USED OIL PROCESSING FACILITY PERMIT APPLICATION

Part I

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

A. General Information

1. New_____ Renewal XX_____ Modification _____ **Date current permit expires** 05/12/2015

2. Revision number _____

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

_____ Generators (Subpart C of Part 279)
_____ Transporters (Subpart E)
_____ Burners of off-spec used oil (Subpart G)
XX___ Marketers (Subpart H)
_____ are disposing of used oil (Subpart I)

4. Date current operation began: May 12, 2010

5. Facility name: Florida Recycling Solutions LLC

6. EPA identification number: FLR000034033

8. Facility mailing address:

3210 Whitten Rd	Lakeland	FL	33811
Street or P.O. Box	City	State	Zip Code

9. Contact person: Mike Zellars Telephone: (863) 644-0665

Title: Vice President / General Manager Email mszellars@acelkd.com

Mailing Address:

3210 Whitten Rd	Lakeland	FL	33811
Street or P.O. Box	City	State	Zip Code

10. Operator's name: Florida Recycling Solutions LLC Telephone: (863) 644-0665

Mailing Address:

3210 Whitten Rd	Lakeland	FL	33811
Street or P.O. Box	City	State	Zip Code

11. Facility owner's name: Aqua Clean Environmental Co., Inc Telephone: (863) 644-0665

Mailing Address:

3210 Whitten Rd	Lakeland	FL	33811
Street or P.O. Box	City	State	Zip Code

12. Legal structure:

XX___ Corporation (indicate state of incorporation) Florida LLC
_____ 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_____ State _____

Name: N/A
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: 2030

If leased, indicate: Land owner's name: Aqua Clean Environmental Co., Inc
Mailing Address:
3210 Whitten Rd Lakeland FL 33811
Street or P.O. Box City State Zip Code

14. Name of professional engineer William A. Thornton III Registration No. 56382
Mailing Address:
1080 Brookshire Ct Bogart GA 30622
Street or P.O. Box City State Zip Code
Associated with: Correct Measures Services, Inc

B. SITE INFORMATION

1. Facility location:
County: _____
Nearest community: Lakeland
Latitude: 28.005389 Longitude: -82.042878
Section: 31 Township: 28 S. Range: 23 E.
UTM # 17N / 397464 / 309823 / 8

2. Facility size (area in acres): 5.86 acres

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.

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

C. OPERATING INFORMATION

1. Hazardous waste generator status (SQG, LQG, Etc.) N/A

2. List applicable EPA hazardous waste codes:

N/A

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 I

4. 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 four (4), page four (4) of the instructions.]

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

5. The following parts of the facility's operating plan should be included as attachments to the permit application. [See item five (5), page four (4) of the instructions.]

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 III

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 IIIa

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 IIIb

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 six (6), page five (5) of the instructions.]

The preparedness and prevention plan is labeled as Attachment IV

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 seven (7), page five (5) of the instructions.]

The contingency plan is labeled as Attachment IVb

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 V

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 nine (9), page six (6) of the instructions.]

The closure plan is labeled as Attachment VI

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 ten (10), page seven (7) of the instructions.]

A description of employee training is labeled as Attachment VII

APPLICATION FORM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING PERMIT

PART II - CERTIFICATION

TO BE COMPLETED BY ALL APPLICANTS

Form 62-710.901(6) Operator Certification

Facility Name: Florida Recycling Solutions LLC EPA ID# FLR000034033

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 62701 and 62-710, F.A.C., and all rules and regulations of the Department of Environmental Protection

Signature of the Operator or Authorized Representative*

Florida Recycling Solutions LLC By:

Mike Zellars Vice President/General Manager

Name and Title (Please type or print)

Date: 03/03/2015 Telephone: (863) 644-0665

* If authorized representative, attach letter of authorization.

APPLICATION FROM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING PERMIT

PART II - CERTIFICATION

Form 62-710.901(6) Facility Owner Certification

Facility Name: Florida Recycling Solutions LLC EPA ID# FLR000034033

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 Operator or Authorized Representative*

Aqua Clean Environmental Co., Inc. By:

Mike Zellars Vice President/General Manager

Name and Title (Please type or print)

Date: 03/03/2015 Telephone: (863) 644-0665

* If authorized representative, attach letter of authorization.

APPLICATION FROM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING PERMIT

PART II - CERTIFICATION

Form 62-710.901(6) Land Owner Certification

Facility Name: Florida Recycling Solutions, LLC EPA ID# FLR000034033

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 Operator or Authorized Representative*

Aqua Clean Environmental Co., Inc. By:

Mike Zellars Vice President/General Manager

Name and Title (Please type or print)

Date: 03/03/2015 Telephone: (863) 644-0665

* If authorized representative, attach letter of authorization.

APPLICATION FORM FOR A USED OIL PROCESSING PERMIT

PART II - CERTIFICATION

Form 62-710.901(6) P. E. Certification [Complete when required by Chapter 471, F.S. and Rules 62 - 4.050, 62-761, 62-762, 62-701 and 62-710, F.A.C.]

Use this form to certify to the Department of Environmental Protection for:

1. Certification of secondary containment adequacy (capacity), structural integrity (structural strength), and underground process piping for storage tanks, process tanks, and container storage.
2. Certification of leak detection.
3. Substantial construction modifications.
4. Those elements of a closure plan requiring the expertise of an engineer.
5. Tank design for new or additional tanks.
6. Recertification of above items.

Please Print or Type

_____ Initial Certification XX _____ Recertification

1. DEP Facility ID Number: FLR000034033 2. Tank Numbers: 6,7,8,and 9

3. Facility Name: Florida Recycling Solutions, LLC

4. Facility Address: 3210 Whitten Rd, Lakeland, FL 33811

This is to certify that the engineering features of this used oil processing facility have been designed/examined by me and found to conform to engineering principles applicable to such facilities. In my professional judgment, this facility, when properly constructed, maintained and operated, or closed, will comply with all applicable statutes of the State of Florida and rules of the Department of Environmental Protection.

_____
Signature

William A Thornton III
_____
Name (please type)

Florida Registration Number: 56382

Mailing Address: 1080 Brookshire Court
Street or P. O. Box

Bogart	GA	30622
City	State	Zip

Date: 12/30/14 Telephone (___) _____

[PLEASE AFFIX SEAL]

Attachment III
Appendix B

FRS

UNLOADING CHART:

TRANSPORTER: _____

DATE: _____

MATERIAL DATA CERTIFICATION CHECKED

SIGN _____

GENERATOR ON MANIFEST:_____

TOTAL GALLONS:_____

LIQUIDS UNLOADED: _____

AMOUNT OF SOLIDS ON WASH OUT: _____

JAR IDENTIFICATI0N: _____

TEK-MATTE LEAK DETECTOR

PASS _____ FAIL_____

IF TEK-MATTE HAS POSITIVE ALARM DO:

CLOR-D-TECT 1000: PASS_____ FAIL_____

FRS SAMPLER SIGNATURE:_____

Attachment VII (Amendment)

Training Requirements for Processor Operations

Records are kept by the company General Manager in office files on site. Annual Safety Meetings with Sign in Sheets and topics covered shall be kept on file. Regulatory changes will be addressed to staff by the company General Manager. Training records will be retained at the facility for a minimum of three years.

Operations personnel shall be made aware of the following Federal and State regulations, regulatory definitions, prohibitions, rule applicability and general procedures cited below:

Definitions:

"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 (Rule 62-710.201 (1), Florida Administrative Code, FAC)

"On-specification used oil fuel" means any used oil which is tested by a Department of Health NELAC Certified Laboratory and demonstrates the following levels: Arsenic less than or equal to **5**-ppm (parts per million), Cadmium less than or equal to **2**-ppm, Chromium less than or equal to **10**-ppm, Lead less than or equal to **100**-ppm, Total Halogens less than or equal to **4000**-ppm and Flash Point a minimum of **100** degrees Fahrenheit (40 C.F.R. Part 279.11). Used oil fuel containing PCBs at a concentration equal to or greater than 2 ppm, but less than 50 ppm, shall be managed in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 761.20(e) and burned only in boilers or industrial furnaces as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 260.10 and identified in 40 C.F.R. Part 279.61. Used oil containing PCBs at a concentration equal to or greater than 50 ppm is fully subject to the requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act found in 40 C.F.R. Part 761. Blending used oil for the purpose of reducing the concentration of PCBs to below 50 ppm is prohibited in accordance with the provisions of 40 C.F.R. 279.10(i) and 761.20(e).

"Processing" means chemical or physical operations designed to produce from used oil, or to make used oil more amenable for production of, fuel oils, lubricants, or other used oil-derived products. Processing includes blending, used oil with virgin petroleum products, blending used oils to meet the fuel specification found in 40 C.F.R. Part 279.11, filtration, simple distillation, chemical or physical separation and re-refining (Rule 62-710.201 (2), FAC)

"Processor" means any person processing used oil. The term also includes any transfer facility that stores used oil for longer than 35 days at a time, any used oil marketer who receives used oil from transporters or who has at least 25,000 gallons of used oil storage capacity, and any person who blends used oil with on-specification used oil fuel or with virgin petroleum products for the purpose of producing on-specification used oil fuel (Rule 62-710.201 (3), FAC).

"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

Attachment VII (Amendment, continued)

Training Requirements for Processor Operations (continued)

of physical or chemical impurities or loss of original properties (Rule 62-710.201 (5), FAC). Used oil should contain less than **2**-ppm PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls, 40 C.F.R. 761.20 (e) (1)), and less than 1000-ppm Total Halogens (40 C.F.R. Part 279.11, Subpart B), in order to be accepted by a Transporter or Processor.

Prohibitions:

No person may discharge used oil into soils, sewers, drainage systems, septic tanks, surface or ground waters, watercourses, or marine waters (Rule 62-710.401 (2), FAC).

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, except: (a) Oily wastes, sorbents or other materials used for maintenance or to clean up or contain spills or releases of used oil, and soils contaminated with used oil as a result of spills or releases are not subject to this prohibition. In some cases, other Department rules, local ordinances, or landfill policies may prohibit the disposal of such materials; (b) Any person wishing to dispose of solid waste mixed with used oil in a landfill which is otherwise prohibited by this subsection may apply to the Department for approval of alternate procedures in accordance with Rule 62-701.310, F.A.C. If the basis for the request is that it is impractical to separate the used oil from the solid waste, the request may be submitted without a fee; (c) Any person who unknowingly disposes into a landfill any used oil, including 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 subsection. This provision is applicable to landfill operators who unknowingly accept such wastes for disposal (Rule 62-710.401 (3), FAC).

