



MANATEE COUNTY GOVERNMENT PERMIT GUIDANCE MANUAL

**Utilities
Wastewater Compliance
3525 Lena Road
Bradenton, FL 34211
Phone: (941) 792-8811, ext. 5180
www.mymanatee.org/utilities**

1. INTRODUCTION

This manual is intended as a guidance document for Users seeking to discharge industrial wastewater to the Manatee County Utilities Sanitary Collection System. It explains the Industrial Pretreatment Program developed by Manatee County to comply with Federal and State Pretreatment regulations.

2. MANATEE COUNTY SANITARY COLLECTION SYSTEM

Manatee County operates three regional wastewater treatment plants serving the southwest, southeast, and north portions of the county. These regional wastewater facilities service the urban areas of unincorporated Manatee County and the cities of Bradenton Beach, Holmes Beach, Anna Maria, Ellenton, and the Town of Longboat Key. There are more than 800 miles of sewer lines (gravity or force main) combined in the three regions. The Southwest Water Reclamation Facility (SWWRF) has a design treatment capacity of 15 million gallons per day; the Southeast Water Reclamation Facility (SEWRF) has a design treatment capacity of 11 million gallons per day; and the North Regional Water Reclamation Facility (NRWRF) has a design treatment capacity of 7.5 million gallons per day. All three wastewater facilities offer reclaim water for irrigation to farms, golf courses, and private residences in their regions through the Manatee County Master Reuse System (MCMRS). In addition to reclaim water distribution, the MCMRS is permitted to inject 15 million gallons per day of reclaim water into a well 1535 feet in depth. All Biosolids generated as a byproduct of the three treatment process are disposed of in conformance to 40 CFR Part 503 Biosolids Regulations and meet quality standards for land application.

3. PURPOSE OF THE INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM

The purpose of the Industrial Pretreatment Program is to prevent the introduction of pollutants into the Manatee County Sanitary Collection System that would: interfere with the operation of the treatment facilities; cause pass-through of pollutants which can prevent the ability to reclaim or reuse wastewater or biosolids; be incompatible with the treatment works process; or that can jeopardize the safety and well-being of treatment plant and collection systems personnel. In addition, the program ensures that Manatee County Utilities Department maintains compliance with Local, State, and Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pretreatment regulations.

4. INDUSTRIAL PRETREATMENT PROGRAM AUTHORITY

Federal regulations were established in June of 1978 and revised in January of 1981, for the responsibility of governmental agencies, industry and the public to implement National Pretreatment Standards (NPS) to control the introduction of pollutants into Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs). These regulations implemented the requirements of the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) as amended by the 1977 Clean Water Act and the 1987 Water Quality Act.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has been delegated the responsibility for ensuring that public agencies enforce pretreatment standards and regulations. Accordingly, Manatee County Government has adopted a Sewer Use Ordinance which: identifies and defines prohibited wastes; requires industries to submit permit applications and obtain discharge permits; requires access to industries for sampling and inspections; requires pretreatment of wastes to meet federal and local discharge limits; and authorizes fines and penalties for noncompliance with discharge limits and other permit conditions.

5. PERMITTING PROCESS

5.1. Permit Application

Industries which conduct operations subject to federal regulations and have the potential to impact the Manatee County Sanitary Collection System are required to apply for a permit. **Appendix A** contains a list of industries subject to Federal Categorical Standards. If your business does not appear on the list, Manatee County's Industrial Pretreatment Program coordinator will determine if your business requires a permit. Permit applications can be obtained at the address below, and should be completed and returned within 15 business days. For help completing the application or to obtain additional program information contact:

Manatee County Utilities Department
Wastewater Division
Wastewater Compliance Section
3525 Lena Road
Bradenton, FL 34211
Telephone: (941) 792-8811, ext. 5180

5.2. Facility Inspection

After the completed permit application is received, a facility inspection is scheduled which consists of: an interview with industry personnel; a tour of the facility; and a review of industry records. During the interview, the industry's application, waste generating processes, wastewater composition, and volume of wastewater discharge are reviewed. The facility tour will include an inspection of the entire operation, focusing primarily on operations generating wastewater, pretreatment facilities, and chemical/hazardous waste storage areas. During the tour, inspectors will be looking for the sampling location(s) that will be used to monitor compliance with the discharge limits. It is the industry's responsibility to provide an accessible and representative sampling location. Following the inspection, Manatee County's Industrial Pretreatment Program Coordinator will review all records including, but not limited to, hazardous waste manifests, Material Safety Data Sheets, and pretreatment system operations/maintenance logs.

