



**Florida Department of
Environmental Protection
Hazardous Waste Inspection Report**

FACILITY INFORMATION:

Facility Name: Veolia ES Technical Solutions LLC
On-Site Inspection Start Date: 12/07/2010 **On-Site Inspection End Date:** 12/07/2010
ME ID#: 6716 **EPA ID#:** FL0000207449
Facility Street Address: 342 Marpan Ln, Tallahassee, Florida 32305-0904
Contact Mailing Address: 342 Marpan Ln, Tallahassee, Florida 32305-0904
County Name: Leon **Contact Phone:** (850) 877-8299

NOTIFIED AS:

LQG (>1000 kg/month)
Transporter
Transfer Facility
TSD Facility Unit Type(s)

INSPECTION TYPE:

Routine Inspection for LQG (>1000 kg/month) facility
Routine Inspection for Transfer Facility
Routine Inspection for TSD Facility Unit Type(s)
Routine Inspection for Universal Waste Transporter facility

INSPECTION PARTICIPANTS:

Principal Inspector: Aaron Mitchell, Environmental Specialist
Other Participants: Randy Williams, Operation Supervisor; Alan Newman, US EPA Region 4 Inspector;
Ms. Linda Dunwoody, Operational Manager

LATITUDE / LONGITUDE: Lat 30° 21' 51.8486" / Long 84° 16' 8.358"

SIC CODE: 3399 - Manufacturing - primary metal products, nec

TYPE OF OWNERSHIP: Private

Introduction:

Veolia Environmental Services Technical Solutions LLC (Veolia), formerly Recyclights, Superior Support Services, Inc., Onyx Special Services, Inc., and Onyx Environmental Services LLC, located at 342 Marpan Lane, Tallahassee, Leon County, Florida, has been in operation at this location since 1995. Veolia employs approximately 20 people in the transport and processing of mercury containing lamps and devices, mercury contaminated debris, electronic waste, batteries, scrap metal, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste. Waste for recycle is picked up in NC, SC, GA, FL, TN, LA, MS, AR and AL and transported to Veolia for processing. Veolia is a large quantity generator of hazardous waste and a permitted mercury reclamation facility. Veolia's facility located at 1 Eden Lane, Flanders, NJ (NJD080631369) is registered in Florida as a Transporter of hazardous waste. The facility located at 342 Marpan Lane is registered with the Department as a hazardous waste Transfer Facility since July 11, 2007.

The current operating permit for Veolia, No 71455-HO-009, addresses mercury recovery, reclamation and storage, and expires September 26, 2011. Veolia notified the Department of its intent to move its battery storage and PCB ballast storage area from the main building to its southern building where electronic wastes (E-Waste) are stored. The Department informed Veolia, Mr. Bulsiewicz, of the need to submit a minor permit modification and pay the associated fee before the storage area could be moved and placed into operation.

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Process Description:

Veolia is designed to recycle mercury containing lamps, devices and materials. Veolia uses the term mercury containing manufactured articles (MCMA) to refer to mercury containing devices and mercury contaminated materials. Fluorescent lamps are recycled using a combination of manual and automated dry separation processes to separate the primary components of the lamps: glass, aluminum and the phosphor powder. Glass and aluminum are shipped off-site for further reuse. The phosphor powder derived from the fluorescent lamps is accumulated on-site and the mercury contained in the powder is reclaimed using a retort oven. In the recovery process, small amounts of other scrap metals and plastics are also generated. HID lamps are processed using an automated separation process to separate the outer lamp glass, brass or aluminum bases and the mercury containing arc tubes. The arc tubes are crushed and loaded into containers for retort processing to reclaim the mercury. MCMA are recycled through a combination of manual separation followed by retort processing or the articles may be placed directly in the retort oven for processing.

A. Outside North Storage:

Two 20-yard roll-offs for collection of processed glass are staged in this area on a concrete pad. An adjacent asphalt paved area is used for collection of paper-products, wood pallet recycling, UW bulk delivery drop off (FEDEX), and various empty container storage. At the north end of this paved area are two container trailers for storage of equipment, replacement parts and empty non-hazardous containers. This area is also used for overnight holding of transport trucks in the event of an arrival after business hours. The trucks are immediately unloaded during the next business day.

