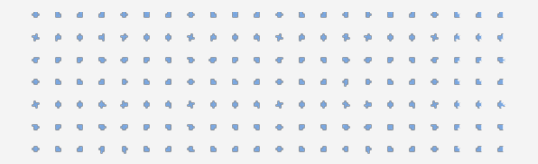
Capacity
expansion



⚠ Implication for Your Utility

Utilities that rely on Class B land application should evaluate future disposal capacity now.

If a qualifying government-owned higher-treatment facility is located within 30 miles and has available capacity, new or renewed Class B permits may no longer be available after July 1, 2027.



HB 1019 (2026)

Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

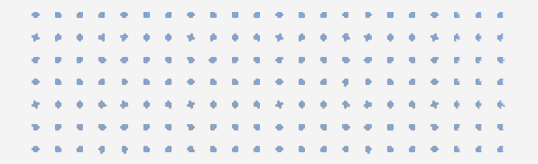
Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances

CS/CS/HB 1019 – Conerly (Jbe Casello Act)

IN ADDITION TO OTHER REVISIONS, THE BILL:

- ✓ All public entities disposing of domestic wastewater biosolids and treated effluent that have a designed average daily flow of 25,000 or more gallons per day must **conduct at least one biosolids and treated effluent sampling for PFAS quarterly**.
- ✓ Requires the results to be submitted to DEP, and the sampling must be conducted in accordance with DEP rules.
- ✓ Clarifies that until water quality standards for PFAS are established by the US EPA and adopted by DEP, such sampling and reporting is for **informational purposes only** and may not serve as the basis for any DEP enforcement action or other cause of action.
- ✓ Begins aqueous film-forming foam (AFFF) phaseout (2026–2029)





HB 1245

Biosolids Management

HB 1245 Biosolids Management

Key Requirements

1

Prohibits land application of bulk Class AA biosolids in excess of agronomic rates and imposes new requirements for the beneficial reuse of biosolids.

2

Limits the land application of bulk Class AA biosolids fertilizer and compost products to agronomic rates and requires that beneficial reuse be the primary objective rather than disposal.

3

Requires site owners or operators to record and maintain five years' worth of application data, such as quantities, dates, and transport details, with exemptions for dry, stable biosolids.

4

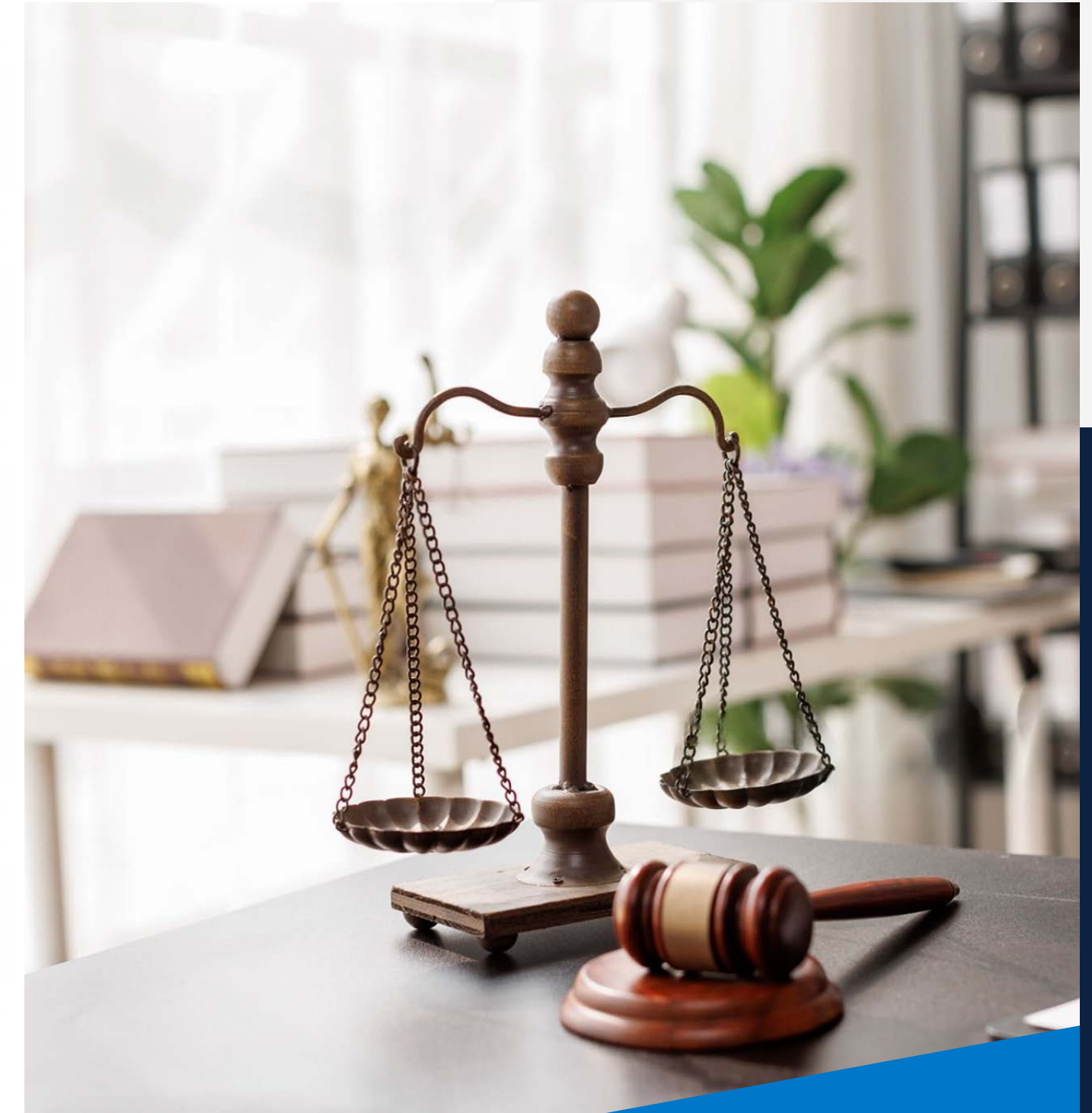
Mandates the Department of Environmental Protection to adopt new rules by November 1, 2026, for Class AA biosolids distribution and marketing.

