

ORDINANCE NO. 2025-14

AN ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF LARGO, FLORIDA, AMENDING CHAPTER 23 DIVISION 4. "INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT" OF THE CITY OF LARGO CODE OF ORDINANCES BY AMENDING SECTION 23-117 "DEFINITIONS" TO REMOVE DEFINITIONS ONLY BEING USED IN THE NEW DIVISION 5; AMENDING SECTION 23-119 "FEES" TO CLARIFY AND UPDATE APPLICABLE FEES BY PRESENTING THEM IN A TABLE; AMENDING SECTION 23-120 "COMMERCIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMITS" TO UPDATE THE REQUIREMENTS FOR SUCH PERMITS; AMENDING SECTION 23-123 "ENFORCEMENT" TO PROVIDE FOR CONSISTENCY WITH THE CHANGES BEING MADE BY THIS ORDINANCE; AND CREATING CHAPTER 23 DIVISION 5. "GREASE AND SOLIDS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM" TO DELINEATE AUTHORITY TO PERMIT AND CONTROL THE INTRODUCTION OF FATS, OILS, AND GREASE (FOG) AND OTHER SOLIDS INTO THE SANITARY SEWER SYSTEM CONTRIBUTED BY COMMERCIAL FACILITIES, SUCH AS FOOD SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS, COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES AND AUTOMOBILE WASHING AND REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE SHOPS, PROVIDING FOR COST RECOVERY THROUGH ADDITIONAL INDUSTRIAL P RETREATMENT USER FEES AND DEFINING ADDITIONAL FEES FOR FOG AND OTHER SOLIDS PRODUCERS, AND PROVIDING CRITERIA FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND REGULATION OF THE CITY'S INDUSTRIAL P RETREATMENT PROGRAM; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; AND PROVIDING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, the City of Largo operates and maintains a wastewater treatment and collection system, including a sanitary sewer system; and

WHEREAS, grease and other solids introduced into the sanitary sewer system can lead to sanitary sewer overflows; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission has acknowledged the need to regulate grease and other solids in a manner that balances the needs of residents and business owners with the necessity of operating an efficient and healthy system that complies with applicable laws, regulations, and rules; and

WHEREAS, the City Commission determines that it is in the public interest to amend its Code of Ordinances are necessary to achieve this continuing goal.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE CITY OF LARGO CITY COMMISSION HEREBY ORDAINS:

Section 1. The above recitals are true, correct and are hereby incorporated by reference as the findings of the City Commission.

Section 2. Section 23-117(f) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

(f) *Definitions.* The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this Division 4, Article II, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Act or the Act means the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, also known as the Clean Water Act, as amended, 33 USC 1251 et seq.

Approval authority means the State Department of Environmental Protection, hereinafter referred to as DEP or its successor agencies.

Authorized or duly authorized representative of industrial user means:

- (1) If the user is a corporation: a principal as designated in the annual report submitted to the Secretary of State, Division of Corporations and/or an individual who is authorized pursuant to formal action taken by the Board/registered principals, or is a responsible corporate officer as defined in paragraph 62-625.200(23), F.A.C.;
- (2) If the user is a general partnership or sole proprietorship: a general partner or proprietor, respectively as designated in the annual report submitted to the Secretary of State, Division of Corporations;
- (3) If the user is a Federal, State, or local governmental entity: a director or highest official appointed or designated to oversee the operation and performance of the activities of the subject government facility, or their designee.
- (4) The individuals described in paragraphs (1) through (3), above, may designate a Duly Authorized Representative if the authorization is in writing, the authorization specifies that individual or position is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates or has overall responsibility for environmental matters for the company, and the written authorization is submitted to the eControl authority.

Best Management Practices or BMPs means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in 40 CFR 403.5(a)(1) and (b) and are considered pretreatment standards for the purposes of this Division 4, Article II. BMPs include treatment requirements, operation procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, industrial sludge or waste disposal or drainage from raw materials storage.

Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) means the quantity of oxygen utilized in the biochemical oxidation of organic matter under standard laboratory procedure five (5) days at 20 degrees Celsius expressed in terms of weight and volume (milligrams per liter — mg/L). Carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) uses the same methodology as BOD except that nitrogen demand is suppressed.

Building sewer means a sewer conveying wastewater from the premises of a user to the WWRF.

Bypass means the intentional diversion of wastewater streams from any portion of an industrial user's treatment facility.

Categorical standards means pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which are discharged to a WWRF by existing or new industrial users, in specific industrial subcategories, established as separate federal regulations under Rule 62-625.410, F.A.C., which includes 40 CFR Chapter I,

Subchapter N, Parts 405 through 471, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

Categorical industrial user means an industrial user subject to ~~categorical pretreatment standards~~ or categorical standards.

City means the City of Largo.

Chemical Oxygen Demand or *COD* means a measure of the oxygen required to oxidize all compounds, both organic and inorganic, in water.

Consistent removal means the average of the lowest 50 percent of the removal measured in accordance with subsection 62-625.420(2), F.A.C.

Control authority means the city's Environmental Services Department Director or his/her designee who administers the pretreatment program sanctioned by the approval authority in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-625.510, F.A.C.

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

Daily discharge or *daily maximum* means the average of all effluent samples for a pollutant collected during a calendar day. Where limits are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the single calendar day. Where limits are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken during that single calendar day.

Daily maximum limit means the maximum allowable daily discharge of a pollutant during a calendar day.

Direct discharge means the discharge of treated or untreated wastewater directly to the waters of the state.

Director means the City of Largo Environmental Services Department Director.

Discharge or *indirect discharge* means the introduction of pollutants into a WWRF from any nondomestic source regulated under Chapter 403, F.A.C., or Sections 307(b), (c), or (d) of the Act, (33 USC 1317), including holding tank waste discharged into the system.

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

Existing source means any source of discharge that is not a "New Source".

Food service facility means any business or food service establishment, which prepares, processes, and/or packages food for sale or consumption, on or off site, with the exception of domestic users at private residences. Food service facilities shall include, but are not limited to: food courts, food manufacturers, food packagers, restaurants, cafés, coffee house, grocery stores, delicatessens, bakeries, retail and wholesale meat markets, retail and wholesale seafood markets, lounges, hospitals, nursing homes, or assisted congregate living facilities. The city reserves the right to regulate by permit, or other means, any other food service facilities not specifically listed above. For the purpose of this Division 4, Article II, food service facilities shall not include an establishment that only prepares beverages; an establishment that only sells prepackaged foods, or an establishment that is currently classified as a Significant Industrial User under this Division 4, Article II.

Food service facility owner/user means, in the case of individual food service facilities, the owner, or proprietor of the food service operations. Where the food service facility is a franchise operation, the owner of the franchise is the responsible person or entity. Where the

food service facility is owned by a corporation, the corporate representative is the responsible entity. Where two or more food service facilities share a common grease interceptor, the owner shall be the individual who owns or assumes control of the grease interceptor or the property on which the grease interceptor is located.

Grab sample means a sample which is taken from a wastestream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the wastestream and over a period not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes.

~~*Grease interceptor* means an interceptor whose rated flow exceeds 50 gallons per minute or has a minimum storage capacity of 750 gallons or more and is located outside the building as defined in the 2010 State of Florida Plumbing Code. Grease interceptors are required where grease waste is produced in quantities that could otherwise cause line stoppage or hinder sewage disposal.~~

~~*Grease trap* means an interceptor whose rated flow is 50 gallons per minute or less and is located inside the building as defined in the 2010 State of Florida Plumbing Code. Grease traps are required where grease waste is produced in quantities that could otherwise cause line stoppage or hinder sewage disposal.~~

~~*Hazardous waste*~~*pharmaceutical waste pharmaceutical* is a pharmaceutical that is a solid waste, as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) section 261.2, and exhibits one or more characteristics identified in 40 CFR part 261 subpart C or is listed in 40 CFR part 261 subpart D.

Healthcare facility means any person that is lawfully authorized to:

- (1) Provide preventative, diagnostic, therapeutic, rehabilitative, maintenance or palliative care, and counseling, service, assessment or procedure with respect to the physical or mental condition, or functional status, of a human or animal or that affects the structure or function of the human or animal body; or
- (2) Distribute, sell, or dispense pharmaceuticals. This definition includes, but is not limited to, wholesale distributors, third-party logistics providers that serve as forward distributors, military medical logistics facilities, hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, ambulatory surgical centers, health clinics, physicians' offices, optical and dental providers, chiropractors, long-term care facilities, ambulance services, pharmacies, long-term care pharmacies, mail-order pharmacies, retailers of pharmaceuticals, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals.

