

# APPLICATION FORM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING FACILITY PERMIT

## Part I

TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS (Please type or print)

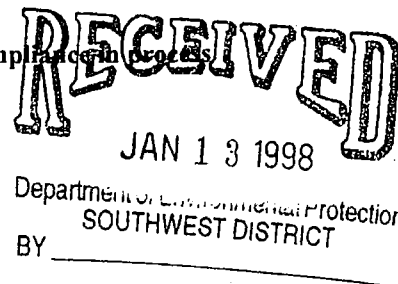
### A. General Information

1. New ☒ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_ Modification \_\_\_\_\_ Date old permit expires \_\_\_\_\_

2. Revision number 0

3. NOTE: Processors must also meet all applicable subparts, (describe compliance in process description for applicable standards) if they are:

- ☒ generators (Subpart C)  
☒ transporters (Subpart E)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ burners of off-spec used oil (Subpart G)  
☒ marketers (Subpart H)  
 or  
☒ are disposing of used oil (Subpart I)



4. Date current operation began: February 8, 1996

5. Facility name: Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc.

6. EPA identification number: FLR000013888

7. Facility location or street address: 5218 St. Paul Street

8. Facility mailing address:  
5218 St. Paul Street Tampa, Florida 33619  
 Street or P.O. Box City State Zip Code

9. Contact person: Frances Braaksma CEO Telephone: (813)246-4711  
 Title: Owner

Mailing Address:  
5218 St. Paul Street Tampa, Florida 33619  
 Street or P.O. Box City State Zip Code

10. Operator's name: Jim Steiner Telephone: (813)246-4711

Mailing Address:  
5218 St. Paul Street Tampa, Florida 33619  
 Street or P.O. Box City State Zip Code

11 Facility owner's name: Frances Braaksma Telephone: (813)246-4711

Mailing Address:  
5218 St. Paul Street Tampa, Florida 33619  
 Street or P.O. Box City State Zip Code

12 Legal structure:

- ☒ corporation (indicate state of incorporation) Florida  
 \_\_\_\_\_ individual (list name and address of each owner in spaces provided below)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ partnership (list name and address of each owner in spaces provided below)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ other, e.g. government (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

If an individual, partnership, or business is operating under an assumed name, enter the county and state where the name is registered: County Hillsborough State Florida

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Street or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Street or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Street or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Street or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

- 13 Site ownership status: [☒] owned [ ] to be purchased [ ] to be leased \_\_\_\_\_ years  
[ ] presently leased; the expiration date of the lease is: \_\_\_\_\_

If leased, indicate:

Land owner's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Street or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

- 14 Name of professional engineer Gary Santti Registration No. 43731

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

6510 Abaco Drive Apollo Beach, Florida 33572

Street or P.O. Box \_\_\_\_\_ City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Associated with: \_\_\_\_\_

## B. SITE INFORMATION

### 1. Facility location:

County: Hillsborough

Nearest community: Tampa

Latitude: 27° 55' 01" Longitude: 81° 23' 50"

Section: 34 Township: 29S

Range: 19E

UTM # \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

2. Facility size (area in acres): 1.82

3. Attach a topographic map of the facility area and a scale drawing and photographs of the facility showing the location of all past, present and future material and waste receiving, storage and processing areas, including size and location of tanks, containers, pipelines and equipment. Also show incoming and outgoing material and waste traffic pattern including estimated volume and controls.

### C. OPERATING INFORMATION

1. Hazardous waste generator status (SQG, LQG) Non-generator

2. List applicable EPA hazardous waste codes:

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3. Attach a brief description of the facility operation, nature of the business, and activities that it intends to conduct, and the anticipated number of employees. No proprietary information need be included in this narrative.

A brief description of the facility operation is labeled as Attachment 1

4. Attach a detailed description of the process flow should be included. This description should discuss the overall scope of the operation including analysis, treatment, storage and other processing, beginning with the arrival of an incoming shipment to the departure of an outgoing shipment. Include items such as size and location of tanks, containers, etc. A detailed site map, drawn to scale, should be attached to this description. (See item 4, page 4).

The facility's detailed process description is labeled as Attachment 2

5. The following parts of the facility's operating plan should be included as attachments to the permit application. (See item 5 on pages 4 and 5):

a. An analysis plan which must include:

- (i) a sampling plan, including methods and frequency of sampling and analyses;
- (ii) a description of the fingerprint analysis on incoming shipments, as appropriate; and
- (iii) an analysis plan for each outgoing shipment (one batch/lot can equal a shipment, provided the lots are discreet units) to include: metals and halogen content.

The analysis plan is labeled as Attachment 3

b. A description of the management of sludges, residues and byproducts. This must include the characterization analysis as well as the frequency of sludge removal.

Sludge, residue and byproduct management description is labeled as Attachment 4

c. A tracking plan which must include the name, address and EPA identification number of the transporter, origin, destination, quantities and dates of all incoming and outgoing shipments of used oil.

The tracking plan is included as Attachment 5

6. Attach a copy of the facility's preparedness and prevention plan. This requirement may be satisfied by modifying or expounding upon an existing SPCC plan. Describe how the facility is maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion or any unplanned releases of used oil to air, soil, surface water or groundwater which could threaten human health or the environment. (See item 6, page 5).

The preparedness and prevention plan is labeled as Attachment 6

7. Attach a copy of the facility's Contingency Plan. This requirement should describe emergency management personnel and procedures and may be met using a modifying or expounding on an existing SPCC plan or should contain the items listed in the Specific Instructions. (see item 7 on pages 5 and 6).

**The contingency plan is labeled as Attachment 6**

8. Attach a description of the facility's unit management for tanks and containers holding used oil. This attachment must describe secondary containment specifications, inspection and monitoring schedules and corrective actions. This attachment must also provide evidence that all used oil process and storage tanks meet the requirements described in item 8b on page 6 of the specific instructions, and should be certified by a professional engineer, as applicable.

**The unit management description is labeled as Attachment 7**

9. Attach a copy of the facility's Closure plan and schedule. This plan may be generic in nature and will be modified to address site specific closure standards at the time of closure. (See item 9, pages 6 and 7).

**The closure plan is labeled as Attachment 8**

10. Attach a copy of facility's employee training for used oil management. This attachment should describe the methods or materials, frequency, and documentation of the training of employees in familiarity with state and federal rules and regulations as well as personal safety and emergency response equipment and procedures. (See item 10, page 7).

**A description of employee training is labeled as Attachment 9**

# APPLICATION FORM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING PERMIT

## PART II - CERTIFICATION

TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS

### Form 62-710.901(a). Operator Certification

Facility Name: Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc. EPA ID# 000013888

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment or knowing violations. Further, I agree to comply with the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, Chapters 62-701 and 62-710, F.A.C., and all rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection

Signature of the Operator or Authorized Representative\*



Frances Braaksma  
Name and Title (Please type or print)

Date: 1-12-98 Telephone: (813) 246-4711

\* If authorized representative, attach letter of authorization.

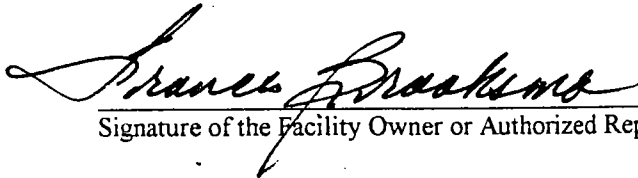
# APPLICATION FORM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING PERMIT

## PART II - CERTIFICATION

Form 62-710.901(b). Facility Owner Certification

Facility Name: Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc. EPA ID# FLR000013888

This is to certify that I understand this application is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit to construct, or operate a used oil processing facility. As the facility owner, I understand fully that the facility operator and I are jointly responsible for compliance with the provisions of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes, Chapters 62-701 and 62-710, F.A.C. and all rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection.



Signature of the Facility Owner or Authorized Representative\*

Frances Braaksma  
Name and Title (Please type or print)

Date: 1-12-98 Telephone: (813)246-4711

\* If authorized representative, attach letter of authorization.

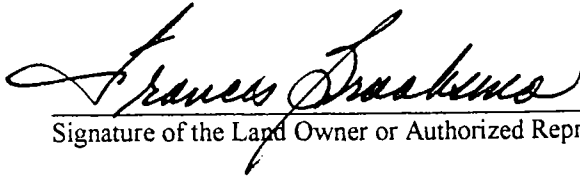
# APPLICATION FORM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING PERMIT

## PART II - CERTIFICATION

### Form 62-710.901(c) Land Owner Certification

Facility Name: Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc. EPA ID# FLR000013888

This is to certify that I, as land owner, understand that this application is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit to construct, or operate a used oil processing facility on the property as described.



Signature of the Land Owner or Authorized Representative\*

Frances Braaksma, Owner  
Name and Title (Please type or print)

Date: 1-12-98 Telephone: (813) 246-4711

\* If authorized representative, attach letter of authorization.

## PART II - CERTIFICATION

**[PLEASE AFFIX SEAL]**



# **FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

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#### **5.0 TRACKING PLAN**

#### **6.0 SPILL PREVENTION CONTAINMENT COUNTERMEASURE PLAN**

#### **7.0 UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

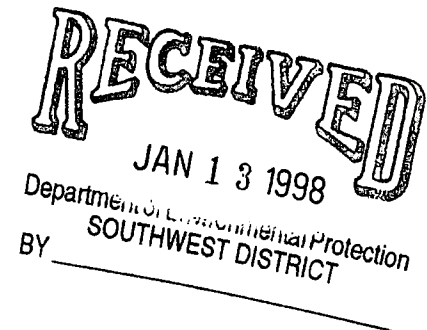
#### **8.0 CLOSURE PLAN**

#### **9.0 EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN**

### **ADDENDUMS**

#### **Facility Response Plan**

#### **Used Oil Manangement Training Plan**



# ***ATTACHMENT 1.0***

## **FACILITY OPERATIONS**

***January 1, 1998***

## **1.0 FACILITY OPERATIONS**

### **1.1 General Operations**

**Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc., (FWES)** operates as a used oil and industrial waste processing and transfer facility. The types of materials handled include:

- Waste Oils
- Petroleum Contaminated Waste Waters - PCW
- Industrial Waste Waters Classified As RCRA Non-Hazardous
- Petroleum Fuels
- Petroleum Contaminated Media—(Soil, Absorbent Pads, Tank Bottom Sludges, etc)
- Oil Filters
- Antifreeze
- Hazardous Waste (Transport Only)

Used oil constitutes the majority of the waste entering this facility. Used oil includes automotive oil, used industrial oil, bilge oil, and mixed oil containing petroleum residue defined by the State of Florida. The used oil is treated to remove water and processed into specification fuel that is marketed. Oily waters, petroleum contact water, petroleum contaminated groundwater, and industrial process water are subject to industrial pre-treatment standards prior to discharge to the City of Tampa POTW. Another category of waste is fuels which are combustible, flammable, and petroleum contact water. The fuels are used to make on-specification fuel which is marketed.

Solid wastes destined for disposal are tested for hazardous waste characteristics prior to shipment. Testing requirements vary with site-specific information obtained through profile documentation. Petroleum soils and contaminated media managed under the petroleum cleanup guidelines are tested as required by the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) Chapters 62-770 and 62-775. Petroleum contaminated soils are picked-up in drums brought to the facility. Any free liquids and oily product is removed and the residual loaded into dump trucks for transport to a thermal treatment facility or industrial landfill depending on analytical results.

**Florida Waste Environmental Services** also accepts used oil filters. FWES receives both crushed and uncrushed oil filters. FWES is also permitted by the Health Department (formerly HRS) for hauling/bulking domestic waste including grease trap waste, oil/water separator waste from restaurants, car washes, and commercial institutions.



# Department of Environmental Protection

Lawton Chiles  
Governor

Twin Towers Office Building  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Virginia B. Wetherell  
Secretary

## DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

### REGISTRATION TO OPERATE A TERMINAL FACILITY

The Department of Environmental Protection confirms that the terminal facility named below has received a successful compliance inspection, and has submitted the appropriate annual terminal facility registration fee. The Department hereby extends to the facility this confirmation letter of registration to operate the terminal facility for the period of January 1, 1996 to December 31, 1996. This registration authorizes the holder to store, pump, handle, or transfer pollutants according to the provisions of Chapter 376, Florida Statutes, at the terminal facility named below.

**DATE OF ISSUE:** February 8, 1996

**COUNTY:** HILLSBOROUGH

**TERMINAL NAME:** FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL

**LOCATION:** 5218 ST PAUL ST

**CITY:** TAMPA

**FACILITY ID:** 1467

**STORAGE CAPACITY:** 1297.62 bbls

**MAILING ADDRESS:** FRAN BRAAKSMA  
5218 ST PAUL ST  
TAMPA, FL 33619

A terminal facility failing to possess a current registration or that fails to comply with the terms of such, shall be subject to a civil penalty of up to \$50,000 per violation per day pursuant to chapter 376, Florida Statutes, or to suspension or revocation of their license as provided in Chapter 120, Florida Statutes. Each day during any portion of which the violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

Provide notification of change of facility name, ownership information, mail address, person-in-charge designee, or facility storage capacity to the Department on a "Renewal Application for Terminal Facility Registration" within 30 days of the change. When the facility ownership changes, the facility will be scheduled for a re-inspection and the new registrant must successfully demonstrate the provision of all required equipment to prevent, contain, and remove discharges of pollutants before a new letter of certification will be issued.

A terminal facility is also required to have a spill contingency plan which is site specific for reporting discharges and detailing the methods and equipment to be used, in the event of a discharge, in the removal of pollutants that enter or threaten to enter the waters of the state. The spill contingency plan must be revised within 30 days of any significant change affecting the discharge response preparedness or capabilities of the facility. The plan shall be made available for inspection by a representative of the Department upon request.

960077

Certificate Number

*Marshall T. Mott-Smith*

DEP/Terminal Facility Registration Program Representative

**THIS REGISTRATION EXPIRES DECEMBER 31, 1996**

"Protect, Conserve and Manage Florida's Environment and Natural Resources"

Printed on recycled paper.

## 1.2 The Company

**Florida Waste Environmental Services (FWES)** is a full service environmental remediation, marine cleaning, and emergency response organization which has operated in Tampa for the past 15 years. The company operates a fleet of vacuum trucks and pump trucks engaged primarily in the removal of petroleum liquids and residues from storage tank systems and remedial action at petroleum contaminated sites. Petroleum product and petroleum contaminated waters are transported to the facility for recovery and recycling. Currently, FWES is an FDEP licensed *Used-Oil Transporter* and Health Department (formerly HRS) *Septage Hauler*. FWES is also a US Coast Guard *Oil Spill Response Organization* and is an approved FDEP *First Responder Discharge Organization*. The US Coast Guard has issued a *Letter of Adequacy* for the *Facility/Marine Response Plan* for FWES.

FWES' record of profitability and growth in an industry that has witnessed cut backs and down sizing of established firms is a reason to feel confident in the future. FWES has maintained steady growth by continuing to offer reliable service at an affordable price.

## **1.3 Waste Stream Processing Services**

### **1.3.1 Oils & Fuels for On-Specification Use**

All petroleum fuels and oils are first checked in the field by utilizing halogen screening. After being brought into storage prior to processing and blending, materials are first categorized for water content, flash point, and halogen content. Like materials are stored for blending and further processing. Materials are then filtered to remove solids and then treated to remove excess waters, by- use of chemicals and heat. Removed by products are treated on-site for final waste disposal. Treated fuels are stored and tested for on specification parameters and marketed to licensed asphalt and soil burning plants as fuel to fire their kiln.

### **1.3.2. Non-Hazardous Wastewater:**

Prior to pick up of materials to be brought into FWES facilities for treatment they are tested and profiled for waste acceptance by the use of client supplied analysis or outside laboratory services. Once profiled they are pre-treated to remove contaminants before being discharged to the City of Tampa POTW. Treatment is achieved by utilizing coalescence filtration, chemical flocculation, dissolved air floatation, pH adjustment sand and carbon filtration.

### **1.3.3 Residual Solids (Sludge):**

Prior to treatment and disposal of any sludges processed by FWES, the material is tested and profiled to determine if material is non-hazardous and if it can meet material substation or land fill criteria. With FWES fleet of vacuum trucks and processing plant we are able to provide complete turnkey operations. Sludge is pretreated to remove any recoverable oil and de-watered to reduce the volume of solids to reduce the cost of disposal. Drummed material may also be bulked to reduce overall disposal cost.

### **1.3.4 Petroleum Impacted Soils:**

As in the case of residual sludges, FWES first tests all material to assure it meets the Pre-Burn Criteria as specified in *Chapter 62-775, FAC*. If the material meets this requirement FWES provides loading and transportation to various burners around Florida for thermal treatment. Drums generated by FWES customers can be transported to the FWES Tampa Facility where we can bulk these drums and take advantage of bulk disposal pricing. Any soils that do not meet the *Pre-Burn Criteria* specified in *Chapter 62-775, FAC* will be disposed of in a solid waste landfill. FWES can provide bulk services for thermal treatment by bulking drummed material in rolloff containers or dump trucks for transportation to Chambers Industrial Landfill in Okeechobee, Florida.

### **1.3.5 Oil Filters & Filter Media:**

Standard automotive and heavy equipment oil and fuel filters are collected state wide by FWES' fleet of box trailer and trucks. FWES processes these filters at their Tampa Facility pursuant to Chapter 62-710.850, FAC. All filters are stored in aboveground

containers. These filters are shredded to remove all petroleum products still contained in the filters. Shredded materials are washed and bulk loaded for disposal. All rinsate and recoverable products are pumped to FWES' waste treatment facility to be processed for fuel recovery and pretreatment of wastewater prior to discharge to POTW. All shredded material is then transported to smelting facilities for thermal treatment and final disposition. Records are maintained on *FDEP Form 62-710.900(2)* and an annual Report submitted by March 1 for the previous calendar year.

### **1.3.6 Hazardous Materials**

**Florida Waste Environmental Services** is a non-handler of hazardous waste.

**1.3.6.1 Fuel Program:** Using established routes, FWES is able to provide “milk” runs for to pick up drums of material that can be used for fuel blends. FWES stores drums in the designated area at the Tampa facility with appropriate secondary containment. The final disposal outlet requires just one stop reducing transportation costs. All material must be sampled prior to collection to determine the fuel value and the residual solids or sludge present in waste.

**1.3.6.2 Other Hazardous Material:** FWES is already approved by numerous permitted hazardous waste facilities, and sampling and analysis is performed prior to scheduling pick-up. Waste Profiles are sent to approved disposal facilities for disposal cost estimates thereby assuring FWES’ clients of the lowest cost and choice of preferred facility for treatment /disposal method.

### **1.4 Emergency Response Services**

Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc., is a full-service environmental response treatment and disposal company. With FWES’ network, fleet of trucks and equipment, along with trained personnel, FWES can respond effectively to both inland and marine spills. FWES supplies equipment and manpower support to some of the largest spill networks in the country. FWES is equipped to handle any situation from a Level A Response to a diesel fuel spill including any incidents or releases from the site.

### **1.5 Marine Services**

FWES is a US Coast Guard OSRO and has an approved OPA-90 Facility Response Plan. FWES removes wastes from naval and merchant vessels and provides bunkering services. In addition FWES is participating in several national Oil Spill Response Networks.



***FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES***

***ATTACHMENT 2.0***

**PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

## **2.0 PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Waste Processing**

#### **2.1.1 Used Oil & Petroleum Fuels**

Waste oils, petroleum fuels and recovered petroleum liquids are processed at the facility through chemical and physical means. Blended oils are tested to verify conformity with 'on- specification' used oil fuel criteria and are then transported to a fuel burner in accordance with *40 CFR 279* and *FAC 62-710*.

#### **2.1.2 Industrial Wastewater**

Wastewater pretreatment is performed at the facility through chemical and physical means in a flow-through process tank system. Treated wastewater will meet the new proposed Centrally Owned Treatment works criteria published in the Federal Register and meet City of Tampa pre-treatment discharge standards as prescribed in accordance with licensing requirements for POTWs. The proposed treatment schematic is enclosed as **Exhibit 1**. Florida Waste Environmental Services has a current waste hauling permit to discharge to the City of Tampa POTW. (See **Exhibit 2**).

#### **2.1.3 Oil Filters**

Oil filters are processed through a shredding operation. The petroleum liquids are recovered for used oil fuel blending, petroleum contaminated waters are pretreated prior to discharge, and the scrap metals are transported by container to a smelter.

#### **2.1.4 Petroleum Contaminated Solids**

Petroleum contaminated solids are subjected to a liquid recovery process when applicable. The procedure requires gravitational settling and free liquid removal for recycling. All solids are then bulk loaded and transported to their respective treatment or disposal destinations in accordance with state and federal regulations.

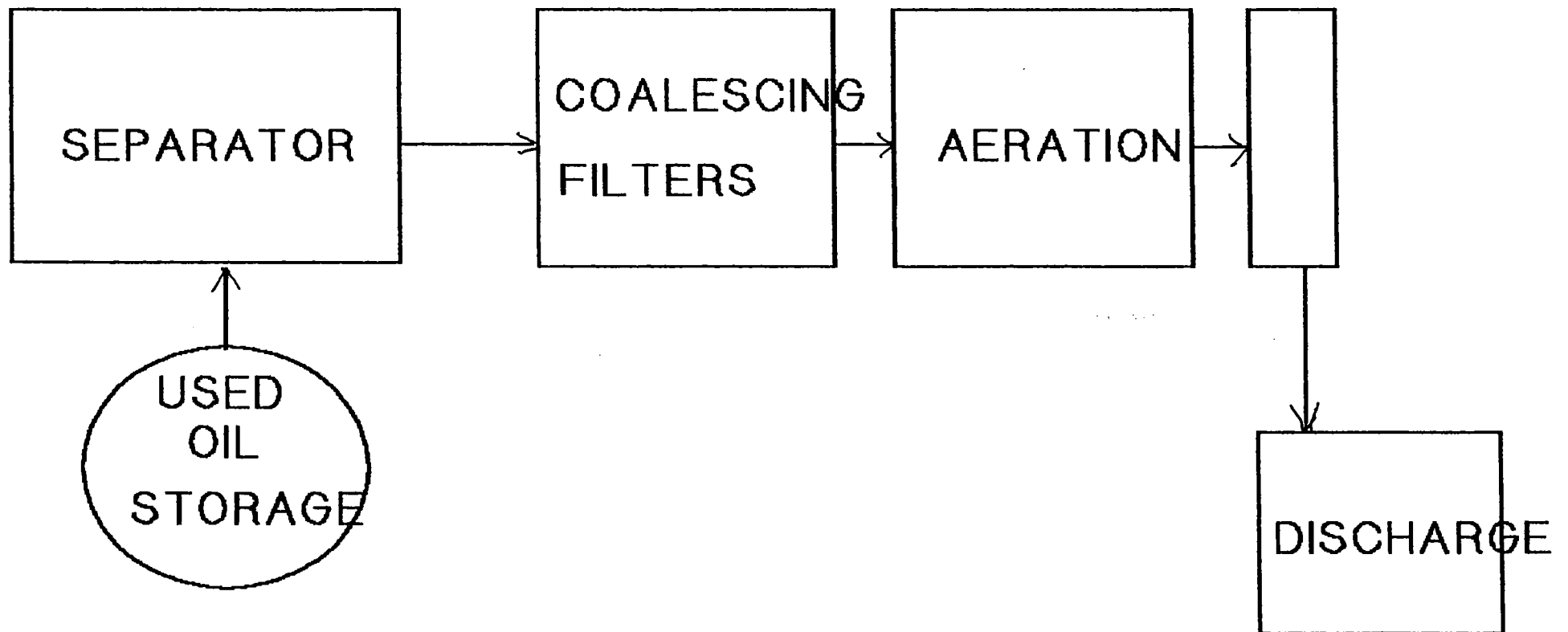
#### **2.1.5 Hazardous Wastes**

Hazardous wastes are not accepted at this facility. FWES may transport hazardous waste from an emergency spill response for a period not to exceed 24 hours per DOT transporter requirements. Hazardous waste for shipment to the facility are in proper DOT shipping containers pursuant 49 CFR HM-181. The wastes are transported to a licensed RCRA TSD Facility.

EXHIBIT 1

PROCESS SYSTEM

CARBON  
FILTER



FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS, INC.

## WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

The oily water treatment system will include the following:

1. solids prefilter
2. primary separator
3. primary coalescer
4. secondary coalescer
5. secondary solids filter
6. activated carbon polishing filter

The system will measure approximately 4 feet by 8 feet and will be skid mounted.

The design capacity will be 30 GPM or 14,400 GPD

The system will be designed for PCW; oil separator waters; gas or diesel contaminated waters and similar materials.

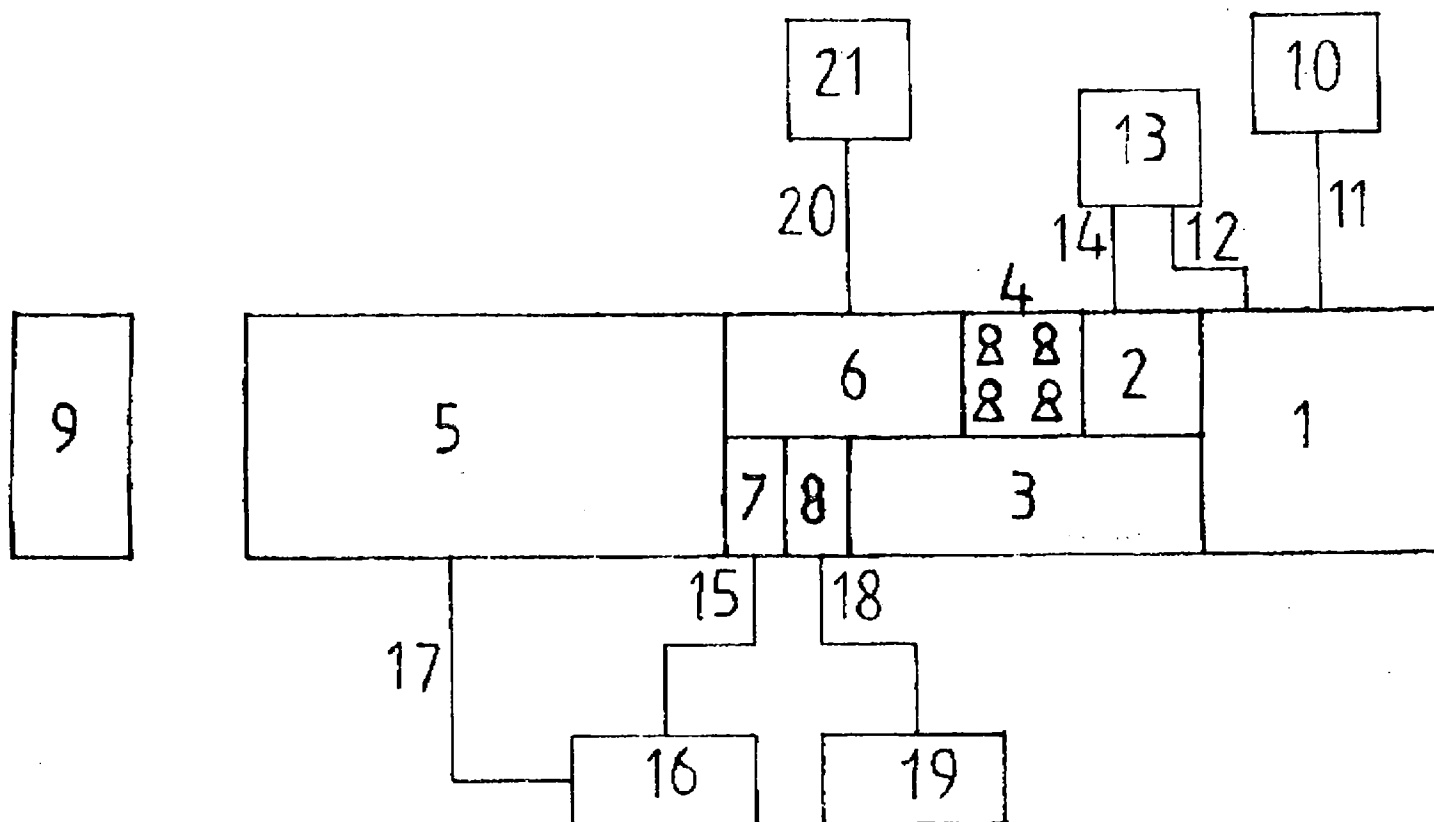
Chemical analyses of the influent and effluent samples is currently underway for the following: 8240; 8270; priority pollutant metals; TRPH and COD.

Any questions please call

Dave

# FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE

## GENERAL EQUIPMENT LAYOUT FOR PORTABLE OPERATIONS



REVISED 1/05/98

The overall size is only an initial guideline. Actual unit may vary in length.

**FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE****GENERAL EQUIPMENT LAYOUT FOR PORTABLE OPERATIONS**

- 1 GRIT SEPARATION MODULE
- 2 LEVEL-CONTROL QUIET-TANK
- 3 OIL-WATER SEPARATION MODULE
- 4 PUMPS
- 5 FINE PARTICULATE & SUSPENDED SOLIDS FILTRATION MODULE
- 6 CARBON SYSTEM
- 7 WATER STORAGE
- 8 OIL STORAGE
- 9 FILTRATE CONTAINER
- 10 OILY-WATER TANKER SUPPLY IN
- 11 OILY-WATER SUPPLY LINE TO GRIT SEPARATOR
- 12 OILY-WATER LINE FROM GRIT SEPARATOR TO OILY-WATER HOLDING  
TANK
- 13 OILY WATER HOLDING TANKS
- 14 OILY-WATER SUPPLY LINE FROM HOLDING TANKS TO LEVEL-CONTROL  
QUIET-TANK
- 15 WATER LINE FROM OILY-WATER SEPARATOR TO FIRST STAGE WATER  
TANKS
- 16 FIRST STAGE WATER TANKS
- 17 WATER SUPPLY LINE FROM FIRST STAGE WATER TANKS TO FINE  
PARTICULATE AND SUSPENDED SOLIDS FILTRATION MODULE
- 18 OIL LINE FROM OILY-WATER SEPARATOR TO OIL STORAGE TANK
- 19 OIL STORAGE TANK
- 20 CLEAN WATER LINE FROM CARBON MODULE TO CLEAN WATER HOLDING  
TANK
- 21 CLEAN WATER HOLDING TANKS

REVISED 1-5-98

## EXHIBIT 2

City of Tampa

Department of Sanitary Sewers

Waste Hauler Discharge Permit

Cover Page

Permit No. 2014

In accordance with the provisions of Section 26-122 of the City of Tampa Code, the undersigned hereby certifies that the applicant is a duly licensed and bonded waste hauler and is authorized to discharge wastewater at the City of Tampa wastewater treatment plant located at 2700 Maritime Blvd., Tampa, FL 33605 in accordance with the conditions set forth in this permit. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all applicable pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State, and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

Company Name

Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc.

Address

5218 St. Paul Street

Telephone Number

246-4711

Name of Applicant

Sharon Summers

Is hereby authorized to discharge hauled wastewater at the City of Tampa wastewater treatment plant located at 2700 Maritime Blvd., Tampa, FL 33605 in accordance with the conditions set forth in this permit. Compliance with this permit does not relieve the permittee of its obligation to comply with any or all applicable pretreatment regulations, standards or requirements under local, State, and Federal laws, including any such regulations, standards, requirements, or laws that may become effective during the term of this permit.

Noncompliance with any term or condition of this permit shall constitute a violation of the City of Tampa sewer use ordinance.

This permit shall become effective on April 1, 1996 and shall expire at midnight on March 31, 1998.

If the permittee wishes to continue to discharge after the expiration date of this permit, an application must be filed for a renewal permit a minimum of 90 days prior to the expiration date.

Director

Department of Sanitary Sewers

Date

4/1/96



1. BASIS OF BEARINGS: THE NORTHERLY LINE OF TRACT 7, SOUTH TAMPA, FLAT 6, PAGE 3 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA AS SOUTH 88°1'00" EAST.
2. REFERENCE HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY BENCHMARK VA-217 - ELEVATION= 12.072 BRASS DISK IN CONCRETE MONUMENT TELLS CO. B.M. MSL - AT THE NW CORNER OF 22ND STREET (CAUSEWAY BLVD) AND 54TH STREET.
3. THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE COMMITMENT.
4. OWNERSHIP OF FENCES SHOWN HEREON NOT DETERMINED BY THIS SURVEY.
5. LEGAL DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY THE CLIENT.
6. UNDERGROUND AMMONIA PIPELINE - TAMPA BAY PIPELINE  
(813) 623-2431 (800) 282-8881.
7. BUILDINGS HAVE A 0.4' ROOF OVERHANG, NORTH BUILDING OVERHANG IS 0.50' INSIDE PROPERTY LINE.
8. THE PARCEL SHOWN HEREON LIES IN FLOOD ZONES "A-10" AND "B" ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION FLOOD HAZARD MAP, COMMUNITY NO. 120112, PANEL NO. 0367C, REVISED APRIL 17, 1984. THE LINE DEPICTING THE DIVISION IN THE FLOOD ZONES WAS SCALED FROM THE 1"=500' FEMA MAP REFERENCED ABOVE AND IN AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION.

FRANCES L. BRAAKSMA AND SHARON L. SUMMERS  
ORLEANS TITLE COMPANY  
CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY  
APC REALTY, INC.

