

ORDINANCE NO. 10-012

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER 1-20.5 "WATER AND SEWER" OF THE ST. LUCIE COUNTY CODE AND COMPILED LAWS BY CREATING ARTICLE VI "PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER"; PROVIDING A PURPOSE AND POLICY; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING FOR APPLICABILITY; PROVIDING FOR PROHIBITED DISCHARGE STANDARDS; PROVIDING FOR PRETREATMENT; PROVIDING FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT; PROVIDING FOR REPORTING REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING FOR PROTECTION FROM DAMAGE; PROVIDING FOR POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF INSPECTORS; PROVIDING FOR ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS; PROVIDING FOR PENALTIES; PROVIDING FOR NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS; PROVIDING FOR CONFLICT; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR FILING, ADOPTION, AN EFFECTIVE DATE AND CODIFICATION

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WHEREAS, the St. Lucie County Water and Sewer District ("District") owns, operates and controls wastewater treatment and disposal systems for the collection, transmission, treatment and disposal of wastewater and wastewater residuals ("WWTFs"); and

WHEREAS, the District also owns, operates and controls a wastewater collection and transmission system which delivers wastewater to South Hutchinson Island Water Reclamation Facility ("IWRWF") owned, operated and controlled by the Fort Pierce Utilities Authority ("FPUA") for treatment and disposal, pursuant to the Agreement between Fort Pierce Utilities Authority and St. Lucie County, Florida, for Provisions of Bulk Water, Wastewater and Reclaimed Water Service ("Bulk Service Agreement"); and

WHEREAS, the District desires to comply with its State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP") operating permits for its WWTFs and to comply with requirements of the Bulk Service Agreement with FPUA, and regulations issued by the DEP and the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") relating to industrial discharges and wastewater pretreatment; and

WHEREAS, the District deems this Ordinance necessary for the health, safety and welfare of the public and for the protection of the environment.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Board of County Commissioners of St. Lucie County, Florida, acting for and on behalf of the St. Lucie County Water and Sewer District:

ARTICLE VI
PRETREATMENT OF WASTEWATER

PART A. CHAPTER 1-20.5 "WATER AND SEWER" IS HEREBY AMENDED BY CREATING ARTICLE VI "INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT" AS FOLLOWS:

Sec. 1-20.5-79 Purpose and Policy

The purpose of this Ordinance is to set forth uniform requirements for wastewater customers of the District and enables the District to comply with all industrial pretreatment programs ("IPP") requirements set forth in applicable State and Federal laws, including the Clean Water Act and Rule 62-625, F.A.C. (Pretreatment Requirements for Existing and Other Sources of Pollution) and the IPP Ordinance of the FPUA. The objectives of this Ordinance are:

A. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the WWTFs and IWRf that will interfere with their operation;

B. To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the WWTFs and IWRf that will pass through the WWTFs and IWRf without adequate treatment and into receiving waters, or otherwise be incompatible with the WWTFs and IWRf;

C. To protect WWTF personnel who may be affected by the Wastewater in the course of their employment;

D. To promote reuse and recycle of biosolids from WWTFs;

E. To provide for the equitable distribution of the IPP costs and impacts to and on the WWTFs and IWRf; and

F. To enable the District to comply with its DEP permits and NPDES permit conditions, sludge use and disposal requirements, and any other Federal or State laws to which the WWTFs are subject, to comply with the terms of the Bulk Services Agreement, and to comply with the terms of any other bulk wastewater treatment and disposal agreements entered into from time to time by the District with third party wastewater treatment and disposal providers ("Other Bulk Service Providers") for delivery of wastewater

to the Other Bulk Service Providers wastewater treatment and disposal systems ("Bulk WWTFs").

Sec. 1-20.5-80 Definitions.

The following definitions shall apply to the provisions of this Ordinance:

A. Act ("the Act"). The Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

B. Approval Authority. The DEP or its successor agencies.

C. Authorized Representative of the User. Either:

1. The president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer, or any other person who performs similar policy or decision-making functions for the User if the User is a corporation; or

2. A general partner, manager, or proprietor if the User is a partnership, limited liability company or sole proprietorship, respectively; or

3. The highest administrative official appointed or designated by a User to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the User, or his designee, if the User is a Federal, State or local governmental entity; or

4. A duly authorized representative of the person designated in Sections (1), (2), or (3) above if such authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies the individual or position responsible for the overall operation of the facilities from which the Discharge originates, and the written authorization is submitted to the Control Authority.

D. Biochemical Oxygen Demand ("BOD"). The quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter.

E. Bypass. The intentional diversion of wastewater streams from any portion of an Industrial User's treatment facility.

F. Categorical Industrial User. An Industrial User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

G. Categorical Pretreatment Standard. Any regulation containing Pollutant Discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with Sections 307(b) and (c) of the Act

(33 U.S.C. 1317) which applies to a specific category of Industrial Users and which appear in 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405-471, as amended.

H. CFR. Code of Federal Regulations, as amended.

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

J. Control Authority. The District and/or the FPUA or other Bulk Service Providers, as applicable.

K. Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"). The Department of Environmental Protection of the State of Florida.

L. Discharge. To deposit, place, emit, unload, release, or cause or allow to be disposed of, deposited, placed, emitted, unloaded, or released.

M. Domestic Waste. Any superfluous solid, liquid, or gaseous material derived principally from the use of sanitary conveniences of residences (including apartments); wastewater produced from a noncommercial or nonindustrial source.

N. District. The St. Lucie County Water and Sewer District.

O. Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"). The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

P. Existing Source. Any source of Discharge, the construction or operation which commenced prior to the publication by EPA of proposed Categorical Pretreatment Standards.

Q. F.A.C. Florida Administrative Code, as amended.

R. FPUA. The Fort Pierce Utilities Authority.

S. Grab Samples. A sample which is taken from a waste stream without regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period of time not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

T. Indirect Discharge. The introduction of Pollutants into the WWTFs, IWRF or other Bulk WWTFs from any non-domestic source regulated under sections 307 (b), (c), and (d) of the Act and Chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

U. Industrial User ("IU"). Any User discharging industrial wastewater into the WWTFs, IWRF or Bulk WWTFs.

V. Industrial Wastewater. Food waste, other waste, or any superfluous solid, liquid, or gaseous material resulting from manufacturing, industrial, or commercial processes, or from natural resource development, recovery, or processing.

W. Industrial Wastewater Surcharge. An additional service charge assessed against Industrial Users whose wastewater characteristics exceed established surcharge limits.

X. Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit ("Permit"). Written authorization from the Control Authority to discharge industrial wastewater to the WWTFs, IWFR or Bulk WWTFs, setting certain conditions and/or restrictions on such Discharge.

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

Z. Interceptors (separators, grease traps). Any device designed and installed to separate and retain floatable deleterious, hazardous, and/or undesirable matter from sewage or liquid wastes, and to discharge into a WWF by gravity.

AA. Interference. A Discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a Discharge or Discharges from other sources, both:

1. Inhibits or disrupts the WWTFs, IWFR or Bulk WWTFs, their treatment processes or operations, or its domestic wastewater residuals processes, use or disposal; and

2. Is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the NPDES permit held by the Control Authority (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or prevents use or disposal of domestic wastewater residuals in compliance with local regulations or rules of DEP, Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, and all applicable Federal laws.

BB. Medical Waste. Wastes including, but not limited to, isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood byproducts, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, fomites, etiologic agents, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes and dialysis wastes.

CC. New Source.

1. Any building, structure, facility, or installation from which there is or may be a Discharge of Pollutants, the construction of which is commenced after the publication of proposed Pretreatment Standards prescribed under Section 307(c) (33 U.S.C. 1317) of the Act which will be applicable to such source, if the standards are thereafter promulgated in accordance with that Section, 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, will 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 paragraph (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 onsite 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.

DD. Non-Contact Cooling Water. Water usage for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product or finished product, to which the only Pollutant added is heat.

EE. NPDES Permit. A permit issued pursuant to Section 402 of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1342).