During the inspection, two FEDEX trucks delivered 6-7 pallets of universal waste to this area. There were also two large plastic crates of unprocessed HID arc tubes beside the 20-yard roll-offs and approximately 40 drums of PCB-ballasts and lamps combined. A circular area of broken glass was observed on the bare ground in the central portion of this area. Ms. Dunwoody explained that the glass had come from a drum that had been moved to this area and had fallen over and glass that had been stuck to the inside of the drum had fallen out. Ms. Dunwoody said that it happened as she was moving the drum outside for disposal because the drum had deteriorated beyond safe use.

Attachments:

FedEx Pallets



Broken glass on the ground



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Open boxes of SMCLs outside



Plastic bins of HID lamps



New Potential Violations and Areas of Concern:

Checklist Independent Potential Violations and Areas of Concern

Type:	Violation
Rule:	403.727(1)(c), 62-737.800(9), 264.1(b)
Explanation:	This is an apparent violation of Specific Permit Condition 2.8, as required in 403.727(1)(c) Fl. Stat. Veolia had a pallet of fluorescent lamps and two plastic bins of HID lamps being kept outside that were not properly containerized. The fluorescent lamps had multiple boxes opened with the lamps exposed to the elements and have a possible release to the environment. The HID containers were not closed to prevent the possible breakage and a possible release to the environment. Veolia also had approximately six pallets of mixed universal wastes being stored on paved portion of the northern storage area. The pallets had been delivered to this area by FEDEX.
Corrective Action:	Veolia needs to ensure that all unprocessed materials are properly containerized and stored inside according to the facility Specific Permit Condition 2.8 and 62-737.800(9). "Owners and operators shall store processed and unprocessed materials in closed containers; and for broken or damaged unprocessed lamps and devices, and residuals, store these in closed, covered and sealed containers or in enclosed areas of the facility conforming to paragraph 62-296.417(1), F.A.C., to prevent mercury emissions. They shall store unprocessed materials, ampoules, phosphor powder and other mercury-containing residuals indoors to prevent breakage of lamps or devices prior to further processing and to prevent a release of hazardous materials to the environment".

Type:	Violation
Rule:	262.11
Explanation:	It appears that Veolia failed to conduct a hazardous waste determination on a solid wastestream. Department and Agency staff observed an area of bare ground that had broken fluorescent tube pieces on it. The glass was from a 55-gallon drum that had been deemed compromised by the facility and was being moved for eventual disposal. The drum had fallen while being moved and the glass that was in the container fell out.
Corrective Action:	Veolia needs to ensure that the glass and surrounding soil are sampled for contamination and properly disposed of according to state and federal regulations.

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Type:	Violation
Rule:	264.51(b)
Explanation:	Department and Agency staff observed an area of bare ground that had broken fluorescent tube pieces on it. The glass was from a 55-gallon drum that had fallen while being moved and the glass that was in the container fell out. It appears the facility failed to carry out immediately the provisions of the contingency plan in accordance with Specific Permit Condition 2.5(a) of its operating permit for the apparent release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.
Corrective Action:	Veolia needs to ensure that the glass and surrounding soil are sampled for contamination and properly disposed of according to state and federal regulations. 40 CFR 273.60(a) requires the facility to comply with requirements of 40 CFR 264.

B. HW Storage :

According to the most recent permit modification (# 71455-HO-010), dated November 20, 2008, Veolia is permitted for two hazardous waste (HW) staging areas, "Hazardous Waste Storage Area" (HWS Area) and "90-Day Accumulation Area" (90-Day Area), both located inside the north end of the main building. The HWS Area is permitted for up to 15 pallets (60 x 55-gallon drums) of MCMA, dental amalgam and traps, and pre-retort phosphor powder. The 90-Day Area is permitted for up to 6 pallets (24 x 55-gallon drums) of HID arc tubes, and site-generated HW (prep room debris and PPE, condensate water, and spent carbon).