Healthcare facility does not include pharmaceutical manufacturers.

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

Industrial user means a source of discharge or indirect discharge, as defined in subsection 62-625.200(8), F.A.C.

Instantaneous limit means the maximum concentration of a pollutant allowed to be discharged at any time as determined from the analysis of any grab or composite sample collected, independent of the industrial flow rate and the duration of the sampling event.

Interference means a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- (1) Inhibits or disrupts the WWRF, its 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 WWRF's permit (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 the DEP and Chapter 403, F.S.

~~*Laundry waste interceptor* means an interceptor designed to prevent the discharge of lint, fabric or other settleable debris to the WWRP. Laundry waste interceptors are required at all laundry facilities where laundry wastes are discharged in quantities that could hinder the WWRP as determined by the control authority.~~

Local limit means specific discharge limits developed and enforced by the eControl authority upon industrial or commercial facilities, as required by paragraph 62-625.400(3)(a), F.A.C., to implement the general and specific discharge prohibitions listed in subsections 23-118(a) and (b) of this Division 4, Article II.

Medical waste includes, but is not limited to, isolation wastes, infectious agents, human blood and blood products, pathological wastes, sharps, body parts, contaminated bedding, surgical wastes, potentially contaminated laboratory wastes, and dialysis wastes.

Minor industrial user means any commercial, industrial, or other nonresidential user of the city's wastewater disposal system who is not designated as a significant industrial user as such term is defined in this Section. Minor industrial users may be required by the eControl authority to be permitted pursuant to Section 23-120.

Monthly average means the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that calendar month.

Monthly average limit means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that calendar month.

National categorical pretreatment standard or pretreatment standard means any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA in accordance with Section 307(b) and (c) of the Act (33 USC 1317) which applies to a specific category of industrial users.

National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit or NPDES permit means a permit issued pursuant to section 402 of the Act (33 USC 1342).

New source.

- (1) The term "new source" means any building, structure, facility or installation from which there is or may be a discharge, the construction of which commenced after the publication of proposed pretreatment standards under section 307(c) of the CWA which will be applicable to such source if such 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 shall be considered.

- (2) Construction on a site at which an existing source is located results in a modification rather than a new source if the construction does not create a new building, structure, facility or installation meeting the criteria of subsection (1)b or (1)c of this definition, but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment.
- (3) Construction of a new source, as defined in this Division 4, Article II, has commenced if the owner or operator has:
 - a. Begun, or caused to begin as a part of a continuous on-site construction program:
 1. Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment; or
 2. 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 rule.

Noncontact cooling water means water used for cooling that does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product.

North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) is an industry coding system designed to facilitate the collection, analysis, and presentation of economic data in the United States (U.S.), Canada, and Mexico, which are all member nations of the North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). First implemented in 1997, as amended or supplemented, by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB), it is the successor to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system.

~~*Oil/water interceptor* means an interceptor designed to segregate oil and water to prevent the discharge of oils to the WWRF. Oil/water interceptors are required where oils are discharged in quantities that could hinder the WWRF as determined by the control authority.~~

Pass through means a discharge which exits the WWRF into waters of the state of the United States in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the WWRF's permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Permit means a permit for the discharge of wastes to the WWRF, including a ~~no~~ zero discharge (NZD) permit, issued to a WWRF, significant industrial user, minor industrial user, or commercial user.

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

pH means a measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, expressed in standard units.

Pharmaceutical means any drug or dietary supplement for use by humans or other animals; any electronic nicotine delivery system (e.g., electronic cigarette or vaping pen); or any liquid nicotine (e-liquid) packaged for retail sale for use in electronic nicotine delivery systems (e.g., pre-filled cartridges or vials). This definition includes, but is not limited to, dietary supplements, as defined by the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act; prescription drugs, as defined by Title 21 of the Code of Federal Regulations part 203.3(y); over-the-

counter drugs; homeopathic drugs; compounded drugs; investigational new drugs; pharmaceuticals remaining in non-empty containers; personal protective equipment contaminated with pharmaceuticals; and clean-up material from spills of pharmaceuticals. Pharmaceutical does not include dental amalgam or sharps.

Plant manager means the person designated by the city to supervise the operation of the WWRF and who is charged with certain duties and responsibilities by this Division 4, Article II, or the duly authorized representative.

Pollutant means any direct or indirect cause of pollution, including, but not limited to, dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, medical wastes, chemical wastes, biological materials, hazardous waste, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discharged equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste, and certain characteristics of wastewater (e.g., pH, temperature, total suspended solids, turbidity, color, biochemical oxygen demand, carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand, toxicity, and/or odor).

Pollution means the manmade or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological and radiological integrity of water.

Pretreatment or treatment means the reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater to a less harmful state prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a WWRF. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological process, process changes or other means, except as prohibited by subsection 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 WWRF. 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 subsection 62-625.410(6), F.A.C.

Pretreatment program means a program administered by a public utility that meets the criteria established in Rule 62-625.500, F.A.C.

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

Pretreatment Standards means prohibited discharge standards, categorical pretreatment standards, best management practices, and local limits.

Prohibitive discharge standard means any regulation developed under the authority of Rule 62-625.400, F.A.C.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) means a treatment works as defined by Section 212 of the CWA, (33 U.S.C. 1292) which is owned by the City, including any sewers or systems that convey sewage to the city-owned treatment plant from persons receiving service at a location inside or outside the city limits, who are, by agreement with the city, users of the city's treatment works.

Removal means a reduction in the amount of a pollutant in the WWRF's effluent or alteration of the nature of a pollutant during treatment at the WWRF. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical or biological means and may be the result of specifically designed WWRF capabilities or may be incidental to the operation of the treatment system. The term "removal" as used in this Division 4, Article II shall not mean dilution of a pollutant in the WWRF.

Reverse distributor means any person that receives and accumulates prescription

pharmaceuticals that are potentially creditable hazardous waste pharmaceuticals for the purpose of facilitating or verifying manufacturer credit. Any person, including forward distributors, third-party logistics providers, and pharmaceutical manufacturers, that processes prescription pharmaceuticals for the facilitation or verification of manufacturer credit is considered a reverse distributor.

Septic tank waste means any sewage from any form of holding tank including, but not limited to, vessels, chemical toilets, campers, trailers, or septic tanks.

Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to an industrial user's treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

Sewage means human excrement and gray water (e.g. water from household showers, dishwashing operations, toilets, etc.)

Shall means mandatory; *may* means permissive.

Significant industrial user means any industrial or commercial user of the city's wastewater disposal system, except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4) of this definition, who:

- (1) Is an industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards; or
- (2) Is an industrial user that:
 - ~~a. Has an average discharge flow of twenty five thousand (25,000) gallons or more per workday of process wastewater to the WWRF (excluding domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling and boiler blow-down wastewater);~~
 - a. Has a process wastewater discharge flow of 25,000 gallons or more on any given day to the POTW;
 - b. Contributes a processed ~~wastestream~~ waste stream of water into the WWRF which comprises five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the WWRF; or
 - c. Is designated as such by the eControl authority on the basis that it has a reasonable potential to adversely affect the WWRF's operation or for violating any federal, state, or local pretreatment standard or requirement.
- (3) Provided however, the eControl authority may determine that an industrial user subject to the criteria of subsections (1) of this definition and categorical pretreatment standards under Rule 62-625.410, F.A.C., including 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405 through 471, is a non-significant categorical industrial user (NSCIU) rather than a significant industrial user on a finding that the industrial user never discharges more than 100 gallons per day (gpd) of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and the following conditions are met:
 - a. The industrial user, prior to eControl authority's finding, has consistently complied with all applicable categorical Pretreatment Standards and Requirements;
 - b. The industrial user annually submits the certification statement required in subsection 23-121(n) of this Division 4, Article II, together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and

- c. The industrial user never discharges any untreated concentrated wastewater.
- (4) Upon finding that an industrial user meeting the criteria of subsection (2) of this definition has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWRF's operation or for violating any federal, state, or local pretreatment standard or requirement, the e Control authority may at any time, on his/her own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6) and paragraph 62-625.500(2)(e), F.A.C., determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user. The e Control authority, at any time and in its sole discretion, may review the status of a non-significant industrial user and reclassify said user as a significant industrial user.

Slug discharge or slug load means any discharge at a flow rate or concentration, which could cause a violation of the prohibited discharge standards. A slug discharge is any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a non-customary batch discharge, which has a reasonable potential to cause interference or pass through, or in any other way violate the WWRF's regulations, local limits or permit conditions.

State means the State of Florida.

Stormwater means any flow occurring during or following any form of natural precipitation and resulting therefrom.

