

ORDINANCE 2007 – 05

AN ORDINANCE OF THE TAYLOR COASTAL WATER & SEWER DISTRICT OF TAYLOR COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING ORDINANCE NO. 2003 – 10 PROVIDING FOR THE CONNECTION TO THE WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS OF THE TAYLOR COASTAL WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT (TCWSD OR THE DISTRICT) PROVIDING FOR PROCEDURE AND POLICY FOR OBTAINING WASTEWATER SERVICE FROM THE DISTRICT; PROVIDING FOR THE POINT OF CONNECTION OF WASTEWATER EXTENSIONS; FIXING AND ESTABLISHING RATES TO BE CHARGED FOR USE OF THE DISTRICT'S WATER AND WASTEWATER SYSTEMS; PROVIDING FOR REVISIONS, EXPENDITURES AND REFUNDS; PROVIDING FOR SERVICE LINE AND MAIN EXTENSION CHARGES; PROVIDING FOR SERVICE CONNECTION CHARGES; PROVIDING FOR INSPECTION OF PREMISES AND DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICE; ESTABLISHING PROVISIONS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF WATER AND WASTE INTO THE DISTRICT'S WASTEWATER SYSTEM; ESTABLISHING WATER AND WASTEWATER SERVICE AREAS FOR THE TAYLOR COASTAL WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT; PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE TAYLOR COASTAL WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT, OF TAYLOR COUNTY FLORIDA

DIVISION 1. GENERALLY

Section 1. Definitions.

Unless the context specifically indicates otherwise, the meaning of terms used in this article shall be as follows:

Act or "the Act" shall mean the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251, et seq.

Approval authority shall mean the director in a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) state with an approved state pretreatment program and the administrator of the EPA in a non-NPDES state or NPDES state without an approved state pretreatment program.

Authorized representative of industrial user may be:

- (1) A principal executive officer of at least the level of vice-president, if the industrial user is a corporation;
- (2) A general partner or proprietor if the industrial user is a partnership or proprietorship, respectively;
- (3) A duly authorized representative of the individual designated above if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the discharge originates.

BOD (denoting biochemical oxygen demand) shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter using Standard Methods laboratory procedure in five (5) days at twenty (20) degrees centigrade expressed in milligrams per liter. The BOD is a measurement of the strength of wastes in water.

Building Drain shall mean that part of the lowest horizontal piping, and the hardware of a drainage system that receives the discharge from soil, waste, and other drainage pipes inside or adjacent to a building and conveys it to the building sewers, including traps, vents and cleanouts, beginning five (5) feet (1.5 meters) outside the inner face of the building wall.

Building Sewer shall mean a gravity-flow pipeline connecting a building drain to a lateral or branch sewer, grinder pump station, lift station, pump station or other place of disposal in a public wastewater system.

Categorical standards shall mean national categorical pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories and will be established as separate regulations under the appropriate subpart of 40 CFR, Chapter I, subchapter N.

Combined sewer shall mean a sewer receiving both surface runoff and sewage.

Cooling water shall mean the water discharged from any use such as air conditioning, cooling or refrigeration, or to which the only pollutant added is heat.

Control authority shall refer to the "approval authority", defined hereinabove; or the superintendent if the District has an approved pretreatment program under the provisions of 40 CFR, 403.11.

County shall mean Taylor County.

Direct discharge shall mean the discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the State of Florida.

District shall mean the Taylor Coastal Water and Sewer District.

Discharge line shall mean the small diameter (typically 1-¼ inch diameter) pressure sewer line connecting the grinder pump station to the pressure sewer main.

Environmental Protection Agency, or EPA shall mean the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.

Force Main shall mean a pipe that carries wastewater under pressure from the discharge side of a pump to a point of gravity flow downstream.

Garbage shall mean solid wastes from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage, and sale of produce.

Grab sample shall mean a sample that 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.

Gravity sewer shall mean a sewer that transports sewage under the force of gravity and is not pressurized.

Grinder pump collection systems shall mean a system consisting of small tanks, grinder pumps, and small diameter pressure mains. Wastewater from the residence or business flows to the grinder pump tank via building sewers. The wastewater is then pumped through a discharge pipe to the pressure sewer main. Small grinder pump stations are located at each service connection or group of connections with a corresponding above-grade electrical panel to house disconnects and alarms. In concept, a grinder pump collection system can be thought of as having many small lift stations, each located at service connections.