No person may mix or commingle used oil with hazardous substances that make it unsuitable for recycling or beneficial use (Rule 62-710.401 (4), FAC).

Used oil shall not be used for road or pavement oiling for dust control, weed abatement, or other similar uses that have the potential to release used oil into the environment (Rule 62-710.401 (5), FAC).

No person may store used oil in tanks or containers unless they are clearly labeled with the words “used oil” and are in good condition (no severe rusting, apparent structural defects or deterioration) with no visible oil leakage. If tanks or containers are not stored inside a structure, the contents shall be closed, covered or otherwise protected from the weather. If tanks or containers are not double-walled, they shall be stored on an oil-impermeable surface such as sealed concrete or asphalt, and must have secondary containment which has the capacity to hold 110% of the volume of the largest tank or container within the containment area. (Rule 62-710.401 (6), FAC)

Applicability and General Procedures:

All accepted used oil shall demonstrate Total Halides less than or equal to 1000-ppm. (40 C.F.R. Part 279.11, Subpart B).The accepted EPA Method to determine if the used oil has a concentration less than

Attachment VII (Amendment, continued)

Training Requirements for Processor Operations (continued)

1000-ppm is for the person evaluating the load to use a Dexsil Kit (Dexsil Clor-D-Tect 1000 chlorine halogen test kit or equivalent EPA approved kit) before accepting and off-loading the used oil to the facility. If the used oil demonstrates a Total Halides concentration greater than 1000-ppm the oil must be rebutted using the procedure specified in 40 CFR 279.10. If the used oil cannot be rebutted it must be treated as a hazardous waste (40 C.F.R. Part 279, Subpart C).

Incoming Oil shall have a record of the following (Rule 62-710.510, FAC, 40 C.F.R. Part 279.46, Subpart E):

(a) The name, business address, telephone number and EPA identification number of the transporter;
(b) The source of the used oil, including the name and street address of each source, and the EPA identification number of the source if the generator has one;
(c) The total number of gallons of used oil received from each source, including any oily wastes which may be an integral part of the used oil shipment;
(d) The type of used oil received, using the type code designation found in the form instructions;
(e) The date of receipt;
(f) The destination or end use of used oil and oily wastes, including the name and street address of each destination or end user, the EPA identification number if applicable, and the end use code designation found in the form instructions; and
(g) Documentation of halogen screening in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-710.600, F.A.C.

All records of incoming and outgoing shipments must be retained a minimum of three years (40 C.F.R. Part 279.46 (d), Subpart D).

Used oil storage containers (and tanks) must be in good condition, with no severe rust, apparent structural defects, deterioration or leaks. The containers should be checked on a route basis, which frequency is set by the General Manager. Used oil containers (and tanks) and fill pipes used to transfer used oil to underground storage tanks (USTs) should be labeled or clearly marked “Used Oil” (40 C.F.R. Part 279.22, Subpart D).

Used oil containers or tanks must be equipped with secondary containment. Secondary containment must at a minimum be equipped with dikes, berms or retaining wells; a floor covering the entire area within the dikes, berms or retaining walls, materials be sufficiently impervious to Used oil, to prevent used oil from migrating out of the containment system, (40 C.F.R. Part 279.45, Subpart E)

Facilities must be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned or non-sudden release of used oil to the air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment. Facilities shall be equipped with: (1) Internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction to facility personnel; (2) a communication device immediately available at the scene of operations capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams; (3) portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment, such as using foam, dry chemicals or inert gas, spill control equipment and decontamination equipment; and (4) water at adequate volume and pressure to supply

Attachment VII (Amendment, continued)

Training Requirements for Processor Operations (continued)

water hose streams or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems (40 C.F.R. Part 279.52, Subpart F).

All emergency response equipment must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation at the time of the emergency. Whenever used oil is handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to emergency communication devices or either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee. During used oil transfer operation personnel must be capable of summoning outside emergency assistance (40 C.F.R. Part 279.52, Subpart F).

Aisle space must be maintained in order to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, emergency response equipment and decontamination equipment to any area of the facility operation in an emergency (40 C.F.R. Part 279.52, Subpart F).

On site supervisory personnel should be aware of local authority contacts (see contact list in SPCC Plan) who would potentially respond to an emergency in case outside assistance is required. Arrangements should be made with emergency response teams, the local police department and local fire department with the layout of the facility, properties of used oil handled and associated hazards, places were facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility and possible evacuation routes. Arrangements with local hospitals shall be made with the properties of the used oil handled, the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions or releases at the facility (40 C.F.R. Part 279.52, Subpart F).

Personnel should be aware of the available emergency response and decontamination equipment listed in the SPCC (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures) Plan. Personnel should be made aware of the excavation route and designated Assembly Point in order to effective account of all site personnel during an emergency response incident (40 C.F.R. Part 279.52, Subpart F).

When a release of used oil to the Environment has been detected by personnel, the following basic steps should be enacted: (1) Stop the release; (2) Contain the released Used oil; (3) Clean up and manage properly the released used oil and other materials; and (4) If necessary, repair or replace any leaking Used oil storage container or tank before returning them to service (40 C.F.R. Part 279.22, Subpart D). Additional procedures are provided in the SPCC (Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures) Plan (40 C.F.R. Part 112).

After an emergency response incident a report must be filed with Federal, and State authorities that needs to include: (1) Name and telephone number of reporter; (2) Facility name and address; (3) Incident time and type (fire, spill); (4) Material name(s) and quantity(ies) involved to the extent known; (5) Extent of any injuries; and (6) Possible hazards to human health and the environment (40 C.F.R. Part 279.52, Subpart F).

Attachment VII (Amendment, continued)

Training Requirements for Processor Operations (continued)

On specification used oil fuel before shipment shall have a record of analysis for arsenic, cadmium, chromium, lead, total halides, PCBs, and flash point. This record of analysis must be provided by a DOH NELAC certified laboratory. The on specification used fuel oil shall have a record, addressing: (1) the name, US EPA identification number, and address of the burner; (2) the volume of on specification used oil fuel provided; and (3) date of shipment. This record shall be maintained for three years (40 C.F.R. Part 279.72 and 279.74, Subpart H). Laboratory records from the DOH NELAC certified laboratory should be maintained a minimum of five years (Chapter 62-170, F.A.C.)

Any off specification used oil shipped offsite must have a record, addressing: (1) the name, US EPA identification number, and address of the transporter, (2) the name, US EPA identification number, and address of the person who will receive the used oil; (3) quantity of used oil shipped; and (4) date of shipment (40 C.F.R. Part 279.74, Subpart H).

In order to provide additional training details to personnel the General Manager may opt to provide additional training, utilizing the UAUOS Training Manual adopted by the Used Oil Association, the DOT Compliance Training/education checklist, the NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, NIOSH Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities, 40 CFR Parts 261-281 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120.

COLLECTION SAMPLING

Scope

This Standard Operating Procedure covers both collection and transfer of collected products. The materials referred to in this SOP must comply with all state, federal and local guidelines regarding waste acceptance.

Purpose

To guide employees of Aqua Clean Environmental Co., Inc. and ensure environmental compliance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations prior to collection and shipment.

Policy and Procedures

Prior to screening any product check work order and verify tank label/placard is consistent with product contained within the container.

Oil, Oil Mixtures, Fuel and Fuel Mixtures

Color: Observe the color of the material.

A red or green tint may be an indication that antifreeze or automotive parts cleaners and/or additives may have mixed with the material.

A light brown or tan color may indicate that the oil/oil mixture is high in water content.

A milky white color may indicate that the material is a machine coolant or coolant mixture.

A clear yellow or cloudy yellow color may indicate that the material is transformer oil.

Odor: The odor of the material is checked by opening the sample or container, then fanning with your hand, then smelling the air.

A sweet smell may be an indication that a solvent has been mixed with the material.

A smell similar to that of fingernail polish remover may be an indication that acetone or paint thinner has been mixed with the material.

An odd smell should be investigated with the generator and a supervisor.

Antifreeze, Water Mixtures

Color: Observe the color of the material.

A red or green tint may be an indication that the material is antifreeze or automotive parts cleaner.

A milky white color may indicate that the material is a machine coolant or coolant mixture.

Odor:

A sweet smell may be an indication that a solvent has been mixed with the material.

A smell similar to that of fingernail polish remover may be an indication that acetone or paint thinner has been mixed with the material.

Screening with TEK-Mate Sniffer

Turn sniffer unit on in a fresh air environment. (Allow tone to come to a chirp prior to entering product area.)

Place sniffer tip at container opening not into the product to be screened.

If chirp increases follow Aqua Clean Environmental Co., Inc.'s SOP sample handling and notify your supervisor.

PRODUCT SCREENING QUALITY ASSURANCE

Aqua Clean Environmental Co., Inc. currently uses TEK-Mate leak detector. The unit has:

Electrochemical heated-diode sensor;
"No-reset" detection of CFCs, HCFCs, and HFCc;
Automatic adjustment (zeroing) to refrigerants in leak test area;
Rugged flexible probe with a foam filter for sensor protection;
High/Low leak-sensitivity and ON/OFF in one switch;
Variable-pitch audible leak signal.

This unit is calibrated on a regular ongoing basis, at lest every six months, and must be verified operational on the 1st and 15th of each month.

To verify the accuracy of the TEKMate sniffer a known product sample of 990ppm Total Halogens will be sniffed. If a positive alarm does not occur the unit must be taken out of service.

The known product sample is tested and verified using Clor-Detect 1000 Total Halogens.

If a load causes a positive alarm, before moving the load, the driver will perform a Clor-D-Tect test. If the load fails this test the load is rejected.

All sniffer testing will be documented on the loading chart.

The quality assurance log will include supervisor/manager performing testing, date, unit/truck number and results.

I OPERATING INFORMATION

Description of facility operation.

ACE processes industrial wastewater and recovers hydrocarbons associated with this material. Typically, hydrocarbon recovery represents about 5% of the total volume of material received.

ACE accepts only non-hazardous, non-biological industrial wastewater, primarily from the following sources: petroleum contact water (PCW) consisting almost entirely of gasoline/diesel/water mixtures from petroleum storage facilities; industrial process wastewater; landfill leachate; wastewater from tank cleaning, transportation and environmental remediation sources.

All prospective wastewater and wastewater/hydrocarbon mixtures are carefully examined before acceptance. ACE requires material profile information and may require a sample for review prior to acceptance. In addition, ACE personnel perform treatability studies to determine whether we can treat the proposed waste stream effectively.