5

Restricts the marketing or distribution of Class AA biosolids fertilizer or compost for agricultural use unless specified state and certification requirements are met.



Effective Date: November 1, 2026



Governor Vetoes HB 1245: Biosolids Management

“The bill would create unnecessary regulations beyond existing state oversight.”



Unnecessary Regulation

Determined the bill imposed additional requirements for Class AA biosolids that exceeded existing regulatory programs.

01



Vendor-Specific Accreditation

Opposed provisions requiring participation in fee-based accreditation programs administered by an industry trade association rather than through state agencies.

02



Expanded Recordkeeping

Found new landowner recordkeeping requirements to be overly burdensome and likely to encourage unnecessary litigation.

03

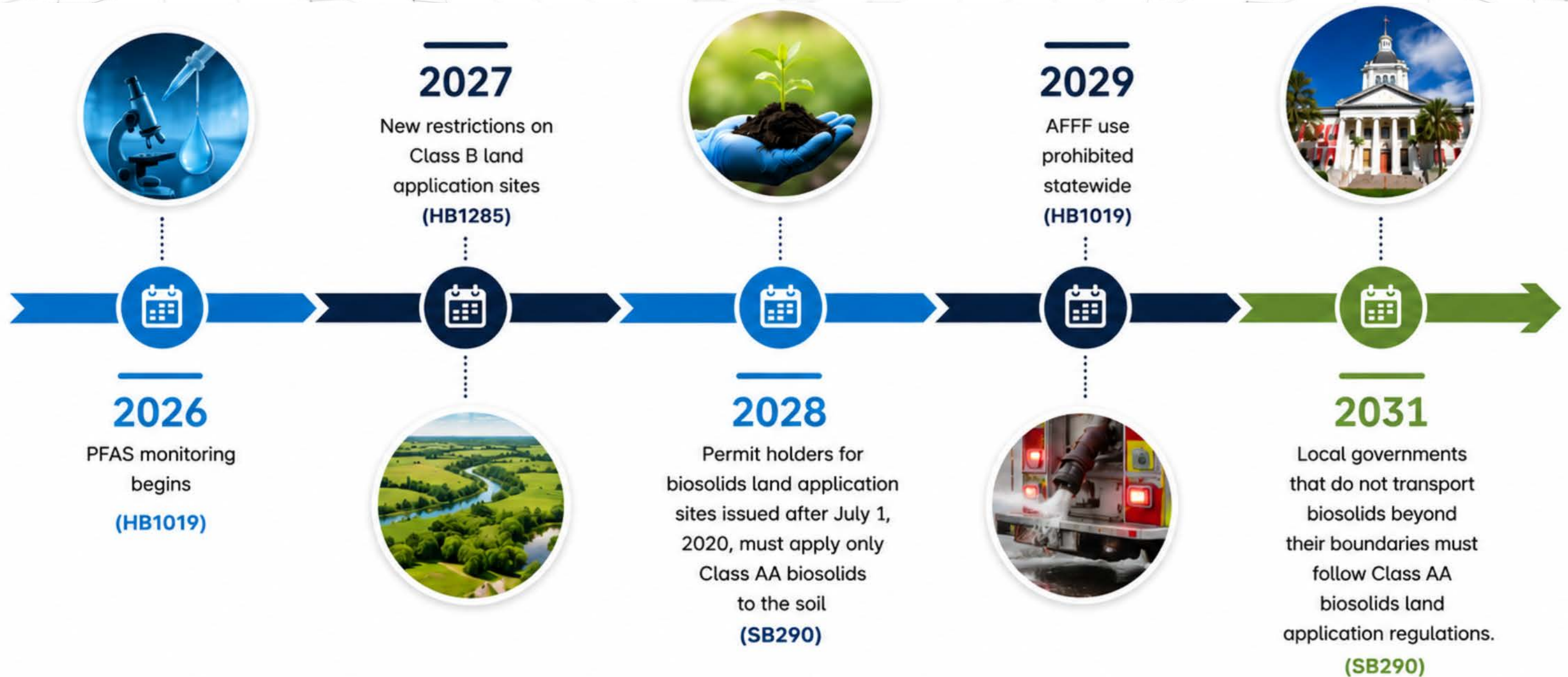


Existing Oversight is Sufficient

Stated that water quality objectives can be achieved through current oversight by the DEP and FDACS.

04

Timeline: Key Policy Milestones



Beyond Florida

State Regulations Regarding PFAS in Biosolids



Outright Bans

- Maine bans land application of biosolids entirely.
- Connecticut prohibits use of any biosolids containing PFAS.

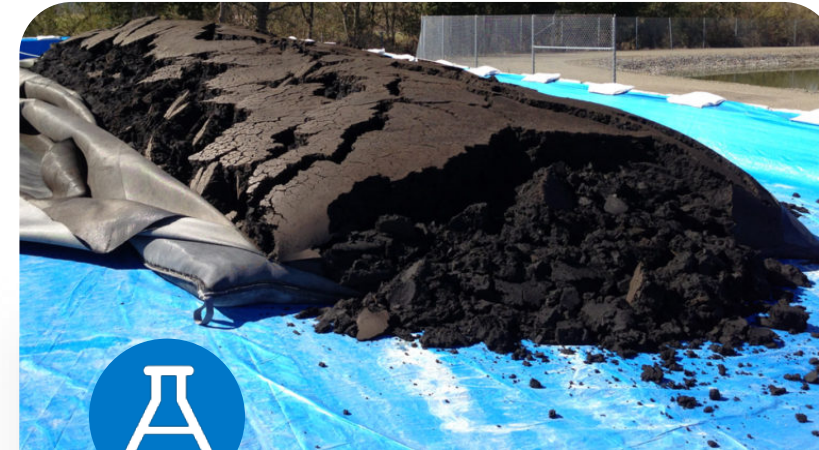
01



Numeric Thresholds

- Maryland, Virginia & Michigan tier by concentration.
