

## **SECTION 30.03 - PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER**

### **1. Prohibited Discharge Standards**

#### **(a) General Prohibitions**

- (i) No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW any pollutant or wastewater, which causes pass through or interference. These general prohibitions apply to all users of the POTW whether or not they are subject to categorical pretreatment standards or any other Federal, State, or local pretreatment standards or requirements.
- (ii) No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged any stormwater, surface water, groundwater, roof runoff, sub-surface drainage, uncontaminated cooling water, or unpolluted industrial process waters to any public sewer unless previously approved by the Director of Public Works.
- (iii) Stormwater, other unpolluted drainage, industrial cooling water, or unpolluted process waters may be discharged with written approval of the Director of Public Works, to a specifically designated stormwater system or natural outlet.

#### **(b) Specific Prohibitions**

No user shall introduce or cause to be introduced into the POTW the following pollutants, substances, or wastewater:

- (i) Pollutants which create a fire or explosive hazard in the POTW, either singly or in combination with other substances, including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed-cup flashpoint of less than 140°F (60°C) using the test methods specified in 40 CFR §261.21, or as amended;
- (ii) Wastewater having a pH less than 5.5, or more than 10.5, or otherwise causing corrosive structural damage to the POTW or equipment;
- (iii) Solids or viscous substances in quantities or of such size that are capable of causing obstruction to the flow in sewers, or other interference with the proper operation of the treatment works such as, but not limited to, grease, ashes, cinders, grass clippings, sand, mud, grit, gravel, screenings, straw, shavings, metal, glass, rags, wastepaper, feathers, tar, asphalt residues, plastics, wood, unground garbage, whole blood, paunch manure, hair and fleshings, bones, entrails, or paper or plastic dishes, cups, milk containers, either whole or ground by garbage grinders;
- (iv) 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 their maintenance and repair;

- (v) Any pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, will cause pass through or interference with the POTW; or any materials that may contribute, exert, or cause:
  - (a) Inert suspended solids, such as, but not limited to, fullers earth, lime slurries, and lime residues; or dissolved solids, such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate;
  - (b) Excessive discoloration, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions;
  - (c) Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), or chlorine demanding compounds in such quantities as to constitute a significant load on the wastewater treatment works; or
  - (d) Volumes of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slug discharges, as defined herein.
- (vi) Petroleum oils, fuels, lubricants, non-biodegradable cutting oil, or products of mineral oil origin, in amounts that will cause interference or pass through;
- (vii) Pollutants which result in the production of toxic gases, vapors, or fumes within the POTW in a concentration or quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems;
- (viii) Trucked or hauled wastes, except at discharge points designated by the Director of Public Works in accordance with Section 30.03(12) of this Chapter;
- (ix) Any substance which may cause the POTW's effluent or any other product of the POTW such as residues, biosolids, or scums to be unsuitable for reclamation and reuse or to interfere with the reclamation process where the POTW is pursuing a reuse and reclamation program. In no case, shall a substance discharged to the POTW cause the POTW to be in noncompliance with biosolids use or disposal criteria, guidelines, or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Act; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting biosolids use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the biosolids management method being used;
- (x) Any substance which will cause the POTW to violate its NPDES, FDEP or other applicable permit(s), the receiving water quality standards, reuse water quality requirements, or violate an agreement for receipt of and reuse of reclaimed water;
- (xi) Any wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity at the WRF or interfere with treatment processes as defined in this Chapter shall not be

discharged in such quantities to raise the temperature of the influent headworks above 104°F (40°C). Unless a higher temperature is allowed in the Industrial User Discharge Permit, no user shall discharge into any sewer, or other appurtenance of the wastewater system, wastes with a temperature exceeding 140°F (60°C);

- (xii) Any water or waste containing fats, wax, grease, vegetable oils, or petroleum based oils and grease, whether emulsified or not, in excess of two hundred fifty (250) mg/l or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32°F and 140°F (0°C and 60°C);
- (xiii) Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Director of Public Works;
- (xiv) Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor-producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Director of Public Works, as necessary, to meet the requirements of the Federal, State or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters;
- (xv) Wastewater which imparts color that cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating standards for disposal or reuse;
- (xvi) Any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by the Director of Public Works or applicable Federal or State regulations;
- (xvii) Biosolids, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes;
- (xviii) Medical, biological, or biohazardous wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Director of Public Works in an Industrial User Discharge Permit;
- (xix) Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, the treatment plant's effluent to fail a toxicity test;
- (xx) Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the POTW;
- (xxi) Wastewater causing any single reading on an explosion hazard meter equal to or greater than five percent (5%) at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW. The meter shall be calibrated using propane to show a value of one-hundred percent (100%); or

- (xxii) Stormwater, surface water, ground water, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, de-ionized water, non-contact cooling water, treated hazardous wastes, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the Director of Public Works.
- (c) Pollutants, substances, or wastewater prohibited by this section shall not be processed or stored in such a manner that they could be discharged to the POTW.
- (d) Industrial users shall notify and obtain approval from the Director of Public Works, the EPA Regional Waste Management Division Director, and State hazardous waste authorities in writing of any discharge to the POTW of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be defined as a hazardous waste. Such notification shall comply with 40 CFR §403.12 and Chapter 62-625.600(15), F.A.C, or as amended.

