PART 9. - STORM SEWER SYSTEM DISCHARGES


Sec. 270.391. - Authority.

The County is authorized by the Florida Constitution and the provisions of Chapters 163, 125 and 403, Florida Statutes (2016), as these statutes may be amended from time to time, to establish and administer programs for Stormwater management including the control of pollution caused by Stormwater.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.392. - Purpose and intent.

The purpose of this Part 9 is to provide for the health, safety and general welfare of the citizens of Seminole County through the regulation of Non-Stormwater Discharges to the storm drainage system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This Part 9 establishes methods for controlling the introduction of Pollutants into the County's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System ("MS4"; this term is fully defined in Section 270.394 below) in order to comply with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process. The objectives of this Part 9 are:

(a) To regulate the contribution of Pollutants to the MS4 by Stormwater and Non-Stormwater Discharges by any user.

(b) To prohibit Illicit Connections and Discharges to the County's MS4.

(c) To establish legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this Part 9.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.393. - Findings and determinations.

It is hereby found, determined and declared as follows:

(a) The contribution of Pollutants through Discharges from storm sewer systems has a significant impact on receiving waters in the County; and

(b) Improperly treated Discharges from Industrial Activities, interconnected separate storm sewer systems, Illicit Discharges and Discharges from spilling, dumping or disposal of material other than Stormwater to the municipal storm sewer system of the County will adversely affect the quality of water receiving such Discharges; and

(c) The United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 122.26 (2016), has mandated the County through the issuance of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. FLS000038 that the County shall provide legal authority to control Discharges to the MS4 in order to control the quality of Discharges from the County's storm sewer system to Waters of the United States.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.394. - Definitions.

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For the purposes of this Part 9, the following definitions apply. Words used in the singular include the plural, and the plural, singular. Words used in the present tense include the future tense. The word "shall" is mandatory and not discretionary. The word "may" is permissive. Words not defined herein are to be construed to have the meaning given by common and ordinary use.

**Best Management Practices or BMP's:** Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, treatment methods and other management practices to prevent or reduce Pollutants from directly or indirectly entering the County's MS4 or being discharged from the County's MS4.

**Board:** Board of County Commissioners of Seminole County, Florida.

**County:** Seminole County, Florida.

**Clean Water Act or CWA:** 33 U.S.C. §§ 1251, et seq. (2016), as this statute may be amended from time to time.

**Code Enforcement Officer:** County employee positions and employee positions of County Officers who have been designated as Code Enforcement Officers by the Board pursuant to Chapter 53, Code Enforcement, Seminole County Code, or its successor provisions, including Public Works Department staff so authorized.

**Construction Activities:** The alteration or disturbance of land during construction including but not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavation and demolition, and including all types and sizes of Construction Activities.

**County Manager:** County Manager of Seminole County, Florida, or his or her designee.

**Discharge:** The release of liquid, solid or gaseous material and includes, but is not limited to, a release, spilling, leaking, seeping, pouring, emitting, emptying and dumping of any substance or material.

**Facility:** Any private, commercial, or industrial structure or operation, which includes, but is not limited to, private residences, businesses, and homeowners’ associations.

**Hazardous Materials:** Any material, including any substance, waste, mixture, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to a substantial presence or potential hazard to human health, safety, property or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

**Illicit Connection:** Point Source Discharges to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States, which are not composed entirely of Stormwater and are not authorized by a permit.

**Illicit Discharge:** A Spill or Discharge to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States which is not composed entirely of Stormwater, unless exempted pursuant to this Part 9, or the Discharge to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States which is not in compliance with Federal, State or local permits.

**Industrial Activities:** Activities at facilities identified by the United States Environmental Protection Agency as requiring an NPDES Stormwater permit in accordance with 40 C.F.R. § 122.26 (2016), as this regulation may be amended from time to time, or any unit operation, complex, area or multiple of unit operations that produce, generate, handle, process or cause to be processed, any materials which may cause water pollution.

**Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or MS4:** A conveyance, storage area or system of conveyances and storage areas (including, but not limited to, roads with drainage systems, streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, manmade channels, storm drains, treatment ponds and other structural BMPs) owned or operated by a local government that Discharges to Waters of the United States or to other MS4's, that is designed solely for collecting, treating or conveying Stormwater and that is not part of publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 403.3(q) (2016), as this regulation may be amended from time to time, or any amendments thereto (the number "4" in MS4 represents the four words beginning with the letter "s" in "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System").
**National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Stormwater Discharge Permit:** A permit issued by the EPA or Florida Department of Environmental Protection that authorizes the Discharge of Pollutants to Waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group or general area-wide basis.

**Non-Stormwater Discharge:** Any Discharge to the County's MS4 that is not composed entirely of Stormwater.

**Person:** Any individual, partnership, firm, organization, corporation, association or other legal entity, whether singular or plural, as the context may require.

**Point Source:** Any discernible and confined conveyance including, but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, conduit, well, container, rolling stocks, concentrated animal feeding operation, vessel, or other floating craft from which Pollutants are Discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture.

**Pollutant:** Anything which causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oils and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, sediment, and accumulations, which may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

**Reclaimed Water:** Water that has received at least advanced secondary treatment and basic disinfection and is reused after flowing out of a Wastewater treatment Facility.

**Reuse:** The deliberate application of Reclaimed Water, in compliance with Florida Department of Environmental Protection and St. Johns River Water Management District rules, for a beneficial purpose.

**Runoff:** The surface flow of water which results from and occurs following a rainfall event.

**Significant Construction Activities:** Construction Activities which result in the disturbance of one (1) acre or more of total land area.

**Significant Redevelopment:** The alteration of an existing development which results in the increase in the Discharge of a Stormwater Facility beyond its previously designed and constructed capacity, or increased pollution loading, or changed points of Discharge, except emergency repairs.

**Spill:** Illicit Discharge.

**Stormwater:** Surface Runoff and the Discharge of Runoff water resulting from rainfall.

**Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPP):** A document which describes the BMP's and activities to be implemented by a Person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce Pollutant Discharges to County's MS4s or to receiving waters to the maximum extent practicable.

**Wastewater:** Any water or liquid, other than uncontaminated Stormwater, Discharged from a Facility.

**Waters of the United States:** Surface and ground waters as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 122.2 (2016), as this regulation may be amended from time to time.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.395. - Applicability.

This Part 9 applies to all water entering the County's MS4 generated on any developed or undeveloped lands and to all "facilities within the unincorporated County that cause water to enter the County's MS4".

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Sec. 270.396. - Ultimate responsibility.

The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to this Part 9 are minimum standards; therefore, this Part 9 neither intends nor implies that compliance by any Person with this Part 9 will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, or unauthorized Discharge of Pollutants under other applicable law.

Sec. 270.397. - Stormwater Discharges to the County's MS4 and Waters of the United States.

(a) **Prohibition of Illegal Discharges.** No Person may Discharge or cause to be Discharged into the County's MS4 or other watercourses any materials, including but not limited to Pollutants or waters containing any Pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than Stormwater. Discharges to the County's MS4 must be controlled to the extent that such Discharges do not impair the operation of the County's MS4 or contribute to the failure of the County's MS4 to meet any local, state or federal requirements, including, but not limited to, NPDES Permit No. FLS000038.

The commencement, conducting or continuance of any Illegal Discharge to the County's MS4 is prohibited except as follows:

1. The following Discharges are exempt from Discharge prohibitions established by this Part 9: water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground water, uncontaminated ground water infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, car washes conducted by not-for-profits to raise funds, natural riparian habitat or wetland flows, swimming pools (if dechlorinated, typically less than one PPM chlorine), fire fighting activities, and any other water source not containing Pollutants.

2. Discharges specified in writing by the authorized enforcement agency as being necessary to protect public health and safety are exempt from the prohibitions established by this Part 9.

3. Dye testing is an allowable Discharge, but it requires an oral notification to the authorized enforcement agency prior to the time of the test.

4. The prohibition does not apply to any Non-Stormwater Discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste Discharge order issued to the Facility owner and administered under the authority of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the Facility owner is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any Discharge to the County's MS4.

(b) **Prohibition of Illicit Connections.**

1. The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of Illicit Connections to the County's MS4 is prohibited. This prohibition expressly includes, without limitation, Illicit Connections made in the past, regardless of whether the Illicit Connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

2. Stormwater Discharges to the County's MS4 from new development or site of Significant Redevelopment are required to obtain appropriate local, state or federal permits prior to discharging to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States within the County.

3. Any Person responsible for Discharges determined by the County to be contributing to the failure of the County's MS4 or waters within the County to comply with the provisions and

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conditions of NPDES Permit No. FLS000038, shall provide corrective measures as approved by the County Manager and may be subject to paying fines and damages.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.398. - Suspension of MS4 Access.

(a) Suspension due to Illicit Discharges in Emergency Situations. Seminole County may, without prior notice, suspend MS4 Discharge access to a Person if such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened Illicit Discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of Persons, or to the County's MS4 or Waters of the United States. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the authorized enforcement agency may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the County's MS4 or Waters of the United States, or to minimize danger to Persons.

(b) Suspension due to the Detection of Illicit Discharge. Any Person discharging to the County's MS4 in violation of this Part 9 may have their MS4 access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an Illicit Discharge. The authorized enforcement agency will notify a violator of the proposed termination of its MS4 access. The violator may petition the authorized enforcement agency for a reconsideration and hearing.

A Person commits an offense if the Person reinstates MS4 access to a premises terminated pursuant to this Section without the prior approval of the authorized enforcement agency.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.399. - Stormwater Discharges from Industrial and Construction Activities.

(a) Any Person subject to an Industrial or Construction Activity NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit shall comply with all provisions of the permit. Proof of compliance with the permit may be required in a form acceptable to Seminole County prior to allowing of Discharges to the County's MS4.

(b) Stormwater Discharges from Significant Construction Activities involving land disturbance of more than one (1) acre must be treated or managed on site in accordance with appropriate federal, state or local permits and regulations, prior to Discharge to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States. Erosion, sediment and pollution controls for the construction site must be properly implemented, maintained and operated according to a pollution prevention plan required by an NPDES permit for the Discharge of Stormwater from Construction Activities, and according to a state permit issued by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or St. Johns River Water Management District.

(c) Construction Activity, regardless of the size of land disturbance acreage, constitutes an Illicit Connection or Illicit Discharge if the activity causes an impairment of the operation of the County's MS4 or contributes to the failure of the County's MS4 to meet any local, state or federal requirements, including, but not limited to, NPDES Permit No. FLS000038 and state surface water quality criteria.

(d) The owners of industrial Facilities and construction sites which will Discharge Stormwater to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States within the County limits shall provide written notification to the County Manager of the connection or Discharge prior to the Discharge from the Industrial Activity or Construction Activity.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.400. - Control of Pollutant contributions from interconnected MS4's.
The Discharge of Stormwater between interconnected state, city, county or other MS4's must not cause the County's MS4 to be in violation of the provisions of NPDES Permit No. FLS000038. Owners of any section of interconnected MS4 are responsible for the quality of Discharge from their portion of the County's MS4 in accordance with interlocal agreements controlling the Discharge of Stormwater from one MS4 to another.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.401. - Prohibition of Illicit Discharges and Illicit Connections.

(a) Illicit Discharges and Illicit Connections, not exempt under the provisions of this Part 9, are prohibited.

