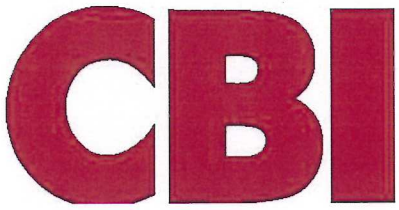

Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasure Plan

And

Contingency Plan and Emergency Response

Miami Facility

CLIFF BERRY, INC. (CBI)

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL & COUNTERMEASURE PLAN (SPCC)

AND

CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MIAMI FACILITY

3033 N.W. North River Drive, Miami, Florida 33142

EPA ID Number: FLD058560699

Location: Latitude 25° – 47' – 48" North Longitude: 80° – 14' – 42" West

Telephone Numbers:	Miami Facility	(305) 638-2030
	24 Hour Emergency Response	(800) 899-7745
	Fort Lauderdale (Main Office)	(954) 763-3390
Mailing Address:	PO Box 13079, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33316	
Responsible Person:	Cliff Berry II President and Qualified Individual (QI)	
	Leroy Arce, Facility Manager	(954) 325-7395

Plan No. _____

MIAMI FACILITY
SPCC AND CONTINGENCY PLAN
DISTRIBUTION LIST

PLAN NO.	ENTITY
1	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2	Miami-Dade Department of Environmental Protection
3	Miami-Dade County Police Department
4	Miami-Dade County Fire Department
5	UM/Jackson Memorial Medical Center
6	Miami Facility Copy
7	Larry Doyle (CBI)
8	Steve Collins (CBI)

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Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasure Plan

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Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

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Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

16. Biomedical Waste Operating Plan

- Training for Personnel
- Definition, identification and segregation of biomedical waste
- Containment
- Labeling
- Storage
- Transport
- Procedure for decontamination biomedical waste spills
- Contingency plan
- Branch Offices
- Miscellaneous

Record of Changes

Change No.	Date of Change	Section	Description of policy	Initials
1	1/10/13	0	Add EPA ID Nbr.	DD

Note: Make all changes upon receipt.

CERTIFICATION OF SPCC PLAN

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify and attest that I am familiar with this facility and the information contained in this plan; that to the best of my knowledge and belief such information is true, complete and accurate. Also, the plan submitted has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

DAVID M. AMBROSE, 11/6/2012

Name, Date, Signature & Seal of Professional Engineer

Approval

This Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) is hereby approved for implementation.

Cliff Berry II	**President**
Name of Responsible Officer	**Title of Responsible Officer**

Signature of Responsible Officer

CLIFF BERRY, INC. – PORT EVERGLADES FACILITY

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN (SPCC)

AND

CONTINGENCY PLAN AND EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

EPA REGULATIONS FOR STORAGE TANK PERIODIC INTEGRITY TESTING
PER 40 CFR 112.7(d)

1. The seven (7) field erected above ground storage tanks (AST) are located within concrete secondary containment. The above referenced tank is API CODE 653 inspected and certified every ten (10) years. The last API 653 inspection was performed in 2004. The next API 653 inspection will be performed in 2014.

2. The fourteen (14) shop–erected above ground storage tanks (AST) are located within concrete secondary containment. The above referenced tanks are elevated and visually inspected daily by facility personnel for integrity and leakage during normal facility operations.

3. All facility valves and piping are above ground and located within concrete secondary containment. The above referenced valves and piping are visually inspected daily by facility personnel for integrity and leakage during normal facility operations.

INTRODUCTION

The Miami Facility is owned and operated by Cliff Berry, Incorporated (CBI). It is located at: 25° 47' 48", North Latitude and 80° 14' 43" West Longitude. The facility has a local address of 3033 N.W. North River Drive, Miami, FL 33142.

The person in charge of the facility is Cliff Berry, II. He can be reached twenty-four (24) hours a day at 1-800-899-7745. The facility may be opened twenty-four (24) hours a day seven (7) days a week as needed.

The facility is fully permitted and licensed to handle the following:

a. Oily wastewater pre-treatment processing and discharge to POTW
b. Used oil transfer and processing
c. Oil filters transfer and processing
d. Non-hazardous solid waste transfer and bulking
e. Hazardous waste transfer (maximum 10 days)

The site of this facility, which covers 3.4 acres, is shown in Figure No. 1 (one line sketch). The terrain is relatively flat throughout. Also, construction details are shown in Figure No. 1.

The Miami Facility has incorporated secondary containment in all areas where during normal operations there is a reasonable potential for an oily wastewater spill. Areas contained are:

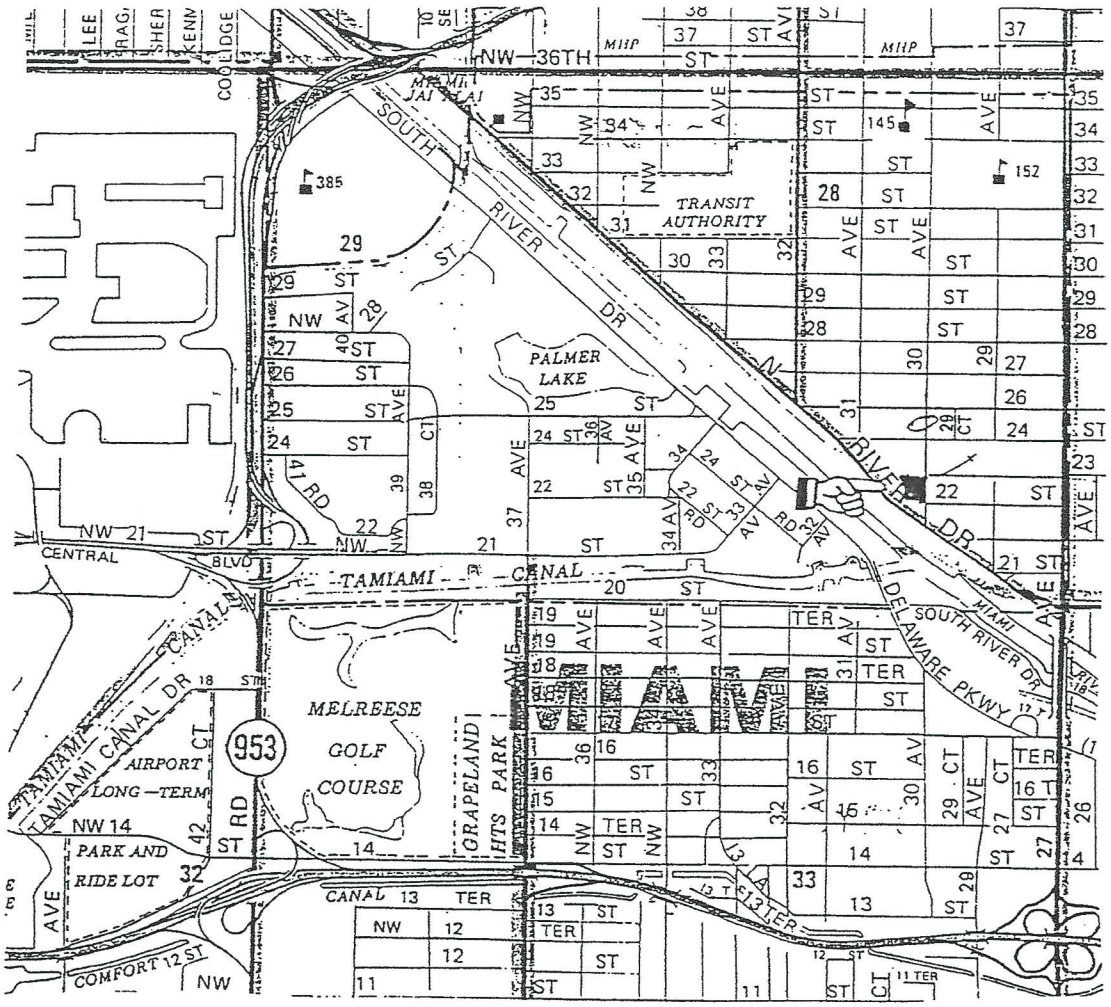
> Horizontal Tank Farm, Receiving Tanks, Vertical Tank Farm, Oily Wastewater Pretreatment System, Truck Rack, Hose Rack, Warehouse Contaminated Materials Storage Area (Drums), Rail Car Siding, Mixing Tank, Pipe Gallery and Used Oil Filter Crushing Operation.

Details of tank size and contents are shown in Table 1.

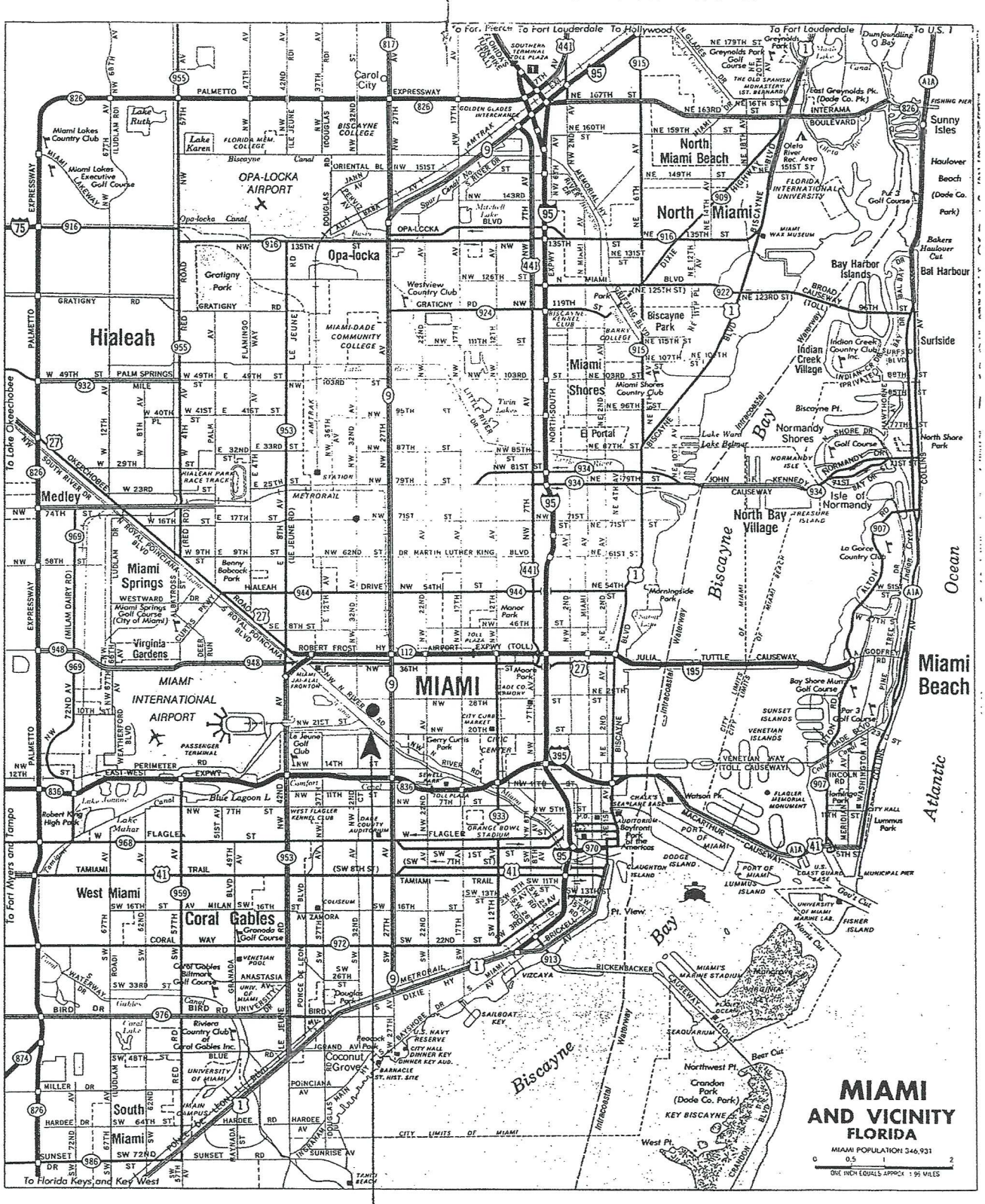
During normal operations, all products are received or shipped via trucks or railroad cars.

Cliff Berry, Incorporated
Environmental Services

33CFR 154.310 (a) (1) - Geographic Location of the Miami Facility:



CBI
Miami
Collection & Processing Facility
3033 N.W. North River Drive
Miami, FL. 33142


MIAMI
AND VICINITY
FLORIDA
MIAMI POPULATION 346,931
0 0.5 1 2
ONE INCH EQUALS APPROX. 1.95 MILES
SITE
Hialeah
Medley
Miami Springs
Virginia Gardens
West Miami
Coral Gables
South Miami
Coconut Grove
Opa-locka
North Miami
North Miami Beach
Miami Shores
El Portal
Biscayne Park
Bay Harbor Islands
Indian Creek Village
Surfside
Sunny Isles
Haulover Beach (Dade Co. Park)
Bal Harbour
North Bay Village
Isle of Normandy
Miami Beach
Biscayne Bay
Atlantic Ocean
MIAMI INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
OPA-LOCKA AIRPORT
To Fort Myers and Tampa
To Lake Okeechobee
To Florida Keys and Key West
To Fort Lauderdale
To Hollywood
To Miami Beach
To U.S. 1

L M N O P

1 2 3

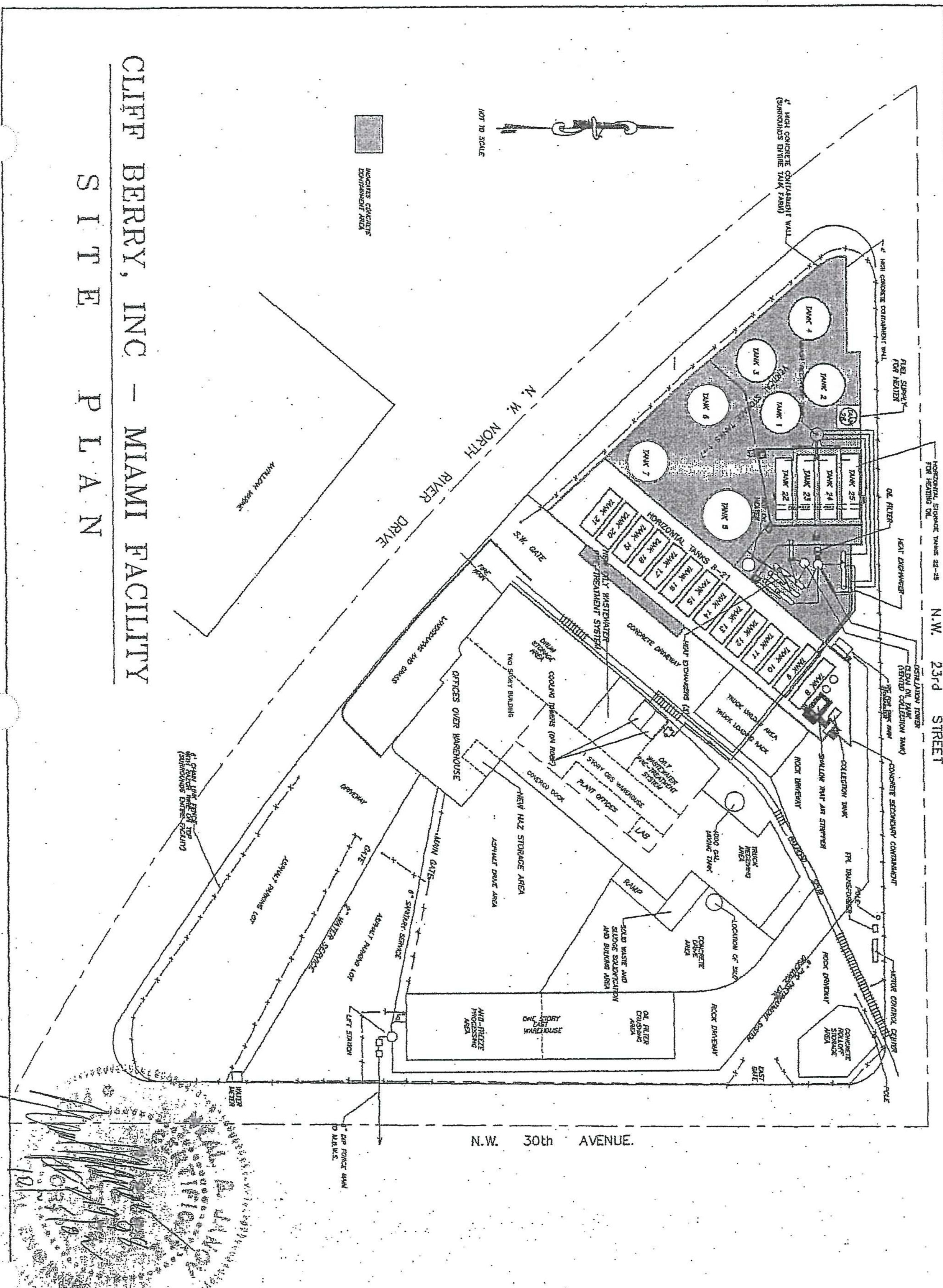


FIGURE No. 1

REVISIONS	DATE:	DWN.:	CHK.:
ADD AIR STRIPPER	6-22-00	M.K.	
ADD CARBON FILTER TANKS & MISC.	9-6-00	M.K.	
[illegible]	12-6-00	M.K.	
[illegible]	1-3-01	M.K.	
[illegible]	1-12-01	M.K.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	M.K.	

DIVERSIFIED CONSTRUCTION
DCES
& ENGINEERING SERVICES
2647 N. ANDREWS AVENUE FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33311
954 564-9774 EB #6459 FAX 954 564-9758

CLIFF BERRY INC.
- MIAMI FACILITY
3033 N.W. NORTH RIVER ROAD, MIAMI, FL 33142
SITE PLAN

DCES
SCALE: NTS
DATE: 9-18-00
DWN. BY: M.K.
CHK. BY: H.B.J.
F.B. PG.
JOB NO.: 732-98
SHEET: 1 OF 5

Table #1
Vertical Tanks

Tank #	Date Installed	Size (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Products
01 (AG)	1946	126,000	Steel	Used Oil
02 (AG)	1946	126,000	Steel	Used Oil
03 (AG)	1946	126,000	Steel	Oily Water
04 (AG)	1946	126,000	Steel	Oily Water
05 (AG)	1946	126,000	Steel	Oily Water
06 (AG)	1946	126,000	Steel	Oily Water
07 (AG)	1946	126,000	Steel	Used Oil

Horizontal Tanks

Tank #	Date Installed	Size (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Products
08 (AG)	1965	20,100	Steel	Treatment Water Effluent
09 (AG)	1965	20,100	Steel	Treatment Water Effluent
10 (AG)	1965	19,000	Steel	Oily Water
11 (AG)	1965	19,000	Steel	Oily Water
12 (AG)	1965	19,500	Steel	Oily Water
13 (AG)	1965	19,500	Steel	Oily Water
14 (AG)	1965	19,500	Steel	Oily Water
15 (AG)	1965	19,500	Steel	Oily Water
16 (AG)	1965	17,600	Steel	Diesel Fuel
17 (AG)	1965	17,600	Steel	Oily Water
18 (AG)	1965	17,400	Steel	Oily Water
19 (AG)	1965	17,400	Steel	Oily Water
20 (AG)	1965	17,600	Steel	Used Oil
21 (AG)	1965	17,600	Steel	Used Oil
22 (AG)	2000	25,000	Steel	Used Oil
23 (AG)	2000	25,000	Steel	Used Oil
24 (AG)	2000	25,000	Steel	Used Oil
25 (AG)	2000	25,000	Steel	Used Oil

Vertical Tanks

Tank #	Date Installed	Size (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Products
26 (AG)	2000	5,000	Steel	Used Oil
Vertical Tank (mixing AG)	1965	4,000	Steel	Used for mixing Products

Receiving Tanks

Tank #	Date Installed	Size (Gallons)	Material of Construction	Products
Receiving Tank #1	1995	5,000	Steel	Oily Waste Water
Receiving Tank #2	1995	5,000	Steel	Used Oil
Receiving Tank #3	1995	5,000	Steel	Oily Waste Water

2A Spill Events:

This facility was originally constructed in 1946 and previous spill events are as follows:

No spill events have taken place at the facility within the past twelve (12) months.

2B Prediction of Spill Behavior:

(a) A spill from any of the bulk storage tanks would be contained in the diked area.

(b) Any spill from drums stored in the warehouse, would be contained in the concrete curbed area and pumped out for reclamation and/or disposal at an approved site.

2C Bulk Storage Tanks:

The materials and design of the bulk storage tanks are compatible with the product they hold. A tank integrity inspection will be made of each tank daily and records will be kept of the results of inspections in logbooks. All above ground tanks, their foundations and supports will be visually inspected daily during routine operations. Each above ground storage tank's contents are measured manually, checked for over fill protection each time the tank is filled. Records of contents are maintained on site. Also, gaskets, pumps, lines, are inspected daily by personnel.

