

ARTICLE V. - WASTEWATER COLLECTION AND TREATMENT SYSTEM

DIVISION 1. - GENERALLY

Sec. 3-8-101. - Purpose

The purpose of this article is to provide for the public health and welfare and to maintain the efficient, economic, and safe operation of Charlotte County Utilities ("CCU") by regulating the quality and quantity of wastes discharged into CCU Wastewater facilities and to establish uniform requirements for Users of CCU's Wastewater facilities. This article sets forth uniform requirements for users of the wastewater facilities for Charlotte County and enable the County to comply with all applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act (33 United States Code [U.S.C.] section 1251 at seq.), the general pretreatment regulations (Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 403), and Chapter 62-625, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.).

The objectives of this article are:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into Publicly Owned Treatment Works which will interfere with the operation of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works, including interference with its use or disposal of municipal biosolids; **[40 CF. 403.2(a)]**
- (2) To prevent the introduction of pollutants into Publicly Owned Treatment Works which will pass through the treatment works or otherwise be incompatible with such works; and **[40 CFR 403.2(b)]**
- (3) To protect both wastewater facility personnel who may be affected by wastewater and biosolids in the course of their employment and the general public.
- (4) To improve opportunities to recycle and reclaim municipal and industrial wastewaters and biosolids.; **[40 CFR 403.2(c)]**
- (5) To enable the County to comply with its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit conditions, biosolids use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the wastewater facility is subject.

This article shall apply to all Users of CCU's Wastewater facilities and does not eliminate the User's responsibility to comply with other applicable federal or state regulations.

Sec. 3-8-102. - Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the following terms and phrases, as used in this article, shall have the following meanings:

Abbreviations: The following abbreviations shall have the designated meanings.

- *CBOD*-Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand
- *CFR*-Code of Federal Regulations

- *COD*-Chemical Oxygen Demand
- *EPA*-U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- *gpd*-Gallons per day
- *L*-Liter
- *Mg*-Milligrams
- *mg/L*-Milligrams per liter
- *NPDES*-National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- *RCRA*-Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- *SIC*-Standard Industrial Classification
- *TSS*-Total Suspended Solids
- *U.S.C.*-United States Code

Acceptable Wastes. Domestic sewage wastes generated within the County or outside the County as authorized by the Utility Director from septic tanks, temporary domestic waste holding tanks, and portable toilets and sewage wastes generated by marine vessels are the only acceptable wastes for discharge to the facilities by Liquid Waste transport trucks.

Act or the Act. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251, *et seq.*

Administrator. The Chief administrative officer of the County or their designee.

Approval Authority. Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) or its successor.

Approved Hauler. Any person, approved by CCU carrying on or engaged in vehicular transport of septage, industrial waste, interceptor waste, or grease as part of or incidental to any business for the purpose of hauling and discharging septage, industrial waste, interceptor waste, or grease to CCU approved disposal facilities. Equivalent to Waste Hauler.

Authorized representative of industrial user.

(1) If the User is a corporation:

- a. The president, secretary, treasurer, or a vice president of the corporation or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the corporation; or
- b. The manager of a manufacturing, production, or operation facilities employing more than two hundred fifty (250) persons or having gross annual sales or expenditures exceeding twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000.00), if authority to sign documents has been assigned or delegated to the manager in accordance with corporate procedures.
- c. If the User is a partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor.

- d. The individuals described in paragraphs 1 through 3, above, may designate another Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the County.

(2) County. The Utility Director or his or her designee, and the County Administrator of his or her designee.

Available. Sewer is available as defined by Florida Statutes Section 381.0065, as amended from time to time.

Baseline Monitoring Report or BMR. A report that documents a User's compliance status with all applicable pretreatment standards.

Best Management Practices (BMPs). Schedules of activities, prohibited practices, maintenance procedures, and management practices to ensure compliance with the Act, State, and County Code. BMPs include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, industrial sludge or waste disposal, drainage from raw materials storage, or waste dental amalgams.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure, five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees centigrade expressed in terms of weight and concentration (milligrams per liter (mg/L)).

Biosolids. The nonhazardous and recyclable organic matter resulting from the treatment of Wastewater.

Board or BCC. The Board of County Commissioners of Charlotte County, Florida.

Building Drain. That part of the piping of a building which collects Wastewater inside the building and conveys it to outside the building wall.

Building Sewer. A conduit or pipe which conveys Wastewater from the plumbing drain system of a building to a public sewer or other place of disposal. Building Sewer may also be referred to as a house connection, sewer connection, or service lateral.

Bypass. The intentional diversion of Wastewater streams from or around any portion of an industrial or commercial User's private sewage disposal system, treatment facility, or other control facility.

Categorical industrial User or CIU. An industrial User subject to a categorical pretreatment standard.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards. Standards promulgated by the EPA that specify the quantity, concentration, or pollutant properties of pollutants that may be discharged to POTWs.

Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand ("CBOD"). A measure of oxygen required to oxidize organic matter and oxidizable inorganic compounds in water.

“CCU” CCU refers to Charlotte County Utilities. A utility owned and operated by Charlotte County which includes wastewater collections, treatment facilities, and reclaim distribution systems. The County's Wastewater treatment system includes any sewers that convey Wastewater to the County facilities from persons outside the County who are, by contract or agreement with the County, Users of the County's system.

Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD). A measure of oxygen, equivalent to that portion of the organic matter in a sample, that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant.

Collection System. The combined lines, pipes, conduits, manholes, and other structures, usually underground, which convey Wastewater to the CCU Facilities.

Compliance Schedule. The schedule approved by the Utility Director for a User or Waste Hauler to comply with permit conditions or discharge requirements.

Composite Sample. A sample resulting from the combination of individual Wastewater samples taken at selected intervals based on an increment of either flow or time.

Control Authority. Any public utility that administers a pretreatment program that has been approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-625.510, F.A.C. In cases where categorical or significant noncategorical industrial users discharge to domestic WWFs that are not included in an approved pretreatment program, the Department shall function as the control authority until an approved pretreatment program has been established by the public utility.

County. Charlotte County, Florida, a political subdivision of the State of Florida or its agent.

Daily Maximum. The arithmetic average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day.

Daily Maximum Limit. The maximum allowable discharge limit of a pollutant during a calendar day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken during that day.

Dangerous Discharges. Any liquids, solids, or gasses which by reason of their nature or quantity are, or may be, sufficient either alone or by interaction with other substances to cause fire or explosion or be injurious in any other way to the County's Wastewater treatment system or to the operation of CCU. Specific prohibited materials include, but are not limited to gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, fuel oil, solvents, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides, and any other substance which the County, FDEP, or EPA has notified the User is a fire hazard or a hazard to the system.

Domestic Wastewater. The sewage produced from non-commercial or non-industrial activities, and which results from normal human living processes, and which are substantially similar in origin and strength to those typically produced in households.

Drainfield. A system of open-jointed or perforated piping, approved alternative distribution units, or other treatment facilities designed to distribute effluent for filtration, oxidation and absorption by the soil within the zone of aeration.

Environmental Protection Agency or EPA. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Equivalent Residential Connection (ERC). The basis for one (1) Wastewater ERC is the production of one hundred ninety (190) gallons per day of Wastewater.

Existing Source. Any source of discharge, the construction or operation of which commenced prior to the publication by EPA of proposed Categorical Pretreatment Standards, which will be applicable to such source if the standard is thereafter promulgated in accordance with section 307 of the Act.

Floatable Grease. Oil, fat, or grease in a physical state such that it will separate by gravity, from Wastewater by treatment in an approved pretreatment device.

Florida Building Code. The current edition of the Florida Building Code, as amended from time to time.

Florida Plumbing Code. The current edition of the Florida Plumbing Code as amended from time to time.

FDEP. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

FDOH. Florida Department of Health including its division, the Charlotte County Health Department ("CCHD").

Garbage Disposal or Grinder. A device that shreds or grinds up solid or semisolid waste materials into smaller particles (no particle greater than ½-inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension for discharge into the sanitary sewer collection system.

General Discharge Standards. National Standards promulgated by the EPA that forbid the discharge of any pollutant(s) to a POTW that can cause pass through or interference.

Grab sample. A sample which is taken from a Waste Stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and without consideration of time.

Gray Water or Grey Water. All of the liquid contained in a Grease Interceptor that lies below the floating grease layer and above the food solids layer.

Grease or FOG. Fats, oils, grease, waxes, and other related constituents which may be present in the Wastewater system as a floatable solid, liquid, colloid, emulsion, or in a solution. This definition encompasses substances of animal or vegetable origin, including, but not limited to, butter, lard, margarine, vegetable fats and oils, and fats in meats, cereals, seeds, nuts, and certain fruits. This definition also encompasses substances of mineral origin, including, but not limited to, kerosene, lubricating oil, and road oil.

Grease Interceptor. A multi-compartment grease control device which has a minimum size of 1250 gallons in accordance with CCU standard design drawings and standard specifications designed to collect, contain and remove food wastes and grease from the waste stream while allowing the balance of the Liquid Waste to discharge to the County's sanitary sewer collection system by gravity.

Grease Laden Waste. Liquid Waste from the kitchen fixtures which contains one hundred (100) milligrams or more of grease/liter (mg/L).

Grease Trap. A grease control device which serves individual fixtures whose rated flow is less than fifty (50) gpm, is located inside a Regulated Establishment and is designed to collect, contain and remove food wastes and grease from the waste stream while allowing the balance of the Liquid Waste to discharge to the County's sanitary sewer collection system by gravity.

Grease Recycling or Disposal Facility. A facility engaged in either recycling of beneficial elements of waste grease, or other means of waste grease disposal approved by FDEP that complies with the Florida Administrative Code requirements, or both.

Groundwater. Water located beneath the surface of the ground.

Hazardous Waste. Any Wastewater which causes a hazard to human life, creates a public nuisance, or is defined as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261.

Holding Tank Waste. Any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

Indirect Discharge. The discharge or the introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source to CCU (including Holding Tank Waste discharged into the system).

Industrial User. User producing Wastewater not otherwise defined as domestic Wastewater and a source of indirect discharge to CCU (including Holding Tank Waste discharged to CCU).

Industrial Wastewater. All liquid or water-carried sewage produced from industrial or commercial processes.