(b) A Facility owner's failure to report a connection from Industrial Activities or Construction Activities to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States constitutes an Illicit Connection.

(c) A Facility owner's failure to report a Discharge from Industrial Activities or Construction Activities to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States constitutes an Illicit Discharge.

(d) Immediately upon discovering an Illicit Discharge or Illicit Connection, or receiving notice thereof, the Facility owner shall cease the Illicit Discharge or Illicit Connection until permits for the Discharge or connection are obtained from the appropriate federal, state, or local authority.

(e) Refusal or unreasonable delay in providing access to a Facility to Code Enforcement Officers for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by this Part 9 is prohibited.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.402. - Inspection and monitoring for compliance.

(a) Applicability. This Section applies to all facilities located within the boundaries of unincorporated Seminole County that have Stormwater Discharges associated with Industrial Activity, Construction Activity or any other Discharge of materials into the County's MS4 system in violation of this Part 9.

(b) Access to Facilities.

(1) Code Enforcement Officers may enter and inspect Facilities subject to regulation under this Part 9 as often as may be necessary to determine compliance with this Part 9. If a Facility owner has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the Facility owner shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to Code Enforcement Officers.

(2) Facility owners shall provide Code Enforcement Officers with ready access to all parts of the premises for purposes of performing inspections, examining and copying records that must be kept under the conditions of any NPDES Stormwater Discharge Permit, monitoring and sampling the Facility's Stormwater Discharge, and performing any other duties authorized by state or federal law.

(3) Facility owners shall permit Code Enforcement Officers to set up or install any devices or equipment that are reasonably necessary to conduct any combination of monitoring or sampling of the Facility's Stormwater Discharge or to measure the flow or quality of the Facility's Stormwater Discharge. Any devices or equipment that are set up or installed in accordance with this Section will be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition, which includes, but is not limited to, periodic calibration, at the sole expense of the Facility owner.

(4) Facility owners shall not construct, install, build, maintain, or otherwise allow to exist any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the Facility by Code Enforcement Officers.

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Enforcement Officers. The Facility owner shall bear all costs associated with providing Code Enforcement Officers safe and easy access to the Facility.

(5) If access to a Facility is denied or unreasonably delayed, Code Enforcement Officers may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.403. - Maintenance of BMP's.

Facility owners shall provide, at their own expense, reasonable protection from accidental Discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the municipal County's MS4 or watercourses through the use of structural and non-structural BMP's. Structural controls and other BMP's used for controlling the Discharge of Pollutants to the County's MS4 or to Waters of the United States must be operated and maintained so as to function in accordance with permitted design or performance criteria and in compliance with Federal, State or local permit conditions and regulations. The owner of any Facility, which is, or may be, the source of an Illicit Discharge, may be required to implement, at their own expense, additional structural or non-structural BMP's to prevent the further Discharge of Pollutants to the MS4. Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid NPDES permit authorizing the Discharge of Stormwater associated with Industrial Activity, to the extent practicable, will be deemed in compliance with the provisions of this Section. These BMP's must be part of a SWPP as necessary for compliance with requirements of the NPDES permit.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.404. - Notification and recordkeeping.

(a) **Notification Requirements.** Notwithstanding any other requirement of law, a Facility owner, or other Person responsible for emergency response for a Facility, that has information of any known or suspected release of materials which results, or may result, in Illegal Discharges into the County's MS4 or Waters of the United States shall:

(1) Immediately take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of the released materials; and

(2) In the event of a release of Hazardous Materials, immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services; or

(3) In the event of a release of Non-Hazardous Materials, notify the County Manager in person or by phone or facsimile no later than the next business day and confirm such notification by written notice addressed and mailed to the County Manager within three (3) business days of providing notice in person or by phone.

(b) **Recordkeeping.** For each occurrence and for a period of three (3) years from the date of each occurrence, the owner of a Facility shall retain on-site written records of any release of materials which results, or may result, in Illegal Discharges and any actions taken to prevent a recurrence.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Sec. 270.405. - Enforcement, penalties and legal proceedings.

(a) This Part 9 is administered by the County Manager and enforced through the County's Code Enforcement Officers. Any person in violation of this Part 9 shall address such violations immediately upon written notification by the County's Code Enforcement Officers. Any such person shall address a notice of violation by providing a written response to the County's Code Enforcement Officers, outlining the temporary and permanent measures that will be taken to correct the violation and a
proposed schedule for completion of the corrective measures. Proposals for corrective action are subject to the approval of the County's Code Enforcement Officers.

(b) The County's Code Enforcement Officers are authorized to issue cease and desist orders in the form of written official notices sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to any person responsible for the violation. Specific activities and operations may be ordered to be ceased based upon the following conditions:

1. In a situation that may have a serious effect on the health, safety or welfare of the public or the environment, including the quality of Stormwater in the County's MS4; or

2. When irreversible or irreparable harm may result, in the reasonable opinion of the County's Code Enforcement Officers, and immediate cessation of the activity is necessary to protect the public or the environment, including the quality of Stormwater in the County's MS4.

(c) Any person who violates or fails to comply with the requirements of any provision of this Part 9 is subject to prosecution before the Code Enforcement Board or Special Magistrate of Seminole County, pursuant to Chapter 53, Code Enforcement, Seminole County Code, or successor provisions. Each day of violation constitutes a separate violation.

(d) In addition to any fines which may be imposed by the Seminole County Code Enforcement Board or Special Magistrate, persons responsible for violation of this Part 9 are liable for:

1. All sampling and analytical costs incurred in monitoring the Discharge and for state and federal fines imposed as a result of the discharge and costs of removing or properly treating the Discharge; and

2. All expenses incurred by the County in correcting a violation of this Part 9, restoring affected property, or abating or remediating a hazardous condition, including, but not limited to, administrative costs incurred to secure and monitor the services of a private contractor.

(e) If any person responsible for a violation under this Part 9 fails to take action as required herein, the County has the right to take remedial action. Any person responsible for the violation shall reimburse all costs incurred by the County in taking such remedial actions.

(f) In addition to the remedies provided herein, the County is authorized to make application in a court of appropriate jurisdiction for an injunction restraining any person from violating, or continuing to violate any provisions of this Part 9. In addition, the County may also seek entry of a court order requiring restoration and mitigation for any impacted land or waters or request any other appropriate, applicable legal remedy, including reimbursement of court costs.

(g) In accordance with Section 53, Code Enforcement, Seminole County Code, any person violating any of the provisions of this Part 9 is liable for a Class V civil penalty under Chapter 53, Code Enforcement, Seminole County Code, or successor provisions. Further, in accordance with Section 125.69, Florida Statutes (2016), as this statute may be amended from time to time, any person who violates this Part 9 may be punished by imprisonment for a term not to exceed sixty (60) days or a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars ($500.00) or both.

(h) All fines and costs assessed under the provisions of this Section 270.405 may be enforced as a lien that may be foreclosed according to the procedures specified in Section 162.09, Florida Statutes (2016), as this statute may be amended from time to time.

(i) The County may elect to take any or all of the above remedies concurrently, and the pursuit of one does not preclude the pursuit of another.

(j) Any fines or other funds received as a result of enforcement under this Part 9 which are not used for specific purposes set forth in this Part 9 must be deposited in the General Fund of the County in the penalty, fine and forfeiture account.

(Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)
Sec. 270.406. - Remedies not exclusive.

   The remedies listed in this Part 9 are not intended to be exclusive of any other remedies available under any applicable federal, state or local law.

   (Ord. No. 2016-27, § 1, 8-23-2016)

Secs. 270.407—270.410. - Reserved.

PART 10. - MAINTENANCE OF SEMINOLE COUNTY'S STORMWATER SYSTEM

Sec. 270.411. - Authority.

   The County is authorized by its Home Rule Charter, the Florida Constitution and the provisions of Chapter 163, Section 125 and Section 403, Florida Statutes, to establish and administer programs for stormwater management. This Ordinance shall apply and be enforced in all incorporated and unincorporated areas of Seminole County.

   (Ord. No. 2000-18, § 1, 3-28-2000)

Sec. 270.412. - Interconnected stormwater system defined.

   The interconnected stormwater system is defined as all natural and man-made water bodies, dry lake beds, retention and detention ponds, pipe systems, and support structures located in the incorporated and unincorporated areas of Seminole County, or which are located outside the boundaries of Seminole County, but which flow into the stormwater system within Seminole County.

   (Ord. No. 2000-18, § 2, 3-28-2000)

Sec. 270.413. - Findings.

   It is determined by the Board of County Commissioners for Seminole County that activities that alter the contours, disrupt natural vegetation, cause excessive unnatural soil displacement, or otherwise degrade any portion of the interconnected stormwater system are detrimental to the system as a whole and, therefore, lead to the degradation of the water quality in Seminole County which negatively impacts all the citizens of Seminole County.

   (Ord. No. 2000-18, § 3, 3-28-2000)

Sec. 270.414. - Prohibited activities.

   Activities which are found to cause negative impacts to the interconnected stormwater system and, are therefore prohibited, include the following: (a) vandalism or otherwise causing damage to pipes and/or drainage structures; (b) degradation of water quality through pollution as described in Chapter 205, Seminole County Code; (c) degrading dry lake beds and dry retention/detention ponds through disruption of natural vegetation, rutting, pollution and soil displacement through the operation of motor vehicles or nonmotorized vehicles or excessive foot traffic.

   The above delineated list is not all inclusive and any other activity which tends to degrade the stormwater system shall be prohibited.

Sec. 270.415. - Exceptions.

The prohibitions specified in Section 270.414 above shall not be deemed to prohibit any activity in furtherance of governmental operations or authorized by a governmental permit.

(Ord. No. 2000-18, § 5, 3-28-2000)

Sec. 270.416. - Enforcement.

Any person who violates any section of this Part shall be prosecuted and punished as provided for in Section 125.69, Florida Statutes, as amended. Each violation shall be considered a separate offense and punished accordingly. The Board of County Commissioners of Seminole County, Florida, may also bring suit to restrain, enjoin, or otherwise prevent the violation of this Part in the Eighteenth Judicial Circuit Court in and for Seminole County, Florida.

(Ord. No. 2000-18, § 6, 3-28-2000)

Sec. 270.417. - Code enforcement citation system.

In addition to the enforcement procedures outlined in Section 270.415 above, violation of this Ordinance shall also be a Class IV violation enforceable as provided in Chapter 53, Seminole County Code.


PART 11. - SEMINOLE COUNTY CROSS-CONNECTION PROGRAM

Sec. 270.418. - History.

The American Water Works Association (AWWA) recognizes that the water purveyor has a responsibility to provide its customers at the service connection with water that is safe under all foreseeable circumstances. Thus, in the exercise of this responsibility the water purveyor must take reasonable precaution to protect the community distribution system from the hazards originating on the premises of its customers that may degrade the water in the community distribution system.

Cross-connection control and plumbing inspections on premises of its customers are regulatory in nature and should be handled through the rules, regulations and recommendations of the health authority or plumbing-code enforcing agencies having jurisdiction. The water purveyor, however, should be aware of any situation requiring inspection and/or re-inspections, necessary to detect hazardous conditions resulting from cross-connections. If, in the opinion of the utility, effective measures consistent with the degree of hazard have not been taken by the regulatory agency, the water purveyor should take such measures as he may deem necessary to ensure that the community distribution system is protected from contamination. Such action would include the installation of a backflow prevention assembly consistent with the degree of hazard, at the service connection, or discontinuance of the service.

