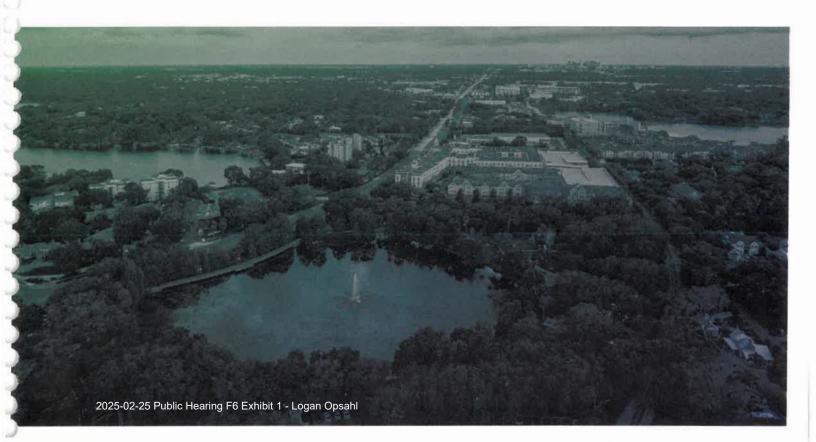




Saving Water, Protecting The Environment



Fiction v. Fact

FICTION: It will smell like a landfill or outdoor water treatment plant.

FACT: It won't. The distinguishing features of this facility are that it is fully enclosed, the processing areas are double-walled and we elected to install a custom oversized air scrubber. Our systems are designed to fully contain odor from end to end.

In addition, other facilities take in a much broader range of waste and wastewater than we're proposing.

(

FICTION: This process is dangerous to our health - it uses toxic chemicals.

FACT: We're not working with anything hazardous – not the water we pump from grease traps or the two additives used in the process to clean it. One additive congeals the grease to make it easier to remove. There are household versions of this product available at Walmart, Publix and Home Depot. And at the end of the process, we use a PH balancer like at a pool, which the County requires.

None of this is dangerous to people, the environment or animals. It's so safe, in fact, employees don't need to wear any type of protective gear. We have never had a reported case of illness from our process.

This process is the accepted and safe standard used in the communities of developed countries all over the world.

FICTION: Water will be discharged into the ground.

FACT: Never. FDEP prohibits us from doing this. The clean water that leaves our building ties directly into the County's sanitary sewer system. This is regulated and required to obtain and keep our permit.

FICTION: We will store septic/septage or waste on our property.

FACT: Absolutely not. We won't store anything on our property. Wastewater from grease traps comes in, clean water goes in the County sewer system and dried solids used for compost leave the facility daily.

FICTION: There will be hundreds of trucks a day.

FACT: There will be 1-2 trucks an hour during the operating hours of 4 a.m.-4 p.m. (to alleviate evening rush hour traffic), Monday through Saturday.

FICTION: You can find a vacant piece of land and build somewhere else.

FACT: There are only a few places we can operate in the County because our end point must be the South Water Reclamation Facility, which has the capacity to support our operations. After more than 18 months of looking and evaluating over 20 properties, this is the only one that met our criteria and the requirements of the County.

Additionally, we support urban infill and utilizing an existing, properly-zoned and right-sized building, in furtherance of the County's goals under the Comprehensive Plan.

Ficción vs. Realidad

FICCIÓN: Olerá como un vertedero o una planta de tratamiento de agua al aire libre.

REALIDAD: No olerá como un vertedero o una planta de tratamiento de agua al aire libre. La característica distintiva de esta instalación es que está completamente cerrada, las áreas de procesamiento tienen paredes dobles y elegimos instalar un depurador de aire diseñado especialmente para la instalación.

Además, otras instalaciones reciben una gama mucho más amplia de desechos y aguas residuales de las que proponemos. Es muy probable que los vecinos ni siquiera sepan que estamos allí.

FICCIÓN: Este proceso es peligroso para nuestra salud: utiliza sustancias químicas tóxicas.