Accepted wastewater is transported to the ACE facility by common carriers, contract carriers or customer arranged carriers. Virtually all material received at the ACE facility is received in bulk quantities transported in tank trucks or vacuum trucks. ACE handles drums of this material on an occasional basis. The waste is sampled before unloading to determine conformity with previously reviewed samples and waste profile information and to be sure the material passes screening test. Accepted waste is then unloaded to specified tanks for treatment.

Treatment involves the following steps:

1. Separation of free oil and other hydrocarbons. Wastewater/hydrocarbon mixtures are pumped to specified tanks for phase separation. Separated wastewater is pre-treated, analyzed and discharged to the POTW. Hydrocarbons are routed to specified tanks for de-watering using gravity, and /or de-emulsifying chemicals. Processed hydrocarbons are sold for energy recovery to end users or fuel blenders. Wastewater from used oil processing is returned to the wastewater-handling portion of the facility for further treatment and discharge to the POTW.

2. Wastewater is treated chemically, and or biologically. Typically, the chemical treatment involves pH adjustment, coagulation and flocculation. The treated

water is held for review and then discharged to the City of Lakeland POTW. The solids removed from the water are mixed with sawdust and transported to an approved landfill.

FRS employs about six people at the Lakeland plant. Transportation at the Lakeland facility is provided by outside carriers, vacuum trucks and tankers and a pickup truck.

FRS will accept, after screening, phase separated oils from ACE.

FRS will heat and/or add chemicals to the oil to separate water from the oil to produce a product that is marketable.

FRS will use shell and tube heat exchangers to heat the oil. Hot water generated by heating boilers will flow through one side of the exchangers and oil with an unacceptable water content will flow through the other side of the exchangers.

The heated mixture will then be recirculated through tank 6 or 7. After tank 6 or 7 has reached the proper temperature the mixture will be left to “break” and the water will separate to the bottom of the tank. That water will be treated by ACE as wastewater.

The oil will then be transferred to tank 8 for testing. It will be sold as either on spec or off spec depending on test results.

The boilers will be fired using oil produced by FRS.

See plans and piping drawings for FRS equipment locations.

FRS will discharge separated water to ACE using a flexible hose.

II. OPERATING INFORMATION

Used oil process flow.

The attached plant diagram shows location and size of tanks used for management of used oil, PCW and oily wastewater.

Incoming shipments of oily wastewater, PCW and used oil are sampled and checked for acceptability at the receiving lab following the procedures set forth in the Used Oil Analysis Plan.

Acceptable loads are routed to specific tanks as follows:

1) Oily wastewater. This material is managed in Tanks 4 and 5 if the material is found to be compatible with other similar material. It is routed to the cone bottom tank (17) if it requires segregated handling.

2) Used oil. Loads, which consist largely of used oil, are unloaded by FRS directly to one of the tanks in the oil processing portion of the facility, (tanks 6 or 7)

3) PCW. Shipments received as PCW are unloaded through the ACE plant for processing and phase separation.

Processing involves the following:

1) Oily wastewater. Free oil is removed by phase separation and transferred to FRS after FRS acceptance. Wastewater is treated by ACE as required by City of Lakeland Permit 1041C and discharged to the POTW.

   Material requiring segregated treatment is managed in tank 17. Treatment consists of the use of solar heat and/or chemicals to break emulsions. Treated water is transferred to discharge holding tanks for analysis and discharge. Oil is transferred to FRS for further processing.

Solids are managed by ACE in the solidification area.

2) Used Oil processed by FRS. Used oil and used oil associated with wastewater are routed to the oil processing portion of the facility either directly, or through the intermediate holding tanks as identified above. The oil is separated from the water in Tanks 6 or 7. Samples are taken to determine characteristics of the oil including water content, solids levels, viscosity, and any other factors affecting treatment. Bench testing may be done to determine the most effective treatment. Oil is transferred to Tank 6 or 7 where it is heated to 180 degrees Fahrenheit, agitated by circulation, and treated with de-emulsifying chemicals. The treated oil is then left in tanks 6 or 7 to cool-down for two to four days.

During that period a water break occurs. The treated oil is then combined with other oil to make the batch approximately 9,000 gallons or more in tanks 8, 9, or 10. Samples are taken of the batch of treated oil. The samples are sent to an outside lab where they are tested for arsenic, cadmium, lead, chromium halides, PCB and Flashpoint. Once the analytical results are received, the oil is ready for shipment to end users or other used oil processors. Each batch is assigned a lot number for tracking purposes.

FRS primarily handles loads of used oil. However, FRS will occasionally handle drummed quantities of used oil. The drums are staged at a designated point within the contained portion of the plant. Each set of drums is evaluated for acceptability pursuant to the Used Oil Analysis Plan. The drums are pumped off to tank 6 or 7 where the material is managed along with similar material from bulk loads. The empty drums are cleaned and either recycled or scrapped.

USED OIL FILTERS

Used oil filters are received in 55-gallon drums and other DOT containers. The drummed oil filters are stored on the pad under Tank 17. They are first visually inspected and dumped directly into the container that will be shipped to the metal recycler. Oil recovered from this operation is pumped to Tank 6 or 7 for recycling. Used oil filters are stored in above ground containers which are clearly labeled “Used Oil Filters” and which are in good condition. The storage containers are stored on an oil impermeable surface, concrete surface in the garage or asphalt surface outside the garage area, coated with Carboline #890 Epoxy Seal or equivalent (15 mil dry film

thickness). Any leakage or spill will be stopped, contained, managed and the container repaired or replaced. The use of oil dirt, sorbent pads and booms in the area assumed immediate response to any oil spill that may occur with the used oil filter operation.

Attachments:

- II a
- II b
- II c

I. OPERATING INFORMATION

IIIa Analysis Plan

The FRS Oil Analysis Plan is attached. Included within the plan are sections covering the management of residues and the tracking system for used oil.

USED OIL ANALYSIS PLAN

Florida Recycling Solutions, LLC
3210 Whitten Rd.
Lakeland FL 33811

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This plan is intended for compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 279.55 and Chapter 62-710, F.A.C. This plan covers all used oil received, processed, and marketed by FRS. FRS engages in transactions involving used oil, off-specification used oil fuel and on-specification used oil fuel. FRS US EPA IS number is FLR000034033.

2.0 ACCEPTANCE PROTOCOL

FRS processes used oil and oily wastes generated by a wide variety of marine and industrial sources. Since there is a high degree of variability among these different sources, FRS employs a combination of both process knowledge and sample analyses of halogen content to comply with the analysis requirements of 40 CFR 279.53 However at a minimum FRS samples and screens each used oil or oily waste shipment for Total Organic Halogens (TOH) using aTEK-Mate leak detector and/or EPA method 9077 (Dexsil Chlor-D-Tect 1000). No hazardous waste fuel is accepted by FRS.

Before any oil or oily waste is accepted by FRS the generator must complete a Material Data Certification Sheet. The MDCS document provides FRS with the generator's name, name of the material, volume, process generating the material, the characteristics of the material, if the material is or has been mixed with a hazardous waste, and a generator's certification. In the case of used oil collection by Aqua Clean Environmental for Florida Recycling Solutions, the manifest acts as the MDCS. Generators may provide their own analyses, FRS may have an analyses performed by an outside laboratory, to support the generator's determination of the regulatory status of the material destined for FRS. Samples accompany the MDCS in some instances. FRS makes the determination whether or not wastes or materials are acceptable under the permits issued to the facility. Once FRS has approved the MDCS, the generator is granted approval to deliver the material to the FRS facility. As each shipment of used oil or oily waste arrives at the facility, it is sampled at the vehicle staging area outside the FRS loading/unloading area. Receiving personnel perform a visual inspection of the load and, depending on the physical nature of the load, select an appropriate sampling technique. A coliwasa may be used for bulk or drum sampling. A dipper or equivalent device may be used where the material is judged to be homogenous. At this point receiving personnel match the sample from the load to the initial profile. A sample shall be screened using EPA method 9077 or a Tek Mate Sniffer. No shipment is allowed to be offloaded until it is determined that the TH content does not exceed 1,000 ppm, or in the case of materials exceeding that limit, the presumption that the used oil has been mixed with waste has been successfully rebutted and that it matches the initial profile. Oil and oily waste destined for FRS that fails to meet the acceptable criteria are refused according to the procedure outlined in 7.0.

Parameters other than TOH may be analyzed at FRS discretion for quality control purposes and assurance that no hazardous waste is accepted. All data recorded by FRS personnel on incoming shipments of used oil and oily waste are entered in a Receiving Document Database referenced by generator name, and date. Waste or material received in drums or totes will be managed in the same manner. If other regulated compounds are expected to be present, samples of the oily waste may be sent to an outside laboratory to be analyzed. The oil or oily waste will not be unloaded until the FRS is satisfied that the material is not a hazardous waste. Approved EPA methods found in SW846 are used. The parameters applicable to oily waste acceptance, that FRS has the ability to perform onsite, are listed in the table below.

Parameter	Method
pH	EPA 150.1
Flash Point	EPA 1010 (ASTM D 93)
Halogen Screen	Tek-Mate Leak Detector
	If Tek-Mate is positive Clor-D-Tect 1000

3.0 REBUTTABLE PRESUMPTION

Where TOH values exceed 1,000 ppm, it remains the responsibility of the generator of the presumed hazardous waste/used oil mixture to rebut the presumption. However, FRS will assist clients in the process.

3.1 Process Knowledge

Process knowledge alone may be sufficient to rebut the presumption if it is sufficiently well documented. Usually, process knowledge is used as a basis for determining the type (s) and scope of analytical testing to perform in order to rebut the presumption.

In the case of chlorinated paraffin or other compounds not on the Appendix VIII list (40 CFR part 261), it may be possible for the generator to demonstrate the measured TOH level is due solely to the presence of non- Appendix VIII compound based on process knowledge alone. FRS may elect to accept and process mixtures of used oil and conditionally exempt small quantity operator's waste as referenced in 40 CFR 279.10 (b) (3). In any case, process knowledge serves to reduce the scope of analytical testing required to rebut the presumption by ruling out potential sources of contamination by Appendix VIII compounds.

3.2 Sample Preparation

Some of the used oil and oily waste brought to FRS is derived from maritime sources and is likely to contain various concentrations of seawater. Since seawater contains a relatively high concentration of free halide (specifically chloride), analysis of seawater-contaminated oil by many common techniques will yield falsely high values (false positives) for TOH. EPA proposed 9077, the method employed by FRS for used oil TH Analysis will yield false positive seawater contaminated materials. Therefore, where processing knowledge indicates free halide contamination, it is necessary to prepare the sample in order to remove as much of the containment as possible prior to analysis. The analysis will be by an outside laboratory.