At the time of this inspection, Ms. Dunwoody explained that the HWS Area was being cleared out to be cleaned. In the HWS Area, there were four drums of HW. One drum was not labeled, one drum was poorly labeled, and the other two drums were labeled with the oldest date being October 21, 2010. There were three boxes of waste belting from the HID automated process with the oldest date being August 31, 2010. There were three 5-gallon containers, one 2-gallon container, a cylindrical cardboard container and a cardboard box of dental amalgam, thermometers, and other mercury containing materials stored in this area as well. There were two boxes and a 55-gallon drum that were labeled "Hazardous Waste", but did not have the accumulation start date written on them. Ms. Dunwoody was able to locate the correct dates during the records review. She printed new labels with the dates on them and had them affixed to the containers during the inspection. The 90-Day accumulation area had four containers of post-retort metal end caps.

Attachments:

HWS AREA



Metal Endcaps



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New Potential Violations and Areas of Concern:**Checklist Independent Potential Violations and Areas of Concern**

Type:	Violation
Rule:	262.34(a)(2)
Explanation:	It appears Veolia failed to clearly mark the initial date of accumulation which is visible for inspection on each HW container. Veolia had two boxes, and one 55-gallon drum in HWS area that were labeled "Hazardous Waste" but did not have the accumulation start date on them. It appears that the 55-gallon drum missing its accumulation start date is in violation of 40 CFR 262.34(a)(2) and the two boxes missing their accumulation start dates are in violation of 40 CFR 268.50(a)(2)(i).
Corrective Action:	Veolia needs to ensure that the accumulation start date is clearly marked on all containers stored in the HWS area.

C. Fluorescent Lamp Processing :

Fluorescent lamps are staged immediately adjacent to the lamp processing feed belts. Fluorescent lamps are hand fed into the lamp processing room via a conveyor belt. This room, located in the northwest corner of the facility, is designed to process approximately 200,000 feet of lamp equivalents per 8-hour shift. Lamps are crushed with a drum crusher and dry separated into glass, aluminum and phosphor powder. Phosphor powder is collected by a bag tower and accumulated in 55-gallon drums. Veolia has a second processing line that is used when there is a need to process more materials.

Attachments:

Fluorescent Lamp Processing Line



Fluorescent Lamps Staging Area

**D. Loading Dock, Processed Powder Storage, Maintenance:**

The loading and unloading area consists of two trailer docking areas for forklift transfer of materials to/from transport vehicles. Post-retort phosphor powder in 55-gallon drums is accumulated in this area along the east wall prior to off-site shipment for disposal in a Subtitle D landfill. The permit requires that post-retort phosphor powder be sampled to ensure effective retort processing prior to off-site shipment. The facility maintenance area is also located in this area.

During the inspection of the facility, Department and Agency staff observed approximately 20 drums total of post-retort phosphor powder, hazardous waste (pre-retort powder from long and compact fluorescent lamps) and PCB-ballasts being stored in this area. Ms. Dunwoody explained that the hazardous waste drums are normally stored in the designated area, but that they had been moved to this area temporarily due to the HWS Area being cleaned.

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Attachments:

Loading Dock



Multiple Drums in Area

**E. Retort Prep Area::**

The retort room, located immediately south of the fluorescent lamp conveyor belts, is an enclosed negative pressure room. The prep area is separated from the retort oven by a roll-up door. The phosphor powder, crushed HID arc tubes, and MCMA's are prepared for the retort oven in the prep area. Drums of crushed HID arc tubes and phosphor powder from the lamp recycling operation have their lids removed in the prep area and are then placed in the retort oven. MCMA are manually disassembled and the liquid mercury is drained and accumulated for sale in the prep area. MCMA components are placed in the retort oven or segregated for off-site recycle/disposal. The manual processing of compact fluorescent lamps has been moved to the retort prep room. The compacts are separated from their ceramic bases in the negative pressure environment to reduce the amount of exposure to workers. A temperature gauge was also added to the retort prep room to further aid in employee safety.

