## **Charlie Smith**

**From:** Charlie Smith on behalf of Records Clerk **Sent:** Wednesday, May 1, 2024 9:45 AM

To: 'Kelly Lube'

**Cc:** Consumer Contact

**Subject:** RE: Docket # 20240032-SU

## Good morning Kelly Lube,

We will be placing your comments below in consumer correspondence in Docket No. 20240032, and forwarding them to the Office of Consumer Assistance and Outreach.

Best regards,

## Charlie Smith II

Office of Commission Clerk Florida Public Service Commission 2540 Shumard Oak Blvd. Tallahassee, FL 32399-0850 850-413-6770

PLEASE NOTE: Florida has a very broad public records law. Most written communications to or from state officials regarding state business are considered to be public records and will be made available to the public and the media upon request. Therefore, your email message may be subject to public disclosure

From: Kelly Lube < lubekelly@icloud.com> Sent: Wednesday, May 1, 2024 9:12 AM

**To:** Records Clerk <CLERK@PSC.STATE.FL.US>; Office of Commissioner Clark <Commissioner.Clark@psc.state.fl.us>; Office of Chairman La Rosa <Commissioner.LaRosa@psc.state.fl.us>; Office of Commissioner Passidomo <Commissioner.Passidomo@psc.state.fl.us>; commissioner.grham@psc.state.fl.us; commissioner.Fay@psc.state.us

Subject: Re: Docket # 20240032-SU

I will admit I have no expertise in this area, but I would worry that the island is basically "sugar sand",and EU having no experience... worries me. We have lots of storms and runoff and shifting of the beach and other areas of the island during storms. I worry that sewer pipes could easily shift in these situations... we would have sewer leaking into our precious waterways.

Barrier islands in Florida typically have shallow surficial aquifers with sandy soils that can become nutrient enriched by use of septic systems. The barrier islands in Charlotte County have two types of sand, with soil profiles generally a mix of Canaveral fine sand and St. Augustine fine sand down to 80 inches depth (Soil Conservation Service). High ammonium concentrations averaging 43  $\mu$ M (n=35) and 28.6  $\mu$ M (n=86) were found in shallow groundwaters in sandy soils at distances of 57 m (185 feet) and 86 m (280 feet) downgradient from septic systems, respectively, on Saint Georges Island (Corbett et al., 2002). Similarly high ammonium concentrations would be expected to occur in septic-impacted shallow groundwaters along the sandy shorelines on the barrier islands in



There are a number of reasons why bellies in sewer lines may occur. The most common reason is if the sewer line was installed by a non-licensed or inexperienced plumber. The average handyman may be able to lay pipe and put it together however, there are many other variables to consider when measuring for proper pitch for the entire length of the sewer line. It is also important for the plumber to understand the plumbing code, what is allowable and even the possibility of too much pitch.

A belly may occur if the pipe was not installed with proper support, this may mean that the soil was not compacted properly, the pipe may have been installed on sludge or without the proper pitch.

It is also possible for a belly to occur for reasons out of everyone's control such as tree roots shifting the soil or pipe, earthquakes or a change in temperature which forces the grounds to shift.

The best way to avoid a sewer belly is to make sure that your sewer line is installed with proper support, quality soil and compaction. It is also extremely important to make sure that the pipe is installed with the proper pitch from the beginning which will allow your sewage to flow on gravity as it is supposed to.



6.



CAUTION: This email originated from outside your organization. Exercise caution when opening attachments or clicking links, especially from unknown senders.

## Sent from my iPad

```
> On May 1, 2024, at 9:04 AM, Kelly Lube < lubekelly@icloud.com > wrote: >
> < image0.png > < image1.png > < image6.png > < image6.png > < < image7.png > < < image7.png > < < </br>
```