## SURVIVAL MECHANISM

Donall Stone Lane

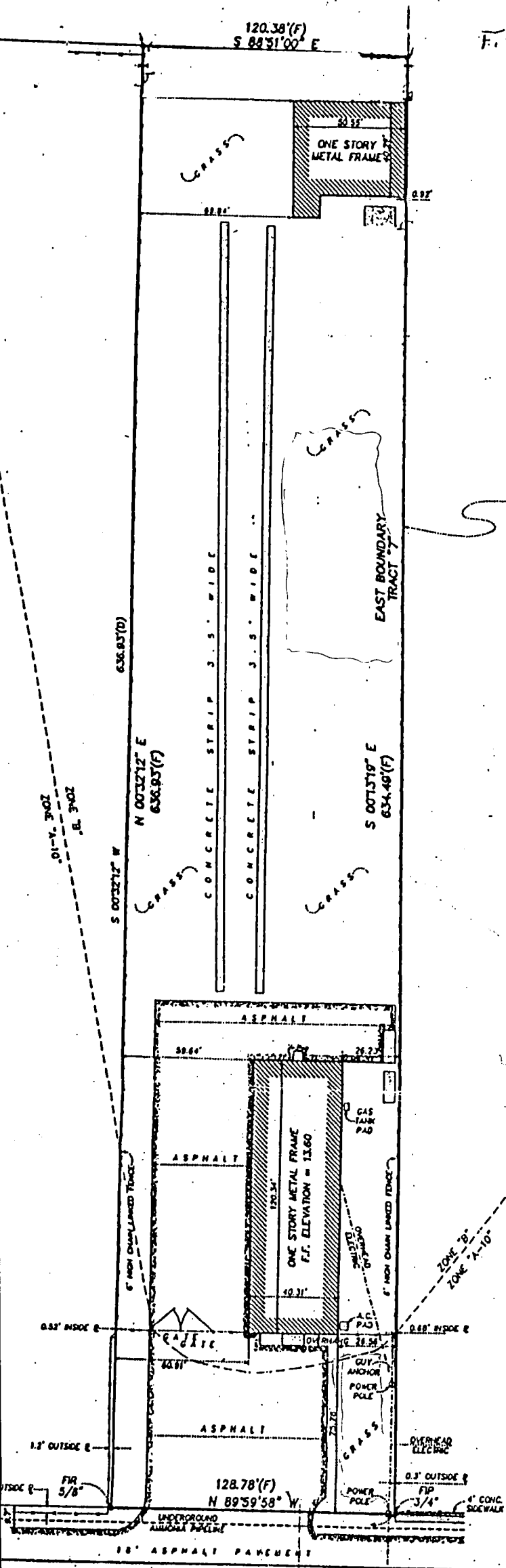
DONALD STONE LANE  
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR  
FLA. CEAL NO. 8002

ADD FLOOD ZONE		1/19/94	DS	DATE OF FIELD SURVEY 12/22/93	DONALD STONE LANE REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR FLA. CERT. NO. 5002
REVISIONS		DATE	BY		

THAT REAL PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH, STATE OF FLORIDA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

TRACT 7 IN THE NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 34, TOWNSHIP 28 SOUTH, RANGE 19 EAST SOUTH TAMPA SUBDIVISION, ACCORDING TO MAP OR PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 8 ON PAGE 3 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA, LESS THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PART THEREOF: BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SAID TRACT 7, AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 88°51'00" EAST, ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY LINE OF THE SAID TRACT 7, 334.58 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 00°32'12" WEST, 636.93 FEET, TO A POINT ON THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ST. PAUL STREET; THENCE WEST, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY 518.24 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00° WEST, 467.43 FEET, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; AND ALSO LESS RIGHT-OF-WAY F. ST. PAUL STREET OF THE SOUTH SIDE THEREOF.





F.W.E.S.

1.82 Acres

TRACT "8"  
SOUTH TAMPA  
PLAT BOOK 6, PAGE 3

LEGEND

- FMAD = FOUND MAIN & DISK
- FR = FOUND IRON PIPE
- FR = FOUND IRON ROD
- FCR = FOUND CLIPPED IRON ROD
- SCR = SELF CLIPPED IRON ROD
- R.R.S. = RAIL ROAD SPUR
- FCM = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT
- R/W = RIGHT OF WAY
- P.B. = PLAT BOOK
- O.R. = OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
- MES. = METERED EXO SECTION
- ROP. = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
- P.U. = POWER/UTILITY POLE
- G.W. = GUY WIRE & ANCHOR
- L.P. = LIGHT POLE
- C.P. = CRATE PILE
- W.M. = WATER METER
- F.H. = FIRE HYDRANT
- V. = VALVE
- M. = MANHOLE
- P. = PLAT
- D. = DESCRIBED
- M. = MEASURED
- C. = CONCRETE

NOTES

1. BASIS OF BEARINGS: THE NORTHERLY LINE OF TRACT 7, SOUTH TAMPA, PLAT 6, PAGE 3 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA AS SOUTH 88°51'00" EAST.
2. REFERENCE HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY BENCHMARK VA-217 - ELEVATION = 12.072 BRASS DISK IN CONCRETE MONUMENT "HILLS CO. B.M. MSL" AT THE NW CORNER OF 22ND STREET (CAUSEWAY BLVD.) AND 5TH STREET.
3. THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE COMMITMENT.
4. OWNERSHIP OF FENCES SHOWN HEREON NOT DETERMINED BY THIS SURVEY.
5. LEGAL DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY THE CLIENT.
6. UNDERGROUND AMMONIA PIPELINE - TAMPA BAY PIPELINE (813) 623-2431 (800) 282-8881
7. BUILDINGS HAVE A 0.4' ROOF OVERHANG, NORTH BUILDING OVERHANG IS 0.50' INSIDE PROPERTY LINE.
8. THE PARCEL SHOWN HEREON LIES IN FLOOD ZONES "A-10" AND "B" ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION FLOOD HAZARD MAP, COMMUNITY NO. 120112, PANEL NO. 0367C, REVISED JUNE 17, 1984. THE LINE DEPICTING THE DIVISION IN THE FLOOD ZONES WAS SCALED FROM THE 1"-500' FEMA MAP REFERENCED ABOVE AND IN AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION.

CERTIFIED TO:

FRANCES L. BRAAKSMA AND SHARON L. SUMMERS  
ORLEANS TITLE COMPANY  
CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY  
APC REALTY, INC.

NOT VALID UNLESS ENDORSED WITH SIGNED SURVEYOR'S SEAL

SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SURVEY REPRESENTED HEREON WAS PERFORMED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND MEETS THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS CHAPTER 461, F.S., FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 461.02, FLORIDA STATUTES, AND THAT THE SURVEY HEREON IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE REPRESENTATION THEREOF TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, SUBJECT TO NOTES AND NOTATIONS SHOWN HEREON.

Donald Stone, Jr.

DATE OF FIELD SURVEY 12/22/93  
DONALD STONE, JR.  
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR  
FLA. CERT. NO. 8002

ADD FLOOD ZONE	1/19/94	DS
REVISIONS	DATE	BY
FLO&E SURVEYING		
BOUNDARY & LOCATION SURVEY		
C.B. COMMERCIAL		
DWG: 85034.DWG	DATE: 12-22-93	INSTR: BOOK
DRAWN BY: C.D.	DATE: 12-22-93	SCALE: 1" = 100'
CHECKED BY: D.L.S.	DATE: 12-22-93	SCALE: 1" = 100'

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THAT REAL PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH, STATE OF FLORIDA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

TRACT 7 IN THE NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 34, TOWNSHIP 28 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST SOUTH TAMPA SUBDIVISION, ACCORDING TO MAP OR PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 6 ON PAGE 3 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA, LESS THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PART THEREOF: BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SAID TRACT 7, AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 88°51'00" EAST, ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY LINE OF THE SAID TRACT 7, 524.58 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 00°32'12" WEST, 636.93 FEET, TO A POINT ON THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ST. PAUL STREET; THENCE WEST, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ST. PAUL STREET, 847.43 FEET, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; AND ALSO LESS RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR ST. PAUL STREET OF THE SOUTH SIDE THEREOF.

Port Tampa  
1 mile

4 miles

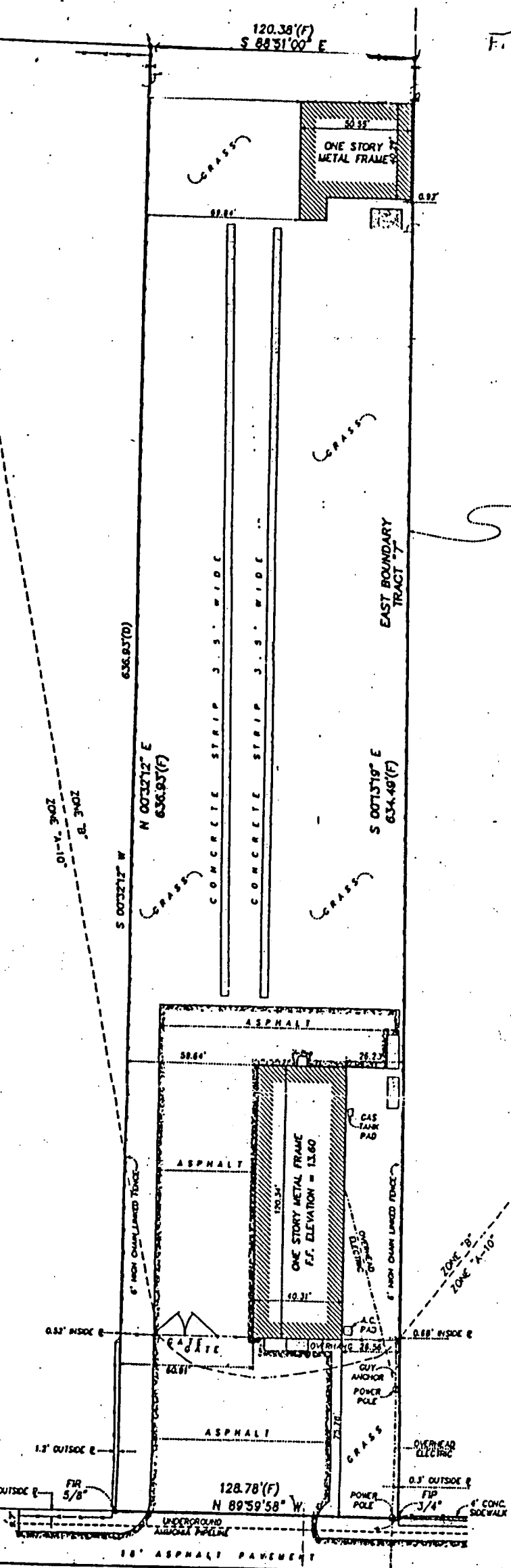
Interstate

34

(Hwy 41)

22nd St. Causeway

St. Paul St.



F.W.E.S.

1.82 Acres

TRACT "8"  
SOUTH TAMPA  
PLAT BOOK 6, PAGE 3

LEGEND

- FNAD = FOUND NAIL & DISK
- FP = FOUND IRON PIPE
- FIR = FOUND IRON ROD
- FCH = FOUND CLIPPED IRON ROD
- SCR = SET CAPED IRON ROD
- R.R.S. = RAIL ROAD SPIKE
- FCM = FOUND CONCRETE MONUMENT
- R/W = RIGHT OF WAY
- P.B. = PLAT BOOK
- O.R. = OFFICIAL RECORD BOOK
- MES. = METERED END SECTION
- ROP. = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
- PO. = POWER/UTILITY POLE
- GUY WIRE & ANCHOR
- LIHT. POLE
- GRATE INLET
- WATER METER
- FIRE HYDRANT
- VALVE
- MANHOLE
- (P) = PLAT
- (D) = DESCRIBED
- (M) = MEASURED
- [Symbol] = CONCRETE

NOTES

1. BASIS OF BEARINGS: THE NORTHERLY LINE OF TRACT 7, SOUTH TAMPA, PLAT 6, PAGE 3 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA AS SOUTH 88°31'00" EAST.
2. REFERENCE HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY BENCHMARK VA-317 - ELEVATION = 12.072 BRASS DISK IN CONCRETE MONUMENT "HILLS CO. B.M. 151" AT THE NW CORNER OF 22ND STREET (CAUSEWAY BLVD.) AND 34TH STREET.
3. THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE COMMITMENT.
4. OWNERSHIP OF FENCES SHOWN HEREON NOT DETERMINED BY THIS SURVEY.
5. LEGAL DESCRIPTION FURNISHED BY THE CLIENT.
6. UNDERGROUND AMMONIA PIPELINE - TAMPA BAY PIPELINE (813) 823-2431 (800) 282-8881.
7. BUILDINGS HAVE A 0.6' ROOF OVERHANG, NORTH BUILDING OVERHANG IS 0.50' INSIDE PROPERTY LINE.
8. THE PARCEL SHOWN HEREON LIES IN FLOOD ZONES "A-10" AND "B" ACCORDING TO THE FEDERAL INSURANCE ADMINISTRATION FLOOD HAZARD MAP, COMMUNITY NO. 120112, PANEL NO. 0387C, REVISED APRIL 17, 1984. THE LINE DEPICTING THE DIVISION IN THE FLOOD ZONES WAS SCALED FROM THE 1"-500' FEMA MAP REFERENCED ABOVE AND IN AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION.

CERTIFIED TO:

FRANCES L. BRAAKSMA AND SHARON L. SUMMERS  
ORLEANS TITLE COMPANY  
CHICAGO TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY  
APC REALTY, INC.

NOT VALID UNLESS CROSSED WITH SIGNED SURVEYOR'S SEAL

**SURVEYOR'S CERTIFICATE**

THIS CERTIFIES THAT THE SURVEY REPRESENTED HEREON WAS PERFORMED UNDER MY DIRECT SUPERVISION AND MEETS THE MINIMUM TECHNICAL STANDARDS SET FORTH BY THE FLORIDA BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS CHAPTER 81G-1, FLORIDA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE, PURSUANT TO SECTION 472.05, FLORIDA STATUTES, AND THAT THE SURVEY HEREON IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE REPRESENTATION THEREOF TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, SUBJECT TO NOTES AND NOTATIONS SHOWN HEREON.

*Donald Stone Lane*

DATE OF FIELD SURVEY: 12/22/93

DONALD STONE LANE  
REGISTERED LAND SURVEYOR  
P.L.A. CERT. NO. 8001

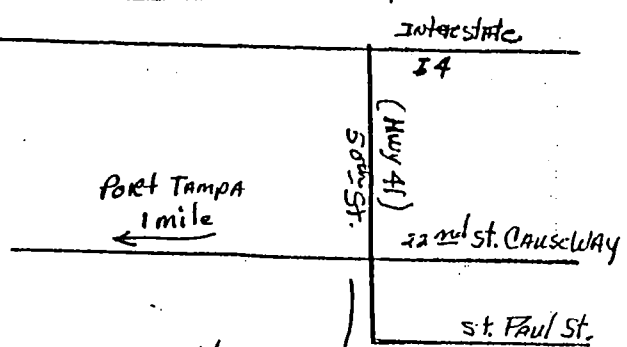
**FLD&E SURVEYING**

4015 GORHAM RD., SUITE 100, TAMPA, FL 33611 (813) 833-8888

**BOUNDARY & LOCATION SURVEY**

C.B. COMMERCIAL

DWG: 95058.DWG	DATE: 12-22-93	FIELD BOOK: 115	SCALE: 1"=40'
DRAWN BY: F.L.B.	CHECKED BY: F.L.B.	DATE: 12-22-93	DATE: 12-22-93



LEGAL DESCRIPTION

THAT REAL PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH, STATE OF FLORIDA, DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

TRACT 7 IN THE NORTHWEST 1/4 OF SECTION 34, TOWNSHIP 28 SOUTH, RANGE 18 EAST SOUTH TAMPA SUBDIVISION, ACCORDING TO MAP OR PLAT THEREOF AS RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 6 ON PAGE 3 OF THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA, LESS THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED PART THEREOF: BEGINNING AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE SAID TRACT 7, AND RUNNING THENCE SOUTH 88°31'00" EAST, ALONG THE NORTH BOUNDARY LINE OF THE SAID TRACT 7, 524.58 FEET; THENCE SOUTH 00°32'12" WEST, 636.93 FEET, TO A POINT ON THE NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE OF ST. PAUL STREET; THENCE WEST, ALONG SAID NORTH RIGHT-OF-WAY 518.24 FEET; THENCE NORTH 00°12'15" WEST, 847.43 FEET, TO THE POINT OF BEGINNING; AND ALSO LESS RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR ST. PAUL STREET OF THE COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH, STATE OF FLORIDA.



# CITY OF TAMPA

Department of Sanitary Sewers

Howard F. Curren  
Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant

December 1, 1997

Mr. Thomas Brislin  
Environmental Systems Management, Inc.  
6513 King Palm Way  
Apollo Beach, FL 33572

RE: Proposed Centralized Waste Treatment by Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.

Dear Mr. Brislin:

During our recent telephone conversation you indicated that Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc. was proposing to collect oily, or petroleum contaminated, wastewaters from offsite, pretreat the wastes at their facility, and then haul the treated wastes to the city's wastewater treatment facility for final disposal. We also discussed that the EPA has proposed categorical pretreatment standards that would regulate the discharge from that kind of activity, and that the City of Tampa would certainly regulate the wastewater discharge generated by that kind of activity.

Although the proposed EPA rule has not been promulgated yet, I believe it would be prudent for Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc. to submit a baseline monitoring report that includes the information prescribed in the enclosed guidance information (62-625.600(1)(a)-(g), F.A.C.).

Following my review of the submitted information, we can further discuss the proposed activity.

Do not hesitate call me at 247-3451 if you have any questions.

X 2 2 2

Sincerely,

*John M. Daily*  
John Patchett

John M. Daily  
Industrial Waste Supervisor

Encl.

*Jan. 27, '98 Fed Reg.  
\* 40 CFR part 437  
Centralized Waste Treatment  
City limit 100 ppm oil & grease*



# CITY OF TAMPA

Department of Sanitary Sewers

Howard F. Curren  
Advanced Wastewater Treatment Plant

May 6, 1996

Ms. Fran Braaksma  
Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc.  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619

RE: Wastewater Discharge

Dear Fran:

Enclosed are a couple of documents relevant to the wastewater discharge from your trucks. The first document is a copy of the portion of city code regarding wastewater discharge standards (see *Section IV - Excluded Wastes* for specific limitations). The second document is a copy of proposed wastewater pretreatment standards that could affect your plans to pretreat certain wastewaters. If the proposed rules are enacted within a couple of years as expected, the wastewater discharge from a "Centralized Waste Treatment" facility will be subject to the standards expressed beginning on page 5501. Those standards are more stringent than the city code limits. If you were subject to the proposed regulations, your permit would be modified and you would have to do periodic monitoring and reporting.

If you have any questions do not hesitate to contact me at 247-3451.

Sincerely,

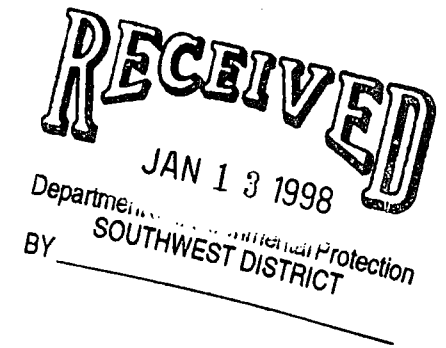
John M. Daily  
Industrial Waste Supervisor

Encl.

**FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**ATTACHMENT 3.0**

**ANALYSIS PLAN**



### 3.0 ANALYSIS PLAN

**A Used-Oil Operating Procedure and Waste Analysis Plan pursuant to 40 CFR 279 is presented in this section. All used oil, oil wastes and oily water are handled pursuant to 40 CFR 279 and:**

- 1). **Correspond with the definition of used oil (any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used for the same purposes as regular oil.**

#### 3.1 Analytical Procedures

Existing and new accounts are required to complete/sign a petroleum Waste Profile Document (See Exhibit 3). Prior to the removal of any used oils from new accounts, a halogen screening is conducted by use of an electronic sniffer or application of a Dexsil Clor-D-Tect 1000 kit, (ASTM Method D-5384). If halogens are not detected at levels greater than 1000 ppm, the oils are removed from site. If halogen levels greater than 1000 ppm are detected, the generator is required to have the used oil sampled for non-specification" parameters. These parameters are flash point, total halogens, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead. The course of action will be determined using generator knowledge and analytic results in compliance with all Federal, State and local laws. SEE ATTACHMENT 1

- Generators who mix mineral spirits with used oil are required to determine if the flash point is less than 140 F. degrees. SEE EXHIBIT 4

- Used oil mixed with a hazardous waste as specified by the 40 CFR shall be treated as a hazardous waste. SEE EXHIBIT 5.

- **Generators are required to notify Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc., of any process changes which impact the classification or their used oils. Any suspect used oil streams are subject to halogen screening and may require additional testing.**

All trucks, brokers, outside vendors and FWES transports, are subject to halogen screening, and checks for percent water content and flash point prior to off loading at FWES' facility. Questionable loads from outside vendors will be rejected. Potentially hazardous loads from FWES transporters will be segregated while the driver log, day's route and generator sources are investigated. Analysis will be performed to determine the proper handling methods.

**NOTE\* Florida Waste Environmental Service, Inc. reserves the right to require testing for PCB contamination when suspect. Facility screening is provided in-house. All samples are taken in accordance with State requirements under Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan #920351G. All laboratory analytical test is performed by a State Certified lab (i.e., Progress**



# FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE INC.

## WASTE PROFILE

**1. GENERAL INFORMATION:**Generator Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Site Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Technical Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

EPA ID #: \_\_\_\_\_

Client Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Billing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. NAME OF WASTE:**

PROCESS GENERATING WASTE OR MATERIAL: \_\_\_\_\_

**3. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS:** *(Please fill in all that apply)*Physical State

- ☐ Solid  
☐ Liquid  
☐ Semi-Solid  
☐ Powder  
☐ Other

Layers

- ☐ 1  
☐ 2  
☐ 3

pH

- ☐ 2 - 5  
☐ 5 - 9  
☐ 9 - 12.5  
\_\_\_\_\_ Actual

Flashpoint

- ☐ None  
☐ < 140°F  
☐ > 140°F  
\_\_\_\_\_ Actual

Viscosity

- ☐ Thin  
☐ Moderate  
☐ Thick  
☐ Does not pour

Total Halogens

- ☐ < 1000 ppm  
☐ 1000 - 4000 ppm  
☐ > 4000 ppm

Color \_\_\_\_\_ Odor \_\_\_\_\_ % Free Liquid \_\_\_\_\_ % Water \_\_\_\_\_

**4. COMPLETE ALL CATEGORIES THAT APPLY.****A. Used Oil (40 CFR Part 279) N/A ☐**

- ☐ YES ☐ NO Has the used oil been mixed with a hazardous waste? If yes, fill out Section D below.  
☐ YES ☐ NO Total Halogen concentration > 1000 ppm? If yes, fill out Section D below.  
☐ YES ☐ NO Does the used oil contain PCB's? If yes, check the measured level.  
☐ YES ☐ NO Did the oil ever contain PCB's > 50 ppm?

A. ☐ < 2 ppmb. ☐ 2 - 50 ppmc. ☐ > 50 ppm**B. Petroleum Contact Water (Chapter 62-740 F.A.C.) N/A ☐**

- ☐ YES ☐ NO Has material been mixed with any other waste? If yes, fill out section D below.  
☐ YES ☐ NO Does waste contain hazardous constituents above those found in the product source?  
If yes, fill out section D below.

**C. Virgin Product N/A ☐**

Name of Material \_\_\_\_\_ Attach MSDS for the product.

- ☐ YES ☐ NO Has the product been mixed with a hazardous waste? If yes, please list the waste codes and fill out Section D. \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Waste**

Is the waste hazardous by:

- ☐ YES ☐ NO a. Ignitability (per 40 CFR Part 261.21)?  
☐ YES ☐ NO b. Corrosivity (per 40 CFR Part 261.22)?  
☐ YES ☐ NO c. Reactivity (per 40 CFR Part 261.23)?

Does the waste contain:

- ☐ YES ☐ NO a. Herbicides or pesticides?  
☐ YES ☐ NO b. Dioxins?  
☐ YES ☐ NO c. Radioactive Substances?  
☐ YES ☐ NO d. Domestic Wastes?  
☐ YES ☐ NO e. Biohazardous Materials?

☐ YES ☐ NO Is this a hazardous waste (F, K, U, or P listed) per 40 CFR Subpart D 261.30 - 261.33?

If yes, identify listing \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES ☐ NO Is the waste derived from an underground storage tank (UST)?

If yes, list material stored \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES ☐ NO Does the waste contain any constituents listed in the table below?

☐ N/A If yes, check the contaminants that apply and levels measured. Attach all laboratory analysis.
**How Were Levels Determined?**☐ Laboratory Analysis☐ Generator knowledge☐ MSDS

Constituent		Regulatory TCLP Level (mg/L)	Below Regulatory Level	Total (mg/L)	TCLP (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D005	Barium	100.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D006	Cadmium	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D007	Chromium	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D008	Lead	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D009	Mercury	0.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D010	Selenium	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D011	Silver	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D012	Endrin	0.02	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D013	Lindane	0.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D014	Methoxychlor	10.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D015	Toxaphene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D016	2,4-D	10.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D018	Benzene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D019	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D020	Chlordane	0.03	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D022	Chloroform	6.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D023	o-Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D024	m-Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D025	p-Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D026	Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D031	Heptachlor	0.008	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D034	Hexachloroethane	3.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D035	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D037	Pentachlorophenol	100.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D038	Pyridine	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D043	Vinyl Chloride	0.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

\*If cresol cannot be differentiated, regulatory level is 200 mg/L.



## 5. SHIPPING DESCRIPTION:

Proper Shipping Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Hazard Class \_\_\_\_\_ UN/NA # \_\_\_\_\_ PG # \_\_\_\_\_ RQ \_\_\_\_\_ ERG # \_\_\_\_\_

Method of Shipment: ☐ Bulk liquid ☐ Bulk Solid ☐ Drums

Anticipated Volume: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

## 6. GENERATOR CERTIFICATION:

By signing this document I (the generator) am certifying that all information and all attached documents are complete and accurate and that all known hazards have been disclosed. In the event that the waste or the process generating the waste changes, the generator will notify **Florida Waste Environmental** before shipment of the waste.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Print Name & Title\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# ATTACHMENT I

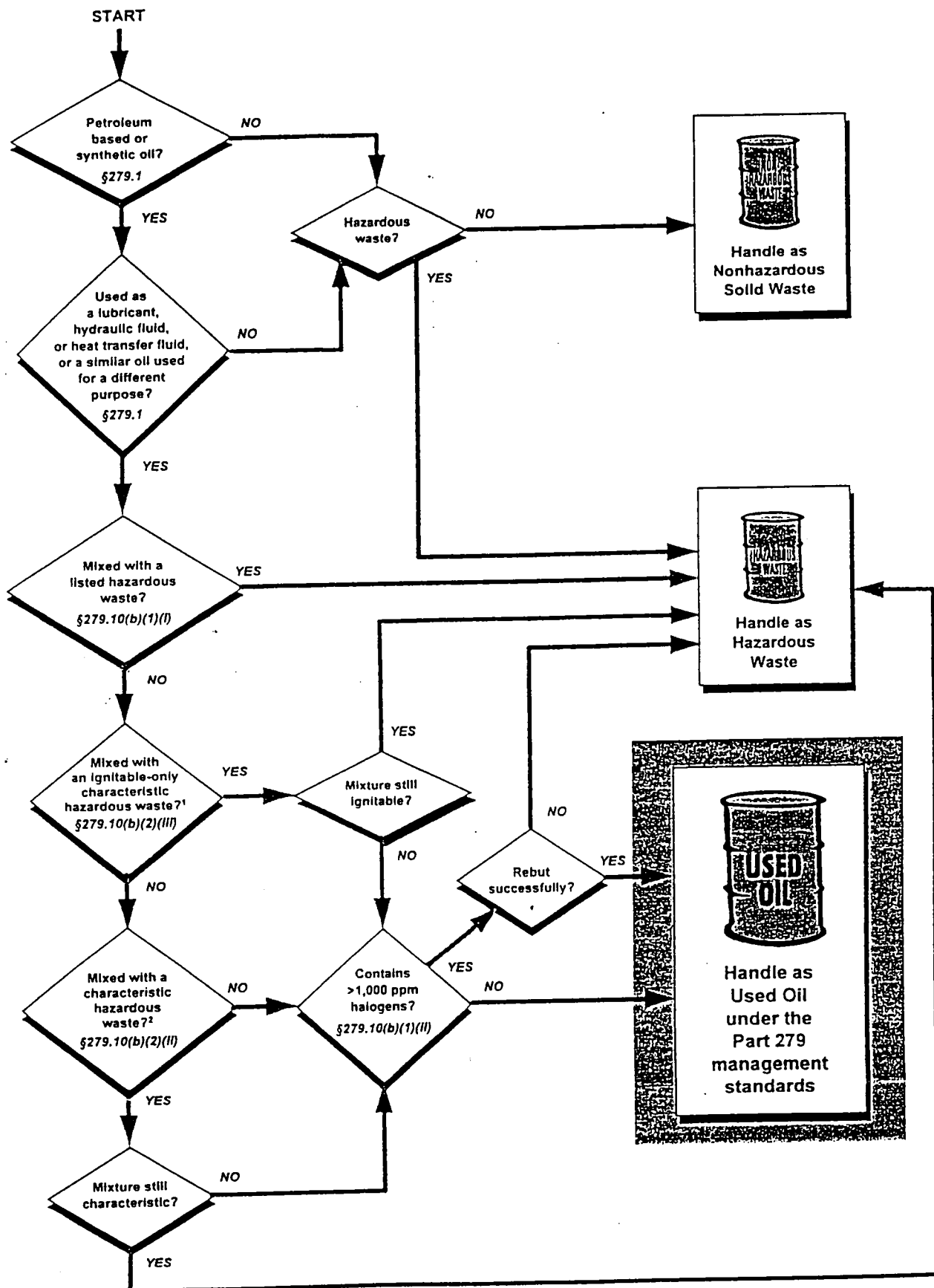
## Minimum Pre-Acceptance or Post-Acceptance QC Analyticals

Waste Type	Minimum Analyses	EPA Test Method
Petroleum Contact Water	Generator's Certification PROFILE 1	NA
Used Oil	Field Screening (for halogenated compounds)	DEXASIL/SNIFFER (ASTM)
Used Oil filters	None	NA
Petroleum Contaminated Soil	Virgin Diesel Gasoline- Used Oil- TCLP Volatiles TCLP Metals	None PREBURN 1311 3010/3020 PCB's RCRA 8 metals Tox Florida Prox
Non-Virgin Processed or Waste Petroleum Contaminated Water (not regulated as PCW)	Volatile organics	601/602
Petroleum Contaminated Water (contaminated with virgin product, not regulated as PCW)	MSDS GENERATOR PROFILE	NA
Petroleum Tank Bottom Sludges	Diesel: Tank Certification Gasoline: Flashpoint TCLP Benzene TCLP Lead Used Oil: Flashpoint TCLP Volatiles TCLP Metals	NA 1010 1311 1311 1010 1311 1311 Tox

**ATTACHMENT I cont'd**

Waste Type	Minimum Analyses	EPA Test Method
Petroleum Contaminated sorberent materials (pads, booms, etc.)	Virgin diesel: none Gasoline:  Used Oil: TCLP Metals	602   1311
Liquid and/or Sediments from Car or Truck Wash sump cleanouts	Flashpoint TCLP Metals TCLP Volatiles	1010 1311 1311
Oil/water separator sludges (other than car/truck washes)	TCLP Metals	1311
IDW (soil, water drilling mud) from dry cleaning sites	Volatile Organics	601/602
Any non-RCRA regulated virgin chemical not listed above	MSDS Additional analysis case by case	
Industrial Wastewater, IDW from non-petroleum, non-dry cleaning sites	Analysis determined case by case	
Antifreeze  FOR DISPOSAL	TCLP Benzene TCLP Lead TCLP PCE TCLP TCE	8240 7421 8240 8240

# Used Oil Determination Flow Chart



## LEGEND

◇ = Decision

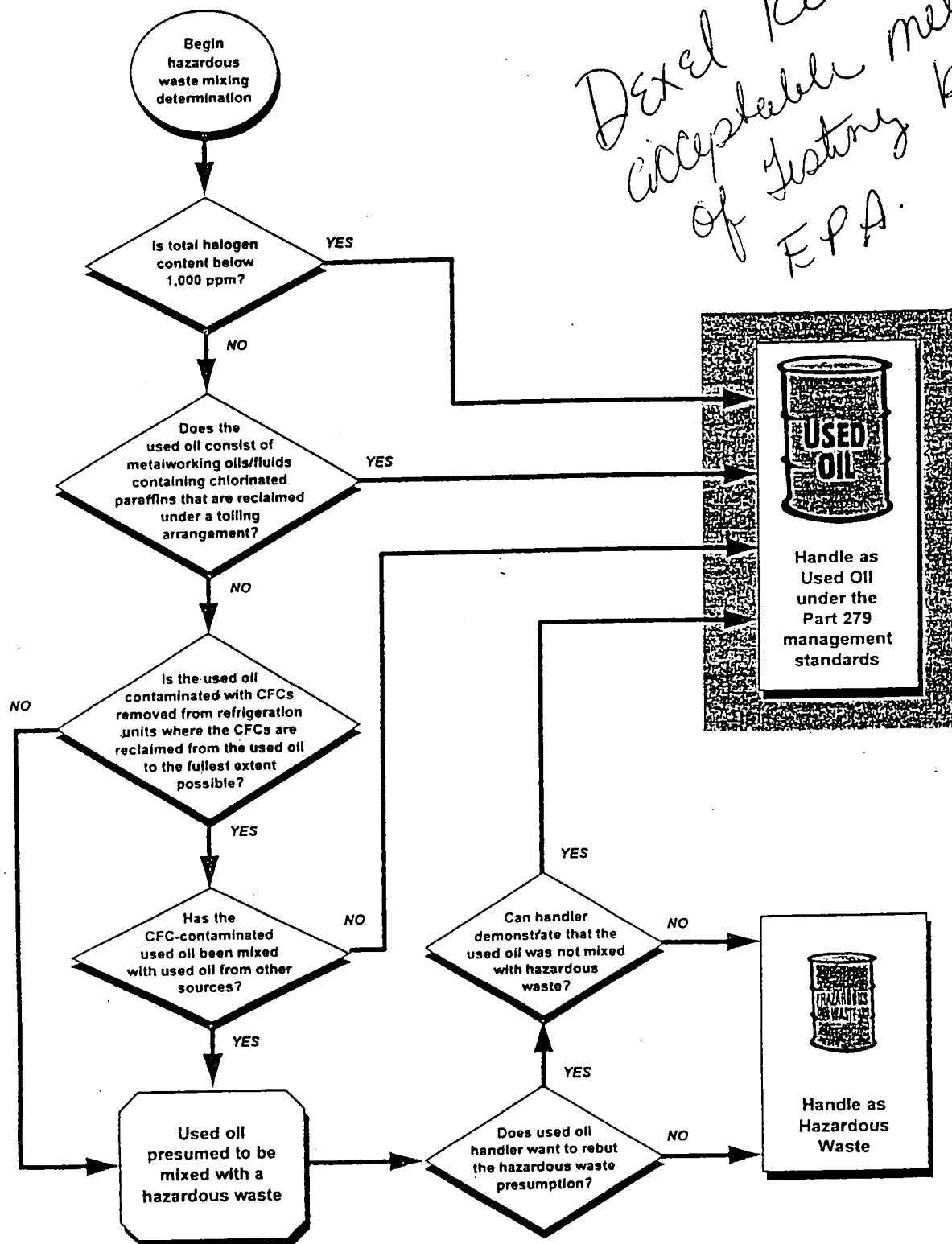
□ = Ending point

<sup>1</sup> Ignitable-only characteristic waste is a hazardous waste that is characteristic only because it is ignitable.