Grinder pump station shall mean the entire station package and generally includes a wet well holding tank, grinder pump and motor, level controls, internal discharge piping and valves, watertight lid, and remote alarm/disconnect panel.

Holding tank waste shall mean any waste from holding tanks such as vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, septic tanks, and vacuum-pump tank trucks.

Indirect discharge shall mean a source of indirect discharge which does not constitute a "discharge of pollutants" under regulations issued pursuant to Section 402, of the Act. (33 U.S.C. 1342)

Industrial user shall mean the discharge or the introduction of non-domestic pollutants from any source regulated under Section 307(b) or (c) of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1317), into the POTW (including holding tank waste discharged into the system).

Industrial wastes shall mean the liquid wastes from industrial manufacturing processes, trade, or business as distinct from sanitary sewage.

Interference shall mean the inhibition or disruption of the Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) treatment processes or operations that contributes to a violation of any requirement of the District's NPDES or State operation permits. The term includes prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal by the POTW in accordance with 405 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1345) or any criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or more stringent state criteria (including those contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Title IV of SWDA) applicable to the method of disposal or use employed by the POTW.

National categorical pretreatment standard or pretreatment standard shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1347) which applies to a specific category of industrial users.

National prohibitive discharge standard or prohibitive discharge standard shall mean any regulation developed under the authority of 307(b) of the Act and 40 CFR, Section 403.5.

Natural Outlet shall mean any point of discharge into the natural environment.

New source shall mean any source, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed regulations prescribing a Section 307(c) (33 U.S.C. 1317) categorical pretreatment standard which will be applicable to such source, if such standard is thereafter publicized within one hundred twenty (120) days of proposal in the Federal Register. Where the standard is publicized later than one hundred twenty (120) days after proposal, a new source means any source, the construction of which is commenced after the date of publication of the standard.

National pollution discharge elimination system or NPDES permit shall mean a permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

Person shall mean any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, Joint Stock Company, trust, estate, governmental entity or any other legal entity, or their legal representatives, agents or assigns. The masculine gender shall include the feminine, the singular shall include the plural where indicated by the context.

pH shall mean the expression of intensity of the basic or acidic condition of a liquid. Mathematically, pH is the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the concentration of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution.

Pollution shall mean the impairment (reduction) of water quality by agricultural, domestic or industrial wastes (including thermal and radioactive wastes) to a degree that the natural water quality is changed to hinder any beneficial use of the water or render it offensive to the senses of sight, taste, or smell or when sufficient amounts of wastes create or pose a potential threat to human health or the environment.

Pollutant shall mean any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Pressure sewer main shall mean a pressurized small diameter public sewer line.

Pretreatment or treatment shall mean the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a POTW. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, or process changes other means, except as prohibited by 40 CFR Section 403.6(d).

Pretreatment requirements shall mean any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a national pretreatment standard imposed on an industrial user.

Properly shredded garbage shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking, and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all particles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in public sewers, with no particle greater than one-half (1/2) inch (1.27 centimeters) in any dimension.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) shall mean a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the Act, (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned in this instance by the District. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the POTW, but does not include pipes, sewers or other conveyances not connected to a facility providing treatment. For the purposes of this article, "POTW" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewaters to the POTW from persons outside the District service area, who are, by contract or agreement with the District, users of the District's POTW.

Public sewer shall mean a sewer in which all owners of abutting properties have equal rights, and is controlled by public authority.

Sanitary sewer shall mean a sewer that carries sewage and to which storm, surface, and ground waters are not intentionally admitted.

Service Unit shall mean a single-family dwelling, apartment, mobile home, condominium unit, townhouse unit, motel unit, or hotel unit, or any other type of unit to which service is made available by the utility and which is offered for human occupancy, whether or not such unit is occupied. For purposes of commercial billing, *Service Unit* means any warehouse, office, room or other unit separately occupied or offered for commercial occupancy.

Sewage (or Wastewater) shall mean a combination of the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions, and industrial establishments, together with such ground, surface, and storm waters as may be present.

