



Bonita Springs Utilities, Inc.™

SEWER USE POLICY

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SECTION ONE – STATEMENT OF POLICY

- 1.1 This policy applies throughout the Bonita Springs Utilities, Inc. (BSU) service territory and sets forth uniform requirements applicable to all direct and indirect waste contributors into the Wastewater System of BSU.
- 1.2 The objectives of this policy are:
 - 1.2.1 To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Wastewater System which may interfere with the operation of the system or the quality of the effluent or Wastewater residuals produced;
 - 1.2.2 To prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Wastewater System which will pass through the system, inadequately treated, into the BSU effluent disposal system;
 - 1.2.3 To prevent restricted flow which can cause the Wastewater System to back up, resulting in a Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO);
 - 1.2.4 To allow Wastewater and residuals to be recycled and reclaimed from the Wastewater System; and
 - 1.2.5 To provide for equitable distribution of the operating cost of the BSU Wastewater system.
- 1.3 This policy provides for User application and reporting requirements, and enforcement activities, and provides for the setting of fees for the equitable distribution of costs resulting from the program established herein.
- 1.4 In addition to the requirements of this Policy, construction of any Wastewater facilities by a User shall comply with the Lee County land development, building, and plumbing codes in the unincorporated portion of the service territory, and the City of Bonita Springs and The Village of Estero land development, building, and plumbing codes in the incorporated areas.
- 1.5 Federal and State requirements and limitations on discharges including, but not limited to, Chapter 62-625 FAC, shall apply in any case where they are more stringent than those in this Policy.
- 1.6 BSU reserves the right to revise this Policy from time to time including more stringent limitations or requirements on discharges to the Wastewater System if deemed necessary to comply with the objectives of this Policy.

SECTION TWO – DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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

- 2.1 “Authorized Representative” shall be a principal executive officer of at least the level of Vice President if the non-domestic user is a corporation; a general partner or proprietor if the non-domestic user is a partnership or sole proprietorship; or an individual if such representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility.

- 2.2 “Biochemical/Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD)” shall mean the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure in five (5) days at 20° C, expressed in mg/L.
- 2.3 “Building Sewer” shall mean the extension from the building drain to the wastewater system facilities of BSU.
- 2.4 “Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)” shall mean a measure of oxygen equivalent of that portion of the organic matter in a sample that is susceptible to oxidation by a strong chemical oxidant.
- 2.5 “Domestic Wastewater” shall mean a combination of water-carried wastes, which shall not exceed the following concentrations: 200 mg/L BOD, 400mg/L COD, 200 mg/L TSS, 30 mg/L Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen, 15 mg/L Phosphorus, and 100 mg/L FOG.
- 2.6 “Easement” shall mean acquired legal right for the specific use of land owned by others.
- 2.7 “Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)” shall mean the United States Environmental Protection Agency, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the EPA Administrator or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- 2.8 “Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)” shall mean the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, or where appropriate the term may also be used as a designation for the secretary or other duly authorized official of said agency.
- 2.9 “Food Service Establishments (FSE)” restaurants, food manufacturers, food processors, hotels, motels, cafeterias, cafés, delis, bars, coffee shops, smoothie shops, juice bars, caterers, bakeries, commissary kitchens, community centers, clubhouses, meeting spaces, party spaces, break rooms, schools, daycares, assisted living facilities, hospitals, jails, prisons, and other establishments where food is handled or prepared for consumption and where the potential to discharge FOG into the Wastewater System exists through sinks, drains, or any other entry point.
- 2.10 “Garbage” shall mean solid waste from the domestic and commercial preparation, cooking and dispensing of food, and from the handling, storage and sale of produce.
- 2.11 “Gravity Grease Interceptor (GGI)” shall mean a plumbing appurtenance or appliance installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum fats, oils, and greases (FOG) from wastewater discharge and is identified by volume, thirty (30) minute retention time, baffle(s), a minimum of two (2) compartments, and gravity separation. A GGI operates based on the principle of physics known as Stokes’ law; working on a batch basis through the dissipation of kinetic energy, it dissipates the kinetic energy in flow through the application of volume and time.
- 2.12 “Grease Interceptor (GI)” shall mean a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum FOG from a

wastewater discharge. There are two (2) types of grease interceptors: gravity and hydromechanical.