Industrial Waste Survey ("IWS"). A survey, form or questionnaire prepared by CCU to determine which Users are subject to pretreatment standard; which Users currently discharging into the facilities have a potential to have an adverse effect on the facilities; and to inform CCU of the characteristics of the wastes being discharged into the facilities.

Infiltration. Water, other than Wastewater, that enters a sanitary sewer, or sewer service connections from the ground through such means as, but not limited to, defective pipes, joints, connections, or manhole walls. Infiltration does not include, and is distinguished from, inflow.

Inflow. Water, other than Wastewater, that enters a sanitary sewer, or sewer service connections, from above ground through such source as, but not limited to, roof leaders; cellar yards and area drains; foundation drains; pool drains; cooling water discharges; drains from springs and swampy areas or manhole covers; cross connections from

storm sewers, combined sewers, or catch basins; storm waters; surface runoff; street wash waters; or drainage. Inflow does not include, and is distinguished from, infiltration.

Interference. A discharge, which alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, inhibits or disrupts CCU's operations, therefore, is a cause of a violation of County's NPDES permit or of the prevention of biosolids use or disposal in compliance with any of the following statutory/regulatory provisions or permits issued thereunder, or any more stringent state or local regulations: section 405 of the act; the Solid Waste Disposal Act, including Title II commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA); any state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; the Clean Air Act; the Toxic Substances Control Act; and the Marine Protection, Research, and Sanctuaries Act.

Instantaneous Limit. The maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time, determined from the analysis of any discrete or composited sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

Liquid Waste. Certain domestic wastes, including primarily those wastes removed from septic tanks, temporary domestic waste holding tanks, portable toilets, and marine vessels that have an approved connection directly to CCU.

Local Discharge Limits or Local Limits. Those discharge limits developed and enforced by the County and adopted by resolution of the board to implement any General or Specific Prohibitions set forth in Chapter 62-625, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), as amended, or to satisfy any other discharge requirement imposed on the County by the EPA, FDEP, or any other agency.

Manifest. The recordkeeping system used for identifying the concentration, quantity, composition, origin, routing, and destination of waste during transportation from facility.

Medical Waste. Isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Monthly Average. The arithmetic average value of all samples taken in a calendar month for an individual pollutant parameter.

Monthly Average Limit. The maximum value of all samples taken in a calendar month for an individual pollutant parameter.

New Source.

(1) Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is (or may be) a discharge of pollutants, the construction of which commenced after the promulgation of pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the act provided that:

- a. The building, structure, facility, or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located; or

- b. The building, structure, facility, or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source; or
 - c. The production or Wastewater generating processes of the building, structure, facility, or installation are substantially independent of an existing source at the same site. In determining whether these are substantially independent, factors such as the extent to which the new facility is integrated with the existing plant, and the extent to which the new facility is engaged in the same general type of activity as the existing source, should be considered.
- (2) Construction on a site at which an Existing Source is located results in a modification rather than a New Source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility, or installation meeting the criteria of subsection (1)(b) or (c) above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (3) Construction of a New Source as defined under this paragraph has commenced if the owner or operator has:
- a. Begun, or caused to begin, as part of a continuous on-site construction program;
 - (i) Any placement, assembly or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 - (ii) Significant site preparation work including clearing, excavation, or removal of existing buildings, structures, or facilities which is necessary for the placement, assembly, or installation of New Source facilities or equipment; or
 - b. Entered into a binding contractual obligation for the purchase of facilities or equipment which are intended to be used in its operation within a reasonable time. Options to purchase or contracts which can be terminated or modified without substantial loss, and contracts for feasibility, engineering and design studies do not constitute a contractual obligation under this paragraph.

Noncontact Cooling Water. Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product or finished product.

Non-Flushable Items. This shall include items like diapers, feminine hygiene products, disposable toilet brushes, disposable gloves, disposable masks, cotton swabs, dental floss, diaper/cleansing wipes, paper towels and other items that cannot be safely flushed and broken down so that it can safely pass through the sewer system.

Non-significant Categorical Industrial User. An industrial User that discharges 100 gallons per day (gpd) or less of total categorical Wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown Wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and:

- (1) Has consistently complied with all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and requirements;
- (2) Annually submits the certification statement required in subsection 62-625.600(17), F.A.C., together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and,
- (3) Never discharges any untreated categorical process Wastewater.

Non-Treatable Substances. Waters or wastes containing substances that are not able to be treated or reduced by the wastewater treatment process or are only treatable to the degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirement of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge or violates any contract, resolution, law, rule, regulation, permit or approval applicable to the industrial, commercial or agricultural use of reclaimed water.

Normal Domestic Wastewater. Wastewater discharged into CCU's facilities which the average concentration of CBOD is not more than two hundred (200) mg/L, the average total suspended solids not more than two hundred fifty (250) mg/L, the average total COD concentration not more than four hundred (400) mg/L, and an average ammonia (NH₃) concentration of thirty-five (35) mg/L.

Notice of Violation (NOV). A written notice under Florida Statutes Section 162 and Charlotte County Code Section 1-1-15 which informs a User that a violation of this article has occurred.

Notify. Contact by telephone, in person, or via certified United States mail, return receipt requested.

Noxious and Malodorous Materials. Any liquids, gases, or solids, which either singly or by interaction with other wastes, create a public nuisance, hazard to life, or prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.

On-site Sewage Treatment and Disposal System ("OSTDS"). A sewage treatment and disposal facility, which may contain a standard subsurface, filled, or mound drain field system, an aerobic treatment unit, a graywater system tank, a laundry Wastewater system tank, a septic tank, a grease, oil and sand interceptor, a dosing tank, a solids or effluent pump, a waterless, incinerating, or organic waste-composting toilet or a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be installed beyond a Building Sewer on land of the owner or on other land to which the owner or owners have a legal right to install a system.

Owner. The owner of real property shall be deemed as the name appearing on the Property Appraiser's database.

Pass Through. A discharge which exits CCU POTW into waters of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of County NPDES permit, including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation.

Permittee. A person who has been issued a permit issued by the County stipulating the conditions under which a User may discharge to CCU.

Person. Any individual, owner, lessee, tenant, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns.

pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

Pollutant. Dredged spoil; solid waste; incinerator residue; filter backwash; sewage; garbage; sewage sludge; munitions; medical wastes; chemical wastes; biological materials; radioactive materials; heat; wrecked or discarded equipment; rock; sand; cellar dirt; municipal, agricultural and industrial wastes; and certain characteristics of Wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, TSS, turbidity, color, BOD, COD, toxicity, or odor).

Pretreatment. The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in Wastewater prior to or in lieu of introducing such pollutants into the County's POTW. This reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, or biological processes; by process changes; or by other means, except by diluting the concentration of the pollutants unless allowed by an applicable pretreatment standard.

Pretreatment requirements. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment other than a national Categorical Pretreatment Standard imposed on a non-domestic Wastewater discharge.

Pretreatment Standards or Standards. Specific or General Prohibited Discharge Standards, Categorical Pretreatment Standards, and local limits.

Process Water. Any water which, during manufacturing or processing comes into direct contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product.

Prohibited Discharges. Any pollutant or discharge which causes pass through or interference of the CCU POTWs.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works ("POTW"). Charlotte County's Wastewater Treatment Facilities including the Burnt Store, Eastport, Rotonda, Westport Water Reclamation Facilities, and any future Wastewater treatment facilities that may be acquired or constructed by CCU.

Public Sewer. A common pipe controlled by a governmental agency or public utility.

Regulated Establishment (RE). Any facility engaged in preparing and/or packaging food or beverages for sale or consumption, on or off site, with the exception of private residences. Regulated Establishments shall include, but are not limited to food courts, food manufacturers, food packagers, factories, restaurants, grocery stores, convenience stores, bakeries, cafeterias, lounges, hospitals, correctional facilities, hotels, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, churches and schools.

Sanitary Sewer. A pipe which carries wastewater and to which storm, surface and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO). The release or discharge of untreated or partially treated Wastewater from the sanitary sewer collection system or Wastewater treatment plant into the environment.

Septic Tank. A subsurface impervious tank designed to temporarily retain and partially treat wastewater or similar waterborne wastes.

Septic tank waste or septage. Any sewage from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, and septic tanks.

Sewage. Equivalent to wastewater.

Significant Industrial User ("SIU"). Any Industrial User of the County's Wastewater system who:

- (1) Is an industrial User for which categorical standards have been defined by EPA (equals a categorical industrial User); or
- (2) Discharges twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons or more per day of processed Wastewater; or
- (3) Contributes a processed waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the County's treatment system plants on a per plant basis; or
- (4) The County determines the User has the potential to adversely affect the County's Wastewater facilities.

Upon a finding that a User meeting the criteria in subsection (4) has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the County's Wastewater system or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the County may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from a User, and in accordance with procedures in 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such User should not be considered a significant industrial User.

Significant Non-Compliance ("SNC"). An SIU shall be in Significant Non-Compliance when any of the following criteria are satisfied:

- (1) Chronic violations of Wastewater Discharge Limits defined as those in which sixty-six percent (66%) or more of all the measurements taken for the same pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period exceed (by any magnitude) a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous maximum limits; or
- (2) Technical review criteria (TRC) violations, defined as those in which thirty-three percent (33%) or more of wastewater measurements taken for each pollutant parameter during a six (6) month period equals or exceeds the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous maximum limits, multiplied by the applicable criteria (1.4 for BOD, TSS, and total Oil and Grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH); or
- (3) When the SIU fails to respond within ten (10) days of receipt of a Notice of Violation (NOV) issued by the Utility Director; or

- (4) When the SIU fails to accurately report noncompliance; or
- (5) When the SIU reports false "information"; or
- (6) When the SIU intentionally or negligently violates a permit condition or requirement; or
- (7) When the SIU refuses to permit entry to the County or his designee for inspection, etc., as specified in this Article; or
- (8) When any violation occurs that the Utility Director reasonably believes has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference (e.g., slug loads) or pass through; or endangered the health of CCU's employees or the general public;
- (9) When any discharge occurs which causes imminent endangerment to human health, welfare or to the environment or results in CCU's use of its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a discharge;
- (10) When violations of the User's Wastewater Discharge Permit (WWDP) or other required compliance schedules occur such as, but not limited to, failure to start or complete construction, or failure to attain final compliance by the compliance schedule date;
- (11) When periodic compliance reports, base-line monitoring reports or other required reports are not received by the Utility Director within thirty (30) days after due date; or
- (12) When any violation or group of violations occurs which, in the judgement of the Utility Director, may reasonably be expected to have a significant adverse impact on the operation or implementation of the pretreatment program, the Wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's reclaimed water quality or air emissions generated by the systems or has the potential to endanger CCU's employees.