FRS employs EPA method 9077 (Dexsil,Chlor-D Tect for all in house analyses. This technique has been proven by experience to correlate well with analytical techniques

involving elaborate equipment and time consuming methods. The method relies on the use of metallic sodium to strip organically bound halogens from the hydrocarbon molecule and convert them to free halides. The free halides are subsequently titrated using a mercuric compound to an end point denoted by a colorimetric indicator. The test yields virtually no false negative but can yield false positives where there is a free halide contamination of the sample (e.g. seawater). Thus the method is suited to the screening for regulatory purposes as it is unlikely to allow true hazardous waste contamination to go undetected.

3.3 Outside Laboratory Analyses

Occasionally, the presumption may be rebutted only through qualitative and quantitative analyses. For these procedures, FRS employs an outside laboratory to perform EPA 8260. This data is then used to determine the presence or absence of halogenated compound on the Appendix VIII list. A 100-ppm threshold is used to determine the presence of a compound. In other words, a level of 100 ppm or greater is taken as evidence that the used oil is contaminated with the compound question. A completed 8260 will determine if the used oil is hazardous waste.

4.0 ON-SPECIFICATION USED OIL FUEL

This section documents the policies and procedures employed by FRS to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 279 Subpart H “Standards for Used Oil Fuel Marketers” 279.72, “On-specification used oil fuel”.

Sample analyses are used to make specification determinations. The sampling method used for drums, tanks, or bulk loads are by coliwasa, or grab samples from an agitated (homogenous) tank.

Used oil is processed by FRS in production lots; each is assigned a unique oil batch number (OBL number). A completed production lot is sequestered in an individual storage tanks prior to shipment off-site. FRS analyzes oil production lots according to the following schedule.

METHOD	PARAMATER	SITE	FREQUENCY
EPA6010	METALS	OFF	Each batch sent to a burner
ASTM093	FLASHPOINT	ON	EACH BATCH
EPA9077	TOH	ON	EACH BATCH
EPA8080	PCB’S	OFF	QUARTERLY

Oil Batch Lots are analyzed for metals according to the destination of the material. Each production lot destined for a burner will be analyzed for metals. Oil Batch Lots destined for other used oil processors or marketers will be analyzed at the discretion of the Plant Manager. Oil Batch Lots destined for other used oil processors or marketers will be deemed off specification unless metals data is available to support an on-specification determination.

IIIb REPORTING AND TRACKING

1.1Operating Record and Reporting

FRS maintains records of used oil analyses. As analytical data from outside contract laboratories become available, copies of the analytical reports are organized in notebooks indexed by unique batch number. Additionally FRS maintains a list of used oil transporters, the Used Oil Transporter Reference List (UORTL), with names, addresses, and EPA ID numbers allowing cross-reference to this data.

Summary reports and details of any incidents that require implementation of the contingency plan as specified I 279.52(b) will be recorded in the operating record, and maintained until closure of the facility.

FRS reports to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection by March 1st' each year the following information concerning used oil activities during the previous calendar year:

1) The EPA ID number name and address of the processor/or refiner.
2) The calendar year covered by the report.
3) The quantities of used oil accepted for processing/re-fining and the manner in which the used oil was processed/re-fined including the specific processes employed.

FRS will burn on spec oil. The amount burned will be measured using a flow meter and/or site glass and recorded.

1.2 Acceptance Records

FRS maintains records of each used oil shipment for processing. These records consist of entries in a computer database in conjunction with field copies of invoices, manifests, bills of lading, and other shipping documents. The following information is recorded for each load of used oil accepted.

1) The name and address of the transporter who delivers the used oil.
2) The name and address of the generator or processor/re-refine from which the used waste oil was sent.
3) The EPA identification number of the transporter who delivered the used oil.
4) The EPA identification number (if applicable) of the generator or processor from whom the used oil was sent.
5) The quantity of used oil accepted.
6) The type of oil accepted (per 62-710.510 (1) (d), F.A.C.)
7) The date of acceptance.
8) Documentation of halogen screening.

9) FRS will screen each incoming shipment of used oil for halogens using the collection sampling procedure in section VII. This screening shall also be used when FRS accepts phase separated oil from ACE.
10) Each transfer of material from ACE to FRS shall have its own paper trail just as though the material was received from some outside entity.

1.3 Delivery records

As a marketer of used oil, FRS maintains a record of used oil originating from its facility to used oil burners. These records take the form of a database in conjunction with filed hard copies of invoices, manifests, bills of lading, and other shipping documents.

1.3.1 Off-Specification Used oil

FRS records or may cross-reference the following information on each shipment of off-site specification used oil.

1) The name and address of the transporter who delivers the off-specification used oil to the recipient.
2) The name and address of the recipient of the off-specification used oil.
3) The EPA identification number of the transporter who delivers the off-specification used oil to the recipient.
4) The EPA identification number of the recipient.
5) The quantity of off-specification used oil shipped.
6) The end use of the oil (per 62-710.510 (1) (f), F.A.C.)
7) The date of the shipment.
8) Documentation of halogen screening.

FRS will only ship off-specification used oil to recipients who have notified the EPA of their activities according to the requirements of RCRA section 3010 and who possess an EPA identification number.

1.3.2 On-Specification Used Oil Fuel

Analytical data on oil production lots is recorded in the database.
For each shipment of used oil from a particular oil production lot, the oil production lot number is recorded on the shipping order. In the case of the on-specification production lots, this allows a cross-reference to the record of analyses used to make the determination that the oil meets the specification as required under 40 CRF 279.72(a). These records are maintained for a period of at least three years.

FRS records or may cross–reference the following information on each shipment of on-specification used oil fuel:

1) The name and address of the transporter who delivers the on-specification used oil to the recipient.
2) The name and address of the recipient of the on-specification used oil.
3) The EPA identification number of the transporter who delivers the on-specification used oil to the recipient.
4) The EPA identification number of the recipient
5) The quantity of on-specification used oil shipped.
6) The end use of the oil (per 62-710.510(1) (e), F.A.C).
7) The date of the shipment.
8) A cross reference to the record of used oil analysis or other information use to make a determination that the oil meets the specification as required under 279.72(a). As described above this cross reference consists of recording the oil production lot number on the appropriate shipping documents.

The records reference in section of 6.0 of the FRS Used Oil Analysis. Plan will be maintained for at least three years.

2. ADDITIONAL USED OIL ANALYSES

Other used oil analyses are performed by FRS for quality control purposes according the following schedule.

METHOD	PARAMETER	FREQUENCY
ASTM D-95	% Water	Each batch
ASTM D-429/EPA 6010	% Sulfur	As required
ASTM D-1298	API Gravity	As required

The additional quality control tests may be on site or of-site at the discretion of the Plant Manager.

3. USED OIL REFUSAL PROCEDURE

In response to screening procedures by FRS personnel, or for other reasons, a load of used oil arriving at the facility may be refused (for example, when the presumption that the used oil has been with hazardous waste cannot be satisfactorily rebutted). When a load of used oil is refused, FRS office personnel will immediately inform Processing personnel that the used oil is not to be off-loaded. Once a member of the FRS Sales Department has been alerted the representative will contact the customer as soon as possible to convey the information that the load has been refused for acceptance by FRS.

APPENDIX A

HANDLING CONTAMINATED MEDIA AND RESIDUES

At the FRS facility, oil contaminated media and residues fall into four categories, tank bottom solids, and strainer basket debris, oil contaminated media and disposable items and other oil contaminated items such as non disposable tools and equipment. All of these items are accepted by FRS for the purpose of recovering used oil. They will be processed in a covered area under the heating boilers and tank number 17.

1. Tank Bottom Solids

FRS manages its used oil operations to minimize the accumulation of tank bottom solids. However, it is conceivable that tank bottom solids might accumulate to a depth that could have and adverse impact on tank usefulness. If this should occur, at the discretion of the Plant Manager, the tank will be drained and the bottom solids pumped or otherwise removed to a suitable area.

If the oil contaminated tank bottom solids must be disposed of as a waste, they will be mixed with sawdust and taken to an approved landfill.

2. Strainer Basket Debris

Strainer baskets catch debris as it is being pumped and thereby protect pumps from damage. Every attempt is made to reclaim as much free oil from these material as is possible. The remaining material will then be mixed with sawdust & land filled

3. Other Oil Contaminated Items

Other contaminated items such as non disposable personal protective equipment, tools and equipment will be washed with detergent and water to remove oil. Free oil will be decanted or otherwise separated and returned to used oil processing.

4. Oil filters

Used oil filters are received in 55 gallon drums and other DOT containers. The drummed oil filters are stored in the covered area. They are first visually inspected and drums that contain items other than filters are picked through to remove those items. The oil filters are transferred to an approved holding bin. Any residue used oil from drainage in this bin is sent to tank 6 or 7. The filters are sent to a recycler.

II a. OPERATING INFORMATION

Preparedness and Prevention

A copy of the SPCC Plan is attached. The Contingency Plan is included as an appendix to the plan.

The facility is operated and maintained to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or other unplanned release of any pollutant or potentially hazardous material. All personnel are trained for emergency response, fire control, first aid, and routine operating procedures. Operators and maintenance personnel clean the plant routinely. All tanks are inventoried, maintenance items listed, and corrective action planned daily.

a) The plant is equipped with an alarm device which will be activated in the event of an emergency.

b) Supervisors have cell phones that are used for emergency response.

c) Fire extinguishers are located throughout the plant. Spill control equipment is located east end of the facility. There is, on site inside the gate, a fire hydrant owned operated and maintained by the City of Lakeland. Under an agreement with Cintas all extinguishers are maintained and inspected annually or more often if we use any of them.

d) Emergency response systems and materials are inspected at least monthly.

e) All operating personnel have either direct contact or cell phone contact with other plant personnel at all times.

f) Proper aisle space is maintained at all times in the vicinity of tanks and containers.

g) All local authorities have received a copy of the latest approved SPCC plan and will receive any revised plan.

h) Corrective actions taken in response to spills/leaks will be recorded as required in the pertinent regulations.

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

BASIC INFORMATION
LOCATION: 3210 Whitten Rd. Lakeland, FL. 33811
FACILITY TYPE: Industrial Wastewater Pretreatment & Hydrocarbon Recycling
DESIGNATED FACILITY CONTAT: PLANT MANAGER
ALTERNATE FACILITY CONTACT: GENERAL MANAGER

EMERGENCY ACTION

In the event of a spill or leak from any tank or pipe, the senior responsible person at the site should carry out the following actions until he is relieved by someone with higher authority.