- Maryland bans applications above 50 ppb PFOA/PFOS starting Oct. 2028
- Virginia tiers rates at 25–50 ppb starting Jan. 2027.

02



Mandatory Testing

- Washington, Rhode Island & New York now require it.
- Washington mandates quarterly PFAS sampling in 2027–2028;
- Rhode Island's new testing law takes effect in 2026.

03



Growing Momentum

- 17+ states introduced biosolids/PFAS bills in 2025–26.
- Oklahoma, Mississippi, Georgia, and Massachusetts are among the states now debating restrictions.

04



EPA Rewrites the PFAS Playbook

New Draft Guidance Scraps Previous Risk Assessment on PFOA/PFOS in Biosolids

Released July 1, 2026 / Federal Register notice published July 6, 2026 / Docket EPA-HQ-OW-2026-2509



What Changed

EPA is withdrawing the previous draft risk assessment on PFOA/PFOS in biosolids, calling its assumptions “disconnected from real-world conditions.”

Why

Flagged risks were near the detection limit (lower than levels already found in everyday soil and household products), based on a simplified calculation that independent scientists questioned.

New Approach

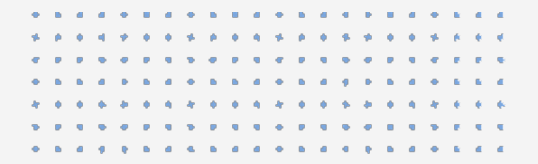
The EPA recognizes land application as a cost-effective strategy and recommends avoiding it near waterways or areas where children play; this guidance is voluntary, not mandatory.