REALIDAD: No trabajamos con nada peligroso: ni el agua que bombeamos de los receptáculos de grasa ni los dos aditivos que se utilizan en el proceso para limpiarla son tóxicos. Un aditivo solidifica la grasa para que sea más fácil de eliminar. Hay versiones para uso en casa de este producto disponibles en Walmart, Publix y Home Depot. Al final del proceso, utilizamos un equilibrador de pH como se hace con las piscinas.

Nada de esto es peligroso para las personas, el medio ambiente o los animales. De hecho, es tan seguro que los empleados no necesitan usar ningún tipo de equipo de protección. Nunca se ha reportado un caso de enfermedad causado por nuestros procesos. Este proceso es el estándar aceptado y seguro que se sigue en todos los países desarrollados en el mundo.

FICCIÓN: El agua se verterá en el suelo.

REALIDAD: Nunca. Una vez se limpia, el agua limpia se vierte directamente en el sistema de alcantarillado sanitario del condado. Esto está regulado y es un requisito para obtener y mantener nuestro permiso.

FICCIÓN: Nuestras instalaciones almacenarán el contenido de fosas sépticas.

REALIDAD: Absolutamente no. No almacenaremos nada en nuestra propiedad. Recibimos el agua de las trampas de grasa, la limpiamos e ingresamos al sistema de alcantarillado del condado y los sólidos que han sido removidos se secan para usarse como abono y salen de las instalaciones una vez al día.

FICCIÓN: Habrá cientos de camiones al día.

REALIDAD: Habrá 1 o 2 camiones por hora durante el horario de funcionamiento de 4 a.m. a 4 p.m. (para aliviar el tráfico de las horas pico de la tarde), de lunes a sábado.

FICCIÓN: Se puede construir un edificio en otro lugar.

REALIDAD: Hay muy pocos lugares en los que podemos operar en el condado porque el destino final del agua que limpiamos es la Planta de Recuperación de Agua del Sur, que es la única con la capacidad de apoyar nuestras operaciones.

Además, apoyamos la reutilización de edificios existentes, correctamente zonificado y del tamaño adecuado. Construir desde cero tendría impactos ambientales adicionales y dilataría este proyecto años, lo que retrasaría aún más el que se supla una necesidad urgente en nuestra comunidad.

Subject Matter Experts

Experts Available Today to Answer Questions

Monica Perez Wonus, CCIM

Senior Vice President, CBRE | Advisory & Transaction Services Can answer questions about property values and compatibility

Earl Lott

President Lott Governmental Affairs, LLC Former Director of Waste Permits and Director of Water at the Texas Commission on Envionmental Quality (TCEQ) Can answer questions about FOG management and WRM's operations in Austin

Ben Camacho

Director, Permitting and Compliance, WRM Can answer questions about permitting and oversight

 Mike Costello, Chief Operating Officer, WRM
 Steve Charo, Director, Operations, WRM
 Can answer questions about Environment, Health and Safety (EHS) practices at WRM

Beth Olson

Owner and CEO, FKS Facilities, Inc. Can answer questions about servicing customers and the shortage of facilities

Edward Alan Ambler, PE, LEED AP

President, AM Trenchless Former Water Resource Manager for the City of Casselberry Can answer questions about protecting public infrastructure and the need for private companies to manage FOG

 Andrew Amis Randall, Ph.D., P.E.
 Professor of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Central Florida
 Can answer questions about water scarcity and critical role of reclaimed water in our region

Verne Buehler

Sr. Applications Engineer, CECO Environmental Corp Can answer questions about air scrubbers and the science of odor

Why Here?

As a water reclamation plant, 90% of what comes into our facility is water.

During operating hours, approximately 1-2 trucks per hour bring wastewater from restaurant grease traps to our fully enclosed facility where the water is cleaned and recycled.

Cypress Park

10002 Satellite Blvd., Orlando, FL 32837

This area has long been designated by the County for high intensity uses and remains a key location in the Vision 2050 plan. Suitable sites are extremely limited, and this location provides a direct connection to the County's sanitary sewer system.



Setting the Statewide Standard for Air Quality

Fully enclosed, state-of-the-art facility with advanced air purification for odor elimination

FULLY ENCLOSED

Operating completely indoors, bay doors are closed in front of and behind each truck as it enters the facility.





TRUCK ENGINES ARE OFF

Once inside, truck engines are turned off to **prevent fuel emissions and odor**. Electric pumps are used to offload water from the trucks, which generate zero emissions and operate at a low decibel.