SAFETY FIRST

Take all actions necessary to protect the life and health of all persons in the area.

CALL FOR HELP

Notify local emergency authorities (fire, police, and ambulance) as necessary. Call Aqua Clean.

STOP THE LEAK

Take actions to stop the flow of liquid if such can be done safely.

NOTIFY REGULATORY AGENCIES

In the event of a potentially dangerous situation, call the federal and state hotlines immediately to report the spill. If the situation is under control, fill out the questions on the Spill Form in Section 14 of this plan prior to calling the regulatory agencies. The information the Spill Form is what the agencies will want to know.

PURPOSE

The National Oil Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Program became effective on January 10, 1974, under the authority of Section 311 of the 1970 Federal Water Pollution Contract Act, as amended, (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The regulations are codified in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112 (40 CFR 112) "Oil Pollution Prevention-Non-Transportation Related On-Shore and Off-Shore Facilities".

The regulations require, among other things, the preparation and implementation of a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for all applicable non-transportation related facilities, which could reasonably be expected to discharge a harmful quantity.

The purpose of the SPCC Plan includes the means to identify and describe the potential source of spills, the facilities and procedures utilized to prevent a spill, and control and cleanup procedures used by facility personnel. Proper implementation of the plan will reduce the spill potential and minimize the adverse consequences a spill might have on the environment.

SPCC PLAN AVAILABITY

As required by law and to be of use in an emergency situation, complete copies of the Plan are maintained in the following locations:

Location	**Contact**
Administrative Office	Plant Manager
Shift Supervisor's Office	Shift Supervisor

CERTIFICATION, REVIEW AND AMENDMENTS

Management Responsibility/Approval

In accordance with 40CFR 112.7, the responsibility for spill prevention, control, and countermeasures has been placed with the Plant Manager.

By signature, the above management personnel certify that they have approved this SPCC Plan and have the authority to commit the resources required for its implementation:

Signed: _____

Signed: _____

Certification of Original Plan

Having examined and being familiar with provisions of the Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Chapter 1, Subchapter D Part 112, I certify that his SPCC Plan satisfies the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112 and has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices.

Signed: _____
Licensed Professional Engineer
Registration #:

Amendment by Owner/ Operators

The SPCC Plan will be reviewed as required by law or when engineering or operational changes occur. It will be updated regularly with regard to names and telephone numbers. If significant changes in the facility are made that substantially affect this Contingency Plan, then this plan will be updated as soon as practicable or within six months. Minor changes in the facility affecting this plan shall be recorded and filed with this plan, and incorporated in the Plan at the three year update. Any amendment will be inspected and certified by a registered professional engineer.

SPILL HISTORY

Since FRS there have been no reportable spills or oil released from within the confines of the facility.

If a spill should occur, this SPCC Plan will be amended to include a written description of the spill, the corrective action taken and a plan for preventing recurrence of a spill.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

FRS is located within an industrial wastewater treatment facility located at 3210 Whitten Road Lakeland, Florida 33811. The size of the facility is approximately 5.6 acres and the facility operates according to the following schedule:

Mon- Fri	6:30 A.M. – 11:00 P.M.
Sat.	7:00 A.M. – 7:00 P.M.

A site location map is located in Section 23 of this plan.

FRS accepts used oil from marine, petroleum, environmental and industrial sources. Oil is refined into usable fuel by physical, mechanical and chemical means and subsequently stored in a designated section managed FRS. Wastewaters are then transferred to ACE to be treated by various techniques including gravity separation to meet the City of Lakeland discharge permit standards and discharged.

There is no long-term storage of material at FRS. As a recycler of used oil it is the policy of FRS to separate this material as quickly as possible, refine it, and market it for use as fuel. Wastewater is also treated and once the effluent can be shown to meet the requirements of the discharged permit it is discharged to the City of Lakeland. A small stock of treatment chemicals is kept on hand to meet ongoing treatment needs.

Drainage

Stormwater from the facility is contained within the facility by berms, concrete containment and concrete slab barrier. Stormwater that is contained, drains to sumps located in the east containment facility. Stormwater run off from driveways and land, flows to one of two storm water retention ponds permitted by the SWWMD.

POTENTIAL SPILL SOURCES CONTAINMENT AND CONTROL EQUIPMENT

Potential Spill Sources

Potential spill hazards identified at FRS facility include releases due to accidents, equipment failure, or overflows from above ground treatment and storage tanks for wastewater and waste oil. All ancillary equipment in conjunction with these tanks such as pipes, pumps and valves are also potential spill sources. Another potential spill source is from the loading/unloading of tankers at the designated off-loading sites.

Each area that has been identified as a potential spill source and the maximum total quantity of material which could be discharged at one time as a result of a major failure are listed below.

Truck Loading and unloading.

Containment and Diversionary Structures

The Aqua Clean facility has been designated and constructed for maximum containment to prevent any discharge from reaching the water retention ponds.

This entire facility has been designed for complete containment safety and is fully lined with concrete. Underneath the concrete areas there is a 60 mil HDPE liner. All oil storage tanks are within a concrete containment has a 60 mil liner underneath. The walled enclosures has been calculated to be of sufficient volume to contain the largest storage tank and +10%. A concrete slab barrier is sufficiently impervious to allow for containment of spilled material.

The truck loading/offloading areas are bordered by curbs. A sump at the west end of the unloading area has capacity to hold 9,000 gallons or 28% more than a truck load in the event of a major accident.

Spill Control Equipment

The following spill control materials are kept in the spill shed and inventoried every two months for replacement of items consumed in minor cleanup jobs; the entire inventory will be restocked as soon as possible following a major spill event.

TYPE OF EQUIPMENT	QUANITY	AREA STORED
Sorbent Booms (3'' x 20')	3	Spill Container
Sorbent Sheets (11''x13x3/8''	100	
Sorbent Pillows (8 ½" x17")	12	
Absorbent Particulate	100 lb.	
Poly Bags	10	
Sand Bags (filled)	20	
Labels	10	
Squeegees	2	
Shovels	2	
Tyvek Coveralls	2	
3" gas driven portable pump	1	
Sawdust absorbent	More then 10 cu yds	
Front End Loader	1	

EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

The following table lists purposes and specifications FRS spill control equipment.

EQUIPMENT	PURPOSE	SPECIFICATIONS
Sorbent Booms	Absorption	
Sorbent Sheets	Absorption	
Sorbent Pillows	Absorption	
Absorbent Particulate	Absorption	
Poly Bags	Package contaminated materials	Chemically Resistant
Sand Bags	Diking Diversion	
Labels	Labeling contaminated materials	
Squeegees	Spill Cleanup	
Shovel	Constructing emergency earthen berms or dikes, transferring contaminated soil or debris to container	
Tyvek Coverall's	PPE, protect clothing and skin from spilled material	Chemically Resistant
Splash Goggles	PPE, protect eyes from spilled material	Chemically Resistant
Nitirle Gloves	PPE, protect hands from spilled material	Impervious to liquids
Gas 3'' portable pump	Material Transfer	200 gpm

Heavy Equipment

FRS has pumps and equipment that can be used for transferring spilled material to a suitable storage vessel. Refer to the table above for a listing of these items.

Personal Safety Equipment.

Personal Safety Equipment is provided to all FRS plant employees. Instruction on the proper use of this equipment is provided by the Shift Supervisor. Each employee is responsible for issued equipment and usually maintains this equipment at work stations or in personal lockers. Additional safety equipment available includes disposable clothing, non-disposable chemically resistant clothing, face shields, splash goggles, special purpose gloves, respirators (for suitably trained employees) and various other disposable coverings which are provided as needed and stored in the shop area.

Equipment Suppliers and Emergency Response Contractors

This section lists telephone numbers of commercial sources for equipment, supplies, and assistance that can be quickly obtained in the event of an emergency.

A. Adam's Air & Hydraulic (certain parts for vac trucks) (813) 626-4128

B. Air Compressor Mill Compressor Service Don Walker (863) 559-5769
Cell (863) 665 7876

C. Alert Tire (813) 754-3554
After hours (813) 267-0191

D. Bayport Valve & Fitting (863) 425-0023

E. Ritchey's Truck Repair (863) 425-0888
Bruce Ritchey (863) 559-2700

F. GCR Tires (use if no response from Alert) (863) 533-0368

G. Hydraulic Services (Truck Hose & Fitting Repair) (863) 644-7511

H. Leedy Electric (863) 425-2698

I. M&M Contractors Gary Givens (863) 559-8230

J. Penske Sam Tilsley (863) 686-6136

OR The Penske SOS number in the truck.

K. Plant Pumps – Hudson Pumps Tony DeJesus (863) 665-7876
Cell (863) 860-0276

L. Sawdust – Biomass (813) 513-3005
Greg Branam (813) 622-6363

*** ALL NUMBERS WILL LEAD TO A DIRECT COMMUNICATION OR GIVE AN AFTER HOURS NUMBER TO CALL.**

FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

Fire extinguishers of various types and capacities are located throughout the facility

FIRE EXTINGUISHER INFORMATION

UNIT NUMBER	LOCATION
1 Wheeled Unit--Foamed	Front Pad Pit
2 Wheeled Unit--Foamed	Diesel Island\Used Oil Filter Crusher
3 Wheeled Unit--Foamed	Solidification Pad
8 Portable Units—ABC	Various locations with no more than 50’ of travel distance

NOTIFICATION AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES

This section addresses the emergency countermeasures developed for the facility in the event that a spill or discharge of oil should occur. This countermeasure plan includes a description of responding facility personnel, their responsibilities and qualifications, the procedures to be followed in the event of a spill, and the role of local emergency response.

Facility Notification and Response Procedures

Should any oil spill occur, the person detecting the spill should:

1. Immediately notify the Shift Supervisor, The Shift Supervisor should attempt to provide initial containment of the spill, if the spill does not pose a harmful or unsafe situation. The Shift Supervisor or his designee shall serve as the Spill Team Coordinator who is responsible for communication with, coordination of all applicable personnel to insure proper response to a spill event. In order to provide adequate initial response, the Spill Team Coordinator shall begin by assessing the situation and implementing the following:

    a) Verification of the type of spill, its exact location and quantities released,

    b) Determine whether spilled material may reach the retention ponds and whether initial containment efforts are adequate to prevent a release to the environment,

    c) Determine the presence of potential for injuries fire etc, and assess the need for additional safety or security measures,

    d) Establish cause of spill and time of occurrence,

    e) Assess what cleanup and emergency procedures are to be taken,

    f) Immediately activate the Spill Team, if needed,

    g) Stop the source of the spill or leakage,

    h) Assess the need for assistance. Request for outside assistance must be coordinated with management personnel,

    i) Determine and record the exact type of material, approximate amount of spill, duration of discharge and cause of incident. Record the information on the Spill Report Form located in Section 19 of this plan,

    j) Complete proper cleanup and prepare for the disposal of the spilled material and

    k) Report any spill event or potential spill to management to ensure compliance with environmental regulations.