Sewage treatment plant shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

Sewage works shall mean all facilities for collecting, pumping, treating, and disposing of sewage.

Sewer shall mean a pipe or conduit for carrying sewage, either under the force of gravity or under pressure.

Significant industrial user shall mean any industrial user of the District's wastewater disposal system who:

- (1) Discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the POTW (excluding domestic wastewater, non-contact cooling and boiler blow down wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the treatment plant; or is designated as such by the control authority on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement in accordance with Rule 62-625.500(2)(e), F.A.C.
- (2) Has a flow greater than five (5%) percent of the flow in the District's wastewater treatment system; or
- (3) Has in his wastes toxic pollutants as defined pursuant to Section 307 of the Act or State of Florida Statutes and rules and has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the operation of the collection system or treatment plant, or violating any pretreatment requirement; or
- (4) Is found by the District, Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have significant impact, either singly or in combination with other contributing industries, on the wastewater treatment system, the quality of sludge, the system's effluent quality, or air emissions generated by the system.

Slug shall mean 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 or flows during normal operation.

State shall mean the State of Florida.

Standard industrial classification (SIC) shall mean a classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, 1972.

Storm drain (sometimes termed "storm sewer") shall mean a sewer which carries storm and surface waters and drainage, but excludes sewage and industrial wastes, other than unpolluted cooling water.

Storm water shall mean any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting there from.

Suspended solids shall mean solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, sewage, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

Superintendent shall mean the appropriately FDEP certified person designated by the District to supervise the operation of the publicly owned treatment works and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this article, or his duly authorized representative.

Toxic pollutant shall mean any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307(a) or other Acts.

User shall mean any person who contributes causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the District's POTW.

Utility shall mean the water and sewer utility of the District.

Wastewater shall mean the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities, and institutions, together that may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the POTW.

Watercourse shall mean a channel in which a flow of water occurs, either continuously or intermittently.

Waters of the State shall mean all streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells, springs, reservoirs, aquifers, irrigation systems, drainage systems and all other bodies or accumulations of water, surface or underground, natural or artificial, public or private, which are contained within, flow through, or border upon the State or any portion thereof.

Wastewater contribution permit shall be as set forth in Section 126 of this article.

Section 2. Abbreviations.

The meaning of the abbreviations used in this article shall be as follows:

- (1) BOD - Biochemical oxygen demand.
- (2) CAIC - contribution in aid of construction
- (3) COD - Chemical oxygen demand.
- (4) EPA - Environmental Protection Agency.
- (5) l - Liter.
- (6) mg - Milligram.
- (7) mg/l- Milligram per liter.
- (8) NPDES - National pollutant discharge elimination system.
- (9) POTW - Publicly owned treatment works.
- (10) SIC - Standard industrial classification.
- (11) TSS - Total suspended solids.

Section 3. Unsanitary deposits prohibited.

It shall be unlawful for any person to place, deposit, or permit to be deposited in any unsanitary manner on public or private property within the District or in any area under the jurisdiction of the District any human or animal excrement, garbage, or other objectionable waste.

Section 4. Discharges into natural outlets.

It shall be unlawful to discharge to any natural outlet within the District or in any area under the jurisdiction of the District, any sewage or other polluted waters, except where suitable treatment has been provided in accordance with the provisions of this article.

Section 5. Privy vaults, septic tanks, etc., generally.

Except as otherwise provided, it shall be unlawful to construct or maintain any privy, privy vault, septic tank, cesspool, or other facility intended or used for the disposal of sewage within the District's wastewater service area.

Section 6. Private water wells.

Where private water wells are used, disposal into the District's wastewater system shall be done only by special agreement with the District.

Section 7. Connection to District water system required.

The owners of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the District's wastewater service area that are required to connect to the District's public wastewater system in accordance with the provisions of this Ordinance shall also be required to connect to the District's water system within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said water system main is within two hundred (200) feet (61 meters) of the property line. This article shall not be construed to require or entitle any person to cross the private property of another to make such a water connection.

Section 8. Requirement for suitable toilet facilities.