In addition, customer use of water from the community distribution system for cooling or other purposes within the customer's system and later return of the water to the community distribution system is not acceptable and is opposed by AWWA.

A cross-connection is defined in the rules of the Department of Environmental Protection ("DEP"), of the State of Florida, Chapter 62.550, Florida Administrative Code ("F.A.C."), as:

Any temporary or permanent connection between a public water system or customer's potable water system and other system or source through which it is possible to introduce into any part of the public water system any substance other than the potable water that the public water system is supplying. A
bypass arrangement, jumper connection, removable section, swivel or changeover devise on any other temporary or permanent device through which, or because of which, backflow could occur are considered cross-connections. Cross-connections and the chance of backflow must be eliminated to prevent degrading the high quality of water that water purveyors strive to maintain.

Initially, the primary responsibility for safeguarding water quality on private property and eliminating cross-connection and preventing backflow was left to local health agencies and building and inspection departments. Beginning with the Safe Drinking Water Act, signed by President Ford on December 16, 1974, a chain of laws and regulations evolved that resulted in the State requirement (Florida Safe Drinking Water Act, Sections 403.850—403.864, Florida Statutes) for all the public water systems to have a Cross-Connection Control Program. Contained within the Rules of Department of Environmental Protection, Chapter 62-555, F.A.C. the State of Florida, on January 3, 1991, adopted the following policy:

"Community water systems shall establish a routine Cross-Connection Program to detect and prohibit cross-connections that create or may create an imminent and substantial danger to the public health. Such program shall be developed utilizing accepted practices of the American Water Works Association guidelines as set forth in AWWA manuals M14, "Backflow Prevention and Cross-Connection Control", and "Cross-Connections and Backflow Prevention", latest edition. Upon discovery of a prohibited cross-connection, public water systems shall either eliminate the cross-connection by installation of an appropriate back flow prevention assembly acceptable to the Department or discontinue service until the contaminate source is eliminated."

To comply with this mandate, the Seminole County Environmental Services Department, Utilities Operations Division, urges you to acquaint yourself with the Ordinance provisions presented in this Part. It is only through the education and commitment of our customers that we can control the hazards presented by cross-connections within our public drinking water supply. Seminole County stands behind this policy and its enforcement and will offer its assistance to all who share the responsibility of providing and maintaining safe water.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.419. - Purpose.

The purpose of the Cross-Connection Control Program ("Program") is as follows:

(a) To protect the public potable water supply of Seminole County from the possibility of contamination; and

(b) To comply with all applicable Federal and State laws, rules and regulations, including, but not limited to, Chapter 62.555 F.A.C.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.420. - Results of noncompliance.

Any person failing to comply with the Program or any part hereof shall be deemed in noncompliance. Service of water to any premise shall be subject to disconnection by the Utilities Operations Division if a backflow assembly required by law, rules, or regulations is not installed, tested and maintained, or if the Utilities Operations Division determines that a backflow prevention assembly has been removed or bypassed, or if unprotected cross-connections exist on the premises and there is inadequate backflow protection at the service connection. Water service shall not be restored until such conditions or defects are corrected. All turn-off and turn-on service charges shall be paid by the consumer.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.421. - Termination of service.
(a) In emergency conditions as determined by the Utilities Operations Division, such as when contamination to the public potable water supply is occurring or the public potable water supply is in imminent danger of contamination, water service shall be disconnected immediately by the Utilities Operations Division without notification.

(b) If a violation of the Program exists, but does not create an emergency condition as determined by the Utilities Operations Division, water service shall be disconnected when the consumer has been duly notified of the violation and not corrected the problem within thirty (30) days of notice.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.422. - Abbreviations.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>AG</strong></td>
<td><strong>Air Gap</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANSI</strong></td>
<td><strong>American National Standards Institute</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSE</strong></td>
<td><strong>American Society of Sanitary Engineers</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVB</strong></td>
<td><strong>Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AWWA</strong></td>
<td><strong>American Water Works Association</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BFP</strong></td>
<td><strong>Backflow Preventer or Backflow Prevention</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CCC</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cross-connection Control</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DCVA</strong></td>
<td><strong>Double Check Valve Assembly</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DDCVA</strong></td>
<td><strong>Double Detector Check Valve Assembly</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>FAC</strong></td>
<td><strong>Florida Administrative Code</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>FDEP</strong></td>
<td><strong>Florida Department of Environmental Protection</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HBVB</strong></td>
<td><strong>Hose Bibb Vacuum Breaker</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Psi</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pounds per square inch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PVB</strong></td>
<td><strong>Pressure Vacuum Breaker</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RDC</strong></td>
<td><strong>Residential Dual Check</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances
Accessed 26-July-2019
Sec. 270.423. - Definitions.

[The following words, terms and phrases, when used in this Part, shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section, except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning:]

**Air Gap.** The unobstructed vertical distance through the free atmosphere between the lowest opening from any pipe or faucet conveying water or waste to a tank, plumbing fixture, receptor, or other assembly and the flood level rim of the receptacle. These vertical, physical separations must be at least twice the diameter of the water supply outlet, never less than one (1) inch (25mm).

**Approved.** Accepted by the Seminole County Utilities Operations Division as meeting an applicable specification as cited herein or as suitable for the proposed use.

**Auxiliary Water System or Supply.** Any water supply on or available to the premises other than the purveyor’s public water supply. These auxiliary waters may include water from another purveyor’s public potable water supply or any natural source(s), including, but not limited to, a well, spring, river, stream, harbor, used waters, or industrial fluids. These waters may be contaminated or polluted, or may be objectionable and constitute an unacceptable water source over which the water purveyor does not have sanitary control.

**Backflow.** The undesirable reversal of flow in a potable water distribution system as a result of a cross-connection.

**Back Pressure.** A pressure higher than the supply pressure caused by a pump, elevated tank, boiler, or any other means that may cause backflow.

**Backflow Prevention Assembly or Backflow Preventer.** An approved assembly that meets the design and performance standards of University of Southern California/Foundation for Cross-connection Control and Hydraulic Research or the AWWA or the ASSE.

**Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester.** A certified tester approved by the Utilities Operations Division who is certified by the University of Florida TREEO Certification Program for BFP assembly testers or other USC/FCCHR or FDEP approved programs.

**Backsiphonage.** Backflow caused by negative or reduced pressure in the supply piping.

**Contamination.** An impairment of the potable water supply resulting from the introduction or admission of any foreign substance that degrades the quality and/or creates a health hazard.

**Cross-connection.** A connection or potential connection between any part of a potable water system and any other environment containing other substances in a manner that, under any circumstances would allow such substances to enter the potable water system. Other substances may be gases, liquids, or solids, such as chemicals, waste products, steam, water from other sources (potable or non-potable), or any matter that may change the color or add odor to the water.
Cross-connection Control by Containment. The installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly at the water service connection to any customer's premises where physically and economically unfeasible to find and permanently eliminate or control all actual or potential cross-connections within the customer's water system; or the installation of an approved backflow prevention assembly on the service line leading to and supplying a portion of a customer's water system where actual or potential cross-connections cannot be effectively eliminated or controlled at the point of cross-connection.

Double Check Valve Assembly. The approved double check valve assembly consists of two (2) internally loaded check valves, either spring loaded or internally weighted, installed as a unit between two (2) tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves and fittings with properly located resilient seated test cocks. This assembly shall only be used to protect against a non-health hazard (that is, a pollutant).

Fire Protection System. A system of piping and appurtenances designed for fire protection and in accordance with fire protection and engineering standards. The installation may include one or more water supplies.

Flood Level Rim. The edge of the receptacle from which water overflows.

Hazard—Degree of. The term is derived from an evaluation of the potential risk to public health and the adverse affect upon the potable water system. Establishing the degree of hazard is directly related to the type and toxicity of contaminants that could feasibly enter the public potable water system and can be classified as either a non-health or a health hazard.

Hazard—Health. An actual or potential threat of contamination to the public potable water system or the customer's potable water system to such a degree or intensity that a danger to health exists.

Hazard—Plumbing. A plumbing type cross-connection in a customer's potable water system that has not been properly protected by an approved air gap or an approved backflow prevention assembly.

Hazard—Non-Health or Pollutional. A cross-connection or potential cross-connection involving any substance that generally would not be a health hazard but would constitute a nuisance or be aesthetically objectionable if introduced into the potable water supply.

Hazard—System. An actual or potential threat of severe damage to the physical properties of the public potable water system or the customer's potable water system or of a pollution or contamination that would have a protracted effect on the quality of the potable water in the system.

Industrial Fluids System. Any system containing a fluid or solution that may be chemically, biologically or otherwise contaminated or polluted in a form or concentration, such as would constitute a health, system, pollution, or plumbing hazard, if introduced into a public potable water supply. This may include, but not be limited to: polluted or contaminated waters; all types of process waters and used waters originating from the public potable water system that may have deteriorated in sanitary quality; chemicals in fluid form, plating acids and alkalis; circulating cooling waters connected to an open cooling tower; and/or cooling towers that are chemically or biologically treated or stabilized with toxic substances; contaminated natural waters, including but not limited to, wells, springs, streams, rivers, bays, harbors, ease, irrigation canals or systems; oils, gases, glycerin, paraffins, caustic and acid solutions, and other liquid and gaseous fluids used in industrial or other purposes for fire fighting purposes.

Pollution. The presence of any foreign substance in water that tends to degrade its quality so as to constitute a non-health hazard or impair the usefulness of the water.

Premises Isolation. The prevention of backflow into a public water system from a customer's premises by installing a suitable backflow preventer (BFP) at the customer's service connection.

Reduced Pressure Zone Backflow Prevention Assembly. The approved reduced pressure principle backflow prevention assembly consists of two (2) independently acting approved check valves together with a hydraulically operating, mechanically independent pressure differential relief valve located between the check valves and below the first check valve. These units are located between two (2) tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves as an assembly and equipped with properly located resilient seated test cocks.
Residential Dual Check. A compact unit manufactured with two (2) independent spring actuated check valves. It may or may not have test cocks. See Rule 62-555.360, F.A.C.

Service Connection. The term service connection shall mean the terminal end of the public potable water system; that is, where the water purveyor loses jurisdiction and sanitary control over the water at its point of delivery to the customer's water system. If a meter is installed at the end of the service connection, then the service connection shall mean the downstream end or customer's side of the meter. Unprotected takeoffs from the service line ahead of any backflow prevention assembly or device located at the point of delivery to the customer's potable water system shall be prohibited.

Vacuum Breaker—Atmospheric. An approved vacuum breaker (non-pressure type) is a device designed for use where it will not be subject to static line pressure and consists of a float check, check seat and air inlet port. A shutoff valve immediately upstream may be an integral part of the device.

Vacuum Breaker—Pressure. An approved assembly which consists of an independently operating internally loaded check valve and an independently operating loaded air inlet valve located on the discharge side of the check valve with properly located resilient seated test cocks and tightly closing resilient seated shutoff valves attached at each end of the assembly.

Water—Potable. Water from any source approved for human consumption by the health authority with jurisdiction over said source. Potable water is water of excellent quality intended for drinking, cooking and cleansing uses.