Surcharge fee means the fee for discharges in excess of the surcharge limit and shall be calculated monthly, as follows:

$$\text{Surcharge Fee} = (\text{CA} - \text{CS}) \times \text{Flow (MG)} \times 8.34 \text{ lbs/gal} \times \$0.25/\text{lb.}$$

~~Where:~~

~~CA= Arithmetic average concentration of all samples taken during a calendar month.~~

~~CS= The surcharge limit concentration for a specific pollutant.~~

Surcharge limit means the concentration of compatible pollutants above which a surcharge fee may be assessed. The surcharge limit shall be stated in the permit and set, based on conditions at the WWRF, at no more than 10% of the local limit concentration for the compatible pollutants total suspended solids, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and oil and grease; and no more than 50% of the local limit concentration for the compatible pollutant CBOD.

Suspended solids or total suspended solids means the total suspended matter that floats on the surface of, or is suspended in, water, wastewater or other liquids, and which are removable by laboratory filtering.

Toxic pollutants mean any pollutant or combination of pollutants listed as toxic in regulations promulgated by the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the provision of CWA 307(a) or other acts. The specific compounds are listed in 40 CFR 122, appendix D.

Treatment plant means that portion of a WWRF which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of domestic and industrial wastewater.

Treatment works means any devices or systems used in the storage, treatment, disposal, recycling or reclamation of domestic sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature including interceptor sewers, outfall sewers, sewage collection systems, reclaimed water systems, injection wells, pumping, power or other equipment and appurtenances; extensions, improvements, remodeling additions or alterations thereof; elements essential to provide a reliable recycled supply such as standby treatment units and clear well facilities; any works,

including land that will be an integral part of the treatment process or is used for ultimate disposal of residues resulting from such treatment; and including sanitary sewer systems.

Unregulated waste stream means, for purposes of the combined waste stream formula, a waste stream that is not regulated by a national categorical pretreatment standard and is not considered a dilute waste stream.

Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with categorical pretreatment standards because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the industrial user.

User or Industrial User means any person or entity who contributes, causes or permits the contribution of wastewater into the city's WWRF, including any person or entity that contributes a source of indirect discharge.

Wastewater means the liquid and water-carried industrial or domestic wastes from dwellings, commercial buildings, industrial facilities and institutions, together with any solids and other pollutants which may be present, whether treated or untreated, which is contributed into or permitted to enter the WWRF.

Wastewater discharge permit means a permit issued by the eControl authority stipulating the conditions under which a user may discharge to the city sewer system. Unless specifically otherwise identified, this definition includes an individual wastewater discharge permit and a general wastewater discharge permit.

Wastewater reclamation facility (WWRF) means a treatment works, as defined by section 212 of the Act (33 USC 1292) which is owned in this instance by the city. This definition includes any sewers that convey wastewater to the WWRF treatment plant, but does not include pipes, sewers or other conveyances not connected to the city treatment plant. For the purposes of this Division 4, Article II, the term "WWRF" shall also include any sewers that convey wastewater to the WWRF from persons outside the city who are, by contract or agreement with the city, users of the city's WWRF.

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

Zero discharge industrial facility means a facility which may be identified by the Control authority as a significant industrial user, which has voluntarily elected not to discharge any of its process wastewater to the POTWs, but to dispose of it by other legal means.

Section 3. Section 23-119(b) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) *Charges and fees.* ~~The city may adopt a schedule of charges and fees relating to the matters covered by this Division and are separate from all other fees chargeable by the city. Charges and fees shall be for the recovery of actual costs of city labor, materials and equipment, plus 25 percent overhead expenses, and the invoiced charges by other persons. These fees are separate and distinct from all other fees chargeable by the city. All fees shall become immediately due and owing to the city upon receipt of invoices for rendition of services or expenditure by the city and shall become delinquent if not fully paid within 30 days after receipt. Any delinquent amount shall be subject to a late charge of 15 percent (15%).~~

Table 23-119 – Industrial Pretreatment Program Rates and Fees

<u>PERMIT FEES</u>	<u>SIGNIFICANT INDUSTRIAL USER</u>	<u>MINOR INDUSTRIAL USER</u>
<u>Permit Application – Initial</u>	<u>\$2,000.00</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>
<u>Permit Application - Renewal</u>	<u>\$1,500.00</u>	<u>\$750.00</u>
<u>Annual Permit Fee</u>	<u>\$1,200.00</u>	<u>\$900.00</u>
<u>ADDITIONAL RATES AND FEES FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL USERS</u>	<u>RATE</u>	<u>BILLING BASIS</u>
<u>Monitoring, inspections and surveillance conducted to obtain samples from IU</u>	<u>\$50 per hour (or the current hourly rate). Actual costs incurred for analytical fees.</u>	<u>One hour minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Annual/Semiannual compliance sampling conducted by the city</u>	<u>\$50 per hour (or the current hourly rate). Actual costs incurred for analytical fees.</u>	<u>Four hours minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Return site visits to review corrections of deficiencies noted during inspections.</u>	<u>\$50 per hour (or the current hourly rate).</u>	<u>One hour minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Inspections and surveillance leading to enforcement or corrective actions.</u>	<u>\$50 per hour (or the current hourly rate).</u>	<u>One hour minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction</u>	<u>\$50 per hour (or the current hourly rate).</u>	<u>One hour minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Unsuccessful appeals for actions and response required from city staff members</u>	<u>\$50 per hour (or the current hourly rate).</u>	<u>Two hours minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Investigations of violations of local, state, or federal rules or regulations</u>	<u>\$50 per hour (or the current hourly rate).</u>	<u>One hour minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Surcharges for pollutant removal at higher concentrations than allowed by the limits of this Division 4, Article II. ¹</u>	<u>Calculation</u>	<u>Fees as stated in the permit for high strength wastes</u>

¹ Fees will be set by the city and stated in the permit. At no time may categorical standards be exceeded.

These include:

- ~~(1) Fees for reimbursement of costs of setting up and operating the city's pretreatment program to include a \$750.00 permit application fee and \$750.00 permit renewal fee for significant industrial users and a \$375.00 permit application fee and \$375.00 permit renewal fee for minor industrial users.~~
- ~~(2) Fees for monitoring, inspections and surveillance procedures to include charges of \$25.00 per hour or the current hourly rate (includes salary and benefits) for city staff members to obtain samples from the industry (one hour minimum, billed by the hour). Significant industrial users and minor industrial users shall be sampled by the control authority at least once a year. All analytical fees incurred by the city at any time for analysis of samples on behalf of the permittee will be charged to the permittee. Inspections and surveillance leading to enforcement or corrective actions will also be charged the \$25.00 per hour fee or the current hourly rate for city staff members. Return site visits to review corrections noted during inspections will also be billed at a \$25.00 per hour fee or the current hourly rate for city staff members.~~

- ~~(3) Reviewing accidental discharge procedures and construction will be assessed a \$25.00 per hour fee or the current hourly rate for city staff members for their presence on site (one-hour minimum, billed by the hour).~~
- ~~(4) Unsuccessful appeals will be assessed an hourly charge of \$25.00 or the current hourly rate for actions and response required from city staff members.~~
- ~~(5) Surcharges, as allowed by permit, will be assessed for removal by the WWRF of pollutants found at higher concentrations than the limits of this Division. Fees will be set by the control authority and stated in the permit for the site. At no time may categorical standards be exceeded.~~
- ~~(6) Commercial wastewater discharge (grease trap/grease interceptor) permit and enforcement fees:

 - a. Annual permit fee: \$100.00.
 - b. Failure to maintain documentation of grease trap/grease interceptor maintenance or service: \$50.00 per violation (each instance in which the operator fails to produce documentation upon request, or fails to document the pump out/cleaning of a device shall constitute a separate violation).
 - c. Failure to have grease trap/grease interceptor pumped as required pursuant to Section 23-120(c)(8): \$250.00 per violation.
 - d. Failure to repair grease trap/interceptor within five (5) business days after discovery or after notification by the control authority: \$250.00 per violation.
 - e. Failure to provide access to grease trap/grease interceptor, lint trap, oil/grease separator during city inspection (scheduled or unscheduled): \$100.00 per violation/per inspection.~~
- ~~(7) All analytical fees incurred by the city for analysis of samples on behalf of the permittee will be charged to the permittee.~~
- ~~(8) Site visits to review corrections of deficiencies or to investigate violations of local, state, or federal rules of regulations will be charged at a rate of \$25.00 per hour or the current hourly rate for city staff members (one hour minimum, billed by the hour).~~
- ~~(9) Other fees as the city may deem necessary to carry out the requirements of the industrial pretreatment program.~~