The owners of all houses, buildings, or properties used for human occupancy, employment, recreation, or other purposes, situated within the District's wastewater service area and abutting on any street, alley, right-of-way or easement in which there is now located or may in the future be located a public sanitary sewer of the District, is hereby required at his expense to install suitable toilet facilities therein, and to connect such facilities directly with the proper public sewer in accordance with the provisions of this article. The connection shall be made within ninety (90) days after date of official notice to do so, provided that said public sewer is within two hundred (200) feet (61 meters) of the property line. This article shall not be construed to require or entitle any person to cross the private property of another to make such a sewer connection.

Section 9. Special provisions for major contributing industries.

Any major contributing industry within the district, as defined by 40 CFR 128.124, shall comply with 40 CFR 128 and any other regulation as shall from time to time be established by the Environmental Protection Agency or other appropriate regulating governmental agency.

Section 10. Damaging sewer system.

No person shall maliciously, willfully, or negligently break, damage, destroy, uncover, deface, or tamper with any structure, appurtenance, or equipment which is a part of the sewage works.

Section 11. Inspections – discontinuance of service.

- (a) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the District bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all properties for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, and testing in accordance with the provisions of this article. The superintendent or his representative shall have no authority to inquire into any processes including metallurgical, chemical, oil, refining, ceramic, paper, or other industries beyond that point having a direct bearing on the kind and source of discharge to the sewers or waterways or facilities for waste treatment.

- (b) While performing the necessary work on private properties referred to above, the superintendent or duly authorized employees of the District shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the company and the company shall be held harmless for injury or death to the District employees and the District shall indemnify the company against loss or damage to its property by District employees and against liability claims and demands for personal injury or property damage asserted against the company and growing out of the gauging and sampling operations, except as such may be caused by negligence or failure of the company to maintain safe conditions as required in this article.
- (c) The superintendent and other duly authorized employees of the District bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which the District holds a duly negotiated easement for the purposes of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the sewage works lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.
- (d) As a condition of receiving or continuing to receive wastewater utilities services from the District, the superintendent or other duly authorized employee of the District shall be permitted at reasonable times to make necessary inspections of sewer facilities on private premises where such inspections are reasonably necessary to ensure the compliance with the ordinances of the District relating to such services. If, after written notice delivered to the premises or mailed to the premises and to the owner, if not owner occupied, stating a reasonable time in which such inspection is needed to be made, the reason therefore, and the effect of failure to allow the inspection, the superintendent or other duly authorized employee of the District are then denied access to the premises for such inspection, the District may then discontinue all utilities services to such premises until such inspection is permitted. No such inspection is to be made without two of the District's employees being present on the premises.

Section 12. Measurements and tests.

- (a) All measurements, tests and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastes to which reference is made in this article shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole. In the event that no special manhole has been required, the control manhole shall be considered to be the nearest downstream manhole in the public sewer to the point at which the building sewer is connected. In the event that the building sewer is connected to a grinder pump station, the samples shall be taken at said grinder pump station.
- (b) Sampling shall be carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the sewage works and to determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Normally, but not always, BOD and suspended solids analyses are obtained from 24-hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH's are determined from periodic grab samples.

Section 13. Violations.

- (a) Any person found to be violating any provision of this article except Section 8 shall be served by the District with written notice stating the nature of the violation and providing a reasonable time limit for the satisfactory correction thereof. The offender shall, within the period of time stated in such notice, permanently cease all violations.
- (b) Any person who shall continue any violation beyond the time limit provided for in subsection (a) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this article shall become liable to the District for any expense, loss, or damage occasioned the District by reason of such violation.

Section 14. Failure to connect to systems.

If any such owner of any parcel of land required to connect to the District's public water system and/or wastewater system in accordance with this Ordinance refuses to connect with and use the facilities of the District's public water system and/or wastewater system after notification by the superintendent, as provided herein, then the District shall be authorized to make such connections, entering on or upon any such lot or parcel of land for the purpose of making such connection. The District shall thereupon be entitled to recover the cost of making such connection, together with reasonable penalties and interest and attorney's fees, by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction. A residence or user failing to connect within the specified time may be charged the minimum bill each month as a service availability charge. In addition and as an alternative means of collecting such costs of making such connections, the District shall have a lien on such lot or parcel of land for such cost, which lien shall be equal dignity with the lien of State and County taxes. The District may foreclose such lien in the same manner provided by the laws of Florida for the foreclosure of mortgages upon real estate.