What's Next

Comments will be accepted for 60 days via [regulations.gov](https://www.regulations.gov) (Docket EPA-HQ-OW-2026-2509) until early September 2026, prior to the issuance of any final guidance.

EPA Assistant Administrator for Water, Jess Kramer:

“Commonsense recommendations that can protect public health while also supporting wastewater systems and beneficial use of biosolids when appropriate.”



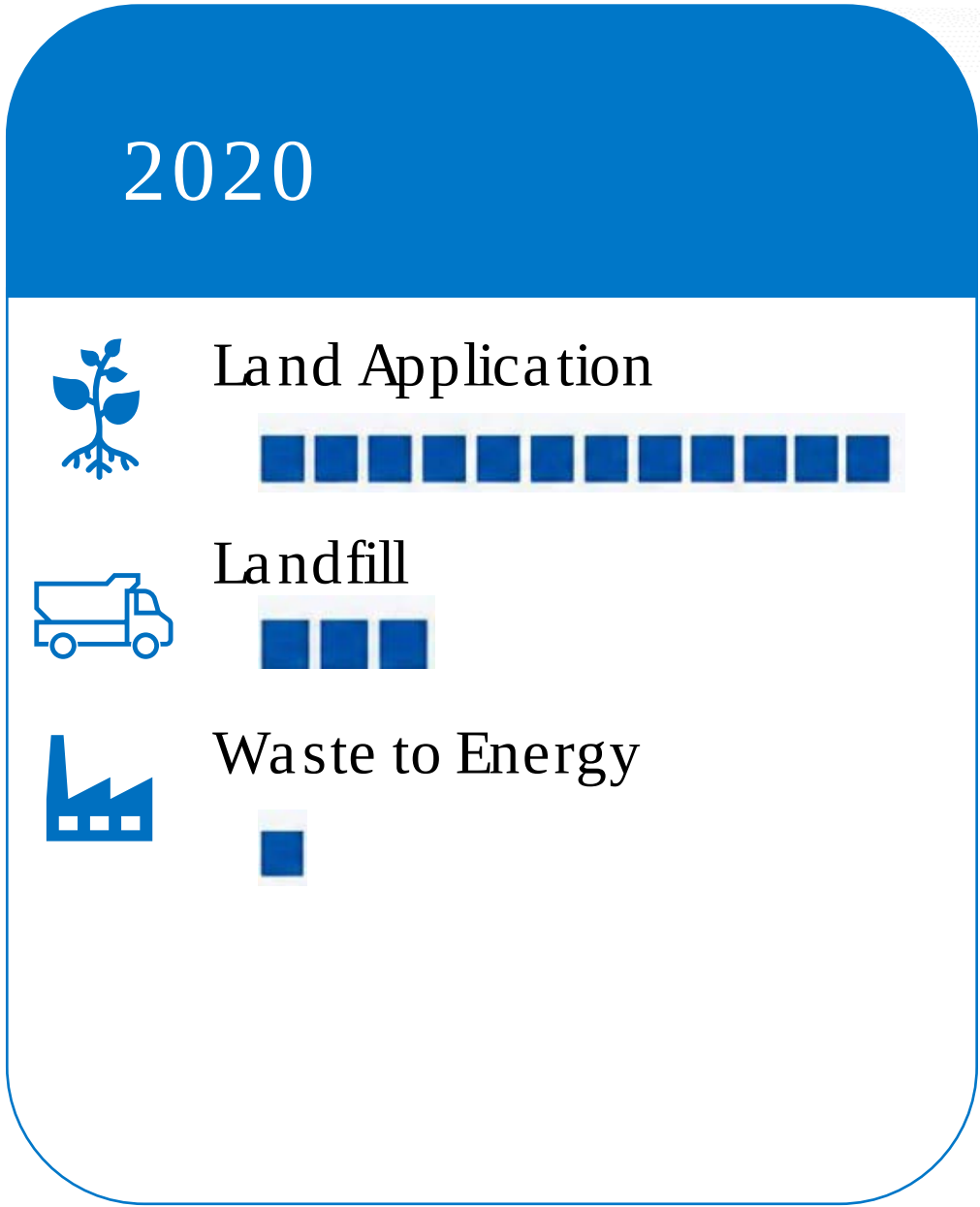
Where Do We Go From Here?



Florida Is Not Eliminating Biosolids.

Florida Is Relocating Biosolids.

SAME VOLUME DIFFERENT DESTINATIONS.



2031 projections based on the current legislative trajectory and emerging infrastructure.