BEST-IN-CLASS AIR SCRUBBER

Vacuuming 100% of the building's air nine times an hour, the custom-built air scrubber is a scientifically proven solution to eliminating odor.

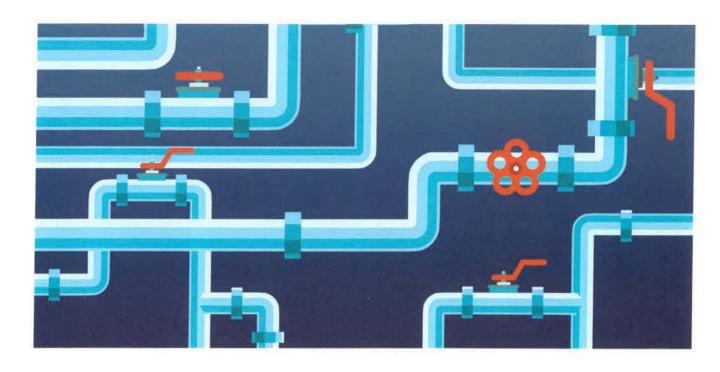




DOUBLE THE POWER

The oversized scrubber has the capacity to **purify the air** in a building double our size.

The Business, Municipal and Environmental Need



What Would Happen Without Facilities Like Ours?

Orange County lacks the necessary equipment to separate grease from water and relies on private companies to provide this essential— and required service to hospitals, schools, prisons and restaurants.

If the tens of thousands of local grease traps were to be discharged into the County's sewer system the immediate result would be:

- **Clogging of pipes:** Fats, oil and grease (FOG) would solidify in the pipes within the water treatment plant and throughout the county, creating blockages at multiple points that disrupt water flow and can lead to overflows.
- Interference with treatment processes: FOG will disrupt the biological processes used in wastewater treatment, making it less effective at removing contaminants.
- **Increased maintenance costs:** Cleaning up blockages caused by FOG buildup is expensive and time-consuming, adding to the operational costs of the water treatment facility.



The Urgent Need for Water Reclamation

- The region's reclaimed and wastewater treatment capacity remains critically insufficient—estimated at only half of what's needed—even before accounting for future demand.¹
- The region's 37 hospitals and primary care facilities², 210 public and charter schools³, and the tourism industry—including nearly 500 hotels⁴ and more than 13,000 restaurants⁵—are required to use private water reclamation services, yet the shortage creates service delays, risks clean water contamination, and drives up cost.
- Expanding reclaimed water use preserves drinking water, reduces wastewater discharge into natural waterways, and safeguards local ecosystems and biodiversity by recharging our aquifers.⁶



Meeting Future Demand

In the next 20 years, the population in Florida is expected to grow by 23% to 26.4 million people with Central Florida leading the way.⁸

Florida's five water management districts and the Florida EPA indicate that **groundwater resources are insufficient to fully meet future demands in Central Florida**. To do so would result in unacceptable environmental impacts including saltwater intrusion, reduction in spring flows, lowered lake levels and loss of wetlands.⁹

- The Florida EPA predicts that groundwater sources will reach their sustainable limit before 2030, making reclaimed and recycled water indispensable to meet current and future needs.¹⁰
- As aquifers reach their sustainable limit, the Central Florida Water Initiative predicts that **Orange County will require an additional 32 million gallons per day** of capacity by 2035, much of which will need to come from reclaimed water.¹¹
- Orange County's 2010-2050 growth plan details this predicament and makes reclaimed water an essential element for responsible growth. The plan specifically cites "reclaimed water" 112 times.

