Abbreviations

AA	Approval Authority or Atomic Absorption
BMP	Best Management Practices
BMR	Baseline Monitoring Report
BOD_5	5-day Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BPJ	Best Professional Judgment
CA	Control Authority
CBI	Confidential Business Information
CDO	Cease and Desist Order
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CI	Criminal Investigation
CIU	Categorical Industrial User
CO	Consent Order without penalty signed
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
COP	Consent Order with Penalty signed
CSI	Compliance Schedule Issued
CWA	Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972)
CWF	Combined Wastestream Formula
DEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
DMCA	Demand Monitoring by Control Authority
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
ERG	Enforcement Response Guide
ERP	Enforcement Response Plan
F.A.C.	Florida Administrative Code
F.S.	Florida Statutes
FAC	Failure to Analyze Correctly
FAI	Failure to Allow Inspection by Control Authority
FAR	Failure to Accurately Report
FAS	Failure to Allow Sampling by Control Authority
FC	Failure to Correct
FCL	Failure to use Certified Lab
FCPA	Failure to Complete Permit Application
FCSOP	Failure to Comply with SOP
FDF	Fundamentally Different Factors
FDS	Failure to Document Sampling (e.g., C.O.C.)
FMCS	Failure to Meet Compliance Schedule due date
FME	Failure to Maintain Equipment
FMPC	Failure to Meet Permit Condition
FMR	Failure to Maintain Records
FR	Failure to Respond
FR	Federal Register
FRP	Failure to Renew Permit
FRSL	Failure to Report Slug Load or spill
FRSM	Failure to Report Self-Monitoring
$FRSM_{30}$	Failure to Report Self-Monitoring (>30 days late) days
FRSMV	Failure to Report Self-Monitoring Violation
FS	Failure to Sample
FSC	Failure to Sample Correctly
FSV	Failure to Re-Sample for Violation
FWA	Flow Weighted Average
GC/MS	Gas Chromatograph/Mass Spectrometer
GC	Gas Chromatograph
gpd	Gallons Per Day
I	Interference
IAM	Improper Analytical Method
ICS	Improper Chemical Storage
IS	Improper Signature (missing signature/statement)
ISMR	Incomplete Self-Monitoring Report
IT	Improper Treatment
IU	Industrial User
IUM	Increase Users Monitoring
IWS	Industrial Waste Survey
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit
LF	Late Fee assessed
MAHL	Maximum Allowable Headworks Loading
MAIL	Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MIU	Minor IU is not a SIU, CIU, or NSCIU, and is deemed by the CA to be categorized as an MIU.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
NAICS	North America Industry Classification Sys.
NCM	Non-Compliance Meeting (formal/informal) meeting)
NOV	Notice of Violation
NOV	Notice Of Violation sent

NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC	Notice to Review Compliance
NSCIU	Non significant categorical industrial user
NTC	Notice To Correct URNOV
O&G	Oil and Grease
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OCPSF	Organic Chemicals, Plastics, and Synthetic Fibers
P2	Pollution Prevention
PA	Penalty Assessed
PC	Phone Call
PPA	Pretreatment Program Audit
PCI	Pretreatment Compliance Inspection
POC	Pollutant of concern
PI	Permit Issued
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PRM	Permit Related Meeting
PSES	Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources
PSNC	Publish IUs in SNC
PSNS	Pretreatment Standards for New Sources
QA/QC	Quality Assurance/Quality Control
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RF	Record Falsification
RSV	Re-sample to verify Violation
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIU	Significant Industrial User
SMP	Solvent Management Plan
SNC	Significant Noncompliance
SRV	Self Reported Violation
SUO	Sewer Use Ordinance
T	Tampering with equipment
TAHL	Total Allowable Headworks Loadings
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TD	Termination of Discharge
TOMP	Toxic Organic Management Plan
TRE	Toxicity Reduction Evaluation
TRI	Toxic Release Inventory
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTO	Total Toxic Organics
URNOV	Unsatisfactory Response to NOV
USDW	Underground Source of Drinking Water
VPS	Violation of Pretreatment Standard
VPST	Violation of Pretreatment Standard - TRC level
WET	Whole Effluent Toxicity
WN	Warning Notice (warning letter)
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WWF	Wastewater Facility
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

Definitions

Approval Authority
The Department of Environmental Protection.

Baseline Monitoring Report (BMR)
A report submitted by categorical industrial users (CIUs) which indicates the compliance status of the CIU with an applicable categorical standard [subsection 62-625.600(1), F.A.C.].