From Policy to Practice:

Industry Impacts

Policy



Higher Treatment & Disposal Costs

Utilities may face increased costs and operational constraints

- \$55/ton in 2022
- \$102–\$150/ton today



Growing PFAS Regulatory Pressure

Continues to create challenges for biosolids management

- HB 1019: PFAS quarterly sampling, publicly reported to DEP starting July 2026



Fewer Land Application Options

40% fewer Class B land application sites

- Transition deadline: July 1, 2028



Increased Public & Regulatory Scrutiny

- Public reporting
- Greater farmer reluctance
- Increased media attention

Alternative Biosolids Management Pathways

Alternative Treatment Technologies



ALKALINE STABILIZATION & PELLETIZATION

- ✓ Produces Class A or Class AA biosolids depending on treatment process and metal concentrations
- ✓ Established technology with beneficial reuse potential

- ✗ High chemical and energy costs
- ✗ PFAS destruction effectiveness remains uncertain
- ✗ Requires market development and storage capacity



THERMAL & CHEMICAL HYDROLYSIS

- ✓ Improves digestibility and biosolids dewaterability
- ✓ Can increase biogas production and support Class A biosolids pathways

- ✗ High capital cost
- ✗ Complex operations and maintenance requirements
- ✗ Requires skilled operators



PYROLYSIS & GASIFICATION

- ✓ Produces biochar and potential energy recovery products
- ✓ High-temperature pyrolysis (700°C+) achieves 97–99% PFAS reduction in biochar —one of the most promising PFAS destruction pathways under active research.

- ✗ Emerging technology with limited Florida precedent
- ✗ High capital and operational costs
- ✗ Residuals and air emissions management considerations



CO-COMPOSTING

- ✓ Well-established beneficial reuse approach
- ✓ Produces Class A compost products and reduces biosolids volume
- ✓ Supports beneficial reuse markets where demand exists

- ✗ Requires bulking agents and land area
- ✗ Odor management and community acceptance considerations
- ✗ Market saturation risks in some regions

Evaluating Class AA Treatment Pathways

Comparing the Leading Pathways for Class AA Compliance

TECHNOLOGY	RELATIVE COST	TECHNOLOGY MATURITY	PFAS DESTRUCTION
 ALKALINE STABILIZATION	\$\$	★★★★★	 LOW Does not destroy PFAS
 HYDROLYSIS	\$\$\$	★★★★☆	 MODERATE Partial destruction depending on process conditions
 PYROLYSIS	\$\$\$\$	★★★☆☆	 HIGH Can achieve 97–99% PFAS reduction at temperatures above ~700°C
 COMPOSTING	\$\$	★★★★★	 LOW Does not destroy PFAS

The Business Opportunity for Solid Waste and Wastewater



Processing Infrastructure

- ✓ Reduced energy for digestion
- ✓ Reduced digestion infrastructure
- ✓ Relies on existing processes

01



Transportation

- ✓ Single destination logistics
- ✓ No secondary distribution costs
- ✓ Reduced handling

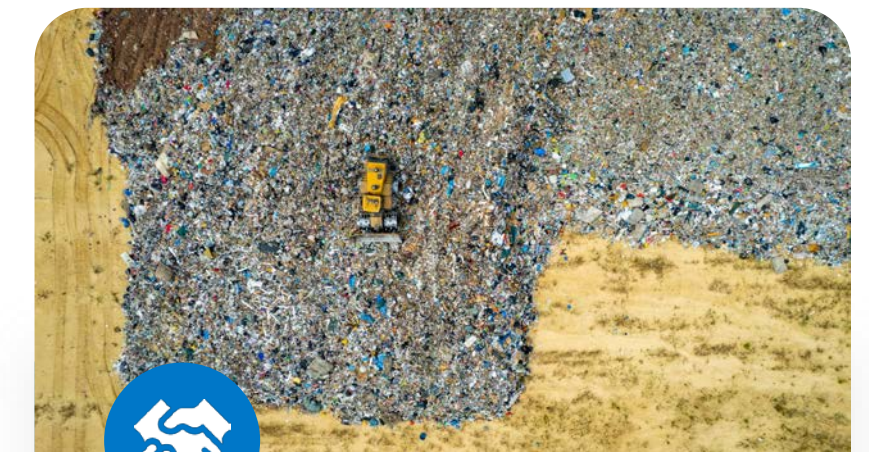
02



Waste to Energy

- ✓ Additional feedstock opportunities
- ✓ Resource recovery expansion
- ✓ Renewable energy production

03



PFAS Capture

- ✓ Concentrates PFAS
- ✓ Institutional controls at landfills
- ✓ Centralized treatment likely more cost effective and sustainable