Sludge. The solid, or semi-solid, residue removed during the treatment of municipal Wastewater.

Slug, slugs, or slug flow. Any discharge of water, sewage or industrial waste which, in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow, exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four-hour concentration of flows during normal operation that may adversely affect CCU's collection system and/or performance.

Specific Prohibited Discharges. Specific prohibited discharges enumerated by the EPA intended to enhance control of hazardous wastes entering POTWs.

Spill containment plan. A detailed plan showing facilities and operating procedures to provide protection from accidental discharge.

Standard Drawing Details. The latest approved version of Charlotte County Utilities Standard Drawing Details providing uniformity in standards, materials, products, and construction which may be obtained from Charlotte County. These Standard Drawing

Details represent the minimum requirements; additional specifications or requirements may be added to projects on an as-needed basis.

Standard Specifications. The latest approved version of Charlotte County Utilities' Standard Specifications providing uniformity in standards, materials, products, and construction which may be obtained from Charlotte County. These Standard Specification represent the minimum requirements; additional specifications or requirements may be added to projects on an as-needed basis.

Storm Drain (building). A Building Drain used for conveying rainwater, surface water, groundwater, subsurface water, condensate, cooling water or other similar discharge to a building storm sewer or a combined Building Sewer extending to a point outside the building wall.

Stormwater. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation, including snowmelt.

Storm Sewer. A sewer used to convey rainwater, surface water, condensate, cooling water or other similar Liquid Wastes.

Superintendent. The person designated by CCU's director to supervise the operation of the county wastewater facilities and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article, or a duly authorized representative

Suspended Solids. Solids that are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering as prescribed in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater" and referred to as non-filterable residue.

Toxic Pollutant. Any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of the Act (Clean Water Act) or other acts.

Trailer. A facility which provides for living, sleeping, eating, cooking, and/or sanitation, whether of a residential or commercial (office) nature.

Transported Liquid Waste. Certain domestic wastes, including primarily those Liquid Wastes removed from septic tanks, temporary domestic waste holding tanks, portable toilets, and marine vessels that are not able to discharge their domestic Wastewater directly into the County's Wastewater treatment facilities through approved discharged points designated by the County, are transported to the facilities by Liquid Waste transport or similar trucks. Transported Liquid Waste is subject to the restrictions provided in sections 3-8-105.

Transported Waste Discharge Permit ("TWDP"). A Transport Waste Discharge Permit is required for any person who proposes to discharge domestic sewage wastes from Liquid Waste transport trucks to CCU.

Upset. An exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the User.

Utility Extension Standards. The rules and regulations of CCU contained in Chapter 3-8 Article II, Division V, as may be amended from time to time, designed to set forth the

service and financial relationship between CCU and property owners, builders, or developers seeking to obtain water or wastewater service(s).

User. Any person who contributes, causes, or permits the contribution of the Wastewater to CCU, or any owner of property or tenant/lessee of property required to connect to the CCU.

Waste cooking oil hauler. Any person licensed to carry or engage in vehicular transport of used or spent cooking oil.

Waste cooking oil recycling or disposal facility. A facility engaged in either recycling of beneficial elements of used or spent cooking oil for resale or converting used or spent cooking oil through chemical or biological means into base elements, such as carbon dioxide and water, which can subsequently be discharged into the County's sanitary sewer collection system.

Waste Hauler. Equivalent to Approved Hauler.

Wastewater. The liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and/or institutions, whether treated or untreated, that is contributed into or permitted to enter the County's Water Reclamation Facilities. Equivalent term is sewage.

Wastewater Discharge Permit. A permit issued by the County stipulating the conditions under which a User may discharge to CCU. Unless specifically identified, this definition includes an individual Wastewater Discharge Permit and a general Wastewater Discharge Permit

Wastewater Facilities. The structures, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and treat domestic and industrial wastes and dispose of the effluent.

Waters of the State. Any surface or groundwater located within the boundaries of the State of Florida or over which the State of Florida exercises jurisdiction.

Sec. 3-8-104. - On-Site Sewage Treatment and Disposal Systems ("OSTDS").

It shall be unlawful to discharge into any manhole, catch basin, or other opening, into the County sewer system, or any system connected with and discharging into the sewer system, the contents of any OSTDS, sludge, sewage or other similar matter or material, except when authorized by County.

Sec. 3-8-105. – Transported Liquid Waste Regulations and Procedures.

This section provides regulations and procedures for the control of the discharge of wastes from Liquid Waste Haulers and private septage approved haulers to CCU.

(1) Administration and permitting.

- a. A County-issued Transport Waste Discharge Permit (TWDP) is required to discharge wastes from Liquid Waste transport trucks or private septage haulers to CCU.

- b. The County shall approve, deny, or approve with conditions, all Applications for TWDPs in accordance with the policies and regulations established in this Section.
- c. It shall be unlawful for any person or company to discharge Liquid Waste transport trucks without a current TWDP.
- d. All food truck Liquid Waste requires:
 - i. A permit from the Florida Department of Health (FDOH); and
 - ii. A TWDP; and
 - iii. Approved Pretreatment thru CCU, prior to any discharge to CCU.

(2) *Application.*

All persons required to obtain a TWDP from East Port Water Reclamation Facility (WRF), will submit to the County a completed Application for a TWDP with the required fee to the administrative staff at East Port WRF. The Application can be found on the County website. The following information may be required to be submitted with the Application.

- a. Identifying Information. Name and address of the facility, including the name or the operator and owner.
- b. Permits. List of any pollution control permits held by or for this facility
- c. Description of Operations.
 - i. Submit a brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate of production), and standard industrial classification (SIC) codes of the operations carried out. This description shall include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the WWF from the regulated processes.
 - ii. Types of wastes generated, and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the WWF.
 - iii. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation.
 - iv. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day);
 - v. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge.
 - vi. Time and duration of discharges

(3) Monitoring all wastes covered by the permit.

- a. Flow Measurement. Submit information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow (in gpd), to the WWF from each of the following:
 - b. J. Regulated process streams
 - c. Other streams as necessary to allow for the use of the combined waste stream formula of subsection 62-625.410(6), F.A.C. Verifiable estimates of these flows are permitted, where justified by cost or feasibility considerations.
 - d. Any other information deemed necessary by CCU.
- (4) *Revocation of TWDP.* Any TWDP issued under the provisions of this section may be subject to modification, suspension, or revocation for cause, including, but not limited to any one of the following:
 - a. Providing false information on a TWDP Application.
 - b. Providing any false information on a Discharge Manifest.
 - c. Failing to comply with any requirements or regulations concerning discharges to CCU.
 - d. Failing to pay required discharge fees, sampling fees, analytical fees, or any assessed surcharges; or
 - e. When necessary to protect the public's health, safety, and welfare.
- (5) *Prohibited Wastes.* Transported Wastewaters produced by any type of industrial or manufacturing process and mixtures of industrial and domestic Wastewater from any area are strictly prohibited.
- (6) *Pollutant Limitations of Acceptable Transported Liquid Wastes.* Acceptable transported Liquid Wastes as defined in this section are subject to the following pollutant limitations:
 - a. Prohibited Discharges (Section 3-8-122) of this Article; and
 - b. Specific Pollutant Limitations (Section 3-8-124) of this Article.
- (7) *Manifest and Permit Requirements.* Prior to discharge of each load of transported Liquid Waste a complete and signed Manifest must be presented to the designated facilities' operator in charge. Upon County operator acceptance of a complete Manifest, discharge may be permitted. A complete Manifest must include:
 - a. The origin of all Liquid Waste to be discharged.
 - b. Identification of the date, customer name, address served, type and amount of Liquid Waste, for each source of Liquid Waste contained in the truck.

- c. The name of the Liquid Waste transport company, vehicle license tag number, driver name, date, time, and driver's signature, certifying the accuracy of the information provided on the Manifest.
- (8) *Location and Time.* Acceptable transported Liquid Wastes shall be discharged at:
- a. East Port WRF, 3100 Loveland Boulevard, Port Charlotte, 33980 Monday thru Friday, between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.; or
 - b. An alternate facility or alternate hours with advanced approval from the County.

The exact location of the discharge point within the Facility shall be identified by the County.

- (9) *Fees and Billing.* The fees provided for in this section are separate and distinct from all other fees charged by the County and may be amended by resolution. The relevant fees applicable to this section are as follows:
- a. A TWDP Application Fee of one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150.00) shall be payable for initial Application and Renewal permit fees. Each additional truck added under the TWDP shall be subject to a fee of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00). Temporary replacement trucks used for thirty (30) days or less shall not be subject to this fee throughout the duration of the TWDP.
 - b. A Transported Liquid Waste Discharge Fee based on total gallons discharged shall apply each time a Liquid Waste is discharged as measured by the County's flow meter. If the County's flow meter is inoperable, the fee will be based on the total gallons reported on the Manifest.
 - c. The Transported Liquid Waste Discharge Fee shall be a minimum 10 cents (\$0.10) per gallon for in-County septage waste and twelve cents (\$0.12) per gallon for out-of-County septage waste.
 - d. A Sampling and Analysis Fee for random sampling and analysis carried out by the County when any violation is detected as follows:
 - i. The total cost of the sampling and analysis shall be chargeable to the permittee.
 - ii. The total cost of the demand sampling and analysis for the specific pollutant(s) in violation from all subsequent discharges by the permittee until no further violations are detected in three (3) consecutive samples.
- (10) *Sampling and Analysis of Liquid Wastes.* Random sampling of the contents of any Liquid Waste transport truck proposed for discharge into the facilities may be conducted by the operator in charge prior to discharge.
- a. Samples will be analyzed by the County laboratory or other authorized laboratory for the purpose of determining the presence of industrial or other prohibited wastes.