2D Inspection Records:

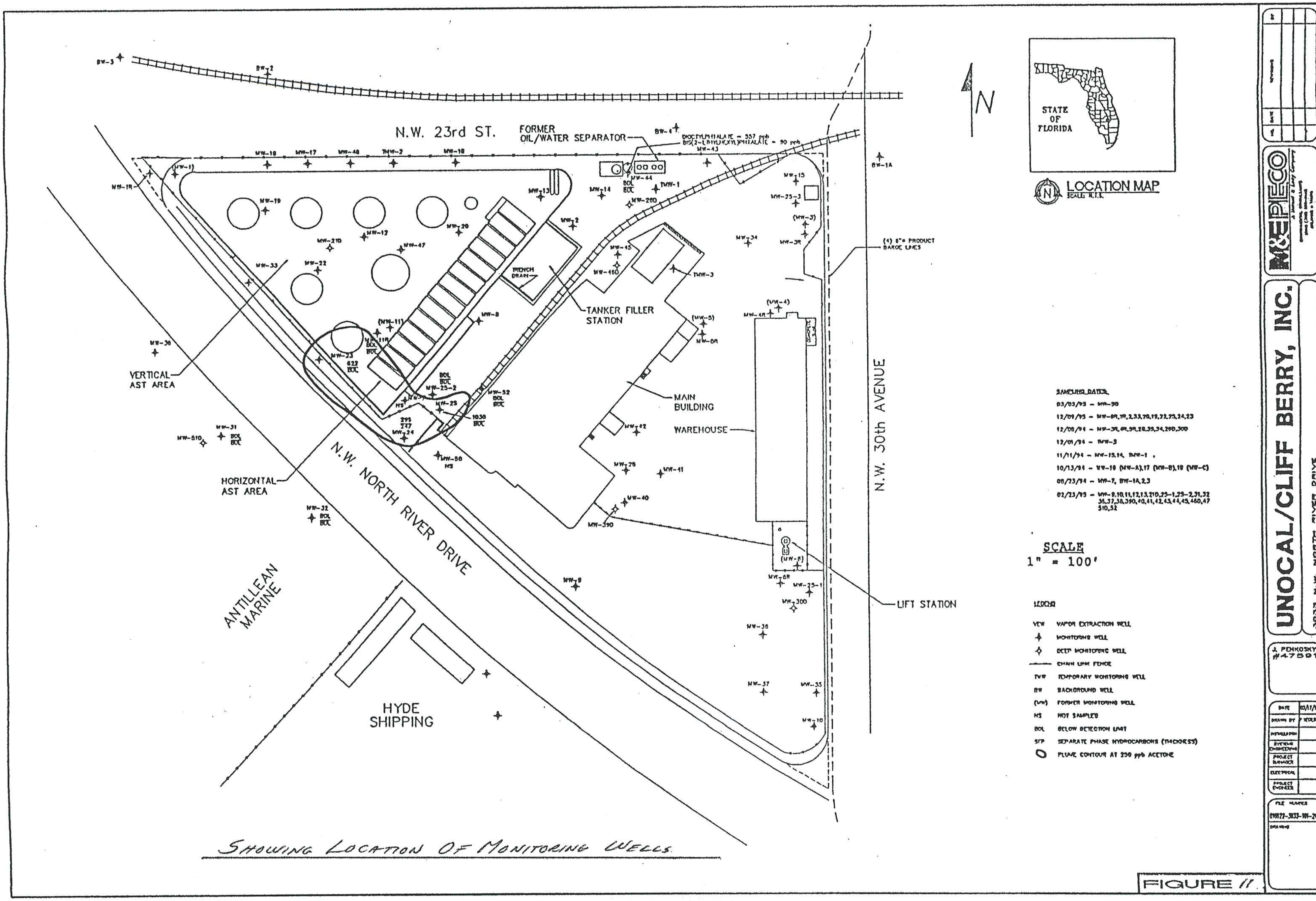
Inspection, their frequency and records are maintained as follows:

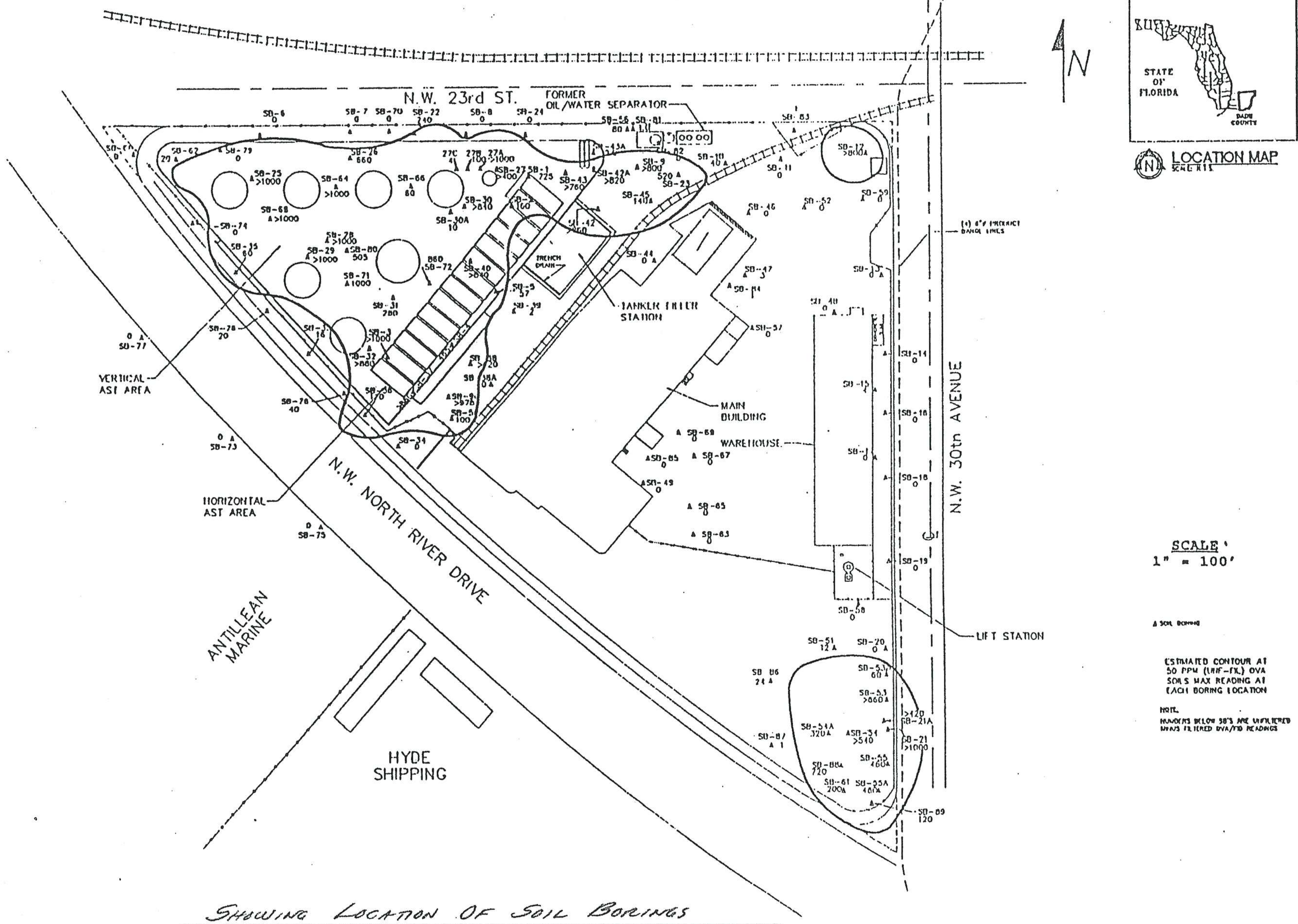
Inspection/Test	Frequency	Record
Tank integrity (visual)	Daily	Yes
Tank supports & foundations (visual)	Daily	Yes
Liquid sensing device's	Daily	Yes
Above ground valves, pipe & fittings (visual)	Daily	Yes
Corrective Actions	As required	Yes

2E Monitoring Wells:

Figure II Shows locations of monitoring wells

Figure III Shows locations of soil borings


N.W. 23rd ST.
FORMER OIL/WATER SEPARATOR
TANKER FILLER STATION
MAIN BUILDING
WAREHOUSE
LIFT STATION
VERTICAL AST AREA
HORIZONTAL AST AREA
N.W. NORTH RIVER DRIVE
N.W. 30th AVENUE
ANTILLEAN MARINE
HYDE SHIPPING
(4) 8" PRODUCT BARGE LINES
TRENCH DRAIN
N
STATE OF FLORIDA
LOCATION MAP
SCALE N.T.S.
SAMPLING DATES
SCALE
1" = 100'
LEGEND
VEW VAPOR EXTRACTION WELL
MONITORING WELL
DEEP MONITORING WELL
CHAIN LINK FENCE
TMW TEMPORARY MONITORING WELL
BW BACKGROUND WELL
(MW) FORMER MONITORING WELL
NS NOT SAMPLED
BDL BELOW DETECTION LIMIT
SPH SEPARATE PHASE HYDROCARBONS (THICKNESS)
PLUME CONTOUR AT 250 ppb ACETONE
SHOWING LOCATION OF MONITORING WELLS
UNOCAL/CLIFF BERRY, INC.
3033 N.W. NORTH RIVER DRIVE
M&EPECO
J. PENKOSKY #47591
FIGURE 11



Showing Location Of Soil Borings

FIGURE 11

UNOCAL/CLIFF BERRY, INC.

3033 N.W. NORTH RIVER DRIVE

M&E PIECO

J. PENKOSKY #47591

DATE 03/20/00

FILE NUMBER 010423-3033-101-200

OILY WASTE WATER AND USED OIL STORAGE TANK FARM

On Shore Storage Tank Farm & Truck Loading Facility

Cliff Berry, Inc.'s oily waste water and used oil storage tank farm and truck loading facility is located at 3033 N.W. North River Drive, Miami, FL 33142. Cliff Berry, Inc.'s mailing address is PO Box 13079, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33316.

All above ground storage tanks in the vertical and horizontal tanks farms have been individually inspected and repaired where applicable and evaluated for their suitability to store the oily waste water and used oil from a materials and construction point of view. In addition, containment for the vertical and horizontal storage tank facilities have been designed to contain the contents for the largest tank plus ten percent (10%). There are no underground storage tanks and no bypass valves used in any system that would allow an inadvertent spill outside the storage tank containment facilities.

Dikes, Berms or Retaining Walls Sufficiently Impervious to Contain Spilled Oil:

Cliff Berry, Inc.'s oily waste water and used oil vertical and horizontal tank farm is contained by concrete wall ranging in height from 36" to 48" and by 8" in thickness; secondary containment is provided by 5 inches thick impervious concrete slab located within the concrete containment wall. Eighteen storage tanks are horizontally situated on steel stands anchored to a concrete pad within the retaining wall. Eight vertical storage tanks are anchored to concrete slabs within the retaining wall. A drum storage area is located in the warehouse. The concrete curbing around the drum storage area is 3 inches high and situated on an impervious concrete slab in the warehouse. A concrete containment curb and slab are also under the mixing tank.

Curbing:

A concrete slab is also located outside the tank farm, in the truck unloading area. The slab is sloped inward toward the retaining wall and also has a slight curb to it in order to prevent run off of spilled material (minimal spills.)

Culverting, Gutters or Other Drainage Systems; Sumps:

The tank farm has several concrete impervious sumps which are located inside the retaining walls. Should a spill occur, the sumps would be used to catch spilled materials.

Spill Diversion Ponds:

Cliff Berry, Inc. has no spill diversion ponds at this facility.

Retention Ponds:

Cliff Berry, Inc. has no spill retention ponds at this facility.

Sorbent Materials:

Note: see equipment and sorbent list.

Spill and Rainwater Disposal:

Cliff Berry, Inc. maintains a fleet of vacuum and pump trucks as well as mobile frac tanks and also tanker trailers. Should a spill occur at our facility this equipment would be used for recovery, storage and transportation of spilled material to an approved disposal site.

Rainwater in the tank farm containment areas is visually checked for any sheen or contamination. If clean, the water is pumped out of the containment areas through an oil water separator to the French drain system located on the property for disposal as per our DEM permit.

Inspections

All storage tanks, foundations and structural supports will be visually inspected by operating personnel as part of everyday operations. Upon the first indication of any degradation the necessary and appropriate action will be taken to correct the problem. Records of visual inspections will be maintained both at the facility and communicated to line management for review and incorporation in the operating files.

Fail Safe Operations

Consideration has been given to "Fail Safe" operation where applicable. The receiving tanks (atmospheric storage) are equipped with high-level sensors that are engineered to sound an alarm prior to inadvertently over filling during discharges from tanker trucks. During transfer operations personnel will physically monitor levels in applicable tanks and be equipped with radios to communicate level status to plant operators. Level sensors and communication equipment will be tested periodically and repaired as required. Spare parts in sufficient quantity will be maintained as recommended by the manufacturers.

Safe Vehicle Operation:

Operators of vehicles entering the facility will have been trained in safe vehicle operation and have experience at other similar operating tank farms facilities. Warning signs will be posted where appropriate. There is minimum probability of damage to above ground piping. Operators will be trained in loading/unloading procedures to preclude spills and containment has been provided in this area.

Security Response

The facility is fully fenced and gates are locked. During off hours, Operations personnel are maintained in an On-Call status in the event they are needed to respond to any condition requiring their response.

Storage Tanks and Piping Inspections

All storage tanks, piping, joints, valve glands and bodies, pipeline supports, metal surfaces and other above ground equipment and facilities for holding oil and water will be visually checked by each employee as they pursue their daily work. Any and all discrepancies will be reported immediately to the supervisor. Additionally, an entry will be made n the record of any discrepancy and the corrective action taken.

A DETAILED AND SPECIFIC VISUAL CHECK OF THE ENTIRE FACILITY INCLUDIG MONITORING WELLS WILL BE MADE ON THE FIRST WORKING DAY OF EACH MONTH. RECORDS OF THESE INSPECTIONS WILL BE MAINTAINED ON-SITE AND AVAILABLE TO DERM'S STAFF.

Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility (62-730.171):

Cliff Berry, Inc. operates a Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility at 3033 N.W. North River Drive, Miami, Florida (FLD 058560699). Containers of hazardous waste are held in transit at the facility for at least twenty-four (24) hours but no longer than ten (10) days.

Containers of hazardous waste are stored in two locations on the facility grounds. Drums are stored in secondary containment in the section labeled as Secured Hazmat Storage on the attached facility diagram. Incompatible wastes are segregated in accordance to 40CFR265.177(c). Additionally, drums are stored in trucks loaded in accordance with DOT regulations (40CFR263.10).

All hazardous waste entering the Hazardous Waste Transfer Facility section are recorded in a log maintained at the facility. The log contains the following information: generator's name, address, EPA Identification Number, manifest number, date received, and date shipped off site (see attached log.)

All containers of hazardous waste received at the facility are inspected daily during hours of operation. If a container is found to be defective or leaking the contents are transferred or over packed into a new container. Al spill cleanup material is collected and disposed of in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations.

SECURITY AT FACILITY

The Cliff Berry, Inc. facility is fully fenced and the entrance gates are locked at all times including when the plant is not in use or unattended. The two walk-in gates at the front and side of the main building require a key-pad entry with security code to open the door. The two truck-sized entry points require someone inside the plant to open the gate or upon exit the truck passes over a magnet sensor to open the gate.

The Miami-Dade County Police Department patrols the facility twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven days a week and nearly every day of the year there is a night crew working at the plant to provide security in addition to their standard duties.

Facility lighting has been installed to enhance visibility during hours of darkness enabling greater awareness of operations and the added prevention of acts of vandalism.

SPILL RESPONSE

Should a spill happen at Cliff Berry, Inc.'s facility, the qualified individual (Primary Emergency Coordinator) or alternate qualified individual (Back-up Emergency Coordinator) will initiate the following: (See section 9 for contact information)

Emergency Spill Response Procedure

Immediate steps for drivers and facility technicians:

- Stay with the vehicle until help arrives
- Use emergency numbers in spill plan to contact line management
- Keep the public away
- Dike off or boom liquids from entering sewers, storm sewers or water ways, follow emergency plans for further containment

Emergency Response Plan

This practical emergency response plan is designed to provide a guide to appropriate actions in the event of a spill. The most important is to remain calm and try to get the situation under control as soon as possible.

- Do not panic, remain calm. If you or anyone else is hurt or incapacitated, call for medical assistance.
- Evaluate the degree of contamination to the facility and estimate the number of gallons spilled.
- Pump liquid back into one of the standby storage tanks
- Do you best to dike ahead of the spill to prevent oil from entering sewers and water ways.

Spill Containment Procedures:

Spills on pavement:

Call for booms and pads in amounts appropriate for the spill. Use booms to contain spill by wiping them in a circular motion. Use vac to skim to remove oil. If spill is too large for booms:

- Call for sorbents and sand, and contain spreading oil by using sand or Oil Dri to encircle the spill.
- Call for a vac truck, visqueen and backhoe. Remove oil-soaked sand and place on plastic visqueen and cover sand with additional visqueen to prevent rain from spreading oil. Stream or power flush pavement or concrete to remove residue.

Spills on soil:

Call for earth moving equipment (loader, backhoe, dump truck) and sand. Determine direction of oil flow and excavate an area for the oil to flow into. Around the spill contain oil with sand berm. Pump liquid oils to truck. Prepare a plastic tarp and sand berm on an area of clean ground. Remove oil soaked soil to visqueen while making sure that soil is contained by visqueen and berm. Have backhoe remove one foot below the surface of spill, or until visually clean. Call for further assistance to remove soil for treatment. Also, use OVA meter and analysis to determine further removal.

Remove Oil Soaked Sorbent Material:

Place oiled sorbent material in double, heavy gauge plastic bags. Management will have these picked up and legally disposed of at an appropriate facility. Do not make bags heavier than approximately 40 pounds each.

SECURITY ON SPILLS

During a large oil spill when thousands of dollars of clean up equipment is in use or stored at various locations throughout the clean up area, one must establish security over this equipment during the very early stages of the spill. Some of the steps that can be taken to reduce theft and vandalism are shown in the checklist below:

Checklist

- Contact a security company to provide guards where equipment is being stored and maintained. Make sure these guards can communicate with the Command Center at all times.
- Contact a fence company to provide fenced security areas for equipment.
- Local police departments can help in providing security, with off duty officers.
- Establish equipment and clothing distribution areas so personnel and equipment can be checked in and out.
- To ensure secure operations provide toilets and waste disposal facilities in decontamination and food serving areas.
- Establish First Aid kits or First Aid facilities throughout the clean-up area. Consider hiring off duty nurses to attend to general first aid treatment cases. They would also be qualified to determine when and if a person requires additional or more intense medical treatment.
- Provide lighting for security, decontamination, and equipment storage areas. Make sure that clean-up contactors and other involved personnel are provided adequate lighting at night.
- Issue temporary identification badges to all personnel involved in the clean-up operation. Insure custody control procedures are established for I.D. badges, so they will not fall into the wrong hands.
- As soon as possible, establish a claims office to handle the daily complaints for shoreline damage, boat damages, and many other claims which are made during the spill. This claims office should be near the spill site, but NOT near the Command Center.
- Establish a "Right Away" person who can make arrangements to access private property to support the clean-up.
- Establish sign out and return procedures for tools and consumables.
- Assign a key person to monitor all contractor activities regarding people, equipment in use, and hourly accounting.
- Assign security personnel to report safety infractions in the work place directly to the OSC at the Command Center.

Note: It is very important that adequate communications equipment is readily available for security and related operations.

MATERIALS

SPC OIL SORBENT			
NAME	**SIZE**	**PACKING**	**QUANTITY**
SPC 100 Pads	17" x 19" x 3/8"	100 Pads/Bale	40
SPC 200 Pads	17" x 19" x 3/16"	200 Pads/Bale	120
SPC 50 Pads	34" x 38" x 3/8"	50 Pads/Bale	40
SPC 810 Boom	10' x 8"	4 Booms/Bale	70
SPC 510 Boom	10' x 5'	4 Booms/Bale	50
SPC 5110 Boom	10' x 5' (DBL Boom)	4 Booms/Bale	5
SPC 10 Pillow	14" x 25"	10 Pillows/Bale	15
SPC 1900 Sweep	17" x 100'	1 Sweep/Bale	80
SPC 150 Blanket	38" x 144' x 3/8"	1 Blanket/Bale	20
SPC 152 Blanket	19" x 144' x 3/8"	2 Blankets/Bale	10
SPC 27 Particulate		1 Bag/Bale	5

SORBENT INDUSTRIAL RUG & SUPER SIR			
NAME	**SIZE**	**PACKING**	**QUANTITY**
Sir 36 Rug	36" x 300'	1 Rug/Bale	10
Sir 18 Rug	18" x 300'	2 Rugs/Bale	15
Sir 001 Pads	18" x 18"	100 Pads/Bale	10

COBRA COIL			
NAME	**SIZE**	**PACKING**	**QUANTITY**
CC 400 Coils	3" x 48" Long	12 Coils/Box	15

SPC UNIVERSAL PLUS			
NAME	**SIZE**	**PACKING**	**QUANTITY**
UN 915 Pillow	9" x 15"	16 Pillows/Bag	10
Oil Snare		1 Snare/Box	25
Plastic Sheeting	20' x 100'	1 Roll/Box	5
Plastic Bags		Bags	2000
Steel overpack drums	65 gallon	Drum	10
Poly overpack drums	65 gallons	Drum	5
Open head steel drum	55 gallon	DOT approved Drum	50

SPC UNIVERSAL PLUS (continued)			
NAME	**SIZE**	**NUMBER**	**QUANTITY**
Coveralls, Tyvek	Assorted		100
Coverall, Saranyx	Assorted		50
Respirator cartridges	Assorted	Pair	100
Rubber boots (heavy duty)	Assorted	Pair	50
Rubber gloves (heavy duty)	Assorted	Pair	200
Water soluble industrial cleaning fluid		Gallons	55
Industrial solvent		Gallons	55
Industrial scrub brushes			15
Industrial squeegees			10
Dip nets (spill equipment)			30
Tyvek hoods			100
Clear PVC booties		Pair	25