Water Purveyor. The term water purveyor shall mean the utility owner or operator of the public water system supplying an approved potable water supply to the public. The utility shall operate pursuant to a valid permit from the F.D.E.P. The Seminole County Utilities Operations Division is the water purveyor for Seminole County.

Water Customer. The term water customer shall include any water system located on the water customer's premises, whether supplied by the public potable water system or an auxiliary water supply. The system may be either a potable water system or an industrial fluids system.

Water System or Water Supply - Public Potable. A water system, publicly or privately owned, operated as a public utility under a recent health permit to supply potable water. This system shall consist of the source facilities utilized in the production, treatment and storage of potable water and the distribution system used for delivery of potable water to the customer's system.

Water—Reclaimed. Water suitable, as a result of treatment of domestic wastewater, for a direct beneficial use or a controlled use that would not otherwise occur. Reclaimed water is also known as reuse water and is regulated pursuant to Chapter 62-610, F.A.C.

Water—Used. Any water supplied by a water purveyor from a public potable water system to a water customer after passage through the point of delivery and no longer under the control of the water purveyor.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.424. - Hazard review process.

(a) Construction plans for a proposed facility or modifications to an existing facility shall be submitted to the Planning and Development Division of the Development Services Department at the time of application for the building permit, or, at a time of application for water service. The Utilities Operations Division's representative shall review the plans. Approval from the Utilities Operations Division must be obtained prior to the issuance of the Building Permit or installation of new water service. Failure to comply with these requirements shall constitute a violation of the Program.

(b) Upon completion of the review process, the Utilities Operations Division shall designate the type of backflow prevention assembly to be used on the water service. The Utilities Operations Division shall further designate a hazard potential to describe deficiencies that must be corrected.
(c) Backflow prevention assemblies shall be installed according to the requirements of this Section.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.425. - Effected facilities.

(a) Plan review as defined in Section 270.424 shall be performed on all new commercial, industrial and multi-family facilities and existing facilities with proposed modifications at the time of application for the Building Permit.

(b) Existing commercial, multi-family and other residential customers with existing wells or alternate water sources available to their property or irrigation systems, or any customers who may reasonably be suspected to have a cross-connection to the County public water supply system, shall be inspected by the Utilities Operations Division. The owner/customer shall install an appropriate backflow prevention assembly as directed by the Utilities Operations Division.

(c) New water main construction shall be separated from the existing water system with the use of the temporary jumper connection as shown in Attachment A, Standard Detail Drawing A-13, which may be changed by Resolution as adopted from time to time by the Board. The backflow prevention assembly in the temporary jumper connection shall be tested according to the requirements of Part 11.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.426. - Utilities Operations Division.

The Utilities Operations Division is primarily responsible for protecting our public water system against backflow. This responsibility begins at the water supply source, includes the public water distribution system and ends at the point of water delivery to the customer's premises or system. The Utilities Operations Division protects its water systems against backflow by establishing the Cross-Connection Control Program and ensuring that proper backflow preventers are installed and maintained at service connections where appropriate.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.427. - Building Official.

The Seminole County Building Division has responsibility for overseeing and inspecting the customer's plumbing system and ensuring compliance with requirements of the Land Development Code and the Seminole County Code.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.428. - Owner/customer.

The owner/customer's responsibility starts at the point of delivery from the public potable water system and includes the customer's water system. The owner/customer, at his or her own expense, shall install, operate, test and maintain approved backflow prevention assemblies, as directed by the Utilities Operations Division. The owner/customer shall maintain accurate records of tests and repairs made to backflow prevention assemblies and provide the Utilities Operations Division with copies of such records.

The records shall be on forms approved or provided by the Utilities Operations Division. In the event of accidental pollution or contamination of the public or owner/customer's premises, the owner/customer
shall promptly take steps to confine further spread of pollution or contamination within the customer’s premises, and shall immediately notify the Utilities Operations Division of the hazardous conditions.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.429. - Backflow prevention device installers.

(a) The installer's responsibility is to properly install backflow prevention assemblies in accordance with this Section, the manufacturer's installation instructions and any additional instructions required by the Utilities Operations Division.

(b) The installer is also responsible to ascertain whether an assembly is working properly when installed and is required to furnish the following information to the Utilities Operations Division immediately after a reduced pressure zone backflow assembly (RPZ), double check valve assembly (DCVA) or pressure vacuum breaker (PVB) is installed: (1) service address where device is located; (2) owner; (3) description of device's location and size; (4) date of installation; (5) type of device; (6) manufacturer; (7) model number; (8) serial number; (9) water meter number; and (10) utility account number. All RPZ, DCVA and PVB assemblies are required to be tested immediately following installation by a certified backflow assembly tester approved by the Utilities Operations Division.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.430. - Existing facilities.

(a) All premises where cross-connections have the potential to occur shall be evaluated by the Utilities Operations Division to determine if a detailed inspection shall be required.

(b) The owner/customer of a premise which the Utilities Operations Division determines needs an inspection shall be notified thirty (30) days in advance to secure an appointment for inspection of the premises. If the facility is deemed to be in an emergency situation, "Emergency Procedures" as outlined Section 270.432 herein shall be followed. The owner/customer or his authorized representative shall accompany a representative from the Utilities Operations Division during the inspection of the premises.

(c) An inspection form will be completed by the Utilities Operations Division representative and signed by the owner/customer or his representative.

(d) The owner/customer shall be informed of any corrective measures to be made. The Utilities Operations Division shall send a letter of notification to the owner/customer indicating what corrective measures must be taken, the type of device to be installed and the time limit for the installation.

(e) Upon compliance with the requirements set forth in the notification letter, the owner/customer shall immediately notify the Utilities Operations Division to schedule a date for re-inspection.

(f) If the owner/customer refuses to permit an inspection, either internal or external, to the building, the owner/customer shall, within thirty (30) days after notification by the County, install and test a reduced pressure backflow preventer on the water service. The resulting test shall be submitted to the County within twenty-four (24) hours of test completion.

(g) Existing commercial, industrial, multi-family and single family irrigation systems shall comply with this Section, either by retrofitting a device of a type approved by the Division, or by replacement of an existing device, if necessary.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.431. - Facilities.
(a) Each commercial, industrial or multi-family facility applicant for water service shall be required to comply with this Section.

(b) Applicants for water service to new single family residences may be screened for potential cross-connections to the County's water system and, if such potential conditions exist, shall be subject to this Section.

(c) If the Utilities Operations Division determines that a potential cross-connection exists, the Utilities Operations Division shall establish a hazard level commensurate with the degree of that hazard level utilizing AWWA standards as minimum guidelines. The Utilities Operations Division shall require the installation of a specific type of backflow prevention assembly for the premises.

(d) The Utilities Operations Division may send a letter of notification to the new applicant for water service, or the requirements may be noted on approved construction plans indicating what backflow prevention measures must be taken, the type of assembly to be installed, and the time limit for the installation.

(e) The Utilities Operations Division may notify the new applicant for water service in writing and arrange a meeting to discuss the requirements for backflow prevention. Procedures for inspection of the backflow prevention assembly shall be discussed at this meeting.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.432. - Emergency procedures.

In the event a cross-connection is discovered or a water meter is found running steadily backwards, the County's potable water system shall be assumed to be in imminent danger of contamination, and the following procedures shall be instituted:

(a) Shut off the water to the premises and, if possible, remove the water meter.

(b) Immediately call the Seminole County Utilities Operations Division.

(c) The Utilities Operations Division shall immediately report to the affected area, confirm the area is contaminated and isolate the water system within the area.

(d) The Utilities Operations Division shall immediately notify the State of Florida, Department of Health local office and the F.D.E.P., Orlando Branch Office.

(e) The Utilities Operations Division shall take water samples at various stations within and without the isolated area of the water system to determine the extent of the contamination.

(f) The Utilities Operations Division shall provide a written report to FDEP and the State of Florida Department of Health local office within thirty (30) days after discovery of the backflow incident as set forth in Chapter 62-550, F.A.C.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.433. - Frequency of inspections.

Water use requirements require revision due to improved models or components of equipment, methods of manufacturing or additions to plants and buildings. As a result, new cross-connections may be installed and existing protection may be by-passed, removed, or otherwise rendered ineffective. Therefore, the Utilities Operations Division may require an annual detailed inspection by the owner/customer or by an authorized representative of the Utilities Operations Division.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)
Sec. 270.434. - Inspection of existing facilities.

Duly authorized employees or agents of the Utilities Operations Division shall be permitted to enter upon the premises for the purpose of sampling or testing the potable water supply or inspecting or observing connections to the potable water supply. If the Utilities Operations Division’s authorized employees or agents are not permitted to enter the premises to inspect or observe, the owner/customer shall be required to install a Reduced Pressure Zone Backflow Prevention Assembly. Failure to install the required device within thirty (30) days of receipt of notice from the Utilities Operations Division shall constitute noncompliance with this Section.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.435. - Inspection of newly constructed facilities.

Upon making application for water service and prior to connection to the County’s water system, the owner/customer or his agent shall have obtained the appropriate building permit, installed the correct backflow prevention assembly as determined by the Utilities Operations Division and obtained an inspection by the Utilities Operations Division and/or the Building Department to determine compliance with the Program. The Utilities Operations Division shall not establish water service until the owner/customer complies with this Section.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.436. - Inspection of reclaimed water facilities.

The Utilities Operations Division shall inspect commercial/industrial premises using reclaimed water on an annual basis, and residential premises will be inspected every three (3) years. Inspections shall be performed to ensure compliance with Chapters 62-610 and 62-555, F.A.C. These periodic inspections shall serve to detect any cross-connections between the reclaimed water system and the public potable water system.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.437. - Degree or type of hazard.

The following table lists various BFP assemblies and the types of hazards and backflow conditions a particular assembly will protect against.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of BFP Assemblies</th>
<th>AG</th>
<th>RPZ</th>
<th>DCVA</th>
<th>PVB</th>
<th>AVB</th>
<th>Type of Degree of Hazard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Back Pressure</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Non Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back Siphonage</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>Non Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sec. 270.438. - Premise isolation.