Major Spill Events

In response to major spill events which may pose significant danger to life or property, immediately notify the **Lakeland Fire Department** and at least one of the following members of the FRS Spill Control Team.

NAME	TITLE	CELL PHONE	HOME PHONE
ROBERT TOROK	PLANT MANAGER	(863) 712 6631	
MIKE ZELLARS	GENERAL MANAGER	(863) 712 6635	

The above personnel will notify the Governing State and Federal regulatory agencies in the event the release goes beyond the confines of the facility boundaries.

- National Response Center: (800) 424-8802

In case of a major spill that requires evacuation of the operating facility, take the following actions in the order listed:

1. Direct all personnel to leave the area by means of alarm system.

2. If possible, contain and isolate the source of the spill to minimize the volume of material to be cleaned up.

3. Be prepared and standby for organized spill cleanup.

The Spill Team Coordinator should follow up with notification to other agencies as appropriate to the nature of the spill event.

Following satisfactory resolution of the spill event, the Spill Team Coordinator must prepare one or more written reports. A facility report should be prepared summarizing the spill event and all aspects of its resolution as an aid to management and training for future response situations, SPCC Plan improvements, and facility needs.

WRITTEN REPORT TO EPA REGIONAL ADMMINSTRATOR SUMMARY

1. Name of the facility.
2. Name of the owner or operator of the facility.
3. Location of the facility.
4. Date and year of initial facility operations.
5. Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily use.

6. Description of the facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps.
7. A complete copy of the facility SPCC PLAN and amendments.
8. The cause of such spill, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred.
9. The corrective actions and or/countermeasures taken, including adequate description of equipment repairs and/or replacements.
10. Additional preventative measure(s) taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence.
11. Any additional information as considered appropriate by Regional Administration pertinent of the SPCC Plan or spill event.
    Should a written report to the EPA Regional Administration be required, duplicate copies of all information submitted shall be sent to the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Agency.

SPILL TEAM RESPONSIBILITY, TRAINING, AND QUALIFICATION

Organization

It is the responsibility of the Plant Manager to act as the facility's Spill Team Coordinator (STC) and to become familiar with the contents of the SPCC Plan. The Shift Supervisor shall organize and maintain a Spill Control Team (SC).

Spill Team Coordinator

The STC will be notified at the time the spill is discovered. The STC will go directly to the spill and will provide direction for the SC Team. The STC will then oversee and control all activities required to manage the spill and its subsequent cleanup. The STC is authorized to use any means necessary (engineering, maintenance, contractors, or consultants) to stop, minimize, cleanup and analyze spill damage.

Spill Team Coordinator Responsibilities

- Assure preparation and update of the SPCC Plan as required by law. This Plan will be updated every three years or when a change occurs in the facility.
- Respond to all spills, evaluate the environmental impact and advise management personnel.
- Communicate with regulatory agencies.
- Participate on countermeasure committee to develop and initiate further prevention plans.
- Prepare required reports.
- Conduct periodic training sessions to ensure the SC Team members are familiar with the SPCC Plan and the techniques described therein.
- Conduct a quarterly inspection of the facility to ensure that all parts of the plan are functional.
- Accompany regulatory officials on inspection tours.
- Inform management of any exceptions or deficiencies in the SPCC Plan or facilities.
- Maintain necessary inventory of spill control equipment and supplies at the facility site.
- Maintain a current list of contractors available to aid in the control, cleanup, and disposal of spills.

- If the facility has discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single spill or a harmful quantity of oil (as defined in the regulations) in two spill events within a twelve month period, the STC is responsible for submitting a report containing information as designated in the regulations, to the EPA Regional Administrator and the appropriate State agencies.

Spill Team Coordinator Qualifications

- Must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of this Plan, all operations and activities at this location and characteristics of materials handled, the location of all associated records within the facility layout.
- Must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carryout the Emergency Response Plan.
- Must be trained in the use of all emergency control and safety equipment.

Spill Team Member Responsibilities

- Undergo periodic training to acquire and maintain proficiency in the practices and procedures for handling oil spills.
- Leave normal assigned job immediately (if the task at hand may safely be set aside) upon alert of a spill, proceed to the spill location, and take up assigned position.
- Use appropriate equipment to assist in stopping, containing, removing and disposing of the spilled material as directed.

Spill Control Member Qualifications

- Must be trained in response procedures and in the use of the necessary control and safety equipment.
- Must be familiar with the potential dangers or hazards of oil spills.
- Must be familiar with each potential spill area and its daily management as described in this plan.

Personnel Training

All facility personnel involved in the daily management practices and emergency procedures described in this plan shall be instructed in the procedures to follow as written in this plan. They shall be continuously updated with any new information regarding the procedures and techniques outlined in this plan. In addition to the procedures described herein, training will include appropriate discussion on general rules and regulations, security, and safety practices which comply with both FRS corporate policy and regulatory statutes. Additionally, should spills occur, their causes will be analyzed and discussed along with new spill prevention and abatement technologies and techniques.

Local Emergency Response Agencies

After determining the severity of a spill or emergency event, the STC may decide to request assistance from the local emergency agencies. When notifying the local response agency, the STC shall provide them with the best route to the site and all other information or assistance needed.

The following is a list of local response agencies and their emergency telephone numbers:

Fire Department 911
Police Department 911

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE PROCEDURES

The prompt containment of a spill as well as the safe cleanup and disposal of spill contaminated materials, depends on the successful implementation of the SPCC Plan.

In order to provide a comprehensive and effective SPCC Plan, a description of the facility's potential spill areas, probable spill routes and characteristics and related hazards of the potential spill materials is required.

The FRS facility has two areas where a spill potential exists:

Loading area for oil & oily water
Unloading for oil & oily water

Potential Releases:

Possible sources of materials release in the bulk storage areas include:

Failure of trailer valves.

Catastrophic Failure

In the event of a catastrophic failure, the site shall be inspected by the Shift Supervisor prior to the commencement of cleanup activities. This inspection shall be conducted to determine if the containment system has been breached resulting in a spill outside the confines of the facility. In the event material escapes the containment system, appropriate notification and response procedures will be implemented.

Although the probability of a catastrophic tank failure within a well-maintained facility is low, there are three potential scenarios for oil to escape the facility via catastrophic tank failure:

1. A wave of oil might splash the secondary containment wall, possibly sloshing outside.

2. A portion of the tank itself (and its contents) might fall over the side of the secondary containment wall.

3. Tank explosion objects might be thrown outside the confines of the facility.

In any of these cases, appropriate control measures shall be immediately be brought to bear depending on the magnitude of the spill. Return of released material to an appropriate storage vessel shall proceed at the discretion of the STC, or in his absence, the STC's designee or the Shift Supervisor.

Spills of oil via catastrophic tank failure would be primarily (if not entirely) contained within the secondary containment system. Once the STC has deemed the area safe for workers, cleanup efforts would begin using the submersible sump pump at the low point of the yard. Depending on the amount and physical consistency of the spill, other means of cleanup such as the use of portable pumps and the facility's vacuum truck could be used to transfer could be used to transfer the material to a suitable storage vessel.

Leaks

If a leak is detected the tank the pipe, pump or valve will be immediately voided and taken out of service until it can be repaired. Any leaks from tanks or ancillary equipment are primarily contained by concrete moats and curbs secondarily contained by the concrete slab and perimeter barrier.

Operator Error

The potential exists for accidental overflow of tanks and /or failure to close valves resulting in a release of oil or wastewater. Oil storage tanks are equipped with gauges for determining the exact amount of material in the tank (alarms or indicators). In the event of an overflow or release from a valve, the material is primarily contained by moats and curbs and secondarily by concrete slab and perimeter barrier.

Potential Releases

The greatest potential for a spill in is during off-loading operations or lading operations from tanker trucks to the storage tanks and the loading/off-loading of tankers at the loading/unloading area. Potential types of material released are oily wastewater and oil. All loading and off-loading operations will take place strictly in the designated areas where drainage flows into the facility catch basin. A facility representative is present during a; loading/off-loading operations. Employee safety is of paramount concern; leaks must be immediately stopped or otherwise controlled, but never at the risk of employee safety.

Trucks engaged in the loading/unloading operations shall be moved only after the unloading attendant has completed a walk-around inspection to insure all connections have been secured and that all outlets have been examined for leakage. If necessary, such outlets should be tightened, adjusted or replaced to prevent leakage while in transit. Warning signs are posted in unloading areas to remind personnel to execute the above procedure.

The loading dock area is surrounded by a containment curb and the area drains to a sump within the plant.

Response to a Spill Event

Besides minor amounts of material which drip or are spilled within the containment curbs in the loading/unloading area during normal operations, the most likely potential cause of a spill event at the loading/unloading area is operator error. Failure to properly close valves, disconnect hoses, and secure hatches can result in spills of varying degrees of severity. Another potential cause of spills at the loading/unloading area is equipment failure (fittings, hoses, valves, and pumps). Should this type of spill occur at the loading/unloading area, employees, who are not necessarily members of the STC Team, will take appropriate steps to stop or control the spill. If immediate measures to control the leak or spill are not successful, the STC, his designee or the Shift Supervisor shall be notified without delay. In any case, the STC shall ultimately be notified of the incident.

Spilled material will begin to accumulate within the containment curb and unloading basin until its capacity has been reached. Should the unloading containment system be overwhelmed, oil would flow toward the retention ponds of the facility. In this unlikely event, the following will be implemented.

1. Immediate containment of the spilled material using sand, sand bags, absorbent clay, or sorbent booms and pads.

2. If material begins to drain toward the retention pond shovels should be employed to dig a berm, preventing any material from draining into the retention pond.

3. Cleanup of the spilled material will begin immediately under the direction of the STC.

Security

Facility Security

The perimeter of the FRS facility is fenced and gates are posted with signs prohibiting entry of unauthorized personnel. Employees of FRS are present on a 16 hour per day basis. Yard security lights are operational during all hours of darkness, providing sufficient light to deter vandalism and allowing yard personnel to observe spills should they occur. Twenty Four (24) hour video surveillance is used throughout the plant.