- b. At the driver's request, samples will be split with the haulage company for comparative analysis at his own expense.
 - c. At a minimum, random samples will be analyzed for the following pollutants: pH, COD, chloride, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, silver, zinc, oil and grease, EPA Method 624.
 - d. Additional analyses may be performed for other pollutants that the County has reason to believe may be present based on an inspection of the sample and the manifest.
- (11) *Enforcement.* A Notice of Violation will be issued to the Liquid Waste Hauler if random sampling and analysis reveals a violation. Response to this Notice must be received by the County within ten (10) working days of receipt by the Liquid Waste Hauler. The Liquid Waste Hauler will be required to identify the origin of the unacceptable waste and to implement appropriate procedures to prevent the reoccurrence of this violation. Increased demand sampling and analysis of discharges will be carried out by the County once a violation has been detected. Escalating enforcement procedures, administrative fines and other penalties will be applied when continuing violations are detected.

Sec. 3-8-106. - Building Sewers and Connections.

- (1) No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof. Authorization to make a connection to CCU's wastewater collection system may be obtained upon:
 - a. Written approval from the Utilities Department; and
 - b. Issuance of a plumbing permit for the connection by the Community Development Department; and
 - c. Payment of all required fees and charges.
- (2) The Applicant shall pay all costs and expenses incidental to the installation and connection of the Building Sewer and indemnify the County from any loss or damage that may be directly, or indirectly, related to the installation of the Building Sewer.
- (3) Where sewer service is not initially available, all costs of connection or extension of CCU shall be in accordance with the County's Utility Extension Standards.
- (4) Unless approved by County, a separate and independent wastewater lateral/connection shall be provided for every building or buildable lot.
- (5) Existing Building Sewers may be used in connection with new buildings only when they are found by the County Community Development Department to meet all requirements of this article and are approved by the Utility Director.
- (6) When common laterals are permitted by the County, then separate sampling devices must be provided on each individual conduit.

- (7) The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a Building Sewer, and the methods to be used in construction shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the County. In the absence of code provisions or in amplification thereof, the materials and procedures set forth in appropriate specifications of the American Society of Testing Materials (ASTM) and Water Pollution Control Federation (WPCF) Manual of Practice No. 9 as amended from time to time, shall apply.
- (8) Whenever possible, the Building Sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the floor grade. In all buildings in which any Building Drain is too low to permit gravity flow to the public sewer, sanitary sewage carried by such Building Drain shall be pumped by an approved means and discharged to the Building Sewer.
- (9) No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, foundation drains, areaway drains, air conditioner drains, or other sources of surface runoff or groundwater to a Building Sewer or Building Drain which in turn is connected directly or indirectly to a public sanitary sewer.
- (10) Inspections. The Applicant shall notify the County Community Development department when the Building Sewer is ready for inspection and connection to the public sewer. The connection and testing shall be made under the supervision of the County Community Development department or his representative.
- (11) Excavations. All excavations for Building Sewer installations shall be guarded with barricades and lights in compliance with all Occupational Safety & Health Act (OSHA) requirements to protect the public from hazard. Streets, sidewalks, parkways, and other public property disturbed in the course of the work shall be restored in a manner and within a time frame satisfactory to the County.
- (12) The connection of the Building Sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the Florida Building Code, Florida Plumbing Code, and Charlotte County Code.
- (13) Property owner is responsible for maintaining their lateral to ensure continuous compliance with County and State requirements.

Sec. 3-8-107 - Infiltration and Inflow, Prohibited.

- (1) It shall be unlawful for any User to allow or permit infiltration or inflow into any public sewer.
- (2) All Users shall allow Authorized Representatives of the County reasonable access to the User's real property to allow the County to determine if there is any infiltration or inflow into any public sewer associated with User's Building Sewer and Building Drain.

- (3) Notice of Violation. If the County determines that a User's Building Sewer or Building Drain is, or may be, permitting infiltration or inflow, County shall issue a Notice of Violation in accordance with Florida Statutes §162, and Charlotte County Code of Ordinances Section 1-1-15. If the violation is not corrected in a timely manner, the County reserves the right to complete the needed improvements and assess the User all costs required to make the needed improvements.

DIVISION 2. GENERAL WASTEWATER USE REQUIREMENTS

Sec. 3-8-121. - Industrial Waste Survey ("IWS").

- (1) Any User or Potential User must submit a completed IWS within twenty (20) days of a County request.
- (2) Falsification of information or failure to submit the IWS may result in the imposition of a fine, termination of service, denial of request for service, permit revocation, imposition of any available enforcement actions or remedies, or any combination thereof.

Sec. 3-8-122. - Prohibited discharges.

- (1) No User shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or Wastewater which causes pass through or interference of the County's Wastewater facilities.
- (2) No User shall contribute any of the following substances to any County Wastewater facilities:
 - a. Dangerous discharges. At no time, shall two (2) successive readings of Dangerous Discharges on an explosion hazard meter, at the point of discharge into the system (or at any point in the system) be more than five (5) percent nor any single reading over ten (10) percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) of the meter.
 - b. Any solid, semi-solid, or viscous substance. Grease, garbage, non-flushable materials, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, waste paper, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues, residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud or glass grinding or polishing wastes or any other solid or viscous substances which may obstruct the flow or interfere with the operation of CCU. Specifically prohibited is the heating or chemical dissolving of the contents of Grease Traps and its discharge to the County system.
 - c. Any Wastewater having a pH less than six point zero (6.0) or greater than eight point five (8.5).

- d. Wastewater having any corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the County's Wastewater treatment system.
- e. Toxic Pollutants.
- f. Noxious and malodorous materials.
- g. Materials affecting effluent and biosolids disposal. Any substance which may cause the POTW effluent, residuals, or sludges, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process.
- h. Any substance which may cause the POTW to violate its National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, FDEP permit, or the receiving water quality standards.
- i. Wastewater with objectionable color. Any Wastewater with objectional color not removed in the treatment process, including dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- j. High temperature Wastewater. Wastewater which exceeds forty (40) degrees centigrade (104°F).
- k. Slug, Slugs, or Slug Flow.
- l. Radioactive Wastes. Any Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established in compliance with state or federal regulations.
- m. Hazardous Wastes.
- n. Non-treatable Substances.
- o. Stormwater, Surface Water, groundwater, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, Noncontact Cooling Water, and unpolluted Wastewater. All are prohibited unless specifically authorized by the County.
- p. Sludges, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of Industrial Wastes.
- q. Medical Waste.
- r. Transported or hauled pollutants (except as permitted by the County).
- s. Fats, oils, or greases of animal or vegetable origin in concentrations that cause or have the potential to cause blockages or overflows in the Wastewater Facilities;
- t. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass through.

Sec. 3-8-123. - National Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

The Act establishes responsibilities of local government to implement National Pretreatment Standards to control pollutants which pass through or interfere with treatment processes in POTWs. These Categorical Pretreatment are hereby incorporated by reference.

- (1) Where a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in Wastewater, the County may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR 403.6(c).
- (2) When Wastewater subject to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard is mixed with Wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the County shall impose an alternate limit using the combined Waste Stream Formula (40 CFR 403.6(e) as amended from time to time).
- (3) A User may apply to the County for a Categorical Pretreatment Standard variance if the User can prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR 403.13, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the Categorical Pretreatment Standard.
- (4) A User may obtain a net gross adjustment to a Categorical Pretreatment Standard in accordance with 40 CFR 403.15.
- (5) Dental Office Point Source Category. 40 CFR part 441, as amended, identifies EPA finalized technology-based pretreatment standards under the Clean Water Act to reduce discharges of mercury and other metals from dental offices into municipal Wastewater treatment plants. The guidelines and pretreatment standards of 40 CFR part 441, as amended from time to time, are incorporated herein.

Sec. 3-8-124. - Specific Pollutant Limitations.

TABLE A: CONVENTIONAL PARAMETERS

Parameter	Maximum Concentration mg/L (24-hour flow proportional composite sample)
Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD)	250
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	450
Total suspended solids (TSS)	300
Oil and grease (petroleum and/or mineral)	100

Total nitrogen	50
Total phosphorus	10
Total dissolved solids (TDS)	2500
Fluoride	8
Chlorides	400

The surcharge for all high strength wastes above the maximum concentration for normal domestic Wastewater for TSS, CBOD, and COD shall be established by resolution.

TABLE B: TOXIC PARAMETERS

Parameter	Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading Lbs/Day
Arsenic (As)	0.01
Cadmium (Cd)	0.01
Chromium total (Cr)	0.98
Copper (Cu)	0.41
Cyanide (CN, T)	0.16
Lead (Pb)	0.10
Mercury (Hg)	0.01
Molybdenum (Mo)	0.02
Nickel (Ni)	0.06
Selenium (Se)	0.01

Silver (Ag)	0.44
Zinc (Zn)	0.29

An Industrial Waste Discharge Permit application will be used to develop User-specific local limits when necessary to ensure that the CCU's maximum allowable headwork's loading is not exceeded for pollutants of concern.

Sec. 3-8-125. – Fines for maximum concentration limits.

Fines for concentrations in excess of the amounts specified in Table A and Table B of this section shall be established by resolution of the BOCC.

Sec. 3-8-126. – Allowable Limits for pH.

The allowable limit for pH is six point zero (6.00) to eight point five (8.50).

Sec. 3-8-127. - County's Right of Revision.

The County reserves the right to establish, by ordinance or resolution, more stringent standards on discharges to the County Wastewater system than are provided in this Article.

Sec. 3-8-128. - Dilution.

- (1) Dilution of a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation is prohibited unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement.
- (2) The County may impose mass limitations on Users who are using dilution to meet applicable pretreatment standards or requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

DIVISION 3. - PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

Sec. 3-8-129. - Pretreatment Facilities.

- (1) Users shall provide Wastewater pretreatment as necessary to achieve compliance with all Categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and this Article within the time limitations specified by EPA, the State, or the County, whichever is more stringent.
- (2) Any pretreatment facilities necessary for compliance shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's expense.