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
FT. lauderdale	AC05		210 CFM Sullivan Air Comp	187834					
Jacksonville	AC08	1997	Sullivan Air Comp	80694954					
FT. lauderdale	AC09	1981	Ingersoll-Rand Air Comp	124111U81953					
FT. lauderdale	AC10		Sanstrom Sandblaster	2P72 / FPR					
FT. lauderdale	AC12	2010	Air Compressor	FLZCX093E010	565YNY			JUN	
Pt. Canaveral	AC13		COMPRESSOR, BLUE W/WHEELS	CEECO COMPRESSOR					
FT. lauderdale	AC14	2005	Sullair Compressor	004149431375	ALHB03			JUN	
Miami	AC15	2010	2 Ton Condenser						
FT. lauderdale	AC16	2010	HMDE AC COMPRESSOR	FLZCX095E010	566YNY			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	AC17	1996	SPEEDAIRE AIR COMPRESSOR BLUI	V9F700P171					
FT. lauderdale	AC18	1996	SPEEDAIRE AIR COMPRESSOR, GRE	030700645					
FT. lauderdale	AV1	2010	MULE 4010 BLUE	JK1AFCM17AN504696					
FT. lauderdale	AV10	2010	4010 Transmule Camo ATV	JK1AFCS12AB502051					1050
FT. lauderdale	AV11	2010	Ranger 400 4x4 ATV	4XARH45A4AD101679					1050
FT. lauderdale	AV12	2010	Ranger 400 4x4 ATV	4XARH45A9AD101659					1050
FT. lauderdale	AV13	2010	Ranger 400 4x4 ATV	4XARH45A5AD101657					1050
FT. lauderdale	AV14	2010	Ranger 400 4x4 ATV	4XARH45A2AD101681					1285
FT. lauderdale	AV15	2010	Ranger 400 4x4 ATV	4XATH76A0A4197574					
FT. lauderdale	AV2	2010	MULE 4010 GREEN	JK1AFCM19AB505039					
FT. lauderdale	AV3	2011	MULE 610 RED	JK1AFEA12BB552060					
FT. lauderdale	AV4	2010	MULE4010 TRAN CAMO	JK1AFCS17AB502420					
Tampa	AV5	2010	MULE 4010 TRANS BLACK	JK1AFCR19AB506734					
FT. lauderdale	AV7	2010	Ranger XP, Camo ATV	4XATH76A5A2160046					
FT. lauderdale	AV8	2010	Ranger 500, Green ATV	4XATG50A4A2153070					
Tampa	AV9	2010	4010 Transmule Red ATV	JK1AFCR19AB506409					
FT. lauderdale	B12	1982	Monark 23 Boat	MAK354940282	609WIN	FL5571JJ	No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B14/BT05	1993	Carolna Skiff w/Motor	EKHC0497H293	579KPC	FL5251HF	No Tag/Ins	JUN	
Jacksonville	B16	1992	OMC Morse Control Assembly	OMCL1924H394	FL7498HF			JUN	
Pt. Canaveral	B20, BT15	1991	8 X 8 Alum Work Boat w/Trailer	LGV40413D191	770IZB	FL1128HF	Inactive	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B21		1 20' Jon Boat	All American Trailers					
Jacksonville	B26	1993	Marine Boat - A&A	MUG1BDF03493	FLH7428HM			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B28	1994	Marine Boat - A&A	MVG26DF0151193	FL9106HM			JUN	
Tampa	B30	1995	Sea Ark Boat	SAB0403D595	FL8651JR			JUN	
Tampa	B32	2005	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW1643H506	745WTB	FL2391NC		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B33	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW1646H506	FL2392NC		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B34	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW1645H506	FL2393NC		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B35	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW1642H506	FL2394NC		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B36	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW1644H506	FL2395NC		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
Pt. Canaveral	B37	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW1648H506	FL2397NC		Inventory	JUN	
Pt. Canaveral	B38	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3716H506	FL2398NC			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B39	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3717F506	FL4738NX		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B40	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3721F506	FL4740NX		No Tag/Ins	JUN	

Vehicle Equipment List

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
FT. lauderdale	B41	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3714F506	FL4742NX		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B42	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3720F506	FL4745NX		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B43	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3722F506	FL4751NX		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B44/BT26	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3718F506	436YNY	FL4757NX		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B45	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3719F506	FL4752NX		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B46	2006	1 Alumcraft Boat	ACBW3723F506	FL4754NX		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B48	1999	30FT Boom Platform Boat	30BP9802	FL9008PA		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B49	1985	24 Ft Armstrong Workboat	24W842	FL1007PB			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B50		30' Aluminum Barge	B52AL30					
FT. lauderdale	B51/BT28		Rookie Off Shore 24 x 120 Boat	KJG29K98D010	437YNY	FL9627PA		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B52	1981	MAKO (Blue) #1505	MRKN0064J788			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B53/BT31	2010	KJG ROOKIE VEE 26 X 84	KJG25J98C010	443YNY	FL9629PA		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B54	1992	Alum Playcraft	PLF90468L192	FL9635PA			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B55	1994	24ft Williard Seaforce 730	24RB9222	FL5015PD			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B56	1992	24' Willard Seaforce Boat	7MRB9402	FL2717PC			JUN	
Tampa	B57	2007	SeaArk Boat & Trailer	19BEK18287CA70072	ASFE13	FL3558PG		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B58	1988	258 26' MAKO Cuddy Cabin Boat	MRKN00645788			No Tag/Ins		
Pt. Canaveral	B59	2011	XPRESS BOAT & TR HD2468D	JBC72377F011	882YNY	FL2619PC		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B60	2010	20' SOUND MARINE "SEA MULE" BOA	SME20126F010			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B61	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72447G011	FL0857PD		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	B62	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72445G011			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B63	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72448G011			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B64	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72477G011			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B65	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72478G011			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B66	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72479G011			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B67	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72484G011			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	B68	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72483G011			No Tag/Ins		
Jacksonville	B69/BT38	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72491G011	882YNY	FL2622PC		JUN	
FT Pierce	B70	2011	XPRESS HD2568D BOAT & TR	JBC72492G011	ASEX87	FL1457PE		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	BM3		BOAT ENGINE - YAMAHA 150TXR	6G4X1021239					
FT. lauderdale	BM4		BOAT ENGINE - YAMAHA 150TXR	6G4X1021213					
FT. lauderdale	BM6		N Yamaha 150 TXR	6G4X1021087					
FT. lauderdale	BM7		N YAMAHA 150 TXR	6G4X1021092					
FT. lauderdale	BT08	1994	Boat Trailer	4402HH					1500
FT. lauderdale	BT11	1982	13FT Boat & Rocket Trailer	16309					
Jacksonville	BT12	2002	Sea Ox Trailer	5A4KNES2222001134	ASFI61			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	BT18	1992	Magic Tilt Trailer	VIN # 1M5CFLW2XN104					
FT. lauderdale	BT19	1993	Continental Trailer	VIN # 1ZJBR2625P1030					
FT. lauderdale	BT20		Rocket Trailer	581623158					
Tampa	BT21	1995	Psit Trailer	VIN # 4OZBP1816SPP3					
Tampa	BT32	2002	Trailstar Boat Trailer	4TM1A5J18B001049	745WTB			Not R	
FT. lauderdale	BT33	2002	Trailstar Boat Trailer	4TM3ALG102B0010052	08968309				

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
FT. lauderdale	BT34	2001	EZ Loader Boat Trailer	14TBB19111T080003	DECAL#089(				
FT. lauderdale	BT36		23'-26' Tandem Axle Boat Trailer	GPM50609201000000					
FT. lauderdale	BT37		21'-24' Tandem Axle Boat Trailer	4YPAB2320VT006541					
FT. lauderdale	C04	1990	Bobcat & Trailer	112AAH209LL034909	X212QR			JUN	2200
FT. lauderdale	C07	1993	Case Credit Dozer	JJG0177449					
FT. lauderdale	C10	1982	Mack Rolloff Truck	1M2B122C3CA050846	M9548R		No Tag/Ins	DEC	
FT. lauderdale	C11	2000	John Deere 310SE	T0310SE85384			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	C12	1988	NEW HOLLAND SKID STEER	613097			No Tag/Ins		
FT Pierce	C13	2003	Backhoe Caterpillar	CAT0420DPFDP11085					
FT. lauderdale	C14	2000	Mack Dump Truck	1M2B209COYM026498	N3197J	Off Road	No Tag/Ins	DEC	66000
Pt. Canaveral	C16	1995	John Deere Backhoe Engine	798615	No tag				63750
Jacksonville	C17		Mustang Skid Steer Loader	SF96M000518					
Miami	C19	1986	Ottawa YT50	61306	YARD DOG				
FT. lauderdale	CT03	1978	Fruehauf Trailer	FWY249102	C2285W			NO E:	
FT. lauderdale	CT07	2000	Tank Trailer-HMDE	FLZZ5293K000	771WIW			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	CT10	1974	Heil Tanker Trailer		T944ZVP				
Tampa	CT11	1996	Bett Low Boy	4MNDB1820T0000055	692XTN		Inactive	JUN	
Miami	CT12	1994	Miller Welder Trailer	178FG3246SA000132	769WIW			JUN	
Tampa	CT18	1986	Inger Rand Compressor AC03	156569U86953					
FT. lauderdale	CT19		Amida Light Power Set	101643					
FT. lauderdale	CT25	2001	HMDE Hydroblaster &Trailer	FLZAL981I201	460YEB			JUN	
FT. Pierce	CT27	2003	Backhoe Trailer 12 Ton	42EDPHE4331001060	0663CF			NO E:	
FT. lauderdale	CT28	1994	Econoline Trailer 23' bed	42EDPHE48R1000981	X36HYU		Inactive	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	CT29	1990	Econoline Tr 20' bed	42EDP2043L1000038	X29HYU		Inactive	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	CT36	1983	Slider Chassis	1GRDM9023DM029783					
FT. lauderdale	CT37	1998	Fontaine Trailer 53'	13N253303W1579250	0696CF			NO E:	14000
FT. lauderdale	CT38	2009	Big Tex 10PI-20	16VPX202092H41894			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	CT39	2009	TX Bragg 20 Big Pipe	17XFP202691091428			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	CT41	2007	40' Trip Steel Container	LASU514214-3					
FT. lauderdale	CT43	2007	40' Standard Steel Container	TRIU456405-9					
FT. lauderdale	CT44	2007	40' Standard Steel Container	TRIU568402-2					
FT. lauderdale	CT45	2007	40' Cube Steel Container	FBLU902731-9					
FT. lauderdale	CT46	2007	40' Cube Steel Container	FSCU604974-8					
FT. lauderdale	CT48	2000	SUNCOAST TRAILER 14'	1S9001421YT303131					1850
FT. lauderdale	CT49		1000 Gal. DOUBLE WALL TANK						
FT. lauderdale	DT01	2006	Warrant Dump Trailer	1W9AC45216P347577	1280CB			Not R	
FT. lauderdale	DT2	2006	CLEMENT DUMP TRAILER	5C2AD30C96M005446	7081CD			NO E:	12100
FT. lauderdale	F10		2-Ton Toyota Diesel Forklift	2FDC25-12166					
Miami	FL01	1989	TCM Isuzu Diesel Forklift	57700706					
FT. lauderdale	FL02	2000	HYSTER FORKLIFT						
FT. lauderdale	FL03		1 Mourse Drum Dumper Forklift	81M3538					
FT Pierce	FL05		Toyota Diesel 5486 Forklift	02-5FD25					

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Jacksonville	FL06	1994	Cat 5000# Cushion Forklift	5EM00769			Storage		
Tampa	FL08		CATERPILLAR FORKLIFT VC60E	7SC01380					
FT. lauderdale	FL09		Mitsubishi FGC25 Forklift	AF82A53071					
Pt. Canaveral	FL10		Scat Trak Omni Quip Forklift	LL400230927					
Miami	FL11	2004	YALE FORKLIFT GLP050ZG	A875B26434B					
FT. lauderdale	FL12	2007	YALE FORKLIFT GLP	B875B10650E					
Jacksonville	FL13	2003	Toyota Forklift	7FGV30					
FT. lauderdale	FL14		YALE FORKLIFT	A875B25253A					
FT. lauderdale	FL15		YALE FORKLIFT	022FDC202FDC2512166					
FT. lauderdale	FT01		Frac Tank	2Ft1996012241500B					
FT. lauderdale	FT02/03		2 Frac Tanks (C-2)						
FT. lauderdale	FT04	2001	HMDE Close Top Frac Tank	20522	W320BX	Open		DEC	28000
FT. lauderdale	FT05	2001	HMDE Close Top Frac Tank	20523	W321BX	Open		DEC	28000
FT. lauderdale	FT06	2002	DRAG Smooth Wall Frac Tank	21060	V68JCT			JUN	28000
FT. lauderdale	FT07	2002	102" Wide Close Top Frac Tank	20925					
FT. lauderdale	FT08	2002	Dragon Smooth Wall Frac Tank	21063	L835HS			JUN	28000
FT. lauderdale	FT09	2002	Dragon Smooth Wall Frac Tank	21065	L834HS			JUN	28000
Tampa	FT11	1995	Frac Tank Trailer	#33					
FT. lauderdale	FT12	1992	Tiger Frac Tank Trailer	#36					
FT. lauderdale	FT13	1992	Tiger Frac Tank Trailer	#48					
FT. lauderdale	FT14	1995	VE 500 Frac Tank Trailer	#51					
Tampa	FT15	1992	Tiger Frac Tank Trailer	#53					
FT. lauderdale	FT16	1995	VE 500 Frac Tank Trailer	#56					
FT. lauderdale	FT17	2004	Wichita Frac Tank	WTM04407	964WIV			JUN	25000
FT. lauderdale	FT18	2004	WICHITA FRAC TANK	WTM04408			No Tag/Ins		25000
FT. lauderdale	ISO102		20' ISO Tank Container	143468-2					
FT. lauderdale	ISO103		20" ISO Tank Container	850860-8					
FT. lauderdale	ISO104		20' ISO Tank Container	107028-1					
FT. lauderdale	ISO105		20' ISO Tank Container	116095-6					
Tampa	ME		Model A-100 Portable Level Alam 36"Pr	PO# 36190					
Miami	ME		Model A-100 Portable Level Alarm 36"P	PO# 36190					
Tampa	PT01	1992	Int'l Pump Truck	2HSFHLUR2NCO56431	N3912L	Rene Medina		DEC	54000
FT. lauderdale	PT02	1999	Int'l Pump Truck	1HTSCAAN1XH615087	N3403G	Mike Clemer		DEC	33000
FT. lauderdale	PT03	1990	Ford Pump Truck	1FDXD80U0LVA29084	N3760E	OOS	No Tag/Ins	DEC	
FT. lauderdale	PT03	1990	Ford Truck Engine	1FDXD80UOLVA29084			Inactive		
FT. lauderdale	PT04	1992	Int'l Pump Truck	1HTSDNXR8NH413004	N3904L	Needs Trans	No Tag/Ins	DEC	
FT. lauderdale	PT06	1997	Int'l 4900 Tractor	1HTSDAAN1WH510416		Bad Motor	No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	PT07	1991	Peterbilt Pump Truck	1XPFL59X4MN308178	N1426N	Benoit Mous		DEC	66000
Tampa	PT08	1996	Int'l 4700 Truck	1HTSCAAN2TH357785	N1419N	Michael Weit		DEC	33000
Pt. Canaveral	PT09	2001	Int'l 4000 Series	1HTSCAAN61H387367	N3437G	Michael Dina		DEC	32900
FT. lauderdale	PT11	1993	Peterbilt Pump Truck	1XPMH77X9PM607750	N3760E	Sell	No Tag/Ins	Not R	
Jacksonville	PT12	1999	Mack Truck CH613	1M2AA12CXXW105677	N4497F	Jermaine Le		DEC	52000

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
FT Pierce	PT15	1995	Freightliner FL80 Tank Tr	1FV6JLBBXSL734299	N3608Q	Jose Goycoc		DEC	50000
FT. lauderdale	PT16	1998	Peterbilt 335 Tank Truck	3BPNHD7X7WF452305	N3944L	Mike Negron	w/Filter Syst	DEC	48000
FT. lauderdale	PT17	2007	Kenworth MC406AL	1NKDL08X37R183523	480YNZ	Pedro Aquinc		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	PT18	2006	Kenworth T800 Pump Truck	1NKDHU8X56R132113	N9521L	Jecer Betanc		DEC	52000
FT. lauderdale	R01		20 YD Rolloff Container						
FT. lauderdale	R03		20 YD Rolloff Container						
Miami	R07		Rolloff 20 Yard	SN955979					
Miami	R11		Rolloff Box	90406					
FT. lauderdale	R19		1 Used 20 yd Sludge Box w/Rllg Lid						
FT. lauderdale	R20		1 Used 20 yd Sludge box w/Rllg lid						
Miami	R33		Self Contained Trash Compactor PT30(	A WC0061804 / PT 300					
FT. lauderdale	RT13	1996	Mack Rolloff Truck	1M2P264Y7TM020461	N3606Q	Randy Sulliv		DEC	66000
Jacksonville	RT14	1987	Ford L-8000 Rolloff Truck	1FDYW82A4HVA24088	N3938L			DEC	64000
FT. lauderdale	RV03	2006	Pilgrim Lake 382	5L4TP382263010187	612WTB		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	RV05	2006	Dutchmen Travel Trailer	47CTDER2X6G521647			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	RV07	2006	Keystone Sprinter	4YDT303206P225470			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	RV08	2006	Fourwinds Motorhome	47CTFTR2X6G520819					
FT. lauderdale	RV09	2006	Fourwinds Motorhome	47CTFTR276G520888					
FT. lauderdale	ST02	1992	Spill Equip HMDE	FLT1157CC	745WTB			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	ST11	1975	CBUTL Cargo Trailer	753321	461YEB			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	ST18	1987	Freunhauf Dry Van Trailer	1H2V04822HH014389	V38VKS		Inactive	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	ST19	1990	Crsly Trailer Tandem (BOBCAT)	FLZAA509F101	C8559Z			NO E	3100
FT. lauderdale	ST21	1996	Cargo Trailer	4D6EB322TA003392	755WTB			JUN	
Tampa	ST22	2002	Haulmark Trailer	4XSGB20282GO38692	0671CF			NO E	
Jacksonville	ST23	2002	Carry On Spill Trailer #1	4YMUK16182C060087	971WIV			JUN	
Jacksonville	ST24	2002	Carry On Spill Trailer #2	4YMUL16222V003931	973WIV			JUN	
Jacksonville	ST25	2002	Carry On Boom Trailer	4YMUK16262C066611	978WIV			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	ST26	1986	Kentucky 40' Drop Frame Van	1KKVD4013GL076000	C9331R			NO E	13800
FT. lauderdale	ST27	1991	Kentucky Drop Frame 45' Van	1KKVD4511ML089956	C6003Q			NO E	
Tampa	ST30	2003	Carry On Trailer	4YMUL16274V014960	288WIW			JUN	
Tampa	ST31	2003	A-OK TRAILER	5C7EE16283D000150	574KPC			JUN	2350
FT. lauderdale	ST32-8		7 Sm Trailers		SEE NOTE			JUN	
Jacksonville	ST37	2003	AOK 716TD Cargo	5C7EE162X3D000151	W06HFW				
FT. lauderdale	ST40	1994	Lufkin Box Trailer 40'	1L01A4828R1110575	0667CF			NO E	
FT. lauderdale	ST41	1993	Great Dane Box Trailer	1GRAA962XPB147705	C5818S			NO E	
FT. lauderdale	ST42	1994	Lufkin Box Trailer 40'	1L01A4826R1110574	1285CB	Storage Only	No Tag/Ins	NO E	
Jacksonville	ST44	1990	AquaSport Trailer	FLT6488CC	281WIW			JUN	
FT. lauderdale	ST45	1983	Miller Box Trailer	MLV14321DB703003	C2962W			NO E	14000
FT. lauderdale	ST46	1974	Fruehauf Trailer	FWR555975		Storage Only	No Tag/Ins		15000
FT. lauderdale	ST46	1974	Fruehauf Moving Van	FWR555975		Storage Only	No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	ST47	1980	Great Dane Box Trailer	140750			Inactive	Not R	14000
FT. lauderdale	ST48	1978	Great Dane Box Trailer	84638	C1420X			NO E	