Equipment

All master flow and drain valves and any other valves that permit direct outward flow of a tank's contents are securely locked in the closed position when not operating or in non-standby status. Starter controls on all oil pumps are either in the locked position or only accessible by authorized personnel when the pumps are not operating or in non-standby status. The loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines are securely capped or blank flanged when not in service for an extended time.

FACILITY INSPECTION AND PROCEDURES

Weekly Inspection

A formal inspection of tanks, piping systems and oil loading/unloading facilities will be conducted on a weekly basis. The results of the visual inspection will be recorded on the Inspection Report Log. The individual performing the inspections will be designated by the Plant Manager. The designated inspector will observe and document the following:

1. Oil leaks or potential oil leaks from:
   - Tank Shells
   - Valves
   - Flanges
   - Pipe Joints
2. Unlocked valves, pump/valve electrical starter controls.
3. Open ended/uncapped pipes and open valves.
4. Malfunctioning equipment, level and temperature indicators, valves, pumps etc.
5. Condition of containment systems.
6. Quantity (inventory) and condition of equipment and or materials necessary to properly control oil spills in accordance with the Spec Plan.
7. Warning signs and other safety- related items.

The inspector will complete, date, sign, and submit the weekly inspection report form to the Plant Manager, who shall determine appropriate corrective action.

Periodic Inspections

Periodic Inspections of the facility will be conducted at least once a month or more often as deemed necessary by the Plant Manager.

The inspector shall examine the following:

1. External condition of tanks, pumps, piping etc.
2. Internal tank inspections as necessary (pitting, corrosion, etc.)
3. Defects or flaws in support structures.
4. Condition of external protective coatings.
5. Tank wall thickness shall be measured as deemed necessary.

The inspector shall complete, date, and sign the Periodic Inspection Report and submit it to the Plant Operations Manager who shall then make a timely report of performance to the records file.

TESTER

A hydrostatic pressure test, interior visual inspection, ultrasonic wall test or other relevant measure of tank integrity will be determined by the Plant Manager and inspector.

Records

Records of all Weekly Inspection Reports, Periodic Inspection Reports and related records shall be retained on file for a minimum of three years.

FACILITY CONFORMANCE WITH 40 CFR PART 112

This section lists principles which have been adopted by FRS, Inc. To insure facility conformance with the requirements of 40 CRR part 112.

Facility Drainage

- Plant drainage systems from outside the containment areas will flow into containment systems designed to retain oil or return to the facility.
- Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit, natural hydraulic flow is used whenever possible.
- Drainage systems will be adequately engineered to prevent oil from reaching retention areas.

Bulk Storage Tanks

- No tank will be used for storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure, temperature, etc.
- All bulk storage tanks will be constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for the entire contents of the largest single tank plus sufficiently impervious to contain spilled oil.
- Aboveground tanks will be subject to periodic integrity testing, taking into account tank design and using such techniques as hydrostatic testing, visual inspection or a system of non-destructive shell thickness testing.
- Comparison records will be kept, where appropriate, and tank supports and foundations included in inspections. The outside of tanks will be frequently observed by operating personnel for signs of deterioration, leaks that might cause a spill, or accumulation of oil.
- New and old tank instillations will, as far as is practical, be fail – safe engineered or updated to avoid spills. There will be direct audible or code signal communication between the tank and gauges and pumping station.
- Liquid transfer operations will be monitored by audible alarms and a high liquid pump cut-off device will be set to stop flow at predetermined content level.
- Liquid level sensing devices will be regularly inspected to insure proper operations.
- Visible oil leaks which result in loss of oil from tank seams, bolts, or gaskets large enough to cause accumulation of oil will be promptly repaired.

Facility Piping 2:

- Pipeline out of service or on standby for an extended period will be capped or blank flanged and marked as to origin.
- Pipe support will be properly designed to minimize abrasion and allow for expansion and contraction.
- All aboveground valves and pipelines will be subjected to regular examinations by operation personnel at which time the general condition will be assessed. Additionally, periodic pressure testing may be performed for piping in areas where failure might lead to a spill.
- Vehicular traffic granted into the facility will be warned verbally or by appropriate signs to insure it will not endanger aboveground piping.

Truck Loading/Unloading

- Loading/unloading procedures will meet the minimum requirements established by DOT.
- Unloading Area drainage will flow into treatment facility via a catch basin.
- A physical barrier system or warning signs will be provided in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicular departure before complete disconnect of flexible or fixed transfer lines.
- Prior to departure of any tank truck, the lower most drain and all outlets of vehicles will be closely examined for leakage and tightened or adjusted to prevent liquid leakage while in transit.

FACILITY LOCATION MAP SEE IVc

INSPECTION AND REPORTING FORMS

SPCC ANNUAL INSPECTION LOG

EQUIPMENT	INSPECTION	YES	NO
TANKS	EXTERNAL CONDITION SATISFACTORY		
PUMPS			
PIPING			
TANK	INTERNAL INSPECTION CONDUCTED		
SUPPORT STRUCTURES	DEFECT OR FLAW FREE		
EXTERNAL PROTECTIVE COATINGS	GOOD CONDITION		
TANK WALL THICKNESS	ADEQUATE		
TANK TESTING REQUIRED	TANK NUMBERS TYPE TEST		
INSPECTOR	DATE		
SUBMITTED TO PLANT MANAGER			

SPCC Monthly Spill Contingency Inventory

Minimum Count	Item	Actual Count
100	Sorbent Pads	
100	Pounds of Kitty Litter	
6	Pair of Tyvek Coveralls	
6	Pair of Splash Goggles	
6	Pair of PVC Gloves	
1	Pair of Large Over Shoes	
10	Poly Bags	
20	Filled Sand Bags	
10	Hazardous Waste Labels	
2	Squeegees	
2	Shovels	
2	Rakes	
1	Box of Rags	
1	Bung Wrench	
1	Roll of Plastic	
50	Pounds of Soda Ash	
1	85 Gallon Overpack	
2	Five Gallon Pails	
1	Pair of Channel Lock Pliers	
1	Roll of pH Paper	
1	Roll of Barricade Tape	
2	Danger Signs	
1	Roll of Duct Tape	
10	Blank Copies of this Inventory	
5	Flashlights	
	Month:	
	Date:	

SPCC WEEKLY INSPECTION LOG LEAK FREE VALVES

EQUIPMENT	INSPECTION	YES	NO
OVERFILL/SPILL PROTECTION	SECURED		
CONTAINMENT	FUNCTIONING		
SPILL CONTROL EQUIPMENT	INTACT AND IMPERMEABLE		
INSPECTOR:	IN PLACE AND IN ADEQUATE SUPPLY		
SUBMITTED TO OPERATIONS MANAGER	DATE:		

SPILL REPORT FORM

Date: _____ Time: _____ Quantity: _____

Material Released: _____

Where was it Released? _____

Containment When: _____ Where: _____

How was it contained? _____

Emergency Actions: _____

Chemical Hazards:

Impact to human health or environment _____

Weather Conditions: Temperature_____ Precipitation _____
Wind Speed _____ Wind Direction _____

Agency notified (note time of call and all person(s) contacted):_____
_____

Cleanup action: _____

Additional Comments: _____

Completed by: _____ Signature: _____

Date Completed: _____

APPENDIX A
ROSTER OF PERSONNEL

NAME	*TITLE*	*HOME PHONE*	*CELL PHONE*	ADDRESS

- Primary Emergency Response Coordinator

APPENDIX B

40 CFR PART 279 CONTINGENCY PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION B-I INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this appendix to the FRS SPCC plan is to satisfy the requirements under 40 CFI Part 279 that used oil processing and re-finishing facilities develop a contingency plan that will address only those used oil management provisions not already addressed in the SPCC plan.

SECTION B – II

FIRE RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The potential for a fire hazard exists at the FRS facility due to the treatment and storage of certain flammable and ignitable wastes containing petroleum solvents, xylene, and gasoline. Explosion is also a potential hazard when organic vapors come in contact with heat or an ignition source.

Small fires may be immediately extinguished by selecting and using the appropriate fire extinguisher. New FRS personnel working in the plant receive instruction on the proper selection and application of fire extinguishers within the facility. This is supplemented with periodic hands- on training in Section IV, page 16 lists for FRS fire extinguishers.

The positions of these fire extinguishers are represented diagrammatically in Section B-VII, Facility Site Plan.

Potential hazards from chemical spills exist from the storage, transfer and usage of a variety of chemicals in the plant. In the event of a fire at FRS facility the following procedure will be followed:

The fire alarm will be activated indicating evacuation within the compound of the plant. The fire alarm is located in the loading/unloading area.
Upon activation of the fire alarm the fired department will be contacted from a telephone by dialing 911. In the event the fire alarm inside the plant compound is not accessible, then the internal paging system which will be activated from any telephone notifying employees to evacuate immediately and the fire department will be contacted from the telephone by dialing 911

All personnel will evacuate the plant area via the described evacuation routes shown in Section BVI, Page 46, Facility Evacuation Route Plan. The diagram indicates several evacuation routes in the event that one route may be blocked. After plant evacuation, The Emergency Shift Supervisor will ensure all personnel are accounted for and out of the endangered area.

In the event contracted emergency response teams or state emergency response teams assistance is required, the Shift Supervisor will coordinate their assistance from a telephone located in the administrative or sales office.

Local authorities arriving at the scene will receive a copy of this Plan and be advised on the current situation by the Shift Supervisor.

SECTION B-III

SPILL RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Oil spill response procedures are given in Section IV, Page 17 of the SPCC plan.

SECTION B-IV

EXPLOSION RESPONSE PROCEDURES

An explosion at the FRS facility would constitute a major event requiring immediate evacuation of the facility. In the event of an explosion the FRS Evacuation Plan will be immediately put into effect (refer to Section B- VI of this plan for a description of the FRS Evacuation Plan). In the case of an explosion at the FRS facility emergency responders will be immediately contacted by dialing 911. After assessing the situation, the Shift Supervisor will notify the appropriate agencies as required by the nature and scope of the incident.

SECTION B- V

HANDLING CONTAMINATED MEDIA AND RESIDUES

Depending on an assessment by the Shift Supervisor, and based upon the type(s) and amount of materials involved, contaminated media and residues from emergency response actions to spills, fire, or explosions will be containerized in drums or roll-offs.

Unless oil-contaminated media has been designated to be managed by burning for energy recovery, it will be properly disposed. Such media will be analyzed by laboratory testing as specified by the receiving disposal facility. In most cases this will involve TCLP metals and volatiles, pH, and flash point at minimum although different facilities may have more stringent analytical requirements depending on the ultimate fate of the disposed material (incineration, land filling, etc.)