## **2. National Categorical Pretreatment Standards**

- (a) Certain industrial users are now or hereafter shall become subject to National Categorical Standards promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or other Federally-approved limits which may come into effect. The National Categorical Standards specify quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties, which may be discharged into the POTW. All industrial users subject to a National Pretreatment Standard shall comply with all requirements of such standard, which includes any monitoring or reporting requirements, and shall also comply with any additional or more stringent limitations contained in this Chapter. Compliance with National Pretreatment Standards for existing sources subject to such standards or for existing sources which hereafter become subject to such standards shall be within three (3) years following promulgation of the standards unless a shorter compliance time is specified in the standard or required by the City. Compliance with National Pretreatment Standards for new sources shall be required upon promulgation of the standard.
- (b) The categorical pretreatment standards found in 40 CFR, Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405 through 471, or as amended, and which have been incorporated by reference in Chapter 62-660, F.A.C., or as amended, are hereby incorporated herein.
- (c) Where a categorical pretreatment standard is expressed only in terms of either the mass or the concentration of a pollutant in wastewater, the Director of Public Works may impose equivalent concentration or mass limits in accordance with 40 CFR §403.6(c) and Chapter 62-625.410(4)(b), F.A.C, or as amended.
- (d) When wastewater subject to a categorical pretreatment standard is mixed with wastewater not regulated by the same standard, the Director of Public Works shall impose an alternate limit using the combined wastestream formula as defined in 40 CFR §403.6(e) and Chapter 62-410(6), F.A.C, or as amended.
- (e) A user may obtain a variance from a categorical pretreatment standard if the user can

prove, pursuant to the procedural and substantive provisions in 40 CFR §403.13 and Chapter 62-625.700, F.A.C., or as amended, that factors relating to its discharge are fundamentally different from the factors considered by EPA when developing the categorical pretreatment standard.

- (f) A user may obtain a net gross adjustment to a categorical standard in accordance with 40 CFR §403.15 and Chapter 62-625.700, F.A.C, or as amended.

### 3. Local Pollutant Limits

- (a) The following local pollutant limits are established to protect the City’s wastewater system against pass through and interference and to prevent noncompliance with requirements in applicable permits or violations in agreements for reuse of the reclaimed water and residuals.
- (b) No person shall discharge wastewater containing in excess of the following instantaneous maximum uniform concentration limits unless the Industrial User Discharge Permit of the user provides as a special permit condition a higher interim concentration level in conjunction with a requirement that the user construct a pretreatment facility or institute changes in operation and maintenance procedures to reduce the concentration of pollutants to levels not exceeding the standards set forth in the table below:

<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Maximum Uniform Concentration Limit (mg/l)</b>
Antimony	0.35
Arsenic	0.35
Beryllium	0.15
Boron	1.0
Cadmium	0.25
Chlorides	250
Chromium (Total)	0.50
Cobalt	0.65
Copper	0.75
Cyanide	0.35
Lead	0.25
Lithium	0.50
Manganese	2.50
Mercury	0.001
Molybdenum	0.25
Nickel	1.1
pH	5.5 to 10.5
Phenols (Total)	3.0

<b>Constituent</b>	<b>Maximum Uniform Concentration Limit (mg/l)</b>
Selenium	0.20
Silver	0.12/BMP
Sodium	300
Zinc	1.40

- (c) The local pollutant limits above may be adjusted and additional local pollutant limits may be added from time to time based on treatment plant monitoring, water quality requirements, field investigation of industrial users, and/or any other factors which the Director of Public Works deems of significance with respect to the proper and safe operation of the City's POTW. These limits can represent an average of four (4) composite samples if so specified in the Industrial User Discharge Permit.
- (d) The local pollutant limits above shall apply at the control manhole or at the point where the wastewater is discharged to the POTW. All concentrations for metallic substances are for "total" metals unless indicated otherwise. The Director of Public Works may impose mass allocation limits in addition to, or in place of, the concentration-based limitations above.