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FT Pierce	ST49	2005	1 VICO Trailer (JD Manning)	1D9BU162771533900	530YEB			JUN	
Jacksonville	ST50	2006	16' Tow Trailer for ER	1UK500F2961057567	289WIV			JUN	2280
FT. lauderdale	ST51	1996	MONON TRAILER	1NNVX532OTM274194	6411CC			NO E	14000
FT. lauderdale	ST52	1996	MONON TRAILER	1NNVX532XTM273747	6412CC			NO E	14000
FT. lauderdale	ST53	1999	Monon Dry Box Trailer	1NNVX5328XM301079	1399CD			NO E	
FT. lauderdale	ST56	1998	Tilt Trailer Single Axle	UT7913AOK98369501				Not R	
FT. lauderdale	ST57	1993	Great Dane Trailer	1GRAA5610PB003032	7511CE			NO E	8760
FT. lauderdale	ST58	2004	Imperial Dump Trailer 14'	1Z9DT14294J213762	7508CE			NO E	3500
FT. lauderdale	ST59	1999	Monon Dry Van Trailer	1NNVX5323XM318615	1085CD			NO E	14500
FT. lauderdale	ST60	2004	Wabash Trailer	1JJV532W94L884459			No Tag/Ins		18000
FT. lauderdale	ST61	2010	Triple Crown Utility Trailer	1XNU616B8A1030252			No Tag/Ins		1500
FT. lauderdale	ST62	2010	Triple Crown Utility Trailer	1XNU616BXA1030253			No Tag/Ins		1500
FT. lauderdale	ST63	2010	ANDERSON LOWBED TRAILER	4YNBN2024AC062470			No Tag/Ins		1650
FT. lauderdale	ST64	2010	ANDERSON LOWBED TRAILER	4YNBN2028AC062469			No Tag/Ins		1650
FT. lauderdale	ST65	2005	Betterbuilt Tr Gooseneck	4MNDG28551000394	7415CH			NO E	4600
FT. lauderdale	ST66	1992	FREUHAUF 48' VAN BOOM	1H2V04826NB025121	6888CC			NO E	14000
FT. lauderdale	ST67	2010	16' Equipment Trailer	1XNU616T1A1031302			No Tag/Ins		1500
FT. lauderdale	ST68	2010	16' Equipment Trailer	1XNU616T3A1031303			No Tag/Ins		1500
FT. lauderdale	ST69	2010	10' Equipment Trailer	1XNU6X105A1031304			No Tag/Ins		900
FT. lauderdale	ST70	2010	10' Equipment Trailer	1XNU6X107A1031305			No Tag/Ins		900
FT. lauderdale	ST71	2010	10' Equipment Trailer	1XNU6X109A1031306			No Tag/Ins		900
FT. lauderdale	ST72	2010	8' Equipment Trailer	1XNU48ES1A1031307			No Tag/Ins		300
FT. lauderdale	ST73	2010	8' Equipment Trailer	1XNU48ES3A1031308			No Tag/Ins		300
FT. lauderdale	ST74	2010	8' Equipment Trailer	1XNU48ES5A1031309			No Tag/Ins		300
FT. lauderdale	ST75	2010	18' Equipment Trailer						
FT. lauderdale	ST76	2010	18' Equipment Trailer						
FT. lauderdale	ST77	1987	Loadcraft 20" Container Chassis	1LDD23205HB700123	7400CH			NO E	14920
FT. lauderdale	ST78	1984	Loadcraft 20' Container Chassis	1LDD24204EB484282	7399CH			NO E	15460
FT. lauderdale	ST79	1987	Hyundia Chassis Container	145C242SOHL003068	7405CH			NO E	5780
FT. lauderdale	ST80	1987	Trim Container Chassis	S38797	7406CH			NO E	5780
FT. lauderdale	ST82	1988	HYUNDAI 20' CONTAINER CHASSIS	145C242S2JL004773					
FT. lauderdale	ST83	1987	HYUNDAI 20' CONTAINER CHASSIS	145C24S9HL003436					
FT. lauderdale	ST84	1988	HYUNDAI 20' CONTAINER CHASSIS	145C242S6JL003920					
FT. lauderdale	ST85	1988	HYUNDAI 20' CONTAINER CHASSIS	145C242S1JL003694					
FT. lauderdale	ST86	1988	HYUNDAI 20' CONTAINER CHASSIS	145C242S8JL003742					
FT. lauderdale	ST87	1999	WABASH DURAPLATE 53' AIR RIDE	1JJV532W9XL465600	7427CH			NO E	14060
FT. lauderdale	ST88	1999	WABASH DURAPLATE 53' AIR RIDE	1JJV532W9XL461658	7428CH			NO E	13960
FT. lauderdale	ST89	1999	WABASH DURAPLATE 53' AIR RIDE	1JJV532W4XL465178	7429CH			NO E	13960
FT. lauderdale	ST90	2006	EX612SA STORAGE TRAILER	5NHUEX2186W002213	NO				
Tampa	SV12	1993	Isuzu Box Truck	JALC4B1K1P7005298	169VWX			DEC	14225
FT. lauderdale	SV28	1993	Int'l Box Truck	1HTSDPNN9PH487496	N3909L	Sell (bad mo	No Tag/Ins	DEC	33000
Jacksonville	SV33	1990	Chevy Van	1GCEC25HOL7160371	567KPC		No Tag/Ins	JUN	3996

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
Jacksonville	SV34	1995	Int'l Box Truck	1HTSDAAN1SH683136	N5305F	No Tag/Ins	Sell	DEC	33000
FT. lauderdale	SV36	2000	Ford F-350	1FTSW30F9YEC12360	Q079FB	Barrington Jc		DEC	9000
FT. lauderdale	SV37	2000	Ford F-550	1FDAF56F5YEC39954	Q844YU	OPEN		DEC	17500
FT. lauderdale	SV38	2000	Ford F-550	1FDAF56F7YEC39955	Q845YU	OPEN		DEC	17500
FT. lauderdale	SV40	1999	Chevy 2500	1GBGC24R8XF046293	608WTB		Sell	JUN	4292
FT Pierce	SV46	2002	Ford F550	1FDAW56F62EA82572	W316BX	Robert Katzc		DEC	17500
FT. lauderdale	SV47	2002	Ford F550	1FDAW56F82EA82573	Q946NX	Inshanally Hc		DEC	17500
FT. lauderdale	SV48	2002	Chevy 2500	1GCHC29U92E102589	W319BX	Chuck Winke	Inventory	DEC	5405
FT. lauderdale	SV49	1996	Ford F450 Welding Tr	1FDLF47F4TEB20142	813LSZ	SHOP		DEC	5762
FT. lauderdale	SV51	1998	INT'L 4700 LP Diesel/Filter	1HTSLABM8WH551697	W328BX	Michael Clen		DEC	21500
FT Pierce	SV52	1998	Int'l 4900 Box Truck	1HTSDAAN3WH499094	W318BX	Janes Richar		DEC	9500
Tampa	SV54	1998	Int'l 4900 Tractor	1HTSDAAN9WH510437	N1422N			DEC	9500
FT. lauderdale	SV55	1991	Int'l Truck	1HTSCNEMOMH319112	637ITP	Mootoo Kista		DEC	8020
Pt. Canaveral	SV56	1995	Isuzu Box Truck	JALC4B1K9S700D4425	636ITP	Sell	Inactive	DEC	8620
FT. lauderdale	SV57	1998	Int'l Box Truck	1HTSCABM5WH520262	298XNC	No Tag/Ins	Sell	DEC	11800
FT. lauderdale	SV58	1990	Int'l Box Tr 4 Dr/Lift gate	1HTSAZPPXLH221756	N1420N	Sell	No Tag/Ins	DEC	15000
FT. lauderdale	SV59	2003	Chevy Silverado	1GCEC14X63Z327187	578KPC	Bernie Devlir		JUN	6000
FT. lauderdale	SV60	2002	Dodge Ram Van 3500	2B5WB35Z52K138396	600VWW	Crew Van #1		JUN	5391
Pt. Canaveral	SV62	1995	Ford 1/2 Ton Econoline Cargo Van	1FTEE14Y1SHB77237			No Tag/Ins		4462
FT Pierce	SV63	2003	Chevy 2500	1GCHC29UX3E301328	170VWX	SHOP		DEC	9200
FT. lauderdale	SV64	1997	Ford Superduty petro	1FDLF47F4VEB34237	171VWX		Inventory	DEC	15000
Jacksonville	SV65	2002	Toyota Tundra Petro	5TBRN34162S241518	129WTC		Sell	JUN	
Tampa	SV66	2002	Freightliner Van	1FVHBXBS72HJ69221	N3921L			DEC	46000
Pt. Canaveral	SV67	2002	Ford F-150	1FTRF17292NB28374	282WIW			JUN	3917
FT. lauderdale	SV72	1990	Ford F-350 Flat bed Svc Tr	1FDJF37Y7LNB24852	X32HYU	Yard Vehicle	No Tag/Ins	Not R	4161
FT. lauderdale	SV73	1999	Sterling Tr w/ Terex Crane	2FZNDJBB4XA985905	N3942L	Steve Hudso		DEC	58000
Pt. Canaveral	SV75	1999	International 4700	1HTSCAAMIXH620670	X83RCM			DEC	25500
Tampa	SV76	1999	Dodge W350 Truck	1B7MF3366XJ645578	X14VXK	Andrew Olad		DEC	11000
Jacksonville	SV78	1999	Tundem Freightliner Box Truck	IFVXJFBB6XHA23508	B5775R	Jermaine Le\		APPC	52000
Pt. Canaveral	SV79	1998	Int'l Box Truck	1HTHCAHR9WH566187	N3766E			DEC	46000
Jacksonville	SV80	2004	Ford F550 Truck	1FDAW56P14EC21745	P737AU	Jay Smother		DEC	17500
FT. lauderdale	SV82	1996	Ford L8000 T/A Van Truck	IFDXR82E8TVA05008	N3426G	OOS	No Tag/Ins	DEC	32000
Jacksonville	SV83	1990	International 4600 ER Truck	IHTSBZPM9LH256484	967WIV		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
Jacksonville	SV84	1995	Ford F350 Pick Up	1FDJW35H5SEA63891	R654VL		Sell	Not R	8000
Tampa	SV90	2004	Ford F550	1FDAW56P34EC15302	S167YL	Edward Miliu		DEC	17500
FT. lauderdale	SV91	1998	Int'l Van	1HTHCAHR8TH385402	N0772I	Malcolm Lew		DEC	52000
FT. lauderdale	SV911	1997	Freightliner Hackney Fire Support	1FV6HLCA2VL857858			Inactive	Not R	32,900
FT. lauderdale	SV94	2003	Freightliner Van	1FVABTCSX3DK55415	N0788I			DEC	33000
FT. lauderdale	SV96	2006	Buick Lucerne	1G4HR57Y46U147503	W764HM	Larry Doyle		JUN	3862
FT. lauderdale	SV101	2007	Chevrolet Silverado 2500HD	1GBHC24U07E176776	900JVX	Robert Sumr		DEC	9200
FT. lauderdale	SV102	2007	Chevrolet Cre Cab	1GCHC23K87F556678	905JVX	Nicole Roe		DEC	9200
FT. lauderdale	SV103	2007	Chevrolet Silverdo 2500HD Ext Cab	1GCHC29KX7E508287	904JVX	Daniel Foreh		DEC	9200

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
FT. lauderdale	SV104	2005	Intl Navistar	1HTWYAHR55J176428	N9864N	Dwight Brow		DEC	52000
Tampa	SV105	1999	Ford F350 Truck	1FDWF36F2XEA42118	774LCV			DEC	12500
Pt. Canaveral	SV106	2005	Ford F450XLT Crew Cab	1FDXW46P25EC40407	698LSX			DEC	9700
FT. lauderdale	SV107	2002	Ford F250	1FTNF20L02ED27059	825LSX	Chris Grimm		DEC	8800
FT. lauderdale	SV111	2006	Ford F250 SV111	1FTSW21P06ED80080	987TET	Jon Hines		JUN	4850
FT Pierce	SV112	2006	S350	1FTWW31P36ED38722	911YDZ	Paul Meding		JUN	9560
FT. lauderdale	SV113	2009	Ford E350 Van	1FBNE3IL09DA22446	011YPA	Crew Van #2		JUN	9560
FT. lauderdale	SV114	2008	Ford F550 Diesel Flat Bed	1FDAW56R78EB27425	014YPA	Eustace Wm		DEC	9560
Pt. Canaveral	SV115	2010	FORD F250	1FTSW2BR5AEA33627	AGHA27	David Lippra		DEC	1000
FT Pierce	SV116	2010	FORD F250	1FTSW2BR4AEA46501	AGHA26	John Katzor		DEC	10000
FT. lauderdale	SV117	2010	Ford F250 4D Camper Top	1FTSW2AR7AEA05801	AGHJ32	John Stewarl		DEC	10000
FT. lauderdale	SV118	2010	FORD F350 4D Flat Bed	1FDWW3GR5AEA09081	AGHJ30	OPEN		DEC	13000
Jacksonville	SV120	2006	Ford F550 Blue	1FDAW56P76ED28155	244YNZ	Jacob Stanle		DEC	15000
Tampa	SV121	2010	FORD F150	1FTFW1CV3AFC56041	ACYV42	Jon Sandora		DEC	7100
Jacksonville	SV122	2010	FORD F150 4x4	1FTEW1E85AFC75855	ACYV37	Patti Lentz		DEC	7000
Miami	SV123	2010	FORD F150	1FTEX1CW7AFC75693	ACYV40	Leroy Arce		JUN	
Jacksonville	SV124	2010	FORD F150 4D 4x4	1FTEW1E89AFA88084	381YLU	Ileana Smotl		DEC	7000
FT. lauderdale	SV125	2010	FORD RANGER	1FTKR1ED4APA21894	268YPA	Bill Scott		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	SV126	2010	FORD RANGER	1FTKR1ED6APA52970	ACYV39	Steve Collins		JUN	
Jacksonville	SV127	2002	Ford F450 4Dr	1FDXW46F22EC20421	719YPA			DEC	
FT. lauderdale	SV128	1999	ISUZU TRUCK	JALC4B14XX7000974		Phoenix	Inactive	Not R	9000
FT. lauderdale	TR15	1991	Mack Tractor	1M2AA12Y9MW014066	054XND			DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR16	1988	Mack Tractor	1M2N277Y8JW006370	JO6QPI	Randy Sulliv		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR18	1995	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA13YOSW047456	J1OQPI	Open		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR23	1998	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA14Y4WW082621	653TTR	Verrol Edmo		DEC	16335
FT. lauderdale	TR24	1998	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA14Y2WW082620	W329BX	Norris Dyer		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR25	1998	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA14YXWW082624	W326BX	SPARE		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR26	1998	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA14Y6WW082622	W327BX	John Boothe		DEC	80000
Jacksonville	TR27	1999	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA18Y1XW102870	Z05202Q	Tim Poliquin		APPC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR28	2001	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA18YX1W137849	748VWW	Michael Berr		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR30	1996	Mack CH613 Tractor	1M1AA313Y1TW059312	638ITP			DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR31	1996	Mack Tractor CH613	1M1AA13Y2TW059285	759VWW	Broke Wencl	Inactive	DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR32	1994	Ford LN 8000 Tractor	1FTYR82EXRVA47844	754VWW			DEC	64000
FT. lauderdale	TR33	2003	Mack CH600	1M1AA18Y33W152261	X63VXK	Isidrio Rolon		DEC	80000
Tampa	TR34	2004	Mack CH613	1M1AA18Y04N155447	P149YP			DEC	80000
Tampa	TR35	2000	Mack CX613 Vision Truck Trailer	1M1AE06Y1YW002738	Q105ZI			DEC	80000
Jacksonville	TR36	2000	Mack CX613 Vision Truck Trailer	1M1AE06Y9YW003765	Z1630L	Jacob Stanle		APPC	80000
FT Pierce	TR37	2001	Mack CVN-T Tractor	1M1AA18Y21W135030	595HUN	Shawn Peter		DEC	80000
Pt. Canaveral	TR38	2000	Intl CVN Tractor	2HSFMAXR2YC054940	859IZE	Robert Warg		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR39	1998	Mack CH613 Truck Tractor	1M1AA18Y9WW093527	392KKX	Marvin Land		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR40	2001	Mack CX613 Vision T/T Truck	1M1AE06Y11W006973	393KKX	Louis Gonzal		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR41	2004	Kenworth W900 T/A Truck Tractor	1XKWDB9X94J050541	391KKX	Arthur Moise		DEC	80000

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
Tampa	TR42	2000	Peterbilt Tractor	1XP5DB9X5YN481754	817LSY			DEC	80000
Pt. Canaveral	TR43	2001	Peterbilt Tractor	1XP5DB9X61D528317	819LSY			DEC	80000
Pt. Canaveral	TR44	2001	Peterbilt Tractor	1XP5DB9X61D528382	818LSY	Darin Lemon		DEC	80000
FT Pierce	TR45	2002	Peterbilt Tractor	1XP5DB9X02D529058	903VWV	Steve Serio		DEC	80000
Tampa	TR46	2002	Peterbilt Tractor	1XP5DB9X92D529236	901VWV			DEC	80000
Pt. Canaveral	TR47	2002	Peterbilt Tractor	1XP5DB9X12D529263	902VWV	Russel Warg		DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TR48	1994	Peterbilt Tractor	1XP5DB9X6RN350107	904VWV	Ray Lopes		DEC	80000
Jacksonville	TR49	2001	FREIGHTLINER CLASSIC	1FUPUSZBX1LG06324	Z52401			APPC	80000
Jacksonville	TR50	1990	MACK TRUCK	1M1AA05Y0LW007225	197YPA	Spare		DEC	80000
Pt. Canaveral	TR52	1991	MACK TRUCK	1M1AA05Y5MW010428	198YPA			DEC	80000
FT. lauderdale	TT03	1987	Heil Tank Trailer	1HLA3A7BOH7H53562	C2187A		Inactive	DEC	
Pt. Canaveral	TT04	1994	Allied HMDE Tanker	FLT1101GG			Inactive	Not R	
FT. lauderdale	TT05	1984	9000 Gallon Tank	C002272	C2188A	Norris Dyer		NO E	
FT Pierce	TT09	1977	Butler Alum. Trailer	9170716	C2184A	Shawn Peter		NO E	
FT. lauderdale	TT11	1965	Fruehauf Trailer	UNF215912	C2729A			NO E	
FT. lauderdale	TT12	1971	Heil Trailer	923083			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	TT14	1988	Heil Trailer	1HLA3A7B0J7H54104	C5815S			Not R	
Tampa	TT18	1970	Great Dane Trailer	HT922036	T73MXK			Not R	
Pt. Canaveral	TT25	1975	Heil Tanker	927393					
FT. lauderdale	TT26	1980	HEIL TRAILER	951161	C1150Q	JOHN BOOT			
FT. lauderdale	TT27	1968	Trim Trailer	D40588	C9334R		No Tag/Ins	JUN	
FT. lauderdale	TT28	1994	Presvacv Trailer Stainless Still	2P956528XR1005012	C3505R	S/S Tanker		NO E	
Tampa	TT29	1976	Butler Bulk Trailer	8108611	C3518R			NO E	
Tampa	TT30	1985	Progress Tank Trailer	1P9SDC420FA001006	C3519R			NO E	
FT. lauderdale	TT31	1981	Heil Trailer	1HLA3A7B6B7H51629	C9333R	Marvin Lande		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	TT32	1981	Heil Trailer	1HLA1A7B0B7H51517	754VWW	Verrol Edmo		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	TT33	1984	Fruehauf Trailer	1H4T0432XEK001801	C9331R			NO E	
FT. lauderdale	TT35	1997	IBEX VacuumTanker	1A9T38201TR220136	C4262S				
FT. lauderdale	TT37	1987	Allied Tank Trailer	I9ASMT120HC002480	X47KPM			Not R	
Tampa	TT38	1981	Heil Tank Trailer	LALA7BIB7H51378	C9329R		Inactive	NO E	
Jacksonville	TT40	1984	Polar Aluminium Insulated Tank	1PMA14323E1006426	C9327R			NO E	
Jacksonville	TT42	1995	Fruehauf Tank Trailer	4J8T04323TT001901	C2276W			NO E	
FT. lauderdale	TT43	1998	Dyna-Vac Trailer	1D9AB1625WR348021	746WTB			JUN	2100
FT. lauderdale	TT44	1992	Heil Trailer	1HLA3A7B4N7H56671	1293CB	Arthur Moise		NO E	
Jacksonville	TT45	1979	Fruehauf D/C 6700 Tank	UNZ609308	1294CB			NO E	19500
FT. lauderdale	TT46	1979	Fruehauf D/C 6700 Tank	UNZ609309	1295CB			NO E	19500
FT. lauderdale	TT47	1972	Freuhauf Trailer	UNP439401	7509CE			NO E	10200
Pt. Canaveral	TT48	1980	Transport Tank	2625C18	7510CE			NO E	10890
FT Pierce	TT49	1990	Frohner Trailer	2K921K2F5L1013104	7512CE	Steve Serio		NO E	
Tampa	TT50	1986	Heil Trailer	1HLF1D7B1G9E39502	2034CE			NO E	
Tampa	TT51	1988	Heil Trailer	1HLF1D7BXJ9E39876	2033CE			NO E	9280
FT. lauderdale	TT52	1996	TRAILMASTER 8400 TANK TRAILER	1T9AE15B4TF003274	0677CF			NO E	

Location	VEH#	Built	Property Description	Serial Number	TAG	Driver	Condition	Ren	WT
Jacksonville	TT53	1979	HEIL TRAILER	950289	133YPA	Tim Poliquin		JUN	9900
FT Pierce	TT54	1981	HEIL TRAILER	LA3A7B6B7G51559	196YPA	Steve Serio		JUN	
FT. lauderdale	TT55	1979	FRUEHAUF TRAILER	UNV619502	8651CD			NO E	11200
FT. lauderdale	TT56	1990	1990 HEIL TRAILER	1HLA3A7B6L7H54959			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	TT57	1998	FRUEHAUF TRAILER	1H4T0326HL023308	7402CH			NO E	10500
FT. lauderdale	TT58	1996	HEIL TRAILER	5HTAB4329T7H60201		201TM	No Tag/Ins		
Pt. Canaveral	TT59	1979	GREAT DANE	HT950717	132YPA			JUN	6000
Jacksonville	TT60	1981	GREAT DANE TRAILER	LA4A7B3B7H51793	131YPA	Jacob Stanle		JUN	6000
Pt. Canaveral	TT61	1982	GREAT DANE TRAILER	1HLA2A7B8C7H51828	297YPA			JUN	6000
FT. lauderdale	TT63	2000	HEIL TANKER SEMI TRAILER	190NA4529Y3G13707					
FT. lauderdale	VT03		2000 Gallon Tank	CB113HP182020	GG511X		Inactive	Not R	
FT. lauderdale	VT06	1984	Volvo Pump Truck	YB3L06B18EB026632			No Tag/Ins		
FT Pierce	VT08	1986	Mack Vacuum Truck	1M2N187Y4GA013606	N07561			DEC	
FT. lauderdale	VT10	1993	1993 Ford LNT9000	1FDZW90T7PVA05144	N4555E		No Tag/Ins	Not R	
FT. lauderdale	VT12	1989	Hino Pump Truck	JHBFF1780K2S10154	M4926Z		No Tag/Ins	Not R	12690
FT. lauderdale	VT13	1984	Volvo Pump Truck	YB3L06BA8EB028347			No Tag/Ins		
FT. lauderdale	VT14	1990	Ford Vac Truck	1FDZU90L4LVA41311	N0755I		Inactive	Not R	
FT. lauderdale	VT22	1988	Mack Vactor	1M2B126C8JW015584	M9958R	Parts Only	No Tag/Ins	Not R	
Jacksonville	VT23	1999	Int'l 2674 Chasis	1HTGLATT1XH587177	N0757I	Tim Poliquin		DEC	64700
Tampa	VT25	1993	Ford F700 Vac Truck	1FDXK74C7PVA18316	N3616Q			DEC	34999
FT. lauderdale	VT27	1996	Ford King Vac	1FDZW82E7TVA22500	N3209J	Open		DEC	70000
Tampa	VT28	2002	Int'l Guzzler Truck	1HTGLATT52H503869	N3911L			DEC	64000
FT Pierce	VT31	1993	Peterbilt Vac Truck	1XPMH77X5PM607552	N0699I	Steve Serio		DEC	34999
FT. lauderdale	VT32	1994	Ford LT8000 JetT Vac Guz	1FDZU82E3RVA29247	N1421N	Louis Stanley		DEC	66000
FT. lauderdale	VT34	1994	Ford Aeromax Van	1FTYY95X6RVA11154	N3937L	Scott Esterlir		DEC	34999
FT. lauderdale	VT35	2001	Dry Vac LT9500 Truck	2FZHAZS31AH49973	N1425N	Louis Stanley		DEC	66000
Pt. Canaveral	VT39	1990	Freightliner Vacuum Petro	1FUYDCYB6LP376950	N3945L			DEC	54999
Jacksonville	VT41	1990	Ford Vacuum Truck	1FDPK74P5LVA00409	N3935L			DEC	32000
FT. lauderdale	VT42	1993	Peterbuilt Vac Truck	1XP5DR9X3PD326942	N3936L	Alain Martin		DEC	54900
FT. lauderdale	VT43	1998	Ford Vac Truck	1FDZS96MOVA417288			No Tag/Ins		
Jacksonville	VT44	2000	Mack RD688 Truck	1M2P267C6YM049005	B5774R	Jacob Stanle		APPC	64000
Pt. Canaveral	VT45	2000	Mack Flatbed	1M2P270CXYM051288	N2659L			DEC	60000
FT. lauderdale	VT46	1981	International Vac Truck	TAA195XBCA14110	N759E		No Tag/Ins	Not R	
FT Pierce	VT47	1998	Int'l 9200 Sewer Vacuum	2HTFMATT0WC050086	N3392G	Robert Katzo		DEC	64000
FT. lauderdale	VT48	1993	Peterbuilt 357 T/A Vacuum Truck	IXPALE0X9PD327911	N3427G			DEC	58740
Tampa	VT51	2001	Freightliner	1FVHALCG71LH70004	N5552G			DEC	66000
FT. lauderdale	VT52	1999	Intl 4900 Cab&Chassie	IHTSHAAR5XH684546	X356NG	Michael Negi		DEC	52000
Tampa	VT53	1993	Volvo 3500 Gallon T/A	4V2JCBBEXPR819973	N3915L			DEC	65000
FT. lauderdale	VT54	2004	Peterbilt Cusco Tank	1NPAL00X84N833670	N3939L	Chris Grimm		DEC	63000
Jacksonville	VT55	1990	Mack RB600	2M2AM20C2LC001383	N0719I	Jermaine Le		DEC	54000
FT. lauderdale	VT56	2004	Mack CD713	1M2AG11C54M013075	N8756M	Hector Coste		DEC	64000
FT. lauderdale	VT57	2006	King Vac Truck	1FVHCYDCX6HW57125	N3914L	Larry Brown		DEC	65000