FF. Pass Through. A Discharge which exits the WWTFs, IWFR or Bulk WWTFs into the waters of the State or 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 regulatory requirement of the WWF's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

GG. Person. Individual, corporation, firm, company, joint venture, partnership, sole proprietorship, association, or any other legal business entity, any state or political subordinate thereof, any municipality, any interstate body and any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States and any officer, agent, or employee thereof, and any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not.

HH. pH. The logarithm of the reciprocal of the hydrogen ion concentration. The concentration is the weight of hydrogen ions, in grams per liter (g/L) of solution.

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

JJ. 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 discharging or otherwise introducing such Pollutants into the WWTFs, IWRF or Bulk WWTFs. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by Rule 62-625.410(5), F.A.C. Appropriate Pretreatment technology includes control equipment, such as equalization tanks or facilities for protection against surges or Slug Discharges that might interfere with

or otherwise be incompatible with the wastewater facilities. However, where wastewater from a regulated process is mixed in an equalization facility with unregulated wastewater or with wastewater from another regulated process, the effluent from the equalization facility must meet an adjusted Pretreatment limit calculated in accordance with Rule 62-625.410(6), F.A.C.

KK. Pretreatment Requirement. Any substantive or procedural requirement related to Pretreatment, other than a Pretreatment Standard, imposed on an Industrial User.

LL. Pretreatment Standard. For any specified Pollutant, the prohibitive Discharge Standards as set forth in this article, the State of Florida's Pretreatment Standards, or the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards, whichever standard is the most stringent.

MM. Prohibited Discharges. Absolute prohibitions against the discharge of certain substances.

NN. RCRA. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

OO. Sewage. Human excrement and gray water (household showers, dishwashing operations, etc.).

PP. Sewer. Means a pipe or conduit designed for carrying or transmitting wastewater, including, but not limited to, gravity sewers, force mains and low pressure mains.

QQ. Significant Industrial User. Except as provided in (3) below, means the following:

(1) An Industrial User subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under Rule 62-625.410, F.A.C. and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N which has been adopted by reference in Chapter 62-660, F.A.C.; or

(2) An Industrial User that:

(a) Discharges an average of twenty-five thousand (25,000) gallons per day (gpd) or more of process Wastewater to the WWTFs, IWRf, Bulk WWTFs, (excluding domestic wastewater, Non-Contact Cooling, and boiler blowdown Wastewater); or

(b) Contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the WWTFs, IWRf or Bulk WWTFs; or

(c) Is designated as such by the Control Authority on the basis that the Industrial User has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWTFs, IWRF or Bulk WWTFs' operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement in accordance with Rule 62-625.500(2)(e), F.A.C.

(3) Upon a finding that an Industrial User meeting the criteria in Subsection (2) above has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWTFs', IWRF's or Bulk WWTFs' operation or for violating any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an Industrial User, and in accordance with Rule 62-625.500(2)(e), F.A.C., determine that such Industrial User should not be considered a Significant Industrial User.

RR. Significant Noncompliance ("SNC"). Any one or more of the following:

1. Violations of wastewater Discharge limits:

a. Chronic violations. Sixty-six (66) percent or more of the measurements exceed the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit in a six (6) month period (any magnitude of excess).

b. Technical review criteria (TRC) violations. Thirty-three (33) percent or more of the measurements exceed the same daily maximum limit or the same average limit by more than the TRC in a six-month period.

There are two groups of TRCS:

Group I for conventional Pollutants (BOD, TSS, fats, oil, and grease) TRC = 1.4

Group II for all other Pollutants TRC = 1.2

c. Any other violation(s) of an effluent limit (average or daily maximum) than the Control Authority believes has caused, alone or in combination with other Discharges, Interference (e.g., Slug loads) or pass-through; or endangered the health of the sewage treatment personnel or the public.

d. Any discharge of a Pollutant that has caused imminent endangerment to human health/welfare or to the environment and has resulted in the Control Authority exercising its emergency authority to halt or prevent such a Discharge.

2. Violations of compliance schedule milestones, contained in a permit or enforcement order, for starting construction, completing construction, and attaining final compliance by ninety (90) days or more after the schedule date.

3. Failure to provide reports for compliance schedules, self-monitoring data, or Categorical Standards (baseline monitoring reports, ninety-day compliance reports, and periodic reports) within thirty (30) days from the due date.

4. Failure to accurately report non-compliance within thirty (30) days of its occurrence.

5. Any other violation or group of violations that the Control Authority considers to be significant.

SS. Sludge. Any solid or semisolid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

TT. Slug. Any non-routine discharge of water, wastewater or industrial waste at a flow rate or concentration which could cause interference with the WWF and a violation of the Prohibited Discharge Standards in Section 1-20.5-82 of the Code.

UU. Standard Industrial Classification ("SIC") Code. A classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the United States Office of Management and Budget.

VV. Storm Water. Any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting from such precipitation.

WW. Suspended Solids. The total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater, or other liquid, and which is removable by laboratory filtering.

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

YY. User. A wastewater utility customer of the District.

ZZ. Wastewater. Liquid and water-carried industrial wastes and sewage from residential dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial, medical and manufacturing facilities, and institutions, whether treated or untreated, which are discharged into a WWF.

AAA. Wastewater Facility ("WWF"). Collectively, the District's structures, sewers, equipment, and processes required to collect, carry away, and transmit wastewater and the WWTFs, IWRP and Bulk WWTFs, as applicable.

Sec. 1-20.5-81 Applicability.

This Ordinance shall apply within the boundaries of the District, and the use of or discharge into the WWTFs, IWRP or Bulk WWTFs by any User. The delivery of wastewater to District's wastewater collection and transmission system is conclusive proof of acceptance of and submittal to the jurisdiction of the Code.

Sec. 1-20.5-82 Prohibited Discharge Standards.

Users shall not discharge Pollutants into the WWF unless in accordance with the Code.

A. Discharge Prohibitions. No User shall Discharge into the WWF any Pollutant, Wastewater or Septic Tank Waste which may cause Pass Through or Interference with the operation or performance of the WWF.

No User shall discharge into the WWF any of the following:

1. Toxic or poisonous substances, chemical elements or compounds, taste or odor-producing substances, or any other substances which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes employed by the WWTF, IWRP or Bulk WWTF. Toxic Pollutants shall include, but not be limited to, any Pollutant identified pursuant to 40 CFR Part 116 (4).

2. Noxious, or malodorous solids, liquids, or gases or other wastewater which, either singly, or by interaction with other waste or wastewater (a) are capable of creating public nuisance or hazard to human or animal life (b) are or may be sufficient to prevent entry into a Sewer for its maintenance, inspection, or repair or (c) may create any hazard in the receiving waters of the WWF.

3. Liquids, solids, or gases 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 WWF or to its operation. Prohibited

materials include but are not limited to, petroleum oil and non-biodegradable cutting oil, Pollutants with a closed cup flashpoint of less than one hundred forty (140) degrees Fahrenheit [sixty (60) degrees Centigrade], using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80k or as specified in ASTM Standard D-3278 and Pollutants which cause an excess of ten (10) percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) at any point in the WWF. Specific products include, but are not limited to: gasoline, kerosene, fuel oil, motor oil, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, and sulfides or any other substance which the Control Authority, the State of Florida or its subdivisions and agencies, or any federal agency has determined is a fire hazard or a hazard to the WWF.

4. Radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed limits established by regulations within the F.A.C. issued by the Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services and which will or may cause damage or hazards to the WWF or its operating personnel.

5. Storm water, surface water, groundwater, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool Discharges, uncontaminated cooling water, unpolluted Industrial process waters, air-conditioning condensate, unless specifically authorized by the Control Authority in writing.

6. Domestic Wastes from septic tanks, portable toilets, on-site wastewater systems or other similar facilities, unless approved by the Control Authority in writing. Such Discharges shall only be made at a site approved by the Control Authority.

7. Mineral oil in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L or animal/vegetable fats, wax, grease, or oils in excess of seventh-five (75) mg/L, whether emulsified or not; or substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures lower than or equal to one hundred fifty (150) degrees (150 degrees Fahrenheit).