- 2.13 “Hydromechanical Grease Interceptor (HGI)” shall mean a plumbing appurtenance or appliance that is installed in a sanitary drainage system to intercept nonpetroleum FOG from a wastewater discharge and is identified by flow rate and separation and retention efficiency. An HGI operates based on the principle of physics known as Bernoulli's principle; working on a continuous basis through the application of kinetic energy, lesser and greater velocities occur through the redirection of kinetic energy through a series of baffles plus the addition of air through air injecting flow control which changes the density of the fluid relative to surface tension and surrounding area of the sides of the FOG particle.
- 2.14 “Inflow & Infiltration (I&I)” shall mean ground water and surface water which leaks into the sewers through cracked pipes, joints, manholes, or other openings.
- 2.15 “Interference” shall mean the inhibition or disruption of the Wastewater System processes or its operation that contributes to a violation of any requirement of the BSU state issued operating permit.
- 2.16 “National Categorical Pretreatment Standard” or “Pretreatment Standard” shall mean any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by EPA in accordance with the Clean Water Act, as amended from time to time.
- 2.17 “Non-domestic User” shall be a source of discharge into the Wastewater System from any Non-domestic Waste source regulated under Chapter 403 Florida Statutes or Section 307 (b), or (d) of the Clean Water Act, as amended from time to time.
- 2.18 “Non-domestic Waste Surcharge” shall mean the monetary charge made in excess of the sewer service charge for all wastewater in excess of Domestic Wastewater standards.
- 2.19 “Non-domestic Wastewater” shall mean the liquid wastes discharged from any processes, trades, or businesses and having characteristics in excess of Domestic Wastewater Standards.
- 2.20 “PH (pH)” shall mean the logarithm (base 10) of the reciprocal of the weight of hydrogen ions in grams per liter of solution, the measure of relative acidity or alkalinity of water.
- 2.21 “Pollutant” shall mean any dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, wastewater, garbage, wastewater sludge, FOG, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and non-domestic, municipal or agricultural wastes discharged into the surface waters or ground waters of the State of Florida.
- 2.22 “Pretreatment or Treatment” shall mean the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties of a

- wastewater to a less harmful degree prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into the Wastewater System.
- 2.23 “Pretreatment Requirements” shall mean any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment other than a National Categorical Pretreatment Standard imposed on a non-domestic wastewater discharger.
- 2.24 “Properly Shredded Garbage” shall mean the wastes from the preparation, cooking and dispensing of food that have been shredded to such a degree that all articles will be carried freely under the flow conditions normally prevailing in sewer systems, with no particle greater than one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$) (1.27 cm) in any dimension.
- 2.25 “Rag” shall mean any non-flushable item not suitable for disposal by flushing down a toilet.
- 2.26 “Wastewater Treatment Plant” shall mean facilities for treatment and disposal of wastewater.
- 2.27 “Slug Discharge” shall mean any discharge of water, wastewater or non-domestic waste, which in concentration of any given constituent or in quantity of flow may cause upset of the Wastewater System operation or exceeds for any period of duration longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hour concentration of flows during normal operation.
- 2.28 “State” shall mean the State of Florida or regulatory agency within the State government having jurisdiction over a particular topic of concern.
- 2.29 “Standard Industrial Classification (SIC)” shall mean a classification pursuant to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, in 1972, as amended from time to time.
- 2.30 “Suspended Solids (SS)” shall mean solids that either float on the surface of, or are in suspension in water, wastewater, or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.
- 2.31 “Toxic Pollutant” shall mean any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the Administrator of the EPA under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, as amended from time to time.
- 2.32 “User” shall mean any person or entity who contributes, causes, or permits the contribution of wastewater into the BSU Wastewater System.
- 2.33 “Utilities Administrator” shall mean the person designated by BSU to supervise the operation of the Wastewater System and the administration of this policy.
- 2.34 “Violation” shall mean failure to observe the terms of this policy.
- 2.35 “Wastewater” shall mean the water-carried wastes from residences, business buildings, institutions and industrial establishments.

2.36 "Wastewater System" shall mean the Wastewater collection, treatment and disposal system owned by BSU.