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Tampa	VT61	1998	Western Star T/A Tractor	2WLPDDCJXWK951681	N8875N			DEC	54000
FT Pierce	VT62	1994	Kenworth Vac Truck	1NKDLR0X5RS933841	N3919L	Shawn Peter		DEC	65000
FT. lauderdale	VT63	1995	Kenworth Vac Truck	1NKDL90XOSJ643681	N3940L			DEC	70000
FT Pierce	VY61		Vickers Piston Pump	PVH131CLF2S10C25V3					

PERSONNEL TRAINING AND DRILLS

Operating personnel will be instructed in the proper operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent the discharge of oil and applicable pollution control rules and regulations.

Operating personnel will receive spill prevention briefings at intervals frequent enough to assure adequate understanding of this SPCC Plan.

The training of all appropriate personnel in the prompt and effective response to an oil spill incident is an important aspect of Cliff Berry Inc.'s oil spill preparedness. Training is intended to assure that all personnel clearly understand the contents of this plan and their respective roles. Personnel also receive periodic familiarization training on the plan and training commensurate with their responsibilities to prepare them in carrying out their job responsibilities in a prompt and efficient fashion.

Since Cliff Berry Inc. also offers a contract service of twenty-four (24) hour oil spill response, all personnel receive invaluable on the job training responding to real spill events. This practical application of oil spill mitigation techniques supplements OSHA mandated HAZWOPER training.

In addition to the above training, CBI has elected to implement the National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) to satisfy exercise requirements under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA-90). The PREP is a unified federal effort that incorporates the exercise requirements of the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA) Office of Pipeline Safety and the Department of Transportation.

The following pages outline the training and drill plans for Cliff Berry, Inc.

CBI PERSONNEL TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

ON AND OFF SITE EMERGENCY EVENT
(by 29 CFR 1910.120)

Training is dependent upon responsibilities and the level of response

1. First Responder Operations Level
(29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(ii)

Personnel who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for the purpose of protecting nearby persons property, or the environment from the effects of the release are trained to respond in a definitive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. Their function is to contain the release from a safe distance, keep it from spreading and prevent exposures.

2. Hazardous Materials Technician
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)ii)

Personnel who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level in that they approach the point of release in order to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous substance.

Personnel responding to an emergency off site receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and have additional competencies as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(iii)(A)-(I).

3. Hazardous Material Specialist
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(iv)

Personnel who respond with and provide support to hazardous material technicians have a more specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. They receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the technician level and have additional competencies as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(iv)(A)-(I).

4. On Scene Incident Commander
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(V)

Personnel receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and have additional competencies as outlined in 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(v)(A)-(F).

5. Refresher Training
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(6)(I)

Personnel who are trained in accordance with paragraph (q)(6) shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

POST-EMERGENCY CLEANUP
(OFF-SITE)

Personnel
OSHA Instruction CPL-2-2.5(11/05/99)

1. General and Occasional Site Workers
29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)

For a high magnitude of risk job, 40 hours of initial training and three days of supervised field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. Annual 8 hour refresher training.

For a limited task or fully characterized area worker, 24 hours of initial instruction and the minimum of one day actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor. Annual 8 hours of refresher training.

2. Management and Supervisor
29 CFR 1910.120(e)(4)

40 hours of initial traiing, three days of supervised field experience and at least eight additional hours of specialized training at the time of job assignment on such topics as, but not limited to the employer's safety and health program and the associated employee training program.

3. Refresher Training
29 CFR 1910.120(e)(8)

Personnel specified in 1. and 2. above shall receive 8 hours of refresher training annually and any critiques of incidents that have occurred in the past year that can serve as training examples of related work, and other relevant topics.

4. Equivalent Training
29 CFR 1910.120(e)(9)

Employers who can show by documentation or certification that an employee's work experience and/or training has resulted in training equivalent to the training required in 1 & 2 above, shall not be required to prove the initial training requirements. Employer shall provide a copy of the certification or documentation to the employee upon request.

POST-EMERGENCY ON SITE

1. Site Employees, Management and Supervision
29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(11)(ii)

Employees are trained according to 29 CFR 1910.38(a) emergency action plan; 1910.34 respiratory protection; 1910.1200 hazard communication and other training made necessary by the task.

2. Refresher Training
29 CFR 1910.38 (a)(5)(iii)(A)-(C)

Emergency plan training is required initially with the plan is developed, whenever the employee's responsibilities or designated actions under the plan change, or whenever the plan is changed.

29 CFR 1910.120(h)
Employers shall provide employees with information and training on hazardous chemicals in their work area at the time of initial assignment, and whenever a new hazard is introduced into their work area.

OPA 90
PREP TRIENNIAL DRILL SCHEDULE

Triennial Drills must include the following exercises: (1)

Terminal and Pipeline Drills

DRILL TYPE	FREQUENCY	DRILLS 3 YR PERIOD	AGENCY	INITIATING AUTHORITY
QI Notification	Quarterly	12	USEPA, USCG RSPA (6)	Facility Response Team/OSRO (6)
Response Team Notification	Quarterly (3)	12 (5)	RSPA	Facility Response Team/OSRO
Equipment Deployment	Semi-Annual (4)	6 (1)	USEPA, USCG	Facility Response Team/OSRO
Exercise Entire Response Plan	All Components Every 3 years	1	USEPA, USCG RSPA	Facility Response Team/OSRO

Corporate Response Team Drills

Table Top Exercise	Annual	1	USEPA, USCG	Corporate Team/OSRO
Unannounced Equipment Deployment	When Announced	None	USEPA, USCG	Facility Team/OSRO
Area Exercise	When Announced	20 (2)	USEPA, USCG	Facility and/or Corporate Team/OSRO

1. Three drills must be announced
2. 20 exercises total nationwide per year
3. One drill must include a worst case discharge scenario
4. Must have six months minimum lapse between exercises
5. Notification of response team applies to Facility Response Team or Prearranged Response Contractors
6. ORSO = Oil Spill Removal Organization
   USEPA = Environmental Protection Agency
   USCG = United States Coast Guard
   RSPA = Research and Special Programs Administration

FACILITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Name of Facility: Miami Facility

Type of Facility: Oily Wastewater Processing Facility

Location of Facility: 3033 N.W. North River Drive
Miami, FL 33142

Name and Address of Owner or Operator:

Name: Cliff Berry, Inc.

Address: P.O. box 13079
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

Person accountable for spill prevention, emergency procedures, reporting and employee training:

Name: Cliff Berry, II
Title: President

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

The individuals designated as Emergency Coordinators in the absence of the emergency coordinator are authorized to commit the resources needed to carry out this plan.

Signature

Name: Cliff Berry, II
Title: President

Review and Update

This contingency plan will be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

1. Applicable regulations are revised,
2. The plan fails in an emergency,
3. The facility changes – in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances – in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of used oil, or changes the response capability in an emergency,
4. The list of emergency coordinators changes, or
5. The list of emergency equipment changes.

Emergency Response Arrangements

1.	Fire Department:	Miami-Dade County Fire Department
2.	Police Department:	Miami-Dade County Sheriff's Office
3.	Hospital:	Jackson Memorial Medical Center
4.	Emergency Response Contractor:	Cliff Berry, Inc.

METROPOLITAN DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

METRO-DADE

DERM

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
WATER AND SEWER DIVISION
33 S.W. 2nd AVENUE
SUITE 500
MIAMI, FLORIDA 33130-1540
(305) 372-6500

January 29, 1997

William E. Parkes, Jr.
Cliff Berry, Inc.
3033 N.W. North River Drive
Miami, Florida 33142

RE: Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan and Contingency Plan.

The Department of Environmental Resources Management received a copy of the updated SPCCP and Contingency plan on January 29, 1997. The submitted document will be reviewed for approval.

SINCERELY,

Julian Hope
Wastewater Section

cc: Fernando Bestard
Roy Patrick

Metropolitan Dade County, Florida
Fire Rescue Department
6000 S.W. 87th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33173-1698
(305) 596-8600

February 19, 1997

Mr. William E. Parkes, Jr.
Miami Facility Manager
Cliff Berry, Inc.
Environmental Services
P.O. Box 13079
Port Everglades Station
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33166

Dear Mr. Parkes:

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your Facilities' Spill Control and Emergency Plan. I will review this valuable information with the firefighters at my fire station and then forward the plans to our Hazardous Materials Response Team.

We thank you for your interest in promoting a good working relationship between your employees and the Fire Department.

Sincerely,

Bill Gustin, Captain
Fire Station 2
6460 N.W. 27th Avenue
Miami, FL 33127
(305) 836-1766

Northside Station

FAX COVER SHEET

☐ Confidential requires immediate pick up

TO: Bill Parkes

PHONE: _____

FAX: 638-2030

FROM: Officer Gilbert

PHONE: (305) _____

FAX: (305) 693-7704

SUBJECT: CBI - Contingency Plan/Emergency Proc.

_____ Pages, Including Cover Sheet

REMARKS: _____

The information contained in this facsimile message is CONFIDENTIAL information intended only for the use of the individual or entity named above. If the reader of this message is not the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination, distribution or copy of this communication is strictly PROHIBITED and will be considered as a tortious interference in our confidential business realationships. Additionally, unauthorized dissemination of this confidential information subjects you to criminal and civil penalties. If you have received this communication in error, please immediately notify us by telephone and return the original message to us at the above address via the U.S. Postal Service. Thank you.

CBI

Cliff Berry, Inc.

Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasurement Plan

And

Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures

Miami Terminal Facility

JACKSON MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
1611 N.W. 12th AVENUE MIAMI, FLORIDA 33136-1094

February 12, 1997

William E. Parkes, Jr.
Miami Facility Manager
Cliff Berry, Incorporated (CBI)
P.O. Box 13079
Port Everglades Station
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316

RE: CBI-Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasurement Plan and Contingency Plan-Emergency Procedures-Miami Terminal Facility

Mr. Parkes:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the CBI procedure manual revised November 1996 which you provided to our office 2/5/97.

Pursuant to our recent telephone conversation, please be advised that with respect to Section 9: Facility Emergency Response Plan and Section 14: Medical Emergency, at this time Jackson Memorial Hospital is not equipped to receive/handle persons who may be chemically contaminated-including flammable and organic products. As this service limitation changes, we will notify the appropriate emergency response agencies.

Should you have any questions of this communication, please advise by calling our office at (305)585-2582.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

Richard Williams
Safety Manager
Risk Management-Env. Health & Safety

RW/ho
cc: Gerard Kaiser, MD, Sr.V.P. Medical Affairs
George Hill, Administrator, Risk Management
Francisco Fuentes, Safety Officer, Risk Management
Ron Bogue, Administrator, Engineering Services
Jeff Katz, Assistant Admin., Emergency Care Center
John E. Mitchell, Dade County Fire & Rescue Depart.
Physical Plant Life Safety Sub-Committee
File

AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

1. Primary Emergency Coordinator

Name: Cliff Berry II

Title: President

Address: 1119 N.E. 18th Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33304

Phone: Office: (954) 763-3390
Home: (954) 524-3994
Cell: (954) 325-7392

2. Back-up Emergency Coordinator

Name: Leroy Arce

Title: Facility Manager

Address: 14070 S.W. 33rd Court
Davie, FL 33330

Phone: Office: (954) 325-7395
Home: (954) 472-2735
Cell: (954) 325-7395

3. Back-up Emergency Coordinator

Name: Carlos Rodriguez

Title: Plant Operations

Address: 19022 S.W. 95th Avenue
Cutler Bay, Florida 33157

Phone: Office: (954) 325-7415
Home: (305) 969-9933
Cell: (954) 325-7415

Miami Facility Fax Number: (305) 638-0610

24 Hour Emergency Number: (800) 899-7745

Emergency Procedures – Responsibilities of the Emergency Coordinator or Designee

1. Activate the Port Everglades Facility alarm/communication system to notify all facility personnel by:
   a. Announce the emergency situation using Nextell radio system.
   b. Notify facility personnel by word of mouth.

2. Notify appropriate State and Local Agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed. In the case of fire or explosion:
   a. Call 911 to notify the fire department.

3. Identify the character, exact source, amount and extent of any released materials. This may be done by observation, review of facility records or chemical analysis.

4. Assess possible hazards to human health of the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire o explosion. If assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, immediately notify appropriate local authorities. Be available to help local authorities to decide whether local area should be evacuated.

5. Notify immediately the government official designated as the On Scene Coordinator (OSC) of the National Response Center using their twenty-four (24) hour toll free number (900) 424-8802. The report must include:
   a. Name and telephone number of person reporting,
   b. Name and address of the facility
   c. Time and type of incident (release, fire, etc.),
   d. Name and quantity of the material(s) involved,
   e. The extent of injuries, if any, and
   f. The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.

6. Take all reasonable actions necessary to ensure that releases, fires and explosions do not occur, recur, or spread to other used oil or waste at the facility.

7. After the emergency is over, provide for the recycling, storing or disposal of recovered material or material that results from a release, fire or explosion. In the affected area(s) of the facility make sure that no waste o used oil that may be incompatible with the release material is recycled, treated, stored or disposed of until clean-up procedures are completed. All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan need to be cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

8. Notify the Regional Administrator and appropriate State and Local Authorities that the facility is in compliance with 40 CFR part 279.52 before resuming operations in the affected area(s) of the facility.

9. Note in the operating record the time, date and detail of the incident that requires implementing the contingency plan.

10. Submit a written report within fifteen (15) days after the incident to the Regional Administrator. The report must include:
    a. Name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator,
    b. Name, address and telephone number of the facility,
    c. Date, time and type of incident (release, fire, etc.),
    d. Name and quantity of materials involved,
    e. The extent of injuries, if any,
    f. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where applicable, and
    g. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

Requirements for Notification

1. Name and telephone number of person making the notification

2. Name and address of the facility

3. Type and time of incident

4. Name and quantity of the material involved

5. The extent of injuries, if any

6. The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility

7. The name and telephone number of the person or persons to be contacted for more information. See list of Emergency Coordinators in this section.

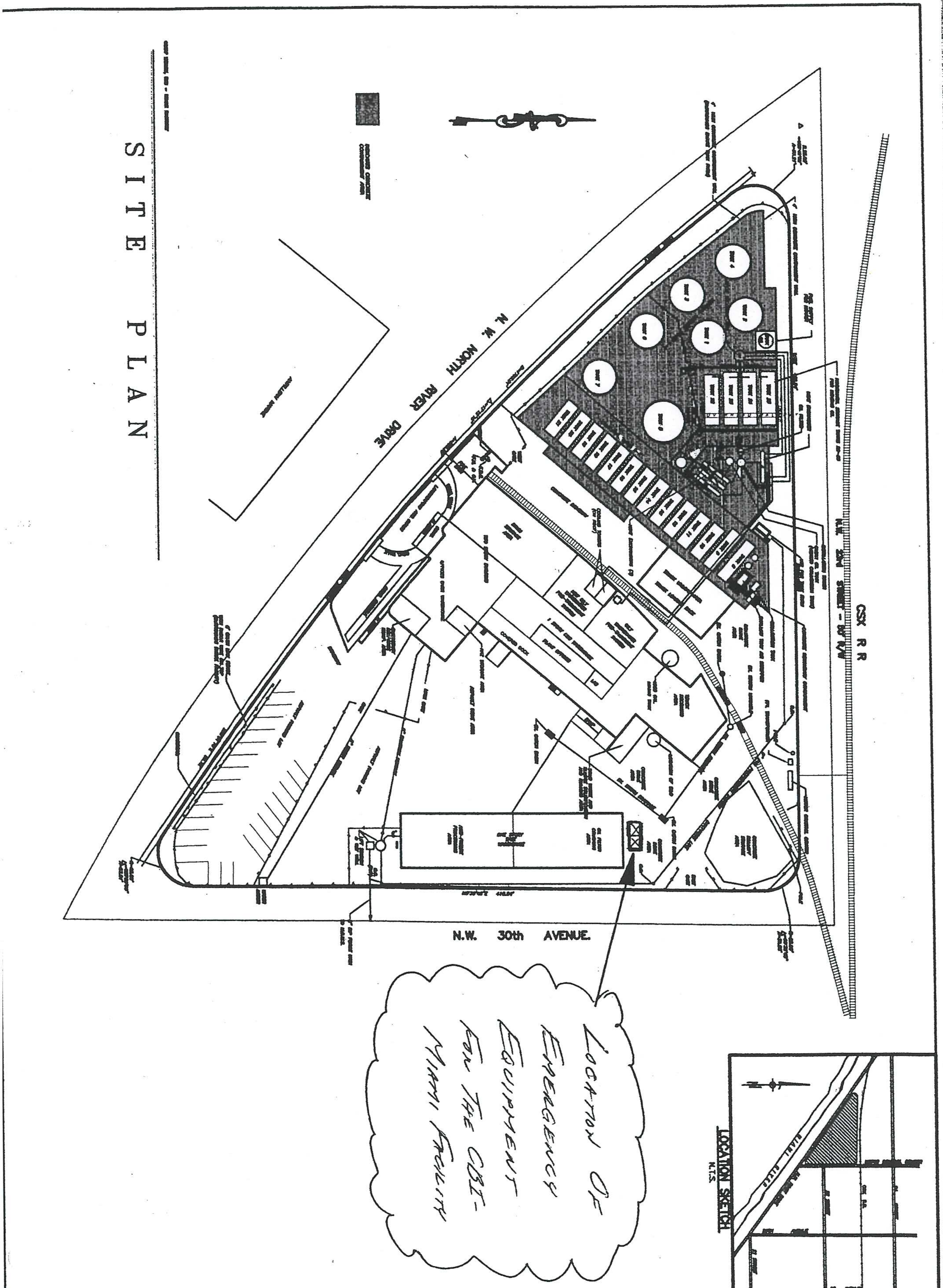
8. Wait for the other party to hang up – do not hang up first.