5.3. Permit Issuance

The Industrial Pretreatment Program Inspector's report, together with the completed permit application, forms the basis for assigning a permit type and for establishing permit discharge limits and conditions. Industries are categorized, according to the nature of their discharge, into one of three Manatee County defined permit categories:

- a. **TYPE I** – Any user subject to any categorical standards must obtain a Type I discharge permit.
- b. **TYPE II** – Any user that is not subject to any categorical standards but meets one of the following conditions must obtain a Type II discharge permit:
 - Any user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day (GPD) or more of process wastewater into the Manatee County Sewer System (excluding sanitary or noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater).
 - Any user that contributes a process waste stream which makes up more than 5% of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of any of the Manatee County wastewater treatment facilities.
 - Is determined by Manatee County to possess a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the County's operations or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement.

- c. **TYPE III** – Any user that may be subject to categorical standards but does not discharge any regulated wastewater, or any user that is not subject to Type I or Type II conditions above but in the best professional judgment of the Director has a reasonable potential to violate any pretreatment standard or requirement, must obtain a Type III discharge permit.

Wastewater Discharge Permits are issued for a specified period of time not to exceed three years. They define discharge prohibitions, limitations, self-monitoring requirements, and the User's legal obligations. Non-compliance with any discharge limits or permit conditions may result in enforcement.

There are two types of numeric discharge limits which may be included in the permit: local limits which are imposed to protect the POTW; and federal limits that apply to Federal Categorical industries. Manatee County's current local limits are shown in **Appendix B**.

When both local and federal limits apply for a particular pollutant, both limits are enforced. Discharge limits can be expressed either as a concentration or a mass limit. Mass limits are calculated by multiplying the concentration times the flow times a conversion factor. **Appendix C** contains EPA's list of Priority Pollutants. For certain industrial categories, EPA has grouped some of the organic compounds to provide a single discharge limitation. These groups are called Total Toxic Organics (TTOs).

In addition to the numeric limits imposed for specific pollutants, there are Prohibited Wastes that may not, under any circumstances, be discharged to the Manatee County Sanitary Collection System. For a list of Prohibited Wastes, see **Appendix D**. Industries may be required to treat their wastes before discharging to the Manatee County Sanitary Collection System if they contain pollutants in excess of any local or federal discharge limit or contain any prohibited wastes.

5.4. Monitoring

Most permits have provisions for "self-monitoring" which means that the industry must sample its own discharge and have it analyzed by a laboratory certified by the Florida Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Certification Program (ELCP). Manatee County Utilities Department will also periodically sample an industry's discharge to determine compliance with the appropriate limits. Sampling may be done with or without prior notice to the industry. Samples collected by Manatee County are analyzed by a Laboratory certified by the Florida Department of Health ELCP.

6. SPECIAL USE PERMITS

In addition to the three types of permits discussed above, Manatee County currently issues Special Use Permits under limited circumstances to dischargers of ground water, surface runoff, brine and septage. Special User Permits are granted only for wastewater generated within the Manatee County service area. With the exception of septage, all other permittees must demonstrate that no alternative method of disposal is reasonably available and that the discharge is necessary to mitigate an environmental risk or health hazard. Special User Permits for the disposal of septage can be issued for a one-year period.

APPENDIX A

Industrial Categories Subject to EPA Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Aluminum Forming (40 CFR 467): Aluminum forming includes commonly recognized forming operations such as rolling, drawing, extruding, and forging, and related operations such as heat treatment, casting, and surface treatments

Asbestos Manufacturing (40 CFR 427): The manufacture of asbestos products including cement pipe, cement sheets, asbestos paper, millboard, roofing, and floor tile.

Battery Manufacturing (40 CFR 461): The production of modular electric power sources where all or part of the fuel is contained within the unit and electric power is generated directly from the chemical reaction rather than indirectly through a heat cycle engine.

Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables (40 CFR 407): The process of canning and preserving fruits and/or vegetables.

Canned and Preserved Seafood (40 CFR 408): The process of canning and preserving seafood.

Carbon Black Manufacturing (40 CFR 458): The manufacture of carbon black by the furnace, thermal channel or lamp process.

Cement Manufacturing (40 CFR 411): The processing of mineral ingredients for the purpose of manufacturing cement. Includes discharges resulting from the runoff of rainfall which derives from the storage of materials including raw materials, intermediate products, finished products and waste materials which are used in, or derived from the manufacture of cement.