04

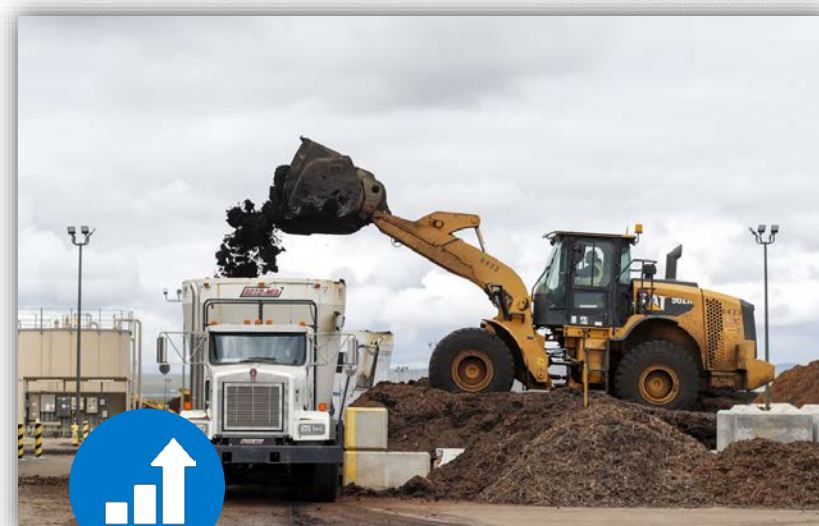
The Challenges of Solid Waste and Wastewater Partnerships



Airspace & Capacity

- ✓ Consumes airspace
- ✓ Competes with solid waste disposal needs
- ✓ Facilities not designed for material

01



Moisture & Operations

- ✓ Odor and vectors
- ✓ Blending and handling
- ✓ Slope stability and temperature control