<sup>2</sup> These characteristic wastes include all characteristic waste(s) other than a characteristic waste that is ignitable only. These

# Rebuttable Presumption Analysis Flow Chart

*Dexel Kits acceptable method of testing by EPA.*



## LEGEND

○ = Starting point

◇ = Decision

⬡ = Interim conclusion

□ = Ending point

## **3.2 Quality Assurance**

### **3.2.1 Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan**

FWES has had an FDEP approved comprehensive quality Assurance Plan (CompQAP # 910000) for over five years. Only HRS/FDEP Certified Analytical Laboratories are utilized and analyses excepted for waste streams.

### **3.2.2 Waste Profiles**

All materials must be profiled per waste stream and signed by the generator prior to any transportation or disposal. If required, FWES can supply various reports of products removed from sites. Type of products, volumes, locations, or a combination of monthly, quarterly, and annual reports are available.

**Attachment 2 contains process water analyses**

No 226.5

418

21/6 471

Client: FLORIDA Waste Env Service						Due Date(TAT): Normal									
Project Mgr: Tom Brislin						Fax Reports to: (904) 645-5362									
Project: Baseline Monitoring						Bill to: FWES									
Project #: 1222-97						5218 St. Paul Street									
PO #:						Sampler's Initials: TMS									
						EPA 8240	8270	PRIORITY Metals		FLORIDA PRO	COD *	(DS)			
						9712-330									
Station ID	Date	Time	PEL Lab #	# of Btills	Pres									Remarks	
EFFLUENT 1	12/23	1430	01/w			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓			SAMPLE 1 (EFFLUENT) COD NOT REPORTED DUE TO IMPROPER PRESERVATIVE. DELETE PER K.D. (AD) 1/12/98	
INFLUENT 1	12/23	1440	02/w							✓	✓				
TRIP			03/w			✓									
Relinquished By: [Signature]	Received By: [Signature]		Date	Time	Project Notes										
[Signature]	[Signature]		12-22-97												
Relinquished By: [Signature]	Received By: [Signature]		Date	Time	Baseline Monitoring Report										
[Signature]	[Signature]		12-23-97	1630											
Relinquished By: [Signature]	Received By: [Signature]		Date	Time											
Relinquished By: [Signature]	Received By: [Signature]		Date	Time	FWES Effluent From Pre-Treatment Unit										



# Progress Environmental Laboratories

4420 Pendola Point Road  
Tampa, Florida 33619  
(813) 247-2805  
FAX: (813) 248-1537

## - CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS - (HRS #E84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)

To: Florida Waste Environmental  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619

Report Date: 1/12/98  
Page: 1 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

PEL Lab # : 9712-00330-1  
Client ID : Effluent 1  
Project ID : 12 23 97  
Location :  
Matrix : Liquid  
\*\*Analysis run by outside lab. QAP# 900376G

Collection Information:  
Sample Date: 12/23/97  
Sample Time: 14:30  
Sampled By : Client  
Sample Quality:

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL	
			Units	MDL
Volatiles by GCMS	EPA 8240			
Dichlorodifluoromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.3
Chloromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.0
Acetone	EPA 8240	90	ug/l	20
Acrolein	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	10
Acrylonitrile	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	2.9
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	2.5
Iodomethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.3
Bromomethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	2.0
Vinyl chloride	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.94
Chloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.0
Methylene chloride	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	2.0
Carbon disulfide	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	10
1,1-Dichloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.2
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.5
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.76
Chloroform	EPA 8240	4.2	ug/l	2.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.54
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.2
2-Butanone (MEK)	EPA 8240	66	ug/l	2.7
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.72
Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.84
Vinyl acetate	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	2.4
Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.52
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.72
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.58
Trichloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.7
Benzene	EPA 8240	38	ug/l	0.68
Dibromochloromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.3
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.8

- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -

A Florida Progress Company



## Progress Environmental Laboratories

- CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -  
 (HRS #E84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)

To: Florida Waste Environmental  
 5218 St. Paul Street  
 Tampa, FL 33619

Report Date: 1/12/98  
 Page: 2 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

PEL Lab # : 9712-00330-1 (Continued ...)  
 Client ID : Effluent 1

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL Units	MDL
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.96
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.88
Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.70
2-Hexanone	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.3
Tetrachloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.72
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.62
Toluene	EPA 8240	92	ug/l	0.76
Chlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.68
Ethylbenzene	EPA 8240	15	ug/l	0.82
Bromoform	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.3
Styrene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.58
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.4
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	2.0
p,m-Xylenes	EPA 8240	53	ug/l	1.4
o-Xylene	EPA 8240	28	ug/l	0.84
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.5
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.84
Analysis Date	EPA 8240	12-23-97		
*Dibromofluoromethane (86-118)	EPA 8240	94	%R	
*Toluene-d8 (88-1104)	EPA 8240	96	%R	
*4-BFB (86-115)	EPA 8240	94	%R	
Semi-volatiles by GCMS	EPA 8270			
N-nitrosodimethylamine	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	1.0
Aniline	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.36
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.50
Phenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	1.4
2-Chlorophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.42
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.50
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.56
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	1.0
Benzyl Alcohol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.23
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) ether	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.35
o-cresol	EPA 8270	6.0	ug/l	0.28
Hexachloroethane	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.72

- CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE -

## Progress Environmental Laboratories

- CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -  
(HRS #E84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)

To: Florida Waste Environmental  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619

Report Date: 1/12/98  
Page: 3 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

PEL Lab # : 9712-00330-1 (Continued ...)  
Client ID : Effluent 1

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL	
			Units	MDL
N-Nitrosodi-N-Propylamine	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.34
mEp-cresol	EPA 8270	12	ug/l	0.57
Nitrobenzene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	2.8
Isophorone	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.21
2-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.64
Benzoic Acid	EPA 8270	720	ug/l	32
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.29
2,4-Dichlorophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.23
2,4-Dimethylphenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.86
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.43
Naphthalene	EPA 8270	10	ug/l	0.60
4-Chloroaniline	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.29
1-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270	12	ug/l	0.48
Hexachlorobutadiene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.68
4-chloro-3-methylphenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.52
2-Methylnaphthalene	EPA 8270	18	ug/l	0.52
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	1.6
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.71
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.43
2-Chloronaphthalene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.48
2-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.21
Acenaphthylene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.39
Dimethyl phthalate	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.23
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.69
Acenaphthene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.39
3-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.30
2,4-Dinitrophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	1.4
Dibenzofuran	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.34
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.50
4-Nitrophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.98
Fluorene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.31
4-Chlorophenyl Phenyl Ether	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.37
Diethyl phthalate	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.29
4-Nitroaniline	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.23
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.22

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## Progress Environmental Laboratories

- CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -  
(HRS #E84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)

To: Florida Waste Environmental  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619

Report Date: 1/12/98  
Page: 4 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

P&L Lab # : 9712-00330-1 (Continued ...)  
Client ID : Effluent 1

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL	
			Units	MDL
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.52
4-Bromophenyl Phenyl Ether	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.31
Hexachlorobenzene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.48
Pentachlorophenol	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.22
Phenanthrene	EPA 8270	1.8	ug/l	0.45
Anthracene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.28
Di-n-Butylphthalate	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.23
Fluoranthene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.57
Pyrene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.52
Benzidine	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	2.8
Butyl Benzyl Phthalate	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.21
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.54
Benzo(a) anthracene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.59
Chrysene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.57
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	EPA 8270	4.9	ug/l	0.81
Di-n-Octylphthalate	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	1.0
Benzo(b) Fluoranthene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	2.2
Benzo(k) Fluoranthene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	1.2
Benzo(a) Pyrene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.43
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) Pyrene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.38
Dibenzo(a,h) Anthracene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.36
Benzo(ghi) Perylene	EPA 8270	ND	ug/l	0.60
*2-Fluorophenol (21-100%)	EPA 8270	48	%R	
*Phenol-d6 (10-94%)	EPA 8270	34	%R	
*Nitrobenzene-d5 (35-114%)	EPA 8270	110	%R	
*2-Fluorobiphenyl (43-116%)	EPA 8270	75	%R	
*246-Tribromophenol (10-122%)	EPA 8270	65	%R	
*4-Terphenyl-d14 (33-141%)	EPA 8270	40	%R	
Analysis Date	EPA 8270	01-02-98		
ICP P.P. Metals	EPA 6010			
Silver	EPA 6010	ND	ug/l	2.42
Arsenic	EPA 6010	ND	ug/l	5.62
Beryllium	EPA 6010	88.3	ug/l	1.09
Cadmium	EPA 6010	ND	ug/l	1.00
Chromium	EPA 6010	6.66	ug/l	1.73

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## Progress Environmental Laboratories

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- CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -  
(HRS #E84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)

To: Florida Waste Environmental  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619

Report Date: 1/12/98  
Page: 5 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

---

PEL Lab # : 9712-00330-1 (Continued ...)  
Client ID : Effluent 1

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL	
			Units	MDL
Copper	EPA 6010	109	ug/l	2.00
Nickel	EPA 6010	71.1	ug/l	2.00
Lead	EPA 6010	33.4	ug/l	2.92
Selenium	EPA 6010	ND	ug/l	2.63
Antimony	EPA 6010	ND	ug/l	2.00
Thallium	EPA 6010	ND	ug/l	6.44
Zinc	EPA 6010	226	ug/l	7.82
Mercury	EPA 7470	ND	ug/l	0.2
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	FL-PRO	11	mg/l	0.53

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## Progress Environmental Laboratories

- CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -  
(HRS #B84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)

To: Florida Waste Environmental  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619

Report Date: 1/12/98  
Page: 6 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

PEL Lab # : 9712-00330-2  
Client ID : Influent 1  
Project ID : 12 23 97  
Location :  
Matrix : Liquid

Collection Information:  
Sample Date: 12/23/97  
Sample Time: 14:10  
Sampled By : Client  
Sample Quality:

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL	
			Units	MDL
Petroleum Hydrocarbons	FL-PRO	7400	mg/l	32
**Chemical Oxygen Demand	EPA 410.4	12000	mg/l	500

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## Progress Environmental Laboratories

- CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -  
(HRS #E84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)

To: Florida Waste Environmental  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619

Report Date: 1/12/98  
Page: 7 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

PEL Lab # : 9712-00330-3  
Client ID : Trip blank  
Project ID : 12 23 97  
Location :  
Matrix : Liquid

Collection Information:  
Sample Date: 12/23/97  
Sample Time: 0:00  
Sampled By : PEL  
Sample Quality:

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL	
			Units	MDL
Volatiles by GCMS	EPA 8240			
Dichlorodifluoromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.63
Chloromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.52
Acetone	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	10
Acrolein	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	5.0
Acrylonitrile	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.5
Trichlorofluoromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.3
Iodomethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.64
Bromomethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.0
Vinyl chloride	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.47
Chloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.53
Methylene chloride	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.0
Carbon disulfide	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.60
1,1-Dichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.74
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.38
Chloroform	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.0
1,2-Dichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.27
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.59
2-Butanone (MEK)	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.36
Carbon tetrachloride	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.42
Vinyl acetate	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.2
Bromodichloromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.26
1,2-Dichloropropane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.36
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.29
Trichloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.83
Benzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.34
Dibromochloromethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.63
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.89

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JAN-12-98 TUE 04:59 PM

P. 10

## Progress Environmental Laboratories

- CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS -  
(HRS #E84207 and FDER CompQap #900306)To: Florida Waste Environmental  
5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, FL 33619Report Date: 1/12/98  
Page: 8 of 8

Attn: Tom Brislin

PEL Lab # : 9712-00330-3 (Continued ...)  
Client ID : Trip blank

Parameter	Method	Results	ND = Less than MDL Units	MDL
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.48
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.44
Ethyl methacrylate	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.35
2-Hexanone	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.64
Tetrachloroethene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.36
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.31
Toluene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.38
Chlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.34
Ethylbenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.41
Bromoform	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.66
Styrene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.29
1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.72
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	1.0
p,m-Xylenes	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.69
o-Xylene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.42
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.77
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.50
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	EPA 8240	ND	ug/l	0.42
Analysis Date	EPA 8240	12-24-97		
*Dibromofluoromethane (86-110)	EPA 8240	92	%R	
*Toluene-d8 (88-110%)	EPA 8240	94	%R	
*4-BFB (86-115)	EPA 8240	92	%R	

Respectfully submitted,  
Vincent M. Giampa, Laboratory Manager.

**FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**ATTACHMENT 4.0**

**MATERIAL MANAGEMENT**





## **4.0 MATERIAL MANAGEMENT**

All residue resulting from hauling, off-loading, and treatment shall be stored in drums or rolloff containers and tested prior to shipment for disposal. Tank farm sludge is handled one in two segments once a year. Evaluation includes TCLP, Florida PRO Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, flash point, and toxicity. Other parameters may be performed if deemed necessary from process knowledge or MSDS information. Once the waste characterization has been completed the waste is shipped from FWES to the designated facilities discussed in the next section.

### **4.1 DISPOSAL FACILITIES**

#### **4.1.1 Petroleum Impacted Soils & Residual (thermal treatment—non-hazardous)**

Soil Treatment Services	Geologic Resource Recovery
Pug mill Road	2300 Hwy 60 West
Kissimmee, FL	Mulberry, FL 33880

#### **4.1.2 Petroleum-Based Sludges (landfill—non-hazardous)**

Chambers Industrial Development  
10800 NE 128 AVE.  
Okeechobee, FL 34972

#### **4.1.3 Filters (Smelters)**

York Doilner	US. Foundry	Sunshine Metals
490 Ansin Rd	8351 NW 93 <sup>RD</sup> Street	20 Cairo Lane
Opa Locka, FL 33054	Medly, FL 33166	Rockledge, FL 32955

#### **4.1.4 Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities**

##### **4.1.5.1 Fuels Program & Off-Specification Oils**

M & M CHEMICAL	Rollins	Southeast Chemical
Rte 3 Box 285-B	P.O. Box 74137	755 Industrial Road
Analla, AL 35954	Baton Rouge, La. 70874	Sumter, SC. 29150

##### **4.1.5.2 Hazardous Waste Incineration**

Rollins	ENSCO
P.O. Box 74137	333 Executive Ct.
Baton Rouge, La 70874	Little Rock, Ar. 72205

GARY INSERT PROFILES

# FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE INC.

Page 1 of 3

## WASTE PROFILE

## GENERAL INFORMATION:

Generator Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Technical Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

Emergency Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

EPA ID #: \_\_\_\_\_

Client Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Billing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

Fax #: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone #: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF WASTE: \_\_\_\_\_

PROCESS GENERATING WASTE OR MATERIAL: \_\_\_\_\_

## PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS: (Please fill in all that apply)

## Physical State

- ☐ Solid  
☐ Liquid  
☐ Semi-Solid  
☐ Powder  
☐ Other

## Layers

- ☐ 1  
☐ 2  
☐ 3

## pH

- ☐ 2 - 5  
☐ 5 - 9  
☐ 9 - 12.5

\_\_\_\_\_ Actual

## Flashpoint

- ☐ None  
☐ < 140°F  
☐ > 140°F

\_\_\_\_\_ Actual

## Viscosity

- ☐ Thin  
☐ Moderate  
☐ Thick  
☐ Does not pour

## Total Halogens

- ☐ < 1000 ppm  
☐ 1000 - 4000 ppm  
☐ > 4000 ppm

Color \_\_\_\_\_

Odor \_\_\_\_\_

% Free Liquid \_\_\_\_\_

% Water \_\_\_\_\_

## COMPLETE ALL CATEGORIES THAT APPLY.

Used Oil (40 CFR Part 279) N/A ☐

- ☐ YES ☐ NO Has the used oil been mixed with a hazardous waste?  
☐ YES ☐ NO Total Halogen concentration > 1000 ppm?  
☐ YES ☐ NO Does the used oil contain PCB's?  
☐ YES ☐ NO Did the oil ever contain PCB's > 50 ppm?

If yes, fill out Section D below.

If yes, fill out Section D below.

If yes, check the measured level.

A. ☐ < 2 ppmb. ☐ 2 - 50 ppmc. ☐ > 50 ppmPetroleum Contact Water (Chapter 62-740 F.A.C.) N/A ☐

- ☐ YES ☐ NO Has material been mixed with any other waste?  
☐ YES ☐ NO Does waste contain hazardous constituents above those found in the product source?  
 If yes, fill out section D below.

If yes, fill out section D below.

Virgin Product N/A ☐

Name of Material \_\_\_\_\_ Attach MSDS for the product.

- ☐ YES ☐ NO Has the product been mixed with a hazardous waste?  
 If yes, please list the waste codes and fill out Section D.

Section D. \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Waste**

Is the waste hazardous by:

☐ YES ☐ NO  
☐ YES ☐ NO  
☐ YES ☐ NO

- a. Ignitability (per 40 CFR Part 261.21)?  
 b. Corrosivity (per 40 CFR Part 261.22)?  
 c. Reactivity (per 40 CFR Part 261.23)?

Does the waste contain:

☐ YES ☐ NO  
☐ YES ☐ NO  
☐ YES ☐ NO  
☐ YES ☐ NO  
☐ YES ☐ NO

- a. Herbicides or pesticides?  
 b. Dioxins?  
 c. Radioactive Substances?  
 d. Domestic Wastes?  
 e. Biohazardous Materials?

☐ YES ☐ NO Is this a hazardous waste (F, K, U, or P listed) per 40 CFR Subpart D 261.30 - 261.33?  
 If yes, identify listing \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES ☐ NO Is the waste derived from an underground storage tank (UST)?  
 If yes, list material stored \_\_\_\_\_

☐ YES ☐ NO Does the waste contain any constituents listed in the table below?  
☐ N/A If yes, check the contaminants that apply and levels measured. Attach all laboratory analysis.
**How Were Levels Determined?**☐ Laboratory Analysis☐ Generator knowledge☐ MSDS**Constituent****Regulatory TCLP Level  
(mg/L)****Below Regulatory  
Level****Total  
(mg/L)****TCLP  
(mg/L)**

D004	Arsenic	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D005	Barium	100.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D006	Cadmium	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D007	Chromium	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D008	Lead	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D009	Mercury	0.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D010	Selenium	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D011	Silver	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D012	Endrin	0.02	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D013	Lindane	0.4	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D014	Methoxychlor	10.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D015	Toxaphene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D016	2,4-D	10.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D018	Benzene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D019	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D020	Chlordane	0.03	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D021	Chlorobenzene	100.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D022	Chloroform	6.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D023	o-Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D024	m-Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D025	p-Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D026	Cresol*	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D031	Heptachlor	0.008	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	0.13	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D034	Hexachloroethane	3.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D035	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D036	Nitrobenzene	2.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D037	Pentachlorophenol	100.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D038	Pyridine	5.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	0.7	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D040	Trichloroethylene	0.5	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____
D043	Vinyl Chloride	0.2	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____

\*If cresol cannot be differentiated, regulatory level is 200 mg/L

**SHIPPING DESCRIPTION:**

Proper Shipping Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Hazard Class \_\_\_\_\_ UN/NA # \_\_\_\_\_ PG # \_\_\_\_\_ RQ \_\_\_\_\_ ERG # \_\_\_\_\_

Method of Shipment: ☐ Bulk Liquid ☐ Bulk Solid ☐ Drums

Anticipated Volume: \_\_\_\_\_ Per: \_\_\_\_\_

**GENERATOR CERTIFICATION:**

By signing this document I (the generator) am certifying that all information and all attached documents are complete and accurate and that all known hazards have been disclosed. In the event that the waste or the process generating the waste changes, the generator will notify **Florida Waste Environmental** before shipment of the waste.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name & Title\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

# GENERATOR'S WASTE MATERIAL PROFILE SHEET

## A. GENERAL INFORMATION

GENERATOR NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ TRANSPORTER: \_\_\_\_\_  
 FACILITY ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ TRANSPORTER PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ GENERATOR US EPA ID #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ GENERATOR STATE ID #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 TECHNICAL CONTACT: \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NAME OF WASTE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PROCESS GENERATING WASTE: \_\_\_\_\_ QUANTITY: \_\_\_\_\_

## B. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE

COLOR BR	ODOR <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> MILD <input type="checkbox"/> STRONG DESCRIBE _____	PHYSICAL STATE @ 70°F <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-SOLID <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> POWDER	LAYERS <input type="checkbox"/> MULTILAYERED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BI-LAYERED <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE PHASED	FREE LIQUIDS YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO VOLUME _____ %
pH: <input type="checkbox"/> < 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 <input type="checkbox"/> 10.1-12.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1-6.9 <input type="checkbox"/> > 12.5 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> EXACT _____	SPECIFIC GRAVITY <input type="checkbox"/> < .8 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1.3-1.4 <input type="checkbox"/> .8-1.0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1.5-1.7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1-1.2 <input type="checkbox"/> > 1.7 <input type="checkbox"/> EXACT _____	FLASH POINT <input type="checkbox"/> < 70°F <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> > 200°F <input type="checkbox"/> 70°F-100°F <input type="checkbox"/> NO FLASH <input type="checkbox"/> 101°F-139°F <input type="checkbox"/> EXACT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 140°F-200°F	<input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED CUP <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN CUP	

## C. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (TOTALS MUST ADD TO 100%)

WATER	97 %
Petroleum Oil	2 %
Diesel fuel	1 %
_____	%
_____	%
_____	%
_____	%
_____	%

## D. METALS

	<input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL (ppm)	<input type="checkbox"/> EPA EXTRACTION PROCEDURE (mg/L)
ARSENIC (As):	< 5.0	SELENIUM (Se): < 1.0
BARIUM (Ba):	< 100	SILVER (Ag): < 5.0
CADMIUM (Cd):	< 1.0	COPPER (Cu): N/A
CHROMIUM (Cr):	< 5.0	NICKEL (Ni): < .07
MERCURY (Hg):	< 0.2	ZINC (Zn): < 2.61
LEAD (Pb):	< 5.0	HALLIUM (Ti): N/A
CHROMIUM-HEX (Cr + 6):		< 1.0

## CHECK ONE BOX

- ☐ SOLIDS OR SLUDGES THAT ARE NOT PETROLEUM RELATED; EXPLAIN: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ SOLIDS OR SLUDGES CONTAMINATED WITH USED OIL  
☐ SOLIDS OR SLUDGES CONTAMINATED WITH VIRGIN PETROLEUM OIL  
☐ WASTEWATER THAT IS NOT PETROLEUM RELATED; EXPLAIN: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ WASTEWATER CONTAMINATED WITH USED OIL  
☐ WASTEWATER CONTAMINATED WITH VIRGIN OIL  
☒ WASTEWATER CONTAMINATED WITH FUEL  
☐ USED OIL  
☐ VIRGIN FUEL  
☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ SOIL THAT IS NOT PETROLEUM RELATED; EXPLAIN: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH USED OIL  
☐ SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH VIRGIN OIL  
☐ SOIL FROM UST REGULATED BY 40 CFR, PART 280

## NONHAZARDOUS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, under penalty of the law do hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, the recyclable material submitted for acceptance to HOWCO is not a listed hazardous waste and does not exhibit any of the characteristics of a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261 of the toxicity characteristic revision rules as specified in the March 29, 1990, Federal Register. I further certify that the recyclable material submitted for acceptance to HOWCO is classified as nonhazardous in its state of generation, and that I am authorized to execute this document.

## TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT

I, the undersigned, under penalty of law do hereby certify that the materials submitted for acceptance to HOWCO does not contain any detectable concentrations of PCB's as defined in Section 6 (E) of TSCA (15USC2605) and (40CFR Part 761).

## CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or these persons responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

COMPANY \_\_\_\_\_ AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

## 1995 SAMPLE LOG IN SHEET

[illegible]



Attention: Craig A. Keene, Vice President

SOIL SITE INFORMATION SHEET

Contractors Company Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Site Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

1. To the best of our knowledge, the petroleum contaminated soil is  
(check One) Virgin: \_\_\_\_\_ Non-Virgin: \_\_\_\_\_
2. The soil samples for the pre-burn analytical from the site  
referenced above, were obtained by a Florida D.E.P. approved  
individual.
3. Was soil contaminated from above ground spill or leak?  
Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Petroleum contamination originated from leaking underground storage  
tank or piping: Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_
5. Does soil contain any other chemical product other than petroleum:  
Yes: \_\_\_\_\_ No: \_\_\_\_\_  
If yes, please describe:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Soils containing clay, gumbo or excessive debris may incur a price  
increase or job denial.

Contractor \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Note: (1) Virgin: Petroleum product that has not been used (still in  
original container or tank)

Non-Virgin: Any petroleum product that has been used.

**HOWCO ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES  
GENERATOR'S WASTE MATERIAL  
PROFILE SHEET**

WASTE PROFILE SHEET CODE

**A. GENERAL INFORMATION**

GENERATOR NAME: \_\_\_\_\_  
FACILITY ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
TECHNICAL CONTACT: \_\_\_\_\_  
NAME OF WASTE: \_\_\_\_\_  
PROCESS GENERATING WASTE: \_\_\_\_\_

TRANSPORTER: \_\_\_\_\_  
TRANSPORTER PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_  
GENERATOR US EPA ID #: \_\_\_\_\_  
GENERATOR STATE ID #: \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

QUANTITY: \_\_\_\_\_

**B. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE**

COLOR	ODOR <input type="checkbox"/> NONE <input type="checkbox"/> MILD <input type="checkbox"/> STRONG DESCRIBE _____	PHYSICAL STATE @ 70°F <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> SEMI-SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> POWDER	LAYERS <input type="checkbox"/> MULTILAYERED <input type="checkbox"/> BI-LAYERED <input type="checkbox"/> SINGLE PHASED	FREE LIQUIDS YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/> VOLUME _____ %
pH: <input type="checkbox"/> <2 <input type="checkbox"/> 7.1-10 <input type="checkbox"/> 2-4 <input type="checkbox"/> 10.1-12.6 <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1-6.9 <input type="checkbox"/> >12.6 <input type="checkbox"/> 7 <input type="checkbox"/> N/A <input type="checkbox"/> EXACT _____	SPECIFIC GRAVITY <input type="checkbox"/> <.8 <input type="checkbox"/> 1.3-1.4 <input type="checkbox"/> .8-1.0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1.5-1.7 <input type="checkbox"/> 1.1-1.2 <input type="checkbox"/> >1.7 <input type="checkbox"/> EXACT _____	FLASH POINT <input type="checkbox"/> <70°F <input type="checkbox"/> >200°F <input type="checkbox"/> 70°F-100°F <input type="checkbox"/> NO FLASH <input type="checkbox"/> 101°F-139°F <input type="checkbox"/> EXACT _____ <input type="checkbox"/> 140°F-200°F	<input type="checkbox"/> CLOSED CUP <input type="checkbox"/> OPEN CUP	

**C. CHEMICAL COMPOSITION (TOTALS MUST ADD TO 100%)**

\_\_\_\_\_%  
\_\_\_\_\_%  
\_\_\_\_\_%  
\_\_\_\_\_%  
\_\_\_\_\_%  
\_\_\_\_\_%  
\_\_\_\_\_%  
\_\_\_\_\_%

D. METALS	<input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL (ppm)	<input type="checkbox"/> EPA EXTRACTION PROCEDURE (mg/L)
ARSENIC (As):	_____	SELENIUM (Se):
BARIUM (Ba):	_____	SILVER (Ag):
CADMIUM (Cd):	_____	COPPER (Cu):
CHROMIUM (Cr):	_____	NICKEL (Ni):
MERCURY (Hg):	_____	ZINC (Zn):
LEAD (Pb):	_____	HALLIUM (Ti):
CHROMIUM-HEX (Cr + 6):	_____	

**CHECK ONE BOX**

- ☐ SOLIDS OR SLUDGES THAT ARE NOT PETROLEUM RELATED; EXPLAIN: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ SOLIDS OR SLUDGES CONTAMINATED WITH USED OIL  
☐ SOLIDS OR SLUDGES CONTAMINATED WITH VIRGIN PETROLEUM OIL  
☐ WASTEWATER THAT IS NOT PETROLEUM RELATED; EXPLAIN: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ WASTEWATER CONTAMINATED WITH USED OIL  
☐ WASTEWATER CONTAMINATED WITH VIRGIN OIL  
☐ WASTEWATER CONTAMINATED WITH FUEL  
☐ USED OIL  
☐ VIRGIN FUEL  
☐ OTHER: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ SOIL THAT IS NOT PETROLEUM RELATED; EXPLAIN: \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH USED OIL  
☐ SOIL CONTAMINATED WITH VIRGIN OIL  
☐ SOIL FROM UST REGULATED BY 40 CFR, PART 280

**NONHAZARDOUS CERTIFICATION**

I, the undersigned, under penalty of the law do hereby certify to the best of my knowledge, the recyclable material submitted for acceptance to HOWCO is not a listed hazardous waste and does not exhibit any of the characteristics of a hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261 of the toxicity characteristic revision rules as specified in the March 29, 1990, Federal Register. I further certify that the recyclable material submitted for acceptance to HOWCO is classified as nonhazardous in its state of generation, and that I am authorized to execute this document.

**TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL ACT**

I, the undersigned, under penalty of law do hereby certify that the materials submitted for acceptance to HOWCO does not contain any detectable concentrations of PCB's as defined in Section 6 (E) of TSCA (USC 2605) and (40CFR Part 761).

**CERTIFICATION**

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons responsible for gathering information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

COMPANY

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE





# FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE INC.

5218 St. Paul Street  
Tampa, Florida 33619  
800-554-8476 • 813-246-4711  
Fax 813-246-4813

## FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICE, INC. CLEAN DRUM CERTIFICATION

I, \_\_\_\_\_ (customer representative) certify to  
\_\_\_\_\_ (FWES facility) that within my  
company I would have knowledge concerning the accuracy of the  
following representations, and that the following is correct:

☐ Prior to being filled with the profiled waste, the drums met the definition of RCRA empty per 40CFR261.7 and were cleaned and purged per 49CFR173.29. The drums have never contained a p-listed (acute) waste per 40CFR261.33(e). (Note: Reuse of packaging is permitted per 49CFR173.12(c).)

☐ The drums holding the profiled waste were purchased new or from a certified drum reconditioner.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Generator Signature      Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Company Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Profile #



# CHAMBERS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, INC. SPECIAL WASTE DISPOSAL APPLICATION



SALES PERSON: \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION ID #: \_\_\_\_\_

DISPOSAL FACILITY: \_\_\_\_\_

APPLICATION DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

**A. GENERAL INFORMATION**

Customer Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

USEPA ID#: \_\_\_\_\_

Waste Type: \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_

Per: \_\_\_\_\_

Delivery Method: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor's Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

State of Origin: \_\_\_\_\_

State of Disposal: \_\_\_\_\_

**C. HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS**

	Total (ppm)	TCLP (ppm)
PCB's		
TPH		
BTEX		
TOX		

**TCLP METALS**

Arsenic		
Barium		
Cadmium		
Chromium		
Lead		
Mercury		
Selenium		
Silver		

**B. WASTE DESCRIPTION**

Physical State: Solid ( ) Liquid ( ) Gas ( ) Semi-Solid ( )

Single Phased: Yes ( ) No ( )

% Solids: \_\_\_\_\_ pH: \_\_\_\_\_

% Free Liquids: \_\_\_\_\_ Color: \_\_\_\_\_

% Radioactive Waste: \_\_\_\_\_ Odor: \_\_\_\_\_

% Asbestos: \_\_\_\_\_ Flash Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Reactive Sulfides (ppm): \_\_\_\_\_

Reactive Cyanides (ppm): \_\_\_\_\_

**PROCESS OF WASTE GENERATION:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**CONTENTS OF WASTE BY VOLUME IN %:**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**D. CERTIFICATIONS**

I certify that the laboratory results identified below are attached as support to the data certified on this application form.

Lab name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Report date(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Sample ID#(s): \_\_\_\_\_

**TCLP VOLATILES/SEMI-VOLATILES**

Benzene		
Carbon Tetrachloride		
Chlorobenzene		
Chloroform		
m-Cresol		
o-Cresol		
p-Cresol		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		
1,2-Dichloroethane		
1,1-Dichloroethene		
2,4-Dinitrotoluene		
Hexachlorobenzene		
Hexachlorobutadiene		
Hexachloroethane		
Methyl Ethyl Ketone		
Nitrobenzene		
Pentachlorophenol		
Pyridine		
Tetrachloroethane		
Trichloroethene		
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol		
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol		
Vinyl Chloride		

**TCLP HERBICIDES/PESTICIDES**

Chlordane		
Endrin		
Heptachlor		
Lindane (Gamma-BHC)		
Methoxychlor		
Silvex (2,4,5-TP)		
Toxaphene		
2,4-D		

By signing this form I certify that:

1. I am the legal generator of the waste described on this form.
2. The waste described on this form is not a regulated Hazardous Waste as defined by the USEPA, the State of Origin or the State of Disposal listed above.
3. This form and its attachments contain true and accurate descriptions of the waste.
4. Any laboratory data used to support the information presented on this form has been obtained from the analysis of a volumetrically representative sample, obtained and analyzed according to 40 CFR 261, EPA Document SW-846, or other applicable regulations or guidelines, of EXACTLY THE SAME WASTE that I will deliver to Chambers for either hauling or disposal.

Certified Signature

Date

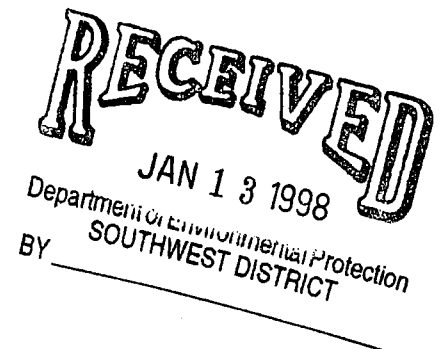
X

Printed/Typed Name, Title &amp; Employer

**FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**ATTACHMENT 5.0**

**TRACKING PLAN**



## **5.0 TRACKING PLAN**

### **5.1 Waste Oil and Fuel**

Complete Waste/Account Profile for each customer. The salesman, on first pick-up, will screen for halogens with electronic sniffer. If a negative reading is documented, the driver will then proceed to collect product. If the halogen detector indicates a positive reading, the driver will then perform a Dexitril 1,000 Test. If the reading indicates < 1,000 ppm the product will be collected and logged on manifests as being below 1,000 ppm. If the reading indicates > 1,000 ppm no product will be removed. The driver will then notify the dispatch office for further testing and waste characterization.