Section 15. Qualifying for sewer connection during Phase I construction.

Dwellings and Businesses on lots platted as of July 1, 2003; being active (paying) water users on March 20, 2002; having an existing, functioning septic tank; and, having signed an easement agreement with the District will be connected to the wastewater treatment system during Phase I construction at no cost to the user.

Sections 16-19. Reserved.

DIVISION 2. PRIVATE SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Section 20. Generally.

If any building or structure is to be constructed upon property, the nearest property line of which is more than 200 feet from an available public wastewater line, no building permit therefore shall be issued unless an official representative of the County Health Department shall have first issued a permit to construct a private wastewater disposal system for the building or structure. Before any such permit, the Health Department representative shall investigate the soil conditions, drainage, size of lot and any other factors, bearing thereon in the interest of public health and shall afterward inspect the construction of the private wastewater disposal system to determine that the same has been built in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C., entitled, "Standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment And Disposal Facilities," which is by this reference made a part of this section, a copy of which shall be retained in the office of the District as required by law.

Section 21. Operation and maintenance.

The owner shall operate and maintain the private sewage disposal facilities in a sanitary manner at all times, at no expense to the District.

Section 22: Actions when public sewer becomes available.

- (a) At such time as a public sewer becomes available to a property served by a private sewage disposal system, as provided in section 6 of this Ordinance, a direct connection shall be made to the public sewer in compliance with this article, and any septic tanks, cesspools, and similar private sewage disposal facilities shall be abandoned and filled with suitable material.
- (b) When a public sewer becomes available, the building sewer shall be connected to said public sewer within six (6) months and the private sewage disposal system shall be cleaned of sludge and filled with clean bank-run gravel or dirt in compliance with the provisions of Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C., entitled, "Standards for Onsite Sewage Treatment And Disposal Facilities."

Section 23. Additional requirements authorized.

No statement contained in this article shall be construed to interfere with any additional requirements that may be imposed by the District.

Sections 24-29. Reserved.

DIVISION 3. BUILDING SEWERS AND CONNECTIONS

Section 30. Permit required.

No unauthorized person shall uncover, make any connections with or opening into, use, alter, or disturb any public sewer or appurtenance thereof without first obtaining a written permit from the superintendent.

Section 31. Classes of permit, application and fees.

There shall be two (2) classes of building sewer permits:

- (a) For residential and commercial service, and
- (b) For service to establishments producing industrial wastes.

In either case, the owner or his agent shall make application on a special form furnished by the District. The permit application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information considered pertinent in the judgment of the superintendent. A permit and inspection fee as set by the District Commission shall be paid to the District at the time the application is filed.

Section 32. Costs and liability for loss or damage.

All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer, grinder pump station, and discharge line to the public sewer shall be borne by the property owner. The property owner shall indemnify the District from any loss or damage that may directly or indirectly be occasioned by the installation of the building sewer, grinder pump station and discharge line.

Section 33. Separate building sewer required.

A separate and independent building sewer shall be provided for every building, except where one building stands at the rear of another on an interior lot and no private sewer is available or can be constructed to the rear building through an adjoining alley, court, yard, or driveway. The building sewer from the front building may be extended to the rear building and the whole considered as one building sewer.

Section 34. Grinder pump stations.

Grinder pump stations will be utilized throughout the system and shall be owned by the District. Installation of grinder pump stations shall be done in accordance with standards established by the District. The make and model of grinder pump stations shall be in accordance with standards established by the District. The applicant shall allow the District to install all electrical and plumbing connections to the pumping station. Any deviations from the prescribed standards must be approved prior to installation by the District and pass a final inspection performed by the District superintendent. In general, only one grinder pump station shall be provided per lot unless the District determines that more than one station is required to serve all buildings on the lot. The District will be responsible for maintaining each grinder pump station.

Section 35. Use of old building sewers.

Old building sewers may be used in connection with new building sewers only when they are found, on examination and test by the superintendent to meet all requirements of this article.

Section 36. Size, slope, alignment, etc.

The size, slope, alignment, materials of construction of a building sewer, and the methods to be used in excavating, placing the pipe, jointing, testing, and backfilling the trench, shall all conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the County.