02



Leachate

- ✓ Inherently creates more leachate
- ✓ More pressure on liner systems

03

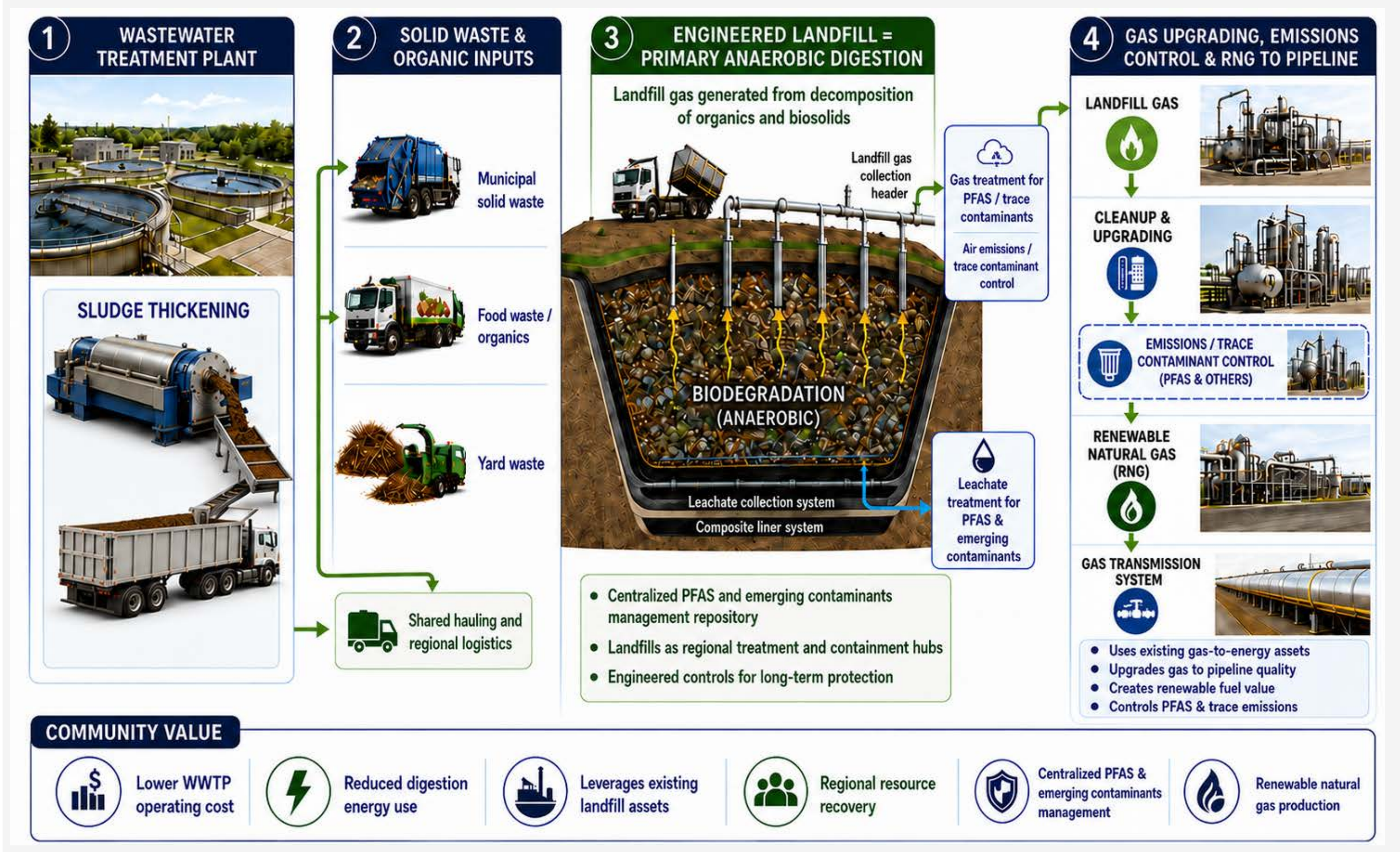


Costs and PFAS Liability

- ✓ Tipping fees
- ✓ Accepting the PFAS risk
- ✓ RNG market volatility

04

Leveraging Existing Assets for Integrated Solids Solutions



Strategic Responses to Biosolids Transition



Evaluate

Assess the feasibility of Class AA conversion, drying, composting, and other advanced treatment technologies.



Regionalize

Pursue regional treatment, resource recovery, and shared infrastructure partnerships to reduce long-term costs and risk.



Optimize

Reduce biosolids generation through process improvements, operational efficiencies, and solids management strategies.



Invest

Expand treatment and resource recovery capabilities to improve flexibility and reduce reliance on land application.



Monitor

PFAS monitoring, regulatory tracking, and risk management programs to support future compliance decisions.



Preparing for What's Next

Industry Impacts of Florida's Biosolids Policy Shift



PFAS Is a Shared Problem

- HB 1019 quarterly PFAS sampling starts July 2026.
- Results will be public.
- WTP facilities need to understand PFAS concentrations and proactively address as regulatory limits are established.



Land Application Will Decrease

- Class B land application is being phased out by 2028–2031.
- Up to 40,000–60,000 additional dry tons annually need disposal options.
- Land applications sites are decreasing.



Economics Favor Regionalization

- Utilities face \$100–\$200/dry ton Class AA conversion costs.
- Regional processing hubs, shared hauling contracts, and emerging WTE co-processing partnerships lower per-unit costs for everyone.
- There are real business opportunities here.



Act Before Deadlines Hit

- July 2026 (PFAS monitoring),
- November 2026 (agronomic rate limits)
- July 2027 (Class B permit restrictions)
- July 2028 (Class AA requirement)
- July 2031 (local government Class AA compliance)

The Path Forward

01 Plan

Regulatory Readiness

- Initiate PFAS sampling and reporting programs
- Update master plans
- Understand rate impacts

02 Engage

Stakeholder & Community Support

- Regulatory participation
- Early education of decision makers
- Be ready for public outreach and engagement