An approved BFP assembly of the type designated shall be installed at each water service connection to the following list of premises. This list is presented as a guide and is not intended to be complete. The Utilities Operations Division Manager or designee may require a device providing a higher level of protection if, in the opinion of the Utilities Operations Division Manager, conditions warrant added protection. All residential customers will have a residential dual check installed on the meter serving the customer’s premises unless a higher level of protection is required by the Utilities Operations Division. This is to provide added protection for the distribution system.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Premise Description</th>
<th>Assessment of Hazard</th>
<th>Required Assembly at Potable Service Connection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apartment with fire hydrant, blowoff, pool or irrigation system</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brewer, Distillery</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Car Wash with reclaimed water, recycling system and/or Wax Educator</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Laundry</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy</td>
<td>Non-Health</td>
<td>DCVA or RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dentist or Doctor Office</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dock and Dockside facility</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertilizer Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Laboratory or Processing Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food and Beverage Processing Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital, Clinic, Mortuary, Laboratory or Medical Facility*</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation System</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ or PVB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation System with Chemical Injector</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ or Air Gap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Tool Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Master Metered Strip Shop and Mall</td>
<td>Health or Non Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individually Metered Store and Business in Commercial Strip and Mall</td>
<td>Health or Non Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Processing Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal Plating Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursing Home</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing House or Rendering Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Products Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesticide, Herbicide or Exterminating Company**</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>PVB overhead fill or AG overhead fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petroleum Processing Plant or Storage Facility</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmaceutical or Cosmetic Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pleasure-Boat Marina</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Power Plant or Steam Plant</td>
<td>Non Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premise where inspection is restricted</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radioactive Material Plant</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reclaimed Water System (Commercial); BFP to be installed on potable water line</td>
<td>Health</td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Restaurant with Soap Educator and/or Industrial Type Disposal | Health | RPZ
---|---|---
Sand and Gravel Plant | Health | RPZ
School | Health | RPZ
Shopping Center | Health or Non Health | RPZ
Storm Water Pumping Station | Health | RPZ
Swimming Pool with Piped Fill Line | Health | AG at pool or RPZ
Tall Building (over three stories) | Health or Non Health | RPZ
Veterinary Establishment | Health | RPZ
Wastewater Pumping Station | Health | RPZ
Wastewater Treatment Plant or Reclaimed Storage Plant | Health | RPZ

* See Sec. 270.439
** See Sec. 270.440

In addition to and including those types of premises listed above, an approved backflow prevention assembly of the type designated shall be installed on each potable water service connection to any premises containing the following real or potential hazards. The Utilities Operations Division Manager may require an assembly providing a higher level of protection if, in the opinion of the Utilities Operations Division Manager, conditions warrant added protection.

| Premises with an auxiliary water system not connected to public water system | RPZ
| Premises with a water storage tank, reservoir, pond, or similar appurtenance | RPZ
| Premises with a steam boiler, cooling system, or hot water heating system with chemical water conditioners | RPZ

Source: https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances
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Premises with submerged inlets to equipment | RPZ
---|---
Premises with self-draining yard hydrants, fountains, hose boxes, or similar devices presenting a health, or system hazard (i.e., chemical storage plants, tank farms, bulk storage yards) | RPZ
Single-family residences using reclaimed water; BFP to be installed on potable water line | RDC

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.439. - Installations requiring continuous service: Parallel installation.

(a) All backflow prevention assemblies with test cocks are required to be tested with a minimum frequency of once per year. Testing requires a water shutdown usually lasting five (5) to twenty (20) minutes. For facilities requiring an uninterrupted supply of water or, if not possible to provide water service from two (2) separate meters, provisions shall be made for a "parallel installation" of backflow prevention assemblies.

(b) Multi-story buildings with flushometer toilets shall be equipped with parallel assemblies. Experience has shown when the water supply is shut off of building, flushometers may have to be manually reset. During testing one (1) assembly remains on while the other is tested. Usually the two (2) assemblies are one (1) assembly size smaller than the service line, e.g., one (1) two-inch assembly or two (2) 1½-inch assemblies, one (1) 8-inch assembly or two (2) 6-inch assemblies.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.440. - Exterminating companies.

All tanks, tank trucks, and spraying apparatus used to convey pesticides in an extermination process shall use only "designated-protected" potable water fill locations. Filling with potable water at unspecified locations or private residences is prohibited. All filling locations shall consist of over-head piping arrangements with correctly installed pressure vacuum breakers and/or air gaps. If for any reason an overhead piping arrangement cannot be used, a reduced pressure zone backflow preventer shall be installed on the fill line. All filling locations and methods of backflow prevention and types of assemblies used must be approved by the Utilities Operations Division.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.441. - Fire systems.

(a) **Type of Backflow Protection Required - Fire Protection Service.** An approved backflow prevention assembly of the type designated shall be installed on each fire protection service to any premises where the fire protection system contains any of the following components unless the Utilities Operations Division determines that no real or potential hazard to the public water system exists. Fire systems may be divided into six (6) general classes. The following are typical:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommended</th>
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</table>

Source: [https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Assembly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 1</strong></td>
<td>Direct connections from public water mains only; no pumps, tanks, or reservoirs; no physical connection from other water supplies; no antifreeze or other additives of any kind; all sprinkler drains discharging to atmosphere, dry wells, or other safe outlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DCVA or DDCVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 2</strong></td>
<td>Same as Class 1 except that booster pumps may be installed in the connections from the street mains (booster pumps do not affect the potability of the system). It is necessary, however, to avoid drawing so much water that pressure in the water main is reduced below twenty (20) psi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DCVA or DDCVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 3</strong></td>
<td>Direct connection from public water supply mains, plus one or more of the following: elevated storage tanks; fire pumps taking suction from above ground covered reservoirs, or tanks; and pressure tanks. (All storage facilities are filled or connected to public water only, the water in the tanks are to be maintained in a potable condition. Otherwise, Class 3 systems are the same as Class 1.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DCVA or DDCVA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 4</strong></td>
<td>Directly supplied from public mains, similar to Class 1 and Class 2, with an auxiliary water supply dedicated to fire department use and available to the premises, such as an auxiliary supply located within one thousand seven hundred (1,700) ft. (518m) of the pumper connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 5</strong></td>
<td>Directly supplied from public mains and interconnected with auxiliary supplies, such as pumps taking suction from reservoirs exposed to contamination, or rivers and ponds; driven wells; mills or other industrial water systems; or where antifreeze or other additives are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class 6</strong></td>
<td>Combined industrial and fire protection system supplied from the public water mains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RPZ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: [https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances](https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances)
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only, with or without gravity storage or pump suction tanks.

(b) **Special Considerations for Fire Systems or Fire Fighting Equipment.**

1. Pressure in the public potable water main shall not be reduced below twenty (20) psi as a result of fire fighting activities.

2. Foam trucks or fire-fighting vehicles shall not be able to contaminate the public potable water supply. Necessary precautions shall be taken and BFP assemblies should be used where feasible.

3. Pressure loss across BFP assemblies can be as much as fourteen (14) psi. The design of new fire systems should incorporate this pressure loss. Existing fire systems retrofitting BFP assemblies should determine if pressure loss across the BFP assembly will cause the fire system to become ineffective or non-functional for fire fighting activities.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.442. - Other cross-connection hazards.

(a) 1. **Fixture Inlets or Valved Outlets.** Hose attachments which may constitute a cross-connection shall be protected by the proper approved vacuum breaker (AVB, HBVB, etc.) installed at least six (6) inches to twelve (12) inches above the highest point of usage and located on the discharge side of the last valve. Fixtures with an integral vacuum breaker manufactured as a unit may be installed in accordance with approved requirements.

2. **Air Condition Cooling Tower.** A reduced pressure zone backflow preventer shall be attached to the potable water inlet.

3. **Aspirators and Ejectors.** Shall have an AVB or PVB, depending upon the degree of hazard, on the faucet from which these devices are attached or operated.

4. **Booster Pumps.** Interconnection shall not be permitted unless written approval is received from the Utilities Operations Division Manager or his designee.

5. **Private Wells.** Interconnection shall not be permitted unless written approval is received from the Utilities Operations Division Manager or his designee.

6. **Portable Spray and Cleaning Equipment.** Any portable pressure spray or cleaning units with the capacity to connect to any potable water supply and not containing a built-in approved air gap shall be fitted with an RPZ.

7. **Miscellaneous Uses of Water From Fire Hydrants.** The operation of fire hydrants by other than authorized personnel is prohibited. The Utilities Operations Division may permit use of water from a fire hydrant for construction or other purposes provided the applicant shall properly apply for, and comply with, backflow requirements on a hydrant use permit.

8. **Vacuum Breakers.** Those designed to prevent collapse or implosion of a steam-heated pressure vessel when cooled shall not be acceptable devices for protection against backflow in potable water lines.

(b) Any device, equipment, or situation not covered by this Section constituting a potential health hazard shall be examined for further appropriate treatment by the Utilities Operations Division.
Sec. 270.443. - Inspections, testing; frequency.

It shall be the responsibility of the owner/customer at any commercial/industrial premises where RPZ, DCVA and PVB are installed to have inspections and operational tests performed at least once a year and more often in those instances where inspections indicate otherwise. These inspections and tests shall be at the expense of the owner/customer and be performed by a Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester. The Utilities Operations Division shall notify the owner/customer when tests are required and provide information regarding the tester forms. The owner/customer of the Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester on behalf of the owner/customer, shall complete and return tester forms to the Utilities Operations Division by the date indicated. Residential customers, as part of the rate structure, will have their assemblies tested/repai red by the County. Replacement of assembly will be the residential customer’s responsibility if the assembly cannot be repaired.

Sec. 270.444. - Annual testing.

(a) Testing shall be required on all backflow prevention assemblies. All testing shall be performed by a Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester.

(b) All backflow prevention assemblies shall be tested a minimum of once every twelve (12) months. If the Utilities Operations Division determines that a backflow prevention assembly is used in extremely high hazard applications or has a history of frequent failure, the Utilities Operations Division may require that the device be tested more often.

(c) The first annual testing shall be performed at the time of installation. Existing installations that have not had a first annual test performed shall be tested within the time period specified in the notification by the Utilities Operations Division.

(d) Subsequent annual tests shall be required by the owner/customer of a backflow assembly within thirty (30) days of notification by the Utilities Operations Division.

(e) In cases of noncompliance with the BFP assembly testing requirements contained in this Section, the Utilities Operations Division Manager may test or have tested, at the owner/customer’s expense, any BFP assembly located on the owner/customer’s premises.

(f) At its option, the Utilities Operations Division may annually test and/or repair or have tested and/or repaired, at the industrial/commercial owner/customer’s expense, privately owned BFP assemblies in the Seminole County Water Service Area.

(g) The Utilities Operations Division shall notify the owner/customer that the water will be turned off during the testing procedure.

Sec. 270.445. - Repair and maintenance.

(a) The industrial/commercial owner/customer shall be responsible for repairs necessary to maintain good working condition of the backflow prevention equipment. Repair of the backflow prevention equipment shall be in accordance with Florida law, the County plumbing code and the manufacturer’s instructions. Residential repairs will be the responsibility of the County.

(b) After repair of any BFP assembly, the assembly shall be tested by a Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester. The Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester shall determine the satisfactory repair and compliance of the backflow prevention equipment with these standards. An
affirmation of compliance by the Certified Backflow Prevention Assembly Tester shall be provided to
the Utilities Operations Division within ten (10) days of completion of such repairs.

(c) The industrial/commercial owner/customer of a backflow prevention assembly which fails a test or
does not meet the standards of the Program shall repair, alter or replace the backflow prevention
assembly to meet such standards. The industrial/commercial owner/customer shall have thirty (30)
days from the date of the inspection report to correct any deficiencies or problems with the backflow
prevention assembly.

(d) In cases of noncompliance with the BFP assembly repair requirements contained in this Section,
the Utilities Operations Division Manager may repair or have repaired, at the owner/customer's
expense, any BFP assembly located on the owner/customer's premises.

(e) The painted exterior surfaces of BFP assemblies, including valves and piping, shall be maintained
in good condition without evidence of chipping, peeling and other deformations of the coating.

(f) BFP assemblies located on industrial/commercial customer's premises shall be painted as set forth
in the Seminole County Building Code.

(g) BFP assemblies installed on fire systems lines on the customer's premises shall be painted as set
forth in the Seminole County Building Code.

(h) Test cocks and identification tags on BFP assemblies shall not be painted.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.446. - Records.

The Utilities Operations Division shall retain all records of tests, inspections, surveys and repairs as
required by Chapter 119, Florida Statutes, and Chapter 62-550, F.A.C. Records of numbered backflow
devices, containing location, type, size, use, model and serial number of each device shall be cross
referenced with records of tests, inspections, surveys and repairs.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.447. - Tester and tester's list.