After removal of product from the tank, the driver is responsible for decontamination. If an unsafe situation is encountered, (i.e., highly flammable vapors or toxic fumes), the driver must inform the client's representative of the situation. All paper work must be signed prior to departure and copies left with the client representative. The driver will secure all hatches on the truck and equipment used in the pumping operation. The same procedure will be duplicated at all facilities.

### **5.2 Filters, Soil & Solid Waste**

After analysis and completion of a waste profile, the approval is issued and a work order printed for a specific collection route: location, type of product, and quantity to be removed. The Box Truck driver, once on site, will open all drums to insure product matches material profiled. Then he will affix the appropriate label for shipment.

All shipped materials must have documentation consisting of a waste manifest or bill of lading (See Exhibit 3). A copy of all paper work is left with the client. Once back at the FWES facility, products are logged showing receipt of product and mailed receipt to client.

### **5.3 Antifreeze (ethylene glycol)**

FWES now offers antifreeze recycling. This option creates savings by re-using these products rather than disposal. This option relieves you of the cost of testing prior to removal. Pursuant to 40 CFR 263.20 all antifreeze destined for recycle is manifested and is segregated from used-oil.

### **5.4 Record Keeping**

**Florida Waste Environmental Services (FWES)** maintains records of all materials transported by FWES and received at this facility for a minimum of

three years. Tank inventory records are filed daily. Specific information recorded pursuant to *FAC Chapter 62-710* include:

- Generator name, address, EPA ID# (when applicable)
- Transporter name, address, EPA ID#
- Quantity of material shipped
- Date of shipment/acceptance
- Receiving Facility name, address, and EPA ID#

**Exhibit 5** depicts a sample manifest utilized by FWES for waste shipments.

**RECEIVED**

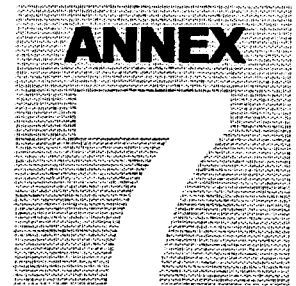
JAN 13 1998

Department of Environmental Protection  
BY SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

## **FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

### **ATTACHMENT 6.0**

### **PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION**



## PREVENTION PROGRAM

---

*This annex addresses prevention measures to be implemented to avoid a release of oil to the environment. Specific prevention measures are addressed in this annex which contains the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC Plan), with the Pollution Prevention Plan with Best Management Practices (BMP 3).*

The potential for a spill or release is always present at any oil handling facility. FWES has taken a number of precautions to insure that any spills or releases are contained within the facility. The first precautions are in the installation of engineering controls and equipment to prevent the accidental release of petroleum at the terminals. Some of the controls are listed as follows:

### **Spill Control Dike**

**All of the tanks in the facility are contained within one (1) continuous diked or secondary containment area.**

### **Storage Tanks**

**All the facility storage tanks are equipped with shutoff valves. The valves are tested to ensure that they close before every product receipt**

All tanks are tested once every ten years, or more frequently if required. The Operation's Manager, or designee, performs a visual inspection at least once per month. The loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines are capped or blank flanged when not in service or on standby service for extended periods (transport connections, etc.).

Overall, the potential for a spill, aside from transportation-related spills, or those at the loading area which are completely contained, is considered slight. There have been no spills recorded for this facility.

***FLORIDA WASTE  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES***

**SPILL PREVENTION  
CONTROL &  
COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC)  
PLAN**

**AND**

**POLLUTION PREVENTION  
BEST MANANGEMENT  
PRACTICES (BMP3)**

**FACILITY CONTACT**

Roland Summers

Telephone: (813) 246-4711



# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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## **PREFACE**

## **INFORMATION CERTIFICATION**

## **SECTION I**

### **Introduction**

## **SECTION II**

### **Storage Facility Description**

## **SECTION III**

### **Stormwater Management**

## **SECTION IV**

### **Facility Spill Control**

## **SECTION V**

### **Spill Containment and Cleanup**

## **SECTION VI**

### **Spill Preparedness**

## **SECTION VII**

### **Best Management Practices Pollution & Prevention Plan (BMP3)**

## **SECTION VIII**

### **Training**



# PREFACE

Florida Waste Environmental Services has taken all available precautionary measures to establish a safe petroleum and industrial wastewater storage and handling area. FWES also understands the need to prepare an Integrated Contingency Plan in accordance with *40 CFR Part 112, 40 CFR Part 68, 40 CFR Section 265.52(6) and Chapter 62-30.171, FAC* that will be implemented should an accident occur.

All personnel who work in this area will be trained in accordance with FWES' *Workplace Health and Safety Program*.

FWES has also included in its *Best Management Practices Pollution Prevention Plan* (BMP3) procedures to minimize any runoff of pollutants to surface waters as part of Hillsborough County's Stormwater Drainage Permit issued for this site in 1982.

Enclosed in this Plan is a detailed outline of the actions that will be taken in the event of a petroleum release or other emergency situation.

This Plan has the full backing and support of management personnel. Review and update of the enclosed information will take place at least annually or more frequently if needed.

Updated: September 1997

# INFORMATION CERTIFICATION

**Name of Facility** Florida Waste Environmental Services Headquarters Facility, Tampa, Florida

**Type of Facility** Used-Oil Processing and Industrial Wastewater Pre-Treatment Facility

**Date of Initial Operation** FDEP Terminal Facility ID # 1467, Permit Certificate # 960077

EPA ID # FLD 980 839 468

Date of commencement of operations: November 01, 1995

5218 St. Paul Street, Tampa, Florida 33619

**Location of Facility**

Section 34 Township 29S Range 19E

**Name and Address of Owner**

Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc.

5218 St. Paul Street

Tampa, Florida 33619

**Designated Person Responsible for Oil Spill Prevention**

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**Name**

Roland Summers

**Reported Spill History**

None

# Management Certification

## **Management Approval**

Full approval is extended by Management at a level with authority to commit the necessary resources.

**SIGNATURE** \_\_\_\_\_

**NAME** Roland Summers  
**TITLE** Director, Operations

**NAME:** Jim Steiner  
CEO

**SIGNATURE:** \_\_\_\_\_

**DATE :** \_\_\_\_\_



## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 The Organization**

Florida Waste Environmental Services (FWES), is an environmental remediation and emergency response company incorporated in Florida. The facility is owned by FWES.

FWES' primary mission is the safe and effective mitigation of petroleum environmental impact to both inland and marine facilities.

### **1.2 Objectives**

In accordance with 40CFR112 and *Best Management Practices Pollution Prevention Plan (BMP3)*, a *Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC)* plan has been prepared for Florida Waste Environmental Services Used-Oil Processing Facility located near the Port of Tampa in Hillsborough County, Florida.

The purpose of this Plan is to identify activities that could cause the accidental release of petroleum products to the environment and establish best management practices for hazardous materials and stormwater management.

Specifically, this Plan deals with locations of petroleum storage and addresses the following areas:

1. Emergency Preparedness
2. Spill Hazard Assessment, Prevention and Control
3. Security and Safety
4. Inspection, Reporting and Documentation
5. Personnel Training
6. Emergency Response

**This SPCC Plan details information on the formation and responsibilities of control teams, sounding and response to alarms, emergency communications and reporting requirements to regulatory agencies.**

The sites of potential spills at this facility include liquid storage areas and areas of liquid transfer. Through use of this plan, the hazard potential of spills is minimized. Spill prevention and spill containment procedures are outlined. General instructions for clean-up operations are provided along with specific instructions for the emergency coordinator's response to fire, explosion or spills of petroleum products. Documentation and reporting practices are included.



## **STORAGE FACILITY DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 Physical Description**

The 1.8 acre Facility is landlocked with the nearest marine access being the Palm River. The site contains areas for 1). Used-Oil Storage 2). Drum Storage 3). Septage Bulking Area 4). Equipment Storage Warehouse 5). Industrial Wastewater Pre-Treatment Plant (See *Figure #1* . The used oil storage facility at this Facility consists of eight (8) above ground tanks.

**Figure #2** shows the separate containment areas in relation to the Facility and surrounding terrain. (Reference will be made to this sketch throughout the SPCC.) This containment area includes used-oil, industrial wastewater, petroleum fuel and industrial wastewater storage tanks. The secondary containment completely surrounds the tank farm and is 45 by 65 feet. The average height is three (3) feet.

### **Tank Materials and Construction**

The eight (8) oil storage tanks at the FWES facility were constructed in strict accordance to UL 142, NFPA 30 Code, and API Specifications. These codes call for materials and construction techniques that are compatible with the petroleum products stored over the range of storage conditions. The manufacturer of the FWES tanks was Tampa Tank Company, Inc.

The following table (**Table 1**) includes specific details of the eight (8) storage tanks at the FWES Facility. These tanks are UL 142 certified and will be field checked annually in accordance with API 653.

# FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS, INC.

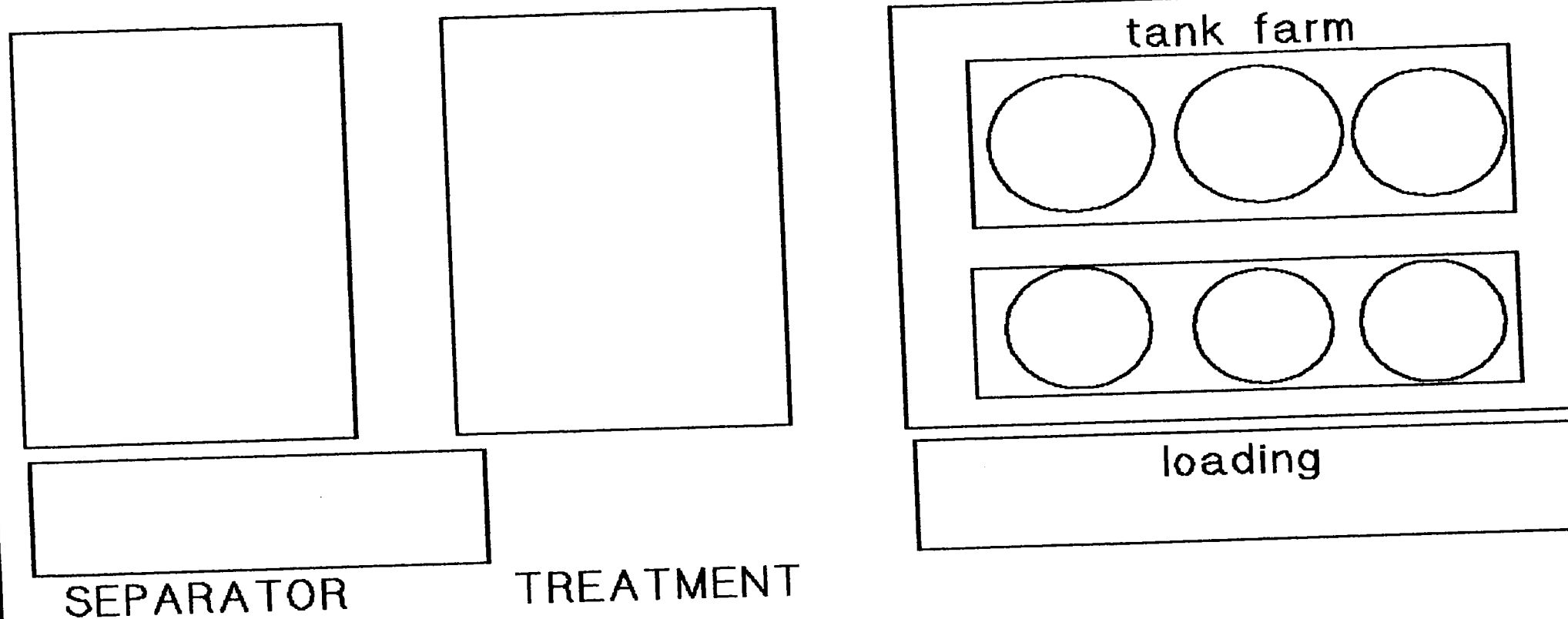


FIGURE 1

PROCESS SYSTEM

Table 1

**LAST UPDATE: January 1997**

Tank No.	Substance Stored	Type A/B	Tank Type/Year Constructed	Maximum Shell Capacity (Gal)	Failure/Cause Date	Secondary Containment (Yes/No)
1	Used Oil	A	VC/1993	20,000	na	Y
2	Used Oil	A	VC/1993	20,000	na	Y
3	Used Oil	A	VC/1993	20,000	na	Y
4	Used Oil	A	VC/1993	6,000	na	Y
5	Used-Oil	A	VC/1993	12,000	na	Y
6	Wastewater	A	VC/1993	12,000	na	Y
7	Working Tank	A	VC/1993	12,000	na	Y
8	Wastewater	A	VC/1993	12,000	na	Y

**TYPE LEGEND:**

A ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANK

**TANK TYPE LEGEND:**

VC VERTICAL CYLINDER  
 HC HORIZONTAL CYLINDER

## **2.2 TANK FARM PROCESSING PIPING**

### **General**

All in-plant process piping carrying petroleum or petroleum derivatives or industrial wastewater are above ground and is designed in accordance with good engineering practice regarding pipe supports, expansion criteria, corrosion allowance, pressure/temperature ratings, valve selection, etc. All pipes have valves at either end suitable for isolation in the unlikely event of a major pipe rupture. During all periods of Plant operation, operating personnel make frequent, regular equipment inspections that include checking for signs of oil leakage.

### **Vent and Drain Spillage**

All accessible vents and drains are closed and/or covered with caps or blind flanges when not in use.

### **Miscellaneous Leakage**

Leaks can occur from valves and flanges as a result of the failure of gaskets and seals. Leaks of this nature usually result in spillage at extremely low flow rates. As noted above, Plant Operators check for any signs of oil leakage during their routine inspection. If a failure of a gasket or seal is detected, corrective action is taken immediately.

## **2.3 TANK TRUCK OPERATIONS**

### **Loading/Unloading Procedures**

Common Carriers may be used to transport fuel or industrial wastewater by truck to or from the FWES facility. In Florida, the Common Carriers are governed by the Public Service Commission. The Commission ensures that tank truck loading and unloading procedures meet the requirements and regulations established by the Department of Transportation.

### **Containment System**

The present truck loading/unloading site at the FWES facility includes a secondary containment system for truck-size spills.

### **Warning Sign**

A warning sign is conspicuously placed in the tank truck unloading area. It warns that the area is a transfer station and caution should be exercised by vehicles in the vicinity.

In addition, the sign reminds the individual in charge of the transfer operation to disconnect the transfer line prior to vehicular departure and to examine the lowermost drain for leakage and, if necessary, tightening, adjusting or replacement.

## **2.4 FACILITY DRAINAGE**

### **General**

The FWES facility drainage system was designed to meet the rules promulgated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in "Pollution of Water" (Chapter 62-3, FAC). The system includes one (1) concrete settling retention pond which can be seen in **Figure #1**. Five monitor wells are used to ensure system effectiveness. These are shown in **Figure #2**. A *Groundwater Monitoring Plan* is in effect with the five wells sampled annually.

A rainwater retention pond is also provided. Site grading is such that substantially all rainwater, except that falling within access areas, containment storage, or used oil storage, flows into this pond before discharge to an existing drainage ditch. *See Section 3.0*

### **Containment Storage Areas**

A discussion of the drainage from each of the containment oil storage areas is included in the *Section 2.0, Drainage*. However, it is necessary to emphasize that the effluent from the containment does not empty directly into an open water course. Lines are placed such that discharged water flows to the ground surrounding the containment areas (see **Figure #2**) and then into the rainwater retention pond. It is unlikely that any of the effluent will reach the Palm River or McKay Bay and FWES personnel will follow the procedure outlined in Section III, Inspection of Containment Rainwater, to help ensure that no harmful discharge occurs.

## **2.5 SECURITY**

### **Access Security**

The facility is manned 12 hours a day, six days per week. It is surrounded by a chain-link fence, and a guard dog is inside the compound 24 hours per day.

### **Valve Security**

All tanks are equipped with drain valves. These lines are capped when not in use and for added safety and security, each valve operator will be removed to prevent unauthorized operation.

### **Oil Pumps**

The oil transfer pump's discharge header to the pipeline valve is locked in a closed position except during transfer operations.

### **Facility Lighting**

The entire facility is illuminated by street lights and flood lights. This provides sufficient illumination to detect spills and should help deter any acts of vandalism.

## **2.6 MATERIALS/SOLID WASTE INVENTORY**

The products that are utilized by FWES are used-oil, on-spec fuel, and petroleum fuels for both aircraft and vehicles. All are stored in bulk tanks, as is industrial wastewater.

The following wastes are generated and/or handled as indicated below:

- Used-Oil (for Recycling)
- Industrial Wastewater
- Coolant/Ethylene Glycol Recycling (FWES is a FDEP Licensed Recycler)
- Oil Filters (for Recycling)
- Empty Drums (for Recycling)
- Garbage/Trash Disposal
- Stormwater Bottom Solids containing petroleum, non-hazardous waste

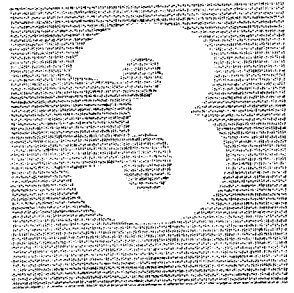
Used oil generated on site is placed in 55-gallon drums for recycling. Any waste oil that cannot be recycled is placed into drums for shipment for final disposal by Florida Waste Environmental Services, who is a FDEP licensed Used-Oil Recycler.

## **2.7 Past Releases**

FWES has no "Reportable Quantity Spills" in the history of this Facility (since 1995). No Discharge Notices are on file with the local regulatory officials for spills of petroleum products or industrial wastewater.

## **2.8 Existing Monitoring Data**

The Bulk Tank Farm and Facility has a Groundwater Monitoring Plan. *See Addendum I.*



## STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

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### 3.1 Facility Drainage

#### **Bulk Storage Tank Farm**

The FWES Stormwater Treatment and Drainage System was designed to meet the rules promulgated by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection, "Pollution of Water" (Chapter 62-3) and addresses the Hillsborough County Stormwater Management Code. All secondary contact water is treated by the on-site pre-treatment system (*See Figure 3*).

A Groundwater Monitoring Plan is in effect for the Bulk Storage Area.

Site grading for this bulk storage area is such that substantially all rainwater from the access lot (except that falling within contained oil storage area) flows to the existing stormwater pond before discharge to the POTW.

### 3.2 Sediment & Erosion Control

The stormwater retention pond is a concrete basin with a control structure to regulate discharges. The loading area and truck parking area are located on asphalt paved surfaces. The entire operating/access areas are on concrete surfaces.



## **FACILITY SPILL CONTROL**

*Prevention of spills is accomplished through careful handling of raw materials and product, frequent inspection of transport systems and storage facilities and strict observation of all liquid transfers. Operations are evaluated in terms of spill potential and existing procedures.*

### **4.1 General Spill Prevention Measures**

- Inspect for damage to tanks and piping at regular intervals.
- A spill prevention review shall be conducted biannually by the FWES' environmental manager.
- A spill prevention training seminar and emergency drill shall be conducted biannually by the environmental manager.

### **Liquid Transport and Transfer**

**Please refer to  
Section III:  
Inspection and  
Records for  
Facility Inspection  
Procedures.**

1. Observe transfer to avoid overfilling tanks.
2. All pumps shall be attended while in operation.
3. A supervisor shall inspect all pumps, pipes, hoses, gaskets and connections for wear periodically.
4. All waste is to be placed in approved containers.

## 4.2 Prevention and Protective Measures

**An eyewash/safety shower, first aid kit and absorbent materials will be readily available at the job site.**

Appropriate preventive and protective measures are a combination of:

1. Proper and safe work and behavior practices.
2. Provision and use of proper equipment.
3. Continual assessment of potential hazards.
4. Provision and use of proper personal protective equipment.
5. Effective training and follow-up.
6. Appropriate communications.
7. Effective preplanning and rehearsal of contingency situations.

**All personnel entering the work or spill cleanup must wear:**

1. Safety boots.
2. Safety glasses.
3. Head protection.

## 4.3 GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES:

### **Product Inventory**

To prevent tank overflow, each of the large oil storage tanks at FWES' facility maintains a tank content inventory. Before any transfer or filling operation is undertaken, a visual check is also made to verify the tank level. In addition, the readings of the gauge are recorded on a daily basis.

### **Tank Overflow Precautions**

Tank overflow could occur during transfer operations from the trucks to the fuel storage tanks. For this type of spill to happen, the overflow would have to go undetected by the handler, who is supposed to constantly monitor transfer operations. If a spill did occur, the discharged oil would run down the side of the tank into the secondary containment. Absorbent would be immediately available to contain any oil.

### **Miscellaneous Leak Inspections**

Leaks can occur from piping, valves and flanges as a result of the failure of joints, and seals. Any leaks of this nature usually result in spillage at extremely low flow rates. As noted above, the operators check for any signs of oil and fuel leakage during their routine inspections. If a failure of a packing or seal is detected, corrective action is taken immediately.

**Containment System**

The present truck loading/unloading site at the Oil Bulk Storage facility includes a containment system for truck-size spills and is explained in detail in the SPCC Plan. All concrete has been sealed with a two-coat coating system resistant to petroleum products. A separate containment area has been constructed to house all the pumps and hoses.

## **4.4 FACILITY SELF INSPECTIONS**

Facility inspections, conducted under the supervision of the plant manager and the safety manager, can serve a useful purpose as part of the plant's accident prevention program.

Safety inspections should be essentially helpful and constructive. Their purpose should not be to criticize, but rather to give other departments and/or supervisors the benefit of another person's point of view.

**Inspectors**

Facility manager, safety manager and members of FWES Safety Committee.

- Plant manager should include safety in his general shop visits.
- Safety director should be making continuous unscheduled inspections.
- Safety Committee members inspect as per assignments on a rotating basis.

**Frequency**

Inspections will be conducted on a monthly basis.

**Inspections**

What to look for during the inspection:

- It is advisable to have specific guidelines for the inspection.
- Guide forms are not complete by any means and their purpose is to illustrate a few of the predominant, unsafe performances and conditions that can be observed.
- Don't limit inspections to safety only. Look for ways to improve plant operating procedures.

**Documentation**

Recording Observations and Recommendations:

- For discussion at safety committee meetings, record your observations, recommendations for corrective actions and date of compliance with recommendations made.
- In those instances where recommendations cannot be complied with readily, the record of inspection provides for a follow-up to completion.

- A copy of the inspection report should be sent to the plant manager and another to the Safety Department. Results of the inspection should be discussed at the committee meeting.

#### **Initiating Corrective Action**

The major objective of plant inspections is to find those conditions or practices that cause accidents and to correct them before an accident or injury occurs. To do this requires that:

- Corrective action be initiated on the spot if possible.
- Do not exceed your responsibilities. Discuss unsafe conditions or acts observed with supervisory personnel and make constructive recommendations for correction. It is the supervisor's responsibility to conduct the activities of his department.
- Major problems should be brought to the attention of the plant manager and Safety Director for action to be taken.

#### **Inspections**

##### **Types of Inspection**

- a. Obvious hazards or unsafe conditions (e.g., floor, machines, housekeeping, etc.) which, by their very existence, may cause an accident.
- b. The detection of conditions which, by themselves, may not be the direct cause of an accident but would be a contributing factor. An example of this could be material stacked in such a manner that it may fall onto the floor area and present a tripping hazard or unsafe floor conditions.
- c. Employee Performance--The detection of employee performances that deviate from standard safe practices or established plant policy and in themselves are wrong and unsafe.
- d. Employee performances which, of themselves, are not hazardous but create hazards either directly or indirectly. An example could be an employee equipped with proper protective equipment blowing metal chips from a lathe bed. These chips could cause injury to passing employees or could cause unsafe floor conditions.

## **4.5 INSPECTION SCHEDULE**

#### **TANKS**

Clear the bottom and top of the tank from any debris that may hinder your inspection. Look carefully at the weld seams on the tank, especially around pipes and flanges for any signs of distressed metal (i.e., bulges, stretches, cracks or leaks). Also look for any sign of corrosion (if metal has turned orange). If any of these signs are seen, turn in a High Priority work order to the maintenance department so that it can be repaired or replaced immediately.

## **CONTAINMENT**

Look for any cracks in the soil and at the base of the containment wall. Also inspect the outside of the containment wall for any visible leakage.

## **PIPES**

All above-ground pipes, flanges and valves must also be checked by the operator(s) daily--and by their supervisor quarterly--for any visible stress, cracks, corrosion and leakage.

All forms showing the above inspection must be signed by the operations manager and must show actions taken after the inspection. These records must be held for a period of at least three (3) years.

## **TANKER DRIVERS**

Perform the following:

1. Before leaving the yard, check your truck gauges. All valves are closed and all pipes are capped.
2. Check tank for corrosion and metal fatigue. Check hoses for cracks and cam lock seals. Make sure cams close properly. Most of all, make sure you have the right hose. Make sure dome lid seals are in good condition and latches are locked.
3. Place chocks in proper position to restrict movement.
4. Before connecting hoses, make sure the cam lock seals are present and in good condition.
5. Place drip pan under all connections.
6. Before pumping, double check everything.

**Pump for one to two minutes and double check everything again for any leaks.**

## **4.6 INSPECTION AND RECORDS**

### **Inspection of Containment Rainwater**

Prior to discharge of rainwater from the containment areas, the effluent will be personally inspected by the Facility Manager or a designated responsible supervisor, to ensure compliance with applicable water quality standards. Each time a containment area is drained, the date of discharge and the supervisor's signature will be entered into the record which is part of this section. The record will be maintained for a period of three (3) years.

## **Storage Tank Inspections**

During normal operating procedures, Plant personnel frequently observe the storage tank and transfer lines for any indication of deterioration. They are particularly on the watch for any accumulation of oil. In addition, the storage tanks will be inspected annually by a Staff Engineer. A record of these inspections will be kept as a permanent part of the Manual.

## **PERSONNEL**

### **Responsible Supervisor**

The Shift Supervisor is responsible for oil spill prevention and he reports directly to the Plant Superintendent. He is also responsible for oil transfer and cleanup procedures as covered by Coast Guard regulations [33 CFR 154].

### **Training**

An annual briefing will be conducted for Plant operators and fuel-handling personnel to assure adequate understanding of the *SPCC Plan*. This training will be conducted in conjunction with the Coast Guard requirements. This annual training will emphasize procedures, maintenance of equipment, inspections, reporting procedures and oil containment and cleanup.

## **MANAGEMENT INSPECTION RESPONSIBILITIES**

To be effective, safety inspections should be part of the duties of all company or plant supervisors, including that of top management.

Facility managers, supervisors and company officers should make casual inspections as they pass through various areas and departments. Should an unsafe condition, unguarded hazard or unsafe act be discovered, that person should immediately confer with the supervisor to see that the condition is corrected.

Each location, with the assistance of the safety manager, will develop an inspection form that will apply to their operations. The Self-Inspection Check Lists included in this section should be utilized to develop self-inspection forms for each department. The inspections should be made on a weekly basis.

## **SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

The first-line supervisor is the most important inspector in any organization. He is in constant contact with his employees and is thoroughly familiar with all of the hazards that could develop in his department. First-line supervisors will conduct formal self-inspections of their assigned areas on a weekly basis. The inspection forms should be turned in to the location safety coordinator. Major hazards, unsafe conditions or unsafe acts noted need correction. The completed inspection forms will be copied. The originals will be submitted to the plant manager. The manager will then assign responsibility for the correction of hazards or unsafe conditions noted on this inspection report. A status report of corrective action taken will be provided for the location safety committee meeting. Uncorrected items will be discussed and responsibilities assigned for corrective action. Those items requiring corrective action that are beyond the jurisdiction of the location manager will be submitted to the safety director for submission to the FWES Safety Committee.

## 4.7 SITE HAZARD EVALUATION

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The areas of potential releases at this facility include:

- Oil Storage Areas (Bulk & Drum Storage)
- Maintenance Shop
- Vehicle Fleet Parking Area (Parking Lot)
- Vehicle Parking Lot
- Drum Storage Area
- Antifreeze Storage Area
- Industrial Pre-Treatment Unit

Through use of this plan, the hazard potential of spills is minimized. Spill prevention and spill containment procedures are outlined. General instructions for clean-up operations are provided along with specific instructions for the emergency coordinator's response to fire, explosion or spills of oil products. Documentation and reporting practices are included.

### FUEL/INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER

#### **Bulk Storage**

The bulk Used Oil Storage area for FWES has secondary containment with aboveground piping and a groundwater monitor plan. An oil/water separator treats any contained rainwater prior to discharge to an infiltration retention pond. In the case of a release, three collection points are provided to recover spilled product. No spills have occurred to date at this Bulk Farm. The SPCC Plan depicts this tank area and addresses these risks/hazards.

#### **Container Storage**

All 55-gallon drums and containers of oil, motor oil, and hydraulic fluid are maintained in sheltered warehouses. Daily inspections and inventory keep track of this material. Spill containment material stations of *Sta-Dri* and absorbent booms are present at each product storage area. No product transfer among containers occurs in these areas. The worst case scenario would be a punctured drum that can be immediately contained in an 85 gallon salvage drum, and nearby adsorbents utilized to collect any residual. The potential for any spills to reach outside the warehouse is minimal. All empty drums are closed and recycled in a trailer.



## **Maintenance Repair Shop**

A new maintenance building and shop is being built. This sheltered area is to be utilized for minor vehicle fleet repairs (tire changes, oil replacement, Chassis lube). All maintenance activities will be conducted in the sheltered maintenance bays.

Spill containment Stations are located inside this building for any spillage or leaks. The building is graded to keep all flow inside and collected in a sump. Potential risk of any material reaching outside the building is minimal. No other materials (paints or solvents) are utilized in this maintenance area.

## **Vehicle Parking**

FWES vehicles are parked on an impervious surface. Daily inspections occur for all tankers to insure that all valves are closed and no leaks or drips occur. The contribution of any spillage from empty parked tankers is minimal.

## **4.8 Fire Hazard**

Fire extinguishers are strategically placed around the tank storage area and throughout the property. The emergency number (911) and phone number of the fire department are posted at every phone.

Employees are instructed regularly during safety meetings on the procedures to use when confronted with a fire. The emergency coordinator will direct the fire fighting efforts with emphasis placed on keeping the fire from spreading.

Fire emergency procedures are addressed in the Spill section.



## **SPILL CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP**

*The basic rules of spill containment are to isolate the liquid, minimize its spread and, for larger spills, direct the flow to a suitable holding area. Every precaution must be taken to prevent any liquid involved in a spill from leaving the facility area. Cleanup involves the careful handling and packaging of all spilled material and contaminated containment materials. All areas where spills are likely to occur are found in the site plan in Figure 2.*

### **5.1 GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS**

**Do not risk human life or health in an attempt to control a spill.**

1. Shut off pumps and close all lines serving a leaking tank or truck.
2. Shut off electricity to the affected area if necessary.
3. Mobilize emergency response personnel. During normal working hours the plan will be activated by use of the public address system. During off-shift hours, control team personnel will be notified by telephone.
4. Activate the alarm system, if necessary.
5. Assemble required cleanup equipment.
6. Contain the spill as close to its source as possible. This will significantly reduce cleanup.

## **5.2 CLEANUP PLANS FOR EMERGENCY SPILL, EXPLOSION OR FIRE**

The Emergency Response Coordinator/Qualified Individual will identify the character, source, amount and extent of the release by observation and review of facility records and manifests located in the inventory file at the operations office. Files are kept in the plant office with back-up records located at the administration office.

If deemed appropriate, a laboratory analysis will be performed on materials following containment and prior to treatment.

### **In the event of a spill or tank leak:**

1. Put on the proper personal protective equipment: coveralls, gloves, boots, and safety glasses.
2. Call for back-up assistance.
3. Contain the spill.
4. Absorb with absorbent clays (stored in the warehouse).
5. Pump liquids into another non-leaking, approved tank.
6. Shovel absorbed materials into DOT-approved, 55-gallon open-top drums. Properly label the drums.
7. Complete Incident Report form.
8. Notify the proper authorities.
9. Add drums to inventory list.

### **In the event of fire:**

1. Use fire extinguisher.
2. Call for back-up.
3. Call fire department.
4. Set up containment boom to contain water and liquid from fire fighting activities, if required.
5. Absorb liquids with absorbent clay.
6. Shovel into DOT-approved, 55-gallon open-top drums. Properly label the drums.
7. Complete Incident Report form.
8. Notify the proper authorities.
9. Add drums to inventory list.

## 5.3 NOTIFICATION

Reporting is required if a spill is large enough to affect the local environment. The proper response to this type of spill situation includes reporting the incident promptly and accurately. Initial reports are extremely important in obtaining assistance to handle a spill correctly.

### 5.3.1 Order of Notification

The order of notification for most larger spills is listed below. The notification order may be changed as the situation dictates to include private contractors or utility companies.

- Local Management/Control Team Personnel
- Fire Department or Police (if needed)
- Divisional Management
- Local, State, and Federal Regulatory Agencies (if needed)

### 5.3.2 Emergency Notification Procedure

In all situations which may involve follow-up reporting, make an effort to take notes on what is happening or at least be aware of the sequence of events so that an accurate history of the incident can be written. The person reporting the spill event must be as calm and accurate as possible.

#### **THIS IS ESSENTIAL WHEN REPORTING TO REPRESENTATIVES EXTERIOR TO FWES .**

Identify yourself and give company name, address and telephone number.  
Obtain details or estimates:

- a. Type of spill/products involved.
- b. Time of spill.
- c. Amount of spill.
- d. Area or water endangered.
- e. Personnel at scene.
- f. Action taken.
- g. Weather conditions.

Answer all questions to the best of your ability. If you cannot answer a question, say "I don't know, but I will have someone who can address that subject get back with you".

### 5.3.3 Documentation

Many incidents involving use of this plan require additional reporting. Documentation of all incidents involving an emergency response are to be kept on file for the evaluation of spill events.

The following should be included in the spill report:

- Initial Incident report.
- Chronological log.
- Final Incident Report.
- Investigative report.
- Corrective actions.

Events reportable under Section 311(b)(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act must be followed by a written report submitted to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time such facility becomes subject to this section.

Reports submitted to the Regional Administrator must include the following information:

1. Name of the facility.
2. Name(s) of the owner/operator .
3. Location of the facility.
4. Date and year of initial facility operation.
5. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput.
6. Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams and topographical maps.
7. A complete copy of the SPCC Plan & amendments
8. The cause(s) of such a spill, including a failure analysis of system or subsystem in which the failure occurred.
9. The corrective actions and/or countermeasures taken, including an adequate description of equipment repairs.
10. Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence.
11. Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or spill event.