Centralized Waste Treatment (40 CFR 437): Any facility that treats or recovers any hazardous or non-hazardous industrial waste, wastewater or used material from off-site.

Coil Coating (40 CFR 465): The sequence of steps or operations which clean, surface or conversion coat, and apply an organic (paint) coating to a long thin strip or coil of metal.

Concentrated Animal Feeding Operations (40 CFR 412): Process wastewater discharges resulting from concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs).

Concentrated Aquatic Animal Production (40 CFR 451): Concentrated aquatic animal production facilities producing 100,000 pounds or more of aquatic animals per year in a flow-through, recirculating, net pen or submerged cage system.

Copper Forming (40 CFR 468): The manufacture of formed copper and copper alloy products by hot rolling, cold rolling, drawing, extrusion, and forging, plus ancillary operations which include surface treatment (pickling, tumbling, burnishing, alkaline cleaning and surface milling), heat treatment, hydrotesting, sawing and surface coating with molten metal.

Dairy Products (40 CFR 405): The manufacture of milk and milk products including the operation of receiving stations engaged in the assembly and reshipment of bulk milk for the use of manufacturing or processing plants.

Grain Mills (40 CFR 406): The processing of grains including corn, wheat, rice and cereals into food products.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Industrial Categories Subject to EPA Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Electrical and Electronic Components (40 CFR 469): The manufacture of semiconductors, electronic crystals, cathode ray tubes and luminescent materials.

Electroplating (40 CFR 413): The manufacturing of printed circuit boards or any of the following operations: electroplating, anodizing, conversion coating, electro less plating, chemical etching and milling.

Ferroalloy Manufacturing (40 CFR 424): The smelting of ferroalloys, slag processing, production of calcium carbide, the manufacture of electrolytic manganese products, and the manufacture of chromium metal by the electrolytic process.

Fertilizer Manufacturing (40 CFR 418): The manufacture of sulfuric acid, ammonia, urea, ammonium nitrate, nitric acid, ammonium sulfate, and mixed and blend fertilizer.

Glass Manufacturing (40 CFR 426): The manufacture of fiberglass insulation, sheet glass, rolled glass, plate glass, float glass, automotive glass, glass containers, glass tubing, television picture tubes, incandescent lamp envelopes, and hand pressed and blown glass.

Hospitals (40 CFR 459): Functional operations of all hospitals.

Ink Formulating (40 CFR 447): The formulation of oil-base ink where the tank washing system uses solvents.

Inorganic Chemicals Manufacturing (40 CFR 415): The manufacture of basic inorganic chemicals including alkalis and chlorine, industrial gases and inorganic pigments.

Iron and Steel Manufacturing (40 CFR 420): Basic iron and steel manufacturing operations.

Leather Tanning and Finishing (40 CFR 425): The tanning, currying and finishing of hides and skins into leather.

Meat and Poultry Products (40 CFR 432): Facilities engaged in the slaughtering, dressing and packing of meat and poultry products for human consumption and/or animal food and feeds.

Metal Finishing (40 CFR 433): This category has six core processes identified as the following:

1. Electroplating; 2. Anodizing; 3. Conversion Coating; 4. Electroless Plating; 5. Chemical Etching and Milling; and 6. Manufacturing of Printed Circuit Boards. If one of these operations is present, then the discharge from the following associated operations is also regulated: cleaning, machining, grinding, polishing, tumbling, burnishing, impact deformation, pressure deformation, shearing, heat treating, thermal cutting, welding, brazing, soldering, flame spraying, sand blasting, other abrasive jet machining, electric discharge machining, electrochemical machining, electron beam machining, laser beam machining, plasma arc machining, ultrasonic machining, sintering, laminating, hot dip coating, sputtering, vapor plating, thermal infusion, salt bath descaling, solvent degreasing, paint stripping, painting, electrostatic painting, electroplating, vacuum metalizing, assembly, calibration, testing, and mechanical plating.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Industrial Categories Subject to EPA Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Metal Molding and Casting (40 CFR 464): The pouring or injection of molten metal into a mold with the cavity of the mold representing, within close tolerances, the dimensions of the final product. This category includes aluminum, copper, ferrous and zinc casting.