- (3) Detailed plans describing the pretreatment facilities and operating procedures must be submitted to the County for review and approval before the facilities are constructed.
- (4) The review of plans and operating procedures does not relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a discharge acceptable to County.

Sec. 3-8-130. - Additional Pretreatment Measures.

- (1) Whenever deemed necessary, the County may:
 - a. Require Users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods; and
 - b. Designate that certain Wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers.
 - c. Relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge.
 - d. Separate domestic waste streams from industrial waste streams.
 - e. Impose other conditions as may be necessary to protect CCU and determine the User's compliance with the requirements of this Article.
- (2) The County may require any person discharging into CCU to install and maintain, on his property and at the User's expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A Wastewater Discharge Permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.
- (3) Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances may be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

DIVISION 4. - PERMIT PROCEDURES

Sec. 3-8-131. - Wastewater Discharges.

It shall be unlawful to discharge to CCU any Wastewater, except as authorized by the County through the issuance of a Wastewater Discharge Permit in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 3-8-132. - Wastewater Discharge Permits.

All Significant Industrial Users (SIUs) must obtain a Wastewater Discharge Permit before connecting to or contributing to CCU. The Utility Director shall notify persons who have made incomplete submissions of the Wastewater Discharge Permit application and will provide thirty (30) days in which to remedy the deficiency.

Sec. 3-8-133. - Wastewater Discharge Permit Application.

- (1) SIUs shall apply at least ninety (90) days prior to connecting to or contributing to CCU.
- (2) The SIU shall submit, in units and terms appropriate for evaluation, all the following information:

- a. All information required by section 3-8-144 of this Article.
- b. Description of activities, facilities, and plant processes on the premises, including a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to CCU.
- c. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation.
- d. Each product produced by type, amount, process or processes, and rate of production.
- e. The type and the amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day).
- f. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, and elevation, and all points of discharge.
- g. Time and duration of discharges.
- h. Authorization for Utility Director or other authorized County employees bearing proper credentials to enter at a reasonable time all properties and premises for purposes of inspection, observation, monitoring, samplings, measurements, testing and inspection and copying of records.
- i. Detailed Dangerous Discharge Prevention and Notification Plans.
- j. Any other information as may be deemed by the County to be necessary to evaluate the Wastewater Discharge Permit application.

Sec. 3-8-134. - Wastewater Discharge Permit Application Signatories and Certification.

All Wastewater Discharge Permit Applications and SIU Reports must be signed by an Authorized Representative of the SIU and contain the following certification statement:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Sec. 3-8-135. - Wastewater Discharge Permit Decisions/Appeals.

- 1) Within thirty (30) days of receipt of a complete Wastewater Discharge Permit application, the County will determine whether to issue a Wastewater Discharge Permit. The County may deny any application for a Wastewater Discharge Permit.
- 2) Within thirty (30) days of the issuance of the determination, any person, including the Industrial User, may petition the County to reconsider the terms of a Wastewater Discharge Permit or modification within 30 days of its issuance.
- 3) Aggrieved parties seeking judicial review of the Wastewater Discharge Permit decision must do so by filing a complaint in the county circuit court within 30 days of notice of the County's decision.

Sec. 3-8-136. - Wastewater Discharge Permit Contents.

Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Article and all other applicable regulations, User charges, and fees established by the County.

- (1) Permits must contain the following:
 - a. A statement that indicates Wastewater Discharge Permit duration;
 - b. A statement that the Wastewater Discharge Permit is non-transferable without County consent;
 - c. Effluent limited based on applicable Pretreatment Standards;
 - d. Self-monitoring and sampling requirements;
 - e. Notification requirements as provided in section 3-8-149.
 - f. Record keeping requirements as provided in section 3-8-154.
 - g. A statement referring to civil and criminal penalties as provided in sections 3-8-171 and 3-8-172.
- (2) Permits may contain other terms, conditions, or requirements as deemed appropriate by the County.

Sec. 3-8-137. – Wastewater Discharge Permit Duration.

- 1) Wastewater Discharge Permits shall be issued for a specified term, not to exceed five-years.
- 2) A renewal application for a Wastewater Discharge Permit must be submitted at least one hundred eighty (180) days prior to the expiration of the SIU's existing Wastewater Discharge Permit.

Sec. 3-8-138. - Permit Transfer.

- 1) Wastewater Discharge Permits shall not be assigned, sold, or otherwise transferred to a new owner or SIU, without the approval of the County.
- 2) Any succeeding owner or SIU shall also comply with the terms and conditions of the existing Wastewater Discharge Permit or modified permit as determined by the County until a new Wastewater Discharge Permit has been issued.
- 3) New or changed operations shall require a new Wastewater Discharge Permit.
- 4) New uses, a change in operations, or a change in premises require a new Wastewater Discharge Permit.

Sec. 3-8-139. - Permit Modification.

- (1) The terms and conditions of any Wastewater Discharge Permit may be modified by the County.
- (2) Permit holders shall be notified of a change at least thirty (30) days prior to the effective date of the change.

Sec. 3-8-142. - Wastewater Discharge Permit Revocation.

The County may revoke a Wastewater Discharge Permit for good cause. Good Cause constitutes, but is not limited to, the following reasons:

- (1) Failure to notify the County of significant changes to the Wastewater prior to the changed discharge.
- (2) Failure to provide prior notification to the Utility Director of changed conditions pursuant to requirements of this article.
- (3) Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Wastewater Discharge Permit application.
- (4) Falsifying self-monitoring reports.
- (5) Tampering with monitoring equipment.
- (6) Refusing to allow the Utility Director timely access to the permittee's premises and/or records.
- (7) Failure to meet effluent limitations.
- (8) Failure to pay fines.
- (9) Failure to pay sewer charges.
- (10) Failure to meet compliance schedules.
- (11) Failure to complete a wastewater survey or the Wastewater Discharge Permit Renewal Application.

- (3) Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of business ownership of a permitted facility; or
- (4) Violation of any pretreatment standard or requirement, or any terms of the Wastewater Discharge Permit or this Article.

Prior to revocation of the Wastewater Discharge Permit, the User shall be notified of the proposed revocation and be offered an opportunity to show cause under this Article why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the County shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against the User.

Wastewater Discharge Permits are void upon cessation of operations or transfer of business ownership unless otherwise approved by the County.

DIVISION 5. - RATES, FEES, FINES, AND CHARGES

Sec. 3-8-143. - Rates, Fees, Fines, and Charges.

The County shall adopt rates, fees, fines, and charges related to the matters covered by this Article and may be separate from other fees chargeable by the County. Rates, fees, fines, and charges will be adopted and/or amended by resolution of the Board of County Commissioners.

DIVISION 6. - REPORTING AND COMPLIANCE

Sec. 3-8-144. - Monitoring Reports.

- 1) Categorical Users currently discharging to, or scheduled to discharge to, CCU shall submit a Baseline Monitoring Report which contains the information listed in paragraph (d), below within either one hundred eighty (180) days after the effective date of a Categorical Pretreatment Standard or the final administrative decision on a category determination under 40 CFR 403.6(a)(4), whichever is later.
- 2) New Sources, and Sources that become Categorical Users, subsequent to the promulgation of a new applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard, shall submit a Baseline Monitoring Report which contains the information listed in paragraph (d), below at least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of a discharge.
- 3) A New Source must provide, in writing, the method of pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and estimates of anticipated flow and quantity of pollutants to be discharged prior to discharge.
- 4) Users described above shall submit the information set forth below.
 - a. Identifying Information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.
 - b. Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

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- c. Description of Operations. A description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by the User. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to CCU from the regulated processes.
 - d. Flow measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the facilities from regulated process streams and other streams, as necessary, to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in 40 CFR 403.6(e).
 - e. Measurement of Pollutants.
 - I. The Categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process.
 - II. The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Utility, of regulated pollutants in the discharge from each regulated process. Instantaneous, daily maximum, and long-term average concentrations, or mass, where required, shall be reported. The sample shall be representative of daily operations and shall be analyzed in accordance with procedures set out in section 3-8-150 of this article.
 - III. Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in section 3-8-152 of this article.
 - a) Certification. A statement, reviewed by the User's Authorized Representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether Categorical Pretreatment Standards are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, whether additional operation and maintenance (O&M) and/or additional pretreatment is required to meet the Categorical Pretreatment Standards and requirements.
 - b) Compliance Schedule. If additional pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Categorical Pretreatment Standards, the User will complete such additional pretreatment and/or O&M not later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment standard. A compliance schedule pursuant to this section must meet the requirements set out in section 3-8-145 of this Article.
 - c) Signature and Certification. All BMRs must be signed and certified in accordance with section 3-8-134 of this article.
- 5) Significant non-categorical Industrial Users must submit to the County at least once every six months (on dates specified by the County) a Monitoring Report that includes a description of the nature, concentration, and flow of the pollutants required to be reported by the County. Where a local limit requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the Significant non-categorical Industrial User must submit documentation required by the County to determine the compliance status of the Significant non-categorical Industrial User.

- 6) Monitoring Reports must be based on sampling and analysis performed in the period covered by the Monitoring Report and are subject to the same requirements specified above. The sampling and analysis may be performed by the County in lieu of the Significant non-categorical Industrial User and is subject to the same requirements. All laboratory analytical reports prepared by the industrial User or the County shall comply with rule 62-160.340, F.A.C.

Sec. 3-8-145. – Significant Industrial User Compliance Schedule.

- 1) All SIUs shall develop compliance schedules specifying time required to meet all applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- 2) All SIUS must submit a proposed compliance schedule to the Utility for review and approval.
- 3) The proposed compliance schedule must indicate the maximum time limit for the SIU to provide additional pretreatment or operation and maintenance to meet Categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- 4) The completion date of the proposed schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable pretreatment facilities necessary for the SIU to meet the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards.
- 5) No increment of such schedule shall exceed nine (9) months.
- 6) The SIU shall submit progress reports, no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date for compliance, to the County. The progress reports must include:
 - a) Whether or not the SIU achieved compliance with the increments of progress to be met and, if not, the date on which it expects to comply with the increments of progress;
 - b) The reason(s) for the delay; and
 - c) Measures being taken to return to the schedule established.

Sec. 3-8-146. – Significant Industrial User Compliance Data Reports.