Emergency Contact Phone Numbers

1. Primary Emergency Contact Person – Cliff Berry II ..... (954) 325-7392
   Office Phone: (954) 763-3390 ext. 1003
   Office Address: 851 Eller Drive, Fort Lauderdale, FL
   Home Address: 4411 E. Country Club Circle, Plantation, FL
   Secondary Emergency Contact Person – Leroy Arce ..... (954) 325-7395
   Office Phone: (954) 325-7395
   Office Address: 3033 N.W. North River Drive, Miami, FL
   Home Address: 14070 S.W. 33rd Court, Davie, FL
2. Fire 911
   Miami-Dade County Fire Department ..... (786) 331-5000
3. Police 911
   Miami-Dade County Sheriff's Office ..... (305) 326-3333
4. Ambulance 911
5. Nearest Emergency Medical Facility

   Jackson Memorial Hospital Center
   1611 Northwest 12th Avenue, Miami, FL ..... (305) 585-1111
6. Nearest Hospital

   Jackson Memorial Hospital Center
   1611 Northwest 12th Avenue, Miami, FL ..... (305) 585-1111
7. National Response Center ..... 1(800) 424-8802
8. Federal – U.S. EPA, Region IV ..... 1(404) 562-8357
9. State – Florida DEP ..... 1(561) 681-6600
   Emergency Response ..... 1(800) 320-0519
10. Local – Miami-Dade Permitting, Environment and Regulatory Affairs
    701 NW 1st Court, Miami, FL ..... (305) 372-6955
11. Chemtrec ..... 1(800) 424-9300
12. U.S. Coast Guard ..... 1(305) 535-8705
13. 3E Company ..... 1(800) 360-3220



REVISIONS	DATE:	DWN.:	CHK.:

DIVERSIFIED CONSTRUCTION
DCES
& ENGINEERING SERVICES
2295 N.W. CORPORATE BLVD, #125, BOCA RATON, FL 33431
561-750-3717 FAX 561-750-3686

CLIFF BERRY INC.
MIAMI FACILITY
3033 N.W. NORTH RIVER DRIVE, MIAMI, FL 33142
SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1"=30'
DATE: 4-10-07
DWN. BY: M.K.
CHK. BY: N.B.I.
F.B. PG.
JOB NO.: 732-98
SHEET 1 OF 1

LIST OF EMERGENCY RESPONSE EQUIPMENT FOR THE CBI - MIAMI FACILITY

REV 5/19/10

1 - 2 SCBA's and 2 Spare Bottles

2 - 2 Bunker Suits

3 - 6 Chemical Suits

4 - 1 Case (2 dozen) Tyveck Suits

5 - 6 Pair of Rubber Boots

6 - 1 Pallet of Oil Dry

7 - 10 Bags of Cement

8 - 2 Dozen Nitrile Gloves, 2 Dozen PVC Gloves, 2 Dozen Leather Gloves

9 - 4 Bales of 5" Boom

10 - 4 Rolls of 38" Blanket

11 - 4 Bales of Heavy Pads

12 - 400 ft of 2" Fire Hose

13 - Drain Mats to cover all drains in the facility (already existing over the storm drains)

14 - 1 Drum of Weak Inorganic Acid Solution for neutralizing an Alkaline Spill
(this will be made up by the facility)

15 - 1 Drum of Weak Inorganic Alkaline Solution for neutralizing an Acid Spill
(this will be made up by the facility)

16 - 1 Double Diaphragm Pump (2")

17 - 150 ft of 2" PVC Hoses and a Variety of Fittings

18 - 300 ft of Air Hose to connect air to the pump anywhere in the facility

19 - 10 Shovels

20 - 10 Brooms

21 - 6 Squeeges (24")

GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Personnel Assignments

A. Coordinator (Emergency Coordinator)
    a. Cliff Berry, II (Leader)
    b. Leroy Arce (Back-up)
    c. Carlos Rodriguez (Back-up)

B. Communications
    a. Leroy Arce (Leader)
    b. Cliff Berry, II (Back-up)
    c. Carlos Rodriguez (Back-up)

C. Evacuation
    a. Carlos Rodriguez (Leader plant and office)
    b. Zack Davis (Back-up plant and office)

D. Emergency Situation
    a. Emergency assessment
        i. Cliff Berry, II (Leader)
        ii. Leroy Arce (Back-up)
        iii. Carlos Rodriguez (Back-up)

    b. Spill containment
        i. Cliff Berry, II (Leader)
        ii. Leroy Arce (Back-up)
        iii. Carlos Rodriguez (Back-up)

E. Emergency Team
    a. Fire fighting and spill containment
        i. Carlos Rodriguez
        ii. Zack Davis

F. First Aid
        i. Carlos Rodriguez
        ii. Zack Davis

Description of Personnel Assignments

A. Emergency Coordinator: Assess all possible hazards for severity. Responds to, coordinates and aids in remediation of all hazards. Coordinates all evacuation and return to normal operation. In the event the Communication Leader is out of the office the coordinator's first back-up becomes the Communication Leader.

B. Communication Leader: Responsible for informing the office and plant personnel of hazards. Informs the evacuation leaders of need to evacuate. Informs the main office of the situation. Handles media communication in the event that the Emergency Coordinator is out of the office, then the Communication Leader becomes the Emergency Coordinator.

C. Evacuation Leader: Responsible for guiding personnel to staging area. Makes sure that all personnel are out of the office in an evacuation. Assists coordinator in his/her tasks. Conducts head count at the staging area.

D. First Aid Provider: Responsible for cardio pulmonary resuscitation and first aid to employees in the case of accidents.

FIRE RESPONSE

Fire Control Systems and Equipment

1. The Miami Facility has a PA system for internal communications capable of giving immediate emergency instruction to facility personnel.

2. All plant operation personnel have 2-way radios so that they are in constant communication with each other at all times

3. The facility is equipped with a fire alarm system consisting of an emergency pull switch located in the operations office. This pull switch activates the local plant alarms as well as the security company. The facility fire alarm system pull switch is monitored twenty-four (24) hours a day by ADT security company. The ADT 24 hour operations center phone number is (305) 377-4541. The location code is 34-14-411

4. Fire control equipment consists of:
    a. Numerous fire extinguishers are located around the plant. They are inspected and certified (tagged) on an annual basis. (See Figure IV for location of fire extinguishers.)
    b. The main warehouse has a supervised automatic fire sprinkler system which is also monitored twenty-four (24) hours a day by ADT security company. (See phone number and location code above) the fire sprinkler system is inspected, tested and certified on an annual basis. (See next page for inspection/test report.)
5. Water for the fire sprinkler system comes in on a separate fire main and adequate volume and pressure is available at all times.

Emergency Procedures

Fire

1. Upon initial sighting, activate the fire alarm system. If fire is in its incipient stage, respond with fire extinguishers.

2. Immediately alert emergency coordinator by best available means.

3. Emergency coordinator will assess danger and will initiate response to fire, shut down procedure, and evacuation, as necessary.

4. All non-essential personnel should evacuate as soon as the alarm sounds.

5. Emergency personnel will be given the following information in order to make reports:

a. Name and telephone number of person reporting,
b. Name and address of the facility
c. Time and type of incident (release, fire, etc.),
d. Name and quantity of the material(s) involved,
e. The extent of injuries, if any, and
f. The possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.

6. If trapped by a fire in area:
    a. Close all doors between you and the fire and seek alternate exit including breaking windows or walls, and if not available,
    b. Seal all door cracks and vents the best you can,
    c. Use the telephone to call the fire department and give your situation, and
    d. Sit on the floor calmly as far away as possible from the fire.

Emergency Evacuation

- Upon encountering fire or smoke immediately alert the Coordinator, sound the alarm and commence evacuating the plant, property and office areas.

- Depending on the location of the emergency, personnel should evacuate via the front or rear of the building and proceed to the staging area.
    - The staging area at this facility is the southeast corner of the main parking lot.

- CBI management, under direction from the Fire Chief, will permit re-entry into the building after resetting the fire alarm. At that time the emergency coordinator will instruct CBI personnel and all tenants to return to their office.

Shutdown of Operation

- Shut down all pumps or other source, if it can be done safely

- Close man ways and access ports to tanks and rail cars, as appropriate,

- Close all valves if it can be done safely

- Remove vehicles from the site if it can be done safely,

- Shut down power to product movement areas,

- Close warehouse doors after confirming employees have evacuated,
- Open perimeter access gate for emergency crew,
- Move fire extinguishers to the location for the emergency crews,
- All nonessential personnel are to evacuate to the premises immediately. Personel should report to the staging area so they can be counted.
- Plant personnel will provide security for the site until emergency crews arrive, and
- UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES IS ANYONE TO ENDANGER THEMSELVES OR OTHERS IN ORDER TO PROTECT EQUIPMENT OR PRODUCT. IF YOU ARE IN DOUBT SACRIFICE THE EQUIPMENT AND PRODUCT.

Fire and Explosion

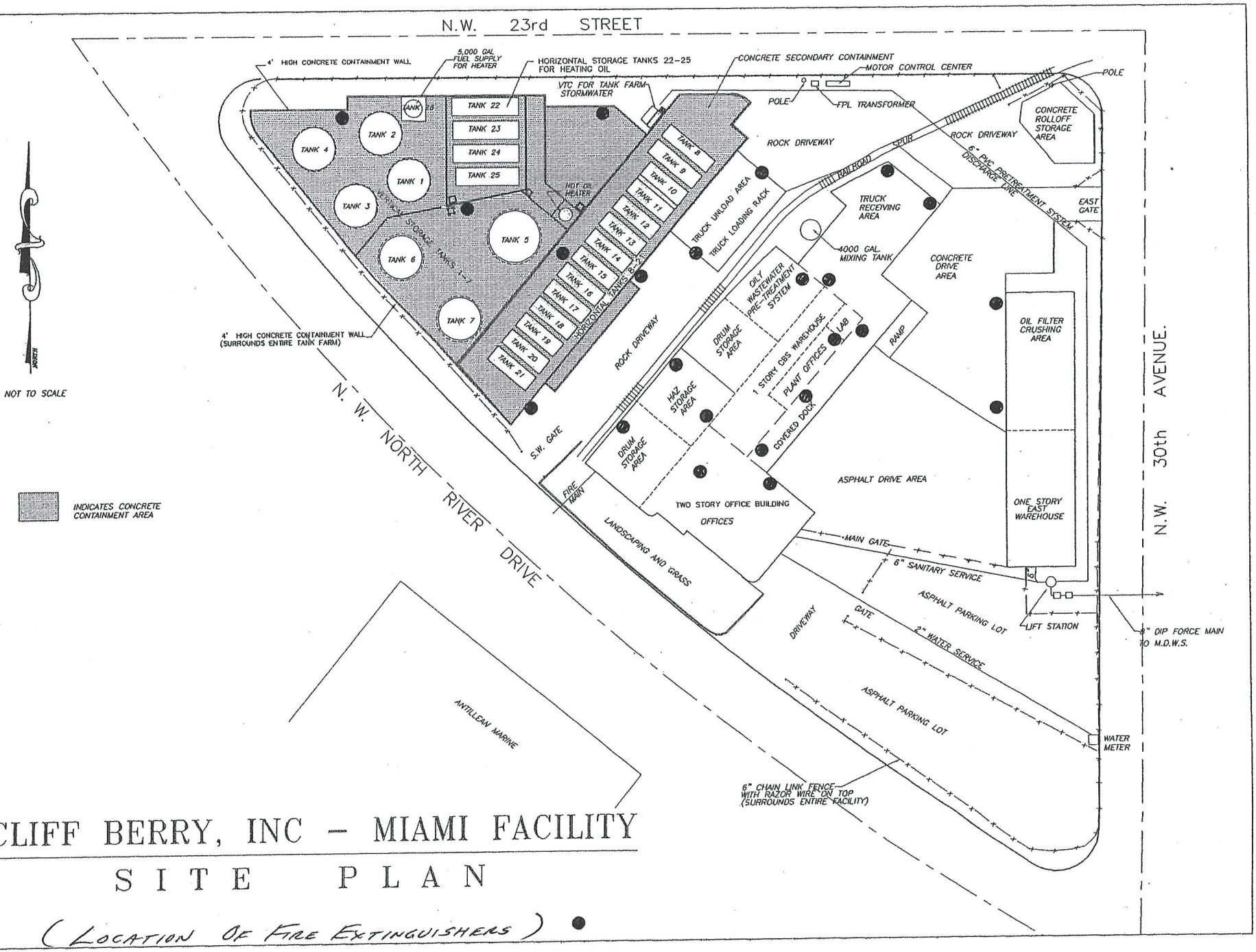
- Do not attempt to fight a fire unless you have been trained to do so.

- If a fire is too large or the first attempt to extinguish is unsuccessful, do not attempt a send try – EVACUATE.

- Attempts at fire fighting should only be made during the fires incipient stage.

    - Only hand held portable fire extinguishers will be used by company employees when responding to fires. No hose lines will be used by company employees.

    - Company employees will not attempt to extinguish small or large fires with the potential to change rapidly, for example:
        - Pump seal fires on a pressurized system, or
        - Ground fires in excess of 100 square feet in a congested process area.



DCES

SCALE: N.T.S.
DATE: 3-29-00
DWN. BY: M.K.
CHK. BY: N.B.J.
F.B. PG.

JOB NO.: 732-98

SHEET: 1 OF 1

CLIFF BERRY INC.
MIAMI FACILITY
MIAMI, FLORIDA
SITE PLAN

REVISIONS	DATE:	DWN.:	CHK.:

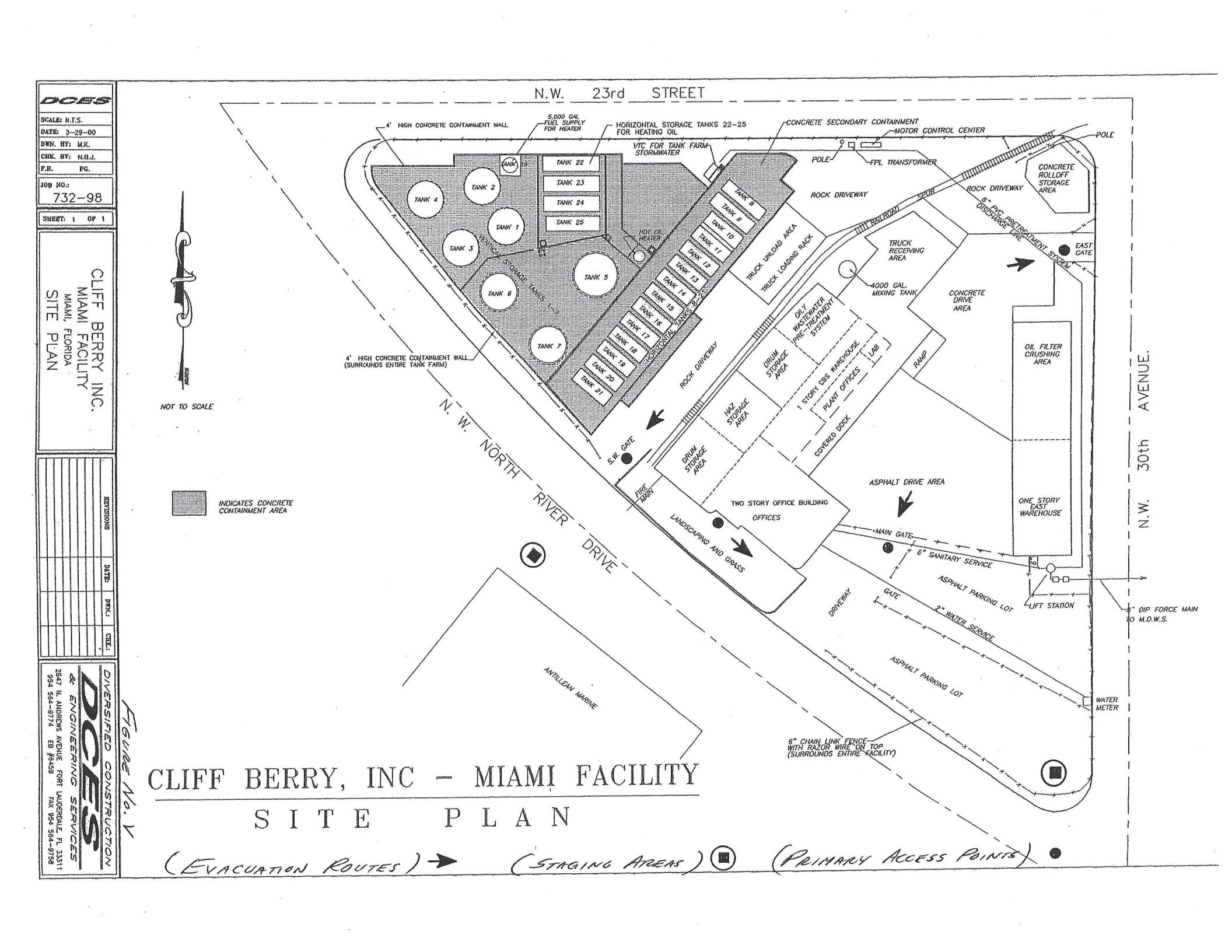
DIVERSIFIED CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING SERVICES
DCES
2547 N. ANDREWS AVENUE FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33311
954 564-9774 EB #6459 FAX 954 564-9758

Figure No. IV

CLIFF BERRY, INC – MIAMI FACILITY

SITE PLAN

(LOCATION OF FIRE EXTINGUISHERS)



DCES

SCALE: N.T.S.
DATE: 3-29-00
DWN. BY: M.K.
CHK. BY: N.B.J.
F.B. PG.
JOB NO.: 732-98
SHEET: 1 OF 1

CLIFF BERRY INC.
MIAMI FACILITY
MIAMI, FLORIDA
SITE PLAN

REVISIONS	DATE:	DWN.:	CHK.:

DIVERSIFIED CONSTRUCTION & ENGINEERING SERVICES
DCES
2647 N. ANDREWS AVENUE FORT LAUDERDALE, FL 33311
954 564-9774 EB #6459 FAX 954 564-9758

Figure No. V

CLIFF BERRY, INC – MIAMI FACILITY

SITE PLAN

(Evacuation Routes) → (Staging Areas) ■ (Primary Access Points) ●

EXPLOSION RESPONSE

Bomb Threat Procedure

1. Purpose:
    a. To provide for the orderly gathering of information during a potentially stressful situation.

2. Responsibility
    a. Anyone receiving a bomb threat has the responsibility to gather as much information as possible and report the facts to plant management. Use the attached checklist.

3. Safety
    a. Remain calm. This will allow the maximum amount of information to be exchanged. Do not antagonize the other party.

4. <u>Procedure – Handling the Call</u>
    a. Try to keep the caller on the line.

    b. Try to alert office mates to notify the Emergency Coordinator to come to you

    c. Make notes and COMPLETE THE BOMB THREAT CALL CHECKLIST

    d. Get specific information on what is going to happen.
        i. When will it go off?
        ii. Where is it placed?
        iii. What does it look like? Describe it.
        iv. When was it put there?
        v. How do you know about this?
        Note: Ask caller to repeat the information, if you did not get it all.

    e. Take notes on additional information about the caller:
        i. Name
        ii. Age
        iii. Sex
        iv. Mental condition – joking, angry, etc.
        v. General condition – calm, frantic?
        vi. Voice characteristics – accent (hint of ethnicity?), speech defect, slurred?

f. What background noises are present?
    i. Music?
    ii. Trucks?
    iii. Freeway?
    iv. Trains?

g. Show your notes to Emergency Coordinator
    i. If the threat is considered genuine the Emergency Coordinator will notify the local police (dial 911).
    ii. Shut down and evacuate the plant. Refer to the evacuation procedures in Section 11. Move the staging area as needed if it is in conflict with the described location of the device.
    iii. If there is time and a search cab be performed safely, organize a search with a minimum of employees. Stop the search and evacuate thirty (30) minutes prior to scheduled detonation.

5. Search – Overt type

Potential bombs have no standard appearance. Be alert for any boxed (cardboard, metal o wood), suitcases, cans, sections of pipes or other objects that appear to be out of place.

a. Begin the search around the outside of each building and work inward. The employees most familiar with a building should search that building.

b. Inside each building, begin along the outside walls and work to the center. Ground floors first then upper floors.

c. Start with easily accessible places.

d. Look for recently disturbed items or items out of place.

e. Any suspicious objects should be reported to the Emergency Coordinator. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO HANDLE OR DISTURB ANY SUSPECTED BOMB. Write on a piece of paper any information that would identify the suspicious object (size, type of container) and its exact location. Also note the route of egress from the object.

f. If one suspected bomb is located, continue the search, if it appears this can be done reasonably safely, until completed. More than one device may have been set.

g. Open all doors and windows in the building and evacuate to a minimum of 300 feet. This may entail moving the staging area.

h. The employee in charge (Emergency Coordinator or other higher authority) and the person receiving the call should meet with the police when they arrive (however, do not hang up on the caller if they are still on the line.) Tell the police the exact location of any suspicious objects and the egress routes from the object.

i. In the event of detonation activate the emergency response plan. See section 9.

j. Do not return to the building or location until the "All Clear" is received from competent authority. See Section 13 for "All Clear" procedures.

6. Publicity
   a. All persons involved in the incident should be encouraged to keep the incident confidential.

   b. All inquiries from the public news media should be directed to and handled by the Communications Leader. If the Communications Leader is not available, take a number and state that a return call will be made.

Bomb Threat Call Checklist

Questions to Ask	Exact Wording of Threat
1.	When is the bomb going to explode?
2.	Where is it right now?
3.	What does it look like:
4.	What kind of bomb is it?
5.	Did you place the bomb?
6.	Why:
7.	What is your address?
8.	What is your name?

Sex of caller _____ Age _____ Race _____ Length of call

Caller's Voice:

☐ Calm	☐ Nasal	☐ Loud	☐ Deep Breathing
☐ Angry	☐ Laughing	☐ Lisp	☐ Clearing throat
☐ Excited	☐ Crying	☐ Raspy	☐ Disguised
☐ Slow	☐ Normal	☐ Deep	☐ Accent
☐ Rapid	☐ Distinct	☐ Ragged	☐ Familiar
☐ Soft	☐ Slurred	☐ Cracking voice	☐ Stutter

If voice is familiar, who did it sound like? _____

Background sounds:

☐ Street noises	☐ House noises	☐ Factory machinery	☐ Local
☐ Crockery	☐ Motor	☐ Animal noises	☐ Clear
☐ Voices	☐ Long distance	☐ Office machinery	☐ Booth
☐ PS System	☐ Music	☐ Static	☐ Other

Threat Language

☐ Well spoken (educated	☐ Irrational
☐ Message read by threat maker	☐ Incoherent
☐ Foul language	☐ Tapered

Report call immediately to Emergency Coordinator

If threat is considered valid DIAL 911

Fill out completely, during or immediately after bomb threat: Date _____ Time _____

Person receiving call _____ Position/Title: _____

Phone number call received on: _____

Phone call taped: ___ Yes ___ No.

Contact phone system administrator to determine if other details can be retrieved from the phone system, such as threat maker's originating phone number _____.

Remarks: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

End of Bomb Threat Call Checklist

ALL CLEAR

All Clear Procedure

The only people allowed to issue the "All Clear" are:

- The Emergency Coordinator
- The Communication Leader

Before an "All Clear" can be issued the following conditions must be met:

- No readily apparent dangers to life or health can be present (not IDLH).
- If outside emergency response personnel (fire department, police) have been involved, they must also give the "All Clear"
- This information can be communicated verbally to all employees. If employees have been sent home the Communication Leader will pass the "All Clear" through the best available means.