Mineral Mining and Processing (40 CFR 436): Mining, quarrying or processing of crushed and broken stone or riprap; mining or processing of sand and gravel for construction or fill uses, glassmaking, molding, filtration, refractories and refractory bonding; processing of gypsum; processing of bituminous limestone, oil impregnated diatomite and oilsonite not primarily as an energy source; processing of potash, sodium sulfate, bentonite, and sulfur; and mining and processing of phosphate bearing rock, ore or earth for the phosphate content.

Nonferrous Metal Manufacturing (40 CFR 421): The processing of nonferrous ore concentrates (primary) and scrap metals (secondary) to recover and increase the metal purity contained in these materials.

Nonferrous Metal Forming and Metal Powders (40 CFR 471): The deformation of a metal (other than iron) or metal alloy (other than iron as the major component by weight) into specific shapes by hot or cold rolling, drawing, extruding, forging, swaging, cladding and tube reducing, and ancillary operations which include casting, heat treatment, surface treatment, alkaline cleaning, solvent degreasing, product testing, surface coating, sawing, grinding, tumbling, burnishing, and wet air pollution control.

Organic Chemicals, Plastics and Synthetic Fibers (40 CFR 414): The manufacture of organic chemicals, plastics or synthetic fibers. Companies which simply formulate or package these materials are excluded.

Paint Formulating (40 CFR 446): The formulation of oil-base paint where tank cleaning is performed using solvents.

Paving and Roofing Materials (40 CFR 443): Production of asphalt paving and roofing emulsions, asphalt concrete, asphalt roofing materials, and linoleum and asphalt felt floor coverings.

Pesticide Chemicals (40 CFR 455): The formulation, packaging or repackaging of active pesticide ingredients at pesticide manufacturing facilities and at stand-alone PFPR facilities.

Petroleum Refining (40 CFR 419): Production of gasoline, kerosene, distilled fuel oils, residual fuel oils and lubricants, through fractionation or straight distillation of crude oil, redistillation of unfurnished petroleum derivatives, cracking or other processes.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturing (40 CFR 439): Pharmaceutical manufacturing by fermentation, extraction, chemical synthesis and mixing/compounding/formation.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

Industrial Categories Subject to EPA Categorical Pretreatment Standards

Photographic (40 CFR 459): Development or printing of paper prints, slides, negatives, enlargements, movie film, and other sensitized materials by facilities processing more than 150 square meters per day.

Phosphate Manufacturing (40 CFR 422): the production of phosphorus and ferrophosphorus by smelting of phosphate ore.

Plastics Molding and Forming (40 CFR 463): Plastics molding and forming processes include processes that blend, mold, form, or otherwise process plastic materials into intermediate or final plastic products. They include commonly recognized processes such as extrusion, molding, coating and laminating, thermoforming, calendaring, casting, foaming, cleaning, and finishing.

Porcelain Enameling (40 CFR 466): That sequence or combination of steps or operations which prepare the metal surface and apply a porcelain or fused vitreous enamel coating to the metal basis material.

Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard (40 CFR 430): Pulp mills, paper mills, paperboard mills, and building paper and building board mills.

Rubber Manufacturing (40 CFR 428): The molding, extruding or fabrication of rubber products (including latex) and the reclamation of rubber.

Soap and Detergent Manufacturing (40 CFR 417): Blending or packaging of liquid detergents or manufacture of dry detergents by spray drying, drum drying or dry blending.

Steam Electric Power Generation (40 CFR 423): The generation of electricity for distribution and sale using either fossil-type fuel (coal, oil or gas) or nuclear fuel in conjunction with a thermal cycle that has a steam/water thermodynamic medium.

Sugar Processing (40 CFR 409): The processing of sugar beets and/or cane sugar for the production of sugar.

Textile Mills (40 CFR 410): The fiber preparation and manufacturing/processing parts of the textile industry.

Timber Products (40 CFR 429): Manufacturing plants whose primary raw material is wood and whose products range from finished products to hardboard and preserved wood.

Transportation Equipment Cleaning (40 CFR 442): Any facility that generates wastewater from cleaning the interior of tank trucks, rail tank cars, intermodal tank containers, and barges used to transport chemical, petroleum or food grade cargos that come into direct contact with the tank or container interior.