#### **4. Maximum Concentration Limits**

- (a) The purpose for maximum concentration limits is to minimize the potential for exceeding the design capacity loadings at the water reclamation facilities for compatible pollutants, including CBOD, total suspended solids, and oil and grease.
- (b) The maximum concentration limits for the following pollutants are:
  - (i) CBOD<sub>5</sub>: 7,500 mg/l.
  - (ii) Total Suspended Solids 7,500 mg/l.
  - (iii) Oil and Grease 250 mg/l.
- (c) The maximum concentration limits may be revised by the City following an evaluation of the wastewater and the capacity of the water reclamation facilities.

#### **5. Dilution**

No user shall ever increase the use of process water, or in any way attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with a discharge limitation, unless expressly authorized by an applicable pretreatment standard or requirement, including, but not limited to, more stringent local limits developed under 40 CFR §403.5(c) and Chapter 62-625.400 (3) and (4), F.A.C., as it may be from time-

to-time amended. No user shall be given credit for any dilution resulting from the mixing of the user's discharge with other user's discharges to the POTW.

## **6. Pretreatment Facilities**

If pretreatment is required through the issuance of an Industrial User Discharge Permit, users of the POTW shall design, construct, operate, and maintain such wastewater pretreatment facilities whenever necessary to reduce, modify, or eliminate the user's wastewater discharge to achieve compliance with the limitations in wastewater strength set forth in Section 30.03 of this Chapter, to meet applicable National Pretreatment Standards, or to meet any other wastewater condition or limitation contained in the user's permit. If required by the City, plans, specifications, and operating procedures for such wastewater pretreatment facilities shall be prepared by a professional engineer that is registered in the State of Florida, and shall be submitted to the Director of Public Works for review. Prior to beginning construction of said pretreatment facility, the user shall submit a set of final construction plans and specifications to the Director of Public Works. Prior to beginning construction, the user shall also secure such building, plumbing, or other permits that may be required by City ordinance. The user shall construct said pretreatment facility within the time provided in the Industrial User Discharge Permit. Following completion of construction, the user shall provide the Director of Public Works with "as built" drawings. Neither filing of the plans, nor the issuance of permit(s), shall be construed to indicate that the City in any way vouches for or warrants the performance capabilities of any facilities constructed pursuant to such plans, specifications, or data. Subsequent alterations or additions to such pretreatment or flow-control facilities shall not be made without prior written notice to the City.

## **7. Additional Pretreatment Measures**

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 30.03, and which may have a deleterious effect on the POTW, treatment processes, equipment or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Director of Public Works may take one or more of the following actions:

- (a) Reject the wastes;
- (b) Require pretreatment to an acceptable condition prior to discharge to the public sewers;
- (c) Require users to restrict their discharge during peak flow periods, designate that certain wastewater be discharged only into specific sewers, relocate and/or consolidate points of discharge, separate wastewater wastestreams from industrial wastestreams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the POTW and determine the user's compliance with the requirements of this Chapter;
- (d) Require any person discharging into the POTW to install and maintain, on their property and at their expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. An Industrial User Discharge Permit may be issued solely for

flow equalization;

- (e) Require grease, oil, and sand interceptors if they are necessary for the proper handling of wastewater containing excessive amounts of grease and oil, or sand; except that such interceptors shall not be required for residential users unless otherwise provided in Section 30.15 hereinbelow. All interception units shall be of the type and capacity approved by the Director of Public Works and shall be so located to be easily accessible for cleaning and inspection. Such interceptors shall be inspected, cleaned, and repaired regularly, as needed, by the user at their expense and may be subject to the requirements for the Oil and Grease Management Program as described in Section 30.15;
- (f) Require users with the potential to discharge flammable substances or wastes containing TRPH to install and maintain a City approved combustible gas detection meter; or
- (g) Require payment pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 30 to cover the added cost of handling and treating the wastes not covered by existing fees or sewer charges.

## **8. Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plan**

At least once every two (2) years, the Director of Public Works shall evaluate whether each significant industrial user needs a Slug (Accidental) Discharge Control Plan. The Director of Public Works may require any user to develop, submit for review, and implement such a plan, or, alternatively, the Director of Public Works may develop such a plan for any user and require implementation. A Slug (Accidental) Discharge Control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

- (a) Description of discharge practices, including non-routine batch discharges;
- (b) Description of stored chemical products or other materials on site;
- (c) Notification procedures, including those for immediately notifying the Director of Public Works and a list of contact persons and telephone numbers;
- (d) Procedures to prevent adverse impacts from any accidental or slug discharge. Such procedures shall include, but are not limited to, inspection and maintenance of storage areas, handling and transfer of materials, loading and unloading operations, control of plant site runoff, worker training, building of containment structures or equipment, measures for containing toxic organic pollutants, including solvents, and measures and equipment for emergency response; and
- (e) Description of employee training programs to prevent accidental or slug discharges and how to handle such episodic occurrences.