Once the "All Clear" has been given (by the Communication Leader, Fire Chief, Police) only then will CBI personnel be allowed to return to the plant, property or facility. Entry to the facility will be led by the Emergency Coordinator.

If additional work is needed prior to reoccupying the plant, property or facility, a team will be assembled to conduct clean-up or other work. The team will follow all prescribed safety procedures, including personal protective equipment (PPE), necessary to perform the task, which may include:

- Hard hat
- Safety glasses
- Safety shoes (reinforced toe)
- Respirator with appropriate cartridge
- Coveralls
- Air monitor suitable for the conditions
  Note: No CBI employee will enter the space if the conditions are Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH) or if any life support apparatus is required for entry.

It is the responsibility of the Emergency Coordinator to ensure that all local emergency response personnel have received all the information they require and are adequately prepared to respond again if necessary (e.g. do not send the emergency responders away if hazardous conditions persist.)

MEDICAL EMERGENCY

Medical Emergency Procedure

- Initial report is to be made to the Facility Manager or the Operations Manager

- An assessment will be made as to the severity of the incident determining if medical assistance it to be called. In general if the employee is unable to walk on his/her own, he/she is to be kept at the scene while an ambulance is called.

- If the incident does not require an ambulance the employee is to be transported to the applicable medical facility by supervisory personnel. Details of the incident along with other information such as a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) can be provided to medical personnel. The supervisor will remain at the facility until a report on the employee's condition can be obtained.

- At least one office or plant personnel are to be trained in First Aid and CPR if the facility is not within a short response time from emergency response personnel. This training is to be used until relieved by rescue personnel. **See Section 9 for a phone list.**

Rescue

Rescue operations are to be performed by outside emergency response personnel whenever possible. CBI personnel will respond to rescue situations only when no outside assistance is available and there is no immediate danger to life or health.

- All rescues will be directed by the Emergency Coordinator.

Rescue Criteria

- Rescue is to be attempted when the location of the employee is known.

- Rescue will not be attempted when the structure is involved in a fire.

- Rescue activities involved with a product release will fall within the parameters of this SPCC plan.

- No rescue efforts are to be made with less than three employees. On employee is to remain outside the hazard area at all times. If rescue is clearly a medical emergency and no hazardous environment exists, rescue may be attempted by less than three people.

- Communication must be maintained at all times. This is to be accomplished through the use of two-way radios or other secure means. If a hazardous atmosphere is present only the employee remaining outside the hazardous environment will be tasked with communications, and if a choice exists, by means of an intrinsically safe radio.

INCLEMENT WEATHER

Inclement Weather and Natural Disaster

1. In the event of severe inclement weather (hurricane, electrical storm, tornado) the Emergency Coordinator will make the assessment of the danger.

2. If the assessment is not severe, operations may simply be suspended until the storm passes. The Emergency Coordinator will give a verbal "All Clear" to employees once the inclement weather has passed. This covers incidents such as thunder storms and sporadic heavy rains which interfere with safe operations. During these times shelter will be sought in the plant and main offices.

3. If the assessment is severe, the Emergency Coordinator will discuss the assessment with senior management, and as a result, notify the Communication Leader to cancel the work day.

4. If the work day has not started the Communication Leader will communicate with facility personnel, whether at home or in the office, and inform them through the best available means.

5. If an order to evacuate and go home is given facility personnel will check out with the Communication Leader prior to exiting the facility to ensure all are counted.

6. If the imminent danger does not permit for evacuation, inform the Emergency Coordinator (who will inform the Communication Leader), search for an inside corner or wall away from glass windows and product storage and remain there in a seated position until the danger has passed. In all cases the Communication Leader shall remain informed as to where facility personnel are staying during the inclement weather.

Preparations for Hurricanes

When a hurricane warning is announced for the South Florida area the following preparations will be made by CBI personnel:

1. All items which are not securely anchored will be moved into the warehouse on a space available basis. These include empty containers, hoses, mats, pallets and then full containers, fittings, wall mounted extinguishers, boats, other loose objects and vehicles, in order of probability that these objects could become airborne.

2. All empty trailers are to be moved as far away from the building as possible. This includes all bulk trailers, box trailers, emergency response trailers, spill trailers and drum trailers.

3. If there is ample time to conduct preparations, secure plywood sheets and lag into the walls effectively covering windows.

4. Move as much equipment as possible above ground floor level. An ideal height for water sensitive items is five (5) feet.

5. All antennas or other high flying apparatus should be dismantled and lowered to ground level. Any removable parts should be placed inside the main building or warehouse.

6. All vertical storage tanks should be filled with at least one (1) foot of product or water to keep the tank from blowing over in hurricane force winds. This procedure only needs to be followed if hurricane winds in excess of 100 miles per hour are predicted.

CBI

BIOMEDICAL WASTE OPERATING PLAN

Cliff Berry Inc. Miami Facility
3033 NW North River Drive, Miami, Florida 33142

Chapter 16 (unique to Miami Plant)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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PURPOSE

The purpose of this Biomedical Waste Operating Plan is to provide guidance and describe requirements for the proper management of biomedical waste at our facility. Guidelines for management of biomedical waste are found in Chapter 64E-16, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), and in section 381.0098, Florida Statutes.

TRAINING FOR PERSONNEL

Biomedical waste training will be scheduled as required by paragraph 64E-16.003(2)(a) F.A.C. Training session will detail compliance with this operating plan and with Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C. Training sessions will include all of the following activities that are carried out in our facility:

- Definition and identification of biomedical waste
- Segregation
- Storage
- Labeling
- Transport
- Procedure for decontaminating biomedical waste (if performed at the facility)
- Contingency plan for emergency transport
- Procedure for containment
- Treatment method (if performed at the facility)

Training for the activities performed at the facility is outlined in Attachment A.

Our facility must maintain records of employee training. These records will be kept at the corporate headquarters and copies may also be kept at this facility. Training records will be kept for participants in all training sessions for a minimum of three (3) years and will be available for review by Department of Health (DOH) inspectors. An example of an attendance record is appended as Attachment B.

DEFINITION, IDENTIFICATION, AND SEGREGATION OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE

Biomedical waste is any solid or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans. Biomedical waste is further defined in subsection 64-E.002(2), F.A.C.

Biomedical waste is not generated at this facility, however, it is transported to this facility for temporary storage and may include red bag waste and sharps containers and related packaging. Biomedical waste will be stored in an area specifically designated and with appropriate biomedical waste signage.

CONTAINMENT

Red bags and sharps containers for containment of biomedical waste shipped to the facility will comply with the required physical properties. CBI personnel will obtain assurance from the generator that the biomedical waste containers used are in compliance. Filled red bags and sharps containers will be sealed at the point of origin. Red bags, sharps containers, and outer containers of biomedical waste, when

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sealed, will not be reopened in this facility. Ruptured or leaking packages of biomedical waste will be placed into a larger container without disturbing the original seal.

LABELING

All sealed biomedical waste red bags and sharps containers will be labeled with the originating facility's name and address prior to offsite transport. If a sealed red bag or sharps container is placed into a larger red bag prior to transport, pacing the facility's name and address only on the exterior bag is sufficient.

Outer containers must be labeled with the next transporter's name, address, registration number, and 24-hour phone number.

STORAGE

When sealed, red bags, sharps containers, and outer containers will be stored in areas that are restricted through the use of locks, signs, or location. The 30-day storage time period will commence when the first non-sharps item of biomedical waste is placed into a red bag or sharps container, or when a sharps container that contains only sharps is sealed.

Indoor biomedical waste storage areas will be constructed of smooth, easily cleanable materials that are impervious to liquids. These areas will be regularly maintained in a sanitary condition. The storage area will be vermin/insect free. Outdoor storage areas also will be conspicuously marked with a six-inch international biological hazard symbol and will be secure from vandalism.

TRANSPORT

Transport to our facility is provided by CBI employees in accordance with our transporter permit. In the event CBI uses a subcontractor we will negotiate for the transport of biomedical waste only with a DOH-registered company. If we transport the materials ourselves we will maintain a log of all biomedical waste transported by any employee and the log will contain waste amounts, dates, and documentation that the waste was accepted by our permitted facility. If we use a subcontractor, we will have on file the pick-up receipts provided to us for the last three (3) years. Only those employees completing the training outlined in this plan are authorized to transport biomedical waste. Transport out of our facility will be performed by the contracted vendor within the 30-day requirement for our facility permit.

PROCEDURE FOR DECONTAMINATING BIOMEDICAL WASTE SPILLS

Surfaces contaminated with spilled or leaked biomedical waste will be decontaminated as part of the cleaning process. If spilled onto the truck the driver will wear appropriate PPE and scrape, absorb, remove or wash the truck as needed to remove the bulk of material, then follow up with disinfectant. All solid material including absorbent will be placed into red bags or sharps containers as appropriate and sealed. Rinse material will be solidified with absorbent or drained to a sewage connection. The disinfectant utilized by this facility is a bleach solution of at least 100 ppm free chlorine that will be used for at least three minutes. Common household bleach (3 - 6% sodium hypochlorite) may be diluted up to 300 times to achieve a 100 ppm concentration. Personal protective equipment (PPE) should include

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examination gloves, face shield and N95 mask/half face respirator or full face respirator with particulate filter and may include apron or other outer clothing to protect from splash.

CONTINGENCY PLAN

If CBI is unable to transport the waste to this facility CBI will then contact a registered biomedical waste transporter. This should be coordinated through the CBI corporate office and include the Disposal Services Manager and Accounting.

BRANCH OFFICES

CBI operates the Miami facility as the primary facility for the storage of biomedical waste. All other CBI branches are not permitted to store biomedical waste. The CBI corporate office may be reached at (954) 763-3390 and a manager is on call 24/7 via an answering service after normal business hours.

MISCELLANEOUS

This plan is incorporated into the "Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures" for the Miami Facility and a copy is located at the CBI corporate offices and the Miami facility.

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Attachment A: BIOMEDICAL WASTE TRAINING OUTLINE

I. Biomedical waste transport regulations 64E-16.008 Florida Administrative Code
   a. Acceptance criteria
   b. Receipts
   c. No leaking or compacting
   d. Transfer between vehicles is not allowed unless at a permitted facility, except in an emergency
   e. Transport only to permitted facilities
   f. Vehicle markings and international biological hazard symbol
   g. Vehicle fully enclosed and secured when unattended
   h. Accident procedures and contact with DOH, including use of rental vehicle
   i. Decontamination of rental vehicle

II. Registration of biomedical waste transporters 64E-16.0009 F.A.C.
   a. Registration is required at and above 25 pounds of biomedical waste generated every 30 days
   b. Submission of registration on form DH 4106
   c. Expiration of permit annually on September 30 unless renewed and accompanied by annual report on form DH 4109.
   d. Not more than 30-day notice to DH of any changes to registration form currently on file
   e. False information or hindrance of inspection may result in revocation of permit.

III. Permits 64E-16.011
   a. Annual permit required
   b. Exemption for generation of less than 25 pounds every 30 days
   c. Permits are not transferable to another person.
   d. Permits are only effective for the facility (branch office) to which they are written.

IV. Spill Clean-up and over-packing
   a. Recognizing insufficient packing, segregation or pre-spill issues
   b. Use of absorbents and tools to clean up a spill
   c. Disinfection and dilution of bleach
   d. Over-packing and repackaging
   e. Selection and use of PPE

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Attachment B: BIOMEDICAL WASTE TRAINING ATTENDANCE
(Example training roster)

FACILITY NAME: Cliff Berry Inc. Miami facility
TRAINER'S NAME: _____
DURATION: _____am/pm to _____ am/pm
TRAINING DATE: ___/___/_____
PURPOSE: _____Initial Assignment _____ Annual Refresher _____Update

TRAINING ROSTER

PRINT PARTICIPANT'S NAME	SIGNATURE

Attachment C: PLAN FOR TREATMENT OF BIOMEDICAL WASTE

CBI does not engage in the treatment of biomedical waste and acts only as a transfer facility.

Attachment D: STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH REGULATIONS 64E-16

(attach copy of DOH regulations)

STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
Bureau of Community Environmental Health
Chapter 64E-16, Florida Administrative Code
Biomedical Waste

64E-16.001 General.

(1) This rule prescribes minimum sanitary practices relating to the management of biomedical waste, including segregation, handling, labeling, storage, transport, and treatment. This rule applies to all facilities that generate, transport, store, or treat biomedical waste to ensure that the waste is properly handled to protect public health. Further, this rule prescribes minimum standards for permitting biomedical waste generators, storage facilities and treatment facilities, and for registering biomedical waste transporters.

(2) This chapter does not apply to biomedical waste incinerators. This chapter does not apply to linen that is to be laundered and re-used. Further, this chapter does not apply to dead bodies that are disposed of by a person licensed under the provisions of Chapter 470, F.S., or to the transport of bodies, parts of bodies, or tissue specimens in furtherance of lawful examination, investigation, or autopsy conducted pursuant to Section 406.11, F.S. Specimens or samples collected for laboratory testing or use in medical research or teaching are not considered biomedical waste until such time as the material is discarded.

(3) The Department. of Health shall regulate the packaging, transport, storage, and treatment of biomedical waste. The Department of Environmental Protection shall regulate biomedical waste incineration and biomedical waste disposal.

(4) Health care providers shall inform their home user clients verbally and in writing of the recommended method for handling biomedical waste generated in the home setting. Health care providers who deliver in-home medical services shall remove or have removed by a registered biomedical waste transporter all biomedical waste generated during the performance of these services.

(5) Home users should segregate and package their biomedical waste in a manner that reduces the chance of exposure to the public.

(6) Inspections, permitting and enforcement of emergency medical services that generate biomedical waste shall be performed by the Bureau of Emergency Medical Services.

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011 FS. History-New 6-19-89, Amended 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.001.

64E-16.002 Definitions.

For the purpose of this chapter, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings indicated:

(1) American Society for Testing Materials, also referred to as ASTM - A technical society with headquarters located at 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, Pennsylvania, 19428-2959, which publishes national standards for the testing and quality assurance of materials.

(2) Biomedical waste - Any solid or liquid waste which may present a threat of infection to humans, including nonliquid tissue, body parts, blood, blood products, and body fluids from humans and other primates; laboratory and veterinary wastes which contain human disease-causing agents; and discarded sharps. The following are also included:

(a) Used, absorbent materials saturated with blood, blood products, body fluids, or excretions or secretions contaminated with visible blood; and absorbent materials saturated with blood or blood products that have dried.

(b) Non-absorbent, disposable devices that have been contaminated with blood, body fluids or, secretions or excretions visibly contaminated with blood, but have not been treated by an approved method.

(3) Biomedical waste generator - A facility or person that produces biomedical waste. The term includes hospitals, skilled nursing or convalescent hospitals, intermediate care facilities, clinics, dialysis clinics, dental offices, health maintenance organizations, surgical clinics, medical buildings, physicians' offices, laboratories, veterinary clinics and funeral homes.

(a) Mobile health care units, such as bloodmobiles, that are part of a stationary biomedical waste generator, are not considered individual biomedical waste generators.

(b) Funeral homes that do not practice embalming are not considered biomedical waste generators.

(4) Body fluids - Those fluids which have the potential to harbor pathogens, such as human immunodeficiency virus and hepatitis B virus and include blood, blood products, lymph, semen, vaginal

secretions, cerebrospinal, synovial, pleural, peritoneal, pericardial and amniotic fluids. In instances where identification of the fluid cannot be made, it shall be considered to be a regulated body fluid. Body excretions such as feces and secretions such as nasal discharges, saliva, sputum, sweat, tears, urine, and vomitus shall not be considered biomedical waste unless visibly contaminated with blood.

(5) Contaminated - Soiled by any biomedical waste.

(6) Decontamination - The process of removing pathogenic microorganisms from objects or surfaces, thereby rendering them safe for handling.

(7) Department - The Department of Health or its representative county health department.

(8) Disinfection - A process which results in a minimum Log 6 kill against the vegetative organisms listed in Table 1, and a minimum Log 4 kill against *Bacillus Stearothermophilus* spores utilizing steam or a minimum Log 4 kill against *Bacillus Subtilis* spores utilizing dry heat, chemicals, or microwave shredding.

(9) Facility - All contiguous land, structures, and other appurtenances which are owned, operated, and licensed as a single entity which may consist of several generating, treatment, or storage units.

(10) Hazardous waste - Those materials defined in Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.

(11) Health Care Provider - Any person who provides medical care or personal services,as that term is defined in section 400.402, F.S., to another individual.

(12) Home User - An individual who generates biomedical waste as a result of self-care or care by a family member or other non health care provider.

(13) Leak resistant - Prevents liquid from escaping to the environment in the upright position.

(14) Outer container - Any rigid type container used to enclose packages of biomedical waste.

(15) Packages - Any material that completely envelops biomedical waste. This includes red bags, sharps containers and outer containers.

(16) Person - Any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or public body engaged in the generation, storage, transport, or treatment of biomedical waste.

(17) Point of origin - The room or area where the biomedical waste is generated.

(18) Public sharps collection program - A cooperative program designed as a non-profit community service to assist the home user in the safe disposal of discarded sharps.

(19) Puncture resistant - Able to withstand punctures from contained sharps during normal usage and handling.

(20) Restricted - The use of any measure, such as a lock, sign, or location, to prevent unauthorized entry.

(21) Saturated - Soaked to capacity.

(22) Sealed - Free from openings that allow the passage of liquids.

(23) Sharps - Objects capable of puncturing, lacerating, or otherwise penetrating the skin.

(24) Sharps container - A rigid, leak and puncture resistant container, designed primarily for the containment of sharps, clearly labeled with the phrase and international biological hazard symbol as described in section 64E-16.004(2)(a), F.A.C., and manufactured with dyes meeting the requirements for incidental metals as described in section 64E-16.004(2)(b)1.b.,F.A.C.

(25) Sterilization - A process which results in a minimum Log 6 kill against *Bacillus Stearothermophilus* spores utilizing steam or a minimum Log 6 kill against *Bacillus Subtilis* spores utilizing dry heat, chemicals, or microwave shredding.

(26) Storage -The holding of packaged biomedical waste for a period longer than three days at a facility or in a transport vehicle.

(27) Transfer - The movement of biomedical waste within a facility.

(28) Transport - The movement of biomedical waste away from a facility.

(29) Transport vehicle - A motor vehicle, as defined in Section 320.01 F.S., a rail car, watercraft or aircraft, used for the transportation of biomedical waste.

(30) Treatment - Any process, including steam, chemicals, microwave shredding, or incineration, which changes the character or composition of biomedical waste to render it noninfectious by disinfection or sterilization. Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011 FS. History-New 6-19-89, Amended 4-2-90, 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 8-20-95, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.002.

64E-16.003 Facility Policies and Procedures.

(1) All biomedical waste facilities shall comply with the following:

(a) Biomedical waste mixed with hazardous waste, as defined in Chapter 62-730, F.A.C., Hazardous Waste, shall be managed as hazardous waste.

(b) Biomedical waste mixed with radioactive waste shall be managed in a manner that does not violate the provisions of Chapter 10D-91, F.A.C. The biomedical waste shall be managed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., after the radioactive component has decayed in storage as provided for in Chapter 10D-91, F.A.C., or is otherwise not regulated under Chapter 10D-91,

F.A.C. The packaging requirements of Chapter 10D-91, F.A.C., shall be followed, unless the requirements of Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., are more restrictive.

(c) Any other solid waste or liquid, which is neither hazardous nor radioactive in character, combined with untreated biomedical waste, shall be managed as untreated biomedical waste.

(d) All surfaces contaminated with spilled or leaked biomedical waste shall be decontaminated as part of the cleaning process.

(2) Each biomedical waste facility shall implement a written operating plan to manage biomedical waste, in accordance with this chapter. This plan shall be available for review by the department and facility personnel. The plan shall include the following: a description of training for personnel; procedures for segregating, labeling, packaging, transporting, storing, and treating, biomedical waste; procedures for decontaminating biomedical waste spills; and a contingency plan for emergencies. Facilities which have multiple specialty services shall include procedures specific to each specialty if procedures vary. Plans shall be updated when regulations, facility policies, or procedures change.

(a) Each facility or their designee shall train new personnel who handle biomedical waste as part of their work responsibilities. This training shall be provided prior to commencement of duties related to biomedical waste handling. Refresher training shall be completed annually by all personnel who handle biomedical waste. Training shall detail compliance with the facility's operating plan and Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., and shall be maintained as a part of the operating plan.

(b) All biomedical waste management records shall be maintained for 3 years and shall be available for review by the department.

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011 FS. History-New 6-19-89 Amended 4-2-90, 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 8-20-95, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.003.

64E-16.004 Storage and Containment.

(1) Storage.

(a) Storage of biomedical waste at the generating facility shall not exceed 30 days. The 30 day period shall commence when the first non-sharps item of biomedical waste is placed into a red bag or sharps container, or when a sharps container containing only sharps is sealed.

(b) Storage of biomedical waste in a place other than at the generating facility shall not exceed 30 days. The 30 day storage period shall begin on the day the waste is collected from the generator.

(c) Indoor storage areas shall have restricted access and be designated in the written operating plan. They shall be located away from pedestrian traffic, be vermin and insect free, and shall be maintained in a sanitary condition. They shall be constructed of smooth, easily cleanable materials that are impervious to liquids.

(d) Outdoor storage areas, including containers and trailers, shall, in addition to the above criteria, be conspicuously marked with the international biological hazard symbol as described in paragraph 64E-16.004(2)(b), F.A.C., and shall be secured against vandalism and unauthorized entry. The international biological hazard symbol on an outdoor storage area shall be a minimum of six inches in diameter.

(2) Containment.

(a) Packages of biomedical waste shall remain sealed until treatment, except when compacted in accordance with the requirements of this chapter as stated in section 64E-16.006(2). Ruptured or leaking packages of biomedical waste shall be placed into larger packaging without disturbing the original seal.