8. All trucked or hauled Pollutants are prohibited except at Discharge points designated by the Control Authority.

9. 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) in such concentrations as to Pass Through or cause Interference with the operations of the WWF.

10. Waste or Wastewater having a pH lower than 5 exhibiting any corrosive property which either singly or by interaction with other wastes is capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, processes, equipment, or personnel of the WWF.

11. Waste or Wastewater having a pH higher than 10 which either singly or by interaction with other wastes is capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, processes, equipment or personnel of the WWF.

12. BOD, COD, or chlorine in such concentration and/or flow as to constitute a significant load on or shock to the WWF or cause Interference.

13. Volume of flow or concentrations of wastes constituting "Slugs" as defined herein.

14. Liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than one hundred thirty degrees Fahrenheit (130° F), which will inhibit biological activity in the treatment plant resulting in Interference, or that causes influent temperature to the WWF to exceed one hundred four degrees Fahrenheit (104° F.), except where higher temperatures are required by law.

15. Solid or viscous substances in such quantities or of such size as to be capable of causing obstruction to the flow in a Sewer, or other Interference with the proper operation of any connected system, such as but not limited to: ordinances greater than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) inch in any dimension, grease, uncomminuted food wastes, animal entrails or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains or hops, waste paper, wood plastics, rubber stoppers, tar asphalt residues from refining or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, gasoline, naphtha, and similar substances either whole or ground.

16. Excessive discoloration which can not be removed by the treatment process, such as but not limited to dye, printing wastes, and vegetable tanning solutions which imparts color to the WWF effluent thereby violating the NPDES permit held by a Control Authority.

17. Medical Wastes, except as specifically authorized by the Control Authority in writing.

18. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the WWF.

19. Any sludges, screenings, or other residuals from the Pretreatment of industrial wastes.

20. Toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity that may cause acute worker health and safety problems.

21. Waste or wastewater that contains more than two thousand (2,000) ppm total solids.

22. Water or wastewater that contains substances in excess of the standard strength for wastewater as defined:

	<u>Standard strength</u>	<u>Maximum allowable</u>
<u>B.O.D.</u>	<u>250 mg/l</u>	<u>1,000 mg/l</u>
<u>Suspended solids (SS)</u>	<u>250 mg/l</u>	<u>1,000 mg/l</u>

B. Compliance With National and Local Standards. It shall be unlawful for any person to Discharge any Pollutant into the WWF except when the such Discharge is in compliance with federal standards promulgated pursuant to the Act, and any other more stringent state and local standards. Wastes containing concentrations in excess of the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards are prohibited.

C. Local Pretreatment Standards. Any wastes containing concentrations in excess of the following Local Pretreatment Standards are prohibited:

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE CONCENTRATION DURING A 24-HOUR PERIOD (mg/L)</u>
<u>Aluminum</u>	<u>16.0</u>
<u>Ammonia</u>	<u>50.0</u>
<u>Antimony</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>Arsenic</u>	<u>0.34</u>
<u>Barium</u>	<u>3.0</u>
<u>Beryllium</u>	<u>8.8</u>
<u>Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD₅)</u>	<u>250.0</u>
<u>Bismuth</u>	<u>0.05</u>
<u>Cadmium</u>	<u>0.32</u>
<u>Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand (CBOD)s</u>	<u>400.0</u>
<u>Chloride</u>	<u>600.0</u>

<u>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</u>	<u>12.7</u>
<u>Chromium</u>	<u>30.00</u>
<u>Cobalt</u>	<u>1.0</u>
<u>Copper</u>	<u>3.110</u>
<u>Cyanide</u>	<u>0.58</u>
<u>Cyanide Amendable to Chlorination</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Hydrogen Sulfide</u>	<u>10.0</u>
<u>Iron</u>	<u>10.0</u>
<u>Lead</u>	<u>0.74</u>
<u>Manganese</u>	<u>1.0</u>
<u>Mercury</u>	<u>0.06</u>
<u>Molybdenum</u>	<u>0.80</u>
<u>Nickel</u>	<u>2.57</u>
<u>Oil, and Grease</u>	<u>75.0</u>
<u>Petroleum Hydrocarbons</u>	<u>15.0</u>
<u>pH (Standard Units)</u>	<u>5.0 - 10.0</u>
<u>Phenol</u>	<u>5.0</u>
<u>Phenolic Compound</u>	<u>0.5</u>
<u>Selenium</u>	<u>1.99</u>
<u>Silver</u>	<u>3.17</u>
<u>Strontium</u>	<u>0.2</u>
<u>Temperature (F)</u>	<u>130.0</u>
<u>Tin</u>	<u>0.6</u>
<u>Total Suspended Solids</u>	<u>250.0</u>
<u>Zinc</u>	<u>2.67</u>

The above limits apply at the point where the Wastewater is discharged to the WWF. The Control Authority may impose mass limitations, instantaneous maximum limitations, maximum monthly average values, or maximum four (4) day average values, in addition to, or in place of, the limitations listed above.

D. Right of Revision. The District authorizes FPUA and each Other Bulk Service Provider to establish, by Ordinance or in Permits, more stringent limitations or requirements on Discharges to the WWF if deemed necessary, and such more stringent limitation or requirements shall be automatically incorporated into and made a part of the Code.

E. 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 the limitations unless expressly authorized by an applicable Federal Categorical Pretreatment Standard, or in any other Pollutant-specific limitation developed by

the State. The Control Authority may impose mass limitations on Users which are using dilution to meet applicable Pretreatment Standards or Requirements, or in other cases when the imposition of mass limitations is appropriate.

F. Septic Tank Waste Hauling.

1. Septic Tank Waste may be introduced into the WWF only at an approved septic receiving station located at a WWF as provided below.

2. Any Septage Hauler shall have a Discharge permit issued under conditions specified in Section 1-20.5-84 of the Code.

3. No hauled load may be discharged without prior written consent from the Control Authority. Samples may be collected from each load to ensure compliance with applicable standards. The Septage Hauler may be required to provide waste analysis of any load prior to discharge.

4. Septage Haulers must provide a waste tracking form for every load. The form shall include, at a minimum, the name and address of the waste hauler, permit number, truck identification, names and addresses of sources of waste, volume and characteristics of waste. This form shall identify the type of industry known or suspected waste constituents and whether any wastes are RCRA hazardous wastes.

G. Control of discharge. If any Wastes or Wastewaters are discharged, or are proposed to be discharged, to the WWF which contain the substances or possess the characteristics enumerated in Section 1-205-82 as prohibited by the Code, does not meet applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, and/or which may have a deleterious effect upon the WWF, its processes, equipment, or receiving waters, or which otherwise create a hazard to life or constitute a public nuisance, the Control Authority may:

1. Reject the wastes or deny or condition the introduction of New Sources of Wastewater to the WWF; or

2. Require the User to demonstrate that in-plant improvements will modify the Discharge to such a degree as to be acceptable; and/or

3. Require Pretreatment of the User's Discharge to ensure compliance with this Ordinance; and/or

4. Require payment of an industrial waste surcharge to cover the added cost of handling and treating excess loads imposed on the WWF by such Discharge. Approval of industrial waste surcharges for the recovery of treatment costs does not replace or supersede the requirements for Pretreatment facilities, should they be found necessary by the Control Authority.

Sec. 1-20.5-83 Pretreatment.

A. Pretreatment Facilities. Users shall provide Wastewater treatment as necessary to comply with this Ordinance and shall achieve compliance with all Categorical Pretreatment Standards, local limits, and the prohibitions set out in this Ordinance within the time limitations specified by EPA, or the State of Florida, whichever is more stringent. Any Pretreatment facility shall be provided, operated, and maintained at the User's sole cost and expense. Detailed plans prepared by a registered engineer in the State of Florida describing such facilities and operating procedures must be approved in writing by the Control Authority before such facilities are constructed. The review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the User from the responsibility of modifying such facilities as necessary to produce a Discharge in compliance with the Code.