(a) To ensure continued satisfactory operation of a BFP assembly, testing shall be performed by
individuals who are trained and certified in the design, operation and testing of BFP assemblies.
Certification shall be gained through the University of Florida TREEO Program for BFP assembly
testers or other USC/FCCHR or FDEP approved programs.

(b) A certified BFP assembly tester must be approved by the Utilities Operations Division Manager to
test BFP assemblies for owner/customer's provided service by County owned and operated public
potable water system.

(c) A certified BFP assembly tester may be approved by the Utilities Operations Division Manager after
supplying the Utility Division with the following information:

(1) Copy of Current Testers Certification(s);
(2) Expiration Date of Current Certification(s);
(3) Name, Company Address, Telephone and Facsimile Numbers;
(4) Copy of Recent Calibration of Test Equipment, and;
(5) A valid Seminole County Occupational License.

(d) Upon receipt and review of the information set forth in (c) above, the Utilities Operations Division
may approve an individual and place him or her on the Tester's List. Notice shall be sent to an
individual who is not approved for BFP assembly testing by the Utilities Operations Division Manager. Grounds for disapproval include, but are not limited to, incorrect or insufficient information or lack of certification.

(e) BFP assembly testers are required to use testers forms approved by the Utilities Operations Division Manager. Testers forms sent to the Utilities Operations Division which are inaccurate, incomplete or non-legible shall be returned to the BFP assembly tester along with a reason for return of the tester form.

(f) A BFP assembly tester shall be deleted from the testers list if his/her certification expires. Any violation of the Program may be grounds for removal from the testers list.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.448. - Termination of service.

(a) In emergency conditions as determined by the Utilities Operations Division, when the public potable water supply is being contaminated or is in imminent danger of contamination, water service shall be disconnected immediately by the Utilities Operations Division without notification.

(b) Failure of the owner/customer to install the appropriate BFP assembly after proper inspection and notification by the Utilities Operations Division shall be reason for termination of water service. Installation and testing of the appropriate BFP assembly shall be accomplished by the owner/customer within thirty (30) days of receipt of notification by the Utilities Operations Division.

(c) Failure of an owner/customer to annually test the BFP assembly after proper notification by the Utilities Operations Division shall be reason to terminate water service. Initial notification shall be sent by the Utilities Operations Division to an owner/customer. Failure of the owner/customer to test the BFP assembly upon initial notification shall result in a second notice to comply or risk termination of water service by the Utilities Operations Division. The owner/customer shall have thirty (30) days to comply after receipt of the initial notification to comply and fifteen (15) days to comply after receipt of the second notification prior to termination of water service by the Utilities Operations Division. Alternatively, the Utilities Operations Division may opt to test or have tested the owner/customer's BFP assembly at the owner/customer's expense.

(d) Water service shall be terminated immediately by the Utilities Operations Division if a BFP assembly is altered in any way so as to render it non-functional or inoperable or if a BFP assembly is bypassed.

(e) Violation by an owner/customer of any part of these standards which may endanger the public health, contaminate the public potable water supply or structurally damage the public potable water system shall be reason to terminate water service.

(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

Sec. 270.449. - Violations and liability.

Any person or owner/customer violating the provisions of these standards shall be subject to:

(a) Possible termination of water service;

(b) Possible fines and/or fees according to Rate Resolution R98-120, or its successor;

(c) Liability to the County for any expense or loss incurred as a result of physical or structural damage to the public potable water system or contamination of the public potable water system; and

(d) Any appropriate Code Enforcement action.
(Ord. No. 2014-23, § 1, 5-13-2014)

ATTACHMENT A.
BFP ASSEMBLY AND INSTALLATION DETAILS LIST

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A-1 | ¾", 1", 1½", 2" Water Meter and Backflow Preventer  
Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Family Services |
| A-2 | ¾" Double Water Meter Service and Backflow Preventer  
Commercial, Industrial and Multi-Family Services |
| A-3 | Double Water Meter Service and Backflow Preventer  
Where one or both meters are larger than ¾"  
Commercial and Industrial Services |
| A-3A | ¾", 1" and 1½" Single Water Meter and Backflow Preventer, Residential  
Where reclaimed irrigation is available |
| A-4 | 3" and Larger Master Meter and Backflow Preventer |
| A-5 | Irrigation Meter and Pressure Vacuum Breaker Backflow Preventer |
| A-6 | Potable Water Irrigation Meter and Reduced Pressure Zone Backflow Prevention Assembly |
| A-7 | Double Detector Check Assembly |
| A-8 | Parallel Installation with BFP Assemblies for ¾" through 2" Service Connections |
| A-9 | 3" and Larger Reclaimed Water Meter |
| A-10 | Reclaimed Service Connection for Car Washing Facilities |
| A-11 | Pipe Identification (Reclaimed Water) |
| A-12 | Reclaimed Water Irrigation Sign |
| A-13 | Temporary Jumper Connection |
| A-14 | Air Gap Backflow Preventer and Atmospheric Vacuum Breaker Backflow Preventer |

Source: https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances  
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A-15</td>
<td>Pressure and Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker Assembly Backflow Preventers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-16</td>
<td>Residential Meter Configurations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-17</td>
<td>Commercial Meter Configurations (≤ 2&quot; Meter)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SCHEDULE 40 GALVANIZED PIPE AND FITTINGS, OR TYPE K COPPER PIPE AND FITTINGS, OR SCHEDULE 80 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER—TYPE AS REQUIRED BY UTILITY

METER BOX AND LID SET TO FINISHED GRADE.

CURB

CURB STOP (LOCKING TYPE)

WATER MAIN

DR9 POLY — PE 3406 2’ DIAMETER

DOUBLE STRAP SADDLE

NOTES:
1. A POSITIVE DIELECTRIC CONNECTION SHALL BE MADE BETWEEN ALL GALVANIZED AND BRASS COMPONENTS.
2. METER SHALL BE INSTALLED BETWEEN SIDEWALK AND CURB WHERE APPLICABLE, OR AT PROPERTY LINE AND IN NO CASE SHALL IT BE INSTALLED IN SIDEWALK OR OTHER PAVED AREAS.
3. PAINT EFF AND PIPING WITH A PRIMER SUITED TO BASE MATERIALS.
4. FINISH WITH TWO COATS FORREST GREEN EXTERIOR ENAMEL.
5. ON NEW INSTALLATIONS, THE BACKFLOW PREVENTION DEVICE SHALL BE TESTED ACCORDING TO SEAL CO. REQUIREMENTS BEFORE THE METER INSTALLATION CAN BE APPROVED FOR USE.
6. FOR ROADWAY CROSSINGS, ALL POLYETHYLENE SERVICE LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN A SCHEDULE 40 PVC SLEEVE.
THE SLEEVE SHALL HAVE A NOMINAL DIAMETER OF A MINIMUM OF 1 INCH LARGER THAN THE SERVICE LINE DIAMETER, BUT NOT EXCEEDING 4 INCH NOMINAL DIAMETER.
7. POLY SERVICE LINE SIZE SHALL BE 2 INCH.

3/4”, 1”, 1 1/2” & 2” WATER METER & BACKFLOW PREVENTER

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND MULTI–FAMILY SERVICES

SOLAR 4-98
WMBFLW
SCHEDULE 40 GALVANIZED PIPE AND FITTINGS, OR TYPE K COPPER PIPE AND FITTINGS, OR SCHEDULE 80 PVC PIPE AND FITTINGS.

BACKFLOW PREVENTER - TYPE AS REQUIRED BY UTILITY (AT EACH METER)

DOUBLE METER BOX AND LID SET TO FINISHED GRADE.

4" TO 6"

12" TO 30" ABOVE GRADE

METERS
DR9 POLY-PE3408 2" DIAMETER

U BRANCH'

CORP. STOP
DOUBLE STRAP SADDLE

CURB STOP (LOCKING TYPE)

CURB

WATER MAIN

NOTES:
1. A positive dielectric connection shall be made between all galvanized and brass components.
2. Meter shall be installed between sidewalk and curb where applicable, or at property line and in no case shall it be installed in sidewalk or other paved areas.
3. Use primer suited to base materials, finish with two coats Forrest green exterior enamel.
4. On new installations, the backflow prevention devices shall be tested according to sec. 220 requirements before the meter installations can be approved for use.
5. For roadway crossings, all polyethylene service lines less than or equal to 2" inch shall be installed in a schedule 40 PVC sleeve. The sleeve shall have a nominal diameter of a minimum of 1" inch larger than the service line diameter, but not exceeding 4" inch nominal diameter. The sleeve shall extend a minimum of 12" inches beyond the outside edge of the roadway pavement and/or curbing. Seal the annular space at the ends of the casing using an approved, non-shrinking mix 50 year, sulfur caulk.
6. Poly service line size shall be 2 inch.

3/4 INCH DOUBLE WATER METER SERVICE AND BACKFLOW PREVENTERS
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AND MULTI-FAMILY SERVICES

Source: https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances
Accessed 26-July-2019
1. Meter boxes shall be installed between sidewalk and curb where applicable or at the property line, centered between the lot lines and in no case shall it be installed in the sidewalk or other paved areas.

2. For roadway crossings, all polyethylene service lines shall be installed in a schedule 40 PVC sleeve. The sleeve shall have a nominal diameter of a minimum of 1 inch larger than the service line diameter, but not exceeding 4 inch nominal diameter. The sleeve shall extend a minimum of 12 inches beyond the outside edge of the roadway pavement and/or curbing. The depth of cover over the casing shall be a minimum of 24 inches below the base course or a total of 36 inches, whichever is greater. The annular space at the ends of the casing shall be sealed with a casing sealer and a Fernco type coupling with stainless steel clamps shall be installed.

3. Poly service line sized by service connection (1-1/2" min.)

4. Potable water line shall be retrofitted with a reduced pressure backflow prevention (RPZ) assembly when an alternate water supply other than potable or reclaimed water is used.

5. Any residential property that has an alternative water supply other than reclaimed water shall have a reduced pressure backflow (RPZ) prevention assembly installed. The RPZ can be located within 50 feet of the water meter, however if the RPZ is not installed within 2 feet of the meter assembly a dual check device shall also be installed at the meter.