Best Management Practices (BMPs)
Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to implement the prohibitions listed in paragraph 62-625.400(1)(a) and subsection 62-625.400(2), F.A.C. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, industrial sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Best Professional Judgment (BPJ)
The highest quality technical opinion developed by a permit writer after consideration of all reasonable available and pertinent data or information that forms the basis for the terms and conditions of a permit.

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

Categorical Industrial User (CIU)
An industrial user subject to categorical pretreatment standards under Rule 62-625.410, F.A.C., including 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N, Parts 405 through 471, as of July 1, 2009, hereby adopted and incorporated by reference.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards
Limitations on pollutant discharges to POTWs promulgated by EPA in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, that apply to specific process wastewater discharges of particular industrial categories [Rule 62-625.410, F.A.C., and 40 CFR Parts 405-471].

Chain of Custody (COC)
A record of each person involved in the possession of a sample from the person who collects the sample to the person who receives it in the laboratory. May contain other pertinent sample handling documentation.

Clean Water Act (CWA)
Commonly known as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. Public law 92-500; 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.; legislation which provides statutory authority for both NPDES and Pretreatment Programs.

Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR)
Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations published in a U.S. Government publication, the *Federal Register*, which contains environmental regulations.

Combined Sewer Overflow (CSO)
A discharge of untreated wastewater from a combined sewer system (i.e. a collection system receiving both sanitary and stormwater discharges) at a point prior to the headworks of a publicly owned treatment works. CSOs generally occur during wet weather (rainfall or snowfall). During periods of wet weather, these systems become overloaded, bypass treatment works, and discharge directly to receiving waters.

Combined Wastestream Formula (CWF)
Procedure for calculating alternative discharge limits at industrial facilities where a regulated wastestream from a categorical industrial user is combined with other wastestreams prior to treatment [subsection 62-625.410(6), F.A.C.].

Compliance Schedule
A schedule of remedial measures included in a permit or an enforcement order, including a sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operations, or milestone events) that lead to compliance with the CWA and regulations.

Composite Sample
Sample composed of two or more discrete samples. The aggregate sample will reflect the average water quality covering the compositing or sample period.

Concentration-Based Limit
A limit based upon the strength of a pollutant in a wastestream, usually expressed in mg/l.

Confidential Business Information (CBI)
Information which pertains to the interests of any business, which was developed or acquired by that business which gives (or may give) a business the right to preserve the confidentiality of business information and to limit its use or disclosure by others in order that the business may obtain or retain business advantages it derives from rights in the information based on the concept of trade secrecy and other related legal concepts.

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

Contaminant
Any substance which is harmful to plant, animal, or human life.

Continuous Discharge
A discharge which occurs without interruption throughout the operating hours of the facility, except for infrequent shutdowns for maintenance, process changes or other similar activities.

Control Authority
Any public utility that administers a pretreatment program that has been approved by the Department in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-625.510, F.A.C. In cases where categorical or significant noncategorical industrial users discharge to domestic WWFs that are not included in an approved pretreatment program, the Department shall function as the control authority until an approved pretreatment program has been established by the public utility.

Conventional Pollutants
BOD, TSS, fecal coliform, oil and grease, and pH

Daily Maximum Limitations

The maximum allowable discharge of pollutants during a 24 hour period. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in units of mass, the daily discharge is the total mass discharged over the course of the day. Where daily maximum limitations are expressed in terms of a concentration, the daily discharge is the arithmetic average measurement of the pollutant concentration derived from all measurements taken that day.

Department

The State of Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Dilute Wastestream

For purposes of the combined wastestream formula, the average daily flow (at least a 30-day average) from: (a) boiler blowdown streams, non-contact cooling streams, storm water streams, and demineralized backwash streams; provided, however, that where such streams contain a significant amount of a pollutant, and the combination of such streams, prior to treatment, with an industrial user's regulated process wastestream(s) will result in a substantial reduction of that pollutant, the Control Authority, upon application of the industrial user, may exercise its discretion to determine whether such stream(s) should be classified as diluted or unregulated. In its application to the Control Authority, the industrial user must provide engineering, production, sampling and analysis, and such other information so the Control Authority can make its determination; or (b) sanitary wastestreams where such streams are not regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard; or (c) from any process wastestreams which were, or could have been, entirely exempted from categorical pretreatment standards for one more of the following reasons (see subsection 62-625.410(6), F.A.C.):

(a) The pollutants of concern are not detectable in the effluent from the industrial user.
(b) The pollutants of concern are present only in trace amounts and are neither causing nor likely to cause toxic effects.
(c) The pollutants of concern are present in amounts too small to be effectively deduced by technologies known to the Administrator.
(d) The wastestream contains only pollutants that are compatible with the POTW.