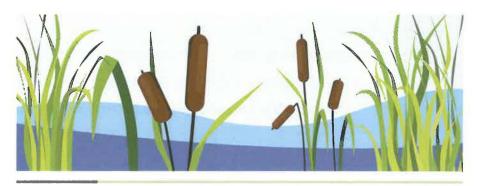
Commitment to Environment

This year WRM will recycle **300,000,000** gallons of water!⁷ Our cleaned water can be used for:

iEste año reciclaremos 300,000,000 de galones de agua! Nuestra agua limpia se puede utilizar para:



IRRIGATING FARMS AND GROVES



RESTORING WETLANDS



WATERING PARKS



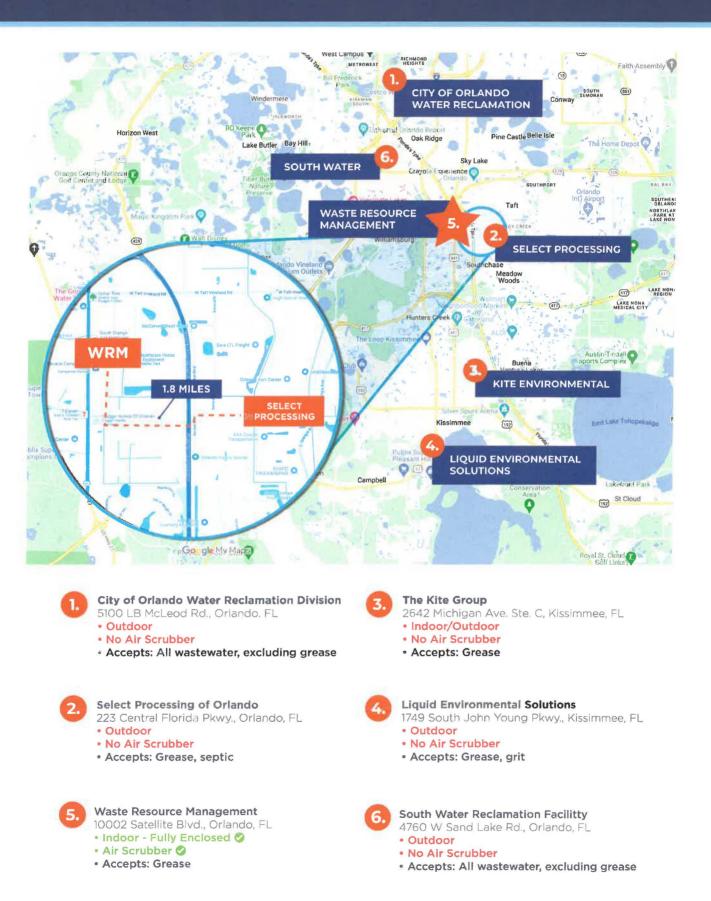
Community Outreach

- · 2 BZA Community Meetings
 - October 22, 2024
 - November 25, 2024
- 2 BZA Hearings
 - September 5, 2024
 - December 5, 2024
- 1 meeting with local citizens, hosted at our site
 October 22, 2024
- 1:1 meetings with residents
- Third community meeting at request of district Commissioner scheduled for February 10, 2025
- Common concern: Potential odor

Area Facilities

LILI

Area Facilities



Local Government Support

From: Chancey W Springstead <Chancey.Springstead@cityoforlando.net> Sent: Thursday, September 5, 2024 9:07 AM To: Randy Parrish <rparrish@southwaste.com> Cc: Catherine Ann Johnson <catherine.johnson@cityoforlando.net> Subject: City of Orlando - Southwaste Compliance

Good Morning, Mr. Parrish,

The City of Orlando's Water Reclamation Division has worked with Southwaste for years. The Water Reclamation Division has contracted with Southwaste often to assist with pumping and transportation of sanitary sewage in emergency situations (e.g. hurricanes and major storm events, service loss events, etc.). Southwaste is a current waste hauler servicing the greater Orlando/Orange County area to haul wastewater and grease interceptor waste (fats, oils and greases).

Southwaste has not been out of compliance or had a compliance/enforcement issue with our Water Reclamation Compliance programs. There has not been an incident which would disqualify Southwaste from being on contract with the City in a support role in the event of an emergency.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Chancey

Chancey W. Springstead Compliance Manager Water Reclamation Division City of Orlando Office: (407) 246-3086 https://www.orlando.gov



Florida has a very broad public records law. As a result, any written communication created or received by the City of Orlando officials and employees will be made available to the public and media, upon request, unless otherwise exempt. Under Florida law, email addresses are public records. If you do not want your email address released in response to a public records request, do not send electronic mail to this office. Instead, contact our office by phone or in writing.