Section 37. Elevation and lifts.

Whenever possible, the building sewer shall be brought to the building at an elevation below the basement floor. 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 lifted by an approved means and discharged to the building sewer.

Section 38. Connections of roof downspouts, etc., prohibited.

No person shall make connection of roof downspouts, exterior foundation drains, areaway 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.

Section 39. Connection of building sewer to public sewer.

The connection of the building sewer into the public sewer shall conform to the requirements of the building and plumbing code or other applicable rules and regulations of the District. All such connections shall be made gastight and watertight. Any deviation from the prescribed procedures and materials must be approved by the superintendent before installation.

Section 40. Inspections and supervision of connections.

The applicant for the building sewer permit shall notify the superintendent when the building sewer is ready for connection to the public sewer. The connection shall be made under the supervision of the superintendent or his representative.

Section 41. Excavations.

All excavations for building sewer installations shall be adequately guarded with barricades and lights so as 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 satisfactory to the District.

Sections 42-60. Reserved.

DIVISION 4. HARMFUL OR PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Section 61. Storm water, surface water, etc.

- (a) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, reclaimed groundwater, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool water, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any sanitary sewer.
- (b) Storm water and all other unpolluted drainage shall be discharged to such sewers as are specifically designed as storm sewers, or to a natural outlet approved by the superintendent. Industrial cooling water or unpolluted process waters may be discharged, on approval of the superintendent, to a storm sewer, or natural outlet.

Section 62. Items specifically prohibited.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any of the following described waters or wastes to any public sewers:

- (a) Any discharge containing pollutants which create a fire or explosion hazard in the POTW, including but not limited to waste streams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit or sixty (60) degrees Centigrade. Prohibited materials include but are not limited to, gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides and sulfides.

- (b) Any wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the POTW, or to exceed the limitation set forth in a categorical pretreatment standard. A toxic pollutant shall include but not be limited to any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Act.
- (c) Any waters or wastes having a pH lower than 6.0, or greater than 8.5 standard units, or having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and personnel of the sewage system.
- (d) Solid or viscous substances which may cause obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: Grease, garbage with particles greater than one-half-inch in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or flesh, entrails, whole blood, feathers, shells, 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, glass grinding, polishing wastes, paper dishes, cups, milk containers, panty hose, condoms, etc. either whole or ground by garbage disposals.
- (e) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the POTW treatment plant resulting in interference, but in no case wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the POTW which exceeds forty (40) degrees Centigrade (one hundred four (104) degrees Fahrenheit).
- (f) Materials which exert or cause:
 - (1) Unusual concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, Fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues) or of dissolved solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate).
 - (2) Chlorine demand requirement in such quantity as to constitute a significant load on the POTW. An unusual chlorine demand is considered one that requires the increase of more than twenty-five (25) percent over that used prior to entry of the waste into the POTW.
- (g) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES and/or State of Florida operation permit or the receiving water quality standards or the requirements of any other agencies having jurisdiction over operations of the POTW.
- (h) Any wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- (i) Any petroleum oil, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin.

Section 63. Items conditionally prohibited.

No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged the following described substances, materials, waters, or wastes if it appears likely in the opinion of the superintendent that such wastes can harm either the sewers, sewage treatment process, or equipment, have an adverse effect on the receiving stream, or can otherwise endanger life, limb, public property, or constitute a nuisance. In forming his opinion as to the acceptability of these wastes, the superintendent will give consideration to such factors as the quantities of subject wastes in relation to flows and velocities in the sewers, materials of construction of the sewers, nature of the sewage treatment process, capacity of the sewage treatment plant, degree of treat ability of wastes in the sewage treatment plant, and other pertinent factors. The substances are:

- (a) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, or oils, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between thirty-two (32) and one hundred four (104) degrees Fahrenheit (zero (0) and forty (40) degrees Celsius).