B. Additional Pretreatment Measures.

1. Whenever deemed necessary, the Control Authority may 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 Sewage waste streams from industrial waste streams, and such other conditions as may be necessary to protect the WWF and determine the User's compliance with the requirements of the Code.

2. The Control Authority may require any person discharging into the WWF to install and maintain, on their property and at their sole cost and expense, a suitable storage and flow-control facility to ensure equalization of flow. A Permit may be issued solely for flow equalization.

3. Grease, oil, and sand interceptors shall be provided when, in the opinion of the Control Authority, 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. All interception units shall be of type and capacity approved in writing by the Control Authority and shall be installed at a location on the premises 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. Users shall provide all reports of interceptor maintenance as required by the Control Authority.

4. Users with the potential to discharge flammable substances shall be required to install and maintain an approved combustible gas detection meter.

C. Accidental Discharge/Slug Control Plans. At least once every two (2) years, the Control Authority shall evaluate whether to require each User to adopt an accidental Discharge/Slug control plan. Alternatively, the Control Authority may develop such a plan for any User. An accidental Discharge/Slug control plan shall address, at a minimum, the following:

1. Description of Discharge practices, including non-routine batch Discharges;

2. Description of all stored chemicals;

3. Procedures for immediately notifying the Control Authority of any accidental or Slug Discharge in accordance with Section 1-20.5-85 of the Code; and

4. Procedures to prevent adverse impact from any accidental or Slug Discharge. Such procedures 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/or measures and equipment for emergency response.

Sec.1-20.5-84 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit.

A. Application for Discharge Permit.

1. No Industrial User shall discharge wastewater into the wastewater facility without first applying for a Discharge Permit. The Control Authority may require all other Users to obtain Permits as necessary to carry out the purposes of this Ordinance. Any violation of the terms and conditions of a Permit shall be deemed a violation of the Code and shall subject the permittee to sanctions set out in Sections 1-20.5-88 and 1-20.5-89 of the Code. Obtaining a Permit does not relieve a permittee of its obligation to comply with all Federal and State Pretreatment Standards or Requirements or with any other requirements of Federal, State, and local law.

2. All prospective Industrial Users must submit to the Control Authority the application fee and information on the nature and characteristics of their wastewater by completing a Permit application / wastewater survey at least one hundred and ninety (190) days prior to the date upon which any Discharge will begin. The Control Authority is authorized to prepare a form for this purpose and may periodically require Users to update the survey. Information to be provided with the survey may include description of the industrial activity, specifications of the constituents inherent to the processes and wastes, identification of the wastewater characteristics, plumbing diagrams, location of sampling points, number of employees and hours of operation, and any other information deemed necessary by the Control Authority to evaluate the permit application. Failure to complete this survey shall be reasonable grounds for terminating service to the User and shall be considered a violation of the Code.

3. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of a complete Permit application, the Control Authority will determine whether or not to issue a Permit. The Control Authority may deny any application for a Permit.

B. Application Signatories and Certification. All Permit applications and User reporting must be signed by an authorized representative of the User 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."

All Categorical Industrial Users must comply with the signatory requirements of Rule 62-625.600(11) F.A.C.

C. Permit Issuance Process.

1. Permits shall be expressly subject to all provisions of this Ordinance and all other applicable regulations. The cost of said permit shall be incurred by the User in accordance with the fee schedule as set forth in Section 1-20.5-89 of the Code.

2. Permit duration shall not exceed five (5) years from the date of issuance and upon expiration of same, a renewal permit may be issued which shall be effective for an additional five (5) years provided that the conditions of the existing permit have not changed and the appropriate renewal fees have been paid. The permit shall be displayed by the User in a location at the permitted facility so as to be seen and read by the general public.

3. Permits shall contain at a minimum, the following conditions:

a. A statement that indicates Permit duration;

b. A statement of non-transferability;

c. Pretreatment Standards and effluent limits applicable to the User based on applicable standards in Federal, State, and local law;

d. Self monitoring, sampling, reporting, notification, and record keeping requirements to include identification of Pollutant(s) to be monitored, sample location(s), sample frequency, and sample type;

e. Statement of applicable civil, criminal, and administrative penalties for violation of Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.

4. Permits may contain the following additional conditions:

a. The unit charge or schedule of User charges and fees for management of the wastewater to be discharged to the WWF;

b. Limits on the instantaneous, daily, monthly average and/or four (4) day maximum concentration, mass, or other measure of identified wastewater constituents and characteristics;

c. Limits on the average and/or maximum rate and time of discharge and/or requirements for flow regulations and equalization;

d. Requirements for installation and maintenance of inspection facilities, and flow metering and sampling equipment;

e. Requirements for the installation of Pretreatment technology, pollution control, or construction of appropriate containment devices, designed to reduce, eliminate, or prevent the introduction of Pollutants into the WWF;

f. Development and implementation of spill control plans or other special conditions including management practices necessary to adequately prevent accidental, unanticipated, or routine Discharges;

g. Development and implementation of waste minimization plans to reduce the amount of Pollutants discharged to the WWF;

h. A statement that compliance with the Permit does not relieve the permittee of responsibility for compliance with all applicable Federal and State Pretreatment Standards, including those which become effective during the term of the Permit;

i. Other conditions as deemed appropriate by the Control Authority to ensure compliance with the Code, and Federal and State laws, rules, and regulations.

D. Compliance Schedules. If additional Pretreatment and/or operation and maintenance will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the User shall submit to the Control Authority for approval and incorporation in the permit the shortest schedule by which the User is to provide additional Pretreatment. The completion date in this schedule shall not be later than the compliance date established for the applicable Pretreatment Standards. The compliance schedule shall meet the requirements set out in Section 1-20.5-85 of the Code.

E. Permit Transfer. Permits are issued to a specific User for a specific operation. A Permit may not be reassigned, transferred or sold to a new owner or new User unless the permittee gives at least ninety (90) days advance written notice to the Control Authority and the Control Authority approves the Permit transfer. The notice to the Control Authority shall include a written certification by the new owner and/or User that:

1. States that the new owner and/or User has no immediate intent to change the facility's operations and processes;

2. Identifies the specific date on which the transfer is to occur;

3. Acknowledges full responsibility for complying with the terms and conditions of the existing permit.

Failure to provide advance notice of a transfer renders the Permit voidable on the date of facility transfer.

F. Permit Modification. Permits may be modified by the Control Authority for good cause including, but not limited to the following:

1. To incorporate any new or revised Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or Requirements;

2. To address significant alterations or additions to the User's operation, processes, or wastewater volume or character since the time of Permit issuance;

3. A change in the WWF that requires either a temporary or permanent reduction or elimination of the authorized Discharge;

4. Information indicating that the permitted Discharge poses a threat to the WWF, the Control Authority's personnel, or the receiving waters;

5. Violations of any terms or conditions of the Permit;

6. Misrepresentations or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Permit application or in any required reporting;

7. Revision of or a grant of variance from Categorical Pretreatment Standards pursuant to 40 CFR 403.13 and Rule 62-625.700, F.A.C.;

8. To correct typographical or other errors in the Permit;

9. To reflect a transfer of the facility ownership and/or operation to a new owner/operator if approved by the Control Authority; or

10. Upon request of the permittee, provided such request does not create a violation of any applicable requirements, standards, laws, or rules and regulations.

User requests for permit modifications shall be made in writing and include facts or reasons which support the request. When modifying a permit, the Control Authority shall allow a reasonable time frame for the User to comply with the new or changed conditions if

the User cannot meet them at the time of the modification and if permitted by law. If the new or changed conditions are the result of new or changed Pretreatment regulations, those regulations will stipulate the compliance period. The filing of a request by the permittee for a Permit modification does not stay any Permit condition.

G. Permit Revocation. Permits may be revoked for the following reasons:

1. Failure to notify the Control Authority of significant changes to the wastewater prior to the changed Discharge.
2. Failure to provide prior notification to the Control Authority of changed condition pursuant to Section 1-20.5-85 of the Code.
3. Misrepresentation or failure to fully disclose all relevant facts in the Permit application.
4. Falsifying self monitoring reports.
5. Tampering with monitoring equipment.
6. Refusing to allow the Control Authority timely access to the facility premises and records.
7. Failure to meet effluent limitations.
8. Failure to pay penalties.
9. Failure to pay Sewer charges.
10. Failure to meet compliance schedules.
11. Failure to provide advance notice of the transfer of a permitted facility.
12. Violation of any Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, or any terms of the Permit or the Code.
13. Indication that the Discharge presents a threat to the environment or threatens to interfere with the operation of the WWF.