3/4", 1" and 1 1/2" single water meter & backflow preventer residential where reclaimed irrigation is available.
1. A positive dielectric connection shall be made between all galvanized and brass components.
2. Meter shall be installed between sidewalk and curb where applicable, or at property line and in no case shall it be installed in sidewalk or other paved areas.
3. For commercial installation, backflow prevention assemblies (BFP) and piping shall be painted with a primer suited to base materials and shall be finished with two coats exterior enamel. (Color optional.)
4. On new installations, the BFP shall be tested in accordance with Seminole County Ordinance 99-29 Section 9.14, before the meter installation can be approved for use.
5. For roadway crossings, all polyethylene service lines shall be installed in a schedule 40 PVC sleeve. The sleeve shall have a nominal diameter of a minimum of 1 inch larger than the service line diameter, but not exceeding 4 inch nominal diameter. The sleeve shall extend a minimum of 12 inches beyond the outside edge of the roadway pavement and/or curbing. The depth of cover over the casing shall be a minimum of 24 inches below the base course or 36 inches of total cover, whichever is greater. The annular space shall be sealed with a casing sealer. A ferrule type coupling with stainless steel clamps shall be installed at the casing ends.
6. Maintenance of the BFP, piping and appurtenances downstream of the meter shall be the responsibility of the owner.
7. On single family residential irrigation systems, the BFP may be installed anywhere between the irrigation meter and the house, but not farther than 50 feet from the meter and shall be upstream of any outlet and shall meet all other installation requirements.
8. The BFP shall not be installed in the right of way.
NOTES:
1. ALL PIPE AND FITTINGS ABOVE GRADE SHALL HAVE FLANGED ENDS.
2. BY-PASS METER ASSEMBLY SHALL BE REQUIRED ON MONITORED FIRE SPRINKLER PROTECTION SYSTEMS.
3. THE CHECK VALVE ASSEMBLY, VALVES AND PIPING AND THE BYPASS METER AND DOUBLE CHECK SHALL BE PAINTED WITH A PRIMER SUITED TO THE BASE MATERIALS AND FINISHED WITH TWO COATS OF EXTERIOR ENAMEL (COLOR IS RED).
4. BYPASS METER AND BACKFLOW PREVENTER SHALL BE ASSEMBLED WITH APPROPRIATE FITTINGS TO ALLOW REMOVAL AND RE-INSTALLATION.

DOUBLE DETECTOR CHECK ASSEMBLY
NOTES:

1. A POSITIVE DIELECTRIC CONNECTION SHALL BE MADE BETWEEN ALL GALVANIZED AND BRASS COMPONENTS.
2. PAINT BFP AND PIPING WITH A PRIMER SUITED TO BASE MATERIALS. FINISH WITH TWO COATS FORREST GREEN EXTERIOR ENAMEL.
3. PARALLEL INSTALLATIONS ARE USED WHERE CONTINUOUS WATER SERVICE IS NECESSARY; ONE SIDE CAN BE SHUT OFF FOR MAINTENANCE AND TESTING WHILE THE OTHER SIDE IS STILL IN SERVICE.
4. THE TWO (2) BFP ASSEMBLIES ARE GENERALLY ONE SIZE SMALLER THAN THE INCOMING SERVICE LINE.

PARALLEL INSTALLATION WITH BFP ASSEMBLIES FOR 3/4” THROUGH 2” SERVICE CONNECTIONS
A - CONNECTION TO UNDERGROUND IRRIGATION SYSTEM
B - LOCKABLE CURB STOP IDENTIFIED WITH THE WORDS "RECLAIMED WATER" CAST INTO THE LOCKING WING.
C - CONTROL HANDLE - TURNS SYSTEM PRESSURE ON AND OFF (REMOVES HANDLES WHEN NOT IN USE)
D - QUICK DISCONNECT DEVICE FITS ANY 5/8" GARDEN HOSE (DETACH WHEN NOT IN USE)
E - SERVICE CONNECTION IS CONTAINED IN A METER BOX LABELLED "RECLAIMED WATER". BOX LID IS LEVEL WITH THE FINISHED GRADE.
F. - EXPOSED PIPING SHALL BE PAINTED WITH MINIMUM 3 COATS OF PANTONE PURPLE 325C OR SHALL BE COLOR CODED FROM THE FACTORY.
G. - A RECLAIMED SIGN, PER STANDARD DETAIL C-13 SHALL BE INSTALLED ADJACENT TO THE CONNECTION POINT AND AT OTHER POINTS WITHIN THE WASHING AREA AS REQUIRED BY THE UTILITY.

RECLAIMED SERVICE CONNECTION
FOR CAR WASHING FACILITIES

A-10

SEW. CO. 7-66
RECLSERC
PANTONE PURPLE 522C PVC

1. LETTERING SHALL APPEAR ON 3 SIDES OF THE PIPE AND RUN THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PIPE.
2. LETTERING SHALL BE A MIN. OF 3/4" IN HEIGHT AND APPEAR ONE OR MORE TIMES EVERY 21" ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE PIPE.
3. LETTERING MUST BE PERMANENTLY IMPREGNATED INTO THE PVC (IT MAY NOT BE STENCILLED TO THE PIPES SURFACE).
4. LETTERING SHALL BE WHITE OR OTHER CONTRASTING COLOR.

PVC RECLAIMED WATER MAIN

2.5" - 4" PIPE - TAPE IS CENTERED ALONG TOP HALF OF PIPE.

6" - 18" PIPE - 6" TAPE IS PLACED ALONG BOTH SIDES OF THE TOP HALF OF PIPE.

30" AND LARGER PIPE - TAPE IS PLACED ON BOTH SIDES OF TOP HALF OF PIPE WITH A THIRD STRIP CENTERED ALONG TOP HALF OF PIPE.

PURPLE TAPE WITH WHITE OR OTHER CONTRASTING PERMANENTLY IMPREGNATED LETTERING SHALL BE USED. THE TAPE SHALL RUN FROM JOINT TO JOINT ALONG THE LENGTH OF THE PIPE.

DUCTILE IRON RECLAIMED WATER MAIN WITH AFFIXED IDENTIFICATION TAPE

PIPE IDENTIFICATION
(RECLAIMED WATER)

A-11
NOTES:
1. HEIGHT OF SIGN WILL DEPEND ON LOCATION AND SURROUNDING LANDSCAPE PLANT TYPES. IN ALL CASES, THE SIGN SHALL BE VISIBLE TO THE PUBLIC.
2. BACKGROUND SHALL BE 3M SCOTCHLITE 710 PROCESS COLOR OR EQUIVALENT (FEDERAL HIGHWAY SIGN COLOR)
3. SIGN LETTERS SHALL BE REFLECTIVE MATERIALS
4. POST SHALL BE U CHANNEL, 2 LB. HOT ROLLED HIGH TENSILE RAIL OR BULLET STEEL WITH GALVANIZED FINISH PER ASTM A-125.
5. MOUNTING HARDWARE SHALL BE STAINLESS STEEL.
6. MINIMUM DEPTH OF BURIAL OF SIGN POST SHALL BE 4 FEET.
7. SIGN BLANK SHALL BE REFLECTIVE ALUMINUM WITH A THICKNESS OF 0.080 INCHES.

RECLAIMED WATER IRRIGATION SIGN

A-12

SEM. CO 4-98
RISING
AG - AIR GAP

- Good for toxic and non-toxic substances
- Good against back pressure and backsiphonage
- A vertical distance of 2 times the diameter of supply pipe, never less than a 1" gap above flood rim
- Best protection against backflow provided it is installed properly and not circumvented
- ANSI Standard No. A112.1.2
- Represents easiest method or situation subject to modification to a cross connection

AVB
ATMOSPHERIC VACUUM BREAKER

- Good for most toxic and all non-toxic substances
- Good for backsiphonage only
- No control valves on discharge side of device
- Minimum of 8" between base of device and highest outlet
- No more than 12 hours continuous service in a day
- Sizes available: 1/4" - 3"
- ASSE Standard No. 1001
- Not usable for containment

Due to the inability to test atmospheric vacuum breakers and the ease in which air-gaps may be circumvented, these two forms of protection are usually augmented by additional area or premise isolation. This type of device is only approved for use in those situations as described in Section 9, and as approved by the utilities manager.

A-14
SEM. CO. 4-98
PVB—PRESSURE VACUUM BREAKER ASSEMBLY

- Good for toxic and non-toxic substances
- Good for backspophonic only
- Can be installed under continuous pressure (valves downstream)
- Minimum of 12" between base of device and highest outlet
- Must be tested annually
- Sizes available: 1/2"-2" (21/2", 10" not normally used)
- ASSE standard No. 1020, USC-FCC approved
- Pressure seated Shut-off valves required

HVBV—Hose Bib Vacuum Breaker

- To be installed on all hose threaded faucets
- Good against backspophonic and very low backpressure
- Not to be subject to continuous pressure
- No more than 12 hours continuous service in a day
- Size: 3/4"
- ASSE standard No. 1011

With loss of water supply, disk (1) seals tightly against diaphragm (2) preventing backspophonade or backflow of water and opens atmospheric vents (3)

This type of device is only approved for use in those situations as described in section 9, and as approved by the utilities manager.
Secs. 270.450—270.460. - Reserved.

PART 12. - PROPER USE OF FERTILIZERS

Sec. 270.461. - Findings.

As a result of impairment to surface waters caused by excessive nutrients, and as a result of increasing levels of nitrogen in the surface and ground water within the aquifers and springs, the Board of
County Commissioners hereby determines that the use of fertilizers creates a risk to contributing to adverse effects on surface and ground water. Accordingly, the county commission hereby finds that management measures contained in the most recent edition of the Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries are required.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.462. - Purpose and intent.

This Part 12: (a) regulates the proper use of fertilizers by any applicator; (b) requires proper training of commercial and institutional fertilizer applicators; (c) establishes training and licensing requirements; (d) establishes a prohibited application period; and (e) specifies allowable fertilizer application rates and methods, fertilizer free zones, low maintenance zones, and exemptions. This Part 12 requires the use of Best Management Practices, which provide specific management guidelines to minimize negative secondary and cumulative environmental effects associated with the misuse of fertilizers. These secondary and cumulative effects have been observed in and on natural and constructed stormwater conveyances, rivers, creeks, canals, springs, lakes, and other water bodies. Collectively, these water bodies are an asset critical to the environmental, recreational, cultural, and economic well-being of county residents and the health of the public in general. Overgrowth of algae and vegetation hinder the effectiveness of flood attenuation provided by natural and constructed stormwater conveyances. Regulation of nutrients, including both nitrogen and phosphorus contained in fertilizer, will help improve and maintain water and habitat quality.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.463. - Definitions.

For the purposes of this Part 12, the following terms have the meanings set forth in this Section. Words not defined in this Part 12 have the meaning as provided in other Sections of this Code, and otherwise have the meaning provided by common and ordinary use:

Application or apply. The actual physical deposit of fertilizer to turf, landscape plants, or both.

Applicator. Any person who applies fertilizer on turf, landscape plants, or both.

Approved Best Management Practices Training Program. A training program approved pursuant to Section 403.9338, Florida Statutes (2016), as this statute may be amended from time to time, or any more stringent requirements set forth in this article that includes the most current version of the Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries, as this document may be amended from time to time.

Best Management Practices. Turf and landscape practices or a combination of practices based on research, field-testing, and expert review, determined to be the most effective and practicable on-location means, including economic and technological considerations, for improving water quality, conserving water supplies and protecting natural resources.

Code Enforcement Officer, Official or Inspector. Any designated employee or agent who has the duty to enforce codes and ordinances.

Commercial fertilizer applicator. Any person who applies fertilizer for payment or other consideration to property not owned by the person or firm applying the fertilizer or the employer of the applicator, except as provided in Section 482.1562(9), Florida Statutes (2016), as this statute may be amended from time to time.

Fertilize. The act of applying fertilizer to turf, specialized turf, or landscape plants.

Fertilizer. Any substance or mixture of substances that contains one or more recognized plant nutrients and promotes plant growth, or controls soil acidity or alkalinity, or provides other soil enrichment,
or provides other corrective measures to the soil. *Fertilizer* does not include unmanipulated peat or compost that make no claims as described in the preceding sentence.

**Guaranteed analysis.** The percentage of plant nutrients or measures of neutralizing capability claimed to be present in a fertilizer.