(b) All packages containing biomedical waste shall be visibly identifiable with the international biological hazard symbol and one of the following phrases: "BIOMEDICAL WASTE", "BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE", "BIOHAZARD", "INFECTIOUS WASTE", or "INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE". The symbol shall be red, orange, or black and the background color shall contrast with that of the symbol or comply with the requirements cited in subpart Z of 29 CFR subparagraph 1910.1030(g)(1)(C), Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogen Standard.

(c) Bags.

1. Biomedical waste, except sharps, shall be packaged and sealed at the point of origin in impermeable, red plastic bags or, at the discretion of the generator, into sharps containers. The international biological hazard symbol shall be at least six inches in diameter on bags 19" x 14" or larger, and at least one inch in diameter on bags smaller than 19" x 14". Each plastic bag shall meet the following physical properties:

a. Impact resistance of 165 grams and tearing resistance of 480 grams in both the parallel and perpendicular planes with respect to the length of the bag. Impact resistance shall be determined using ASTM D-1709-91, and tearing resistance shall be determined using ASTM D-1922-89.

b. Incidental sum concentrations of lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium and cadmium shall be no greater than 100 ppm for dyes used in the

coloration of bags.

(d) Sharps containers.

1. Sharps shall be discarded at the point of origin into single use or reusable sharps containers. Needles and scalpel blades shall not be placed directly into double-walled corrugated containers. Sharps containers must be sealed when full. A sharps container is considered full when materials placed into it reach the designated fill line, or, if a fill line is not indicated, when additional materials cannot be placed into the container without cramming or when no additional materials are to be placed in the container.

2. Permanently mounted sharps container holders shall bear the phrase and the international biological hazard symbol described in paragraph 64E-16.004(2)(a), F.A.C., if this information on the sharps container is concealed by the sharps container holder.

3. Reusable sharps containers shall only be emptied into a treatment cart or directly into a treatment unit. They shall be constructed of smooth, easily cleanable materials, and shall be decontaminated after each use.

4. The international biological hazard symbol shall be at least one inch in diameter on sharps containers.

(e) Outer Containers.

All outer containers shall be rigid, leak-resistant and puncture-resistant. Reusable outer containers shall be constructed of smooth, easily cleanable materials and shall be decontaminated after each use.

(f) The international biological hazard symbol shall be at least six inches in diameter on outer containers 19" x 14" or larger, and at least one inch in diameter on outer containers less than 19" x 14".

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011, FS. History-New 6-19-89, Amended 4-2-90, 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 8-20-95, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.004.

64E-16.005 Labeling.

(1) Biomedical waste bags and sharps containers shall be labeled with the generator's name and address unless treatment occurs at the generating facility.

(a) If a bag or sharps container is placed into a larger bag prior to transport, the label for the exterior bag shall comply with paragraph 64E-16.005(1), F.A.C. Inner bags and inner sharps containers are exempt from the labeling requirements of paragraph 64E-16.005(1), F.A.C.

(b) Outer containers shall be labeled with the transporter's name, address, registration number, and 24-hour telephone number prior to transport.

(2) The transporter may provide labels for bags or sharps containers that are generator-specific, such as bar codes or specific container numbers. Use of these generator-specific labels satisfies the requirements of paragraph 64E-16.005(1)(a), F.A.C.

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011 FS. History-New 6-19-89, Amended 4-2-90, 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 8-20-95, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.005.

64E-16.006 Generator Requirements

(1) A biomedical waste generator shall not negotiate for the transport of biomedical waste with a person who is not registered with the department as a biomedical waste transporter.

(2) Compacting packages of biomedical waste within the generating facility, except recognizable human tissue, bulk liquids, or sharps, is acceptable provided the following conditions are met:

(a) Packages of biomedical waste shall not be compacted to a density greater than 22 pounds per cubic foot.

(b) Compacted packages of biomedical waste shall not be subjected to further compacting.

(c) Any residual or incidental liquid shall be contained within the inner bag or outer container. Should the inner bag or outer container rupture during compaction, residual or incidental liquids shall be disposed of directly into the sanitary sewer, an on-site sewage treatment and disposal system, or other system approved to receive such wastes by the Department of Environmental Protection or the department.

(d) Discharge of noxious air shall be kept to a minimum through use of HEPA filters having a pore size of 2 microns or less, negative pressure rooms, or other safety methods;

(e) Compacted packages of biomedical waste shall be treated by incineration or other approved treatment process. Treatment processes, such as steam, chemical, gas, dry heat, or microwaving, shall be considered by the department upon written request and microbiological evidence that the proposed process provides the same degree of treatment for compacted waste as for uncompacted waste. Steam treatment systems shall be tested against *Bacillus stearothermophilus* spores, as described in paragraph 64E-16.007(2), F.A.C. Other proposed treatment processes shall demonstrate efficacy using section 64E-16.008 (4), F.A.C.

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011 FS. History-New 6-19-89, Amended 4-2-90, 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 8-20-95, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.006.

64E-16.007 Treatment.

(1) Biomedical waste shall be treated by steam, incineration, or an alternative process approved by the department as described in section 64E-16.007(4), F.A.C., prior to disposal. Treatment shall occur within 30 days of collection from the generator.

(2) Steam treatment units shall subject loads of biomedical waste to sufficient temperature, pressure, and time to demonstrate a minimum Log 4 kill of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* spores placed at the center of the waste load, and shall be operated in accordance with the following:

(a) Before placing a steam treatment unit into service, operating parameters such as temperature, pressure, and treatment time shall be determined according to the following:

1. Test loads of biomedical waste which consist of the maximum weight and density of biomedical waste to be treated shall be prepared. Separate loads of red bags, sharps containers, boxes, and compacted waste shall be prepared if they are to be treated separately.

2. Prior to treatment, *Bacilius stearothermophilus* spores shall be placed at the bottom and top of each treatment container, at the front of each treatment container at a depth of approximately one-half of the distance between the top and bottom of the load, in the approximate center of each treatment container, and in the rear of each treatment container at a depth of approximately one-half of the distance between the top and bottom of the load.

3. If the operating parameters used during the treatment of the test loads demonstrate a minimum Log 4 kill of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* spores at all locations, the steam treatment unit shall operate under those parameters when placed into service. If the operating parameters fail to provide a minimum Log 4 kill of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* spores at all locations, treatment time, temperature, or pressure shall be increased and the tests must be repeated until a minimum Log 4 kill of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* spores is demonstrated at all locations. The steam treatment unit shall be operated under those parameters when placed into service. Tests shall be repeated and new parameters established if the type of biomedical waste to be treated is changed.

(b) When operating parameters have been established and documented using the criteria in paragraph 64E-16.007(2)(a), F.A.C., the steam treatment unit may be placed into service.

(c) The steam treatment unit shall be serviced for preventive maintenance in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. Records of maintenance shall be onsite and available for review.

(d) Unless a steam treatment unit is equipped to continuously monitor and record temperature and pressure during the entire length of each treatment cycle, each package of biomedical waste to be treated will have a temperature tape or equivalent test material such as a chemical indicator placed on a non-heat conducting probe at the center of each treatment container in the load that will indicate if the treatment temperature and pressure have been reached. Waste shall not be considered treated if the tape or equivalent indicator fails to show that a temperature of at least 250 degrees F (121 degrees C) was reached during the process.

(e) Each steam treatment unit shall be evaluated for effectiveness with spores of *Bacillus stearothermophilus* at least once each 7 days for permitted treatment facilities, or once each 40 hours of operation for generators who treat their own biomedical waste. The spores shall be placed at the center of the waste load. Evaluation results shall be maintained onsite and available for review.

(f) A written log shall be maintained for each steam treatment unit. The following shall be recorded for each usage:

1. The date, time, and operator name;

2. The type and approximate amount of waste treated;

3. The post-treatment confirmation results by either

a. recording the temperature, pressure, and length of time the waste was treated, or

b. the temperature and pressure monitoring indicator;

(g) A current written operating procedure shall specify, at a minimum, the following:

1. Parameters, determined from testing, that provide consistent treatment, such as exposure time, temperature, and pressure.

2. Identification of standard treatment containers and placement of the load in the steam treatment unit.

(3) Incineration of biomedical waste shall be achieved in a biological waste incinerator permitted by the Department of Environmental Protection.

(4) An alternative treatment process, such as chemical, gas, dry heat, or microwave shredding, shall be considered by the department upon receipt of a written request. The written request shall be directed to the State Health Officer and shall include:

(a) The specific treatment process and type of facility for which acceptance is sought;

(b) The reason for the request;

(c) Microbiological evidence, using the organisms listed in Table 1, that the proposed process provides sterilization or a satisfactory level of disinfection. Using the protocol described in section 64E-16.007(4), F.A.C., alternative treatment systems must show either:

1. For disinfection, a minimum Log 6 kill

for the vegetative organisms listed in Table 1 and a minimum Log 4 kill against *Bacillus Stearothermophilus* spores utilizing steam or a minimum Log 4 kill against *Bacillus Subtilis* spores utilizing dry heat, chemicals, or microwave shredding, or

2. For sterilization, a minimum Log 6 kill against *Bacillus Stearothermophilus* spores utilizing steam or a minumum Log 6 kill against *Bacillus Subtilis* spores utilizing dry heat, chemicals, or microwave shredding.

Table 1

1. Bacteria
   a. Bacillus spores - mandatory, species determined by treatment process

   Any two
   b. Enterococcus faecalis
   c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
   d. Staphylococcus aureus
   e. Nocardia species
2. Mycobacteria species - any one
   a. Mycobacterium bovis
   b. Mycobacterium fortuitum
3. Fungus - any one
   a. Candida albicans
   b. Aspergillus fumigatus
4. Protozoa - Giardia intestinalis or similar
5. Virus - Poliovirus or similar

(d) Each step of the efficacy testing must be thoroughly described in the application for approval. A detailed description of the treatment process, preparation of organisms, preparation of test loads, recovery of organisms, and raw data must be provided.

(e) To begin the efficacy testing, two challenge loads must be sterilized. These loads must be composed of materials commonly found in biomedical waste (tissues, sharps, plastics, glass, woven materials, blood and blood products, etc.), and must be of adequate quantity to equal the maximum capacity of the treatment system. The test load must be fully described (weight, moisture content, composition, etc.).

(f) The purity of all organisms and spores must be certified by a clinical or commercial laboratory. Each organism must be processed separately and placed in the test load in the most difficult location to treat. Before each test run, the total number of viable test organisms must be determined and documented. Treatment of the test load must take place within thirty minutes of inoculating the load with the test organism.

(g) The test load containing the test organism must be processed without the agent (e.g. chemical, microwaves, etc.) used to kill the test organisms. If this agent is a liquid, it must be replaced with an equal amount of sterile saline solution or tapwater. After the test load has completed one cycle in the treatment device, a minimum of three grab samples must be taken from the test load and the number of test organisms present determined. If the number of organisms recovered after the test run is less than Log 6, the number of organisms originally introduced into the device must be increased, and the run must be performed again, until at least Log 6 organisms are recovered. If the number of organisms recovered from the test run is Log 6 or greater, there is an adequate number of organisms being introduced into the device, and the inoculum size should be equal to this number.

(h) Using the inoculum size determined in the above procedure, the second sterilized test load must be inoculated separately. During these test runs, the chemical or physical agent used to treat the waste must be used.

(i) After each test run is completed, the log kill for that particular organism or spore must be calculated. The number of organisms that were not recovered from the initial (non-treating) test run must be subtracted from the number of organisms that were introduced into the second (treatment) run. The number of organisms that survive the treatment process must be subtracted from the first calculation. The resulting figure is the log kill provided by the treatment process.

(J) Approved alternative treatment processes, except single-use, shall meet the requirements of subsection 64E-16.007(2)(e).

(5) Biomedical waste may be disposed into a sanitary sewer system, an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system, or other system approved to receive such wastes by the Department of Environmental Protection or the department, if it is in a liquid or semi-solid form and aerosol formation is minimal.

(6) Body tissues that have been histologically fixed are considered treated biomedical waste. Tissues prepared by frozen sectioning only are not considered treated.

(7) Acute care hospitals, licensed under Chapter 395, F.S., which utilize a certified onsite treatment process involving grinding and treatment, may dispose of such treated biomedical waste in the normal municipal solid waste stream upon notifying the local government responsible for solid waste collection and disposal under the following conditions:

(a) For the purposes of this chapter, certified shall mean that the treatment process is a steam treatment, or has been approved as an alternative biomedical waste treatment process under section 64E-16.007(4), F.A.C.

(b) For the purposes of this chapter, grinding shall also mean shredding or hammermilling.

(c) If grinding takes place prior to

treatment, procedures that minimize the chance of exposure to waste handlers must be developed and implemented should the grinder fail or become jammed.

(d) Individuals operating the treatment unit must be trained in all aspects of its operation, including contingency procedures.

(e) Acute care hospitals must inform the department in writing of the installation of the unit at least 30 days prior to placing the unit into service.

(f) Inspection of the unit, including treatment and maintenance records, will occur during the annual inspection for the hospital's biomedical waste permit.

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011 FS. History-New 6-19-89, Amended 4-2-90, 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 8-20-95, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.007.

64E-16.008 Biomedical Waste Transport

(1) No registered transporter may knowingly accept biomedical waste for transport unless it has been properly segregated, packaged, and labeled.

(2) Each registered transporter shall provide the generator with a receipt of pick-up.

(3) During transport, no registered transporter shall compact biomedical waste or allow it to leak into the environment.

(4) Transfer of biomedical waste from one transport vehicle to another is not allowed unless the transfer occurs at a permitted storage or treatment facility, except as provided in paragraph 64E-16.008(10)(a), F.A.C. Intermodal transfers of biomedical waste are allowed provided transport shipping seals remain intact.

(5) Any registered transporter who unknowingly fails to comply with subsections (3) or (4) of this section because such biomedical waste has not been properly segregated or separated from other solid wastes by the generating facility is not guilty of a violation under this rule.

(6) No registered transporter shall knowingly deliver biomedical waste for storage or treatment to a facility which does not have a valid permit issued by the department.

(7) All transport vehicles containing biomedical waste shall be visibly identified with the business name, registration number, a 24 hour telephone number, and placards showing the phrase and the international biological hazard symbol as described in paragraph 64E-16.004(2)(a). The symbol shall be at least six inches in diameter.

(8) All transport vehicles containing biomedical waste shall be fully enclosed and secured when unattended.

(9) Registered transporters shall notify the department within one working day by telephone and shall submit a follow-up report to the department within 10 days, in writing, if there is an accident that results in a spill of biomedical waste.

(10) In case of an emergency situation, including mechanical failure, the following is allowed:

(a) If the emergency occurs during transport, biomedical waste may be transferred to another transport vehicle, including a rental vehicle, without being at a storage or treatment facility.

(b) If a rental vehicle is used, the department shall be notified of its use on the first working day after the emergency. A copy of the written authorization from the rental agency stating awareness of the intended use of the vehicle shall be submitted to the department within seven days.

(c) Biomedical waste shall be removed and transported to a permitted storage or treatment facility within 24 hours of the emergency.

(d) Before return to the rental agency, the vehicle shall be decontaminated.

Specific Authority: 381.0098 F.S. Law Implemented 381.0098 FS. History-New, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.0073.

64E-16.009 Registration of Biomedical Waste Transporters.

(1) Biomedical waste transporters shall be registered with the department. Biomedical waste generators transporting less than 25 pounds of their own biomedical waste, in their own transport vehicle, on any single occasion, are exempt from transporter registration, fee, and placarding requirements of this chapter.

(2) Each owner or operator of a transport vehicle shall submit to the department a completed application for registration on form DH 4106, herein incorporated by reference.

(3) Biomedical waste transporter registrations shall expire on September 30 each year. Renewal applications will not be considered complete without the submission of an annual report on form DH 4109, herein incorporated by reference. Biomedical waste transporters with valid registrations, on the effective date of this chapter, shall renew their registration by September 30 following the expiration date of their existing registration.

(4) Registered transporters shall notify the department in writing within 30 days of any changes made to their registration form currently on file with the department.

(5) Any registered biomedical waste transporter is subject to having their biomedical waste transporter registration denied, suspended, or revoked, pursuant to Section 381.0098, F.S., and in accordance with the procedural requirements of Section 120.60, F.S., upon a finding by the department that the transporter:

(a) Has submitted false or inaccurate

information in the application or annual report;

(b) Has violated the provisions of any statute or rule which the department is authorized to enforce;

(c) Has refused to allow inspection of records or equipment by department personnel.

Specific Authority 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.0098 FS. History-New, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.013.

64E-16.010 Inspections.

(1) Department personnel shall inspect registered transport vehicles, permitted generators, storage, and treatment facilities at least once a year. Those facilities exempted from the registration and fee requirements under subsection 381.0098(4), shall be inspected at least once every three years. Reinspections may be conducted when a facility is found to be in non-compliance with this chapter. Results of each inspection shall be recorded on a form provided by the department.

(2) To provide consistency of inspections throughout the state, all department personnel who inspect biomedical waste facilities shall attend training annually, which shall be approved by the Bureau of Environmental Health Programs.

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098 FS. History-New 12-14-92, Amended 1-23-94, 8-20-95, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.0075.

64E-16.011 Permits

(1) All biomedical waste facilities, except those facilities operating under a Department of Environmental Protection permit, shall obtain a permit from the department annually. Application forms and annual report forms used by the public may be obtained from the environmental health section of the county health department in the county of their location or from the Department of Health, Bureau of Facility Programs, 4052 Bald Cypress Way, Bin A08, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1710. All forms listed in this section are incorporated by reference.

(a) A biomedical waste generator, who produces or treats less than 25 pounds of biomedical waste in each 30 day period, shall be exempt from all permit and fee requirements of this chapter.

(b) Application for an initial biomedical waste generator permit or exemption from permitting shall be submitted to the department on form DH 4089, Application for Biomedical Waste Generator Permit/Exemption, 8/98. Biomedical waste treatment facilities which were constructed prior to December 31, 1995, or for which an operation permit was submitted to the Department of Environmental Protection prior to December 31, 1995, shall meet the requirements of this chapter at the time of renewal of their existing permit.

(c) Application for an initial biomedical waste storage facility permit shall be submitted to the department on form DH 4107, Application for Biomedical Waste Storage Permit, 8/98.

(d) Application for an initial biomedical waste treatment facility permit shall be submitted to the department on form DH 4111, Application for a Biomedical Waste Treatment Permit, 8/01. Renewals will not be considered complete without the submission of an annual report submitted on form DH 4110, Biomedical Waste Treatment Facility Annual Report, 8/01.

(e) Application for an initial biomedical waste sharps collection program permit shall be submitted to the department on form DH 4108, Application for Biomedical Waste Sharps Collection Program Permit, 8/98.

(f) Permits shall not be transferable from one person to another. In the event of an address or name change, an amended application for permit shall be submitted to the department. A permitted generator may work at a branch office for no more than six hours in any seven day period without applying for an additional permit. These generators must notify the local county health department biomedical waste coordinator of the existence and operating hours of the branch office.

1. In the event of a change of ownership of the facility or a newly constructed facility, an application for an initial permit shall be submitted to the department within 30 days of the commencement of business.

2. When a facility is leased by the owner to a second party for operation, the second party shall apply to the department for an initial permit within 30 days of the commencement of business. The second party shall be held responsible for the operation and maintenance of the facility.

(g) Permits shall expire on September 30 each year. The permit, or a copy thereof, shall be maintained within the facility and shall be made available for review by department personnel.

(2) Persons engaged in a sharps collection program with single or multiple facility locations may operate under a single permit provided:

(a) The sharps collection program is open to the general public;

(b) A list identifying the location of each facility is attached to the application; and

(c) Each facility meets the applicable permit requirements.

Specific Authority 381.006, 381.0098 FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098, FS. History-New 12-14-92, Amended 1-23-94, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.0076, Amended 11-5-02.

64E-16.012 Fees

(1) State-owned and operated biomedical waste facilities are exempt from the permit fee.

(2) Fee schedule.

Generator Permit:	
(application received by October 1)	$85.00
(application received after October 1)	$105.00
Treatment Permit:	
(application received by October 1)	$85.00
(application received after October 1)	$105.00
Storage Permit:	
(application received by October 1)	$85.00
(application received after October 1)	$105.00
Transporter Registration (one vehicle):	
(application received by October 1)	$85.00
(application received after October 1)	$105.00
Additional Vehicle	$10.00

No fee or combination of fees shall exceed the maximum amount established by the statute.

(3) All fees collected pursuant to this section shall be placed in a specially designated account within the individual county health department trust fund to be used to meet the cost of administering the biomedical waste program described in this chapter.

Specific Authority: 381.006, 381.0098(4) FS. Law Implemented 381.006, 381.0098 FS. History-New 12-14-92, Amended 1-23-94, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.0078, Amended 1-12-09.

64E-16.013 Enforcement and Penalties.

(1) According to section 381.0025, F.S., any person who generates, transfers, treats, stores, transports or disposes of biomedical waste in violation of this chapter; or who interferes with, hinders, or opposes any employee of the department in the discharge of his duties, or who impersonates an employee of the department, is chargeable with a misdemeanor of the second degree, punishable as provided in sections 775.082 and 775.083, F.S.

(2) For violation of any provision of Chapter 64E-16, F.A.C., the department shall deny, suspend or revoke any biomedical waste permit or impose an administrative fine of up to $2500 per day for each violation of this chapter or pursue other enforcement action authorized by law. In determining the type and degree of enforcement action necessary, the department shall take into consideration the following:

(a) The gravity of the violation, including the probability that death or serious physical harm to any person may result or has resulted, the severity of the actual or potential harm, and the extent to which the provisions of the applicable statutes or rules were violated.

(b) Actions taken by the owner or operator to correct violations.

(c) Any previous violations.

Specific Authority 381.0061, 381.0098(5) FS. Law Implemented 381.0012, 381.0025, 381.006, 381.0061, 381.0098, 395.002(13), 395.1011, 775.082, 775.083 FS. History-New 6-19-89, Amended 12-14-92, 1-23-94, 6-3-97, Formerly 10D-104.008, Amended 11-5-02.