## **9. Pollution Prevention Plan**

The Director of Public Works may require a user to develop and submit a Pollution Prevention Plan including an implementation timetable for review. The user shall implement the Pollution Prevention Plan on a timely basis once each plan has been approved. The Pollution Prevention Plan shall be developed in accordance with EPA and FDEP guidelines, and shall contain the following elements at a minimum:

- (a) Description of strategies to minimize or prevent the introduction of pollutants into the user's discharge, and housekeeping of oil storage areas;
- (b) Description of routine preventive maintenance and schedule of activities;
- (c) Description of spill prevention techniques and response procedures;
- (d) Description of employee training program and participation in pollution prevention measures, preventive maintenance, response procedures, and documentation;
- (e) Description of recordkeeping and reporting protocols, including forms;
- (f) Description of the overall facility, including a site plan, process schematics, and plumbing diagrams;
- (g) Description of waste handling, treatment and discharge facilities, including flow diagrams and process schematics;
- (h) List of sources of wastes and locations for their introduction into the discharge;
- (i) Inventory of raw materials, chemicals, intermediate products, and final products on-site;
- (j) Information log of facility personnel, organization chart, emergency phone numbers, contact persons and continuing educational requirements;
- (k) Compilation of applicable permits; and
- (l) Timetable for implementation of any necessary changes or additions to the user's procedures or facilities.

## **10. Best Management Program**

The Director of Public Works may require a user to develop and submit for review a Best Management Program (BMP) to control discharges to the City's wastewater system. The user shall implement the provisions of the BMP on a timely basis and shall exercise due diligence in pursuit thereof. The BMP shall contain, at a minimum, the following elements:

- (a) Purpose and objective(s) of the Plan or Program;

- (b) Description of strategies to minimize/prevent the introduction of pollutants into the user's discharge and to minimize waste generation;
- (c) Description of best management practices (options) available to the user to control accidental spillage, leaks and drainage;
- (d) Description of best available or practicable control technologies available for this specific application;
- (e) Description of the overall facility, including site plan;
- (f) Description of the waste handling, treatment, and discharge disposal facilities, including flow diagrams and process schematics;
- (g) Description of operating and maintenance procedures;
- (h) Inventory of raw materials and a list of waste sources;
- (i) Description of employee training programs, continuing education programs, and participation;
- (j) Description of documentation, including recordkeeping and forms;
- (k) Description of monitoring activities; and
- (l) Information log of facility personnel, organization chart, emergency phone numbers, contact persons, and maintenance or service representatives.

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**Spill Containment and Response Plan**

- (a) The Director of Public Works may require a user to develop, submit for review, and implement a spill containment plan. Users that have the potential to cause interference with the POTW or pass through at the WRF shall be required to develop such a plan.
- (b) The user shall implement the spill containment plan, including construction of facilities, within one (1) year of notification by the Director of Public Works. Review and approval of the spill containment plan by the Director of Public Works shall not relieve the user of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Chapter.

**12. Hauled Liquid Wastes**

- (a) Hazardous wastes as defined in 40 CFR 261, as amended, shall not be hauled to any City wastewater facility for disposal or discharged directly into the POTW via a manhole, lift station or any other opening in the collection system, unless the Director of Public Works gives written permission prior to the occurrence of such discharge.

- (b) Review and approval of the spill containment and response plan by the Director of Public Works shall not be considered a waiver or written approval to discharge hauled liquid wastes. Furthermore, a spill containment and response plan approved by the Director of Public Works shall in no way relieve the user of the responsibility to comply with the provisions of this Chapter.
- (c) Industrial waste haulers shall discharge loads only at locations designated by the Director of Public Works. No load shall be discharged without prior written consent of the Director of Public Works.
- (d) Samples may be collected by the Director of Public Works from each load of hauled liquid wastes to ensure compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulatory requirements and pretreatment standards. The Director of Public Works may require the industrial waste hauler to provide a waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.
- (e) The Director of Public Works may require the industrial waste haulers to submit a waste-tracking manifest for each load. The waste tracking manifest form shall be approved by the Director of Public Works and shall include, at a minimum, but not limited to, the name and address of the industrial waste hauler, industrial user discharge permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, industry types, volume and characteristics of waste, and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.
- (f) The Director of Public Works may compel the industrial waste haulers to obtain an Industrial User Discharge Permit to ensure compliance with all federal, state, and local requirements for the Pretreatment Program and to protect the POTW.
- (g) The industrial waste haulers shall be subject to enforcement action as set forth herein, including the assessment of fines and penalties for violations of the provisions of this Chapter.
- (h) The Director of Public Works may rescind the authorization for a hauler to discharge hauled liquid wastes for violations of the provisions of this Chapter, or other ordinances; failure to obey an order of an authorized City employee or agent; or for the failure to pay any assessed fees, surcharges, or fines.