A complete copy of all information provided to the Regional Administrator must be sent at the same time to the State agency in charge of water pollution control activities.





# Section 6

## SPILL PREPAREDNESS

*Spill preparedness is designed to minimize the hazards to human health and to the environment from fires, explosions, or the unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of petroleum products into the soil, or surface water.*

### 6.1 Assessment of Situation

Any employee who observes or notices an emergency situation should notify the plant supervisor immediately. The plant supervisor will assess the situation and will be responsible for informing and instructing additional personnel as to the immediate emergency action necessary via the plant intercom system or with a bull horn speaker--both located in the plant office. Other emergency communication systems available to plant personnel are presented in **Exhibit 1**. The Emergency Response Coordinator will be immediately informed of the situation and the need for evacuation and/or additional back-up emergency equipment necessary.

### 6.2 Specific Instructions for Emergency Coordinator

Provisions of this section must be carried out immediately upon occurrence of fire, explosion or release of hazardous waste.

**Refer to Table 1 for primary and alternate personnel qualified to act as emergency coordinator.**

- Activate facility alarms and notify all facility personnel.
- Notify appropriate agencies--State or Local--if their response is required

- If there is a spill:

Identify character, source, amount and extent of spill. Assess possible hazards as well as direct and indirect effects to the surrounding environment. Notify local authorities and provide them the following information:

- ⇒ Name and telephone number of reporter
- ⇒ Name and address of facility
- ⇒ Time and type of incident
- ⇒ Name and quantity of materials involved
- ⇒ Extent of injuries
- ⇒ Possible hazards to the local environment

Take all measures necessary to ensure that the spill does not spread or recur.

- Stop operations
- Collect and contain waste.

### **6.3 Containment Areas**

The tank farm secondary containment is in a concrete impermeable epoxy sealed containment prepared with a compacted base capable of handling the weight of the tanks filled to capacity. In addition, the containment and base of the installation are sloped to allow drainage of the containment area.

### **6.4 Periodic Inspection**

Each tank will be inspected annually as noted in Section III.

### **6.5 Liquid Level Sensing**

To prevent tank overflow, each of the large oil storage tanks at the Magnum Environmental Services facility will be equipped with liquid level gauge and audible/visible high-level alarm in the control room. Before any transfer or filling operation is undertaken, a visual check is made to verify the tank level. In addition, the readings of the gauge are recorded on a daily basis when transfers are taking place.

Tank overflow could occur only during oil transfer operations from the barge or Plant to the storage tanks. For this type of spill to happen, the overflow would have to go undetected by the fuel handler, who constantly mans oil transfer operations, and the Plant Operator during his inspection rounds. If a spill did occur, the discharged oil would run down the side of the tank into the containment. All the oil would be completely contained within the containment area.

## **BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (BMP3)**

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### **7.1 Review**

The Best Management Practices Pollution Prevention Plan (BMP3) will be reviewed biannually.

### **7.2 Schedules and Goals**

Prevention of spills is accomplished through careful handling of product, fuel, and waste material. Frequent inspection occurs of the containment systems and storage facilities with strict observation of all liquid transfers. Operations are evaluated in terms of spill potential and existing procedures.

BMP IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION		WORKSHEET	
		Completed by: Tom Brislin Title: Environmental Engineer	
Note: <i>All BMP3 Corrective Actions and Implementation are under the direction of the Environmental Manager.</i>			
BASELINE BMPs			
BMPs	Description of Activities	Actions Required for Implementation	Scheduled Completion Date
Good Housekeeping	Dry clean floors, maintaining aisle space; proper container storage; equipment in place; routine inspections	None. All procedures and equipment in place.	Ongoing
Preventive Maintenance	Weekly computer printout of scheduled preventive maintenance, follow-up procedures, and spare parts inventory and record keeping	None. All PM systems in place and functioning.	Ongoing
Inspections	Inspections of tanks, pipelines, containment, structures, loading and storage areas, and pressure testing.	None. All equipment, training and procedures are current.	Ongoing
Spill Prevention Response	Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan defines all spill control and response activities.	None. SPCC Plan is current.	Ongoing
Sediment and Erosion Control	Incorporate sediment and erosion specifications into all construction contracts of new building and pond.	None. Site is level and construction activity is controlled by erosion specifications.	Ongoing
Management of Runoff	Site storm water runoff is controlled by swales, reuse, controls, and detention/retention devices.	Incorporate site specific BMP3 that relates to storm water runoff. Requires SWFWMD pond	Ongoing

NOT THIS IS  
 Spec Plan

Training programs are updated as necessary including an annual mandatory refresher course. These reviews are conducted by the Safety Coordinator. Continuous training programs are also attended by the Safety Coordinator.

In addition to the safety and protective measures training, facility personnel are trained in emergency action response. This training is conducted for both the normal site personnel and the Emergency Response Unit Team personnel.

Through this instruction, the personnel become familiar with: (1) the operation of available equipment; (2) all materials handled in the facility; and (3) potential physical and health hazards.

On-the-job training includes monthly practice runs of emergency escape procedures, mock runs of contingency plan with emergency equipment by strike team members, monthly checks of communication and emergency alarm systems, instruction and practical experience of explosion and/or fire response.

# EXHIBIT 8-1

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## PERSONNEL TRAINING PROGRAM

### Safety Job Procedures

#### Introduction

1. Employee obligations
  - a. Safety procedures
  - b. Responsibility for operation
2. Elements of the job
  - a. Oils
  - b. Water
3. Transportation
  - a. Processing equipment
  - b. Tanker and tank equipment
  - c. Transportation equipment
  - d. In-house cleaning equipment

### Equipment Training Procedures

#### Sampling for Analysis

1. Importance of sampling
2. Representative of entire stream
3. Protective safety clothing (gear)
4. Sample containers
5. Types of samples
6. Sampling procedures

#### Gauging Tanks

1. Accuracy of reading
2. Protective and safety gear
3. Procedure for reading meter
4. Recording

#### Operating Pumps

1. Applicability
2. Protective and safety gear required
3. Procedures for operation
4. Emergency response to inoperability
5. Storage of equipment

### **Heater Equipment (requires two men)**

1. Procedures for operating the boiler
  - a. Protective and safety gear
  - b. Pre-start checklist
    - i. fuel
    - ii. heating coils
  - c. Switch and valve positions
  - d. Completion of procedure
  - e. Storage of equipment

### **Operational Training Procedures**

#### **Oil Transfer**

1. Different transfer situations
  - a. Storage tank to storage tank
  - b. Storage tank to tanker truck
  - c. Tanker truck to storage tank
2. Protective and safety gear
3. Hose connections
  - a. Transfer hoses
  - b. Pump
4. Valve positions
  - a. Ear cracking
  - b. Line clearing
5. Filter clearing
6. Storage of hoses

#### **Safety Gear**

1. Safety glasses
2. Steel-toe shoes/boots
3. Hard hats
4. Boots
5. Overalls/coveralls
6. Face shields

#### **In-plant Emergency Response**

1. Slab spill or emergency
  - a. Assess emergency
  - b. Control flow or discharge
  - c. Containment
  - d. Cleanup operation



**FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

**ATTACHMENT 7.0**

**UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**



## **7.0 UNIT MANAGEMENT PLAN**

### **7.1 Drum Storage**

Generators of solid waste materials, with the exception of materials managed under the used oil regulations, being processed or disposed by Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc. (FWES) will supply a completed material profile form along with any required analytical data and material safety data sheets. All materials must be compatible with their drum containers. The containers must conform to DOT shipping requirements. Any containers not in compliance with shipping standards will be over packed in an eighty-five gallon salvage drum. Storage of drummed wastes will be in accordance with the management standards set forth in the 40 CFR and FAC Chapter 62-710. Drums are to be stored in drum cells or secondary containment bins. Ignitable, reactive or otherwise incompatible wastes will be segregated. The facility is inspected daily and any leaking or damaged drums are to be over-packed upon discovery.

If a container of waste is determined not to be acceptable (i.e., rusting, structural defects, bulging) personnel will transfer the waste from that container to one in good condition or, if necessary, over-pack in an 85 gallon container.

### **7.2 Storage Tank Farm**

Tank storage at the facility is for the containment and processing of petroleum products and wastewater materials only. The tanks are located above ground in secondary containment and are visually inspected daily. All new aboveground storage tanks are constructed of steel and meet or exceed requirements of UL 142 and API 620/650. This tank farm will be in compliance with Chapter 62-762, FAC for Aboveground Storage Tanks.

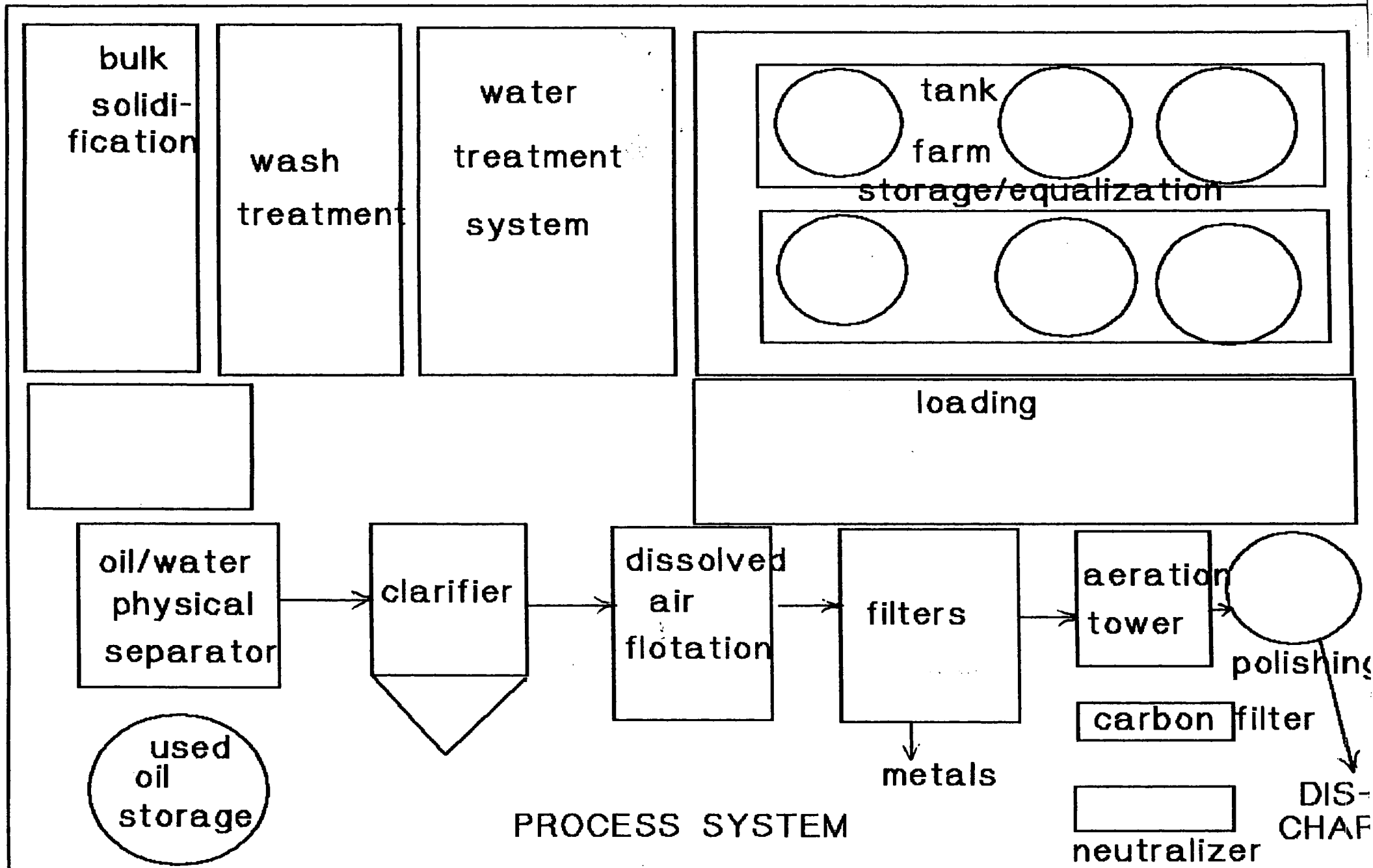
All FWES tanks are aboveground and located in secondary containment. This containment is a monolithic poured concrete structure with masonry block walls reinforced by #5 rebar. The containment system will be free of cracks or gaps and coated with a petroleum resistant epoxy. The containment system has sufficient capacity greater than 110% of the largest tank. An allowance for a storm event is also made. All spacing and ventilation is in accordance with NFPA 30 Code. All collected containment water will be discharged at the POTW after pre-treatment.

Tanks and piping are inspected daily. The secondary containment is inspected monthly for wetting discoloration, blistering, cracks, or other structural damage. The facility has a ground water monitoring program involving the sampling of five shallow permanent monitor wells.

All aboveground used-oil process and storage tanks will be properly labeled with the words "Used Oil". All tanks are equipped with high-level alarms and overfill protection. All ancillary piping is aboveground and within secondary containment. Table 1 lists the dimensions and capacities of the Tank Farm.

### **7.3 Industrial Pre-Treatment System**

## FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS, INC.



# **FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

## **ATTACHMENT 9.0**

### **CLOSURE PLAN**

## 8.0 CLOSURE PLAN

**Florida Waste Environmental Services, Inc. (FWES)** is an environmental remediation and emergency contractor operating a Used Oil Processing and Industrial Waste Pre-Treatment Facility located at 5218 St. Paul Street Tampa, Florida 33619. There is no waste disposal land units at this site. All material is processed and transported off-site for final disposition. FWES does have four waste management units that receive, store, process, recycle, and treat incoming wastes:

- 1). **Drum Storage Area** --oil filters, sludge, oil wastewater storage
- 2). **Storage Tank Area** --bulk storage of used-oil, petroleum contact water
- 3). **Pre-Treatment Facility** --unit process wastewater treatment plant
- 4). **Truck Parking/Cleaning Area** --vehicle parking/cleaning pit

### 8.1 General Performance Standard

Florida Waste Environmental Services (FWES) Tampa Facility is designed, constructed, and operated to minimize impact to the environment. Should closure become necessary, FWES will comply with requirements of *40 CFR, Part 279.54* and *FAC Chapter 62-710* in that there will be no need for further facility maintenance since used-oil will not contaminate surface or groundwater. All piping, tanks, and secondary containment will be cleaned, decontaminated and removed. All residual material will be containerized for proper disposal including proper closure of all aboveground storage tanks in compliance with *FAC Chapter 62-762*. This *Closure Plan* will be maintained with records required under *FAC Chapter 62-710*.

FWES will submit a final and detailed closure plan with schedule at least 60 days prior to the scheduled date of closing. Within 30 days after closing the facility FWES will submit a *Certification of Closure* that demonstrates that the facility closure was accomplished in accordance with the Plan and *FAC 62-710*.

**This Closure Plan is based on the maximum extent of operations prior to closure and the maximum inventory of waste expected on-site.**

## 8.2 Closure of Container Storage Area

Upon closure, any container in storage will be removed and transported to a proper disposal facility previously listed. Once all containers are removed, decontamination of the container storage area will be performed by pressure washing and collecting the wash water by vacuum truck for off-site disposal. After cleaning, the storage area will be tested (TRPH wipe test) to ensure used-oil has been removed.

**Maximum Container Storage:** 200 drums—oil filters/sludge (10,000 gallons)  
5 rolloff containers—100 tons petroleum contaminated soil

At closure, all recyclable wastes on-site will be processed through the existing treatment units and residual waste will be removed from the equipment on-site. On the day of closure, all receipts of waste material will cease. The facility will continue to operate in a phase-down mode while processing the remaining waste and inventory. All permit conditions will be followed during normal operations.

The process units will be shut down on a schedule based on processing maximum quantity of waste materials. Many materials will require off-site treatment. Once a process unit is shut down, all contents will be emptied, and then decontaminated for scrap sale.

When closure is complete, the site will be free of hazardous materials and waste residues. All on-site and off-site management of waste, containers, and processing equipment will be performed using procedures which meet all applicable regulations.

Any petroleum contaminated soil will be sampled for Pre-Burn Criteria pursuant *FAC Chapter 62-765*, manifested and transported to a thermal treatment facility.

### 8.3 Storage Tank Closure

Upon closure all storage tanks will be emptied. All material will be characterized in accordance with the **Attachment 3.0 --Analysis Plan** and in accordance with 40 CFR Part 279, Subpart F, Groundwater Monitoring. FWES has an existing *Groundwater Monitoring Plan* with the installation of five shallow monitor wells by a Professional Geologist sampled annually by Progress Environmental Laboratories. If background levels confirm a significant increase a written notice to FDEP or Regional administrator will be performed in seven (7) working days after receipt of this permit. The *Groundwater Monitor Plan* includes the number, depth, construction, and sampling regiment and frequency.

A *Tank Closure Assessment* will be performed in accordance with *FAC Chapter 62-762* involving both groundwater and soil sampling in accordance with FDEP's *Pollutant Storage System Closure Guidelines and API Procedure 1624*.

If groundwater impact is encountered a Site Assessment pursuant *FAC Chapter 62-770* will be performed also fulfilling the requirements of *40 CFR Part 265.93(d)(4)* and quarterly monitoring will occur until the facility obtains a *Site Rehabilitation Completion Order*.

**MAXIMUM WASTE TANK INVENTORY :** 160,000 gallons    8 vertical 20,000 gallon tanks

The average composition of the Used Oil is 10% water; 10% solids; 5% petroleum fuels and balance recyclable oils. The average composition of oil water is 5% recyclable oil; 10% solids; and balance water.



## 8.4 Partial Closure and Final Closure Activities

FWES does not intend to perform partial closure, but may deem necessary to close specific unit processes within the facility. The performance standard and decontamination procedures for this activity would be the same as for a full facility closure. FDEP and the EPA Region IV would be notified 45 days before a final closure activity. The order of closure is determined by the processing sequence of wastes streams and the location of each unit within the facility.

### 8.4.1 Soil Decontamination

The entire facility will be visually inspected for evidence of soil contamination in accordance with FDEP's *Pollutant Storage System Closure Guidelines*. When contamination is observed the soil will be removed for disposal prior to final sampling.

### 8.4.2 Soil Screening Regiment

Soil sampling is required to be performed by a scientific grid recommended by EPA for RCRA closures. A statistically significant number of random samples for a 100'x 100' grid calculated to be 22 for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (Florida PRO) plus fifteen (15) additional grab samples in the work area will be initially sampled to a depth of 2 feet below land surface. (See Annex I). Random sample numbers will be generated by the Microsoft Excel software Random Number function.

This EPA grid also requires mandatory samples in work areas. Initially fifteen (15) specific work area samples will be collected with 10% sample (3) duplicates for Quality Assurance purposes and more as necessary for a total of 30 soil samples. The current Waste Management Units (work areas) include:

- 1). **Drum Storage Area** (4 samples around secondary containment)
- 2). **Storage Tank Area** (4 samples around the secondary containment)
- 3). **Pre-Treatment Facility** (4 samples around the secondary containment)
- 4). **Truck Parking/Cleaning Area** (3 samples) .

These Florida Pro samples can analyze specific petroleum hydrocarbon chains to determine the type of petroleum product and specific *Soil Target Cleanup Levels* specified in *FAC Chapter 62-770*. Organic Vapor Analyzer head space samples will be performed in 1 foot discrete intervals to the groundwater table along with visual inspection.

#### **8.4.3 Confirmatory Soil Analytical**

If Florida Pro Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons exceed the 360 mg/kg Soil Cleanup Target Level or the OVA meter indicates "excessively contaminated soil (greater than 50.0 ppm) the sample will be analyzed for EPA Method 8010—Halogenated Volatiles; EPA Method 8020—Aromatic Hydrocarbons; and EPA Method 8310—Poly-Aromatic Hydrocarbons. These levels must comply with the *Soil Cleanup Target Levels* in Table 4 of *FAC Chapter 62-770*.

## **8.5 Schedule for Closure**

FWES has not established a final closure date. There are no scheduled closures planned. As matter of fact, FWES is in a "start-up" mode for this new Used-Oil Processing Facility.

Removal, treatment, and disposal of all waste inventory will be completed within 90 days. This plan accomplishes removal of all waste inventory.

FWES will have an initial capacity of 10,000 gpd of oil wastewater. The maximum inventory @ 160,000 gallons will be processed in three working weeks.

Decontamination and closure of all tanks, treatment units, related equipment and structures should be completed within 30 days within the 180 days from the start of closure.

Should unavoidable circumstances occur that delay closure beyond 180 days FDEP will be provided with written notice.

*The following schedule is anticipated:*

**Day 1: Halt all incoming waste streams**

- Process all liquid drums
- Waste Profile all other drums
- Schedule oil filters for scrap disposition

**Day 2-Day 5: Ship all recycled oil**

- Ensure all paper work is in order
- Complete annual used-oil reports

**Day 3 to Day 24: Begin Processing/Hauling all Wastewater**

- Analyze all collected waste water for shipment to POTW
- Begin shipping 2 tankers of wastewater per day for the next three working weeks
- Sample and Profile sludge from Tanks as tanks are emptied

**Day 4 to Day 11: Begin Cleaning Tanks**

- As tanks are emptied begin decontamination procedures
- Process wash water through treatment plant
- Contain all sludge for off-site disposal

**Day 12 to Day 18: Begin Tank Closure**

- Schedule Tank Inspection by local HEPC
- Degas Tanks
- Schedule removal to scrap yard
- 

**Day 19 to 24 : Begin Tank Closure Assessment**

- Sample after last tank is removed
- Complete Tank closure forms and submit to HEPC

**Day 24-30: Haul off all remaining waste**

**Day 30-60: Perform Facility Closure Assessment**

- Sample Monitor Wells
- Conduct Soil Screening

**Day 90 Submit Final Closure Report/Certification**

## **8.6 Decontamination of Equipment, Structures, and Soil**

The process units will continue to operate until all wastewater and recyclable waste inventory has been treated. The following procedure for process shutdown will occur:

1. When all feed stock is pumped the unit will be closed and all lines flushed.
2. Once empty all units, sumps, tanks, and pipes will be pressured washed utilizing a vacuum truck to collect all rinsate
3. The tanks and containers will then be degassed by air purging
4. All equipment will then be hydroblasted and tripled rinsed
5. An explosive meter will be utilized to ensure equipment is cleaned prior to scrapping
6. The concrete surfaces will be hydroblasted after removal of equipment
7. All utility lines will be disconnected.

## **8.7 Closure Certification**

The following will be maintained at the facility :

- ◆ Approved Closure Plan
- ◆ Facility Application & independent Professional Engineer's Certification
- ◆ Laboratory Results
- ◆ Quality Assurance/Quality Control Documentation
- ◆ Manifests indicating disposition of waste inventory
- ◆ Miscellaneous Documentation
- ◆ Closure Certification Report

### **8.7.1 Closure Certification Report**

The *Closure Certification Report* will be submitted within 60 days of completion of closure implementation and will contain the following:

1. Certification by independent registered Professional Engineer
2. Supervisory personnel description
3. Summary of Closure Activities
4. Field Engineer Observation Reports
5. Sampling Data/Analyses
6. Discussion of Analytical Results
7. Manifests indicating final disposition of wastes
8. Modifications/Amendments to Closure Plan
9. Photographic Documentation

### **8.7.2 Post-Closure/Contingent Post Closure Plan**

Since FWES has no onsite disposal sites and will implement constant inspections and annual groundwater monitoring a clean site will always be maintained.

### **8.7.3 List Notices Required for Disposal Facility**

FWES Tampa Facility is not a disposal facility

### **8.7.4 Closure Plan Amendments**

As indicated in the regulations, FWES may amend the closure Plan with written request to the FDEP for approval. This may be necessary in lieu of new regulations.

### **8.7.5 FDEP Notification**

FDEP will be notified in writing within 45 days prior to the date of closure implementation

**FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

ATTACHMENT 9.0

**RECEIVED**

JAN 13 1998

Department of Environmental Protection  
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

BY

**EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN**

## **9.0 EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN**

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) previously approved FWES's Used-Oil Training Plan as part of the Used Oil Transporter Application. FWES is utilizing the United Association of Used Oil services (UAUOS) Training Program (*See Addendum II*).

In addition, FWES requires all field and supervisory employees to be 40 hour HAZWOPER Trained with special sessions on OPA-90 Marine Oil Spill Response, Incident Command System, DOT Hazardous Material Training (HM-126) along with Confined Space Entry and OSHA General Industry Standard Training. Annual refresher training is required of all employees.

FWES has a Corporate Health & Safety Policy that includes a Hazard Communication Program and Respiratory Protection Program. A Company Drug & substance Abuse Policy & Program is also in effect requiring random drug testing and annual medical physicals.

Certificates and records of training are maintained in the administration office and available upon request.



# **FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES**

## **ADDENDUM II**

### **EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN**

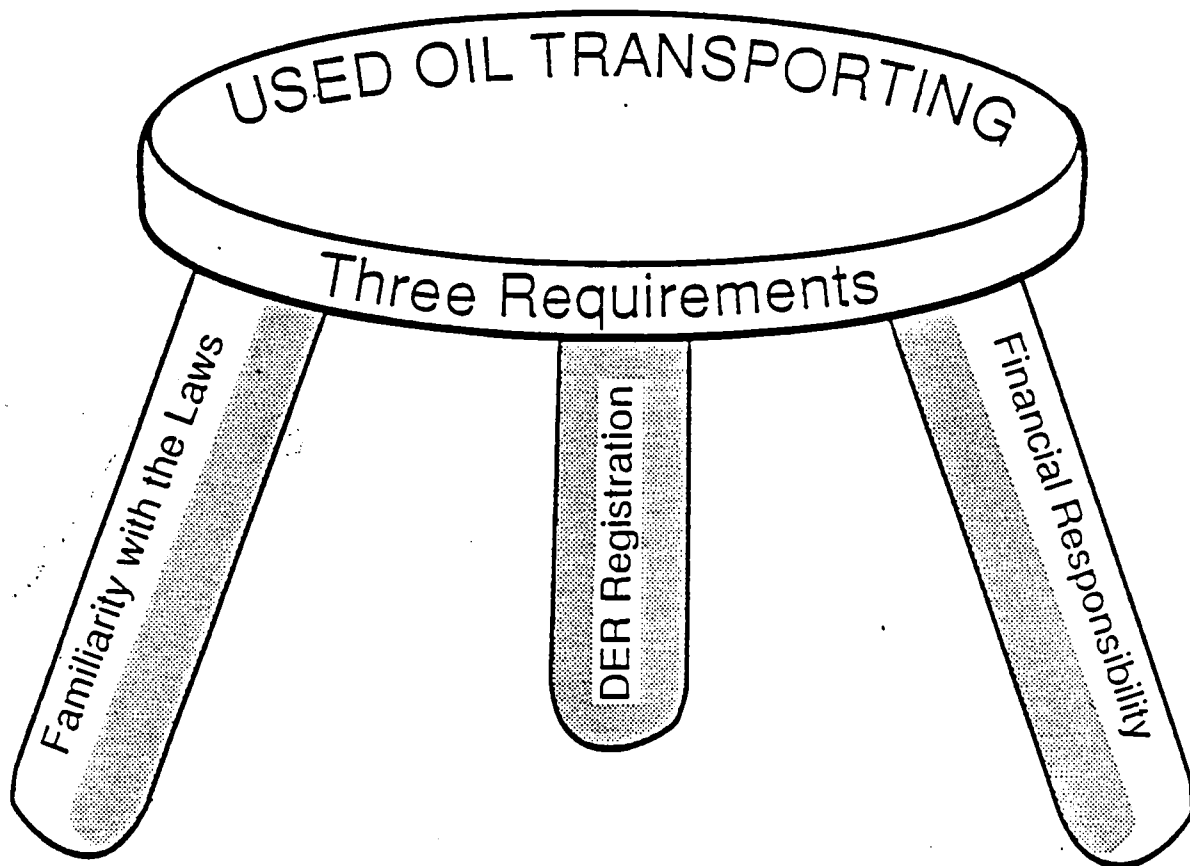
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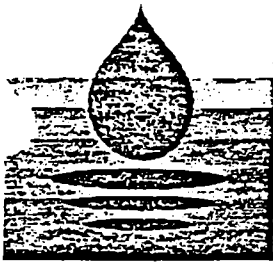
ADDENDUM II

# USED OIL TRANSPORTER'S CERTIFICATION MANUAL

Provided by the  
United Association of Used Oil Services  
335 Beard Street • Tallahassee, FL 32302 • (904) 222-6000

# Three Requirements of Certification





# United Association of Used Oil Services

P.O. Box 10296  
Tallahassee, Florida 32302  
Telephone 904/222-6000

## Preface

The Used Oil Certification Manual is made available to the industry and interested parties as a service of the United Association of Used Oil Services. Copying is prohibited other than by purchasers and owners of the manual.

The organization wishes to thank the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, Harris Management Group, Staff Writer Joy Mills, and the association volunteers who helped to prepare the manual.

UAUOS recognizes the importance of recycling used oil in Florida's sensitive environment. Members of the association adhere to a Code of Ethics and uphold local, state and national laws affecting the industry.

For a list of UAUOS members in the southeast United States contact the association. For information on registered used oil transporters in Florida contact DER.

Copyright, March 1990

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## Disclaimer

While every effort has been made to insure the accuracy of the contents of the manual, the United Association of Used Oil Services nor its agents take responsibility for its contents and applicability to or interpretation of the laws. Competent legal counsel should be sought to insure compliance with the laws affecting used oil transportation as they apply to individuals and businesses in Florida.

## Reorder From

UAUOS, Used Oil Certification Manual, P.O. Box 10296,  
Tallahassee, FL 32302. VISA/Mastercard orders by telephone  
904/222-6000 or FAX 904/681-2890.

Robert C. Harris, CDE, Executive Director

## Contents of Manual

Compliance with Florida Laws

Registration, Reporting, Recordkeeping  
and Certification Requirements

COMPLIANCE WITH REGISTRATION, REPORTING,  
RECORDKEEPING AND CERTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

I. DEFINITIONS (17-710.200, F.A.C. and 403.75, F.S.)

Public used oil collection center means: (a) Automotive service facilities or governmental-sponsored collection facilities, which in the course of business accept for disposal small quantities of used oil from households; and, (b) Facilities which store used oil in aboveground tanks, which are approved by the department, and which in the course of business accept for disposal small quantities of used oil from households.

Collection means the accumulation of used oil from one's own operations or from other persons.

Department means the Department of Environmental Regulation.

Oily Wastes means those portions of a used oil shipment which are separated from the used oil and may be discarded after appropriate testing and in compliance with other applicable state and local requirements. Oily wastes include, but are not limited to, wastewaters, centrifuge solids, filter residues or sludges, bottom sediments, tank bottoms, and sorbents resulting from used oil handling and processing.

Person means any individual, private or public corporation, partnership, cooperative, association, estate, political subdivision, or governmental agency or instrumentality.

Reclaiming means the use of methods, other than those used in rerefining, to purify used oil primarily to remove insoluble contaminants, making the oil suitable for further use; the methods may include settling, heating, dehydration, filtration, or centrifuging.

Recycling means to prepare used oil for reuse as a petroleum product by rerefining, reclaiming, reprocessing, or other means or to use used oil in a manner that substitutes for a petroleum produce made from new oil.

Rerefining means the use of refining processes on used oil to produce high-quality base stocks for lubricants or other petroleum products. Rerefining may include distillation, hydrotreating, or treatments employing acid, caustic, solvent, clay or other chemicals, or other physical treatments other than those used in reclaiming.

(cont'd)

I. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

Used oil means any oil which has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil and, as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties, but which may be suitable for further use and is economically recyclable.

Used oil recycling facility means any facility that recycles more than 10,000 gallons of used oil annually.

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Notes:



## II. REGISTRATION

(17-710.500, F.A.C. and 403.754, F.S.)

### A. Who needs to register annually with the Department?

1. Any person who transports over public highways more than 500 gallons of used oil annually. (Companies that have more than one truck only submit one form for the entire fleet.)
2. Any person who maintains a collection facility that receives or accumulates more than 6,000 gallons of used oil annually. (For purposes of registration, the amount received does not include used oil delivered to collection centers by individuals who change their own personal motor oil.)
3. Any facility that recycles more than 10,000 gallons of used oil annually.

### B. What does the registration process involve?

1. Sending a completed DER registration form 17.710-900(1) along with a \$25.00 application processing fee for each activity of the company (i.e. transporting, collecting, and/or recycling).
2. Once the application is approved, DER will issue an official registration number to the facility and an official certificate of registration.
3. The facility or person must conspicuously display the DER registration certificate on the premises.

## II. REGISTRATION (cont'd)

4. Certified transporters must permanently place the official DER registration number on each truck. The number must be at least 6 inches high and 3 1/2 inches wide, printed in "gothic" style print. The number must be a solid color that contrasts with the truck or panel color it is mounted on. The number must also be kept clean so it can be easily read. (17-710.600 (4))

An EXCEPTION regarding permanent fixation of the number is made for common carriers and transporters hauling used oil in drums. These trucks may have the number placed on a removable panel on the truck. If a removable panel is used, specific construction standards must be followed and they may not be diamond shaped. (17-710.600 (5))

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Notes:

## II. RECORDKEEPING

(17-710.510, F.A.C. and 403.754 F.S.)

*on what  
form  
2*

Each registered person who transports or recycles used oil shall maintain records on DER form #17-710.900 (2), F.A.C. or on another ~~from~~ which has been approved by the Department that identifies:

- A. The SOURCE of the materials transported or recycled; and if applicable a DER used oil registration number of the source where it was picked up;
- B. The QUANTITY of materials received or shipped;
- C. The TYPE of used oil received or shipped;
- D. The DATE of receipt or shipment;
- D) The DESTINATION or end use of the materials, including the name, street address, DER registration number and end use code.

These records shall be kept on file at the company's permanent street address for three years and be available for inspection by the Department during normal business hours.

## III. REPORTING

(17-710.520, F.A.C. and 403.754 F.S.)

*2*

The Department requires each registered company to submit an annual report on DER Form 17-710.900(3), F.A.C. no later than July 1 of each year. This report should summarize the specific sources, types and quantities of used oil transported, collected, recycled and disposed of during the PRECEDING calendar year.

#### IV. CERTIFICATION

(17-710.600, F.A.C. and 403.767 F.S.)