Discharge

The introduction of pollutants into a WWF from any nondomestic source regulated under F.S. Chapter 403.

Effluent Limitation Guideline

Regulations published to adopt or revise a National standard prescribing limits on specific pollutants (in lbs/day or mg/l) from point sources in a particular industrial category (e.g., metal finishing, metal molding and casting, etc.)

Enforcement Response Guide (ERG)
An ERG is part of the Enforcement Response Plan and contains a range of enforcement responses available to the CA. An ERG attempts to address a broad range of pretreatment violations. However, if any are omitted, the ERG does not limit the legal authority of the CA to take appropriate enforcement actions.

Enforcement Response Plan (ERP)
Step-by-step enforcement procedures followed by Control Authority staff to identify, document, and respond to violations.

Existing Source
Any source of discharge that is not a New Source.

Fact Sheet
Document containing all rationale for pretreatment standards and requirements imposed in an individual control mechanism (i.e., permit). Typically, a fact sheet is included as part of the permit.
Flow Weighted Average Formula (FWA)
A procedure used to calculate alternative limits where wastestreams regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard and non-regulated wastestreams combine after treatment but prior to the monitoring point. Sampling of such non-regulated wastestreams is required to determine credit allowed.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample
Combination of individual samples collected from a representative point in the discharge streams and proportioned to the flow of the wastestream at the time of sampling.

Fundamentally Different Factors
Case-by-case variance from categorical pretreatment standards based on the factors considered by EPA in developing the applicable category/subcategory being fundamentally different than factors relating to a specific industrial user.

General Prohibitions
No user shall introduce into a WWF any pollutant(s) which cause pass through or interference [subsection 62-625.400(1), F.A.C.].

Grab Sample
An individual, discrete sample collected at a specific time. A grab sample includes all sub samples or aliquots (e.g. individual containers for specific analytes or analyte groups), sample fractions (e.g. total and filtered samples), and all applicable field quality control samples (e.g. field sample duplicates or split samples) collected at the same locations within a time not exceeding 15 minutes.

Grab Composite
A composite of grab samples collected at sufficient time intervals to be representative of the entire discharge period on the sampling day.

Hauled Waste
Any waste delivered to the WWF by truck or rail.

Indirect Discharger
A nondomestic discharger introducing pollutants to a publicly owned treatment works.

Industrial User (IU)
A source of discharge.

Industrial User Inventory
List compiled by a public utility containing the name, address, and applicable standards for each IU, as required in subparagraph 62-625.500(2)(b)1., F.A.C., and paragraph 62-625.500(2)(e), F.A.C.

Industrial Waste Survey (IWS)
The process of locating and identifying industrial users, and characterizing their industrial discharges.
Inhibition Concentration
Toxicant concentration that would cause a given percent reduction (e.g., IC25) in a nonlethal biological measurement of the test organisms, such as reproduction or growth.

Installation
Any structure, equipment, or facility, or appurtenances thereto, or operation which may emit or water contaminants in quantities prohibited by the Department.

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

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

(a) Inhibits or disrupts the WWF, its treatment processes or operations, or its domestic wastewater residuals processes, use or disposal; and
(b) Is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the WWF'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 Department and Chapter 403, F.S.

Interjurisdictional (Multijurisdictional) Agreement
An agreement between a public utility and another jurisdiction (i.e., County, Town, City) to implement and enforce the approved pretreatment program within their jurisdiction. Agreements should define roles of each party for regulating IUs in the jurisdiction.

IU Permit
A permit issued to an industrial user in accordance with sub-subparagraph 62-625.500(2)(a)2, F.A.C.

Local Limits
Discharge limits imposed by Control Authorities upon any facilities that discharge to WWFs.

Maximum Allowable Industrial Loading
The total mass of a pollutant that all industrial users and other controlled sources may discharge without causing pass through or interference.

Method Detection Limit or "MDL"
An estimate of the minimum amount of a substance that an analyte process can reliably detect. A MDL is analyte- and matrix-specific and is laboratory dependent.

Minor Industrial User or "MIU"
An Industrial User that is not a SIU, CIU, or NSCIU, but is determined by the CA to be categorized as an MIU and whose non-domestic wastewater discharge could be subject to permit by the CA. A common example of MIUs may be food service establishments, among others.