Permits shall be voidable upon nonuse, cessation of operations, or transfer of business ownership (except as addressed herein). All Permits are void upon the issuance of a new Permit.

H. Appeal of Permit Revocation.

1. Authorization to discharge industrial waste into the WWF shall continue in effect unless or until rescinded by the Control Authority in writing. In the event that the Control Authority revokes the authorization of any User to discharge wastes into the WWF, notification of such revocation shall be delivered to the User by certified mail or by hand delivery.

2. Any system User whose authorization to discharge has been revoked may appeal the decision of the Control Authority. The appeal shall be sent in writing by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the Control Authority's code enforcement department within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Control Authority's notification to cease discharge.

3. The code enforcement department may affirm, reverse, or modify the order of the Control Authority and shall issue its decision in writing. The Control Authority's order to cease discharge of wastes into the WWF shall not become effective until the period for appeal has expired, or in the event that an appeal has been filed, until the code enforcement department has rendered a decision, unless the Control Authority has made a finding that continued discharge by the User into the WWF constitutes a clear and present danger to the operations of the WWF or to the health of the public, or to the environment. Any such finding shall be included in the Control Authority's notification to cease discharge, and in such event, the revocation of authorization to discharge wastes shall become effective immediately.

J. Permit Renewal. All permittees must apply for a permit renewal a minimum of ninety (90) days prior to the expiration of the existing permit. The reapplication for a permit shall consist of a written request for reissuance of the permit. The request shall state if all terms and conditions of the existing permit and Code are complied with and must be signed by an authorized representative of the User.

K. Special Agreements. The District reserves the right to enter into special agreements with the FPUA and Other Bulk Service Providers setting out special terms under which they may discharge to the WWF. In no case will a special agreement waive compliance with a Categorical Pretreatment Standard or Requirement.

L. Regulation of Discharge from Other Jurisdictions. In the event another jurisdiction or municipality contributes all or a portion of its wastewater to another Bulk Service Provider to discharge to the WWF, the Control Authority to whom the other jurisdiction or municipality contributes wastewater shall require the jurisdiction or municipality to enter into an multi-jurisdictional agreement with the Control Authority. Prior to entering into a multi-jurisdictional agreement, the Control Authority may request the contributing jurisdiction provide the following information:

1. A description of the quality and volume of the wastewater(s) at the point where it enters the WWF from the contributing jurisdiction.
2. An inventory of all Industrial Users within the contributing jurisdiction.
3. Such information as may be required by the other jurisdiction.

A multi-jurisdictional agreement as required above, shall contain the following conditions:

1. A requirement for the contributing jurisdiction to adopt an Ordinance which is at least as stringent as the Code and local limits which are at least as stringent as those set out in Section 4 for those Users that discharge to the WWF. The requirement shall specify that the Ordinance and limits must be revised as necessary to reflect changes made to this Code.
2. A requirement for the contributing jurisdiction to submit a revised Industrial User inventory on at least an annual basis.
3. A requirement for the contributing jurisdiction to:
 - a. Conduct Pretreatment implementation activities including Industrial User permit issuance, inspection and sampling, and enforcement; or
 - b. Authorize the Control Authority to take or conduct the activities on its behalf.
4. A requirement for the contributing jurisdiction to provide the Control Authority with access to all information that the contributing jurisdiction User or municipal User obtains as part of its Pretreatment activities associated with the WWF.

5. Limits on the nature, quality, and volume of the contributing jurisdiction wastewater at the point where it discharges to the WWF.

6. Requirements for monitoring the Discharge.

7. A provision ensuring the Control Authority access to the facilities of Users located within the contributing jurisdiction's jurisdictional boundaries for the purpose of inspection, sampling, and any other duties deemed necessary by the Control Authority.

8. A provision specifying remedies available for breach of the terms of the multi-jurisdictional agreement.

Sec. 1-20.5-85 Reporting Requirements.

A. Baseline Monitoring Reports. 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 Rule 62-625.410(2)(d), F.A.C., whichever is later, existing Categorical Industrial Users currently discharging to or scheduled to discharge to the WWF shall submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed numerically below. At least ninety (90) days prior to commencement of their Discharge, New Sources, and sources that become Categorical Industrial Users subsequent to the promulgation of an applicable Categorical Standard, shall submit to the Control Authority a report which contains the information listed numerically below. A New Source shall report the method of Pretreatment it intends to use to meet applicable Categorical Standards. A New Source also shall give estimates of its anticipated flow and quantity of Pollutants to be discharged.

1. Identifying Information. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner.

2. Environmental Permits. A list of any environmental control permits held by or for the facility.

3. Description of Operations. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production, and standard industrial classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should include a schematic process diagram which indicates points of discharge to the WWF from the regulated processes.

4. Flow Measurement. Information showing the measured average daily and maximum daily flow, in gallons per day, to the WWF from regulated process streams and

other streams, as necessary to allow use of the combined waste stream formula set out in Rule 62-625.410(6), F.A.C.

5. *Measurement of Pollutants.*

a. *The Categorical Pretreatment Standards applicable to each regulated process.*

b. *The results of sampling and analysis identifying the nature and concentration, and/or mass, where required by the standard or by the Control Authority, 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 1-20.5-85 of the Code.*

c. *Sampling must be performed in accordance with procedures set out in Section 1-20.5-85(K) of the Code.*

6. *Certification. A statement, reviewed by the User's authorized representative and certified by a qualified professional, indicating whether 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 Pretreatment Standards and Requirements.*

7. *Compliance Schedule. If additional Pretreatment and/or O&M will be required to meet the Pretreatment Standards, the shortest schedule by which the User will provide such additional Pretreatment and/or O&M. The completion date in this schedule shall not be 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 1-20.5-85(B) of the Code.*

8. *Signature and Certification. All baseline monitoring reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 1-20.5-84(B) of the Code.*

B. *Compliance Schedule Progress Reports. The following conditions shall apply to the compliance schedule required by Sections 1-20.5-84 and 1-20.5-85 of the Code.*

1. *The schedule shall contain progress increments in the form of dates for the commencement and completion of major events leading to the construction and operation of additional Pretreatment required for the User to meet the applicable Pretreatment*

Standards (such events include, but are not limited to, hiring an engineer, completing preliminary and final plans, executing contracts for major components, commencing and completing construction, and beginning and conducting routine operation);

2. No increment referred to above shall exceed nine (9) months;

3. The User shall submit a progress report to the Control Authority no later than fourteen (14) days following each date in the schedule and the final date of compliance including, as a minimum, whether or not it complied with the increment of progress, the reason for any delay, and, if appropriate, the steps being taken by the User to return to the established schedule; and

4. In no event shall more than nine (9) months elapse between such progress reports to the Control Authority.

C. Reports on Compliance with Categorical Pretreatment Standard Deadline.

Within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standards, or in the case of the New Source following commencement of the introduction of wastewater into the WWF, any User subject to such Pretreatment Standards and Requirements shall submit to the Control Authority a report containing the information described in Section 1-20.5-85 of this Code. For Users subject to equivalent mass or concentration limits established in accordance with the procedures in Rule 62-625.410(4), F.A.C., this report shall contain a reasonable measure of the User's long-term production rate. For all other Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards expressed in terms of allowable Pollutant discharge per unit of production (or other measure of operation), this report shall include the User's actual production during the appropriate sampling period. All compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 1-20.5-84(B) of this Code.

D. Periodic Compliance Reports

1. All Significant Industrial Users shall, at a frequency determined by the Control Authority but in no case less than twice per year (in June and December), submit a report indicating the nature and concentration of Pollutants in the Discharge which are limited by Pretreatment Standards and the measured or estimated average and maximum daily flows for the reporting period. All periodic compliance reports must be signed and certified in accordance with Section 1-20.5-84(B) of this Code.