##### A. Requirements for Certification

1. Be in compliance with annual registration and reporting requirements.  
(17-710.500 & 17-710.520, F.A.C. and 403.754, F.S.)
2. Have an employee training program, with documentation that provides evidence of familiarity with the following applicable federal and State laws and rules governing used oil transportation and management:
  - a. Florida Used Oil Recycling Act  
(403.75 through 403.769, F.S.)
  - b. Used Oil Rule  
(Chapter 17-710, F.A.C.)
  - c. Federal regulations on marketing and burning of used oil fuels.  
(40 CFR, Part 266, Subpart E)
  - d. Other applicable federal and State regulations on used oil, management of hazardous wastes and underground storage tanks.
  - e. Emergency Response Procedures
  - f. Federal PCB regulations  
(40 CFR 761.3 & 761.20(e))
  - g. Federal and State Department of Transportation regulations on transport of hazardous materials  
(combustible used oil.)
3. Annually demonstrate proof of liability insurance or other means of financial responsibility for bodily injury and property damage in the amount of at least \$100,000 Combined Single Limit on Form 17-710.900(4)

(cont'd)

#### IV. CERTIFICATION (cont'd)

(Depending on vehicle size and weight or whether used oil is transported across State lines, other financial responsibility may be imposed by the State and Federal Departments of Transportation.)

4. An annual statement shall be submitted along with the annual registration to the Department saying that the training program is still in effect and being used. Also, it should explain any changes to the program that have occurred over the last year. This requirement is met when submitting form 17-710.900(1).

B. Certification may be denied when any or all of the above specified requirements are not met.

#### C. Revocation of Certification

1. The certification may be revoked if major violations of environmental laws occur, such as:
  - a. Refusal to allow lawful inspection of required records.
  - b. Deliberate submission of false or inaccurate information.
  - c. Not reporting an accidental spill of used oil causing contamination of soil or water.
  - d. Dumping of used oil, sludges, or oily wastewaters on land or into waters.
  - e. Faulty equipment or improperly maintained vehicles.
  - f. Improper handling of hazardous wastes.
  - g. Continuous violations of state and/or federal regulations

(cont'd)

#### IV. CERTIFICATION (cont'd)

##### 2. Conditions for Reinstatement

- a. Correction of noncompliance with environmental laws.
  - b. Clean-up of contaminated soil and water.
  - c) Dependent on reason for revocation.
- 

Notes:

# Prohibitions

very  
Faster

## COMPLIANCE WITH PROHIBITIONS

### I. State Prohibitions

(17-710.400, F.A.C. and 403.751 F.S.)

- A. Nobody may collect, transport, store, recycle, use or dispose of used oil or oily wastes in any manner which endangers the public health or welfare or the environment. Oily wastes such as sludges and oily wastewater, shall be treated and disposed of properly to avoid soil or water contamination. If used oil sludges are EP (extraction procedure) toxic under 40 CFR 261.24, they will be managed as hazardous wastes.
- B. Nobody may discharge used oil into soil, sewers, drainage systems, septic tanks surface or ground waters, watercourses, or marine waters.
- C. Used oil shall not be used for road oiling, dust control, weed abatement or other similar uses that may release used oil into the environment.
- D. Nobody may mix used oil with a solid waste that is disposed at a landfill and no one may dispose of used oil at a landfill except where permitted by the Department.
- E. Used oil may not be mixed with hazardous substances that make it unsuitable for recycling or other uses. Under the State and federal hazardous waste regulations, mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste are usually considered to be hazardous wastes, with a few exceptions. In addition, under a Department policy based on 40 CFR 266.40(c), used oil containing more than 1000 parts per million (ppm) total halogens is presumed to have been mixed with a halogenated hazardous waste unless this can be rebutted by the transporter.



Emergency Spill Response Procedures  
Spill Containment

## EMERGENCY and SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

### I. REPORTING SPILLS

For spills involving that may endanger public health or safety, notification is necessary. The State of Florida Department of Environmental Regulation requests immediate notification of any discharge of oil or hazardous materials. Pursuant to SECTION 403.161 of the Florida Statutes, it is a violation and it is prohibited "to cause pollution . . . so as to harm or injure human health or welfare, animal, plant, aquatic life or property."

#### THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR REPORTING SPILLS:

##### FEDERAL:

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER  
1-800-424-8802 (24 HOUR)

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
404-347-4062 (24 HOUR)

OR CALL AN APPROPRIATE U.S. COAST GUARD OFFICE IN YOUR AREA

##### STATE:

STATE WARNING POINT  
904-488-1320 (24 HOUR)

#### A. Be Prepared To Report The Following Information:

1. Name, Address and Telephone # of Person Reporting.
2. Exact Location of Spill.
3. Company Name and Location.
4. Material Spilled.
5. Estimated Quantity.
6. Source of Spill.
7. Cause of Spill.
8. Name of Body of Water Involved, or Nearest Body of Water to the Spill.
9. Action Taken for Containment and Clean-Up.

(cont'd)

## EMERGENCY and SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

### I. REPORTING SPILLS (cont'd)

#### B. For Spills of Combustible Used Oil (Flashpoint of 100-200 F) (49 CFR 171.16)

1. Transporter must also complete U.S. D/O.T. Form F 5800.1 and send it to state and federal DOT offices.

#### 2. Emergency Action Involving Combustible Liquids

- a. Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO2, Halon, water spray or standard foam fire extinguishers.
- b. Large Fires: Water spray, fog or standard foam is recommended. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers that are exposed to flames with water from the side until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks.
- c. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire.

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Notes:

## EMERGENCY and SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

- I. REPORTING SPILLS (cont'd)
- B. For Spills of Combustible Used Oil (Flashpoint of 100-200 F)  
(49 CFR 171.16)
  - 1. Transporter must also complete U.S. D/O.T. Form F 5800.1 and send it to state and federal DOT offices.
  - 2. Emergency Action Involving Combustible Liquids
    - a. Small Fires: Dry chemical, CO2, Halon, water spray or standard foam fire extinguishers.
    - b. Large Fires: Water spray, fog or standard foam is recommended. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Cool containers that are exposed to flames with water from the side until well after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks.
    - c. For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; ~~if~~ this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tank due to fire.

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Notes:

## II. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

### A. Immediate Steps for Drivers:

1. STAY with Vehicle Until Help Arrives.
2. Call 911 for Fire, Medical or Police assistance.
3. USE Emergency Numbers in Spill Plan to Contact Appropriate Persons.
4. Keep the Public Away.
5. DIKE OFF or boom liquids from entering sewers, storm sewers, or water ways - follow emergency plan for further containment.

### B. 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 thing is to remain calm and try to get the situation under control as much as possible. If you are hurt or incapacitated, notify emergency personnel of the copy of this plan that should be in the glovebox.

1. DO NOT PANIC, REMAIN CALM. Examine your own condition first. If you or anyone else is hurt or incapacitated, call for medical assistance.
2. If you are O.K., assess the extent of rupture or damage to the vehicle. CLOSE off any valves, hatches or hoses - this will help stop the oil flow.
3. Try to evaluate the degree of contamination to the environment, and estimate the number of gallons spilled.
4. If possible, PUMP LIQUID BACK INTO TANK, even if tank is ruptured. This will recycle the spilled oil to the truck rather than spreading on the ground.
5. Do your best to DIKE AHEAD OF THE SPILL to prevent oil from entering sewers and waterways.

### III. SPILL CONTAINMENT PROCEDURES\*

#### A. Spills on Water:

Call for BOOMS or SWEEPS in lengths appropriate to contain spill. Until help arrives, use TREE BRANCHES, EXTENSION HOSES, or ANY OBJECT THAT WILL FLOAT to prevent the oil from spreading. Skim oil into truck if possible. Determine the direction of the flow of water and set booms to dam the oil. If notified help is not sufficient for the volume of spilled oil, call for tankers or vac trucks with skimmers.

#### B. Spills on Pavement:

Call for BOOMS and PADS in amounts appropriate for spill. Use booms to contain spill by wiping them in a circular motion. Use truck pump with skimmer to remove oil. If spill is too large for booms: a) call for sand, and contain spreading oil by using sand to circle the spill; b) call for vac truck, steamer, and backhoe. Remove oil-soaked sand onto plastic tarps and cover sand with additional tarps to prevent rain from spreading oil. Steam or power-flush ground to remove residue.

#### C. Spills on Soil:

Call for EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT (loader, backhoe, dumptruck) and SAND. Determine direction of oil flow, and excavate an area for the oil to flow into. Around 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 tarp while making sure that soil is contained by tarp and berm. Have backhoe remove one foot below surface of spill, or until visually clean. Call for further assistance to remove soil for treatment.

#### D. Removing Oil-Soaked Sorbent Material:

Place all used 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.

\* These instructions are very specific. Each company may want to revise this section based upon their own policies.

Storage of Used Oil and  
Vehicular Fuel at  
Stationary Facilities

## STORAGE of USED OIL & VEHICULAR FUELS at STATIONARY FACILITIES

### I. REQUIREMENTS ON STORAGE OF USED OIL AND VEHICULAR FUELS

#### A. Vehicular Fuels

1. If vehicular fuels are stored at a transporter facility, that facility must comply with Chapter 17-761, F.A.C. on Stationary Tanks.

#### B. Storage of Used Oil in Underground Tanks

1. Transporters storing used oil in underground tanks greater than 110 gallons, shall comply with the federal regulations on underground petroleum storage tanks under 40 CFR, Part 280, which will eventually be adopted by the State under Chapter 17-761. F.A.C..

#### C. Notification

1. Transporters using tanks meeting the above descriptions, shall notify the Department using DER Form 17-61.090(3)

#### D. Technical Assistance

1. Transporters needing further information to determine their responsibilities should call the Department's Storage Tank Regulation Section at (904) 488-3935 or one of the Department's District Offices.



Marketing of Used Oil  
to End Users

MARKETING and BURNING OF USED OIL FUEL  
(40 CFR Part 266 Subpart E)

I. DEFINITIONS

A. "Used Oil Fuel" - includes any fuel to be burned for energy recovery, produced from "used oil", as defined under 40 CFR 266.40(b) by processing, blending or other treatment and which would not be regulated as a hazardous waste fuel.

B. "On-Specification Used Oil Fuel" - Any used oil fuel meeting the specification levels listed below:

<u>Constituent/Property</u>	<u>Allowable Level</u>
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Flash Point	100 F minimum
Total Halogens	b 4000 ppm maximum

1. The specification does not apply to used oil fuel mixed with a hazardous waste other than conditionally exempt small quantity generators of hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261.5(j).
  2. Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under 40 CFR 266.40(c). Such used oil would be regulated as a hazardous waste fuel under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart D when burned for energy recovery, unless the marketer can successfully rebut the presumption.
- C. "Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel" - Used oil fuel that exceeds any one of the specification allowable levels is called "off-specification used oil fuel."

I. DEFINITIONS (cont'd)

- D. "Marketer" - Persons who market used oil fuel including: generators marketing used oil fuel directly to burners; transporters who receive used oil from generators and produce, process or blend used oil fuel from these used oils (including transporters sending blended or processed used oil to brokers, other intermediaries, or burners); transporters which deliver used oil fuel, but do not process or blend it to burners.
- E. "Burner" - Owners and operators of facilities that burn used oil fuel are called "burners."

II. REQUIREMENTS ON USED OIL FUEL MARKETERS  
(40 CFR 266.43)

A. "Marketing On-Specification Used Oil Fuel"

- 1. Analysis: The marketer first claiming that the used oil is "on-specification" must obtain analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specifications under 40 CFR 266.40(e). This documentation must be kept on file for three years.
- 2. Notification: The marketer first claiming that the used oil fuel is "on-specification" must notify EPA through the Department of its used oil fuel marketing activity, by submitting a completed EPA Form 8700-12.
- 3. Recordkeeping: Records shall be kept in an operating log with the following information:
  - a. The name and address of the facility receiving the shipment of used oil fuel;
  - b. The quantity of "on-specification used oil fuel" delivered;
  - c. The date of shipment or delivery and
  - d. A cross reference to the documentation used to determine that the used oil fuel was "on-specification".

These records shall also be kept on file for three years.

## II. REQUIREMENTS ON USED OIL FUEL MARKETERS (cont'd)

### B. Marketing "Off-specification Used Oil Fuel"

1. Prohibition - A transporter may only market "off-specification used oil fuel" to burners using industrial furnaces and boilers as defined under 40 CFR 266.41 and which have notified EPA as being an "off-specification used oil fuel burner", using EPA Form 8700-12 or its equivalent and have received an EPA ID number.
2. Notification - A marketer of "off-specification used oil fuel" must notify EPA through the Department of its activity by submitting EPA Form 8700-12 and obtaining an EPA ID number.
3. Invoice System - When a marketer sends a shipment of "off-spec" used oil fuel to a receiving facility, it must also send an invoice to that facility, with the following information:
  - a. An invoice number;
  - b. The marketer's and receiving facility's EPA ID numbers;
  - c. The names and addresses of the marketer and receiving facility;
  - d. The quantity of "off-spec" used oil fuel to be delivered;
  - e. The date of shipment or delivery and
  - f. The following statement: "This used oil is subject to EPA regulation under 40 CFR Part 266."
4. Required Notices - Before a marketer sends the first shipment of "off-spec" used oil fuel to a burner or other marketer, it must obtain a one-time written and signed notice from that facility certifying that:
  - a. The receiving facility has notified EPA of its used oil fuel activities as described above;

(cont'd)

## II. REQUIREMENTS ON USED OIL FUEL MARKETERS (cont'd)

- b. If the receiving facility is a burner, it must certify that it will only burn the "off-spec" used oil in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in 40 CFR 266.41(b).
5. Recordkeeping - Copies of the "off-spec" used oil fuel invoices must be kept for the three years from the date the invoice was prepared. Also copies of each certification notice received must be kept for three years from the date the marketer last sends "off-spec" used oil to that receiving facility.

## III. REGULATIONS ON MARKETERS WHICH ARE ALSO BURNERS OF USED OIL FUEL (40 CFR 266.44)

If a transporter burns used oil for energy recovery at its processing facility, then it will need to meet the following requirements:

### A. Requirements for Burning "Off-Spec" Used Oil Fuel

1. Prohibition - "Off-spec" used oil may only be burned in approved industrial boilers and furnaces identified in 40 CFR 266.41(b).
2. Notification - Burners of "off-spec" used oil fuel must notify EPA through the Department of this activity on EPA Form 8700-12 or its equivalent and receive acknowledgement of the notification. (An E.P.A. identification number.)
3. Recordkeeping - The amounts of off-spec used oil burned shall be recorded and kept on file for three years.
4. The burning of off-spec used oil shall be referenced and in compliance with the transporter's Department air permit.

(cont'd)

### III. REGULATIONS ON MARKETERS WHICH ARE ALSO BURNERS OF USED OIL FUEL (cont'd)

#### B. Burning "On-Spec" Used Oil Fuel

1. Analysis - The burner shall obtain analysis or other information to document that the used oil is "on-spec". This document must be kept on file for three years.

#### C. Marketing of Used Fuel Containing PCBs (40 CFR 761.3 & 761.20(e))

##### 1. Restrictions

- a. Used oil containing a quantifiable level of PCBs (2ppm) but less than 50 ppm, may only be marketed to:

- (1) Qualified incinerators as defined in 40 CFR 761.3;
- (2) Other used oil fuel marketers; and,
- (3) Authorized off-spec used oil fuel burners.

- b. If any PCB's or PCB oils at a concentration of 50 ppm or higher have been added to the used oil fuel, then the mixture can not be marketed as a fuel but would have to be managed in compliance with the federal PCB disposal regulations.

- c. Dilution of a used oil fuel to below 2 ppm PCBs will not absolve a marketer from complying with these regulations.

##### 2. Testing

- a. Used oil to be burned from energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs unless the marketer obtains analysis (testing) or "other information" to support that claim.

(cont'd)

### III. REGULATIONS ON MARKETERS WHICH ARE ALSO BURNERS OF USED OIL FUEL (cont'd)

#### 3. Burning Restrictions

- a. Used oil fuel containing less than 50 ppm PCBs may be burned in combustion devices approved for burning off-spec used oil fuel and identified in 40 CFR 266.41(b).
- b. However, these combustion devices must be operating at normal operating temperatures. This prohibits the feed of these fuels during either start up or shut down operations.

#### 4. Required Notices

- a. Before a burner accepts a used oil fuel containing PCBs, it must provide the marketer a one-time written and signed notice certifying that:
  - (1) the burner has complied with any applicable notification requirements for "qualified incinerator" or "off-spec" burners; and,
  - (2) the burner will only burn the used oil fuel in an approved combustion device which has been identified.

#### 5. Record Keeping

- a. Marketers who first claim that a used oil fuel contains no detectable PCBs must keep copies of analysis or other information documenting this claim. Also they must keep copies of the above certification notices received from burners.
- b. Burners must keep copies of each certification notice sent to a marketer.

Compliance with DOT Regulations



## COMPLIANCE WITH STATE and FEDERAL DOT REGULATIONS

### I. TRANSPORT OF COMBUSTIBLE USED OIL

(Flash Point Between 100 and 200 F)

(49 CFR 173.118a)

#### A. Applicability

1. Vehicle has a gross vehicle weight (GVW) of more than 26,000 lbs (intrastate transport) or any GVW if crossing state lines (interstate transport).
2. Combustible used oil is transported in a container or tank greater than 110 gallons in capacity.

#### B. Requirements

1. Shipping papers, etc. (49 CFR Part 172, Subpart C)
2. Marking of vehicle (49 CFR Part 172, Subpart D and 316.3027 F.S.)
3. Display of identification numbers (49 CFR 171.101 and 172.332)
4. Placarding of vehicle (49 CFR Part 172, Subpart F)
5. Reporting of accidents and spills (49 CFR 171.15 and 171.16)
6. Use of DOT specified containers or tanks (49 CFR 173.24)
7. Compliance with 49 CFR Parts 390 through 397 (excluding 397.3 and 397.9) of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations.
  - a. General requirements
  - b. Qualifications of drivers
  - c. Driving
  - d. Safe operation
  - e. Reporting accidents
  - f. Hours of service
  - g. Inspection, repair & maintenance
  - h. Driving and parking rules

(cont'd)

I. TRANSPORT OF COMBUSTIBLE USED OIL (cont'd)

C. Financial Responsibility (49 CFR Part 387)

1. For vehicles of GVW greater than 26,000 lbs, carrying combustible used oil in bulk (more than 3500 gallons), and traveling solely within the state:

\$1 million (Includes liability for bodily injury, property damage and environmental restoration.)

2. For vehicles of any GVW greater than or equal to 10,000 transporting combustible used oil across state lines (interstate) :

\$1 million (Includes liability for bodily injury, property damage and environmental restoration.)

- D. Exception: Intrastate transporters using vehicles with a GVW of more than 26,000 lbs must comply with 49 CFR Parts 392 and 393 and Section 396.9 of the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Regulations. Instead of all of 49 CFR parts 390 - 397.

II. TRANSPORT OF USED OIL NOT CLASSIFIED AS A HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

A. Requirements for Intrastate Transport

1. Compliance with 49 CFR Parts 392, 393, and Section 396.9.
2. For vehicles with GVW greater than 26,000 lbs, compliance with 316.3027 (company identification on vehicle) and 316.252 (splash or spray suppression) F.S..

### III. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A. U.S. DOT Federal Highway Administration  
Office of Motor Carriers  
227 N. Bronough Street, Suite 2060  
Tallahassee, FL 32301  
(904) 681-7462

B. Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT)  
Office of Motor Carrier Compliance  
Koger Executive Center  
Douglas Building, Suite 208  
2540 Executive Center Circle, West  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450  
(904) 488-7920

C. FDOT Field Offices:

TALLAHASSEE FIELD OFFICE:  
Koger Executive Center  
Clifton Bldg, Suite 202  
2661 Executive Circle, West  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450  
(904) 488-5140

MIAMI FIELD OFFICE:  
14201 West Okeechobee Rd.  
Hialeah Gardens, FL 33016  
(305) 827-4054

LAKE CITY FIELD OFFICE:  
P. O. Box 2877  
Lake City, FL 32056-2877  
(904) 758-0494

TAMPA FIELD OFFICE:  
Park Trammell Bldg., #902  
1313 North Tampa Street  
Tampa, FL 33602  
(813) 272-3261

JACKSONVILLE FIELD OFFICE:  
7324 Normandy Blvd.  
Jacksonville, FL 32205  
(904) 781-7601

ORLANDO FIELD OFFICE:  
400 W. Robinson St., #502  
P.O.Box 872  
Orlando, FL 32802  
(407) 423-6150

OCALA FIELD OFFICE:  
1515 E. Silver Springs Blvd.  
Suite 240-N, Mail Box 7  
Ocala, FL 32670  
(904) 732-1325

PENSACOLA FIELD OFFICE:  
1651 E Nine Mile Road  
Pensacola, FL 32514  
(904) 484-5060

LAKE WORTH FIELD OFFICE:  
5700 Lake Worth Road  
Suite 105  
Lake Worth, FL 33463  
(407) 422-1888

Implementation & Verification  
of Training Program

## IMPLEMENTATION and VERIFICATION of TRAINING PROGRAM

This section must be completed separately by each registered used oil transporter. Be VERY SPECIFIC as it applies to your company. Upon completion, send this section, along with a copy of the manual to the Department of Environmental Regulation.

### Introduction of the Training Program (Existing & New Employees)

1. Explain how you intend to train new employees?  
(i.e. How long will new employees have to complete program? What will the training process include?)
2. How do you intend to retrain employees on an annual basis?
3. How will you verify employee training completion?
4. How will you keep records of training program participants?

(See Records of Compliance form for owner/manager and driver/employees inter-office use. This information should be added to your manual, being very specific about training procedures in your company. Use extra pages as needed. Keep everything in a secure place for future inspection by DER.)

(cont'd)

IMPLEMENTATION and VERIFICATION of TRAINING PROGRAM (cont'd)

This is an extra page. This section must be completed separately by each registered used oil transporter. Be VERY SPECIFIC as it applies to your company. Upon completion, send this section, along with a copy of the manual to the Department of Environmental Regulation.

Use extra pages as needed. Keep everything in a secure place for future reference by DER.

Record of Compliance

DRIVER/EMPLOYEE FORM

(Inter-Office Memorandum)

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Used Oil Certification Manual. I have familiarized myself with these regulations and will comply with their provisions at all times on duty as a driver/employee.

I understand that by signing this form I am indicating that I have reviewed and understand the materials in the Certification Manual. I further understand that a copy of this form will remain on file as a personnel record at the firm and that a copy will be available upon request to the Department.

At least once a year I will review the applicable state and federal laws and rules governing used oil transporting and sign a new form for the personnel record.

Jeffrey Scott Quinn  
(Signature of Driver)

JEFFREY SCOTT QUINN  
(Print Full Name of Driver)

08-16-93  
(Today's Date; Include Month, Date & Year)

FLORIDA WASTE ENV.  
(Name of Employer/Firm)

F.W.E.S  
(Address of Firm)

10501 LAKE WILLIAMS  
(City, State and Zip Code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Work Phone, Include Area Code)

Instructions: This receipt is to be read and signed by the driver/employee. It should be countersigned by the firm's owner/manager and placed in the driver's qualification file. It must be updated annually. Violations of the certification law can lead to denial or revocation of certification.

(Make copies of this form for additional employees.)

Record of Compliance

DRIVER/EMPLOYEE FORM

(Inter-Office Memorandum)

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Used Oil Certification Manual. I have familiarized myself with these regulations and will comply with their provisions at all times on duty as a driver/employee.

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At least once a year I will review the applicable state and federal laws and rules governing used oil transporting and sign a new form for the personnel record.

Mark Braaksma  
(Signature of Driver)

MARK BRAAKSMA  
(Print Full Name of Driver)

16th August 1993  
(Today's Date; Include Month, Date & Year)

F.W.E.S  
(Name of Employer/Firm)

10501 LAKE WILLIAM DR. 10014  
(Address of Firm)

Odessa, FL 33556  
(City, State and Zip Code)

1-813-248-8606  
(Work Phone, Include Area Code)

Instructions: This receipt is to be read and signed by the driver/employee. It should be countersigned by the firm's owner/manager and placed in the driver's qualification file. It must be updated annually. Violations of the certification law can lead to denial or revocation of certification.

(Make copies of this form for additional employees.)



Record of Compliance

BUSINESS OWNER/MANAGER FORM

(Inter-Office Memorandum)

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Used Oil Certification Manual. I have familiarized myself with these regulations and will comply with their provisions at all times on duty as a driver/employee.

I understand that by signing this form I am indicating that I have reviewed and understand the materials in the Certification Manual. I further understand that a copy of this form will remain on file as a personnel record at the firm and that a copy will be available upon request to the Department.

At least once a year I will review the applicable state and federal laws and rules governing used oil transporting and sign a new form for the personnel record.

---

(Signature of Owner/Manager)

---

(Print Full Owner/Manager)

---

(Today's Date; Include Month, Date & Year)

---

(Name of Firm)

---

(Address of Firm)

---

(City, State and Zip Code)

---

(Work Phone, Include Area Code)

Instructions: This receipt is to be read and signed by the owner/manager. It should be placed in a permanent file along with a copy of the manual. It must be updated annually. It must be updated annually. Violations of the certification law can lead to denial or revocation of certification.

(Make copies of this form for additional persons.)

Record of Compliance

BUSINESS OWNER/MANAGER FORM

(Inter-Office Memorandum)

I hereby acknowledge receipt of a copy of the Used Oil Certification Manual. I have familiarized myself with these regulations and will comply with their provisions at all times on duty as a driver/employee.

I understand that by signing this form I am indicating that I have reviewed and understand the materials in the Certification Manual. I further understand that a copy of this form will remain on file as a personnel record at the firm and that a copy will be available upon request to the Department.

At least once a year I will review the applicable state and federal laws and rules governing used oil transporting and sign a new form for the personnel record.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Owner/Manager)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Print Full Owner/Manager)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Today's Date; Include Month, Date & Year)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Firm)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Address of Firm)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(City, State and Zip Code)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Work Phone, Include Area Code)

Instructions: This receipt is to be read and signed by the owner/manager. It should be placed in a permanent file along with a copy of the manual. It must be updated annually. It must be updated annually. Violations of the certification law can lead to denial or revocation of certification.

(Make copies of this form for additional persons.)

## DER FORMS

For additional forms required by the Department of Environmental Regulation make requests as follows:

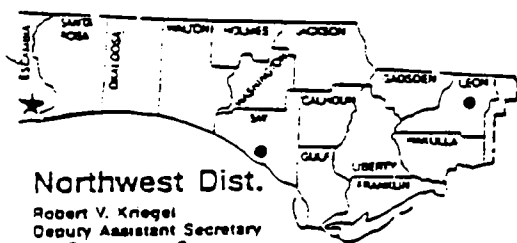
Telephone 904/488-0300

Used Oil Coordinator  
Bureau of Waste Planning & Regulation  
Florida Department of Environmental Regulation  
Twin Towers Office Building  
2600 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

# Offices of the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation

Dale Twachtman, Secretary  
John Shearer, Assistant Secretary

Twin Towers Office Building  
2500 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400  
(904) 488-4805



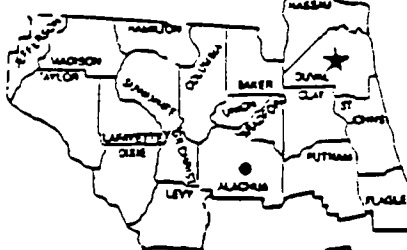
## Northwest Dist.

Robert V. Knezel  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
50 Governmental Center  
Pensacola, Florida 32501-5794  
904-436-8300  
Suncom 595-83001

Northwest Dist. Branch Office  
340 W. 23rd Street, Suite E.  
Panama City, Florida 32405  
904-872-4375  
Suncom 777-43751

Northwest Dist. Branch Office  
2500 Blair Stone Road  
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400  
4-488-3704  
Suncom 278-37041

Northwest Dist. Satellite Office  
PO Box 3  
Acasachicola, Florida 32320  
904-653-8165

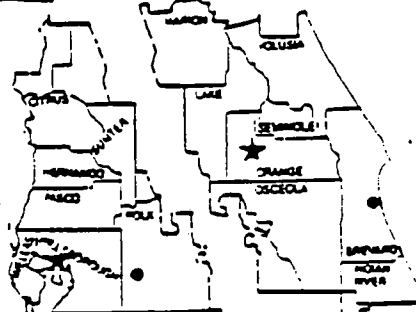


## Southwest Dist.

Dr. Richard O. Gerrity  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
4320 Oak Fair Boulevard  
Tampa, Florida 33610-7347  
813-623-5561  
Suncom 552-78121

Southwest Dist. Satellite Office  
370 E. Main Center  
Suite A  
Barrow, Florida 33830  
813-533-6972  
Suncom 552-77851

Southwest Dist. Satellite Office  
111 Corporation Way  
Venice, Florida 34287  
813-488-4686



## Northeast Dist.

Ernest E. Frey  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
3425 Ellis Rd.  
Jacksonville, Florida 32207  
904-798-4200  
Suncom 821-52951

Northeast Dist. Branch Office  
5700 S.W. 24th Street, Suite 1204  
Gainesville, Florida 32608  
904-326-2095  
Suncom 625-20951

## Central Dist.

Alex Alexander  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
3319 Maquire Blvd., Suite 222  
Orlando, Florida 32803-3757  
407-394-7555  
Suncom 325-70111

Central Dist. Satellite Office  
13 East Melbourne Ave.  
Melbourne, Florida 32901  
407-384-4800  
Suncom 350-48001

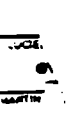


## South Dist.

Philo R. Edwards  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
2259 Bay St.  
Fort Myers, Florida 33901-2996  
813-332-2867  
Suncom 721-79001

South Dist. Branch Office  
7451 Golf Course Blvd.  
Punta Gorda, Florida 33982-9359  
813-639-4967  
Suncom 721-78361

South Dist. Branch Office  
11400 Overseas Highway  
Suite 123  
Marathon, Florida 33050  
305-743-5955/4337  
Suncom 451-50941



## Southeast Dist.

Scott Benvon  
Deputy Assistant Secretary  
900 S. Congress Ave., Suite 4  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406  
407-854-8666  
Suncom 821-50051

Southeast Dist. Branch Office  
3745 S.E. Morningside Blvd.  
Fort St. Lucie, Florida 34952  
407-878-0890/005-4310  
Suncom 821-50531

## Environmental Regulation Commission

Robert A. Mandell, Chairman  
Post Office Box 1875  
Longwood, Florida 32773  
407-869-0000

A. L. "Jack" Buford, Vice Chairman  
Post Office Box 4245  
Tallahassee, Florida 32315  
904-485-7002

Phyllis P. Saanen  
1017 Alvarado Court  
Longwood, Florida 32773  
407-869-7731

Steven B. Gold  
1001 N. Atlantic East  
Bradenton, Florida 34208  
813-747-4247

Nancy Roen  
1111 South Bayshore Drive  
Miami, Florida 33131  
305-350-1200

Thomas W. Sansbury  
3406 Cheesecree Boulevard  
West Palm Beach, Florida 33411  
407-790-7921

Joe R. Williams  
Post Office Box 100  
Live Oak, Florida 32050  
904-362-3159

Laws Section

APTER 62-710  
USED OIL MANAGEMENT

62-710.100	Intent.
62-710.200	Definitions.
62-710.210	Documents Incorporated by Reference.
62-710.400	Prohibitions.
62-710.500	Registration and Notification.
62-710.510	Record Keeping.
62-710.520	Reporting.
62-710.530	Exemptions.
62-710.600	Certification of Used Oil Transporters
62-710.800	General Permits for Used Oil Processing Facilities
62-710.850	Management of Used Oil Filters.
62-710.900	Forms

62-710.100 Intent. The intent of this chapter is to implement the provisions of Sections 403.75 through 403.769, Florida Statutes, which establish a comprehensive program for the proper management and recycling of used oil including public awareness and education; public used oil collection centers; used oil filter management; registration, reporting, and record keeping by handlers of used oil; certification of used oil transporters; and permitting of used oil processing facilities is also the intent of this chapter to regulate used oil in a manner consistent with the Federal regulations and interpretations thereof promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.  
Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.704, 403.7545, F.S.  
Law Implemented: 403.75 through 403.769, F.S.  
History: New 2-25-85; Previously Numbered as 17-7.60; Formerly 17-7.600; Amended 1-17-90; Formerly 17-710.100; Amended 6-8-95.

62-710.200 Definitions. The definitions in Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., are adopted herein. In addition the following words, phrases or terms as used in this chapter, unless the context indicates otherwise, shall have the following meaning:

(1) "Oily wastes" means those materials which are mixed with used oil and have become separated from that used oil. Oily wastes also means materials, including wastewaters, centrifuge solids, filter residues or sludges, bottom sediments, tank bottoms, and sorbents which have come into contact with, and have been contaminated by, used oil and may be appropriately tested and discarded in a manner which is in compliance with other state and local requirements.

(2) "Processing" means chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricant or other used oil-derived products. Processing includes blending used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specifications, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation and rerefining.

(3) "Public used oil collection center" means:

(a) An automotive service facility or government-sponsored collection facility which accepts for disposal small quantities of used oil from households; or

(b) A facility which stores used oil in above-ground tanks which are approved by the Department, and which accepts small quantities of used oil from households.

(4) "Used oil" means any oil which has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil and, as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become contaminated and unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of physical or chemical impurities or loss of original properties.

Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.704, F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.703, 403.75, F.S.

History: New 2-25-85; Amended 5-21-85; Previously Numbered as 17-7.61; Formerly 17-7.610; Amended 1-17-90; Formerly 17-710.200; Amended 6-8-95.

62-710.210 Documents Incorporated by Reference.

(1) The Department adopts by reference 40 CFR Part 279 revised as of July 1, 1993, and the amendments in the Federal Register dated March 4, 1994 (59 FR

10550), which contain the federal standards for the management of used oil.

(2) References in 40 CFR Part 279 to 40 CFR Part 262 shall mean rules adopted by the Department regarding generators of hazardous wastes; reference to 40 CFR Part 263 shall mean rules adopted by the Department regarding transporters of hazardous waste; reference to 40 CFR Part 264 and 265 shall mean rules adopted by the Department regarding treaters, storers and disposers of hazardous wastes; references to 40 CFR Part 266 shall mean rules adopted by the Department regarding standards for the management of specific hazardous waste; and references to Section 3010 of RCRA shall mean notification requirements of Florida Law. The above-mentioned Department rules are found in Chapter 62-730, F.A.C.

(3) When the same word, phrase, or term is defined in Rule 62-710.200, F.A.C., and 40 CFR Part 279 and the definitions are not identical, the definitions as given in Rule 62-710.200, F.A.C., shall apply.

(4) Unless specifically indicated otherwise, when used in any such provisions as adopted from 40 CFR Part 279, United States shall mean the State of Florida, EPA shall mean the Department, and Administrator or Regional Administrator shall mean the Secretary of the Department or the Secretary's designee, where appropriate.