03 Adapt

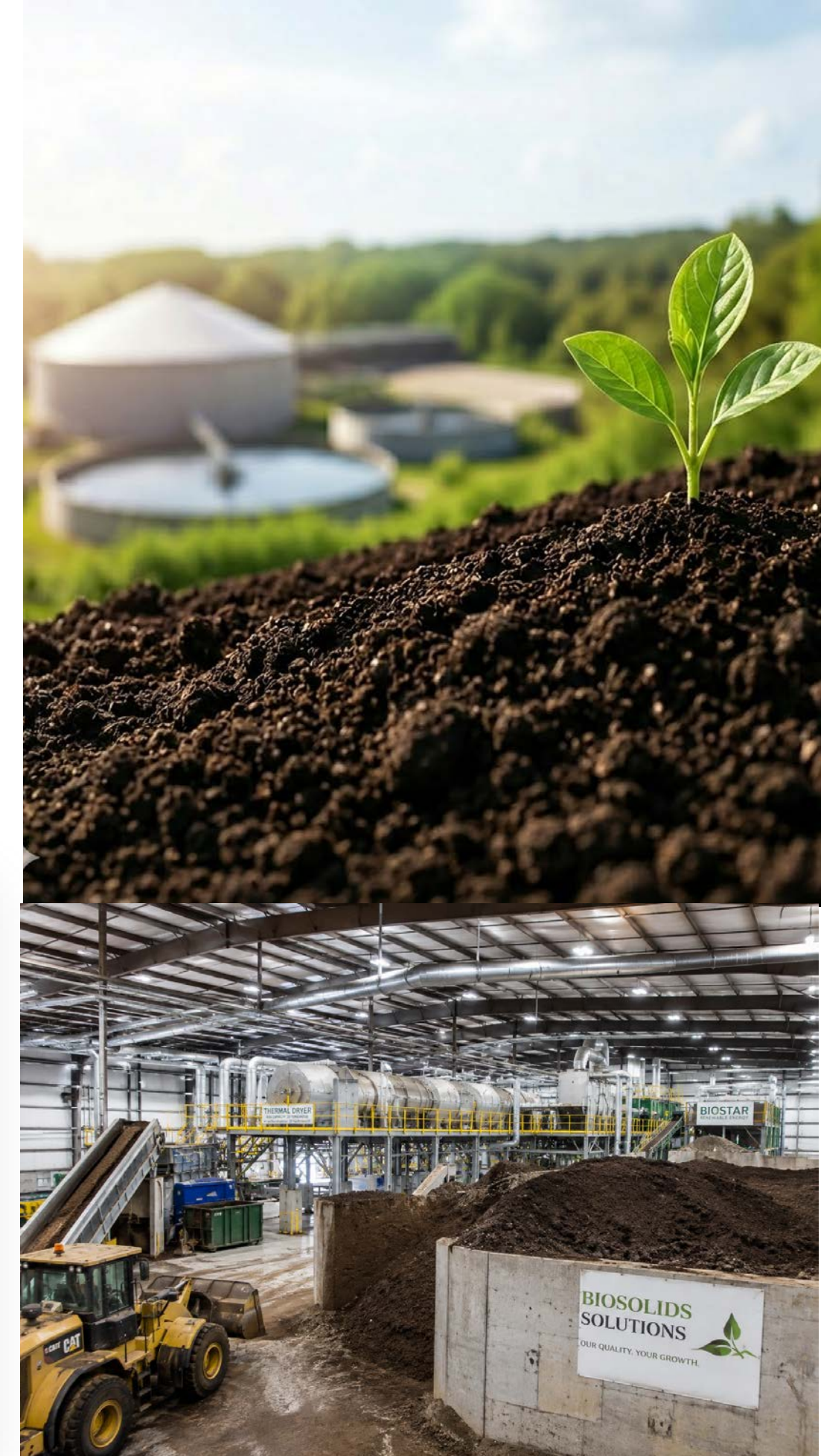
Future-Proof Your Program

- PFAS characterization
- Legislative monitoring
- Tracking DEP Chapter 62-640 rulemaking initiated under HB 1245

04 Position

Secure Long-Term Capacity

- Assess regionalization and P3s
- Look for co-treatment opportunities
- Develop a PFAS strategy





Key Resources & References

Florida DEP —Biosolids Program floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater/biosolids	Florida biosolids permitting guidance, Chapter 62-640 rule requirements, forms, and compliance resources
U.S. EPA Part 503 Rule epa.gov/biosolids	Federal biosolids use and disposal standards under 40 CFR Part 503; PFAS research, risk assessment, and regulatory updates
Water Environment Federation (WEF) wef.org/resources/publications/biosolids	Technical guidance, utility management practices, residuals resources, and industry research
Florida Water Environment Association fwea.org	Florida -specific resources, training, and peer networking for wastewater professionals
Northeast Biosolids & Residuals Assoc. (NEBRA) nebiosolids.org	PFAS in biosolids research summaries, policy tracking, technical resources, and residuals management guidance
EPA PFAS Analytical Methods epa.gov/pfas/pfas-drinking-water-lab-methods	EPA PFAS analytical guidance including Draft Method 1633 and drinking water methods 533 and 537.1 requirements



Key Resources & References

Florida DEP Solid Waste Program floridadep.gov/waste	Landfill permitting, WTE program, and solid waste management in Florida — directly relevant to your audience.
Florida Senate Bill Tracking — 2026 Session flsenate.gov/Session/Bills/2026	Where to track SB 290, HB 1245, HB 1285, and HB 1019 enrolled text and fiscal analyses.
1000 Friends of Florida Biosolids Report (May 2025) 1000fof.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/1000-Friends-Final-Biosolids-Report-_updated.pdf	Florida-specific, publicly accessible, cited multiple times in the deck.
Florida Water Environment Association fwea.org	Florida-specific resources, training, and peer networking for wastewater professionals
Florida Rural Water Association frwa.net	Training, certification, and technical assistance for rural water and wastewater systems
UF/IFAS Biosolids — SL421/SS634 (rev. Feb. 2026) ask.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/SS634	Florida-specific land application rules and agronomic rate guidance. Relevant to HB 1245 compliance.

Let's Continue The Conversation