2. All wastewater samples must be representative of the User's Discharge. Wastewater monitoring and flow measurement facilities shall be properly operated, kept

clean, and maintained in good working order at all times. The failure of a User to keep its monitoring facility in good working order shall not be grounds for the User to claim that sample results are unrepresentative of its Discharge.

3. If a User subject to the reporting requirement in this section monitors any Pollutant more frequently than required by the Control Authority, using the procedures prescribed in Section 1-20.5-85(K) of this Code, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the report.

E. Reports of Changed Conditions. Each User must notify the Control Authority of any planned significant changes to the User's operations or system which might alter the nature, quality, or volume of its wastewater at least sixty (60) days before the change.

1. The Control Authority may require the User to submit such information as may be deemed necessary to evaluate the changed condition, including the submission of a Discharge Permit application under Section 1-20.5-84 of this Code.

2. The Control Authority may issue a Permit under Section 1-20.5-84 of this Code or modify an existing Permit in response to changed conditions or anticipated changed conditions.

3. For purposes of this requirement, significant changes include, but are not limited to, flow increases of twenty-five percent (25%) or greater, and the discharge of any previously unreported Pollutants.

F. Reports of Potential Problems

1. In the case of any Discharge, including, but not limited to, accidental Discharges, Discharges of a non-routine, episodic nature, a non-customary batch Discharge, or a Slug load, that may cause potential problems for the Control Authority, the User shall immediately telephone and notify the Control Authority of the incident. This notification shall include the location of the Discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, if known, and corrective actions taken by the User.

2. Within five (5) days following such Discharge, the User shall, unless waived by the Control Authority, submit a detailed written report describing the cause(s) of the Discharge and the measures to be taken by the User to prevent similar future occurrences. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the WWF, natural resources,

or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, penalties, or other liability which may be imposed pursuant to this Ordinance.

3. A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of a Discharge described in Paragraph 1, above. Employers shall ensure that all employees, who may cause such a Discharge to occur, are advised of the emergency notification procedure.

G. Reports from Unpermitted Users. All Users not required to obtain a Permit shall provide appropriate reports to the Control Authority as the Control Authority may require.

H. Notice of Violation/Repeat Sampling and Reporting. If sampling performed by a User indicates a violation, the User must notify the Control Authority within twenty-four (24) hours of becoming aware of the violation. The User shall also repeat the sampling and analysis and submit the results of the repeat analysis to the Control Authority within thirty (30) days after becoming aware of the violation. The User is not required to resample if the Control Authority monitors at the User's facility at least once a month, or if the Control Authority samples between the User's initial sampling and when the User receives the results of this sampling.

I. Notification of the Discharge of Hazardous Waste

1. Any User who commences the discharge of hazardous waste shall notify the Control Authority, the EPA Regional Waste Management Ordinance Director, and State hazardous waste authorities, in writing, of any Discharge into the WWF of a substance which, if otherwise disposed of, would be a hazardous waste under 40 CFR Part 261. Such notification must include the name of the hazardous waste as set forth in 40 CFR Part 261, the EPA hazardous waste number, and the type of Discharge (continuous, batch, or other). If the User discharges more than one hundred (100) kilograms of such waste per calendar month to the WWF, the notification also shall contain the following information to the extent such information is known and readily available to the User: an identification of the hazardous constituents contained in the wastes, an estimation of the mass and concentration of such constituents in the waste stream discharged during that calendar month, and an estimation of the mass of constituents in the waste stream expected to be discharged during the following twelve (12) months. All notifications must take place no later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the discharge commences. Any notification under this paragraph needs be submitted only once for each hazardous waste discharged. However, notifications of changed conditions must be submitted under Section 1-20.5-85 of this Code. The notification requirement in this section does not apply to Pollutants already reported by

Users subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under the self-monitoring requirements of Section 1-20.5-85(E) of this Code.

2. Dischargers are exempt from the requirements of Paragraph 1, above, during a calendar month in which they discharge no more than fifteen (15) kilograms of hazardous wastes, unless the wastes are acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e). Discharge of more than fifteen (15) kilograms of nonacute hazardous wastes in a calendar month, or of any quantity of acute hazardous wastes as specified in 40 CFR 261.30(d) and 261.33(e), requires a one-time notification. Subsequent months during which the User discharges more than such quantities of any hazardous waste do not require additional notification.

3. In the case of any new regulations under Section 3001 of RCRA identifying additional characteristics of hazardous waste or listing any additional substance as a hazardous waste, the User must notify the Control Authority, the EPA Regional Waste Management Waste Ordinance Director, and State hazardous waste authorities of the Discharge of such substance within ninety (90) days of the effective date of such regulations.

4. In the case of any notification made under this section, the User 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.

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

J. Analytical Requirements. All Pollutant analyses, including sampling techniques, to be submitted as part of a Permit application or report shall be performed in accordance with the techniques prescribed in 62-625.600(1)(e), F.A.C., unless otherwise specified in an applicable Categorical Pretreatment Standard; or the sampling or analytical techniques for the Pollutant in question is not given for the Pollutant in question, sampling and analyses must be performed in accordance with procedures approved by EPA.

K. Sample Collection

1. Except as indicated in Paragraph 2, below, the User must collect wastewater samples using flow proportional composite collection techniques. In the event flow proportional sampling is infeasible, the Control Authority may authorize the use of time proportional sampling or a minimum of four (4) grab samples where the User demonstrates

that this will provide a representative sample of the effluent being discharged. In addition, grab samples may be required to show compliance with instantaneous Discharge limits.

2. Samples for oil and grease, temperature, pH, cyanide, phenols, sulfides, and volatile organic compounds must be obtained using grab collection techniques.

L. Timing. Written reports will be deemed to have been submitted on the date postmarked. For reports which are not mailed, postage prepaid, into a mail facility serviced by the United States Postal Service, the date of receipt of the report shall govern.

M. Records. Any Industrial User subject to the reporting requirements in this Code is required to retain for a minimum of five (5) years any records of monitoring activities and results, and shall make records available for inspection or photocopying by the Control Authority or state or federal officials. Records shall include the date, exact place, method and time of sampling and the name of the person(s) taking the samples; the dates analyses were performed; who performed the analysis; the analytical techniques or methods used and the results of said analyses. The five (5) year period shall be automatically extended for the duration of any litigation concerning the User, the Control Authority or where the User has been specifically notified of a longer retention period by the Control Authority.

Sec. 1-20.5-86 Protection from Damage.

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 WWF. Costs of any damage to the WWF, costs associated with Interference with the WWF, costs associated with any penalties or enforcement actions imposed on the WWF, and costs for additional treatment or alternative disposal methods required to meet effluent or sludge treatment and disposal requirements (collectively "Damages") resulting from violations of this Code shall be paid by the User responsible for the violations, damages or costs.

The Control Authority will bill the User for the costs incurred by the Control Authority for any cleaning, repair or replacement work caused by the Interference or the violation discharge.

Sec. 1-20.5-87. Powers and Authority of Inspectors.

Authorized representatives of the Control Authority, the DEP, and the EPA bearing proper credentials shall be permitted to enter upon any property without prior notification for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, testing review and/or photocopying of records, or investigation as may be necessary in the enforcement of this

Code. Entry shall be made during daylight or operating hours unless abnormal or emergency circumstances require otherwise.

The Control Authority may seek issuance of a search warrant(s) from any court of competent jurisdiction for the following reasons:

- A. Refusal of access to a building, structure or property or any part thereof.
- B. If the Control Authority is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there maybe a violation of this Code.
- C. If there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the Control Authority.
- D. To protect the public health, safety and welfare of the Control Authority.

Sec. 1-20.5-88 Enforcement Actions.

The following escalating enforcement strategy may be used by the Control Authority when Industrial Users are out of compliance with this Code. The various types of enforcement actions shall be used as determined by the Control Authority depending on the circumstances of the violation.

A. Immediate Threat to Public Health. The Control Authority may require the immediate halt of a Discharge if it is deemed as an immediate threat to public health or the WWF.