**Institutional fertilizer applicator.** Any person, other than a private, non-commercial or a commercial fertilizer applicator (unless such definitions also apply under the circumstances), that applies fertilizer for the purpose of maintaining turf, landscape plants, or both. *Institutional fertilizer applicators* include, but are not limited to, owners, managers or employees of public lands, schools, parks, religious institutions, utilities, industrial, or business sites and any residential properties maintained in condominium or other form of common ownership.

**Landscape plant.** Any native or exotic tree, shrub, or groundcover (excluding turf).

**Low maintenance zone.** An area a minimum of ten (10) feet wide adjacent to water courses that is planted and managed in order to minimize the need for fertilization, watering, mowing, and related activities.

**Person.** Any natural person, business, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, association, club, organization, or any other group of people acting as an organized entity.

**Prohibited application period.** The time period during which a flood watch or warning, or a tropical storm watch or warning, or a hurricane watch or warning is in effect for any portion of the County, issued by the National Weather Service, or if heavy rain, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization as rainfall greater than or equal to two (2) inches in a twenty-four (24) hour period, is likely.

**Reclaimed water.** A high quality alternative water source that has received at least secondary treatment and is reused after being discharged from a domestic wastewater treatment facility. Moreover, there are some constituents, such as nitrogen and phosphorus found in recycled water. These constituents are beneficial for plant growth, and will serve as an additional "fertilizing" source.

**Saturated soil.** A soil in which the voids are filled with water. Saturation does not require flow. For the purposes of this Part 12, soils are considered saturated if standing water is present or the pressure of a person standing on the soil causes the release of free water.

**Slow release, controlled release, timed release, slowly available, or Water Insoluble Nitrogen.** Nitrogen in a form that delays its availability for plant uptake and use after application or that extends its availability to the plant longer than a reference rapid or quick release product.

**Turf, sod, or lawn.** A piece of grass-covered soil held together by the roots of the grass.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.464. - Applicability.

This Part 12 applies to and regulates any and all applicators of fertilizer and areas of application of fertilizer within the unincorporated areas of the County, unless such applicator is specifically exempted by the terms of this Part 12. This Part 12 operates prospectively only, and does not impair any existing contracts.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.465. - Timing of fertilizer application.

(a) No applicator may apply fertilizers containing nitrogen, phosphorus, or both to turf, landscape plants, or both during the prohibited application period, or to saturated soils.
(b) Fertilizer containing nitrogen or phosphorus may not be applied before seeding or sodding a site, and may not be applied for the first thirty (30) days after seeding or sodding, except when hydroseeding for temporary or permanent erosion control in an emergency situation, or in accordance with an adopted stormwater pollution prevention plan for that site.

(c) Fertilizer containing nitrogen or phosphorus may not be applied to turf or landscape plants from June 1 through September 30 of each year.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.466. - Fertilizer free zones.

Fertilizer may not be applied within fifteen (15) feet of any pond, stream, watercourse, lake, canal, or wetland as defined by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Rule 62-340, Florida Administrative Code (2016), as this regulation may be amended from time to time, or from the top of a seawall. Newly planted turf, landscape plants, or both may be fertilized in this zone only for a sixty (60) day period beginning thirty (30) days after planting if needed to allow the plants to become well established. Caution must be used to prevent direct deposition of nutrients into the water.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.467. - Low maintenance zones.

A voluntary ten (10) foot low maintenance zone is strongly recommended, but not mandated, from any pond, stream, water course, lake, wetland, or from the top of a seawall. A swale/berm system is recommended for installation at the landward edge of this low maintenance zone to capture and filter runoff. No mowed or cut vegetative material may be deposited or left remaining in this zone or deposited in the water. Care must be taken to prevent the over-spray of aquatic weed products in this zone.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.468. - Fertilizer content and application rates.

(a) Fertilizers applied to turf must be applied in accordance with requirements and directions provided by Rule 5E-1.003, Florida Administrative Code, "Fertilizer Label Requirements for Urban Turf, Sports Turf or Lawns" (2016), as this regulation may be amended from time to time.

(b) Nitrogen or phosphorus fertilizer may not be applied to turf or landscape plants except as provided in subsection (a) for turf, or in the University of Florida/IFAS recommendations for landscape plants, vegetable gardens, and fruit trees and shrubs, unless a soil or tissue deficiency has been verified by an approved test. Soil and tissue tests for phosphorus are normally done by UF/IFAS or another accredited laboratory. IFAS recommendations are available from the County Extension Service or http://solutionsforyourlife.ufl.edu/lawn_and_garden/.

(c) No fertilizer containing phosphorus may be applied to turf, sod, lawns, or landscape plants unless a soil or plant tissue deficiency is verified by a testing methodology approved by the University of Florida, Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. If a deficiency is verified, the application of fertilizer containing phosphorus must adhere to the rates and directions for the appropriate Region of Florida, as adopted by Florida Administrative Code Rule. This subsection (c) controls over any inconsistent provisions in subsections (a) and (b) above regarding phosphorus.

(d) Fertilizers containing nitrogen applied to turf or landscaping plants within Seminole County must contain no less than fifty percent (50%) Slow Release Nitrogen per Guaranteed Analysis Label. If the necessary product is available on the local commercial market on March 1, 2020, then this
requirement will increase to no less than sixty-five percent (65%) Slow Release Nitrogen effective on this date. This subsection (d) controls over any inconsistent provisions in subsections (a) and (b) above regarding nitrogen.

(e) The above referenced application rates must be reduced appropriately on properties where reclaimed wastewater is used for irrigation based on available nutrients in the reclaimed water as reported by the provider of the reclaimed water.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.469. - Application practices.

(a) Spreader deflector shields are required when fertilizing by rotary or broadcast spreaders. Deflectors must be positioned such that fertilizer granules are deflected away from all impervious surfaces, fertilizer free zones, and water bodies, including wetlands.

(b) Fertilizer must not be applied, spilled, or otherwise deposited on any impervious surfaces.

(c) Any fertilizer applied, spilled, or deposited, either intentionally or accidentally, on any impervious surface must be immediately and completely removed to the greatest extent practicable.

(d) Fertilizer released on an impervious surface must be immediately contained and either legally applied to turf or any other legal site, or returned to the original or other appropriate container.

(e) In no case may fertilizer be washed, swept, or blown off impervious surfaces into stormwater drains, ditches, conveyances, or water bodies.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.470. - Management of grass clippings and vegetative matter.

In no case may grass clippings, vegetative material, vegetative debris, or any combination of them be washed, swept, or blown off into stormwater drains, ditches, conveyances, water bodies, wetlands, or sidewalks, or roadways. Any material that is accidentally so deposited must be immediately removed to the maximum extent practicable.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)

Sec. 270.471. - Exemptions.

This Part 12 does not apply to:

(a) Bona fide farm operations as defined in Section 823.14, Florida Statutes (2016), "Florida Right to Farm Act", as this statute may be amended from time to time.

(b) Other properties not subject to or covered under subsection (a) above that have pastures used for grazing livestock.

(c) Any lands used for bona fide scientific research, including, but not limited to, research on the effects of fertilizer use on stormwater, water quality, agronomics, or horticulture.

(d) Golf courses, athletic fields and turf managed for active recreation, whose owners implement Best Management Practices as described in Rule 5E-1.003(2)(d), Florida Administrative Code, "Fertilizers Labeled for Sports Turf at Golf Courses, Parks and Athletic Fields" (2016), as this regulation may be amended from time to time.

(e) Any fruit or vegetable gardens, provided they are not within fifteen (15) feet of any waterbody or wetland.

Source: https://library.municode.com/fl/seminole_county/codes/code_of_ordinances
Accessed 26-July-2019
Sec. 270.472. - Training.

(a) All commercial and institutional fertilizer applicators shall abide by and successfully complete the six-hour training program in the Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries offered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through the University of Florida/IFAS Florida-Friendly Landscapes program, or an approved equivalent.

(b) Private, non-commercial applicators are encouraged to follow the recommendations of the University of Florida/IFAS Florida Friendly Landscapes program when applying fertilizers.

Sec. 270.473. - Licensing of commercial fertilizer applicators.

(a) By September 30, 2014, all commercial fertilizer applicators were required by state law to abide by and successfully complete training and continuing education requirements in the Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries, offered by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through the University of Florida/IFAS Florida-Friendly Landscapes program, or an approved equivalent program. Commercial fertilizer applicators shall provide proof of completion of the program prior to obtaining a new local business tax receipt for any category of occupation which may apply any fertilizer to turf, landscape plants, or both. Commercial fertilizer applicators with an existing local business tax receipt for any category of occupation which may apply any fertilizer to turf, landscape plants, or both shall provide proof of completion of the program within thirty (30) days after completing the program as required by state law prior to September 30, 2014.

(b) After September 30, 2014, all commercial fertilizer applicators were required by state law to have and carry in their possession at all times when applying fertilizer, evidence of certification by the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services as a Commercial Fertilizer Applicator pursuant to Rule 5E-14.117(18), Florida Administrative Code (2016), as this regulation may be amended from time to time.

(c) By September 30, 2014, all businesses applying fertilizer to turf, landscape plants, or both (including but not limited to residential lawns, commercial properties, and multi-family and condominium properties) were required by state law to ensure that at least one employee has a Florida-Friendly Best Management Practices for Protection of Water Resources by the Green Industries training certificate. Business owners for any category of occupation which may apply any fertilizer to turf, landscape plants, or both shall provide proof of completion of the program by at least one employee prior to the business owner obtaining a new local business tax receipt. Business owners for any category of occupation which may apply any fertilizer to turf, landscape plants, or both with an existing local business tax receipt shall provide proof of completion of the program by at least one employee within thirty (30) days after completing the program and prior to September 30, 2014.

Sec. 270.474. - Enforcement, penalties and legal proceedings.

(a) Any person found to be in violation of the provisions of this Part 12 may be subject to any applicable civil enforcement mechanisms available to the County, including, but not limited to: injunctive relief; referral to the Seminole County Code Enforcement Board or Code Enforcement Magistrate; or issuance of a citation pursuant to Section 53, Part 2, of this Code.
(b) Violations of this Part 12 can present a serious threat to public welfare and are potentially irreparable or irreversible. Therefore, pursuant to Section 53.29(b) of this Code and Section 162.21(3)(b), Florida Statutes (2016), as these provisions may be amended from time to time, a County Code Enforcement Officer may immediately issue a citation to any person in violation of this Part 12 if the Code Enforcement Officer has reason to believe that the violation presents a serious threat to the public health, safety, or welfare, or if the violation is irreparable or irreversible.

(c) Each incidence of violation under this Part 12 constitutes a separate violation and offence and a separate offence will be deemed committed on each day during or on which a violation occurs or continues.

(d) In addition to the other remedies provided in this Section, the County is authorized to make application in a court of appropriate jurisdiction for an injunction restraining any person from violating, or continuing to violate any provisions of this Part 12. Further, the County may avail itself of any other legal or equitable remedy available to it in the enforcement of any provision of this Part 12 or any provision of any resolution enacted pursuant to this Part 12.

(e) The County may elect to take any or all of the above remedies concurrently, and the pursuit of one does not preclude the pursuit of another.

(f) Any fines or other funds received as a result of enforcement under this Part 12 which are not used for specific purposes set forth in this Part 12, as it may be amended from time to time, must be deposited in the General Fund of the County in the penalty, fine and forfeiture account.

(Ord. No. 2017-6, § 1, 2-28-2017)