F. Retort :

The retort operation is comprised of an oven which is used to heat the mercury containing waste, liberating the mercury vapors which are drawn off the oven with a vacuum pump. The vapors are drawn through a series of heat exchangers in order to condense the vapors back into a liquid mercury state. The liquid mercury is decanted into accumulation containers for sale. This process varies depending on the materials that are going through the retort process. Lamps are on a 24-hr retorting time frame in which the oven bakes the lamp materials at high temperatures (1120F max) then cools down. This process is repeated several times during the 24-hour time period.

G. Inbound Universal Waste Storage:

This area, located on the west side in the southern portion of the building, is the lamp storage area. The permitted storage dimensions are 64.5 feet long, 20 feet deep and 8 feet high for a maximum of 6,400 cubic feet of mixed fluorescent and HID lamps. This area is used for temporary storage of universal waste lamps that cannot be immediately processed. These lamps normally consist of HID lamps, U-shaped lamps and other specialty lamps that require manual processing prior to recycling/reclamation.

At the time of this inspection, this storage area appeared to be near capacity. There was one pallet that had several open boxes and some broken glass in front of it. Ms. Dunwoody explained that some containers arrive with broken lamps inside and the contents sometimes fall out in pre-process sorting.

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Attachments:

Pre-Process UW Lamp Storage



Open Boxes with broken lamp

**New Potential Violations and Areas of Concern:****Checklist Independent Potential Violations and Areas of Concern**

Type:	Violation
Rule:	264.171, 403.727(1)(c), 264.173(a), 62-737.800(9)
Explanation:	This is an apparent violation of Specific Permit Condition 2.8, as required in 403.727(1)(c) Fl. Stat. Veolia had a pallet of universal waste lamps that had several open and not properly stored boxes on it. There were pieces of broken lamp on the floor in front of the pallet and on the pallet itself.
Corrective Action:	Veolia needs to ensure that any materials being stored within the Inbound Universal Waste Storage area are properly containerized and closed unless being actively processed. "Owners and operators shall store processed and unprocessed materials in closed containers; and for broken or damaged unprocessed lamps and devices, and residuals, store these in closed, covered and sealed containers or in enclosed areas of the facility conforming to paragraph 62-296.417(1), F.A.C., to prevent mercury emissions. They shall store unprocessed materials, ampoules, phosphor powder and other mercury containing residuals indoors to prevent breakage of lamps or devices prior to further processing and to prevent a release of hazardous materials to the environment".

Type:	Violation
Rule:	264.51(b)
Explanation:	Department and Agency staff observed one pallet in the Inbound Universal Waste Area that had several open boxes and some broken glass in front of it. The facility indicated that some containers arrive with broken lamps inside and the contents sometimes fall out in pre-process sorting. It appears the facility failed to carry out immediately the provisions of the contingency plan in accordance with Specific Permit Condition 2.5(a) of its operating permit for the apparent release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.
Corrective Action:	Veolia needs to ensure that broken glass/lamps are containerized to ensure no release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

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H. HID Processing:

HID lamps are processed manually or through a custom built HID machine in the southern end of the building. The HID lamp machine is comprised of conveyor belts, crushers, magnets, and air pollution control equipment. It is enclosed and under negative pressure. It uses an automated process to dry-separate outer glass, metal bases and support wires from the arc tubes. The arc tubes are crushed and dropped into 55-gallon drums for further processing in the retort room. The remaining components are dropped into collection containers for recycle/disposal. The drums of crushed arc tubes are managed as satellite accumulation area containers and moved to the HWS Area at the north end of the building within three days. In the manual process, individuals carry out the separation and sorting procedures by hand. The separated arc tubes are fed into the HID machine for crushing prior to retort.

An automated section has been added to the HID process. The once manual lifting process of loading the HID processing machine has been replaced by an automated lift system. The system is totally enclosed and under negative pressure.

I. Battery Storage:

This area is in the southeast corner of the main building which is used for storage and sorting of batteries and electronic recycling wastes (e-waste). The maximum quantity of battery storage is 36 pallets. Batteries are repackaged in 55-gallon drums before being further processed.

At the time of this inspection, there were Gaylord boxes of batteries that were open in the area along with recycle boxes of batteries. The oldest date observed was May 19, 2010, which was within the regulatory storage limit of one year. Veolia has inquired about moving battery storage to the southern storage building where electronic waste is currently stored. The department has notified the facility of the needed documents and associated fees to complete the requested permit modification.