Residues from emergency response actions may comprise fire fighting foam chemicals, tank bottom residues or other materials which may have become involved in emergency incident and are not simply contaminated with used oil. Such material will be containerized in drums or roll-offs depending on its physical nature and volume, and properly disposed. Analytical testing requirements vary from one disposal facility to another, but in most cases will involve at a minimum, TCLP metals and volatiles, pH, and flash point.

Should analytical testing of contaminated media residues reveal that the material is a hazardous waste; the material will be transported from the point of generation to an appropriate disposal facility within ninety days.

If it can be cleaned effectively, soiled personal protective equipment, tools, and spill control equipment will be washed with mild detergent and returned to service. Wash water from this decontamination process will be treated in the wastewater portion of the facility to meet the City of Lakeland discharge standards and will be cleaned containerized, analytically tested and properly disposed,

SECTION B-VI

EVACUATIONPLAN

- Potential emergencies which may require evacuation from FRS are limited primarily to fire hazards from the storage or spillage or ignitable or flammable materials and large scale chemical spills. Evacuation routes from the FRS facility are shown in Section B-VII. Copies of the site plan with evacuation routes identified are posted in the following locations:
- Shed
- Supervisors Office
- Main Office.

The criteria for implementing a facility evacuation are fires, potential explosion hazards and chemical spills that may be immediately dangerous to life or health or are potentially dangerous to human health.

Fires

All FRS employees have been trained and authorized to activate fire alarms in the event of an emergency. In the event of a fire, the following events will occur.

1. The fire alarm will be activated indicating plant evacuation is necessary. The fire alarm is located within the plant next to the unloading unit and the triggering of this alarm will alert all employees within the compounds of the plant to evacuate immediately. Upon activation of the fire alarm, the fire department will be contacted from a telephone by dialing 911. In the event the fire alarm inside the plant compound is not accessible then the internal paging system which will be activated from any telephone notifying employees to evacuate immediately, and the fire department will be contacted from the telephone by dialing 911.
2. All personnel will evacuate the plant area via the described evacuation routes detailed in the diagram located in Section B-VII of this plan. The diagram indicates evacuation routes in the event that one route may be blocked by release of hazardous waste fires.
3. After plant evacuation, the Emergency Coordinator will ensure all personnel are accounted for and out of the endangered area.

4. In the event contracted emergency response teams or state emergency response teams assistance is required, the Emergency Coordinator will coordinate their assistance from a telephone located in the administrative office or sales office.

5. Local authorities arriving at the scene will receive a copy of this Emergency Plan and be advised on the current situation by the emergency Coordinator.

Explosions

In the event of an explosion, the following events will occur:

1. If it can be safely activated, the fire alarm will be triggered indicating plant evacuation is necessary. The fire alarm is located within the plant next to the unloading dock. The triggering of this alarm will alert all employees within the compounds of the plant to evacuate immediately. Upon activation of the fire alarm, the fire department will be contacted from a telephone by dialing 911. In the event the fire alarm inside the plant compound is not accessible then the internal paging system which will be activated from any telephone notifying employees to evacuate immediately, and the fire department contacted from the telephone dialing 911.
2. All personnel will evacuate the plant area via the described evacuation routes detailed in the diagram located in Section B-VII of this plan. The diagram indicates several evacuation routes in the event that one route may be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires.
3. After plant evacuation the Shift Supervisor will ensure all personnel are accounted for and out of the endangered area.
4. In the event contracted emergency response teams or state emergency response teams assistance is required the Shift Supervisor will coordinate their assistance from a telephone located in the administrative office or sales office.
5. Local authorities arriving at the scene will receive a copy of this Plan and be advised on the current situation by the Shift Supervisor.

Chemical Spills

In the event of a chemical spill in quantities which may require an evacuation, the Emergency Coordinator will activate the internal alarm system and order an evacuation until the type and amounts of material spilled can be assessed. If more than one type of

chemical is involved, situations may arise regarding incompatibilities. In the event this occurs the Plant Manager will be contacted to asses the situation.

If the spill can be handled safely by the FRS spill team, clean up procedures will be implemented. In the event the situation cannot be accurately assessed and safely handled by the FRS spill team, the Shift Supervisor will contact the fire department and outside emergency response contractors for immediate response. During an assessment or actual response to spill with potential exposure hazards present, all spill team personnel will be required to don the appropriate personal protection equipment to prevent the exposure to hazardous materials. The command post is the FRS main office.

FACILITY EVACUATION ROUTE PLAN

Follows this page (See attached IV a)

Section B- VII

FACILITY SITE PLAN FOLLOWS THIS PAGE.

(See Attachment IV b)

FACILITY LOCATION PLAN

(See Attachment IV c)

SECTION B- VIII

ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES

The following local authorities and businesses have received copies of the FRS SPCC Plan and Appendices:

1. SWS Environmental;

2. State Emergency Planning Council;

3. Local Emergency Planning Committee;

4. Lakeland Regional Medical Center.

V. OPERATING INFORMATION

Unit Management Plan.

A) Containers

FRS manages drums and totes containing used oil, oily wastewater, and oily residues. Acceptance of containers of this material is handled pursuant to the FRS Used Oil Analysis Plan.

Drums and totes containing used oil, oily wastewater, or oily residues, are managed within the contained portions of the facility. The containers are labeled Used Oil when accepted within the facility. Used oil and oily wastewater are pumped off to appropriate tanks within the facility. The containers are washed thoroughly and are either recycled or scrapped. Rinse water is managed in the facility along with other oily wastewater. Residues are pumped from the containers through the wastewater plant to remove grit and debris.

All containers are inspected weekly, pursuant to the Facility Inspection Plan, to be certain that aisle space is adequate, the containers are appropriately labeled, not leaking or otherwise unsuitable for handling the contents, and that they are being managed within the contained area of the facility.

B) Tanks and related equipment.

Tanks and related pipelines, valves, pumps, and other ancillary equipment are shown in the plant diagram. All tanks are carbon or steel, inspected routinely pursuant to the Facility Inspection Pan and maintained in sound condition. All tanks are labeled with numbers.

The secondary containment for the facility has a total calculated capacity of approximately 62,825gallons. The largest oily wastewater tanks at the facility, Tanks 6, 7, or 8 have a capacity of 30,000 gallons each. The minimum secondary containment capacity required for the facility is 110% of 30,000 or 33,000 gallons.

The containment floor is a reinforced concrete slab. The walls are reinforced concrete. The slab is sloped to a sump located in a corner of the contained area. The sump is equipped with a submersible pump, which transfers stormwater and any released material to holding tanks.

All stormwater and any other releases within the contained area are managed within the facility pursuant to process procedures outlined in II above.

The entire plant including the solidification pad has a 60 mil HDPE liner under the concrete. The liner was sealed and tested during plant construction.

Releases inside the containment will be collected in catch basins in the containment and the resulting wastewater treated by Aqua Clean.

VI. OPERATING INFORMATION

Closure Plan.

Introduction.

This plan is intended to fulfill the requirements of 40 CFR 279.54(h) and Chapter 62-710.800(9) F.A.C. The plan outlines the procedures necessary for closure of the used oil management portions of the FRS facility. The attachments include a schematic plant diagram, schedule of analytical methods required for closure, residues characterization, soils sampling and analysis protocol and groundwater sampling and analysis protocol. FRS will maintain a copy of an approved closure plan on site until the Department has accepted certification of closure. FRS will submit an updated and detailed Closure Plan to the Department at least 60 days prior to the scheduled closing of the facility. FRS will notify the Department at least 45 days prior to the date of final closure. Within 30 days of completion of closure, FRS will submit to the Department a certification signed by an officer of FRS and by an independent, registered professional engineer stating that the portion of the facility subject to used oil regulation has been closed in accordance with the specifications and procedures set forth in the closure plan.

Closure Procedures.

The management units to be closed pursuant to this plan include the tanks and containers used to manage used oil, PCW, and oily wastewater, pipelines, valves, pumps and other associated equipment and the related secondary containment. The various units to be closed are shown on the attached diagram.

Upon closure, all the tanks, containers and associated equipment will be emptied and cleaned to remove all liquids and any residual solids. All material removed from the units will be processed on-site with treated wastewater discharged to the POTW, recovered hydrocarbons sent off-site to an end user or used oil processor and solids sent off-site to an appropriate disposal facility. All material will be characterized as described in the attachment and either processed on-site or sent off-site for disposal at an appropriate disposal facility.

All tanks, containers and associated equipment will be rinsed and cleaned using an appropriate detergent and pressure washed or otherwise cleaned as necessary. After cleaning, the units will be triple rinsed. When cleaned to acceptable standards, tanks, containers and associated equipment will be sold, scrapped or placed in other service. Acceptable standards will be determined by the facility(ies) accepting the tanks,

containers and associated equipment. This will be documented by FRS. All resinate and cleaning residuals will be managed on-site for appropriate disposal.

When the management units and the secondary containment have been cleaned to the acceptable standards, soils near the secondary containment will be sampled and tested as described in the attachment covering ground sampling.

Any contaminated soils will be removed from the site and sent to an appropriate disposal site. When any contaminated soils have been removed, groundwater will be further tested to determine levels of contamination if any.

Should groundwater show unacceptable levels of contamination following facility closure and removal of any contaminated soils, FRS will proceed with the appropriate FRS Closure Plan.

Soils and Groundwater Sampling Protocol

Soils will be sampled at two different depths at each sampling location. The first soil sample will be collected at a depth of 6 to 12 inches below grade. The second sample will be collected at a depth between 24 to 30 inches below grade or 6 inches above groundwater level if groundwater is not more than 3 feet deep. The soils will be analyzed using the analytical method listed in the parameters and methods schedule attached.

Groundwater

If soils contamination is found, groundwater-sampling well will be placed to a depth of twenty feet in the vicinity of the contaminated soil. The groundwater will be sampled using the method listed in the attached schedule.

Schedule of Analytical Methods

Material	Metals	TRPH	Volatiles	Semi-Volatiles	EOX/TOX
Residues	EPA 6010B	EPA8015B	EPA8260B	EPA8270C	EPA 9023
Groundwater	EPA 6010B	EPA 8015B	EPA8260B	EPA8270C	EPA 9020B
Soils	EPA6010B	EPA8015B	EPA8260B	EPA8270C	EPA 9023

Closure Schedule

1. Removal of tank and container contents.	30 days
2. Cleaning of tanks, containers, pipelines, pumps, and other related equipment.	60 days.
3. Cleaning secondary containment.	30 days
4. Analysis of resinate.	15 days
5. Soils sampling and analysis	45 days