(5) Any reference to 40 CFR Parts 270 or 124 as adopted by reference in 40 CFR Part 279 shall mean the permitting provisions in Chapters 62-4 or 62-730, F.A.C., or Section 403.722, Florida Statutes.

(6) Any reference to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) as adopted by reference in 40 CFR Part 279 shall be construed to refer to comparable provisions of the Florida Resource Recovery and Management Act as established in Part IV of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes.

(7) EPA Form 8700-12 has been adopted by reference in Rule 62-730, F.A.C., and may be used when referred to in 40 CFR Part 279.

Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.704, 403.7545, 403.8055, F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.704, 403.7545, F.S.

History: New 6-8-95.

#### 62-710.400 Prohibitions.

(1) No person may collect, transport, store, recycle, use, or dispose of used oil used oil filters, or oily wastes in any manner which endangers the public health or welfare or the environment.

(2) No person may discharge used oil into soils, sewers, drainage systems, septic tanks, surface or ground waters, watercourses, or marine waters.

(3) (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, no person may mix or commingle used oil with solid waste that is to be disposed of in landfills or direct disposal of used oil in landfills. Oily wastes may be disposed of in landfills unless prohibited in other department rules.

(b) The Department shall allow disposal of used oil commingled with solid waste if it determines that it is not practicable to separate the used oil from the solid waste and if such disposal will pose no significant threat to public health or the environment.

(4) Any person who unknowingly disposes into a landfill any used oil or used oil filters which have not been properly segregated or separated from other solid wastes by the generator is not guilty of a violation under this rule.

(5) No person may mix or commingle used oil with hazardous substances that make the used oil unsuitable for recycling or beneficial use.

(6) Used oil shall not be used for road oiling, dust control, weed abatement or other similar uses that may release used oil into the environment.

Specific Authority: 403.061, 403.704, F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.751, F.S.

History: New 2-25-85; Previously Numbered as 17-7.62; Formerly 17-7.620; Amended 1-17-90, Formerly 17-710.400, Amended 6-8-95.

#### 62-710.500 Registration and Notification.

(1) The following persons shall annually register their used oil handling activities with the Department on DEP Form 62-710.900(1):

- (a) Used oil transporters and transfer facilities;
- (b) Used oil processors;
- (c) Used oil fuel marketers; and
- (d) Used oil burners of off-specification used oil.

Law Impleme  
History: R  
1-17-90, Fc

: 403.754, F.S.

-25-85; Previously Numbered as 17-7.66; Formerly 17-7.660; Am  
ly 17-710.530, Amended 6-8-95.

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1. The \$  
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2. The fin  
cial responsibility required in this paragraph may be established by

a. Evidence of liability insurance, either on a claim made or an occurrence basis, or without a deductible (with the deductible, if any, to be on a per occurrence or accident basis, and not to exceed ten percent of the equity of the business), using SP Form 62-710.900.4). An ACORD form will only be accepted for renewal of a policy with the same carrier.

b. Other evidence of financial responsibility approved by the Department. Such proof may include surety bonds, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, trust fund agreements, or financial tests.

3. States and the federal government are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.

(3) An annual statement in conjunction with the annual registration required under Rule 62-710.500, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which states that the training program is still operating and is being adhered to, and which provides an

500 Certification of Used Oil Transporters  
person who transports over public highways after January 1, 1990  
of used oil annually, not including oily waste, shall be a cert.  
except:  
1 governments or private solid waste haulers under contract to a  
transport used oil collected from households to a public used oil  
2;  
ons who transport less than 55 gallons of used oil at one time that  
closed containers which are secured in a totally enclosed se  
on  
icle; or  
ns who transport their own used oil generated at their own non-  
ions to their own central collection facility for storage or proc  
rsns shall comply with the requirements of Rule 62-710.600(2)(d)

Some certified, used oil transporters shall:  
er annually with the Department and comply with the annual report...  
y requirements pursuant to Rules 62-710.500, 62-710.510 and 62-

evidence of familiarity with applicable state laws and rules governing  
ation by submitting a training program for approval to the Department  
visions for at least the following:

ance with state and federal rules governing used oil;  
used oil management practices, including appropriate response action  
spill;  
roduction of the new employee to the applicable laws and rules before  
ng of a used oil transportation vehicle; and  
ification that company personnel handling or transporting used oil  
completed the training program. New employees shall complete the  
soon as possible, but no later than 90 days after beginning

n a record of training in the company's operating record and the  
l files indicating the type of training received along with the dated  
receiving and providing the training. These records shall be  
w by Department personnel during inspections; and  
rate, and annually verify, proof of liability insurance, or other mea:  
sibility, for any liability which may be incurred in the transport of  
l responsibility shall cover sudden and accidental occurrences  
jury and property damage in the amount of at least \$100,000

1000 Combined Single Limit is the minimum amount of financial  
every used oil transporter must demonstrate. Depending on vehicle  
or restrictions and financial responsibility requirements may be  
al or State Departments of Transportation or other agencies.

2. The fin  
cial responsibility required in this paragraph may be established by  
a. Evidence of liability insurance, either on a claim made or an occurrence basis, or without a deductible (with the deductible, if any, to be on a per occurrence or accident basis, and not to exceed ten percent of the equity of the business), using SP Form 62-710.900.4). An ACORD form will only be accepted for renewal of a policy with the same carrier.

b. Other evidence of financial responsibility approved by the Department. Such proof may include surety bonds, certificates of deposit, letters of credit, trust fund agreements, or financial tests.

3. States and the federal government are exempt from the requirements of this paragraph.

(3) An annual statement in conjunction with the annual registration required under Rule 62-710.500, F.A.C., shall be submitted to the Department, which states that the training program is still operating and is being adhered to, and which provides an



Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-2400.

(1) Application for Registration Used Oil and Used Oil Filter Handlers effective June 8, 1995.

(2) Used Oil and Used Oil Filter Record Keeping Form, effective June 8, 1995.

(3) Annual Report by Used Oil and Used Oil Filter Handlers effective June 8, 1995.

(4) Certificate of Liability Insurance Used Oil Handlers, effective June 8, 1995.

(5) Used Oil Processing Facility General Permit Notification, effective June 8, 1995.

(6) Public Used Oil Collection Center Notification and Annual Report, effective June 8, 1995.

Specific Authority: 120.53(1), 403.061, F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.754, 403.760, 403.767, 403.769, 403.814, F.S.

History: New 1-17-90; Formerly 17-710.900; Amended 6-8-95.

DEP 1995

USED OIL MANAGEMENT

62-710

EFFECTIVE 6-8-95

1

## Environmental Protection Agency

### Subpart E—Used Oil Burned for Energy Recovery

Source: 50 FR 49205, Nov. 29, 1985, unless otherwise noted.

#### § 266.40 Applicability.

(a) The regulations of this subpart apply to used oil that is burned for energy recovery in any boiler or industrial furnace that is not regulated under Subpart O of Part 264 or 265 of this chapter, except as provided by paragraphs (c) and (e) of this section. Such used oil is termed "used oil fuel". Used oil fuel includes any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment.

(b) "Used oil" means any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and, as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities.

(c) Except as provided by paragraph (d) of this section, used oil that is mixed with hazardous waste and burned for energy recovery is subject to regulation as hazardous waste fuel under Subpart D of Part 266. Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm of total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in Subpart D of Part 261 of this chapter. Persons may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain hazardous waste (for example, by showing that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix VIII of Part 261 of this chapter).

(d) Used oil burned for energy recovery is subject to regulation under this subpart rather than as hazardous waste fuel under Subpart D of this part if it is a hazardous waste solely because it:

(1) Exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C of Part 261 of this chapter, provided that it is not mixed with a hazardous waste; or

(2) Contains hazardous waste generated only by a person subject to the special requirements for small quantity generators under § 261.5 of this chapter.

(e) Except as provided by paragraph (c) of this section, used oil burned for energy recovery, and any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending, or other treatment, is subject to regulation under this subpart unless it is shown not to exceed any of the allowable levels of the constituents and properties in the specification shown in the following table. Used oil fuel that meets the specification is subject only to the analysis and recordkeeping requirements under § 266.43(b) (1) and (6). Used oil fuel that exceeds any specification level is termed "off-specification used oil fuel".

#### USED OIL EXCEEDING ANY SPECIFICATION LEVEL IS SUBJECT TO THIS SUBPART WHEN BURNED FOR ENERGY RECOVERY \*

Constituent/property	Allowable level
Arsenic _____	5 ppm maximum.
Cadmium _____	2 ppm maximum.
Chromium _____	10 ppm maximum.
Lead _____	100 ppm maximum.
Flash Point _____	100 °F minimum.
Total Halogens _____	4,000 ppm maximum.*

\* The specification does not apply to used oil fuel mixed with a hazardous waste other than small quantity generator hazardous waste.

\* Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption provided under § 266.40(c). Such used oil is subject to Subpart D of this part rather than this subpart when burned for energy recovery unless the presumption of mixing can be successfully rebutted.

#### § 266.41 Prohibitions.

(a) A person may market off-specification used oil for energy recovery only:

(1) To burners or other marketers who have notified EPA of their used oil management activities stating the location and general description of such activities, and who have an EPA identification number; and

(2) To burners who burn the used oil in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Off-specification used oil may be burned for energy recovery in only the following devices:

(1) Industrial furnaces identified in § 260.10 of this chapter; or

(2) Boilers, as defined in § 260.10 of this chapter, that are identified as follows:

(i) Industrial boilers located on the site of a facility engaged in a manufacturing process where substances are transformed into new products, including the component parts of products, by mechanical or chemical processes;

(ii) Utility boilers used to produce electric power, steam, or heated or cooled air or other gases or fluids for sale; or

(iii) Used oil-fired space heaters provided that:

(A) The heater burns only used oil that the owner or operator generates or used oil received from do-it-yourself oil changers who generate used oil as household waste;

(B) The heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than 0.5 million Btu per hour; and

(C) The combustion gases from the heater are vented to the ambient air.

§ 266.42 Standards applicable to generators of used oil burned for energy recovery.

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, generators of used oil are not subject to this subpart.

(b) Generators who market used oil directly to a burner are subject to § 266.43.

(c) Generators who burn used oil are subject to § 266.44.

§ 266.43 Standards applicable to marketers of used oil burned for energy recovery.

(a) Persons who market used oil fuel are termed "marketers". Except as provided below, marketers include generators who market used oil fuel directly to a burner, persons who receive used oil from generators and produce, process, or blend used oil fuel from these used oils (including persons sending blended or processed used oil to brokers or other intermediaries), and persons who distribute but do not process or blend used oil fuel. The following persons are not marketers subject to this subpart:

(1) Used oil generators, and collectors who transport used oil received only from generators, unless the generator or collector markets the used oil directly to a person who burns it for energy recovery. However, persons who burn some used oil fuel for purposes of processing or other treatment to produce used oil fuel for marketing are considered to be burning incidentally to processing. Thus, generators and collectors who market to such incidental burners are not marketers subject to this subpart;

(2) Persons who market only used oil fuel that meets the specification under § 266.40(e) and who are not the first person to claim the oil meets the specification (i.e., marketers who do not receive used oil from generators or initial transporters and marketers who neither receive nor market off-specification used oil fuel);

(b) Marketers are subject to the following requirements:

(1) *Analysis of used oil fuel.* Used oil fuel is subject to regulation under this subpart unless the marketer obtains analyses or other information documenting that the used oil fuel meets the specification provided under § 266.40(e).

(2) *Prohibitions.* The prohibitions under § 266.41(a);

(3) *Notification.* Notification to EPA stating the location and general description of used oil management activities. Even if a marketer has previously notified EPA of his hazardous waste management activities under section 3010 of RCRA and obtained a U.S. EPA Identification Number, he must renotify to identify his used oil management activities.

(4) *Invoice system.* When a marketer initiates a shipment of off-specification used oil, he must prepare and send the receiving facility an invoice containing the following information:

(i) An invoice number;

(ii) His own EPA identification number and the EPA identification number of the receiving facility;

(iii) The names and addresses of the shipping and receiving facilities;

(iv) The quantity of off-specification used oil to be delivered;

## Environmental Protection Agency

(v) The date(s) of shipment or delivery; and

(vi) The following statement: "This used oil is subject to EPA regulation under 40 CFR Part 266";

**NOTE** Used oil that meets the definition of combustible liquid (flash point below 200 °F but at or greater than 100 °F) or flammable liquid (flash point below 100 °F) is subject to Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations at 49 CFR Parts 100 through 177.

(5) *Required notices.* (i) Before a marketer initiates the first shipment of off-specification used oil to a burner or other marketer, he must obtain a one-time written and signed notice from the burner or marketer certifying that:

(A) The burner or marketer has notified EPA stating the location and general description of his used oil management activities; and

(B) If the recipient is a burner, the burner will burn the off-specification used oil only in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in § 266.41(b); and

(ii) Before a marketer accepts the first shipment of off-specification used oil from another marketer subject to the requirements of this section, he must provide the marketer with a one-time written and signed notice certifying that he has notified EPA of his used oil management activities; and

(6) *Recordkeeping—(i) Used Oil Fuel That Meets the Specification.* A marketer who first claims under paragraph (b)(1) of this section that used oil fuel meets the specification must keep copies of analysis (or other information used to make the determination) of used oil for three years. Such marketers must also record in an operating log and keep for three years the following information on each shipment of used oil fuel that meets the specification. Such used oil fuel is not subject to further regulation, unless it is subsequently mixed with hazardous waste or unless it is mixed with used oil so that it no longer meets the specification.

(A) The name and address of the facility receiving the shipment;

(B) The quantity of used oil fuel delivered;

(C) The date of shipment or delivery; and

(D) A cross-reference to the record of used oil analysis (or other information used to make the determination that the oil meets the specification) required under paragraph (b)(6)(i) of this section.

(ii) *Off-Specification Used Oil Fuel.* A marketer who receives or initiates an invoice under the requirements of this section must keep a copy of each invoice for three years from the date the invoice is received or prepared. In addition, a marketer must keep a copy of each certification notice that he receives or sends for three years from the date he last engages in an off-specification used oil fuel marketing transaction with the person who sends or receives the certification notice.

(The analysis requirements contained in paragraph (b)(1) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0047. The notification requirements contained in paragraph (b)(3) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0028. The invoice requirements contained in paragraph (b)(4) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0047. The certification requirements contained in paragraph (b)(5) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0047. The recordkeeping requirements contained in paragraph (b)(6) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0047.)

[50 FR 49205, Nov. 29, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 11822, Apr. 13, 1987]

§ 266.44 Standards applicable to burners of used oil burned for energy recovery.

Owners and operators of facilities that burn used oil fuel are "burners" and are subject to the following requirements:

(a) *Prohibition.* The prohibition under § 266.41(b):

(b) *Notification.* Burners of off-specification used oil fuel, and burners of used oil fuel who are the first to claim that the oil meets the specification provided under § 266.40(e), except burners who burn specification oil that they generate, must notify EPA stating the location and general description of used oil management activities. Burners of used oil fuel that

meets the specification who receive such oil from a marketer that previously notified EPA are not required to notify. Owners and operators of used oil-fired space heaters that burn used oil fuel under the provisions of § 266.41(b)(2) are exempt from this notification requirement. Even if a burner has previously notified EPA of his hazardous waste management activities under section 3010 of RCRA and obtained an identification number, he must renotify to identify his used oil management activities.

(c) *Required notices.* Before a burner accepts the first shipment of off-specification used oil fuel from a marketer, he must provide the marketer a one-time written and signed notice certifying that:

(1) He has notified EPA stating the location and general description of his used oil management activities; and

(2) He will burn the used oil only in an industrial furnace or boiler identified in § 266.41(b); and

(d) *Used oil fuel analysis.* (1) Used oil fuel burned by the generator is subject to regulation under this subpart unless the burner obtains analysis (or other information) documenting that the used oil meets the specification provided under § 266.40(e).

(2) Burners who treat off-specification used oil fuel by processing, blending, or other treatment to meet the specification provided under § 266.40(e) must obtain analyses (or other information) documenting that the used oil meets the specification.

(e) *Recordkeeping.* A burner who receives an invoice under the requirements of this section must keep a copy of each invoice for three years from the date the invoice is received. Burners must also keep for three years copies of analyses of used oil fuel as may be required by paragraph (d) of this section. In addition, he must keep a copy of each certification notice that he sends to a marketer for three years from the date he last receives off-specification used oil from that marketer.

(The notification requirements contained in paragraph (b) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0028. The certification requirements contained in paragraph (c) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0047. The analysis requirements contained in paragraph (d) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0047. The recordkeeping requirements contained in paragraph (e) of this section were approved by OMB under control number 2050-0047.)

(50 FR 49205, Nov. 29, 1985, as amended at 52 FR 11822, Apr. 13, 1987)

**403.75 Definitions relating to used oil.**—As used in ss. 403.75–403.765 and s. 526.01, as amended by chapter 84–333, Laws of Florida, the term:

(1) "Public used oil collection center" means:

(a) Automotive service facilities or governmentally sponsored collection facilities, which in the course of business accept for disposal small quantities of used oil from households; and

(b) Facilities which store used oil in aboveground tanks, which are approved by the department, and which in the course of business accept for disposal small quantities of used oil from households.

(2) "Department" means the Department of Environmental Regulation.

(3) "Person" means any individual, private or public corporation, partnership, cooperative, association, estate, political subdivision, or governmental agency or instrumentality.

(4) "Reclaiming" means the use of methods, other than those used in rerefining, to purify used oil primarily to remove insoluble contaminants, making the oil suitable for further use; the methods may include settling, heating, denaturation, filtration, or centrifuging.

(5) "Recycling" means to prepare used oil for reuse as a petroleum product by rerefining, reclaiming, reprocessing, or other means or to use used oil in a manner that substitutes for a petroleum product made from new oil.

(6) "Rerefining" means the use of refining processes on used oil to produce high-quality base stocks for lubricants or other petroleum products. Rerefining may include distillation, hydrotreating, or treatments employing acid, caustic, solvent, clay, or other chemicals, or other physical treatments other than those used in reclaiming.

(7) "Used oil" means any oil which has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil and, as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties, but which may be suitable for further use and is economically recyclable.

(8) "Used oil recycling facility" means any facility that recycles more than 10,000 gallons of used oil annually.

*History.—1. SF, ch. 84-333, § 23, ch. 38-130.*

**403.751 Prohibited actions; used oil.**—

(1)(a) No person may collect, transport, store, recycle, use, or dispose of used oil in any manner which endangers the public health or welfare.

(b) No person may discharge used oil into sewers, drainage systems, septic tanks, surface or ground waters, watercourses, or marine waters.

(c) No person may mix or commingle used oil with solid waste that is to be disposed of in landfills or directly dispose of used oil in landfills in Florida unless approved by the department.

(d) Any person who unknowingly disposes into a landfill any used oil which has not been properly segregated or separated from other solid wastes by the generator is not guilty of a violation under this act.

(e) No person may mix or commingle used oil with hazardous substances that make it unsuitable for recycling or beneficial use.

(2) Used oil shall not be used for road oiling, dust control, weed abatement, or other similar uses that have the potential to release used oil into the environment.

*History.—1. SF, ch. 84-333, § 23, ch. 38-130.*

*Note.—As amended, the term "this act" refers to ch. 38-130.*

**403.753 Public educational program about collection and recycling of used oil.**—The department shall conduct a public education program to inform the public of the needs for and benefits of collecting and recycling used oil and shall:

(1) Encourage persons who annually sell at retail, in containers for use off the premises, more than 500 gallons of oil to provide the purchasers with information on the locations of collection facilities and information on proper disposal practices.

(2) Establish, maintain, and publicize a used oil information center that dispenses materials or information explaining local, state, and federal laws and rules governing used oil and informing the public of places and methods for proper disposal of used oil.

(3) Encourage the voluntary establishment of used oil collection and recycling programs and provide technical assistance to persons who organize such programs.

(4) Encourage the procurement of recycled automotive, industrial, and fuel oils, and oils blended with recycled oils, for all state and local government uses. Recycled oils procured under this section shall meet equipment manufacturer's specifications. A 5-percent price preference may be given in procuring these recycled products.

*History.—1. SF, ch. 84-333, § 23, ch. 38-130.*

**403.754 Registration of persons transporting, collecting, or recycling used oil; fees; reports and records.**—

(1) The following persons shall register annually with the department pursuant to rules of the department or forms prescribed by it:

(a) Any person who transports over public highways more than 500 gallons of used oil annually.

(b) Any person who maintains a collection facility that receives more than 6,000 gallons of used oil annually. For purposes of registration, the amount received does not include used oil delivered to collection centers by individuals who change their own personal motor oil.

(c) Any facility that recycles more than 10,000 gallons of used oil annually.

(2) An electric utility the operations of which generate used oil and which used oil is then reclaimed, recycled, or rerefined by the electric utility for use in its operations is not required to register or report pursuant to this section.

(3) An onsite burner which only burns a specification used oil generated by such burner is not required to register or report pursuant to this section, provided that such burning is done in compliance with any air permits issued by the department.

(4) The department may prescribe a fee for the registration required by this section in an amount which is sufficient to cover the cost of processing applications but which does not exceed \$25.

(5) The department shall require each registered person to submit, no later than July 1 of each year, a report which specifies the type and quantity of used oil transported, collected, and recycled during the preceding calendar year, commencing in calendar year 1985.

(6) Each registered person who transports or recycles used oil shall maintain records which identify:

(a) The source of the materials transported or recycled;

(b) The quantity of materials received;

(c) The date of receipt; and

(d) The destination or end use of the materials.

(7) The department shall perform technical studies to sample used oil at facilities of representative used oil transporters and at representative recycling facilities to determine the incidence of contamination of used oil with hazardous, toxic, or other harmful substances.

History.—s. 50, ch. 34-328, § 2, ch. 38-130.

Note.—The word "who" was substituted for the word "that" by the editors.

**403.7545 Regulation of used oil as hazardous waste.**—Nothing in ss. 403.75—403.769 and s. 526.01, as amended by chapter 84-338, Laws of Florida, shall prohibit the department from regulating used oil as a hazardous waste in a manner consistent with s. 241 of the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, Pub. L. No. 98-616.

History.—s. 42, ch. 38-186, § 2, ch. 38-130.

**403.757 Coordination with other state agencies.**—

(1) The department shall coordinate its activities and functions under ss. 403.75—403.769 and s. 526.01, as amended by chapter 84-338, Laws of Florida, with the Governor's Energy Office and other state agencies to avoid duplication in reporting and information gathering.

(2) The nonprofit corporation established pursuant to s. 346.502 shall examine the feasibility of using used oil to fuel boilers and furnaces of state government buildings.

(3) The Department of Transportation shall examine the feasibility of using recycled oil products in road construction activities.

History.—s. 52, ch. 34-328, § 20, ch. 38-130.

**403.758 Enforcement and penalty.**—

(1) Except as provided in subsection (2), the department may enforce ss. 403.75—403.769 and s. 526.01, as amended by chapter 84-338, Laws of Florida, pursuant to ss. 403.121 and 403.131.

(2) Any person who fails to register with the department as required by s. 403.754 and s. 526.01, as amended by chapter 84-338, Laws of Florida, is subject to a fine of \$300.

History.—s. 51, ch. 34-328, § 31, ch. 38-130.

**403.759 Disposition of fees, fines, and penalties.**—

The proceeds from the registration fees, fines, and penalties imposed by ss. 403.75—403.769 and s. 526.01, as

amended by chapter 84-338, Laws of Florida, shall be deposited into the Solid Waste Management Trust Fund for use by the department in implementing the provisions of ss. 403.75—403.769 and s. 526.01, as amended by chapter 84-338, Laws of Florida.

History.—s. 54, ch. 34-328, § 32, ch. 38-130.

**403.760 Public used oil collection centers.**—

(1) The department shall encourage the voluntary establishment of public used oil collection centers and recycling programs and provide technical assistance to persons who organize such programs.

(2) All government agencies, and businesses that change motor oil for the public, are encouraged to serve as public used oil collection centers.

(3) A public used oil collection center must:

(a) Notify the department annually that it is accepting used oil from the public; and

(b) Annually report quantities of used oil collected from the public.

(4) The Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall assist the department in inspecting public used oil collection centers.

(5) No person may recover from the owner or operator of a used oil collection center any costs of response actions, as defined in s. 376.301(14), resulting from a release of either used oil or a hazardous substance or use the authority of ss. 376.307, 376.3071, and 403.724 against the owner or operator of a used oil collection center if such used oil is:

(a) Not mixed with any hazardous substance by the owner or operator of the used oil collection center;

(b) Not knowingly accepted with any hazardous substances contained therein;

(c) Transported from the used oil collection center by a certified transporter pursuant to s. 403.757;

(d) Stored in a used oil collection center that is in compliance with this section; and

(e) In compliance with s. 114(c) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.

This subsection applies only to that portion of the public used oil collection center used for the collection of used oil and does not apply if the owner or operator is grossly negligent in the operation of the public used oil collection center. Nothing in this section shall affect or modify in any way the obligations or liability of any person under any other provisions of state or federal law, including common law, for injury or damage resulting from a release of used oil or hazardous substances. For the purpose of this section, the owner or operator of a used oil collection center may presume that a quantity of no more than 5 gallons of used oil accepted from any member of the public is not mixed with a hazardous substance, provided that such owner or operator acts in good faith.

History.—s. 51, ch. 34-328, § 31, ch. 38-130.

**403.751 Incentives program.—**

(1) The department is authorized to establish an incentives program for individuals who change their own oil to encourage them to return their used oil to a used oil collection center.

(2) The incentives used by the department may involve the use of discount or prize coupons, prize drawings, promotional giveaways, or other activities the department determines will promote collection, reuse, or proper disposal of used oil.

(3) The department may contract with a promotion company to administer the incentives program.

History.—s. 34, ch. 88-132.

**403.753 Grants to local governments.—**

(1) The department shall develop a grants program for local governments to encourage the collection, reuse, and proper disposal of used oil. No grant may be made for any project unless such project is approved by the department.

(2) The department shall consider for grant assistance any local government project that uses one or more of the following programs or any activity that the department feels will reduce the improper disposal and reuse of used oil:

(a) Curbside pickup of used oil containers by a local government or its designee.

(b) Retrofitting of solid waste equipment to promote curbside pickup or disposal of used oil at used oil collection centers designated by the local government.

(c) Establishment of publicly operated used oil collection centers at landfills or other public places.

(d) Providing containers and other materials and supplies that the public can utilize in an environmentally sound manner to store used oil for pickup or return to a used oil collection center.

(e) Providing incentives for the establishment of privately operated public used oil collection centers.

(3) Eligible projects shall be funded according to provisions established by the department. However, in no case shall one grant exceed \$25,000.

(4) The department shall initiate rules on or before January 1, 1989, necessary to carry out the purposes of this section.

History.—s. 35, ch. 88-132.

**403.757 Certification of used oil transporters.—**

(1) Any person who transports over public highways after January 1, 1990, more than 500 gallons annually of used oil must be a certified transporter.

(2) The department shall develop a certification program for transporters of used oil and shall issue, deny, or revoke certifications authorizing the holder to transport used oil. Certification requirements shall be so assure that a used oil transporter is familiar with appropriate rules and used oil management procedures.

(3) The department shall adopt rules governing certification, which shall include requirements for the following:

(a) Registration and annual reporting pursuant to s. 403.754.

(b) Evidence of familiarity with applicable State laws and rules governing used oil transportation.

(c) Proof of liability insurance or other means of financial responsibility for any liability which may be incurred in the transport of used oil.

History.—s. 36, ch. 88-132.

**403.759 Permits for used oil recycling facilities.—**

(1) Each person who intends to operate, modify, or close a used oil recycling facility shall obtain an operation or closure permit from the department prior to operating, modifying, or closing the facility.

(2) By January 1, 1990, the department shall develop a permitting system for used oil recycling facilities after reviewing and considering the applicability of the permit system for hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities.

(3) Permits shall not be required under this section for the burning of used oil as a fuel, provided:

(a) A valid department air permit is in effect for the facility; and

(b) The facility burns used oil in accordance with applicable United States Environmental Protection Agency regulations, local government regulations, and the requirements of its department air permit.

(4) No permit is required under this section for the use of used oil for the beneficiation or flotation of phosphate rock.

History.—s. 37, ch. 88-132.



and outweigh the risks posed by these activities (see 49 FR 29179, July 10, 1984).

### *B. Use of PCBs Below 50 PPM as a Fuel*

The July 8, 1987 proposed rule proposed to amend the PCB regulations to, in general, authorize used oil recycling activities (use, processing, and distribution in commerce) involving used oil containing less than 50 ppm PCBs. Specifically, EPA proposed to include used oil among products excluded from regulation under the definition of "excluded PCB products." However, EPA proposed to restrict used oil recycling activities by prohibiting the burning of used oil containing any quantifiable level of PCBs as a fuel in nonindustrial boilers.

The proposed rule also proposed to amend the definition of "qualified incinerator" codified at 40 CFR 761.3. EPA proposed to delete the reference to approved high efficiency boilers under 761.60(a)(3) and to replace that deleted language with a reference to the high efficiency boiler criteria and notification requirements set forth in § 761.60(a)(2). The proposal required the same combustion conditions as previously required but sought to replace the approval requirements with the simpler requirement of notification to the EPA Regional Administrator as stated in § 761.60(a)(2)(iii)(B).

The proposal also sought to make another class of combustion facilities eligible for burning used oils with less than 50 ppm PCBs. EPA proposed to include combustion facilities recognized as acceptable for burning off specification "used oil fuels" under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart E. This second class consists of the industrial "furnaces" and "boilers" which are identified in 40 CFR 266.41(b) and whose owners have notified EPA of their used oil burning activities. The criteria for these boilers and furnaces are identified in 40 CFR 260.10.

Today's rule allows the burning of oil containing between 2 and 49 ppm PCBs as a fuel in RCRA-approved industrial boilers and furnaces. The rule requires that RCRA approved units used to burn PCB oil between 2 and 49 ppm must be operating at normal operating temperatures (this requirement prohibits burning such fuels during either startup or shutdown operations). By prohibiting the use of oil as a fuel between 2 and 49 ppm PCBs during startup and shutdown operations for these units, EPA is effectively eliminating another source where conditions are conducive to the incomplete combustion of PCBs and the formation of PCDFs. The prohibition on the use of this oil during startup and shutdown operations is consistent with

the Agency's current regulations for disposing mineral oil dielectric fluid (50-499 ppm PCBs) in high efficiency boilers set forth in 40 CFR 761.60(a)(2)(iii)(A)(5). Similar to the requirements in today's rule, the existing rules regarding high efficiency boilers limit the fuel feed rate for PCBs. Section 761.60(a)(2)(iii)(A)(4) states that mineral oil dielectric fluid cannot compose more than 10 percent, 5-49.9 ppm PCBs, (on a volume basis) of the total fuel feed rate. EPA believes that the requirements for burning PCB fluid between 2 and 49 ppm PCBs during startup and shutdown operations in industrial boilers and furnaces should be consistent with the existing disposal rules set forth in 40 CFR 761.60.

Today's rule also prohibits the burning of oil containing detectable concentrations of PCBs in nonindustrial boilers and furnaces because these units, as a class, are more likely than RCRA-approved industrial boilers and furnaces to operate under combustion conditions that are conducive to the volatilization of PCBs and the formation of toxic products from the incomplete combustion of PCBs.

In the Proposed Rule, EPA concluded that nonindustrial boilers are typically small to medium size unmanned units that may not achieve optimum combustion conditions when burning fuel that the unit was not designed to burn. EPA believed that very few, if any, of these units are equipped with emissions control equipment, while many industrial boilers/furnaces are so equipped. Further, nonindustrial units are more likely to be located in an urban setting where sources are frequently clustered together, they generally have lower stack heights, and have a sporadic mode of operation. Emissions plumes from numerous sources can overlap and increase ambient air concentrations of PCBs and PCDFs while simultaneously exposing a larger population. In contrast, large boilers and industrial furnaces are more likely to be operated by trained operators and equipped with combustion controls to maintain combustion efficiency when burning fuels mixed with low concentration PCBs.

The Agency requested comments on its proposal to prohibit the burning of used oil containing less than 50 ppm PCBs in nonindustrial boilers. (See 52 FR 25854, July 8, 1987). Several commenters asserted that all used oil products under 50 ppm should be excluded from all TSCA regulations, including burner restrictions. Several commenters who opposed the burner restrictions focused their objections on the risk assessment that EPA developed in support of its proposal. Two commenters stated that

the assessment overstated the potential of PCDF formation, and criticized the conservative assumptions in the risk assessment, including the frequency and duration of used oil burning in residential boilers. However, EPA did not receive substantive information to allow the Agency to reevaluate the risk of PCDF formation and make the required finding that such burning does not present unreasonable risks.

Commenters did not provide information to support an adjustment to the assumptions underlying the assessment for the potential for PCDF formation such as combustion efficiency, residential combustion unit sizes and types, operating temperatures, formation of PCDF's under differing combustion conditions, etc.

In the risk assessment developed for the proposed rule, the Agency concluded that inhalation exposures associated with the volatilizing of PCBs during the burning of used oil (with PCBs at the 50 ppm level or lower) in small boilers were not significant. However, the Agency's quantitative oncogenic risk for the potential inhalation exposures associated with the formation and release of polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) from small- and medium-sized nonindustrial boilers (which may operate under inefficient conditions) was considered significant because the risks fall into the  $1 \times 10^{-3}$  to  $1 \times 10^{-4}$  range. Moreover, only 23 percent of this oil is burned this way; a prohibition does not create great economic impact. Since EPA received no data which refutes the risk assessment, the final rule retains the prohibition on the use of waste oil containing less than 50 ppm PCB as a fuel in nonindustrial boilers. Nonindustrial boilers include but are not limited to those located in single or multifamily residences; commercial establishments (such as hotels, office buildings, laundries, service stations, greenhouses); and institutional establishments (colleges, hospitals, schools, prisons).

In this rule, EPA is designating within the class of "incinerators" qualified to burn oil containing between 2 ppm and 50 ppm PCBs those:

- (1) Incinerators approved for PCB destruction under § 761.70.
- (2) High efficiency boilers which operate under the conditions of § 761.60(a)(2)(iii)(A) and whose owners have notified EPA of their used oil burning activities under § 761.60(a)(2)(iii)(B).
- (3) Incinerators approved under the authority of RCRA section 3005(c).
- (4) Industrial furnaces and boilers which are identified in 40 CFR 260.10

and 40 CFR 266.41(b), and whose owners have notified the Agency of their used oil burning activities. The list of industrial furnaces includes cement kilns, lime kilns, phosphate kilns, aggregate kilns (including asphalt kilns), coke ovens, blast furnaces, and smelting, melting, and refining furnaces. Furthermore, under these RCRA rules, the Regional Administrator may designate additional enclosed, controlled flame combustion devices as "boilers" on a case-by-case basis as stated under criteria set out in 40 CFR 260.32. Boilers designated under 40 CFR 260.32 by a Regional Administrator would also qualify as incinerators for the burning of oil containing 2 ppm to 49 ppm PCBs.