ABBREVIATIONS

- "CFR" Code of Federal Regulations
- "FAC" Florida Administrative Code
- "FOG" Fats, Oils, and Grease
- "GPM" Gallons per Minute
- "mg/L" Milligrams per Liter
- "NOV" Notice of Violation
- "ppm" Parts per Million
- "TSS" Total Suspended Solids

SECTION THREE – APPLICATION FOR NON-DOMESTIC WASTEWATER SERVICE

- 3.1 There are two classes of sewer service: (a) residential service producing Domestic Wastewater and (b) non-residential producing Non-domestic Wastewater, or a combination of both Domestic and Non-domestic Wastewater.
- 3.2 Any User proposing to discharge Non-domestic Waste into the Wastewater System shall file an application, which shall include, but not be limited to the volume, strength, and characteristics of waste discharged or to be discharged into the Wastewater System and various uses to which the water is to be employed from which the wastewater will be generated. Analysis of the representative wastes shall be made by an approved independent laboratory and submitted with the application. The user of the premises or his duly authorized agent must sign the application.
- 3.3 The application shall be supplemented by any plans, specifications, or other information relevant to the Non-domestic Wastewater discharge. At the time of filing, all fees and costs shall be paid in accordance with the schedules adopted by BSU. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to obtain any and all land use, zoning, building, plumbing, and occupancy permits and inspections that may be required by the City of Bonita Springs, Village of Estero, and/or Lee County as a condition of the initiation of Wastewater service to the property.
- 3.4 Following the initial approval, any change in the use or User of the premises or change in production or operation thereof which causes an alteration in the water use, Wastewater volume, strength or characteristics, shall require an amended filing and approval by BSU prior to implementing the proposed alteration. Applicants will be notified of approval to discharge upon a finding that the Wastewater conforms to the provisions of this policy.
- 3.5 All Users expressly agree as a condition of service to abide by the requirements of this Policy. All costs and expenses incident to the installation and connection of the building sewer shall be borne by the owner or User.

SECTION FOUR – GENERAL DISCHARGE PROHIBITIONS

- 4.1 No User shall contribute or cause to be contributed, directly or indirectly, any pollutant or Wastewater which will interfere with the operation or performance of the Wastewater System. These general prohibitions apply to all such Users of the Wastewater System whether or not the User is subject to the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards or any other Federal, State, or local Pretreatment Standards or requirements. A User shall not introduce, cause or contribute to the following substances entering to the Wastewater System:
- 4.1.1 Any 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 Wastewater System or to the operation of the Wastewater System. At no time shall two (2) successive readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the Wastewater System (or at any point in the Wastewater System) be more than five percent (5%), nor any single reading over ten percent (10%) of the LEL of the meter. Prohibited materials include, but are not limited to gasoline, kerosene, naphtha, benzene, toluene, xylene, ethers, alcohols, ketones, aldehydes, peroxides, chlorates, perchlorates, bromates, carbides, hydrides, sulfides and any other substances that have been identified by FDEP or EPA as a fire hazard to the Wastewater System.
- 4.1.2 Solid or viscous substances which may cause restriction or obstruction to the flow in a sewer or other interference with the operation of the Wastewater treatment facilities such as, but not limited to: FOG, garbage with particles greater than one-half inch ($\frac{1}{2}$ " in any dimension, animal guts or tissues, paunch manure, bones, hair, hides or fleshings, entrails, whole blood, feathers, ashes, cinders, sand, spent lime, stone or marble dust, metal, glass, straw, shavings, grass clippings, rags, spent grains, spent hops, cat litter, used birth control, personal hygiene products, medical supplies, medical waste, medication/drugs, wastepaper, paper towels, facial tissues, baby wipes, diapers, wood, plastics, gas, tar, asphalt residues from refining, or processing of fuel or lubricating oil, mud, or glass grinding or polishing wastes.
- 4.1.3 Any Wastewater having a pH of less than 5.5, or higher than 9.5, or Wastewater having any other corrosive property capable of causing damage or hazard to structures, equipment, and/or personnel of the Wastewater System.
- 4.1.4 Any Wastewater containing toxic pollutants in sufficient quantity, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, to injure or interfere with any Wastewater treatment process, constitute a hazard to humans or animals, create a toxic effect in the receiving waters of the Wastewater System, or to exceed the limitations set forth in the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards. A toxic pollutant shall include, but not be limited to, any pollutant identified pursuant to Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act, as amended from time to time.
- 4.1.5 Any noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, or solids which either singly or by interaction with other wastes are sufficient to create a public nuisance or hazard to life or are sufficient to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance and repair.