J. South Building Container and E-Waste Storage:

This building is immediately south of the main building and is divided into two large storage areas. The Container Storage Area is used to hold empty fiber drums and cardboard boxes. No universal or hazardous wastes are stored in this area. The second room in this building is used for storage of e-waste up to a maximum of 86 Pallets.

K. Records:

Veolia maintains records including:

Inbound/outbound HW manifests or shipping documentation	Monthly Hg Reclamation Rate Samples
Weekly HW Storage Inspections	Weekly Process Operation Inspections
Personnel Training Records	Weekly Composite Samples
Weekly Safety Inspections	Contingency Plan

The above records were randomly reviewed for CY 2010 and found to have areas that needed to be addressed. The number of containers was not recorded on one (February 23, 2010) of the Weekly Hazardous Waste Storage Area Inspections. This issue was addressed by the Department in Veolia's last inspection. The rate samples for mercury reclamation were reviewed and it was pointed out by Veolia staff that weeks 43 and 45 sample totals were not accurate due to the preservation materials (Ice) melting in transit to the testing facility. Permit required training documentation was verified for four randomly selected employees. The records were well organized and easily accessible.

Mr. Newman recommended increased emphasis on RCRA specific material in the employee training.

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New Potential Violations and Areas of Concern:**Checklist Independent Potential Violations and Areas of Concern**

Type: Area Of Concern

Rule: 62-737

Explanation: It appears Veolia had Week 43 and Week 45 reclamation rate samples of post-retort phosphor powder that were invalid. The reason for the invalid test samples is due to the preservative (Ice) melting in transit to the testing facility. Veolia was unable to test a resample of the post-retort phosphor powder because the material had already been shipped offsite.

Corrective Action: 62-737.840(4) A mercury recovery facility shall be able to demonstrate to the Department that the receiving mercury reclamation facility, if located in another state, can reclaim 99% of the mercury contained in the powder, ampoules or mercury-containing process materials through a semi-annual demonstration meeting the specifications of paragraph 62-737.860(4). Veolia needs to ensure that all reclamation rate samples are handled according to the SW-846 standard operating procedures.

Type: Area Of Concern

Rule: 62-730.160(6)

Explanation: It appears Veolia was performing weekly inspections using a checklist that had all required information except the time of the inspection. Veolia was using a Department approved checklist for this task.

Corrective Action: Veolia needs to ensure that all checklists used to perform the weekly inspections have an area designated for the time of the inspection.

Summary of Potential Violations and Areas of Concern:Potential Violations

Rule Number	Area	Date Cited	Explanation
Checklist Independent Violations			
403.727(1)(c), 62-737.800(9), 264.1(b)	A. Outside North Storage	12/07/2010	This is an apparent violation of Specific Permit Condition 2.8, as required in 403.727(1)(c) Fl. Stat. Veolia had a pallet of fluorescent lamps and two plastic bins of HID lamps being kept outside that were not properly containerized. The fluorescent lamps had multiple boxes opened with the lamps exposed to the elements and have a possible release to the environment. The HID containers were not closed to prevent the possible breakage and a possible release to the environment. Veolia also had approximately six pallets of mixed universal wastes being stored on paved portion of the northern storage area. The pallets had been delivered to this area by FEDEX.