Section 4. Sections 23-120(b)(7) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

(b) *Wastewater discharge permit requirements for significant and minor industrial users.*

- (7) *Permit application.* Users required to obtain a wastewater discharge permit shall complete and file with the eControl authority, an application in the form prescribed by the city, and accompanied by a fee, as required in ~~Section 23-119~~ Table 23-119 – Industrial Pretreatment Program Fees and Rates of this Division 4, Article II. Any user notified by the eControl authority as having been designated a significant user, or permit required minor industrial user, pursuant to federal statute shall, within 30 calendar days of said notification, apply for a wastewater discharge permit. Proposed new users shall apply at least 90 calendar days prior to connecting to or contributing to the WWRF. An incomplete or inaccurate application will not be processed and will be returned to the user for revision. The application for a wastewater discharge permit shall be complete and must

contain the following elements in the format specified:

- a. *Identifying information* shall include:
 1. The name and address of the facility, including the name of the operator and owner, and their appropriate contact information; and
 2. A description of general business activity, plant production processes conducted on the premises and within the facilities.
- b. *Description of operations* shall include:
 1. A brief description of the nature, average rate of production (including each product produced by type, amount, processes, and rate(s) of production), and NAICS classifications of the operation(s) carried out by such User. This description should also include a schematic process diagram which indicates point of discharge to the WWRF from the regulated processes; and
 2. Types of wastes generated and a list of all raw materials and chemicals used or stored at the facility which are, or could accidentally or intentionally be, discharged to the WWRF; and
 3. Number and type of employees, hours of operation, and proposed or actual hours of operation; and
 4. Type and amount of raw materials processed (average and maximum per day); and
 5. Site plans, floor plans, mechanical and plumbing plans, and details to show all sewers, floor drains, and appurtenances by size, location, elevation, and all points of discharge.

Section 5. Sections 23-120(b)(13) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (13) *Permit fees and duration.* Permits shall be issued for a specified time period, not to exceed five (5) years. A permit may be issued for a period less than five (5) years or may be stated to expire on a specific date. Industrial users will be charged an annual permit fee as specified in Table 23-119 – Industrial Pretreatment Program Fees and Rates, of this section. The user shall apply for permit reissuance a minimum of 60 calendar days prior to the expiration of the user's existing permit by submitting a permit renewal application and specified permit renewal fee. The terms and conditions of the permit may be subject to modification by the eControl authority during the term of the permit as limitations or requirements as identified in Section 23-118 are modified or other just cause exists. The user shall be informed of any proposed changes in the permit at least 30 calendar days prior to the effective date of change. Any changes or new conditions in the permit shall include a reasonable time schedule for compliance.

Section 6. Section 23-120(c) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby repealed.

Section 7. Section 23-121 (g)(1) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (g) *Reporting requirements for industrial users not subject to categorical pretreatment standards.*
 - (1) The eControl authority shall require appropriate reporting from those industrial users with discharges that are not subject to categorical pretreatment standards. Non-categorical Significant Industrial Users shall submit to the eControl authority a report at the

frequency stated in the permit and contain a description of the nature, concentration, and flow of the pollutants required to be reported by the eControl authority. Non-categorical Significant users shall submit reports to the eControl authority at least once every six months. Minor industrial users required to be permitted shall submit reports to the eControl authority within 60 calendar days upon request of the eControl authority. Unpermitted industrial users shall submit reports to the Control authority within 60 calendar days upon request of the Control authority. In cases where the local limit requires compliance with a BMP or pollution prevention alternative, the user must submit documentation, as required by the eControl authority which he/she deems necessary to determine the user's compliance status.

Section 8. Section 23-123 (k) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (k) A user found in violation of any one condition in subsection ~~(k)~~(j)(1) through (8) above, will be notified of the proposed termination of its wastewater discharge and/or wastewater discharge permit and be offered an opportunity to show cause, in accordance with Section 23-123 (e), why the proposed action should not be taken. Exercise of this option by the eControl authority shall not be a bar to, or a prerequisite for, pursuing any other legal remedy available to the city.

Section 9. Section 23-126 (a) of the City of Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby amended to read as follows:

- (a) *Injunctive relief.* If any person discharges sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into the city's wastewater disposal system contrary to the provisions of this Division, federal or state pretreatment requirements or regulations, or any order of the eControl authority, the city attorney may commence an action for appropriate legal and/or equitable relief in the Sixth Judicial Circuit Court in and for Pinellas County, or other court of competent jurisdiction. This may take the form of a temporary or permanent injunction, as appropriate, which restrains or compels the specific performance of the wastewater discharge permit, order, or other requirement imposed by this Division on activities of the user. The eControl 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 legal action against a user.
- (1) A person who willfully or negligently introduces any substance into the WWRF which causes personal injury or property damage shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine of not less than \$1,000.00 per day per violation, 60 days imprisonment per day per violation, or both. This penalty shall be in addition to any other cause of action for personal injury or property damage available under state law.
- (2)
- (2) Criminal penalties. A person who willfully or negligently violates any provision of this Division 4, Article II, a wastewater discharge permit, or an order issued under this Division 4, Article II, , or any other pretreatment standard or requirement shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a misdemeanor in the second degree, punishable by fine of at least \$1,000.00 per violation, per day, or imprisonment for not more than 60 days per violation.

Section 10. Article II, Division 5 of Chapter 23, Sections 23-135 through 23-144, of the Largo Code of Ordinances is hereby created and shall read as follows:

DIVISION 5. FATS, OIL, GREASE & SOLIDS MANAGEMENT

Sec. 23-135 Purpose and applicability.

(a) Purpose. This section establishes uniform maintenance and monitoring requirements for controlling the discharge of fats, oils and grease (FOG) and solids into the wastewater collection system or publicly owned treatment works (POTW). Users making such discharges including, but are not limited to, food service establishments, automotive repair and maintenance garages, car wash facilities, and commercial laundries discharging into the POTWS. The objectives are:

- (1) To prevent the introduction of excessive amounts of grease into the sewer system.
- (2) To prevent clogging or blocking of the city's sewer lines due to grease build-up or other prohibited discharges causing backup and flooding of streets, residences, and commercial buildings.
- (3) To implement a procedure to recover the costs incurred in cleaning and maintaining sewer lines and disposing of grease blockages.
- (4) To implement a procedure to recover costs resulting from damage caused by grease blockages resulting in the flooding of streets, residences, or commercial buildings.
- (5) To issue commercial wastewater discharge permits (CWDPs) to food service establishments, automotive repair and maintenance garages, car wash facilities, and commercial laundries required to install a grease or solids management device pursuant to the Florida Building Code, Plumbing Chapter 10, requiring maintenance, monitoring, compliance, and enforcement activities.
- (6) To establish administrative review procedures.
- (7) To establish fees for the recovery of costs resulting from the program established in this division.
- (9) To establish enforcement procedures for violations of any part or requirement of this Division 5, Article II.

(b) Applicability. The provisions of this Division 5, Article II shall apply to all restaurants and food processing and/or serving facilities (as defined herein), automotive repair and maintenance garages, car wash facilities, and commercial laundries that discharge into the city's sanitary sewer system.

(c) Definitions. The following words, terms, and phrases, when used in this Division 5, Article II, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this subsection, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:

Administrative order means a legal document issued by the city directing an individual, business, or other entity to take corrective action or refrain from an activity. The city may enter into consent agreements, compliance agreements, assurances of voluntary compliance, or other similar documents (administrative orders) establishing an agreement with any person responsible for noncompliance with this Division 5, Article II. Administrative orders will include specific actions to be taken by the person to correct the noncompliance within a time period and shall be judicially enforceable.

Commercial Wastewater Discharge permit (CWDP) means a permit issued by the city authorizing the discharge of wastewater to the wastewater collection system from a commercial laundry, commercial vehicle wash or garage facility, or a food service facility required to install a grease or solids management device pursuant to the Florida Building Code.

Fats, oil and grease (FOG) disposal system means a plumbing appurtenance that reduces non-petroleum fats, oils and greases in effluent by separation or mass and volume reduction.

Food service facility means any business or food service establishment that prepares, processes and or packages food for sale or consumption, on or off site. Food service facilities may include, but are not limited to: bakeries, cafeterias, churches, coffee houses, coffee shops, concession stands, delis, food cafes, food courts, food manufacturers, food packagers, grocery stores, hospitals, hotels, lounges, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, assisted congregate living facilities, schools,

restaurants, retail and wholesale meat markets, and retail and wholesale seafood markets. The city may regulate by permit, or other means, any other food service facilities not specifically listed above. For this Division 5, Article II, food service facilities shall not include an establishment that only prepares beverages, an establishment that only sells prepackaged foods, or an establishment that is currently classified as a Significant Industrial User under this article. This does not apply to private residences.