APPENDIX B

Manatee County Utilities Department Local Pretreatment Discharge Limits

<u>CONSTITUENT</u>	<u>LIMIT mg/L</u>
Arsenic, total	2.51
Cadmium, total	0.73
Chromium, total	9.90
Copper, total	28.48
Cyanide, total	4.70
Lead, total	1.87
Mercury, total	0.38
Molybdenum, total	1.26
Nickel, total	11.08
Selenium, total	2.11
Silver, total	16.06
Zinc, total	4.78
5 Day Carbonaceous Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD5)	7290
Chloride	287
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	1830

APPENDIX C

EPA Priority Pollutant List

- 001 Acenaphthene
- 002 Acrolein
- 003 Acrylonitrile
- 004 Benzene
- 005 Benzidine
- 006 Carbon tetrachloride (tetrachloromethane)
- 007 Chlorobenzene
- 008 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene
- 009 Hexachlorobenzene
- 010 1,2-dichloroethane
- 011 1,1,1-trichloroethane
- 012 Hexachloroethane
- 013 1,1-dichloroethane
- 014 1,1,2-trichloroethane
- 015 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane
- 016 Chloroethane
- 018 Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether
- 019 2-chloroethyl vinyl ether (mixed)
- 020 2-chloronaphthalene
- 021 2,4, 6-trichlorophenol
- 022 Parachlorometa cresol
- 023 Chloroform (trichloromethane)
- 024 2-chlorophenol
- 025 1,2-dichlorobenzene
- 026 1,3-dichlorobenzene
- 027 1,4-dichlorobenzene
- 028 3,3-dichlorobenzidine
- 029 1,1-dichloroethylene
- 030 1,2-trans-dichloroethylene
- 031 2,4-dichlorophenol
- 032 1,2-dichloropropane
- 033 1,2-dichloropropylene (1,3-dichloropropene)
- 034 2,4-dimethylphenol
- 035 2,4-dinitrotoluene
- 036 2,6-dinitrotoluene
- 037 1,2-diphenylhydrazine
- 038 Ethylbenzene
- 039 Fluoranthene
- 040 4-chlorophenyl phenyl ether
- 041 4-bromophenyl phenyl ether
- 042 Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
- 043 Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
- 044 Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
- 045 Methyl chloride (dichloromethane)
- 046 Methyl bromide (bromomethane)

- 047 Bromoform (tribromomethane)
- 048 Dichlorobromomethane
- 051 Chlorodibromomethane
- 052 Hexachlorobutadiene
- 053 Hexachloromyclopentadiene
- 054 Isophorone
- 055 Naphthalene
- 056 Nitrobenzene
- 057 2-nitrophenol
- 058 4-nitrophenol
- 059 2,4-dinitrophenol
- 060 4,6-dinitro-o-cresol
- 061 N-nitrosodimethylamine
- 062 N-nitrosodiphenylamine
- 063 N-nitrosodi-n-propylamin
- 064 Pentachlorophenol
- 065 Phenol
- 066 Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
- 067 Butyl benzyl phthalate
- 068 Di-N-Butyl Phthalate
- 069 Di-n-octyl phthalate
- 070 Diethyl Phthalate
- 071 Dimethyl phthalate
- 072 1,2-benzanthracene (benzo(a) anthracene)
- 073 Benzo(a)pyrene (3,4-benzo-pyrene)
- 074 3,4-Benzofluoranthene (benzo(b) fluoranthene)
- 075 11,12-benzofluoranthene (benzo(b) fluoranthene)
- 076 Chrysene
- 077 Acenaphthylene
- 078 Anthracene
- 079 1,12-benzoperylene (benzo(ghi) perylene)
- 080 Fluorene
- 081 Phenanthrene
- 082 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene (dibenzo(,h) anthracene)
- 083 Indeno (,1,2,3-cd) pyrene (2,3-o-pheynylene pyrene)
- 084 Pyrene
- 085 Tetrachloroethylene
- 086 Toluene
- 087 Trichloroethylene
- 088 Vinyl chloride (chloroethylene)
- 089 Aldrin
- 090 Dieldrin
- 091 Chlordane (technical mixture and metabolites)
- 092 4,4-DDT
- 093 4,4-DDE (p,p-DDX)
- 094 4,4-DDD (p,p-TDE)
- 095 Alpha-endosulfan
- 096 Beta-endosulfan
- 097 Endosulfan sulfat
- 098 Endrin
- 099 Endrin aldehyde
- 100 Heptachlor
- 101 Heptachlor epoxide (BHC-hexachlorocyclohexane)