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Rule Number	Area	Date Cited	Explanation
262.11	A. Outside North Storage	12/07/2010	It appears that Veolia failed to conduct a hazardous waste determination on a solid wastestream. Department and Agency staff observed an area of bare ground that had broken fluorescent tube pieces on it. The glass was from a 55-gallon drum that had been deemed compromised by the facility and was being moved for eventual disposal. The drum had fallen while being moved and the glass that was in the container fell out.
264.51(b)	A. Outside North Storage	12/07/2010	Department and Agency staff observed an area of bare ground that had broken fluorescent tube pieces on it. The glass was from a 55-gallon drum that had fallen while being moved and the glass that was in the container fell out. It appears the facility failed to carry out immediately the provisions of the contingency plan in accordance with Specific Permit Condition 2.5(a) of its operating permit for the apparent release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.
262.34(a)(2)	B. HW Storage	12/07/2010	It appears Veolia failed to clearly mark the initial date of accumulation which is visible for inspection on each HW container. Veolia had two boxes, and one 55-gallon drum in HWS area that were labeled "Hazardous Waste" but did not have the accumulation start date on them. It appears that the 55-gallon drum missing its accumulation start date is in violation of 40 CFR 262.34(a)(2) and the two boxes missing their accumulation start dates are in violation of 40 CFR 268.50(a)(2)(i).
264.171, 403.727(1)(c), 264.173(a), 62-737.800(9)	G. Inbound Universal Waste Storage	12/07/2010	This is an apparent violation of Specific Permit Condition 2.8, as required in 403.727(1)(c) Fl. Stat. Veolia had a pallet of universal waste lamps that had several open and not properly stored boxes on it. There were pieces of broken lamp on the floor in front of the pallet and on the pallet itself.
264.51(b)	G. Inbound Universal Waste Storage	12/07/2010	Department and Agency staff observed one pallet in the Inbound Universal Waste Area that had several open boxes and some broken glass in front of it. The facility indicated that some containers arrive with broken lamps inside and the contents sometimes fall out in pre-process sorting. It appears the facility failed to carry out immediately the provisions of the contingency plan in

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Rule Number	Area	Date Cited	Explanation
			accordance with Specific Permit Condition 2.5(a) of its operating permit for the apparent release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

Areas of Concern

Rule Number	Area	Date Cited	Explanation
Checklist Independent Areas of Concern			
62-737	K. Records	12/07/2010	It appears Veolia had Week 43 and Week 45 reclamation rate samples of post-retort phosphor powder that were invalid. The reason for the invalid test samples is due to the preservative (Ice) melting in transit to the testing facility. Veolia was unable to test a resample of the post-retort phosphor powder because the material had already been shipped offsite.
62-730.160(6)	K. Records	12/07/2010	It appears Veolia was performing weekly inspections using a checklist that had all required information except the time of the inspection. Veolia was using a Department approved checklist for this task.

Conclusion:

Veolia needs to address the issues identified above.

The Department recommends that Veolia designate a tracking system and an area within the building for Hazardous Waste Transfer Activities (a less than 10-day storage area) to ensure compliance with state and federal regulations. The system can be analogous to the system used for Universal Waste Transfer Area Activities.

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Signed:

A hazardous waste compliance inspection was conducted on this date, to determine your facility's compliance with applicable portions of Chapters 403 & 376, F.S., and Chapters 62-710, 62-730, 62-737, & 62-740 Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). Portions of the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R.) 260 - 279 have been adopted by reference in the state rules under Chapters 62-730 and 62-710, F.A.C. The above noted potential items of non-compliance were identified by the inspector(s).

This is not a formal enforcement action and may not be a complete listing of all items of non-compliance discovered during the inspection.

Aaron Mitchell

PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR NAME

Environmental Specialist

PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR TITLE**PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR SIGNATURE**

FDEP

ORGANIZATION

2/14/2011

DATE

Randy Williams

REPRESENTATIVE NAME

Operation Supervisor

REPRESENTATIVE TITLE

NO SIGNATURE

REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC

ORGANIZATION

Alan Newman

REPRESENTATIVE NAME

US EPA Region 4 Inspector

REPRESENTATIVE TITLE

NO SIGNATURE

REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Environmental Protection Agency

ORGANIZATION

Ms. Linda Dunwoody

REPRESENTATIVE NAME

Operational Manager

REPRESENTATIVE TITLE

NO SIGNATURE

REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Veolia ES Technical Solutions, LLC

ORGANIZATION**Report Approvers:**

Anthony Tripp

SUPERVISOR NAME

Permit Engineer

SUPERVISOR TITLE

NO SIGNATURE

SUPERVISOR SIGNATURE

FDEP

ORGANIZATION

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NOTE: By signing this document, the Site Representative only acknowledges receipt of this Inspection Report and is not admitting to the accuracy of any of the items identified by the Department as "Potential Violations" or areas of concern.