- 4.1.6 Any substance which may cause the Wastewater System's effluent or any other product of the Wastewater System such as residues, residuals, or scums, to be unsuitable for reclamation and re-use. In no case shall a substance discharged to the Wastewater System cause the Wastewater System to be in noncompliance with residuals use or disposal criteria, guidelines or regulations developed under Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, as amended from time to time; any criteria, guidelines, or regulations affecting residuals use or disposal developed pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, or State criteria applicable to the residuals management method being used.
- 4.1.7 Any substance that may cause the Wastewater System to violate its State operating permit(s).
- 4.1.8 Any Wastewater with objectionable color not removed in the treatment process, such as, but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions.
- 4.1.9 Any Wastewater having a temperature which will inhibit biological activity in the Wastewater System resulting in interference, but in no case Wastewater with a temperature at the introduction into the Wastewater System which exceeds 104° F (40° C).
- 4.1.10 Any water or waste containing FOG, whether emulsified or not, in excess of one hundred (100) mg/L or containing substances which may solidify or become viscous at temperatures between 32° and 104° F (0° and 40° C).
- 4.1.11 Any pollutants, including oxygen demanding pollutants (e.g. BOD) released at a flow rate and/or pollutant concentration which a User knows, or has reason to know, will cause interference in the Wastewater System. In no case shall a slug load have a flow rate or contain concentration or qualities of pollutants that exceed for any time period longer than fifteen (15) minutes more than five (5) times the average twenty-four (24) hours concentration, quantities, or flow during normal operation.
- 4.1.12 Any Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes of such half-life or concentration as may exceed the limits established in compliance with applicable State or Federal Regulations.
- 4.1.13 Any liquid or vapor having a temperature higher than 150° F (65° C).
- 4.1.14 Any garbage that has not been properly shredded. The installation and operation of any garbage grinder equipped with a motor of three-fourths ($\frac{3}{4}$) horsepower (0.76 hp metric) or greater shall be subject to the review and approval of the Utilities Administrator.
- 4.1.15 Any waters or wastes containing strong acid iron pickling wastes, or concentrated plating solutions, whether neutralized or not.

- 4.1.16 Any waters or wastes containing iron, chromium, copper, zinc, and similar objectionable or toxic substances or wastes exerting an excessive chlorine requirement, to such degree that any such material received in the composite wastewater at the wastewater treatment works exceeds the limits established by the Utilities Administrator for such materials.
- 4.1.17 Any waters or wastes containing phenols or other taste or odor producing substances, in such concentrations exceeding limits which may be established by the Utilities Administrator as necessary, after treatment of the composite wastewater, to meet the requirements of the State, Federal, or other public agencies of jurisdiction for such discharge to the receiving waters.
- 4.1.18 Materials which exert or cause:
- 4.1.18.1 Concentrations of inert suspended solids (such as, but not limited to, sodium chloride and sodium sulfate) differing from that typically found in domestic Wastewater.
 - 4.1.18.2 High BOD, COD, or chlorine requirements in such quantities as to constitute a higher loading than domestic Wastewater on the wastewater treatment works.
 - 4.1.18.3 High volume of flow or concentration of wastes constituting slugs.
- 4.1.19 Waters or wastes containing substances, which are not amenable to treatment or reduction by the wastewater treatment processes, employed, or are amenable to treatment only to such degree that the wastewater treatment plant effluent cannot meet the requirements of other agencies having jurisdiction over discharge to the receiving waters.
- 4.1.20 Any Wastewater which causes a hazard to human life or creates a public nuisance.
- 4.1.21 Any surfactant, solvent, additive, or emulsifier into a GI that may hinder its effectiveness. Surfactants, solvents, additives, and emulsifiers are materials, which allow FOG to pass through the GI into the Wastewater System, and include but are not limited to enzymes, soap, diesel, kerosene, terpene, and other solvents.
- 4.1.22 Discharges of the following above their indicated concentrations at any time:

Cyanide	0.050 mg/L	Nickel	0.200 mg/L
Arsenic	0.020 mg/L	Silver	0.040 mg/L
Cadmium	0.030 mg/L	Zinc	0.300 mg/L
Total Chromium	0.010 mg/L	Total Phosphorous	10.000 mg/L
Copper	0.300 mg/L	Ammonia Nitrogen	25.000 mg/L
Lead	0.200 mg/L	Total Nitrogen	40.000 mg/L
Mercury	0.002 mg/L		

4.1.23 No User shall discharge or cause to be discharged any storm water, surface water, groundwater, roof run-off, subsurface drainage, cooling water, condensate drainage, discharge from dumpsters or trash compactors, fountain or swimming pool drainage, or industrial process waters to the WW collection system.

4.2 Should BSU determine that a User is contributing to the Wastewater System any of the above-enumerated substances in such amounts that threaten to interfere with the operation of the Wastewater System or cause environmental harm, BSU shall have the authority to immediately halt or prevent any discharge of pollutants to the Wastewater System. BSU shall provide the User notice of this action.

4.2.1 Subsequent to such action, User shall identify the cause of the discharge and corrective measures taken. Wastewater service shall not be resumed until corrective measures have been undertaken to eliminate threat of interference or damage to the Wastewater system or harm to the environment.