B. Self-Monitoring. The Industrial User will review its self-monitoring data to determine whether a violation of this Ordinance and/or of its permit limitations has occurred. If a violation has occurred, the Industrial User must provide to the Control Authority:

1. 24-hour notification that a violation has occurred.
2. Magnitude and nature of the violation.
3. Details regarding analytical quality assurance.

Failure to comply with the twenty-four-hour notification requirement will result in administrative fines to be determined by the Control Authority.

C. Re-sampling. Upon the determination that a violation has occurred, the Industrial User must resample the final Discharge for the violated parameter. The re-

sampling data must be submitted to the Control Authority within thirty (30) days of violation discovery. Failure to resample and report within thirty (30) days is a violation of this ordinance and Rule 62-625.600(6)(b), F.A.C. If the IU fails to resample and submit the report within thirty (30) days, the Control Authority will issue a Notice of Violation (NOV). Failure to comply with the NOV will result in a single administrative fine to be determined by the Control Authority per violation. Continued failure to comply within sixty (60) days from original violation thereafter will result in a monthly fine to be determined Control Authority.

D. **WWF Monitoring.** The Control Authority will conduct periodic, independent compliance monitoring of Industrial Users as appropriate. If the violation is not significant, as defined in this Code, the Control Authority will issue a NOV and a forty-five day compliance schedule including the requirement to resample in order to determine whether a violation is significant. The results of the re-sampling must be submitted to the Control Authority within thirty (30) days of receipt of the compliance schedule. Failure to comply will result in a single fine to be determined by the Control Authority per violation. Continued failure to comply sixty (60) days after issuance of the NOV will result in a monthly fine to be determined by the Control Authority.

E. **Significant Noncompliance.** The Control Authority will review sampling data obtained to determine whether Significant Noncompliance as defined in this Code has occurred; in which case a single fine to be determined by the Control Authority will be assessed per violation.

F. **Formal Notice.** If Significant Noncompliance is determined to have occurred, the Control Authority will issue a Notice of Significant Violation (NOSV), requiring the Industrial User to submit within fifteen (15) days of the receipt of the notice, a ninety-day compliance schedule to determine the need to install or construct Pretreatment facilities. Failure to respond within fifteen (15) days will result in a single fine to be determined by the Control Authority per violation. Upon receipt of the draft compliance schedule, the Control Authority will issue the compliance schedule as a condition of continued operation. A Demonstration of Compliance (DOC) will be included as the final item in the compliance schedule. If at any time during the ninety-day schedule, the Industrial User determines that Pretreatment facilities are required, the Industrial User will inform the Control Authority of such and submit a draft construction schedule.

G. **DOC.** Upon completion of the ninety-day compliance schedule, the Control Authority will review the DOC data to determine whether compliance has been achieved. Failure to demonstrate compliance during the ninety-day schedule will result in the Control Authority issuing another NOSV requiring the Industrial User to submit within fifteen (15)

days of receipt of the NOSV a draft compliance schedule for the construction of new Pretreatment facilities or the improvement, modification or expansion of existing facilities. Failure to respond within fifteen (15) days will result in a single fine to be determined by the Control Authority per violation. Continued failure to comply within sixty days of the NOSV thereafter will result in a monthly fine to be determined by the Control Authority. Upon receipt of the draft compliance schedule, the Control Authority will issue the compliance schedule as a condition of continued operation. Approval of the facility design engineer by the Control Authority is required prior to design of the Pretreatment facility. A DOC will be included as the final item in the compliance schedule. Upon completion of the construction compliance schedule, the Control Authority will review the DOC data to determine whether compliance has been achieved.

H. **Final Schedule of Compliance.** If the construction of Pretreatment facilities does not achieve compliance, the Control Authority will assess a fine to be determined by the Control Authority, and will issue a notice of monthly fine (NMF). Fines of the same amount will continue to be assessed on a monthly basis until compliance is achieved or service is terminated. The NMF will require that the Industrial User submit a draft final compliance schedule within fifteen (15) days or receipt of the NMF. Upon receipt of the draft compliance schedule, the Control Authority will issue the final schedule of compliance as a condition of continued operation. A DOC period will be included as the final item in the compliance schedule. Upon completion of the compliance schedule, the Control Authority will review the DOC data to determine whether compliance has been achieved.

I. **Show Cause Hearing.** If the final compliance schedule does not achieve compliance, the Control Authority will issue a Notice to Show Cause (NSC) why the Discharge permit should not be revoked and service terminated, in accordance with law. The NSC will be served on the Industrial User specifying the time and place of the hearing, the proposed facts of the action, the reasons for such actions and a request that the Industrial User show cause why the proposed enforcement action should not be taken. The notice of the hearing shall be served personally or by registered or certified mail (return receipt requested) at least ten (10) days prior to the hearing on the Industrial User or posted at the location where the alleged violation is occurring or has occurred. Whether or not the Industrial User appears as notified, immediate enforcement action may be pursued following the hearing. The Control Authority will hold the show cause hearing to determine whether the permit should be revoked and Sewer services terminated.

1. If the Industrial User shows cause for its failure to comply, service shall not be terminated nor the permit revoked. The monthly fine will increase to an amount to be determined by the Control Authority per day and a new final compliance schedule will be issued.

2. If the Industrial User fails to show cause why its permit should not be revoked and service terminated, the Industrial User's permit shall be revoked and its Sewer service will be terminated by the Control Authority.

J. Violations Not Addressed. Penalties for violations of this Code and/or the User's Permit not addressed in this section will be assessed at the discretion of the Control Authority.

Sec. 1-20.5-89 Permit Fees and Penalties.

A.	<u>Permit Application and Renewal Fee:</u>	
	<u>Initial Permit</u>	<u>\$ 1,100 per year</u>
	<u>Renewal Permit</u>	<u>\$ 900 per year</u>
	<u>Fine Amount for pH, BOD, TSS Violations</u>	<u>\$ 250 Minimum</u>
	<u>Analytical Fees</u>	<u>On a permit by permit basis</u>

Plus applicable Fees by other Control Agencies on a pass through basis.

B. Other Fees and Penalties are listed under Section 1-20.5-88, Enforcement Actions.

C. Industrial waste surcharge rates shall be as listed below:

BOD = \$0.20/lb
TSS = \$0.20/lb
Oil & Grease = \$7.30/lb

Plus applicable Fees by other Control Agencies on a pass through basis

Monthly Surcharges shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{IWS} = 8.34 (V) (\$0.20 \times (\text{BOD} - 250) + \$0.20 \times (\text{TSS} - 250) + \$7.30 \times (\text{OG} - 75))$$

IWS = Monthly Industrial surcharge rate

V = Volume of industrial flow in million gallons per month based on metered water.

BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand in mg/L.

TSS = Total Suspended Solids in mg/L.

OG = Oil and grease in mg/L.

X = Capital and operating costs per pound of BOD greater than 250 mg/L.

Y = Capital and operating costs per pound of TSS greater than 250 mg/L.

Z = Capital and operating costs per pound of oil and grease greater than 75 mg/L.

D. Any person who violates a provision of this Code shall be prosecuted in the name of the State of Florida in a court having jurisdiction of misdemeanors by the prosecuting attorney thereof, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine to be determined by the Control Authority for each offense or by imprisonment not to exceed sixty (60) days or by both such, fine and imprisonment. If a violation continues, each day of such violation shall constitute a separate offense.

E. Any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation or certification in any record or other document submitted under this Code shall be subject to fines to be determined by the Control Authority per violation or by imprisonment for not more than sixty (60) days, or both.

F. The Control Authority may revise the permit fees and penalties from time to time by Resolution.

Section 1-20.5-90. Civil and Criminal Remedies.

In addition to the administrative fines provided in Sections 1-20.5-88 and 1-20.5-89, to the extent permitted by State law, the Control Authority is hereby authorized to institute any appropriate action or proceeding, including suit for damages, injunctive relief and civil penalties to be determined by the Control Authority per day per violation, in order to prevent or abate violations of this Code or to recover Damages as provided in Section 1-20.5-86. The Control Authority may recover reasonable attorneys' fees, court costs, and other expenses associated with enforcement activities, including sampling and monitoring expenses, and the cost of any Damages incurred by the Control Authority.

