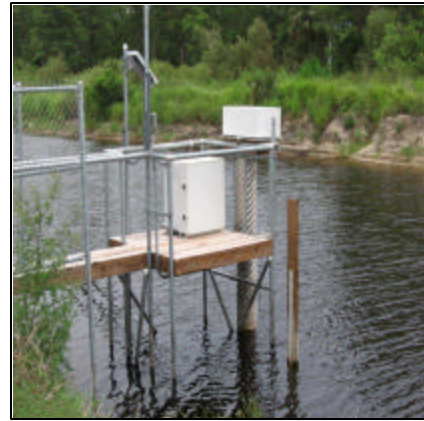


WATER QUALITY MONITORING: STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA 3/4, PERIPHYTON STORMWATER TREATMENT AREA AND EVERGLADES STORMWATER PROGRAM

Client Name: *South Florida Water Management District*

Type of Service: *Water Quality Monitoring*



In 1994, the State of Florida passed the Everglades Forever Act (EFA), 373.4592, F.S., which set into action a comprehensive plan for restoring a portion of the two-million acre Everglades ecosystem. Pursuant to the EFA, the South Florida Water Management District is required to monitor water quality conditions at structures that discharge into, within, or from the Everglades Protection Area (EPA). This also includes areas governed by the Everglades Construction Project (ECP) and all remaining Everglades tributary basins (Non-ECP).

STA 3/4 PROJECT

Milian, Swain & Associates, Inc. (MSA) is providing field support services for work conducted at Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) 3/4 and the Periphyton Stormwater Treatment Area (PSTA) field scale cells, located within of Stormwater Treatment Area (STA) 3/4. The project involves weekly collection of water quality samples to support research intended to determine how hydrology influences STA nutrient removal performance and to determine the operating conditions under which STA performance will meet mandated requirements. The primary objective is to reduce the phosphorus loads delivered to Water Conservation Areas (WCAs) 2 and 3 by optimizing biological phosphorus removal from water.

ESP PROJECT

This project encompasses the collection of weekly water quality monitoring samples by MSA scientists, at six (6) representative locations within the Everglades Stormwater Program (ESP) basins, located within Hendry County. The data generated from this project will serve for prioritizing voluntary and regulatory efforts within the basin with the goal of achieving compliance with 40E-63, F.A.C., loading requirements and the EFA (Everglades Forever Act) phosphorus criteria at the EPA (Everglades Protection Area). Phosphorus speciation will serve to determine most effective BMP strategies and hot-spot locations.