4.2.2 Following this response period, BSU may require development of effluent limitation(s) and a compliance schedule for such User to correct the interference with the Wastewater System.

SECTION FIVE – PRETREATMENT FACILITIES

5.1 In the event a User’s Wastewater requires the pretreatment or equalization of waste flows to meet the standards set forth herein, the design and installation of the plants and equipment shall be subject to State law and regulatory requirements, local ordinances and this Policy.

5.2 Where pretreatment or flow equalizing facilities are required, they shall be maintained in continuous operation by the User at the User’s expense.

5.3 GI’s, oil separators, solids interceptors, and sand interceptors shall be provided when they are necessary for the proper handling of liquid wastes containing FOG in excess of the Domestic Wastewater standards, or any flammable wastes, sand, heavy solids, or other harmful ingredients. Such devices shall not be required for residential users.

5.4 GI’s shall be provided for all Food Service Establishments.

5.5 Communal GI’s where multiple Users or establishments discharge FOG into a shared common retention system are not permitted.

- 5.6 Establishments with existing GGI's and HGI's where there is a change in use, occupancy, tenancy, plumbing, or any other change that may affect the discharge and retention of FOG must be re-evaluated by BSU.
- 5.6.1 In the event of a change, GI's shall be pumped while observed by BSU staff so that the tank(s) can be measured for capacity verification and inspected for integrity and conformance to current codes and specifications.
- 5.6.2 New sizing calculations shall be signed, sealed and submitted by a Florida Professional Engineer, based on the proposed changes to verify that retention is adequate. Sizing calculations per section 64E-6FAC will be accepted for existing GGI's originally designed by said criteria. Loading factors are to be per BSU FOG Standard Specifications. Loading factors utilized in the original design may be grandfathered for current use provided that the original approved sizing calculation is provided. All other requirements that are in effect for new GGI installations are required to be submitted for the re-evaluation.
- 5.7 All interceptors and separators shall be located as to be readily and easily accessible for cleaning, maintenance, and inspection.
- 5.8 The User of a premises or business where an interceptor and/or separator is located shall obtain from BSU a maintenance card which shall be posted in a conspicuous manner showing proof of regular maintenance. Upon notice and at reasonable times (at least monthly), interceptors and separators shall be made available for inspection by BSU personnel.
- 5.9 Wastewater System users included in the Pretreatment program shall reimburse BSU for costs incurred in services required to monitor the wastewater being discharged by such Users including costs for the following:
- 5.9.1 Monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures;
 - 5.9.2 Collection and analyses of Wastewater samples;
 - 5.9.3 Collection and evaluation of monitoring data;
 - 5.9.4 Equipment servicing by an independent service company;
 - 5.9.5 Other requirements deemed necessary to implement the pretreatment program as delineated in this Policy.

This charge shall be separate and distinct from any application fees and cost recovery for any Non-domestic Wastewater pretreatment costs incurred by BSU for treating Non-domestic Wastewater.

SECTION SIX – SPECIFIC USES

- 6.1 At auto repair garages, car-wash facilities, factories where oily and flammable liquid wastes are produced, and in hydraulic elevator pits, oil separators shall be installed into which all oil-bearing, grease-bearing, or flammable wastes shall be discharged before emptying into the Wastewater System. An oil separator is not required in hydraulic elevator pits where an approved alarm system is installed.
- 6.2 Laundry facilities that are not installed within an individual dwelling unit or are not intended for individual family use (i.e. commercial and multi-family laundry facilities) shall be equipped with an interceptor with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the wastewater system of solids ½” or larger in size, strings, rags, buttons, or other materials other than Domestic Wastewater.

SECTION SEVEN – GREASE INTERCEPTOR CLEANING AND MAINTENANCE

- 7.1 GI’s shall be cleaned as often as necessary to ensure that sediment and floating materials do not accumulate to impair the efficiency of the GI, to ensure the discharge is in compliance with allowable discharge limits, and to ensure no visible grease is observed in discharge.
- 7.2 In addition to the requirements of section 8.1, GI’s shall be completely evacuated a minimum of every ninety (90) days, or more frequently when the following occurs:
 - 7.2.1 Twenty-five (25%) percent or more of the wetted height of the GI, as measured from the bottom of the device to the invert of the outlet pipe, contains floating materials, sediment, FOG, or
 - 7.2.2 The discharge exceeds BOD, COD, TSS, FOG, pH, or other pollutant levels as set forth in this policy.
 - 7.2.3 If there is a history of non-compliance.