Monthly Average
The arithmetic average value of all samples taken in a calendar month for an individual pollutant parameter.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
The National program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under sections 307, 402, 318, and 405 of the CWA. This includes an approved Program.

National Pretreatment Standard or Pretreatment Standard
Limitations on pollutant discharges to POTWs promulgated by EPA in accordance with Section 307 of the Clean Water Act, that apply to specific process wastewater discharges of particular industrial categories [40 CFR 403.6 (Rule 62-625.410, F.A.C.) and 40 CFR Parts 405-471]. This term also includes the prohibited discharge standards under Rule 62-625.400, F.A.C, including local limits.

New Source
(a) 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

1. The building, structure, facility or installation is constructed at a site at which no other source is located,
2. The building, structure, facility or installation totally replaces the process or production equipment that causes the discharge of pollutants at an existing source, or
3. 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;

(b) 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 subparagraph (a)2 or (a)3 above but otherwise alters, replaces, or adds to existing process or production equipment; or

(c) Construction of a new source, as defined in this chapter, has commenced if the owner or operator has
1. Begun, or caused to begin as part of a continuous on-site construction program
   a. Any placement, assembly, or installation of facilities or equipment, or
   b. 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
2. 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 62-625, F.A.C.

<u>90-Day Compliance Report</u>
A report submitted by categorical industrial users within 90 days following the date for final compliance with the categorical pretreatment standards or the date of commencement of the regulated discharge. This report must contain flow measurement (of regulated process streams and other streams), measurement of pollutants, and a certification as to whether the categorical standards are being met.

<u>Nonconventional Pollutants</u>
Any pollutant that is neither a toxic pollutant nor a conventional pollutant (e.g., manganese, ammonia, etc.).

<u>Non-Contact Cooling Water</u>
Water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, waste product, or finished product. The only pollutant contributed from the discharge is heat.

Non-Regulated Wastestream
Unregulated and dilute wastestreams.

Non-Significant Categorical Industrial User
An industrial user that discharges 100 gallons per day (gpd) or less of total categorical wastewater (excluding sanitary, non-contact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater, unless specifically included in the pretreatment standard) and:

(a) Has consistently complied with all applicable categorical pretreatment standards and requirements;
(b) Annually submits the certification statement required in subsection 62-625.600(17), F.A.C., together with any additional information necessary to support the certification statement; and
(c) Never discharges any untreated categorical process wastewater.

Pass Through
A discharge which exits the WWF into waters of the State 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 WWF's permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation).

Periodic Compliance Report
An IU report, submitted to the Control Authority at least semi-annually indicating the nature and concentration of pollutants in the effluent that are limited by pretreatment standards.

Permit
A permit issued to a WWF in accordance with Chapter 62-620, F.A.C.

Person
The state or any agency or institution thereof, the United States or any agency or institution thereof, or any municipality, political subdivision, public or private corporation, individual, partnership, association, or other entity and includes any officer or governing or managing body of the State, the United States, any agency, any municipality, political subdivision, or public or private corporation.

Plant
Any unit operation, complex area, or multiple of unit operations that produce, process, or cause to be processed any materials, the processing of which can, or may, cause air or water pollution.

Point Source
Any discernible, confined, and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fixture, container, rolling stock concentrated animal feeding operation vessel, or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged.

Pollutant
Dredged spoil, solid waste, incinerator residue, filter backwash, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials (except those regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.)), heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt, and industrial, municipal and agricultural waste discharged into water.

Pollution
The presence in the outdoor atmosphere or waters of the State of any substances, contaminants, noise, or manmade or man-induced impairment of air or waters or alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, or radiological integrity of air or water in quantities or at levels which are or may be potentially harmful or injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property or which unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property, including outdoor recreation unless authorized by applicable law.

Pollution Prevention
The steps taken by a potential generator of contamination or pollution to eliminate or reduce the contamination or pollution before it is discharged into the environment. The term includes nonmandatory steps taken to use alternative forms of energy, conserve or reduce the use of energy, substitute nontoxic materials for toxic materials, conserve or reduce the use of toxic materials and raw materials, reformulate products, modify manufacturing or other processes, improve in-plant maintenance and operations, implement environmental planning before expanding a facility, and recycle toxic or other raw materials.