- (1) SIUs subject to the Categorical Pretreatment Standards and associated pretreatment requirements must submit a Compliance Data Report containing sampling and analysis performed and indicating the nature and concentration, the average and peak daily flows, of all pollutants limited by the pretreatment standards and associated pretreatment requirements being discharged to County's Wastewater treatment system must be submitted to the Utility within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with the pretreatment standards and requirements.

- (2) The Compliance Data Report must indicate whether the applicable pretreatment standards and requirements are being met on a consistent basis, and, if not, what additional operation and maintenance procedures or pretreatment will be implemented to bring the SIU into compliance with the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and associated pretreatment requirements. The Compliance Data Report must be signed by an Authorized Representative of the SIU and certified by a qualified engineering professional.

Sec. 3-8-147. – Industrial User Periodic Compliance Reports.

- 1) Industrial Users subject to the Categorical Pretreatment Standards and associated pretreatment requirements must submit a Periodic Compliance Report containing sampling and analysis performed and indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent being discharged which are limited by referenced pretreatment standards twice annually, during the months of June and December (unless required more frequently in the pretreatment standards or by the Utility).
- 2) The Periodic Compliance Report must include a record of the average and peak daily flows being discharged and all self-monitoring reports during the reporting period.
- 3) If the Periodic Compliance Report shows any violation, no matter how minor, the Industrial User must resample and resubmit both results to the Utility within thirty (30) days.
- 4) The County may decide to alter the months during which the Periodic Compliance Reports are to be submitted by a particular Industrial User.
- 5) County may impose mass (quantum) limitations on Industrial Users to meet the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and/or local discharge limits in cases where the imposition of mass limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the Compliance Data Report shall indicate the quantity of pollutants regulated by the Categorical Pretreatment Standards to be discharged by the Industrial User as well as a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate.
- 6) For all other Industrial Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed only in terms of allowable pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other unit of operation), the Periodic Compliance Report must include the Industrial User's actual average production rate for the reporting period.
- 7) Periodic Compliance Reports must contain the results of sampling and analysis of the discharge of pollutants contained therein that are limited by the applicable pretreatment standards and associated pretreatment requirements and will include a record of the flow, nature and concentration, or quantity in pounds when requested by the Utility.

The frequency of monitoring is prescribed in the Categorical Pretreatment Standards. All analyses will be performed in accordance with the procedures established in section 3-8-151.

Sec. 3-8-148. - Monitoring and Sampling Facilities.

The County may construct, operate, and maintain monitoring and sampling facilities at the point of discharge to CCU, at an Industrial User's expense. The monitoring and sampling facilities shall be used to inspect drainage systems, sample discharges, and measure the flow of Wastewater being discharged to CCU to ensure compliance with the applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards and related pretreatment requirements.

The monitoring and sampling facility, including sampling and measurement equipment, shall be maintained in a safe and proper operating condition by the County at the expense of the Industrial User.

Sec. 3-8-149. - Dangerous Discharge Prevention and Notification Requirements.

- 1) Each Industrial User must provide adequate protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other substances regulated by this Article.
- 2) SIUs shall provide, at the SIU's expense, facilities approved by County to prevent accidental discharge of prohibited materials.
- 3) Detailed Dangerous Discharge Prevention and Notification Plans must be submitted to the County for review and approval prior to the issuance of a Wastewater Discharge Permit. Plans shall include at a minimum the following:
 - a. A description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges.
 - b. A description of stored chemicals.
 - c. Procedures for immediately notifying the Utility Director of any accidental or slug discharge.
 - d. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures include, but are not limited to:
 - i. Inspection and maintenance of storage areas,
 - ii. Handling and transfer of materials
 - iii. Loading and unloading operations,
 - iv. Control of plant site runoff,
 - v. Worker training,
 - vi. Construction of containment structures or equipment,
 - vii. Measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and/or measures and equipment for emergency response.
- 4) The Utility may re-evaluate these plans every two (2) years and may require the Industrial User to modify the existing plan or submit new plans.

- 5) All SIUs shall implement the proposed plan within one (1) year of the issuance of an Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.
- 6) No SIU may introduce pollutants into CCU until dangerous discharge prevention and notification plans have been approved by the County and the County approved planned facilities are in place.
- 7) Review and approval of Dangerous Discharge Prevention and Notification Plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the SIU from the responsibility to modify the SIU's facility as necessary to meet all requirements of this Article.
- 8) The SIU must notify the Utility, in writing, of an incident immediately if there is an accidental or slug discharge.
- 9) The notification shall include the location of discharge, the type of waste, the concentration, the volume, and correction actions.
 - a. Within five (5) calendar days following an accidental discharge, the SIU shall, unless waived by the Utility Director, submit to the Utility Director a detailed written report describing the cause of the discharge, the amount and type of pollutant released, and the measures to be taken by the SIU to prevent similar future occurrences.
 - b. Neither the notification nor the report shall relieve the SIU of liability for any expenses, losses or damages which may be incurred as a result of damage to the County's Wastewater treatment system, or any damage to persons or property; nor shall such notification relieve the SIU of any fines, civil penalties or other liabilities which may be imposed by this or other applicable laws.
- 10) A notice shall be permanently posted on the SIU's bulletin board or other prominent place, to advise employees whom to call if a dangerous discharge occurs. Employers shall ensure that all employees are advised of the emergency notification procedures.
- 11) SIUs shall notify the County and FDEP's hazardous waste and pretreatment authorities in writing of any discharge into the WWF of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under Chapter 62-730, F.A.C. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the IUs discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the WWF, the notification shall also contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the IU:
 - a. An identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes,
 - b. An estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste stream discharged during that calendar month, and
 - c. An estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months.

SIUs shall provide notification no later than one hundred eighty (180) days after the discharge of the listed or characteristic hazardous waste. Any notification under this section need be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under section 6.6 of this ordinance. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to pollutants already reported by under the self-monitoring requirements of sections 6.1, 6.3, 6.4 and 6.5 of this ordinance.

In the case of any new FDEP regulations identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the IU must notify the {Superintendent}, the FDEP's hazardous waste and pretreatment authorities of the discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations. **[62-625.600(15)(c), F.A.C.]**

In the case of any notification made under this section, the IU shall certify that it has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous wastes generated to the degree it has determined to be economically practical. **[62-625.600(15)(d), F.A.C.]**

This provision does not create a right to discharge any substance not otherwise permitted to be discharged by this ordinance, a permit issued thereunder, or any applicable Federal or State law.

Sec. 3-8-150. - Fat, Oil, and Grease (F.O.G.) Management.

- 1) *General Requirement.* Regulated Establishments must have a Grease Trap or Grease Interceptor in accordance with the current Florida Building Code and Charlotte County Utility Design Standards.
- 2) Take-out food establishments or other establishments that prepare food but do not cook in oil or grease and who serve food only in disposable containers may utilize alternative interceptors as approved by the Utility, provided their discharges will not violate any discharge prohibitions of this Article. F.O.G. interceptors may also be required in non-cooking or cold dairy and frozen foodstuff establishments when they are deemed necessary by the County.
- 3) *New Facilities.* Regulated Establishments which are newly proposed, newly constructed, or existing facilities which will be expanded or renovated, must install, operate and maintain a Grease Trap or Grease Interceptor in accordance with the current Florida Building Code and Charlotte County Design Standards.
- 4) *Existing Facilities.* Regulated Establishments existing within the County prior to the effective date of this article shall be permitted to operate and maintain existing Grease Interceptors or Grease Traps provided same are in safe and efficient operating condition.

a. All fees, fines, and charges will be added to the monthly utility service bill of the Regulated Establishment.

Commented [JK2]: Should this be addressed in separate section then as part of definition. I know we added but seems out of place here? Is there anywhere else these cost are addressed?

b. If the County determines that any of the following conditions exist, the County may require an existing Regulated Establishment to install, operate, and maintain a new Grease Interceptor or Grease Trap:

- i. The Regulated Establishment is contributing oils and grease in quantities sufficient to cause line stoppages, grease buildup, or increased maintenance.
- ii. The Regulated Establishment is found to be contributing oils and grease in quantities in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L.
- iii. The Regulated Establishment has an undersized, irreparable, or defective Grease Interceptor or Grease Trap.
- iv. The Regulated Establishment has a garbage grinder.
- v. A remodel or installation of a food preparation or kitchen waste plumbing system is performed; or
- vi. The existing Regulated Establishment undergoes a change of ownership.

5) *Oil and Sand Interceptors*. Oil and Sand interceptors are required for:

- a. Automatic and coin operated laundries,
- b. car washes,
- c. filling stations,
- d. commercial garages or similar businesses having any type of washing facilities or grease racks and any other Users producing grit, sand, oils or other materials which may have the potential of causing partial or complete obstruction of the Building Sewer or other areas in CCU.

Oil and Sand Interceptors must be located outside the building in such a manner that County can inspect the interceptors at any time.

6) *Grease Interceptors*. Grease Interceptors must be located in the Regulated Establishment's lateral sewer line beyond all fixtures which may introduce grease into the Sanitary Sewer Collection System.

- a. Garbage Grinders installed within Regulated Establishments shall be plumbed through the Grease Interceptor(s) and a solids interceptor shall separate the discharge before connecting to the Grease Interceptor.
- b. Solids Interceptors and Grease Interceptors must be sized and rated for the discharge of the Garbage Grinder.
- c. Wastewater from sanitary facilities and other similar fixtures shall not be introduced into the Grease Interceptor or Grease Trap.

Commented [WD3]: Are these all requirements per code?