Each pump-out of a GI must be accompanied by a manifest for record keeping purposes.

- 7.3 Any User who owns or operates a GI may submit a request in writing for an exception to the ninety (90) day cleaning frequency requirement. BSU may grant an extension for required cleaning frequency when:
 - 7.3.1 The GI user/operator has demonstrated the specific interceptor will produce an effluent, based on defensible analytical results, in consistent compliance with the Domestic Wastewater and general discharge prohibition limits set forth herein, or
 - 7.3.2 Less than twenty-five (25%) percent of the wetted height of the GI, as measured from the bottom of the device to the invert of the outlet pipe, contains floating materials, sediment, or FOG.

- 7.4 Each GI that operates in part of a series for an establishment shall be entirely evacuated during each pump out. Grease laden waste shall not be recirculated nor disposed of into the Wastewater System. Grease laden waste pumped from GI's shall be disposed of in accordance with FDEP regulations. "Pump and return" pump outs of interceptors are prohibited.
- 7.5 Users that generate and haulers that collect and transport FOG waste shall maintain a record of each individual collection and deposit. Such records shall be in the form of a manifest. The manifest shall include: Name, address, telephone number, e-mail, and commission registration number of hauler; Name, signature, site address, telephone number, and e-mail of the authorized person from the FSE who generated the waste and the date collected; Type and amount(s) of waste collected and hauled; Name and signature(s) of responsible person(s) collecting, hauling, and depositing the waste; Date and place where the waste was deposited; A copy of the manifest is to be sent to BSU at manifest@bsu.us within thirty (30) days of the date of service.
- 7.6 Self-cleaning of HGI's is allowed provided the following provisions are adhered to:
- 7.6.1 The HGI is smaller than 35 GPM in size;
 - 7.6.2 Proper on site material disposal methods are implemented (e.g. absorb liquid into solid form and dispose into trash);
 - 7.6.3 The local solid waste authority allows such practices;
 - 7.6.4 FOG waste is placed in a leak proof, sealable container located on the premises and in an area for the transporter to pump out; and
 - 7.6.5 Detailed records of these activities are maintained.
 - 7.6.6 Self-cleaning operators must submit a completed self-cleaning request which shall include the following information: business name and site address; HGI operator name, title, and phone number; description of maintenance frequency; method of disposal; method of cleaning and size (in gallons) of the HGI; and signed statement that the operator will maintain records of waste disposal and produce them for compliance inspections.
 - 7.6.7 Self-cleaners must adhere to all the requirements, procedures, and record keeping outlined in their approved application. A maintenance log shall be kept by self-cleaning operators that indicates the following information: date the HGI was serviced; name of the person or company servicing the HGI Waste disposal method used; gallons of FOG removed and disposed of and signature of the operator after each cleaning that certifies that all FOG was removed, disposed of properly, HGI was thoroughly cleaned, and that all parts were replaced and in operable condition.

Violations incurred by HGI self-cleaners will be subject to enforcement action and removal from the self-cleaner program.

SECTION EIGHT – SLUG DISCHARGE

- 8.1 Each User shall provide protection from Slug Discharges. Facilities to prevent Slug Discharges shall be provided and maintained at the User's cost and expense. Prior to construction of any facilities designed to protect against Slug Discharges, User shall provide BSU with detailed facility plans and operating procedures sufficient to provide reasonable assurance that the facilities will prevent a Slug Discharge. Expenses for such review shall be borne by the User and paid prior to approval for construction. Review and approval of such plans and operating procedures shall not relieve the User from the responsibility to modify the User's facility as necessary to meet the requirements of this Policy.
- 8.2 In the case of a Slug Discharge, it is the responsibility of the User to immediately telephone and notify BSU of the incident. The notification shall include the location of discharge, type of waste, concentration and volume, and corrective actions. Within five (5) days following a Slug Discharge, the User shall submit a detailed written report describing the cause 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 liability for, loss, damage, or other expense, which may be incurred because of damage to the Wastewater System, or any other damage to person or property; nor shall such notification relieve the User of any fines, civil penalties, or other liability under applicable law.
- 8.3 User shall post in a prominent place a notice advising employees whom to call in the event of Slug Discharge. All employees who may cause or contribute to a Slug Discharge shall be advised of the emergency notification procedure.