Pretreatment
The reduction of the amount of pollutants, the elimination of pollutants, or the alteration of the nature of pollutant properties in wastewater prior to or in lieu of discharging or otherwise introducing such pollutants into a WWF. The reduction or alteration may be obtained by physical, chemical or biological processes, process changes or by other means, except as prohibited by subsection 62-625.410(5), F.A.C.

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

Pretreatment Requirement
Any substantive or procedural requirement related to pretreatment, other than a pretreatment standard, imposed on an industrial user.

Pretreatment Standard
Any regulation containing pollutant discharge limits promulgated by the EPA under Sections 307(b) and (c) of the CWA or by the Department under Chapter 403, F.S., which applies to industrial users. This term includes prohibitive discharge limits established in Rule 62-625.400, F.A.C.

Pretreatment Standards for Existing Sources (PSES)
Categorical pretreatment standards and requirements applicable to industrial sources that began construction prior to the publication of the proposed pretreatment standards for that industrial category.

Pretreatment Standards for New Sources (PSNS)
Categorical pretreatment standards and requirements applicable to industrial sources that began construction after the publication of the proposed pretreatment standards for that industrial category.

Priority Pollutant
Pollutants listed by the Administrator of EPA under Clean Water Act 307(a) authority. Current list of priority pollutants may be found in 40 CFR Part 122, Appendix D, Tables II and III.

Process Wastewater
Any water which, during manufacturing or processing, comes into contact with or results from the production or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, byproduct, or waste product.

Production-Based Standards
A discharge standard expressed in terms of pollutant mass allowed in a discharge per unit of product manufactured.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)
Any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or municipality. This includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment.

Public Utility
Any State, county, or municipality owning, managing, controlling, or operating a domestic WWF, or proposing to construct a domestic WWF that provides or proposed to provide wastewater service.

Regulated Wastestream
A wastestream from an industrial process that is regulated by a categorical pretreatment standard.

Removal
A reduction in the amount of a pollutant in the WWF's effluent or alteration of the nature of a pollutant during treatment at the WWF. The reduction or alteration can be obtained by physical, chemical, or biological means and may be the result of specifically designed WWF capabilities or may be incidental to the operation of the treatment system. In general, removal shall not mean dilution of a pollutant in the WWF.

Removal Credits
Variance from a pollutant limit specified in a categorical pretreatment standard to reflect removal by the WWF of said pollutant [40 CFR 403.7].

Representative Sample
A sample from a wastestream that is as nearly identical in composition to that in the larger volume of wastewater being discharged and typical of the discharge from the facility on a normal operating day.

Responsible Corporate Officer
A president, secretary, treasurer, or vice-president of the corporation in charge of a principal business function, or any other person who performs similar policy- or decision-making functions for the corporation; or the manager of one or more manufacturing, production, or operating facilities, provided, the manager; is authorized to make management decisions which govern the operation of the regulated facility including having the explicit or implicit duty of making major capital investment recommendations; is authorized to initiate and direct other comprehensive measures to assure long-term environmental compliance with environmental laws and regulations; can ensure that the necessary systems are established or actions taken to gather complete and accurate information for control mechanism requirements; and has been assigned or delegated the authority to sign documents in accordance with corporate procedures.

Sanitary Sewer Overflow (SSO)
Untreated or partially treated sewage overflows from a sanitary sewer collection system.

Self-Monitoring
Sampling and analyses performed by a facility to ensure compliance with a permit or other regulatory requirements.

Sewerage System
Pipelines or conduits, pumping stations, and force mains and all other structures, devices, appurtances, and facilities used for collecting or conducting waters to an ultimate point for treatment or disposal.

Sewer Use Ordinance (SUO)
A legal instrument implemented by a local government entity that sets out all the requirements for the discharge of pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works.

Significant Industrial User (SIU)
Means, except as provided in (c) below, the following:

(a) Categorical industrial users.; and
(b) Any other industrial user that discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to the WWF (excluding domestic wastewater, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the treatment plant; or is designated as such by the control authority on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWF's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement in accordance with paragraph 62-625.500(2)(e), F.A.C.

(c) The control authority may determine that an industrial user subject to 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.