\$

To Whom It May Concern:

My name is Ryan Miller, and I am the Senior Pretreatment Inspector for the City of North Las Vegas, NV. This is not an endorsement from the City of North Las Vegas but my observations and experiences over the past eight years with Silver City Processing, a WRM Company.

While performing my regulatory compliance responsibilities, I have found WRM to be a professional and responsive partner with the city, supporting our environmental protection and regulatory compliance efforts. WRM's management team has been receptive to suggestions and responsive to requests. I have found WRM to operate their plant with integrity and a commitment to environmental compliance.

WRM has made recent facility improvements including adding a Dissolved Air Flotation system (DAF) which enhances water quality. WRM also added a screw press which better separates water from solids, resulting in cleaner water being discharged. WRM management supports open dialogue, actively listens to ideas presented, and cooperates and communicates well while focusing on efforts to continuously improve their operations and regulatory compliance performance.

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to provide insight into WRM's performance and commitment to the environment.

Regards,

Ryan Miller Senior Pretreatment Inspector



Ryan Miller Pretreatment Inspector Utilities Department

City of North Las Vegas 2829 Fort Sumter Drive North Las Vegas, NV 89030 (702) 633-1429 Fax: (702) 399-7035 TDD: (800) 326-6868

millerry@cityofnorthlasvegas.com www.cityofnorthlasvegas.com



March 7, 2022

SouthWaste Disposal, LLC Ben Camacho 800 Linger Lane Austin, TX 78721

Dear Ben Camacho:

It is my honor to inform you that SouthWaste Disposal, LLC has been selected to receive an Excellence in Pretreatment award for 2020-2021. On behalf of Austin Water's Environmental Protection divisions, thank you for continuing to meet all the various regulatory requirements set forth in Austin City Code and for taking innovative approaches to ensure clean water for future generations. Your efforts truly make a positive difference in the Austin community.

It is in part because of business partners like yourself that Austin Water can meet the various environmental, conservation and health and safety standards under which we must operate. Austin Water continues to receive many honors, including the 2021 Award for Excellence in Government Finance from the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) and Gold Peak Performance Awards from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies (NACWA) for the Walnut Creek and South Austin Regional Wastewater Treatment Plants having had perfect compliance with their National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits during calendar year 2020.

To help protect our community and do our part to prevent the spread of COVID-19, we regretfully will not hold our traditional in-person Awards Ceremony this year. However, all winners will still be recognized in an April edition of the *Austin Business Journal*, as well as on the City of Austin website and Austin Water social media. Also in April, your award will be distributed via USPS mail to the address listed above. We will notify you of the exact dates for the *Austin Business Journal* publication and award mailing when they are confirmed. In the meantime, should you wish to have your award delivered to an alternate address, please email that information to elizabeth.coy@austintexas.gov.

Thank you again for your hard work and dedication to the environmental safety of the Austin community. We hope to see you in-person at our 2023 Austin Water Excellence Awards Ceremony.

Sincerely,

Jay Porter Environmental-Conservation Division Manager Special Services Division Austin Water



The City of Austin is committed to compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Reasonable modifications and equal access to communications will be provided upon request.

How Does Our Process Work?

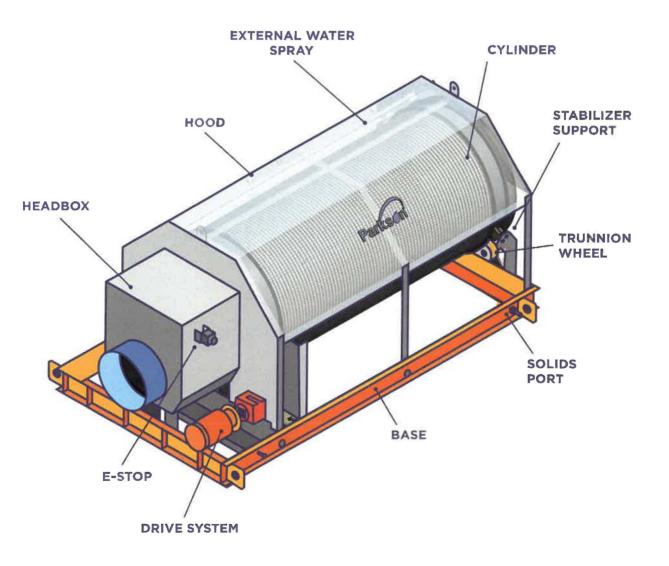
Rotating Screen

0000

Ò

As wastewater comes in, it passes through a screen to begin to separate water and larger remnants of food. It acts like a strainer in your kitchen sink.