SECTION NINE – NATIONAL CATEGORICAL PRETREATMENT STANDARDS

- 9.1 A Non-domestic User subject to the National Categorical Pretreatment Standards and associated Pretreatment Requirements shall submit to BSU within ninety (90) days following the date for final compliance with said Pretreatment Standards and Requirements, or in the case of a new connector prior to a discharge to the Wastewater System, a report indicating the nature and concentration, as well as the maximum single day, peak one (1) hour and average daily flow, of all pollutants limited by said Pretreatment Standards and associated Pretreatment Requirements being discharged to the Wastewater System. This report will indicate whether the applicable Pretreatment Standards and Requirements are being met and if not, what additional operation and maintenance procedures and/or pretreatment will be implemented to bring the user into compliance with the applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards and associated Pretreatment Requirements. This statement shall be signed by an authorized representative of the non-domestic user and shall be certified by a qualified engineering professional.

- 9.2 BSU may impose limitations on Users in order to meet the applicable National Categorical Pretreatment Standards and associated Pretreatment Requirements or in other cases where the imposition of limitations are appropriate. In such cases, the required compliance report will indicate the quantity of pollutants regulated by said Pretreatment Standards to be discharged by the User. These reports will contain the results of sampling and analyses of the discharge, and will include a record of the flow, nature and concentration, or quantity in pounds, where requested by BSU, of pollutants contained therein which are limited by the applicable Pretreatment Standards and associated Pretreatment Requirements. The frequency of monitoring will be prescribed in the referenced Pretreatment Standards. All analyses will be performed in accordance with the procedures established by the EPA pursuant to Section 304(g) of the Clean Water Act and contained in 40 CFR, Part 136 and amendments thereto or with any other test procedures approved by the EPA. Sampling will be performed in accordance with the techniques approved by the EPA. It should be noted that where 40 CFR, Part 136 does not include a sampling or analytical technique for the pollutant in question, sampling and analyses will be performed in accordance with the procedures set forth in the EPA publication entitled "Sampling and Analysis Procedures for Screening of Industrial Effluents for Priority Pollutants" dated April, 1977, and amendments thereto, or with any other sampling and analytical procedures approved by the EPA.
- 9.3 The User(s) shall have the right to seek, at their expense, modified Categorical Pretreatment Standards by obtaining a removal allowance, using the combined waste stream formula, and/or obtaining a fundamentally different factor variance through the procedures outlined in 40 CFR, Part 403, as amended from time to time.

SECTION TEN – MONITORING AND INSPECTION

- 10.1 Users that provide Non-domestic Wastewater are required to construct, operate, and maintain, at the User's expense, monitoring facilities to allow inspection of the building sewer and/or internal drainage systems, and sampling and flow measurement of the waste being discharged to the Wastewater System. Appropriate valves shall be included in design and construction of such facilities to halt discharges immediately and effectively under situations as may be required by this Policy. The monitoring facility should normally be situated on the User's premises, but BSU may, when such a location would be impractical or cause undue hardship on the User, allow the facility to be constructed in the public right-of-way and located so that it will not be obstructed by landscaping or parked vehicles. Ample room shall be provided in the area of such control manhole or sample port of the facility to allow accurate sampling and preparation of samples for analyses. The facility, sampling, and measuring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition at the expense of the User. Whether constructed on public or private property, the sampling and monitoring facilities shall be constructed in accordance with BSU Specifications and all applicable local construction standards and specifications.
- 10.2 User or occupants of the premises where Wastewater is being generated and discharged to the Wastewater System will allow the representatives of BSU, FDEP, or the EPA ready access at all reasonable times to all parts of the premises for the purposes of compliance with this policy, inspection, sampling, records examination and

records duplication or in the performance of any of their designated duties. BSU, FDEP, and the EPA shall have the right to set up on the User's property such devices as are necessary to conduct sampling, inspection, compliance monitoring, and/or metering operations. In those cases where a User has security measures in force, which would require proper identification and clearance before entry into their premises, the User shall make necessary arrangements so that upon presentation of suitable identification, personnel from BSU, FDEP, and the EPA will be permitted to enter, without delay, for the purposes of performing their specific responsibilities.

- 10.3 Duly authorized employees of BSU bearing proper credentials and identification shall be admitted to all properties for the purpose of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling and testing pertinent to discharge to the Wastewater System in accordance with the provisions of the Policy. While performing the necessary work on private property, the authorized employees of BSU shall observe all safety rules applicable to the premises established by the User.

Duly authorized employees of BSU bearing proper credentials and identification shall be permitted to enter all private properties through which BSU holds an easement for the purpose of, but not limited to, inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, repair, and maintenance of any portion of the Wastewater facilities lying within said easement. All entry and subsequent work, if any, on said easement, shall be done in full accordance with the terms of the duly negotiated easement pertaining to the private property involved.