- (b) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a three-fourths horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent.
- (c) Any waters or wastes containing strong acid, caustics, iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions whether neutralized or not.
- (d) Wastes exerting an excessive oxidant requirement to such degree that any such material received in the composite sewage at the POTW exceeds the limits established by the superintendent for such materials.
- (e) Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.
- (f) Any substance that may cause the POTW effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residue, sludge, or scum, to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with sludge use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting sludge use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or the State of Florida Administrative Code applicable to the sludge management method being used.
- (g) Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD, etc.) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a user knows or has reason to know will cause interference to the POTW. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain concentration or qualities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four-hour concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.
- (h) No user shall discharge trucked or hauled waste into the wastewater system except by special agreement with the District and at points designated by the District.
- (i) Septic tank and portable toilet waste shall be introduced into the District's wastewater system only when specifically authorized and only at the time, place, and manner prescribed by the superintendent.
- (j) Any wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the superintendent in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.

Should the superintendent determine that a user is contributing to the POTW any of the previously enumerated substances in such amounts as to interfere with the operation of the POTW, the superintendent shall advise in writing the user of the impact of the contribution to the POTW and develop effluent limitations for the user to correct the interference with the POTW.

Section 64. Actions superintendent may take with reference to conditionally prohibited items.

If any waters or wastes are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged to the public sewers, which waters contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in section 63 of this Ordinance, and which in the judgment of the superintendent may have a detrimental effect upon the sewage works, processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the superintendent may:

- (a) Reject the wastes;
- (b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition for discharge to the public sewers;
- (c) Require control over the quantities and notes of discharge; and/or
- (d) Require payment to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing taxes or sewer charges under the provisions of section 68 of this Ordinance.

If the superintendent permits the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to the review and approval of the superintendent and subject to the requirements of all applicable codes, ordinances and laws. The superintendent shall notify the Board in writing of conditions for which actions herein are applicable.

Section 65. Interceptors - Commercial.

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the superintendent, they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing grease in excessive amount, or any flammable wastes, sand, or other harmful ingredients; except that such interceptors shall not be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. All interceptors shall be of a type and capacity approved by the superintendent, and shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. All restaurants, establishments with commercial kitchens, grocery stores, and food processing facilities shall have grease interceptors. All car washes, automotive repair shops and automotive service shops that discharge wash water into the POTW shall have oil and sand interceptors. Interceptors shall be pumped by certified haulers at intervals to ensure greater than or equal to fifty (50) percent retention capacity at all times. Interceptors shall be inspected monthly by the owner, who shall keep inspection logs and pumping receipts on premises for inspection by the superintendent. Records and receipts shall be retained on premises and kept for a minimum of three years. The owner shall submit pumping receipts to the superintendent quarterly. The superintendent may charge the owner a monthly surcharge for costs incurred by the District to treat excess grease or a fee to repair a grease-damaged grinder pump station.

Section 66. Interceptors - Residential.

Grease, oil and sand interceptors shall not generally be required for private living quarters or dwelling units. However, if in the judgment of the superintendent, a residential unit repeatedly exceeds the grease requirements of section 63 of this Ordinance, and/or the residential unit's grinder pump station must be frequently repaired due to grease build-up, the superintendent may require the owner of the residential unit to install a grease interceptor. In such event, the owner must follow the procedures for installing and maintaining a grease interceptor as outlined in section 65 of this Ordinance. The superintendent may charge the owner a monthly surcharge for costs incurred by the district to treat the excess grease or a fee to repair a grease-damaged grinder pump station.

Section 67. Maintenance and operation of pre-treatment facilities.

Where preliminary treatment or flow-equalizing facilities are provided for any water or waste, the owner at his expense shall maintain them continuously in satisfactory and effective operation.

Section 68. Control manhole.

When required by the superintendent, the owner of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying industrial wastes shall install a suitable control manhole together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Such manhole, when required, shall be accessibly and safely located and shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the superintendent. The manhole shall be installed by the owner at his expense, and shall be maintained by him so as to be safe and accessible at all times.

Section 69. Special agreements.

No statement contained in this division shall be construed as preventing any special agreement or arrangement between the District and any industrial concern whereby an industrial waste of unusual strength or character may be accepted by the District for treatment, subject to payment therefore, by the industrial concern.

Section 70. Federal categorical pretreatment standards.

Upon the publication of the Federal categorical pretreatment standards for a particular industrial subcategory, the Federal standard, if more stringent than limitations imposed under this article for sources in that subcategory, shall