A medida que ingresan las aguas residuales, pasan a través de un filtro para comenzar a separar el agua y los restos de alimentos más grandes. Actúa como un colador en el fregadero de la cocina.



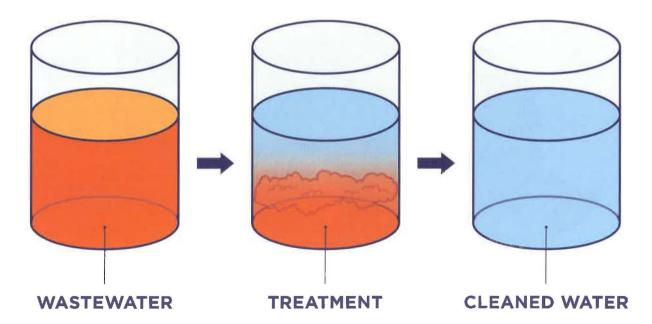
Processing

A non-toxic additive called flocculant is combined with the water. It attracts smaller food particles to stick together, making them easier to remove.

This additive is a non-toxic, everyday product commonly used to safely clean water.

Un aditivo no tóxico, llamado floculante, se combina con el agua. Este aditivo atrae las partículas de alimentos más pequeñas para que se adhieran entre sí, lo que hace que sea más fácil eliminarlas.

Este aditivo es un producto cotidiano no tóxico que se usa comúnmente para limpiar el agua de manera segura.



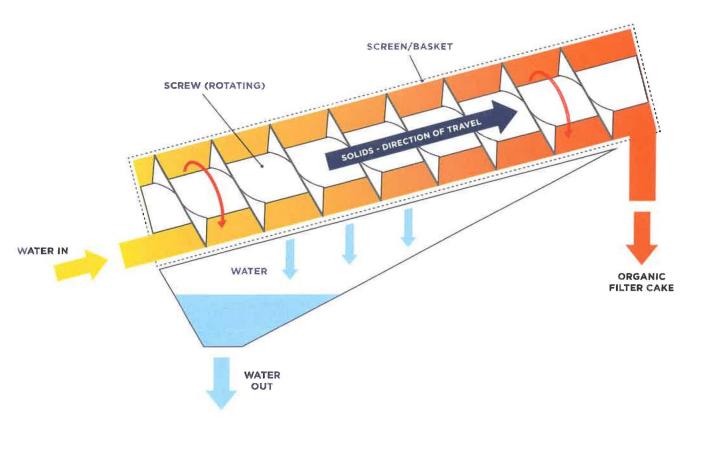
Screw Press

Food solids are turned and compressed to extract more water, just like squeezing liquid from a sponge.

The solids form an organic "filter cake" often used as compost or a natural cover in landfills.

Los sólidos de los alimentos se revuelven y se comprimen para extraer más agua, igual que cuando se exprime un líquido de una esponja.

Los sólidos forman una "torta de filtración" orgánica que suele utilizarse como compost o como cubierta natural en los vertederos.



0

J

1

2

5

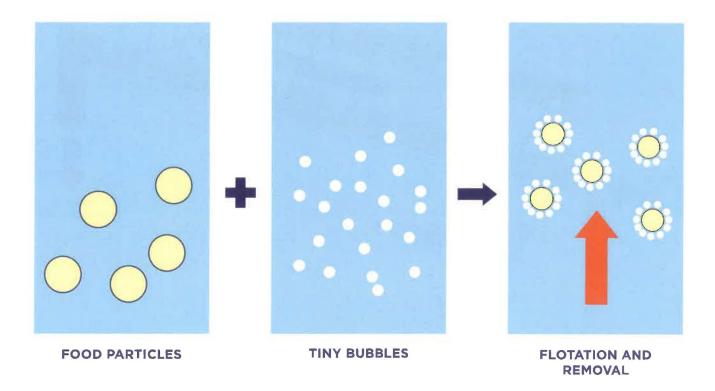
Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF)

Millions of micro bubbles in the water carry remaining food particles to the top to be skimmed off.