A. Injunctive Relief. When the Control Authority finds that a User has violated, or continues to violate, any provision of this Code, a Permit, or order issued hereunder, or any other Pretreatment Standard or Requirement, the Control Authority may petition the Circuit Court for the issuance of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the Permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this Code on activities of the User. The Control Authority 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.

B. Criminal Prosecution.

1. A User who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this Code, a 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 the maximum fine allowed under State law per violation, per day, or imprisonment, or both.

2. 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 the maximum fine allowable under State law, or be subject to imprisonment, or both. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under State law.

3. 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 Code, Permit, or order issued hereunder, or who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required under this Code shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than the maximum fine allowable under State law per violation, per day, or imprisonment or both.

4. In the event of a second conviction, a User shall be punished by a fine of not more than the maximum fine allowable under State law per violation, per day, or imprisonment, or both.

C. Remedies Nonexclusive. The remedies provided for in this Code are not exclusive. The Control Authority 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 Control Authority's enforcement response plan. However, the Control Authority may take other action against any User when the when the circumstances warrant. Further, the Control Authority is empowered to take more than one enforcement action against any noncompliant User.

Sec. 1-20.5-91 Notification Requirements.

A. Accidental Discharge of Prohibited Discharge Standards. A User shall have an affirmative defense to the imposition of penalties (but not to recovery of damages caused to the WWF) in an enforcement action brought against it for noncompliance with the general prohibitions or the specific prohibitions in Section 1-20.5-82(A) of this Code if it can prove that it did not know, or have reason to know, that its Discharge, alone or in conjunction with Discharges from other sources, would cause Pass Through or Interference and that either:

1. A local limit exists for each Pollutant discharged and the User was in compliance with each limit directly prior to, and during, the Pass Through or Interference;
or

2. No local limit exists, but the Discharge did not change substantially in nature or constituents from the User's prior Discharge when the WWF was regularly in compliance with its NPDES permit, and in the case of Interference, was in compliance with applicable sludge use or disposal requirements.

B. Upset. If there occurs an unintentional and temporary noncompliance with Pretreatment Standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the Industrial User, and the Industrial User wishes to establish an affirmative defense to the imposition of penalties (but not to recovery of damages caused to the WWF) of an Upset, the User must demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence, that:

1. An Upset occurred and the Industrial User can identify the cause of the Upset; and

2. The Industrial User's facility was, at the time of the Upset, being operated in a prudent and workmanlike manner and in compliance with applicable operation and maintenance procedures; and

3. The Industrial User properly notified the Control Authority of the Upset in accordance with the procedures set forth in Paragraph (D) below.

In any enforcement proceeding, the Industrial User seeking to establish the occurrence of an Upset has the burden of proof. An Upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation. The Industrial User shall control production or all Discharges to the extent necessary to maintain compliance with 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.

C. Bypass.

1. An Industrial User may allow Bypass to occur which does not cause Pretreatment Standards or Requirements to be violated and does not cause damage to or

Interference with the WWF, but only if it is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation.

2. If an Industrial User knows in advance of the need for a Bypass, it shall submit a notice to the Control Authority at least ten (10) days before the date of the Bypass.

3. Bypass that exceeds applicable Pretreatment Standards is prohibited, and the Control Authority shall take enforcement action against an Industrial User for a Bypass, unless:

a. The Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or sever property damage.

b. 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 preventative maintenance.

c. The Industrial User properly notifies the Control Authority of the Bypass in accordance with the procedures set forth in Paragraph (D) below.

D. Notification of Accidental Discharge, Upset or Bypass.

1. Immediate Notification via Telephone: In the event of an accidental Discharge, Slug load, Upset or Bypass, (including a violation of the Prohibited Discharge Standards in Section 1-20.5-82 of this Code) the User shall take the necessary measures to stop, limit, or control the Discharge. The discharger shall immediately notify the Control Authority within twenty-four (24) hours about the incident by telephone. The notification shall include:

- a. Address of the Discharge
- b. Type of Discharge
- c. Concentration of Pollutants in the Discharge
- d. Volume of Discharge
- e. Corrective measures taken

2. Written Notification: Within five (5) days of the accidental Discharge, Upset or Bypass, the discharger shall submit a written report to the Control Authority. The

report shall include, but not be limited to, type of Discharge, concentrations, volume, cause of the event, duration of the event, corrective measures taken and measures to be employed to prevent future incidents. In the event further information is requested, the discharger shall provide the information within forty-eight (48) hours of the request. If the event occurs during a holiday period or weekend, the written notification shall be the first working day following the holiday period or weekend. Such notification shall not relieve the User of any expense, loss, damage, or other liability which may be incurred as a result of damage to the WWF, natural resources, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall notification relieve the User of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability which may be imposed by this Code or other applicable law.

3. Notice to Employees: A notice shall be permanently posted on the User's bulletin board or other prominent place advising employees whom to call in the event of an accidental Discharge, Upset or Bypass. Employers shall insure that all employees who could cause or suffer such an accidental Discharges, Upset or Bypasses to occur are advised of the emergency notification procedures. Failure to notify the Control Authority of potential problem Discharges, Upset or Bypasses shall be deemed a separate violation of this Code.

Sec. 1-20.5-92 Confidentiality.

Information and data concerning individual Industrial Users obtained from reports, questionnaires, permit applications, permits, monitoring programs, and inspections shall be available to the public to the extent permitted by Florida law, upon written request without restriction unless the Industrial User specifically requests and is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Control Authority that such release would divulge information, processes, or methods of production entitled to protection as trade secrets under applicable State law. Wastewater constituents and characteristics will not be recognized as confidential information.

PART B. CONFLICT.

This Ordinance repeals all other District actions to the extent in conflict with this Ordinance.

PART C. SEVERABILITY.

If any provision of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, it is the intent of the District that the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of the Ordinance which can be given effect without the

invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of this Ordinance are declared severable.

PART D. FILING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Clerk be and is hereby directed forthwith to send a certified copy of this ordinance to the Bureau of Administrative Code and Laws, Department of State, The Capitol, Tallahassee, Florida 32304.

PART E. EFFECTIVE DATE.

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon adoption by the District.

PART F. ADOPTION.

After motion and second, the vote on this ordinance was as follows:

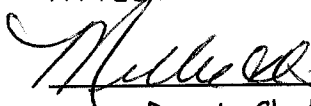
Charles Grande, Chairman	AYE
Doug Coward, Vice Chairman	AYE
Commissioner Chris Craft	AYE
Commissioner Chris Dzadoovsky	AYE
Commissioner Paula A. Lewis	AYE

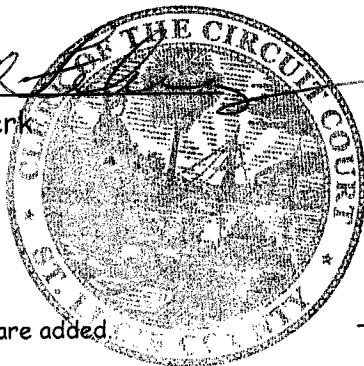
PART G. CODIFICATION.

Provisions of this ordinance shall be incorporated in the St. Lucie County Code and Compiled Laws, and the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section", "article", or other appropriate word, and the sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such intention; provided, however, that parts B through G shall not be codified.

PASSED AND DULY ADOPTED this 20th day of April, 2010.

ATTEST:


 Deputy Clerk



BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
ST. LUCIE COUNTY, FLORIDA

BY: _____

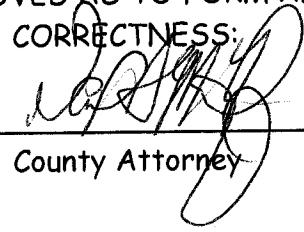

Chair

Underlined passages are added.

~~Struck through~~ passages are deleted.

APPROVED AS TO FORM AND
CORRECTNESS:

BY:



County Attorney