Food service facility owner/user means, in the case of individual food service facilities, the owner, or proprietor of the food service operations. Where the food service facility is a franchise operation, the owner of the franchise is the responsible person or entity. Where the food service facility is owned by a corporation, the corporation is the responsible entity.

Grab sample means a sample which is taken from a waste stream on a one-time basis with no regard to the flow in the waste stream and over a period not to exceed fifteen (15) minutes. *Gray water* means all the liquid contained in a grease interceptor that lies below the floating grease layer and above the food solids layer.

Grease means a material either liquid or solid composed primarily of fat, oil and grease from animal or vegetable sources. The terms “fats, oils, and grease” (FOG) or “oil and grease substances” shall be included within this definition. Petroleum-based greases shall also fall within this definition.

Grease hauler means a person who collects the contents of a grease interceptor or trap and transports it to an approved recycling or disposal facility. A grease hauler may also provide other services to a food service facility related to grease interceptor maintenance.

Grease interceptor means an interceptor whose rated flow exceeds fifty (50) gallons per minute (gpm) or has a minimum storage capacity of seven hundred fifty (750) gallons or more and is a device located underground and outside of a facility as defined in the Florida Building Code.

Grease trap means an interceptor whose rated flow is fifty (50) gpm or less and is a device located inside a facility and/or under a sink designed to collect, contain, or remove food wastes and grease from the wastewater while allowing the balance of the liquid waste to discharge to the wastewater collection system by gravity.

Hydromechanical grease interceptor means a plumbing appurtenance that is installed in the sanitary drainage system to intercept free-floating fats, oils and grease from wastewater discharge.

Laundry waste interceptor (or lint trap) means an interceptor designed to prevent the discharge of lint, fabric or other settleable debris to the POTW.

Oil/water interceptor (oil/water separator) means an interceptor designed to segregate petroleum-based oil and water to prevent the discharge of oils to the POTW.

Notice of violation (NOV) means a written notice informing a CWDP holder that a violation of this Division 5, Article II has occurred.

Registered hauler means a grease hauler registered within Pinellas County who is authorized to perform inspection, cleaning, and grease disposal for food service facilities.

Sanitary facilities mean bathrooms, bathroom fixtures, bathroom groups, hand sinks or other similar fixtures or facilities.

Treatment works means any part of the city's wastewater system as defined in this Chapter. Wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) means a "treatment works," as defined by Section 212 of the CWA Act (33 U.S.C. § 1292). This definition includes any devices or systems used in the collection, storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature and any conveyances which convey wastewater to a treatment plant.

Sec. 23-136 Commercial Wastewater Discharge Permit required.

- a. Permit required. To ensure compliance with this Division 5, Article II, no commercial laundry, commercial vehicle wash or garage facility, or a food service facility shall discharge process wastewater into the WWTF without first obtaining a commercial wastewater discharge permit (CWDP) from the city, except that a commercial user which has filed a timely application pursuant to subsection (c)(4) of this section may continue to discharge until such time as the application has been processed by the city and a permit is issued. If a permit is ultimately denied, the commercial user shall cease discharging into the WWTF.
- b. Users requiring a CWDP shall be subject to all provisions of this Division 5, Article II and all other applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Users subject to a CWDP shall abide by the terms and conditions of the permit. User charges and fees established by the city shall be paid by the user. All rates and fees are established in Table 23-136 – Commercial Wastewater Discharge Rates and Fees.
- c. The city shall approve, deny, or approve with special conditions, all applications for such authorization within 30 days of receipt of a complete application.
- d. Each CWDP approved by the city shall be effective for a period of one year, and may include special conditions as required by the city.
- e. The CWDP required by the city shall be in addition to any other permits, registrations, or occupational licenses which may be required by federal, state, or local agencies having lawful jurisdiction.

TABLE 23-136 – Commercial Wastewater Discharge Rates and Fees

<u>RATE OR FEE TYPE *</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>BILLING BASIS</u>
<u>Pre-permit inspection fee. (First and second pre-permit inspection included in initial permit application fee)</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>NA</u>
<u>Third pre-permit inspection fee, if needed due to failure of applicant to correct deficiencies</u>	<u>\$250</u>	<u>Per Inspection</u>
<u>Fourth and each subsequent pre-permit inspection fee, if needed due to failure of applicant to correct deficiencies</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>Per Inspection</u>
<u>CWDP Application Fee - Initial</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>Per device</u>
<u>CWDP Application Fee - Renewal</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>Per device Billed bi-monthly</u>
<u>CWD Annual Permit Fee</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>Per device Billed bi-monthly</u>
<u>Variance Fee</u>	<u>\$280</u>	<u>Per variance determination</u>
<u>Administrative Order fee</u>	<u>\$50</u>	<u>Per violation</u>
<u>Failure to maintain documentation of CWD device or proof of maintenance or service ¹</u>	<u>\$75</u>	<u>Per violation</u>
<u>Failure to pump CWD device as required</u>	<u>\$350</u>	<u>Per violation</u>

<u>Failure to repair CWD device within five business days of discovery or notification</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>Per violation, Per notification</u>
<u>Failure to install or replace CWD device as required</u>	<u>\$500</u>	<u>Per violation, Per notification</u>
<u>Return site visits to review corrections of deficiencies noted during inspections</u>	<u>\$50.00 per hour (or current hourly rate for city staff members)</u>	<u>One hour minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Investigate violations of local, state, or federal rules or regulations</u>	<u>\$50.00 per hour (or current hourly rate for city staff members)</u>	<u>One hour minimum, billed by the hour</u>
<u>Failure to provide access to CWD device during inspection (either scheduled or unannounced)</u>	<u>\$100</u>	<u>Per violation/per inspection</u>
<u>Analytical fees incurred by the city for analysis of samples on behalf of the permittee</u>	<u>Actual Costs</u>	<u>Per sample collected</u>
<u>Other fees as the city may deem necessary to carry out the commercial wastewater discharge program</u>	<u>As determined by the department director</u>	<u>As determined by the department director</u>

*Rates and fees applicable to all commercial wastewater discharge program devices, including grease traps, grease interceptors, laundry waste interceptors (lint traps) and oil/water separators. Such rates and fees shall be in addition to any fines or penalties imposed by any enforcement actions.

¹ Each instance in which the permittee fails to produce documentation upon request or fails to document the pump out/cleaning of a device shall constitute a separate violation.

Sec. 23-137. Commercial Wastewater Discharge User Permit application.

(a) All commercial laundry, commercial vehicle washing or garage facilities, or food service facilities required to install a grease trap, grease interceptor, oil water separator or laundry waste interceptor (lint trap) pursuant to the Florida Building Code and that are located within the city’s sanitary sewer service area must apply on a form provided by the city. Each application shall include the following information:

1. Name of applicant. If the applicant is a partnership, corporation, or other business entity, the name of the individual who can legally act on behalf of the organization, must be provided.
2. Facility’s address and phone number, including information for person(s) who may be contacted at times other than regular business hours.
3. Number of employees, number and times of shifts, and hours and days of operations.
4. A description of the activities, facilities, and processes on the premises.
5. A drawing of sufficient detail to show the location of all fixtures that introduce fats, oils, grease or other prohibited materials into the sewer system, and all sewers, floor drains, sewer connections and grease / solids interceptors and appurtenances.
6. The applicant must submit a copy of any other permits, registrations, or occupational licenses which may be required by federal, state, or local agencies having lawful jurisdiction.
7. A signed statement that the information provided is accurate, and that the applicant agrees to abide by the regulations contained in this article, as well as all applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing their activities.
8. Any other information as determined by the city to be necessary to evaluate the permit application.

Sec. 23-138. Commercial Wastewater Discharge Permit contents.

- a. All approved CWDPs shall include:
 1. A statement of the duration of the permit, including the expiration date and standard conditions relating to permit renewal and recission.
 2. A statement that the permit is not transferable or assignable under any circumstances.
 3. A statement that service records must be retained at the facility for a period of three years.
 4. Any applicable special conditions.

Sec. 23-139 Commercial Wastewater Discharge User Permit renewal.

- a. An application for permit renewal shall be submitted at least 60 days prior to the expiration date of the existing permit by each applicant wishing to continue discharging grease and other solid wastes from facilities located in the city's sanitary sewer service area.
- b. Operating an establishment discharging grease and other prohibited wastes within the city's sanitary sewer service area without a permit is a violation of this article.
- c. Food service establishments, commercial vehicle car washes/garages or commercial laundries operating without a current permit will be subject to permit fees for the amount specified in Table 23-136 - Commercial Wastewater Discharge Rates and Fees.