Lime is added to the water to balance the pH. It's non-toxic to people, pets and wildlife and is the same product used to balance the pH in swimming pools. From here, clean water is discharged directly into the sewer system.

Millones de microburbujas en el agua transportan las diminutas partículas de comida restantes a la parte superior para ser retiradas.

Al agua se le añade cal para equilibrar el pH. La cal no es tóxica para las personas, las mascotas ni la vida silvestre y es el mismo producto que se utiliza para equilibrar el pH de las piscinas. Desde aquí, el agua limpia se vierte directamente al sistema de alcantarillado.



Air Scrubber

CCC

(

0

 \cap

()

000

0

0000

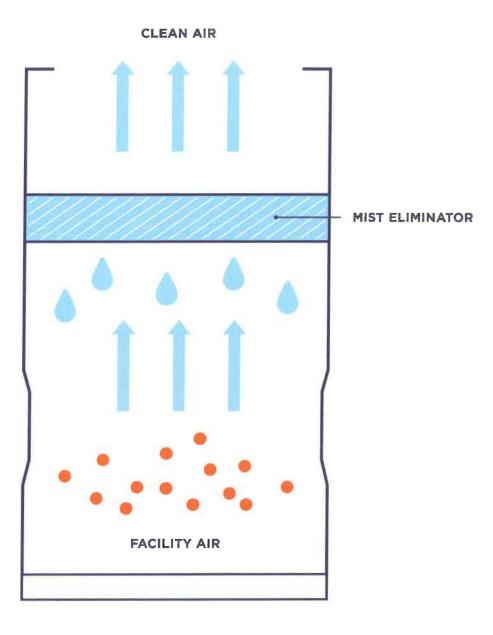
3

ccc



This state-of-the-art system washes and filters the air in a multi-step process that eliminates odors. It vacuums and washes 100% of the air in the building at least nine times an hour.

Este sistema de última generación lava y filtra el aire en un proceso de varios pasos que elimina los olores. Aspira y lava el 100% del aire del edificio al menos nueve veces por hora.



Sources Cited

1. Adam Tank, "The Future of Wastewater Treatment Series: Orlando, FL," Transcend, December 14, 2023 https://transcendinfra.com/the-future-of-wastewater-treatment-series-orlando-fl/

2. "Cause IQ. "Hospitals in Florida," n.d. https://www.causeia.com/directory/hospitals-list/florida-state/

2. "About Us," n.d. https://www.ocps.net/about_us

4. "Places to Stay in Orlando | Hotels, Resorts & Vacation Rentals," n.d. https://www.visitorlando.com/places-to-stay/

5. "Campbell, Thomas. "How Many Restaurants Are in Orlando – Report." Snappy, November 15, 2024. https://gosnappy.io/blog/how-many-restaurants-in-orlando/#:~:text=13%2C357%20

Restaurants%20in%20Orlando,bar%2C%20mexican%20and%20fast%20food.

5. "Alternative Water Supply | Florida Department of Environmental Protection," n.d., https://floridadep.gov/owper/water-policy/content/alternative-water-supply

6. "Florida's Reuse Activities | Florida Department of Environmental Protection," n.d. https://floridadep.gov/water/domestic-wastewater/content/floridas-reuse-activities

7. TaxWatch, C. F. "Florida's water supply: Could Florida experience a significant water supply shortage by 2025?" September 4, 2025. https://floridataxwatch.org/Research/Full-Library/florida-water-supply-shortage-2025

8. Florida Department of Environmental Protection. "Alternative Water Supply," n.d. https://floridadep.gov/owper/water-policy/content/alternative-water-supply

9. Central Florida Water Initiative. "CFWI Solutions Planning," n.d. https://cfwiwater.com/solutions.html

10. Central Florida Water Initiative. "CFWI Solutions Planning," n.d. https://cfwiwater.com/solutions.html

11. Central Florida Water Initiative. "CFWI Solutions Planning," n.d. https://cfwiwater.com/solutions.html