- 10.4 The User of any property serviced by a building sewer carrying Non-domestic Wastewater shall install a suitable control manhole or sample port together with such necessary meters and other appurtenances in the building sewer when necessary to facilitate observation, sampling, and measurement of the wastes. Plans and specs for such manhole or sample port shall be submitted to BSU for review prior to construction, shall be installed at User's expense, and shall be maintained by the User so as to be safe and accessible at all times.
- 10.5 All measurements, tests, and analyses of the characteristics of waters and wastewaters to which reference is made in this Policy shall be determined in accordance with the latest edition of "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater", published by the American Public Health Association, and shall be determined at the control manhole or sample port provided, or upon suitable samples taken at said control manhole or sample port carried out by customarily accepted methods to reflect the effect of constituents upon the Wastewater System and to determine the existence of hazards. The particular analysis involved will determine whether a twenty-four (24) hour composite of all outfalls of a premise is appropriate or whether a grab sample or samples should be taken. Generally, BOD and suspended solids analysis are obtained from twenty-four (24) hour composites of all outfalls whereas pH is determined from periodic grab samples.

SECTION ELEVEN – VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT ACTION

- 11.1 Failure to comply with any provisions in this policy shall be considered a violation. BSU shall provide written notice of violation (NOV) to any person found in violation of this Policy. The NOV will inform the User of the sections of this Policy being violated and state the time period necessary for said corrective action. In the event of a failure to comply with the NOV, BSU shall take such steps, as it deems necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the Wastewater System or danger to any persons, including the initiation of legal action and immediate disconnection of the sewer connection. BSU shall not reinstate service until it has received satisfactory proof of the elimination of the non-complying discharge, payment for damages resulting from such discharge, payment for enforcement action, evidence of User action to prevent future such non-complying discharges, and such other assurances as BSU may reasonably require to protect the Wastewater System and secure full compensation for such event.
- 11.2 Notwithstanding anything in this Policy to the contrary, BSU may take emergency action, without prior notification to User, in order to stop an actual or threatened discharge that presents or may present an imminent or substantial danger to the health, safety or welfare of persons, the environment, or the Wastewater System or causes BSU to violate any regulatory requirement.
- 11.3 If any person fails or refuses to obey or comply with or violates any of the provisions of this Policy, such person shall be properly notified and may be subject to enforcement action including, but not limited to, suspension of utility service and disconnection from the Wastewater System. BSU may take such other lawful action it deems necessary to prevent or remedy any violation or non-compliance. Such other lawful actions shall include, but shall not be limited to, an equitable action for injunctive relief or for damages.

Each violation or non-compliance shall be considered a separate and distinct offense. Each day of continued violation or non-compliance shall be considered as a separate offense. All remedies and penalties provided for in this Section shall be cumulative and independently available to BSU and BSU may pursue any and all remedies to the fullest extent allowed by law.

- 11.4 No User shall increase the use of process water or attempt to dilute a discharge as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with the requirements of this Policy.
- 11.5 BSU reserves the right to refuse to provide, or to cease providing, water or Wastewater service to any User in the event use of water or contribution of Wastewater in such manner or form as to be injurious or detrimental to the customers or the Wastewater System. BSU may require that pretreatment, flow regulations, or other remedial, preventive, or corrective facilities be installed at the expense of the User, when the situation so warrants the provision and use of such facilities.

SECTION TWELVE – MISCELLANEOUS

- 12.1 This Policy shall not prevent a special agreement or arrangement whereby a Non-domestic Wastewater of unusual strength or character may be accepted by BSU for treatment, when acceptance by BSU will aid in treatment at the wastewater treatment plant, subject to payment of a Non-domestic Wastewater Surcharge based on such factors as the quantity of waste in relation to flows and velocities in the wastewater system, materials of construction of the sewers, degree of treatability of wastes in the wastewater treatment plant, and other pertinent factors.
- 12.2 Rule, CFR Part 441, is intended to reduce discharges of mercury from dental offices into wastewater systems. The rule imposes technology-based pretreatment standards to be implemented directly by “dental dischargers” in order to capture mercury-laden waste where it is created; thereby reducing mercury discharges into sewage treatment plants. Dental dischargers must install, operate and maintain an amalgam removal device on site and implement best management practices. Dental dischargers must file a One-Time Compliance Report with BSU, which certifies that the dental discharger has complied with the rule, and will operate and maintain the amalgam separator(s) to meet the requirements of the rule. 40 CFR 441.50.