Sec. 23-140 Grease interceptors/traps - Food Service Facilities.

- a. Requirements. All food service facilities required to install a grease trap or grease interceptor pursuant to the Florida Building Code shall properly install such equipment in accordance with all applicable requirements of the Florida Building Code.
 1. *New facilities.* Food service facilities which are newly proposed or constructed, or existing facilities which will be expanded or renovated to include a food service facility, where such facility did not previously exist, and are required to install a grease interceptor pursuant to the Florida Building Code, shall operate and maintain its grease interceptor according to the requirements contained in this Division 5, Article II.
 2. *Existing facilities.* Food service facilities shall be permitted to operate and maintain existing grease interceptors, provided their grease interceptors or grease traps are in efficient operating condition. The city may require an existing food service facility to install a new grease interceptor or trap that complies with the requirements of the Florida Building Code or modify or repair any noncompliant plumbing or existing interceptor or trap within 30 days of written notification by the city when any one or more of the following conditions exist:
 - i. The facility is found to be contributing oil or grease in quantities sufficient to cause line stoppages or necessitate increased maintenance on the wastewater collection system.
 - ii. The facility does not have a required grease interceptor.
 - iii. The facility has an irreparable or defective grease interceptor or trap.
 - iv. Remodeling of the food preparation or kitchen waste plumbing system is performed which requires a permit to be issued by the city.
 - v. The facility is sold or undergoes a change of ownership.
 - vi. The facility does not have required plumbing connections to a grease interceptor or trap.
 - vii. The facility fails to submit a completed application form for a CWDP within 30 days after the date of the receipt of an application form by the city.
 - viii. The facility has not operated as a food service facility for 12 consecutive months prior to receiving the CWDP application form.

ix. The facility misrepresented information on its application for building permits regarding the use of the facility as a food service facility.

(b) Plumbing connections. Grease interceptors or traps shall be installed in accordance with the Florida Building Code, which requires that such interceptor or trap be in the food service facility's lateral sewer line between all fixtures which may introduce grease into the sewer system and the connection to the city's wastewater collection system. Wastewater from sanitary facilities and other similar fixtures shall not be introduced into the grease interceptor or trap under any circumstances.

(c) Grease interceptors. Grease interceptors required to be installed pursuant to the Florida Building Code shall be designed and installed in accordance with the Florida Building Code - Plumbing Chapter 10 and shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the following criteria:

1. Inspection, pumping and maintenance. Each permitted food service facility shall be responsible for the costs of installing, inspecting, pumping, cleaning, and maintaining its grease interceptor. All permitted food service facilities that have grease interceptors shall utilize a grease hauler who has been permitted by the county for pumping services. Pumping services shall include the initial complete removal of all contents, including floating materials, wastewater, and bottom sludges and solids from the interceptor. The return of gray water back into the grease interceptor from which the wastes were removed is not allowed.

2. Interceptor pumping frequency. Each permitted food service facility shall have its grease interceptors pumped at a minimum frequency of once every calendar month. There shall be a minimum period of three weeks between each required pumping. In addition to required monthly pumping, each permitted food service facility shall determine an additional frequency at which its grease interceptors shall be pumped according to the following criteria:

- i. When the floatable grease layer exceeds six inches in depth as measured by a dipping method approved by the es director.
- ii. When the settleable solids layer exceeds eight inches in depth as measured by a dipping method approved by the es director.
- iii. When the total volume of captured grease and solid material displaces more than 25 percent of the capacity of the interceptor as calculated using a dipping method approved by the Environmental Services Director or
- iv. When the interceptor is not retaining/capturing oils and greases.

3. Inspection. Grease interceptors shall be inspected by an Environmental Services inspector as necessary to ensure compliance with the CWDP and to determine if proper cleaning and maintenance schedules are being adhered to. If, upon inspection, an interceptor is found to have six inches or more of grease or eight inches or more of solids, the food service facility shall be required to have the interceptor pumped out within 72 hours of the inspection date. Failure to pump-out the interceptor shall constitute a violation of this Division 5, Article II.

4. Repairs and replacement. Each permitted food service facility shall be responsible for the cost and scheduling of all repairs to or replacement of its grease interceptors. Repairs or replacement required by an Environmental Services inspector shall be corrected within 30 calendar days after the date of written notice of requiring the repairs or replacement is received by the facility. The city's environmental manager may authorize an extension of time to achieve compliance for an additional 60 days. If additional time is necessary to come into compliance, the food service facility may enter into an administrative order establishing a schedule for bringing the food service facility into compliance within 24 months from the date of the original notice, and pay an administrative order fee.

5. Disposal. Wastes removed from each grease interceptor shall be disposed of at a facility permitted to receive such wastes. Neither grease nor solid materials removed from interceptors shall be returned to any grease interceptor, private sewer line or to any portion of the sewer system or water reclamation facilities without prior written permission from the Environmental Services director.

6. Recordkeeping. Each permitted food service facility shall maintain a logbook in which a record of all interceptor maintenance is entered, including the date and time of the maintenance, details of any repairs required and dates of repair completion and any other records pertaining to the interceptor. This logbook shall be made available for review upon request by the Environmental Services inspector. Each food service facility shall also maintain a file on site which contains the following information:

- a. The as-built drawings of the plumbing system, if available. If as-built drawings are not available, other drawings of sufficient detail to depict the plumbing layout of the food service facility.
- b. A copy of the current CWDP.
- c. Receipts from grease pumpers, plumbers, parts suppliers, etc.
- d. Log of pumping or cleaning activities.
- e. Log of maintenance activities.
- f. Hauler information.

The file shall be always available for inspection and review by the Environmental Services inspector. The failure to maintain complete records or to provide such records to the Environmental Services inspector upon request constitutes a violation of this Division 5, Article II.

(d) Grease traps. Grease traps required to be installed pursuant to the Florida Building Code shall be installed in accordance with the Florida Building Code and shall meet the following criteria:

(1) Flow control device. Grease traps shall be equipped with a device to control the rate of flow through the unit. The rate of flow shall not exceed the manufacturer's rated capacity recommended in gallons per minute for the unit. Each food service facility is responsible for maintaining appropriate flow control devices. It shall be a violation of this section if a flow control device is removed from any grease trap or is modified. A fine of \$500 per instance shall be assessed for removal of a flow control device or for failure to replace the device within the period required by the city.

(2) Venting. The flow control device and the grease trap shall be vented in accordance with the Florida Building Code – Plumbing Chapter 10. The vent shall terminate not less than six inches above the flood-rim level or in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Each food service facility is responsible for maintaining appropriate venting of the grease trap.

(3) Inspection, cleaning and maintenance. Each permitted food service facility shall be solely responsible for the cost of trap installation, inspection, cleaning, and maintenance. Each permitted food service facility may contract with a grease hauler for cleaning services, or it may develop a written protocol and perform its own grease trap cleaning and maintenance procedures.

(4) Cleaning and maintenance shall occur at a frequency necessary to prevent pass-through of grease and other food solids or other prohibited material(s) and should consider the device manufacturer's recommendations. Cleaning must be performed when the total volume of captured grease and solid material displaces more than 25 percent of the total volume of the trap. Each permitted food service facility shall determine the frequency at which their grease trap shall be cleaned, but all grease traps shall be opened, inspected, cleaned, and maintained at a minimum of once per week. The date and time of all cleanings

shall be recorded in a bound logbook, which shall be available for review upon request by the Environmental Services inspector.

a. Weekly maintenance. For facilities that conduct weekly maintenance, said maintenance shall include the complete removal of the top grease level and floating material. Cleaning shall include scraping solids from the walls and other exposed surfaces above the gray water level. The operator is required to document the level of grease, in inches, before each cleaning. Measurements shall be entered in the facility's maintenance logbook and shall be made available for review by the Environmental Services inspector upon request.

b. Quarterly maintenance. For facilities that conduct quarterly grease trap maintenance, said maintenance shall include the complete removal of all device contents, including floating material, gray water, bottom sludge and solids, leaving the device totally empty. Gray water includes all liquids contained in a grease trap that lay below the floating grease layer and above the food solids layer. Cleaning shall include scraping solids from the walls, floors, baffles, and all piping.