(d) Upon a finding that an industrial user meeting the criteria in (b) above has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the WWF's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the control authority may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user, and in accordance with paragraph 62-625.500(2)(e), F.A.C., determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

Significant Noncompliance (SNC)

An industrial user is in significant noncompliance if its violation meets one or more of the following criteria:

a. Chronic violations of wastewater discharge limits~~,~~ defined here as those in which sixty-six percent or more of all of the measurements taken during a six-month period exceed (by any magnitude), a numeric pretreatment standard or requirement, including instantaneous limits;
b. Technical Review Criteria (TRC) violations~~,~~ defined here as those in which thirty-three percent or more of all of the measurements for each pollutant parameter taken during a six-month period equal or exceed the product of the numeric pretreatment standard or requirement including instantaneous limits, multiplied by the applicable TRC (TRC = 1.4 for BOD, TSS, total oil and grease, and 1.2 for all other pollutants except pH);
c. Any other violation of a pretreatment standard or requirement (daily maximum, long-term average, instantaneous limit, or narrative standard) that the control authority determines has caused, alone or in combination with other discharges, interference or pass through, or endangers the health of WWF personnel or the general public;
d. Any discharge that has resulted in the control authority's exercise of its emergency authority under (a)5.b. above, to halt or prevent such a discharge;
e. Failure to meet, within 90 days after the schedule date, a compliance schedule milestone contained in a control mechanism or enforcement order for starting construction, completing construction, or attaining final compliance;
f. Failure to provide, within 45 days after the due date, required reports such as baseline monitoring reports, 90-day compliance reports, periodic self-monitoring reports, and reports on compliance with compliance schedules;
g. Failure to accurately report noncompliance; and
h. Any other violation or group of violations, including a violation of best management practices, which the control authority determines will adversely affect the operation or implementation of the pretreatment program, except when the Department is acting as the control authority.

Slug Discharge

Any discharge of a non-routine, 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 WWF’s regulations, local limits or permit conditions.

Specific Prohibitions

The following pollutants shall not be introduced into a WWF [subsection 62-625.400(2), F.A.C.]:

(a) Pollutants that create a fire or explosion hazard in the WWF;
(b) Pollutants which will cause corrosive structural damage to the WWF, but in no case discharges with pH lower than 5.0, unless the WWF is specifically designed to accommodate such discharges;
(c) Solid or viscous pollutants in amounts which will cause obstruction to the flow in the WWF resulting in interference;
(d) Any pollutant, including oxygen demanding pollutants, released in a discharge at a flow rate or pollutant concentration which will cause interference with the WWF;
(e) Heat in amounts which will inhibit biological activity in the WWF resulting in interference, but in no case heat in such quantities that result in the discharge from the treatment plant having a temperature that exceeds 40ºC (104º F) unless the Department, upon request of the control authority, approves alternate temperature limits in accordance with Rule 62-302.520, F.A.C.;
(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 WWF in a quantity that will cause acute worker health and safety problems; or
(h) Any trucked or hauled pollutants, except at discharge points designated by the control authority.

Standard Industrial Classification(SIC)

A system used to identify various types of industries; now known as NAICS.

Storm Water

Rain water, snow melt, and surface drainage.

Time Proportional Composite Sample

A composite sample consisting of a series of aliquots collected from a representative point in the discharge stream at equal time intervals over the entire discharge period on the sampling day.

Toxic Pollutant

Any pollutant listed as toxic under section 307(a)(1) of the CWA, or in the case of sludge use or disposal practices, any pollutant identified in regulations implementing section 405(d) of the CWA.

Toxicity Reduction Evaluation

A site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.

Toxicity Identification Evaluation

Set of procedures to identify the specific chemicals responsible for effluent toxicity.

Treatment Plant
That portion of a WWF which is designed to provide treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of domestic and industrial wastewater.

Unregulated Wastestream
A wastestream not regulated by a categorical standard nor considered a dilute wastestream.

Upset
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.

Water Quality Criteria
Comprised of numeric and narrative criteria. Numeric criteria are scientifically derived ambient concentrations developed by EPA or States for various pollutants of concern to protect human health and aquatic life. Narrative criteria are statements that describe the desired water quality goal.

Water Quality Standard
A law or regulation that consists of the beneficial designated use or uses of a water body, the numeric and narrative water quality criteria that are necessary to protect the use or uses of that particular water body, and an antidegradation statement.

Waste Hauler
A person that delivers wastes to a WWF or WWF collection system via a rail or truck.

Wastewater Facility (WWF)
Any facility which discharges wastes into waters of the State or which can reasonably be expected to be a source of water pollution and includes any or all of the following: the collection and transmission system, the wastewater treatment works, the reuse or disposal system, and the biosolids management facility.

Wastewater Survey
An evaluation of IUs to characterize IU processes and effluent for determining applicable standards.

Whole Effluent Toxicity
The total toxic effect of an effluent measured directly with a toxicity test.