- 102 Alpha-BHC
- 103 Beta-BHC
- 104 Gamma-BHC (lindane)
- 105 Delta-BHC (PCB-polychlorinated biphenyls)
- 106 PCB-1242 (Arochlor 1242)
- 107 PCB-1254 (Arochlor 1254)
- 108 PCB-1221 (Arochlor 1221)
- 109 PCB-1232 (Arochlor 1232)
- 110 PCB-1248 (Arochlor 1248)
- 111 PCB-1260 (Arochlor 1260)
- 112 PCB-1016 (Arochlor 1016)
- 113 Toxaphene
- 114 Antimony
- 115 Arsenic
- 116 Asbestos
- 117 Beryllium
- 118 Cadmium
- 119 Chromium
- 120 Copper
- 121 Cyanide, Total
- 122 Lead
- 123 Mercury
- 124 Nickel
- 125 Selenium
- 126 Silver
- 127 Thallium
- 126 Silver
- 128 Zinc
- 129 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD)

APPENDIX D**Prohibited Discharges**

- A. Pollutants which create a hazard of fire or explosion in the Manatee County Sewer System including, but not limited to, wastestreams with a closed cup flashpoint of less than 140° F (60° C) using the test methods specified in Chapter 62-160, Florida Administrative Code.
- B. Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to any component of the Manatee County Sewer System but in no case discharges with a pH lower than 5.0 or higher than 11.5.
- C. Solid or viscous substances in amounts which will cause obstruction of the flow in the Manatee County Sewer System resulting in interference or damage to the Manatee County Sewer System (but in no case solids greater than fifteen (15) millimeters in any dimension).
- D. Wastewater having a temperature greater than 104 °F (40 °C) or which will inhibit biological activity in a wastewater treatment plant resulting in interference.
- E. Pollutants, including oxygen-demanding pollutants such as BOD, etc., released in a discharge at a flow rate and/or concentration which, either singly or by interaction with other pollutants, cause interference or pass-through with Manatee County's receiving wastewater treatment plants.
- F. Petroleum oil, nonbiodegradable cutting oil or products of mineral oil origin in amounts that will cause interference or pass-through.
- G. Pollutants which result in the presence of toxic gases, vapors or fumes within the POTW in a quantity that may cause corrosion or destruction of pumps, lines, pipes, manholes, or other portions of the POTW or acute worker health or safety problems.
- H. Pollutants or wastewater that would cause violation of any permit, statute rule, regulation or ordinance of any public agency or regulatory agency having jurisdiction over the discharge of wastewater to or from the Manatee County Sewer System.
- I. Trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the director in accordance with this division.
- J. Noxious or malodorous liquids, gases, solids, or other wastewater which, either singly or by interaction with other wastes, are sufficient to create a public nuisance or a safety hazard, or to prevent entry into the sewers for maintenance or repair.
- K. Wastewater which imparts color which cannot be removed by the treatment process, such as , but not limited to, dye wastes and vegetable tanning solutions, which consequently imparts color to the treatment plant's effluent, thereby violating Manatee County's FDEP permits.
- L. Wastewater containing any radioactive wastes or isotopes, except in compliance with applicable state or federal regulations.
- M. Stormwater, surface water, groundwater, artesian well water, roof runoff, subsurface drainage, swimming pool drainage, condensate, deionized water, noncontact cooling water, and unpolluted wastewater, unless specifically authorized by the director.
- N. Biologics, screenings, or other residues from the pretreatment of industrial wastes.
- O. Medical wastes, except as specifically authorized by the director in a wastewater discharge permit.
- P. Wastewater causing, alone or in conjunction with other sources, a treatment plant's effluent to fail toxicity testing, or rendering the treatment plant's effluent unsuitable for reuse, including agricultural or landscape irrigation.
- Q. Detergents, surface-active agents, or other substances which may cause excessive foaming in the sanitary sewer collection system.
- R. Wastewater causing two (2) readings on an explosion hazard meter at the point of discharge into the POTW, or at any point in the POTW, of more than five (5) percent, or any single reading over ten (10) percent of the lower explosive limit of the meter.

PERMIT APPLICATION CHECKLIST

- Permit application must be completed in triplicate
- Do not leave anything blank. Enter "Not Applicable" if necessary
- All MSDS sheets must be included with application
- A detailed drawing of your facility must be included emphasizing your process and treatment area
- Color code your drawing such as sewage lines including outfall (point of discharge where process waste stream enters the sanitary sewer), floor drains, potable water and process discharge
- Give us as much information on drawing as possible
- Make sure all chemical storage locations are identified in your drawing
- Show all containment areas
- Pictures are helpful