(5) Inspection. Grease traps shall be inspected by an Environmental Services inspector as necessary to ensure compliance with the CWDP and to ensure proper cleaning and maintenance schedules are being adhered to. An Environmental Services inspector may conduct scheduled or unscheduled (random/unannounced) inspections of food service facilities to verify continued compliance with the requirements of this Division 5, Article II. The inspector will inspect all grease traps, plumbing connections, the logbook and file, and other pertinent information, and may take samples and photographs as the inspector or city deems necessary. The inspector shall record all observations in a written report. Any deficiencies shall be noted, and may include, but are not limited to:

a. Failure to properly maintain the grease trap.

b. Failure to report changes in facility operations, or wastewater constituents and characteristics.

c. Failure to maintain logs, files, records, or failure to provide access for inspection or monitoring activities.

d. Inability of existing grease trap to prevent discharge of prohibited materials into the city's WWTF and/or sanitary sewer system.

e. Any other violation of this Division 5, Article II.

(6) Repairs and replacement. The permitted food service facility shall be responsible for the cost and scheduling of all repairs or replacement to its grease trap. Repairs or replacement required by an Environmental Services inspector shall be completed within 30 calendar days after the date of written notice of required repairs or replacement is received by the facility. The environmental manager may authorize an extension of time to achieve compliance for an additional 60 days. If additional time is necessary to come into compliance, the food service facility may enter an administrative order establishing a schedule for bringing the food service facility into compliance within 12 months from the date of the original notice.

(7) Disposal. Users equipped with approved grease traps are authorized to perform self-cleaning and waste removal. Grease, solid materials, gray water or oils removed from grease traps shall not be returned to any grease interceptor, private sewer line or to any portion of the city's sanitary sewer system. Removed grease and solid materials from the grease trap shall be disposed of in the solid waste disposal system.

(8) Record keeping. The permitted food service facility shall maintain records of the date and time of all cleaning and maintenance of each grease trap in a bound logbook and shall make this book available for inspection by the Environmental Services inspector on demand. The permitted food service facility shall also maintain the written protocol concerning grease trap cleaning and maintenance procedures and shall make this available to the Environmental Services inspector on demand.

Sec. 23-141 Interceptors - Automotive Wash & Repair Facilities / Commercial Laundries.

(a) Separators required. Repair garages with floor or trench drains, car washing facilities, and hydraulic elevator pits shall be required to install oil/water separators into which oil-bearing, grease-bearing, or flammable wastes shall be discharged before emptying into the building drainage system or other point of disposal. An oil/water separator is not required in hydraulic elevator pits where an approved alarm system is installed. Such alarm systems shall not terminate the operation of pumps used to maintain emergency operation of the elevator by fire fighters. Oil/water separators shall be listed and labeled, or designed in accordance with sections 1003.4.2.1 and 1003.4.2.2. of the Florida Building Code.

(b) Garages and service stations. Where automobiles are serviced, greased, repaired or washed or where gasoline is dispensed, oil/water separators shall have a capacity of not less than 6 cubic feet (0.168 m³) for the first 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of area to be drained, plus 1 cubic foot (0.028 m³) for each additional 100 square feet (9.3 m²) of area to be drained into the separator. Parking garages in which servicing, repairing or washing is not conducted, and in which gasoline is not dispensed, shall not require a separator. Areas of commercial garages utilized only for storage of automobiles are not required to be drained through a separator.

(c) Commercial Laundries. Pursuant to the Florida Building Code clothes washers in commercial laundries shall discharge through an interceptor that is provided with a wire basket or similar device, removable for cleaning, that prevents passage into the sanitary sewer system of solids /2 inch (12.7 mm) or larger in size, string, rags, buttons or other materials detrimental to the public sewage system. Clothes washers in individual dwelling units shall not be required to discharge through an interceptor. A single clothes washer designed for use in individual dwelling units and installed in a location other than an individual dwelling unit shall not be required to discharge through an interceptor.

(d) Interceptors and separators shall be designed so as not to become air bound. Interceptors and separators shall be vented in accordance with the Florida Building Code.

(e) Access and maintenance of interceptors and separators. Access shall be provided to each interceptor and separator for service and maintenance. Interceptors and separators shall be maintained by periodic removal of accumulated grease, scum, oil, or other floating substances and solids deposited in the interceptor or separator.

(f) Mandatory pumping frequency. All permitted commercial wastewater discharge facilities shall be required to pump out and remove the entire contents of their oil/water interceptors, and/or laundry waste interceptors at the minimum frequencies provided below. More frequent pumping may be required to meet the requirements of this section.

(1.) Each permitted commercial vehicle wash facility/automotive repair garages shall pump out its oil/water interceptor every 90 calendar days or at a frequency determined in writing by the city. Oil/grease shall not accumulate greater than six inches at any time or greater than as recommended by the device manufacture, whichever is less. Sediment shall not accumulate greater than eight inches. Interceptor solids should be handled by a licensed hauler authorized to transport and dispose of petroleum-based wastes.

(2.) Commercial laundry facilities shall remove the contents of their laundry waste interceptor (lint trap) every 90 calendar days or at a frequency determined in writing by the city. Sediment shall not accumulate greater than eight inches or greater than as recommended by the device manufacturer, whichever is less. For small lint traps with removable screens or basket, the permitted user may self-clean the unit. At no time shall any device's content of deleterious waste exceed twenty-five (25%) percent of wetted volume of the device.

(g) Inspection. Grease /solids management interceptors shall be inspected by an Environmental Services inspector as necessary to ensure compliance with the CWDP and to ensure proper cleaning and maintenance schedules are being adhered to as pursuant to this Division 5, Article II.

(h) Repairs and replacement. The CWDP holder shall be responsible for the cost and scheduling of all repairs or replacement to its grease / solids management device. Repairs or replacement required by an Environmental Services inspector shall be completed within 30 calendar days after the date of written notice of required repairs or replacement is received by the CWDP holder. The Environmental Services manager may authorize an extension of time to achieve compliance for an additional 60 days.

(i) Disposal. Grease, solid materials, gray water or oils removed from grease / solids interceptors shall not be returned to any grease interceptor, private sewer line or to any portion of the city's sanitary sewer system. Removed grease and solid materials from the oil water separator shall be disposed of by a licensed hauler authorized to transport and dispose of petroleum-based wastes. Lint trap solids 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) or larger in size, string, rags, buttons or other materials shall be disposed of in the solid waste.

(j) Record keeping. The CWDP holder of a non-food food service facility shall maintain records of the date and time of all cleaning and maintenance of each interceptor in a bound logbook and shall make this book available for inspection by the Environmental Services inspector on demand. The permitted facility's owner shall also maintain the written protocol concerning grease trap cleaning and maintenance procedures and shall make this available to the Environmental Services inspector on demand.

Sec. 23-142 Pumping Variance/Alternative Interceptor Designs

(a) Variance procedure. If a permitted food service facility determines that monthly pumping of its grease interceptor is unnecessary in order to remain in compliance with section 23-140, the facility's owner may make written application for a variance from the monthly pumping requirements to the city. The variance procedure shall be as follows:

(1). The food service facility shall submit an application for a variance on a form provided by Environmental Services along with the required fee. The application shall include the next date and time the facility intends to have its interceptor pumped and cleaned and an affidavit from the applicant stating that it shall permit no further pumping or cleaning of the interceptor until the city has completed its evaluation and notified the applicant of the appropriate pumping frequency.

(2). An Environmental Services inspector shall inspect the interceptor on the specified date and time during or after the pump-out procedure.

(3). If the interceptor is in good working condition during the initial inspection, the Environmental Services inspector shall re-inspect the interceptor approximately 30 days after the initial inspection.

(4). After the initial re-inspection, the Environmental Services inspector shall inspect the interceptor at intervals of approximately every 14 working days to determine the grease and solids level using a dipping method approved by the city.

(5). If during re-inspection the level of grease reaches six inches or the level of solids reaches eight inches, the Environmental Services inspector shall use the number of days from the initial pumping date to the final re-inspection date as the new pumping frequency requirement to be included in the variance granted.

(6). If, at a re-inspection, the level of grease exceeds six inches or the level of solids exceeds eight inches, the Environmental Services inspector shall use the number of days from the initial pumping date to the previous re-inspection date as the new pumping frequency requirement to be included in the variance granted.

(7). Where two or more interceptors are located at the same facility on different laterals, a variance application shall be required for each interceptor and different variances may be determined for each interceptor.

(8). Where two or more interceptors are connected in series on the same lateral, one variance application process shall apply to both interceptors. The two or more interceptors shall all be initially pumped on the same day and the variance for the first interceptor shall

be determined when the grease or solids criteria are reached. The first interceptor shall not be pumped at this time and the variance procedure shall continue to monitor the second interceptor until either the grease or solids criteria are reached. At this time both interceptors must be pumped and the new variances for the first and second interceptors will be issued.