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- 7) *Grease Traps*. Grease Traps must comply with the applicable requirements of the Florida Plumbing Code and installed in accordance with manufacturer's instructions. Regulated Establishments must request approval to install a Grease Trap instead of a Grease Interceptor. All Regulated Establishments shall comply with the following guidelines:
- a. *Inspection, Cleaning, and Maintenance*. Each Regulated Establishment shall be solely responsible for the cost of trap installation, inspection, cleaning, and maintenance. Cleaning and maintenance must be performed at regularly scheduled intervals no greater than ninety (90) calendar days or at each time the total volume of captured Grease and solid material displaces more than thirty (30) percent of the total volume of the unit. Each Regulated Establishment is required to keep a written record of the date, action taken, and volume hauled, whenever the Grease Trap is opened, inspected, cleaned, and maintained.
 - b. *Repairs*. The Regulated Establishment shall be responsible for the cost and scheduling of all repairs to its Grease Trap(s). Repairs required by the County must be completed within ten (10) calendar days after the date of written notice of required repairs is received by the facility, unless the County approves, in writing, a different schedule.
 - c. *Disposal*. Grease and solid materials removed from a Grease Trap shall be transported by a Licensed Hauler and properly disposed of at a facility permitted to receive such wastes.
 - d. *Record Keeping*. Each Regulated Establishment shall maintain written records of all Grease Trap maintenance, including the time and date of the maintenance, name(s) of individual or company that performed the maintenance, details of any repairs required and dates of repair completion, volume hauled, additives, and any other records pertaining to the trap or material removed or used. The records shall be retained for a period of three (3) years and be made available upon request by the County.
- 8) *Grease Interceptors*. Grease Interceptors shall comply with the applicable requirements of the Florida Building Code. All Regulated Establishments shall comply with the following guidelines:
- a. *Size of Interceptors*. All Grease Interceptors shall be sized to ensure that the County's sanitary sewer collection system is protected from excessive F.O.G., sand, and oil which may cause clogging or damage and that the User is able to meet all discharge requirements.
 - b. *Inspection, Pumping, and Maintenance*. Each Regulated Establishment shall be responsible for the costs of installing, inspecting, pumping, cleaning, and maintaining its Grease Interceptor.

- i. Pumping services shall include the initial complete removal of all contents including floating materials, Wastewater, bottom sludge, and solids from the interceptor.
 - ii. Grease Interceptor cleaning shall include scraping excessive solids from the walls, floors, baffles, and all pipe work.
 - iii. The return of Gray Water back into the Grease Interceptor is prohibited.
 - iv. Each Regulated Establishment must inspect its Grease Interceptor during the pumping procedure to ensure that the Grease Interceptor is properly cleaned out and that all fittings and fixtures inside the Grease Interceptor are in working condition and functioning properly.
- c. *Sampling Port.* A sampling port shall be installed in an approved location to allow sampling by the CCU and the User. The sampling port shall be located between the Interceptor and the discharge point to CCU.
- d. *Access Manholes.* A Grease Interceptor's access manhole must have a minimum diameter of twenty-four (24) inches, have readily removeable covers which shall be provided over each chamber and sanitary tee. The access manhole shall extend at least to the finished grade and be designed and maintained to prevent water inflow or infiltration.
- e. *Plans Required.* The following must be submitted to CCU for review and approval prior to installation of a Grease Interceptor.
 - i. Site plans showing the location of the Grease Interceptor, lines, clean out or manhole, and sample port.
 - ii. Details of the Grease Interceptor, lines, clean out or manhole, and sample port.
 - iii. Formula and calculation used to determine the Grease Interceptor capacity.
- f. *Minimum Interceptor Pumping Frequency.* Each Regulated Establishment shall have all Grease Interceptor(s) pumped, at a minimum, every ninety (90) calendar days.
- g. *Additional Grease Interceptor or Pumping Requirements.* In addition to required pumping, the County may determine that additional pumping of the Grease Interceptor(s) is required if:

- i. The floatable grease layer exceeds three (3) inches in depth, as measured by an approved dipping method; or
 - ii. The settleable solids layer exceeds six (6) inches in depth, as measured by an approved dipping method; or
 - iii. The Grease Interceptor is not retaining or capturing grease; or
 - iv. The discharge of Grease exceeds compliance levels.
- h. *Repairs.* Each Regulated Establishment shall be responsible for the cost and scheduling of all repairs to its Grease Interceptor(s). Repairs required by the County shall be completed within ten (10) calendar days after written notice is received by the facility unless the County establishes a different compliance date.
- i. *Disposal.* Wastes removed from each Grease Interceptor shall be transported by a Licensed Hauler and shall be properly disposed of at a facility permitted to receive such wastes. Grease, solid materials, or Gray Water removed from a Grease Interceptor may not be returned to any Grease Interceptor, private sewer line, or to CCU.
- 2) *Record Keeping.* Each Regulated Establishment shall maintain written records of all Grease Interceptor maintenance, including the time and date of the maintenance, the name(s) of individual or company that performed the maintenance, details of any repairs required and dates of repair completion, volume hauled, additives.
- 3) *Quarterly Reporting Requirements.* Each Regulated Establishment shall submit a Quarterly Report to the County in a manner provided by the County. Quarterly Reports shall be due on or before the 15th day of January, April, July, and October in each year. Each report shall record the number of times the Grease Trap(s) and/or Grease Interceptor(s) has been cleaned since the last report and the name(s) of individual or company that performed the cleanings. Each report shall note any repairs that were made to the trap(s) and/or Grease Interceptor(s) including the dates that the repairs were performed. Reports shall be submitted as required and shall be subject to a late fee if received after the 15th day of the month specified.
- 4) *Maintenance.* The User of the premises or business where such Grease Interceptor/Grease Trap is located shall obtain from the Utility a maintenance card which shall be posted in a conspicuous manner showing proof of regular maintenance. Such card shall be obtained annually and shall be presented upon request. All records pertaining to the maintenance of a Grease Interceptor/ Grease Trap shall be retained by the User for a period of not less than three (3) years and available to the Utility upon request.

- 5) *Alternative Treatments*. The use of any free-enzyme, chemical, or other products designed to emulsify, liquefy, or further render grease soluble for the purpose of clearing drains or circumventing the design of the Grease Interceptor is prohibited. All products claiming biological activity must be approved by the Utility. Approval for this or any other treatment does not relieve the User of properly maintaining the Grease Interceptor as to prevent discharge violations to occur.
- 6) *BMPs*. Each Regulated Establishment shall implement BMPs to minimize the discharge of fats, oils, and grease to CCU. BMPs shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:
- a. Drain screens must be installed on all drainage pipes in the food preparation areas.
 - b. All waste cooking oils shall be collected and stored properly in recycling receptacles such as barrels or drums. Recycling receptacles shall be maintained properly to prevent leakage. Waste cooking oils shall be transported by a waste cooking oil hauler and disposed of at a waste cooking oil recycling or disposal facility.
 - c. All food waste shall be disposed of directly in the trash or garbage and not in sinks, garbage disposals, or grinders. Food waste shall be disposed of in a manner to prevent leakage in the trash container. If a grinder is used, a solids interceptor shall be installed between the grinder and the Grease Interceptor.
 - d. Employees of the food service facility shall receive periodic training on the following subjects:
 - (i) Dry-wiping pots, pans, dishware, and work areas before washing to remove grease.
 - (ii) Properly disposing of food waste and solids in plastic bags prior to disposal in trash containers to prevent leakage and odors;
 - (iii) The location and use of absorption products to clean under fryer baskets and other locations where grease may be spilled or dripped; and
 - (iv) Proper disposal of grease and oils from cooking equipment to a proper grease receptacle without spilling.
 - e. Training shall be documented and verified with employee signatures. Training records shall be maintained for at least two (2) years following the date of training and available for inspection upon request by the Utility.
 - f. BMPs and waste minimization practices must be posted conspicuously in the food preparation and dishwashing areas.

- 7) *Variance Request.* A Regulated Establishment may request a variance to reduce the frequency for pumping, cleaning, and maintaining the Grease Interceptor upon showing of good cause.
- a. The Regulated Establishment must submit a written request for a variance including documentation of the reasons for the frequency variance. The County may approve such variances on a case-by-case basis.
 - b. The County may rescind a variance if the Regulated Establishment causes or contributes to a sanitary sewer overflow or monitoring shows an accumulation of fats, oils, or grease in the lateral Wastewater line or CCU collection system.
- 8) *Installation of Sampling, Metering, or Monitoring Devices.* The County may install any sampling, metering, or monitoring devices on a Regulated Establishment's property to conduct sampling, metering, or monitoring of the Regulated Establishment's operations. The Regulated Establishment shall always maintain the sampling, metering, or monitoring devices in a safe and proper operating condition at the Regulated Establishment's expense. All devices used to measure Wastewater flow and quality must be calibrated to the manufacturer's recommendation to ensure their accuracy.
- 9) *Obstructions.* Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the Regulated Establishment at the written or oral request of the County and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the Regulated Establishment.
- a. *Enforcement and Damages Caused by Sanitary Sewer Overflows.* If a Regulated Establishment violates the provisions set forth in this Article, or fails to initiate/complete corrective action in response to the County's directive, the County shall have the authority to take one, or more, of the following actions:
 - I. Issue a Notice of Violation for the Code Violation.
 - II. Abate the violation by pumping the Grease Interceptor and place the appropriate charges on the facility's monthly Charlotte County Utilities Water and Sewer bill. the County shall be entitled to recover the cost of repair of the system from said person and any fines or penalties assessed against the County as a result of such failure.
 - III. Assess any inspection fees as authorized by Board Resolution.
 - IV. Terminate water and Wastewater service.

- 10) *Falsifying information.* Any person who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be maintained pursuant to this Article or who falsifies, tampers with or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Article shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 per violation per day or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed 60 days or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- 11) *Conflicts of Law.* Whenever the requirements or provisions of this Article conflict with the requirements or provisions of any other lawfully adopted ordinance or statute the most restrictive requirements will apply.

Sec. 3-8-151. - Analytical requirements.

All pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a Wastewater Discharge Permit Application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in EPA 40 CFR Part 136, unless otherwise specified in an applicable categorical pretreatment standard. If 40 CFR Part 136 does not contain sampling or analytical techniques for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by EPA.

Sec. 3-8-152. - Sample Collection.

- 1) Flow Proportional Composite Collection techniques must be used to collect Wastewater samples, except as indicated in paragraph (c) below of this section.
- 2) Time Proportional Sampling techniques or Grab Collection Techniques, using a minimum of four (4) Grab samples, may be authorized by the County if Flow Proportional Composite Collection techniques are not feasible and the User demonstrates that the alternative sampling technique will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. Grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous discharge limits.
- 3) Grab Collection Techniques must be used to obtain samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds.