One commentator, Econ. Inc., criticized the lack of specificity in combustion criteria for boilers, suggesting that boiler operators could comply with a regulation that specified proper boiler operating parameters. This commentator asked that the final rule specify the combustion criteria (e.g. temperature, residence time, pressure, excess oxygen) that operators must attain. Another commentator took a contrary view, asserting that the rule should remain faithful to the RCRA approach of specifying only classes of eligible industrial boilers and furnaces, without restricting the specifics of operation.

EPA has determined not to include, within the scope of this rulemaking, a determination of combustion criteria for boilers, nor to set combustion goals that operators must attain, because, the Agency plans to propose, under RCRA, technical standards for burning off-specification used oil fuel in boilers and industrial furnaces. This rulemaking would take into account when and how these wastes can be burned safely in these devices. It would also include combustion criteria and most likely control emissions of toxic organics. While EPA will not develop such combustion criteria in the present rulemaking, the Agency will reexamine TSCA controls on the burning of less than 50 ppm PCB oils after the development of the RCRA standards and combustion criteria.

Several commentators agreed that used oil burning should be limited to the larger industrial boilers and furnaces, but they objected to regulatory requirements for certification and notification. These commentators were most frequently concerned about the chilling effect that the certification and notification requirements would have on the availability of oil-burning capacity among the desirable industrial burners. While a concern was expressed that any

regulation of qualified burners would have deleterious effects, most of the criticism was directed at the proposal to allow burning of PCB-containing used oil only in the industrial boilers and furnaces whose owners have previously notified the Agency under either RCRA or TSCA of their oil or waste burning activities. The argument most frequently made was that very few industrial burners have accepted EPA's invitation to register and burn "off-specification" used oil fuel, so that the RCRA Burn Ban regulation has in fact been an impediment to the marketing of these fuels to the larger industrial boilers capable of efficient combustion.

Based upon its experiences following the promulgation of similar notification requirements under RCRA, EPA disagrees that the notification requirement of this rule will create a significant disincentive for the burning of oil containing 2 ppm to 49 ppm in industrial furnaces and boilers. As part of the rule regulating the burning of used oil for energy recovery (40 CFR Part 266, Subpart E), marketers and burners of off-specification used oil fuels are subject to certain administrative requirements, including a one-time notification as to waste burning activities and the securing of an EPA identification number. The notification provides the Agency with the number, type and location of burners. In order to minimize the reporting burden, burners which previously notified the Regional Administrator of their waste as fuel activities (see §§ 266.35(b) and 266.44(b)) are considered under the present rule to be eligible to burn under 50 ppm PCB waste oil without additional notification.

Burners which have not previously complied with 40 CFR §§ 266.35(b) and 266.44(b) are required to file a TSCA notification with the Regional Administrator and receive acknowledgement of the receipt of the notification prior to burning. This acknowledgement merely serves as a confirmation that EPA has received notification and does not serve as an approval or endorsement by EPA of the adequacy of the notifier's combustion unit or business practices.

Under this final rule, before an eligible burner accepts its first shipment of used oil fuel containing less than 50 ppm PCBs from a marketer, he is required to provide the marketer a one time written and signed notice certifying that he will burn the used oil only in an incinerator (§ 761.3) or in a combustion device identified in 40 CFR 266.41(b).

Marketers will be required to retain copies of their used oil analyses (or

other information relating to PCB levels in oil) for 3 years; they would also be required to retain a copy of each certification that they have received from burners from the date of the last transaction with that burner.

There were strong objections expressed in several comments for keeping the RCRA reference to space heaters, 40 CFR 266.41(b)(2)(iii), that burn waste oil generated on-site. The RCRA provision was initially enacted in response to concerns expressed by the automotive oil industry that suggested that banning the burning of used oil in space heaters would severely disrupt the flow of used oil and possibly encourage disposal of automotive waste oils in municipal landfills. The National Oil Recyclers Association suggested that this exception flies in the face of all the discussion about significant risks in small boilers. Others amplified on the poor combustion performance of these units, particularly, their low stack temperature, small chambers, and poor efficiency during start up.

In addition, the Agency received comments on the proposed rule which indicated PCB used oil fuels are frequently burned in space heaters outside the automotive industry, i.e., transformer repair and servicing shops. In light of these comments the Agency has reconsidered the proposal to allow burning of PCB used oil fuels in space heaters. The Agency has determined that continuing to allow the burning of PCB used oil fuels only in the automotive industry's space heaters will not present an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment provided the provisions of 40 CFR 266.41(b)(2)(iii) (A), and (C) are met. However, EPA is prohibiting the burning of said fuel in space heaters outside the automotive industry area where the risks are likely to be greater. The Agency is allowing the burning of PCB used oil fuels from the automotive industry because it does not expect used oil from automotive sources to routinely contain PCBs in concentrations significantly above the level of detection. In addition, because of the historic uses of PCBs in electrical equipment and heat transfer and hydraulic equipment, EPA assumes the vast majority of PCB-containing used oil originates from industrial and nonautomotive sources. Thus, EPA does not expect that a large quantity of PCB-containing used oil will in fact be burned in automotive-industry space heaters.

The burning of PCB used oil as fuel in areas including but not limited to transformer repair shops, where PCB

concentrations are likely to be well above the level of detection (i.e., 2 ppm) presents a greater likelihood for the formation of highly toxic byproducts associated with the poor combustion of higher concentration PCBs in these devices. Therefore, EPA, to remain consistent in avoiding such risks, is prohibiting the burning of PCB used oil as fuel in space heaters outside the automotive industry.

Several commenters have requested that the Agency clarify the term "detectable level of PCBs" which is used to describe the used oils to which this burning restriction applies (40 CFR 761.20(e)). The preamble of the Proposed Rule (52 FR 25854) stated that "detectable" means "practical limit of quantitation (i.e., 2 ppm). The Chemical Manufacturers Association recommended that EPA include this clarification in the regulatory language by referring specifically to the definition, "less than 2 micrograms per gram from any resolvable gas chromatographic peak," previously included in the TSCA regulations for nondetectable PCBs in products of closed waste manufacturing processes (47 FR 48995, October 21, 1982). This definition has been accepted by the Agency and will be incorporated in the Rule to clarify which used oils are considered to have detectable PCBs.

Several comments were received which addressed the availability of analytical methods for meeting the level of detection and the impact of this level on recycling and burning of waste oil for fuel. James River Corporation and Texaco Inc. requested that the Agency consider a level higher than the one proposed—specifically—5 ppm—which was felt would meet the goals of the regulation and the concerns for feasibility expressed by recyclers. Other thresholds suggested were 20 ppm (on the grounds that it was feasible in the field); 25 ppm, or even 35 ppm.

The Agency has determined that analytical procedures have been demonstrated to be capable of accurately and reproducibly determining the concentration of PCBs in Bunker C Fuel Oil at 2 ppm using a quantitation procedure based on one congener per homolog standard. Both Gas Chromatography/Electron Capture and Gas Chromatograph/Hall Detector Electron Capture are effective and easily implemented. Therefore, the level of quantitation (articulated in earlier TSCA regulations—47 FR 48995) is specified as 2 ppm.

A large number of comments addressing an alternative PCB threshold implicitly endorsed blending to meet any specified PCB threshold. These comments pointed out that the TSCA

prohibitions on dilution do not apply where a regulation specifically allows it, and that allowing blending would make the rule consistent with the RCRA Burn Ban Rule. It was also suggested that blending would facilitate the injection of the fuel into the boiler, and result in better combustion and destruction of the PCBs.

Unlike RCRA regulations for hazardous waste disposal, the TSCA PCB disposal regulations dictate different disposal requirements depending upon the concentration of PCBs in the waste. This approach was adopted because EPA recognized that PCBs are ubiquitous in the environment and are present in measurable quantities as contaminants in many materials. EPA struggled to establish a manageable disposal system that recognized the widespread contamination that 30 or so years of indiscriminant disposal created yet one that would strictly control the disposal of any PCBs removed from use after the Congressional ban in 1977. The result was a disposal system based upon PCB concentrations in waste and a strict prohibition against dilution as a mechanism for avoiding proper disposal.

Allowing blending-down to either below the level of detection or below 50 ppm PCBs under this rule would be a departure from EPA's longstanding position that requires material once tested for PCB concentration to be treated under the regulations based upon its measured concentration. EPA is acutely aware of the difficulties in effectively monitoring compliance with the prohibition on dilution and is concerned about the potential avenue that it would be opening up for the improper disposal of 50 ppm or greater materials in allowing blending-down to either below the level of detection or below 50 ppm in this rule. Therefore, EPA is maintaining its longstanding policy to prohibit dilution.

EPA's proposal to allow batch testing by marketers as a way of saving analytical testing costs met with approval in the comments. The National Oil Recyclers note that, by the time a shipment of used oil reaches a processing plant, it is a mixture of oil from several generators. They maintain that the cost of testing each individual sample before it was added to a shipment would be prohibitive. In addition, they indicate that turn-around time for laboratory tests may range from a few days to 2 weeks, unless a high surcharge is paid for priority service. Costs for PCB testing have been cited as ranging from \$25 to \$85 per sample. With the low current markets in waste oil, as highlighted in comments from Harbor

Oil Inc., the expense of requiring individual samples, rather than batch testing, would be prohibitive. The Agency regulations, therefore, allow for batch testing, along with certification. It is important to note that, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of 40 CFR 761.60. Batch testing, along with proper records documentation, provides for an environmentally sound program for collecting and burning oils with detectable levels of PCBs while at the same time preserving and protecting our limited waste oil markets.

This final rule makes the TSCA regulations more consistent with the Agency's overall strategy for regulating the recycling of used oil. After evaluating the risks posed by these activities, EPA has determined that the use, processing, and distribution in commerce of used oil containing less than 50 ppm PCBs does not generally present an unreasonable risk of injury to human health or the environment. EPA is not able to determine that burning used oil as fuel in nonindustrial boilers will not present an unreasonable risk. EPA believes that the burning of PCB-containing used oil fuels in combustion facilities which operate under inefficient combustion conditions will promote the formation of highly toxic PCDFs; (see 52 FR 25849-50 for further discussion on exposure risks associated with the incomplete combustion of PCBs).

Due to the potential for the formation of PCDFs in inefficient combustion facilities burning PCB-containing used oil, EPA believes that it is prudent to adopt an approach in this final rule which is consistent with that of the RCRA Burn Ban Rule for burning hazardous waste and off-specification used oil fuels. EPA believes that the rationale set forth in the RCRA Burn Ban Rule preamble for designating nonindustrial boilers as the prohibited class of combustion facilities (50 FR 49191) provides a compelling argument for similarly restricting the burning of used oil products containing PCBs at the less than 50 ppm level. This prohibition on burning PCB-contaminated oils in non-industrial boilers will afford an interim measure of prudent control until EPA completes its ongoing comprehensive evaluation of combustion conditions in various boilers and furnaces. Upon completing this evaluation, EPA will promulgate rules prescribing combustion performance

standards under RCRA. The net result will be to allow or disallow burning of hazardous waste fuels based on actual combustion capabilities rather than their classification as an "industrial" or "nonindustrial" boiler or furnace.

In addition to a consideration of the toxicity of PCBs and the magnitude of exposure to humans and the environment, the TSCA unreasonable risk standard requires EPA to consider the economic impacts and other societal costs associated with the regulation of a chemical. EPA evaluated the economic impacts of maintaining the current prohibition of all used oil recycling activities. (see Ref. 28, Support Document entitled "PCB Rule Revision: Cost-Effectiveness Analysis and Estimates of Exposed Population.") EPA concludes that the risks associated with the recycling (use, processing, and distribution in commerce) of used oil products containing less than 50 ppm PCBs are generally outweighed by the enormous costs associated with prohibiting such activities, the cost associated with depriving society of the benefits of recycled oil products, and the net reduction in environmental protection associated with a curtailment in recycling activities. Secondly, EPA believes that the net regulatory impact on restricting the burning of used oil containing less than 50 ppm PCBs to industrial boilers and furnaces will be insignificant. This final rule makes PCB-containing used oil (<50 ppm PCBs) available to a much larger universe of eligible combustion facilities than allowed under the previous regulation. The availability of these combustion facilities (qualified incinerators, industrial furnaces, industrial boilers, utility boilers, etc.) and the availability of other recycling markets (e.g., other industrial uses and re-refining) should provide more than adequate capacity to handle any market shifts caused by the prohibition on burning in nonindustrial boilers. EPA believes that the oil management system has already responded to the Burn Ban Rule by diverting the bulk of used oil fuels away from the nonindustrial boiler market, and any further diversion resulting from this final rule should be minimal. For these reasons, EPA concludes that allowing the burning of PCB-containing used oil fuels (<50 ppm PCBs) under the conditions set forth in this document will not present an unreasonable risk of injury to health or the environment.

In this final rule, to be consistent with the approach adopted by the RCRA Burn Ban Rule for marketers and burners of used oil fuel, EPA is implementing a combination of limited

testing requirements, prohibitions, and recordkeeping requirements for burners and marketers of used oil fuel between 2 and 49 ppm PCBs. These provisions are to help ensure compliance with the prohibition on burning this PCB used oil fuel in nonindustrial boilers and furnaces.

For regulatory purposes used oil fuel is presumed to contain PCBs above the practical limit of quantitation (i.e., 2 ppm) and therefore would be subject to these restrictions, unless the marketer obtains PCB analyses (test data) or other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain detectable levels of PCBs. The Agency believes that presuming used oil to be contaminated with PCBs above 2 ppm is a prudent regulatory tool to ensure the proper burning of waste oils. This is not meant to imply that all waste oil is, without question, contaminated with PCBs above the level of detection, as test data and other information documenting the oil's concentration will demonstrate. The first person who makes the claim that the used oil fuel does not contain PCBs at quantifiable levels must obtain the analyses or "other information" to support his claim. The "other information" could include personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the generator claiming that the oil does not contain PCBs above the practical limit of quantitation (2 ppm).

The prohibitions apply to both burners and "marketers" (as defined in 40 CFR 761.3). A person may market (process or distribute in commerce) used oil at levels between the practical limit of quantitation (2 ppm) and 50 ppm for energy recovery only to those burners who qualify either as a "qualified incinerator" under 40 CFR 761.3 or as a combustion device identified in 40 CFR 266.41(b). Before an eligible burner accepts its first shipment of used oil fuel containing PCBs at concentrations <50 ppm, but >2 ppm from a marketer, he will be required to provide the marketer a one-time written notice certifying that he will burn the used oil only in a qualified incinerator (§ 761.3) or in a combustion device identified in § 266.41(b). Marketers will be required to retain copies of their used oil analyses (or other information relating to PCB levels in oil) for 3 years; they would also be required to retain a copy of each certification that they have received from burners from the date of the last transaction with the burner.

By imposing the requirements on marketers and burners EPA believes it will effectively ensure compliance with

the prohibition on the burning of used oil fuel in nonindustrial boilers. This is consistent with the RCRA Burn Ban Rule which imposes recordkeeping and reporting requirements controls to prohibit burning of off-specification used oil fuels in nonindustrial boilers.

#### C. Viton Glove Requirement

The Circuit Court's decision overturning EPA's rule which would allow a general 50 ppm cutoff, effectively prohibited the use of heat transfer and hydraulic systems containing less than 50 ppm PCBs. So, EPA, in the July 10, 1984 rule authorized the use of PCBs at concentrations less than 50 ppm in these systems for the remainder of their useful lives provided owners of these systems provided workers performing repair and maintenance operations on these systems with Viton elastomer gloves to protect against dermal exposure to PCBs (40 CFR 761.30(d)(8) and 761.30(e)(6)).

The Viton glove requirement was the subject of many comments received after promulgation of the July 10, 1984 rule. Due to the interest aroused by this requirement, EPA reexamined the potential exposures and economic impacts presented by the inclusion of a protective clothing requirement referring exclusively to gloves formulated from Viton elastomer. After considering additional economic information which was not considered during the previous rulemaking and after further evaluation of the potential exposures, the Agency has concluded that the Viton elastomer glove requirement is not necessary to protect against any unreasonable risks presented by the continued use of authorized heat transfer and hydraulic systems. Therefore, EPA proposed to delete the requirement from the use authorizations for heat transfer and hydraulic systems.

Several comments were received which supported the proposal to eliminate the exclusive Viton glove requirement for workers performing maintenance on heat transfer and hydraulic systems. General Motors Corporation suggested that the 1984 risk assessment greatly overstated the concentration of PCBs actually in the equipment. The data show that the average concentration of PCBs in hydraulic and heat transfer equipment to be 12 ppm. The commentator indicated that the assumption used in the 1984 risk assessment, that the PCB concentrations are constant at 50 ppm over the entire period of exposure, is not consistent with the fact that the equipment does leak and is topped off with fluids containing no PCBs. The General Motors

(4) Except as provided in § 761.20 (d) and (e), persons who process, distribute in commerce, or use products containing excluded PCB products as defined in § 761.3, are exempt from the requirements of Subpart B of this Part.

3. In § 761.3 by adding and alphabetically inserting a definition for "Excluded PCB products," "Market/Marketers," and "Quantifiable Level/Level of Detection," and by revising the definitions for "Qualified incinerator" and "Recycled PCBs" to read as follows:

#### § 761.3 Definitions.

"Excluded PCB products" means PCB materials which appear at concentrations less than 50 ppm, including but not limited to:

(1) Non-Aroclor inadvertently generated PCBs as a byproduct or impurity resulting from a chemical manufacturing process.

(2) Products contaminated with Aroclor or other PCB materials from historic PCB uses (investment casting waxes are one example).

(3) Recycled fluids and/or equipment contaminated during use involving the products described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this definition (heat transfer and hydraulic fluids and equipment and other electrical equipment components and fluids are examples).

(4) Used oils, provided that in the cases of paragraphs (1) through (4) of this definition:

(i) The products or source of the products containing < 50 ppm concentration PCBs were legally manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, or used before October 1, 1984.

(ii) The products or source of the products containing < 50 ppm concentrations PCBs were legally manufactured, processed, distributed in commerce, or used, i.e., pursuant to authority granted by EPA regulation, by exemption petition, by settlement agreement, or pursuant to other Agency-approved programs;

(iii) The resulting PCB concentration (i.e. below 50 ppm) is not a result of dilution, or leaks and spills of PCBs in concentrations over 50 ppm.

"Market/Marketers" means the processing or distributing in commerce, or the person who processes or distributes in commerce, used oil fuels to burners or other marketers, and may include the generator of the fuel if it markets the fuel directly to the burner.

"Qualified incinerator" means one of the following:

(1) An incinerator approved under the provisions of § 761.70. Any level of PCB concentration can be destroyed in an incinerator approved under § 761.70.

(2) A high efficiency boiler which complies with the criteria of § 761.60(a)(2)(iii)(A), and for which the operator has given written notice to the appropriate EPA Regional Administrator in accordance with the notification requirements for the burning of mineral oil dielectric fluid under § 761.60(a)(2)(iii)(B).

(3) An incinerator approved under section 3005(c) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 6925(c)) (RCRA).

(4) Industrial furnaces and boilers which are identified in 40 CFR 260.10 and 40 CFR 266.41(b) when operating at their normal operating temperatures (this prohibits feeding fluids, above the level of detection, during either startup or shutdown operations).

"Quantifiable Level/Level of Detection" means 2 micrograms per gram from any resolvable gas chromatographic peak, i.e. 2 ppm.

"Recycled PCBs" means those PCBs which appear in the processing of paper products or asphalt roofing materials from PCB-contaminated raw materials. Processes which recycle PCBs must meet the following requirements:

(1) There are no detectable concentrations of PCBs in asphalt roofing material products leaving the processing site.

(2) The concentration of PCBs in paper products leaving any manufacturing site processing paper products, or in paper products imported into the United States, must have an annual average of less than 25 ppm with a 50 ppm maximum.

(3) The release of PCBs at the point at which emissions are vented to ambient air must be less than 10 ppm.

(4) The amount of Aroclor PCBs added to water discharged from an asphalt roofing processing site must at all times be less than 3 micrograms per liter (µg/L) for total Aroclors (roughly 3 parts per billion (3 ppb)). Water discharges from the processing of paper products must at all times be less than 3 micrograms per liter (µg/L) for total Aroclors (roughly 3 ppb), or comply with the equivalent mass-based limitation.

(5) Disposal of any other process wastes at concentrations of 50 ppm or greater must be in accordance with Subpart D of this part.

4. In § 761.20 by revising paragraph (a) and the introductory text of paragraph (c), and by adding paragraphs (c) (5) and (e), and the OMB control number to read as follows:

#### § 761.20 Prohibitions.

(a) No persons may use any PCB, or any PCB item regardless of concentration, in any manner other than in a totally enclosed manner within the United States unless authorized under § 761.30, except that:

(1) An authorization is not required to use those PCBs or PCB items which consist of excluded PCB products as defined in § 761.3.

(2) An authorization is not required to use those PCBs or PCB items resulting from an excluded manufacturing process or recycled PCBs as defined in § 761.3, provided all applicable conditions of § 761.1(f) are met.

(3) An authorization is not required to use those PCB items which contain or whose surfaces have been in contact with excluded PCB products as defined in § 761.3.

(4) An authorization is not required to apply sewage sludges, contaminated with PCBs below 50 ppm, to land when regulated by authorities under the Clean Water Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

(c) No persons may process or distribute in commerce any PCB, or any PCB item regardless of concentration, for use within the United States or for export from the United States without an exemption, except that an exemption is not required to process or distribute in commerce PCBs or PCB items resulting from an excluded manufacturing process as defined in § 761.3, or to process or distribute in commerce recycled PCBs as defined in § 761.3, or to process or distribute in commerce excluded PCB products as defined in § 761.3, provided that all applicable conditions of § 761.1(f) are met. In addition, the activities described in paragraphs (c) (1) through (5) of this section may also be conducted without an exemption, under the conditions specified therein.

(5) Equipment, structures, or other materials that were contaminated with PCBs because of spills from, or proximity to, a PCB item > 50 ppm, and which are not otherwise authorized for use or distribution in commerce under this part, may be distributed in commerce, provided that these materials were decontaminated in accordance with applicable EPA PCB spill cleanup policies in effect at the time of the decontamination or, if not previously decontaminated, at the time of the distribution in commerce.

(e) In addition to any applicable requirements under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart E, marketers and burners of used oil who market (process or distribute in commerce) for energy recovery, used oil containing any quantifiable level of PCBs are subject to the following requirements:

(1) *Restrictions on marketing.* Used oil containing any quantifiable level of PCBs (2 ppm) may be marketed only to:

(i) Qualified incinerators as defined in 40 CFR 761.3.

(ii) Other marketers identified in 40 CFR 266.41(a)(1).

(iii) Burners identified in 40 CFR 266.41(b). Only burners in the automotive industry may burn used oil generated from automotive sources in used oil-fired space heaters provided the provisions of 40 CFR 266.41(b)(2)(iii) (A), (B) and (C) are met. The Regional Administrator may grant a variance for a boiler that does not meet the 40 CFR 266.41(b) criteria after considering the criteria listed in 40 CFR 260.32 (a) through (f). The applicant must address the relevant criteria contained in 40 CFR 260.32 (a) through (f) in an application to the Regional Administrator.

(2) *Testing of used oil fuel.* Used oil to be burned for energy recovery is presumed to contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCB unless the marketer obtains analyses (testing) or other information that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels of PCBs.

(i) The person who first claims that a used oil fuel does not contain a quantifiable level (2 ppm) PCB must obtain analyses or other information to support that claim.

(ii) Testing to determine the PCB concentration in used oil may be conducted on individual samples, or in

accordance with the testing procedures described in § 761.60(g)(2). However, for purposes of this part, if any PCBs at a concentration of 50 ppm or greater have been added to the container or equipment, then the total container contents must be considered as having a PCB concentration of 50 ppm or greater for purposes of complying with the disposal requirements of this part.

(iii) Other information documenting that the used oil fuel does not contain quantifiable levels (2 ppm) of PCBs may consist of either personal, special knowledge of the source and composition of the used oil, or a certification from the person generating the used oil claiming that the oil contains no detectable PCBs.

(3) *Restrictions on burning.* (i) Used oil containing any quantifiable levels of PCB may be burned for energy recovery only in the combustion facilities identified in paragraph (e)(1) of this section when such facilities are operating at normal operating temperatures (this prohibits feeding these fuels during either startup or shutdown operations). Owners and operators of such facilities are "burners" of used oil fuels.

(ii) Before a burner accepts from a marketer the first shipment of used oil fuel containing detectable PCBs (2 ppm), the burner must provide the marketer a one-time written and signed notice certifying that:

(A) The burner has complied with any notification requirements applicable to "qualified incinerators" (§ 761.3) or to "burners" regulated under 40 CFR Part 266, Subpart E.

(B) The burner will burn the used oil only in a combustion facility identified

in paragraph (e)(1) of this section and identify the class of burner he qualifies.

(4) *Recordkeeping requirements.* The following recordkeeping requirements are in addition to the recordkeeping requirements for marketers found in 40 CFR 266.43(b)(6) (i) and (ii), and for burners found in 40 CFR 266.44(e).

(i) *Marketers.* Marketers who first claim that the used oil fuel contains no detectable PCBs must include among the records required by 40 CFR 266.43(b)(6)(i), copies of the analysis or other information documenting his claim, and he must include among the records required by 40 CFR 266.43(b)(6)(ii), a copy of each certification notice received or prepared relating to transactions involving PCB-containing used oil.

(ii) *Burners.* Burners must include among the records required by 40 CFR 266.44(e), a copy of each certification notice required by paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section that he sends to a marketer.

(Approved by the office of Management of Budget under OMB control number 2050-0047)

#### § 761.30 (Amended)

5. In § 761.30 by removing paragraphs (d) (6) and (7) and paragraphs (e) (6) and (7).

6. In § 761.30, in the introductory text of paragraphs (d) and (e), by revising the reference "paragraphs (d) (1) through (7)" to read "paragraphs (d) (1) through (5)" and the reference "paragraphs (e) (1) through (7)" to read "paragraphs (e) (1) through (5)" respectively.

(FR Doc. 88-14291 Filed 6-24-88; 8:45 am)

BILLING CODE 1540-10-4

United Association of Used Oil Services  
About the Association

## Membership Application - UAUOS, Inc.

Name of Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Business Phone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Designated Representative \_\_\_\_\_

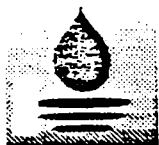
Title of Member/Representative \_\_\_\_\_

MA# \_\_\_\_\_ MC# \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Transporters:  
Regular Membership \$600 annually (\$500) prepaid).

☐ Generators:  
Associate Membership \$150 annually.

Return form and check, or MC/VLAS to "UAUOS", P.O. Box 10296, Tallahassee, FL 32302



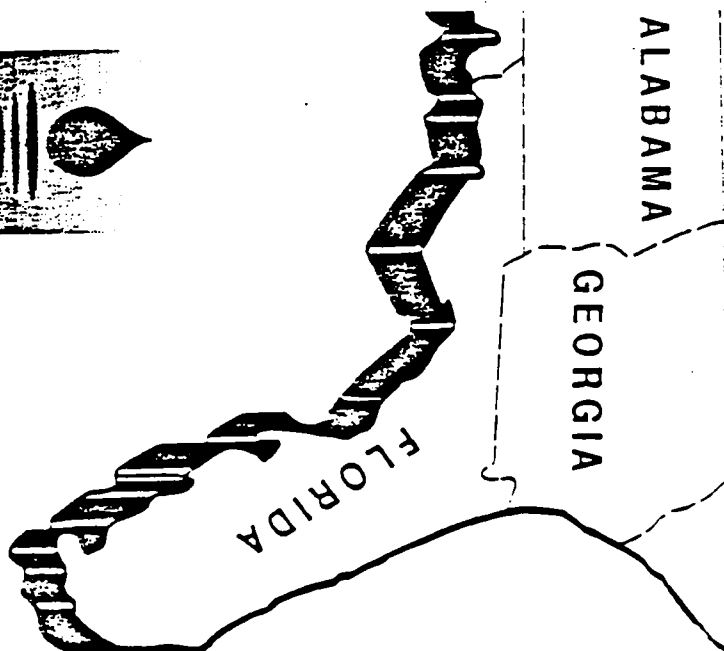
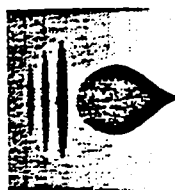
### United Association of Used Oil Services

P.O. Box 10296,  
Tallahassee, FL 32302  
Telephone 904/222-6000  
FAX 904/681-2890

Non-Profit Association For Transporters, Managers and Generators of Used Oil

*YOU BELONG IN UAUOS  
IF YOU TRANSPORT, HANDLE  
OR GENERATE USED OIL!*

UNITED ASSOCIATION OF  
**USED OIL**  
SERVICES, INC.







## Why Unite the Oil Industry?

"Over the years we have had no say, or very little input, into the direction our business grows. State and federal government regulations were applied every day in ways that damage our ability to service the generator-customers. It is time that we join the association to communicate the importance and value of our services to the lawmakers, the public, and to our own customers."

Bill Johns  
UAUOS Founding President  
Johns Waste Oil  
Jacksonville

## UAUOS History

The organization was formed in the spring of 1988 by a group of used oil transporters from Florida, Georgia and Alabama.

Immediately, an association office was established in Tallahassee, Florida. The staff researched the needs of industry members and developed benefits and services for those who joined.

Since then, valuable services and crucial government lobbying have developed.

## The Benefits of Belonging in UAUOS

Exclusively for UAUOS members, a variety of valuable benefits and services exist:

**Government Compliance** The association lobbies government officials to influence their decisions to the benefit of the used oil industry. From time to time bulletins of new and updated laws are mailed to members.

**Certification** Standardized manuals and assistance with the requirements of transporter certification and registration under Florida law are offered.

**Public Relations** To assist in the education of generators and the public's understanding of the importance of used oil recycling. Publicity and advertising promote the members of the association.

**Business Referrals & Directory**  
A directory of members and the comprehensive services they offer is available to the members as well as city, county and state government officials.

**Educational Seminars** From time to time statewide and regional seminars are offered to acquaint generators and oil industry managers with the state and federal laws. Exhibit opportunities exist for companies supplying products and services.

**Headquarters Staff** Additional services are available through the assistance of the UAUOS staff in Tallahassee, FL.

## Who Belongs in UAUOS?

Individuals and firms involved in properly managing used oil.

Transporters make up the "Regular Members" with full voting rights and membership privileges. The annual fee for used oil transport firms is \$50 per month or \$500 per year, prepaid.

Generators are "Associate Members" in the organization. They benefit from the updated industry information, newsletters, and networking with the transporters. Annual dues for used oil generators and suppliers to the industry are only \$100, prepaid.

Government officials and Trade Press with an interest in used oil may request that their name be added to the UAUOS mailing list to receive industry information.

**Note:** Membership dues may be deductible as a business expense for federal tax purposes (although dues may not be considered a "charitable contribution.")

## How To Join UAUOS

Return the membership form to UAUOS's office with a check or credit card number. (Use the fax and MC/VISA for immediate processing.)

United Association  
of Used Oil Services  
335 Beard Street  
Tallahassee, FL 32302

Phone: 904/222-6000  
FAX: 904/681-2890

perMits	Events	Payment	Site	Facility	party	Reports	>
Permitting Application							
SITE Permit							
Site Name: FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL						Site #: 0076517	
County: HILLSBOROUGH Comments: RPAs: # Cases:							
Project							
Permit #: - - Project #: 001 Logged: 27-JAN-1998 CRA #:							
Permit Office: SWD (DISTRICT)						Agency Action: Pending	
Project Name: FLORIDA WASTE ENV. SERV., INC. Desc:							
Type/Sub/Des: HO /06 USED OIL PROCESS FACIL						COE #:	
Received: 13-JAN-1998				Issued:		Expires:	
Fee: 2000.00		Fee Recd:		Dele:		Override: NONE	
Related Party							
Role: APPLICANT		Begin: 27-JAN-1998		End:			
Name: BRAAKSMA, FRANCES				Company: FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SER			
Addr: 5218 ST. PAUL STREET							
City: TAMPA				State: FL Zip: 33619-		Country: U.S.A.	
Phone: 813-246-4711				Fax:			
Processors							
Processor: MAGSANOC_R				Y Active: 27-JAN-1998 Inactive:			
Press [ENTQRY] or [INSREC]							
Count: *1							

<Replace>

*STF HW*

AREA: SWD

## Cash Receiving Application

CRAF006A

Collection Point Log Remittance

Tot:

\$2,000.00

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SYS\$REMT: 225197    Type: CP    Recvd Date: 13-JAN-1998    Status: RECEIVED  
SYS\$RCPT: 181911    PNR:    Check #: 4968    Amount: 2,000.00  
SSN/FEI#:    Name: FLORIDA WASTE ENVIRONMENTAL SV  
First:    Middle:    Title:    Suf:  
Address1: 5218 ST PAUL ST    Short Comments:  
Address2:    S-FL WASTE ENV SVCS INC  
City: TAMPA    ST: FL    Zip: 33619-    Country:  
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## -----&gt; P A Y M E N T (S) &lt;-----

	Distr	Object	Payment	Applic/	S
	CL	Code/Description.....	Amount.....	Fund	T
SYS\$PAYT	Area..		Reference#		A
235260	SWD	002234 HAZAR/WASTE-OPE	\$2,000.00 76517-1	PA PFTF	CO

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COMMIT FREQUENTLY    \$2,000.00    Payment total  
Press <TAB> to accept Collection Point or enter F&A.  
Count: \*1

&lt;Replace&gt;

Bill

SOUTHWEST DISTRICT  
FDEP

**Hazardous Waste Program  
Permitting Application**

New Site

Site Name:
Site Address:
County:
Type/Subcode:

Existing Site

Site ID:	76517
Project Name:	FLORIDA WASTE Environmental Services, Inc
Type/Subcode:	HO / 06
Fee Submitted:	\$ 2000.00 (✓) correct ( ) incorrect
Fee Refund \$	_____ Fee Request \$ _____

Related Party

Role:
Name:
Company:
Street:
City:
Zip Code:
Phone:

Distribution Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Fee Checked By: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_