(9). If there is any evidence that the interceptor has been tampered with or pumped out during the variance procedure, the procedure will be declared null and void and a new application and fee will be required from the food service facility to re-start the procedure.

(10). The approved variance shall be in force until there is either a change in ownership of the food service facility or extensive remodeling of the kitchen occurs which requires a plumbing permit to be issued.

(11). In any event, pump-out and cleaning of an interceptor shall be required at least once every 180 days with no return of gray water to the interceptor.

(12). Failure to provide complete pump-out of interceptor at the required intervals may result in a revocation of the approved variance.

(b.) Alternative grease removal devices. The city recognizes that alternative grease and wastewater treatment options will become available due to advancements in technology. The owner/operator of a facility required to install a grease trap/grease interceptor pursuant to section 23-140 may submit a written request to the Environmental Services Director to install an alternative device. Alternative devices may be installed only upon written permission from the city manager or his/her designee prior to installation. Permission to use an alternative device or advanced technology device will be based on documented and proven removal efficiencies and reliability of device operation. The facility owner/operator may be required to furnish analytical data demonstrating grease removal effectiveness, or perform effluent monitoring for a period of time required by the city manager or his/her designee before receiving final approval for use and operation of the alternative device.

(c.) Revocation of permission to use alternative devices. Permission to use alternative devices or advanced technology devices may be withdrawn by the city at any time if it is demonstrated that the alternative device fails to operate as originally specified by the facility owner/operator and/or if the alternative device allows for the discharge of prohibited materials into the city's WWTF and/or sanitary sewer system. If permission for use of an alternative device or advanced technology device is withdrawn, the facility shall install a grease interceptor or grease trap in compliance with this section within 60 calendar days or within the period required by the city manager, whichever is greater. The city reserves the right to pursue any remedies available to it by law, including filing suit for injunctive relief and/or specific performance, and/or assessment of fines by code enforcement action against the owner of the property on which the non-compliant device is operated/installed or the operator of the facility utilizing said non-compliant device.

Sec. 23-143 Right to inspect/ Interceptors in general.

(a) Right to inspect. The city shall be allowed to enter the premises of any user of the Largo sewer system or connected systems without prior notification for the purposes of inspection, observation, measurement, sampling, testing, or investigation as may be necessary to determine whether the user is complying with all requirements of this Division 5, Article II, and any wastewater discharge permit or order issued hereunder. Facility owner/operators shall allow the city ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, records examination and copying, and the performance of any additional duties. Entry shall be made during normal operating hours unless abnormal or emergency circumstances require otherwise.

(1) Where a facility has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the owner/operator shall make necessary arrangements with its security guards so that, upon presentation of suitable identification, the city will be permitted to enter without delay for the purposes of performing specific responsibilities.

(2) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the user at the written or verbal request of

the Control authority and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the user.

(3) Unreasonable delays in allowing the city access to the user's premises shall be a violation of this division.

(b.) Entry refused. If the city has been refused access to a building, structure, or property, or any part thereof, and is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation of this Division 5, Article II, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program of the county designed to verify compliance with this division or any permit or order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety and welfare of the community, then the city may seek issuance of an order authorizing a search from the appropriate court.

(c.) Documentation of interceptor service. All facilities permitted under this division shall provide documentation of interceptor pumping upon request of the city. The documentation of service can include a log, receipts or copies of receipts from the hauler, manifest statements from the hauler, the county grease service record, or similar documentation. The documentation must be kept and readily available for review for a period of one year from the date of service.

(d.) Requirement to notify city of change in contact. The facility shall, in writing, notify the city within five (5) calendar days of a change in facility contact name, ownership, and/or corporate contact.

(e) Requirement to repair or replace grease trap/grease interceptor. Facility owner/operators notified by the city of required repairs or replacement due to existing grease trap/grease interceptor failure as determined by the city, shall make repairs or replace the failed grease trap/grease interceptor within the time period determined by the city. When determining the appropriate time for repair or replacement the city will consider the condition of the grease trap/grease interceptor, its potential for overflow or to allow stormwater inflow, and/or to cause harm to the sanitary sewer system and/or the environment. If the city determines public safety or the environment is at risk or the grease trap/grease interceptor will allow stormwater inflow, the city may require immediate repairs, installation of a temporary treatment system, or a cessation of flow until repairs to or replacement of the grease trap/grease interceptor are completed. In the event replacement of the grease trap/grease interceptor is determined necessary by the city, the new (replacement) grease trap/grease interceptor shall meet the standards and size requirements for new facilities as required by the then current Florida Building Code. Facility owner/operators shall be required to obtain a permit from the city (or county Building Division if outside of the city's boundaries) prior to conducting any repair or replacement work.

Sec. 23-144. Administrative remedies / Cost recovery.

(a) Violations. Any violation of the terms and conditions of a CWDP shall be deemed a violation of this Division 5, Article II, and subject the permittee to the sanctions set out in this Division 5, Article II. Obtaining a CWDP does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any requirements of federal, state, and local law.

(b) Appeal of permit denial or revocation. Any permit denial or revocation of a permit may be appealed to the city commission. The permit applicant shall have 30 days from the date of notification of the permit denial or revocation to submit a written request for a hearing to the city clerk. Failure to file an appeal constitutes acceptance of the decision to approve or deny the permit and any conditions thereof. The city commission shall conduct a public hearing and decide within 60 days from the receipt of the appeal whether or not to grant the CWDP. The decision of the city commission shall be final. The city commission shall follow the same guidelines as established in the City Code with respect to permit issuance, and may impose reasonable conditions on any order granting the permit. In conducting a public hearing, the city commission may receive new evidence and shall not be bound by the formal rules of evidence.

(c) Falsification. No person shall knowingly make any false statements, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document filed or required to be

maintained pursuant to this chapter, or shall falsify, tamper with or knowingly render inaccurate any required monitoring device or method.

(d) Administrative enforcement and abatement.

Food service facility enforcement. Enforcement actions against food service facilities shall be as follows:

(1) Notice of violation. A notice of violation (NOV) shall be issued to a food service facility for any violation of this Division 5, Article II.

(2) Notice of violation response. Any food service facility issued an NOV shall respond to the city in writing within ten calendar days of receipt of the NOV describing how the noncompliance occurred and what steps will be taken to prevent the reoccurrence of the noncompliance. Escalating enforcement procedures, demand monitoring and other penalties will be applied when continuing noncompliance is detected, including, but not limited to, revocation of the CWDP. If a food service facility violates or continues to violate the provisions set forth in this Division 5, Article II, or fails to initiate/complete corrective action in response to a NOV, then the city may pursue one or more of the following options:

- i. Contract with a permitted grease hauler to pump the grease interceptor and bill the appropriate charge to the food service facility concerned.
- ii. Enter an administrative order.
- iii. Revoke the CWDP.
- iv. Any enforcement method allowed pursuant to this Division 5, Article II.

(3) Permit revocation. Any CWDP is subject to be modified, suspended or revoked in whole or in part during its term for cause shown including, but not limited to, any one of the following:

- i. Falsification of any information submitted as part of the application for the GDP.
- ii. Failure to comply with any requirements or regulations concerning discharges to the city's wastewater collection system as provided in this Division 5, Article II.
- iii. Failure to comply with any requirements or regulations concerning grease interceptors as provided for in this Division 5, Article II.
- iv. Failure to pay required fees, or any assessed surcharges in a timely manner.

(4) Recovery of costs. When a discharge of waste causes an obstruction, damage or any other impairment to the facilities, or any expense of whatever character or nature to the city, the Environmental Services manager shall assess the expenses incurred by the city to clear the obstruction, repair damage to the facility, and any other expenses or damage of any kind or nature suffered by the city. The Environmental Services manager shall file a claim with the user or any other person or entity causing such damages seeking reimbursement for any and all expenses or damages suffered by the city. The city shall take such measures as shall be appropriate to recover any expense or to correct other damages suffered by the city.

(e) Remedies nonexclusive. The remedies provided by this section are not exclusive. The city may take any, all, or any combination of these actions against a person violating this Division 5, Article II, or any other action authorized by law.

Section 11. All ordinances or parts thereof inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed and superseded.

Section 12. It is the intention of the Largo City Commission that each provision hereof be considered severable, and, if any subsection, sentence, or provision of this ordinance is held invalid, the remainder of the ordinance shall not be affected.

Section 13. This ordinance shall become effective immediately upon its final passage and adoption.

APPROVED ON FIRST
READING

PASSED AND ADOPTED ON
SECOND AND FNAL
READING

REVIEWED AND
APPROVED:

Louis (“Woody”) L. Brown,
Mayor

ATTEST:

Alan S. Zimmet, City
Attorney

Diane Bruner, City Clerk