Sec. 3-8-153. – Self Reporting.

- 1) User must provide written notification to County within twenty-four (24) hours if sampling performed by a User indicates a violation of this Code.
- 2) User must repeat the sampling and analysis within ten (10) days of violation and submit the results to the County within thirty (30) days.
- 3) User is not required to resample if the County monitors at the User's facility at least once a month, or the County samples between the User's initial sampling and when the User receives the results of this sampling.

Sec. 3-8-154. - Record keeping.

- 1) Users subject to the reporting requirements of this Article shall retain for a period of at least three (3) years, detailed records of information obtained pursuant to any monitoring activities.

Sec. 3-8-156. - Right of Entry: Inspection and Sampling for Regulated Establishments and Industrial Users.

- 1) County shall have the right to enter the premises of any Regulated Establishment or Industrial User at reasonable times without prior notification to determine whether the Regulated Establishment is complying with all requirements of this Article, any Wastewater Discharge Permit, or order. Regulated Establishment shall allow the County, upon showing of proper credentials, ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, observation, sampling, testing, records examination, and copying, and the performance of any additional duties.
 - a. Regulated Establishment shall make necessary arrangements so that, upon presentation of their County Identification Badge, the County personnel will be permitted to enter without delay to perform inspection and sampling.
 - b. County may install devices as are necessary to conduct sampling and/or metering of the Regulated Establishment 's operations on Regulated Establishment's property.
 - c. Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the User at the request of the County and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the Regulated Establishment.
 - d. Unreasonable delays in allowing the County access to the User's premises shall be a violation of this Article. Any delay longer than 24 hours constitutes an unreasonable delay.
- (2) *Installation of Sampling, Metering, or Monitoring Devices.* The County may install any sampling, metering, or monitoring devices on a Regulated Establishment's property to conduct sampling, metering, or monitoring of the Regulated Establishment's operations. The Regulated Establishment shall always maintain the sampling, metering, or monitoring devices in a safe and proper operating condition at the Regulated Establishment's expense. All devices used to measure Wastewater flow and quality must be calibrated to the manufacturer's recommendation to ensure their accuracy.

Sec. 3-8-158. - Publication of Users in Significant Noncompliance.

County shall publish annually, in a newspaper of general circulation published in the municipality where the CCU is located, a list of the Users which, during the previous twelve (12) months, were in significant noncompliance with applicable pretreatment standards and requirements.

Sec. 3-8-160. - Compliance with more stringent standards.

The County reserves the right to establish by amendment to this Article by subsequent ordinance or resolution, locally developed limitations, amended Categorical Treatment Standards, other more stringent requirements.

DIVISION 7. - ENFORCEMENT

Sec. 3-8-167. – Enforcement and Remedies.

- 1) Code Enforcement.
 - a. Investigations related to possible violations of this Article shall be conducted by code enforcement officers.
 - b. Any code enforcement officer may seek all available remedies in law or equity, including, but not limited to, an administrative search warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction, a criminal search warrant from a court of competent jurisdiction, a subpoena for records once any required notice is given, or an injunction from a court of competent jurisdiction to enforce or restrict any relevant law.
 - c. All violations of this Article will be processed according to Article 1-1-15 of the Charlotte County Code of Ordinances, and per provisions of F.S. ch. 162, as amended from time to time.
 - d. A code enforcement officer is specifically authorized to issue a citation for each violation.
 - e. Each day of any violation shall constitute a separate and distinct offense.

Sec. 3-8-168. - Emergency Suspensions.

The County may immediately suspend a User's Wastewater discharge, after informal notice to the User, whenever such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which reasonably appears to present or cause an imminent or substantial endangerment to the health or welfare of persons. The County may also immediately suspend a User's Wastewater discharge, after notice and opportunity to respond, that threatens to interfere with the operation of the facility, or which presents, or may present, an endangerment to the environment.

- (1) Any User notified of a suspension of its Wastewater discharge shall immediately stop or eliminate its contribution.
- (2) If a User fails to immediately comply with the suspension order, the County may take such steps as deemed necessary, including immediate severance of the sewer connection, to prevent or minimize damage to the facility, its receiving stream, or endangerment to any individuals.

Sec. 3-8-169. - Termination of Wastewater Discharge.

In addition to the provisions in section 3-8-142 of this Article, any User who violates the following conditions is subject to Wastewater discharge termination:

- (1) Violation of Wastewater Discharge Permit conditions;
- (2) Failure to accurately report the Wastewater constituents and characteristics of its discharge.
- (3) Failure to report significant changes in operations or Wastewater volume, constituents, and characteristics prior to discharge;
- (4) Refusal of reasonable access to the User's premises for the purpose of inspection, monitoring, or sampling; or
- (5) Violation of pretreatment standards.

Users will be notified of the proposed termination of a Wastewater Discharge Permit and be offered an opportunity to show cause as to why the proposed action should not be taken.

Sec. 3-8-173. - Water Supply Severance.

Whenever a User has violated or continues to violate the provisions of this Article or an order or permit issued hereunder, water service to the User may be severed; and service will only recommence, at the User's expense, after the User has satisfactorily demonstrated its ability to comply.

Sec. 3-8-174. – Judicial Enforcement Remedies.

(1) Injunctive Relief. [62-625.500(2)(a)5.a, F.A.C.]

When CCU finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement, CCU may petition the **[insert name of appropriate Court]** through the County's attorney for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the individual wastewater discharge permit, or other requirement imposed by this ordinance on activities of the User. The County may also seek such other action as is appropriate for legal and/or equitable relief, including a requirement for the User to conduct environmental remediation. A petition for injunctive relief shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against a User.

(2) Civil Penalties

A User who has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall be liable to the County for a civil penalty of at least \$1,000 a day for each violation. In the case of a monthly or other long-term average discharge limit, penalties shall accrue for each day during the period of the violation. **[62-625.500(2)(a)5.a, F.A.C.]**

- a. The County may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any actual damages incurred by the County.
- b. In determining the amount of civil liability, the Court shall take into account all relevant circumstances, including, but not limited to, the extent of harm caused by the violation, the magnitude and duration of the violation, any economic benefit gained through the User's violation, corrective actions by the User, the compliance history of the User, and any other factor as justice requires.
- c. Filing a suit for civil penalties shall not be a bar against, or a prerequisite for, taking any other action against an User.

(3) Criminal Prosecution

- a. A User who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this ordinance, an individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than **[insert maximum fine allowed under State law]** per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than **[] ()] years**, or both.
- b. A User who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the WWF which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a penalty of at least **[insert maximum fine allowable under State law]**, or be subject to imprisonment for not more than **[] ()] years**, or both. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under State law.
- c. A User who knowingly makes any false statements, representations, or certifications in any application, record, report, plan, or other documentation filed, or required to be maintained, pursuant to this ordinance, individual wastewater discharge permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this ordinance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than **[insert maximum fine allowable under State law]** per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than **[] ()] years**, or both.
- d. In the event of a second conviction, a User shall be punished by a fine of not more than **[insert maximum fine allowable under State law]** per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than **[] ()] years**, or both.

(4) Remedies Nonexclusive.

The remedies provided for in this ordinance are not exclusive. The County may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a noncompliant User. Enforcement of pretreatment violations will generally be in accordance with the County's enforcement response plan. However, the County may take other action against any User when the

circumstances warrant. Further, the County is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant User.

Sec. 3-8-175. – Confidential Information.

In accordance with Chapter 119, F.S., all information and documents submitted to the County are considered to be public information, and as such are available to the public for reading and copying. However, in accordance with section 403.111, F.S., any information submitted to the County in accordance with this chapter may be claimed as confidential by the submitter. Any such claim must be asserted at the time of submission in the manner prescribed on the application form or instructions, or, in the case of other submissions, by stamping the words “confidential business information” on each page containing such information. If no claim is made at the time of submission, the County shall make the information available to the public without further notice. If a claim is asserted, the information will be treated in accordance with the procedures in section 403.111, F.S.

Effluent information and data provided to the County in accordance with this ordinance shall be available to the public without restriction.

Sec. 3-8-175. – Affirmative Defenses to Discharge Violations.

Upset [62-625.840, F.A.C.]

- 1) An upset does not constitute noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventative maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- 2) An upset shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards if the requirements 1 C, below, are met.
- 3) An IU who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of an upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - a. An upset occurred and the SIU can identify the cause of the upset;
 - b. The SIU's facility was, at the time of the upset, being properly operated; and
 - c. The SIU has orally submitted the following information to CCU within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the upset with a written submission to be provided within five (5) days:
 - i. A description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance;
 - ii. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue; and

- iii. Steps being taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.
- 4) In any enforcement proceeding, the SIU seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset shall have the burden of proof.
- 5) SIUs shall have the opportunity for a judicial determination on any claim of upset only in an enforcement action brought for noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards.
- 6) SIUs shall control production of all discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with categorical pretreatment standards upon reduction, loss, or failure of its treatment facility until the facility is restored or an alternative method of treatment is provided. This requirement applies in the situation where, among other things, the primary source of power of the treatment facility is reduced, lost or fails.

Bypass [62-625.860, F.A.C.]

- 1) An SIU may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause pretreatment standards or requirements to be violated, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provision of section 2 B and C of this section.
- 2) Bypass Notifications
 - a. If a SIU knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to CCU, at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass. If the SIU does not know of the need for a bypass ten days prior to the bypass then the SIU shall notify CCU immediately upon knowledge of the need for the bypass.
 - b. A SIU shall submit oral notice of an unanticipated bypass that exceeds applicable pretreatment standards to CCU within twenty-four (24) hours from the time the SIU becomes aware of the bypass. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days of the time the SIU becomes aware of the bypass. The written submission shall contain
 - I. A description of the bypass and its cause;
 - II. The duration of the bypass, including exact dates and times, and, if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and
 - III. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass.
- 3) Prohibition of Bypass
 - a. Bypass is prohibited, and CCU shall take enforcement action against a SIU for a bypass, unless:

- I. Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage.
 - II. There were no technically feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and
 - III. The SIU submitted notices as required under section 2 B of this section.
- b. CCU may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if CCU determines that it will meet the three conditions listed in section 2 C(1) of this section.