

WATER RECOVERY, LLC

1819 Albert Street
Jacksonville, Florida 32202

PETROLEUM CONTACT WATER MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE 4900

REVISION: 3

Attachment MP 4900

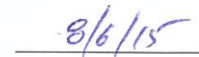
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PETROLEUM CONTACT WATER

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FIGURE 1. WRI USED OIL FACILITY SITE PLAN

ENCLOSURE (1) WRI WASTE PROFILE

ENCLOSURE (2) PCW PRODUCER CERTIFICATION AND DOCUMENTATION

ENCLOSURE (3) PCW WEEKLY INSPECTION RECORD

ENCLOSURE (4) WRI INCOMING PCW SHIPMENT LOG

ENCLOSURE (5) PCW TRANSFER AND PRODUCT RECOVERY FORM

1.0 DECLARATION OF INTENT

Water Recovery, LLC(WR LLC) has adopted this management procedure for petroleum contact water (PCW) destined for product recovery to help ensure that PCW is managed in a manner that is protective of human health and the environment, to encourage conservation of natural resources and to promote waste minimization. Adoption of this management procedure is intended to define when the PCW is managed as a recoverable material and when the PCW is regulated as a solid waste. WR LLC will process the PCW under the current FDEP Used Oil Processing Permit.

2.0 APPLICABILITY

This management procedure applies when PCW is transported or stored for the purpose of recovering product and to the recovery of product from PCW. This management procedure does not apply to other materials not meeting the definition of PCW or used oil, oily waste or other materials regulated under Chapter 62-710 of the Florida Administrative Code (FAC).

3.0 DEFINITIONS

The following definitions will be used for this procedure.

3.1 “Petroleum Contact Water” or “PCW” means water-containing product. Examples of materials that meet the definition of PCW or used oil include the following:

- Condensate from underground and aboveground petroleum tanks.
- Water bottoms or draw down water removed from a petroleum storage tank system as defined in Chapter 62-761 and 62-762, FAC.
- Product or water in contact with product which displays a visible sheen contained in spill containment areas associated with petroleum tank storage, petroleum transportation, and petroleum distribution systems; however, stormwater that displays a visible sheen contained in spill containment and secondary containment areas associated with a diesel or No. 2 fuel storage tank, transportation or distribution system is not PCW.
- Petroleum tank filler sump and dispenser sump water.
- Recovered product or water in contact with product (gasoline/benzene), which does not contain hazardous constituents other than petroleum (gasoline/benzene), from first response actions to petroleum spills or from petroleum contaminated site cleanups conducted under Chapter 62-780 FAC.

- Aboveground petroleum tank seal leakage water.
- The pumpable liquids removed from gasoline storage tanks during the first pump down operation of tank cleaning are PCW.

Examples of materials that do not meet the definition of PCW include the following:

- Equipment or vehicle wash water.
- Bilge water.
- Separated solids from tank cleaning operations.
- Groundwater contaminated with hazardous constituents other than PCW.
- Wastewaters regulated or permitted under other applicable FDEP rules or standards, such as Chapters 62-620 and 62-660, FAC.
- Wastewaters generated from cleaning gasoline tanks after the first pump down operation has been completed.
- Wastewater generated from tank washing operations from tanks that contained petroleum products other than gasoline.

- 3.2** “Petroleum refinery” means a location with a primary Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) code facility classification of 2911, Petroleum Refining.
- 3.3** “Producer” means any person, within the meaning of Section 403.703(4), F.S., by site, whose act or process generates PCW or whose act first causes PCW to become subject to regulation. This term includes owners and operators of storage tank systems regulated under Chapters 62-761 and 62-762, FAC, examples include owners and operators of retail service stations, convenience stores, wholesale product distribution facilities, product terminals, pipeline break-out tanks, and aboveground storage tanks where PCW is collected. A producer may recover product from PCW it produces or receives from another producer without being classified as a recovery facility.
- 3.4** “Product” means petroleum product as defined in Section 376.301(16), F.S. (1993) which, is a gasoline that has benzene as a hazardous constituent.
- 3.5** “Recovery Facility” means a facility that recovers product from PCW beyond the level of recovery obtained by a producer and meets the PCW management practices for recovery facilities. A Recovery Facility is not considered a producer, except for the PCW it may produce on site from its product storage tanks. WR LLC meets this definition.
- 3.6** “Site” means the contiguous land upon which a producer is located.
- 3.7** “Transporter” means a person who transports PCW off site by rail or over public roads.

4.0 GENERAL

WR LLC will receive PCW when properly profiled by the producer or generator. The WR LLC Waste Stream Profile and PCW Producer Certification and Documentation form are provided in Enclosures (1) and (2). The waste received as PCW must meet the definition of PCW in Section 3.0 of this Management Procedure. The management and treatment of PCW will be completed in accordance with the requirements listed below.

4.1 A producer shall determine whether to recover product from PCW.

4.2 If a producer decides not to recover product from the PCW, or the PCW contains hazardous constituents above those found in the product that produced the PCW, the PCW is a solid waste and the producer of the PCW shall determine whether the PCW is hazardous waste in accordance with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 262.11, as adopted by reference in Chapter 62-730, FAC.

4.3 A producer that has determined PCW to be a hazardous waste, and had determined not to recover product, shall manage the PCW in accordance with Chapter 62-730, FAC **[PCW that had been determined to be a hazardous waste by the producer will not be transported, received, or processed by WR LLC.]**

4.4 A producer that has determined PCW to be non-hazardous, and has determined not to recover product is only subject to the provisions of Chapter 62-740.040(4)(a) – (f), FAC, regarding the management and disposal of the PCW.

- (a) Transporting and disposing of the PCW off site at a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) subject to regulation under section 402 or section 307(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended, or other facility permitted by the Department;
- (b) Transporting and disposing of the PCW off site at a pre-treatment facility connected to a POTW subject to regulation under section 402 or section 307(b) of the CWA, as amended; [WR LLC will pretreat the PCW water phase in accordance with the current Industrial Waste Water Pretreatment Permit issued by the Jacksonville Electric Authority (JEA).]
- (c) Transporting or piping the PCW to an onsite treatment facility permitted by FDEP, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), or certified, pursuant to Chapter 403, Part II, Florida Statutes and Chapter 62-17, FAC;
- (d) Transporting or piping the PCW to an on site storage or slop tank;
- (e) Transporting the PCW to a recovery facility that meets the requirements of this Management Procedure; or
- (f) Transporting the PCW to a facility which has a currently valid industrial waste permit, air operating permit or other local, state or federal permit,

provided that the PCW is managed at the facility in a manner to prevent any violation of Department groundwater, surface water and air emissions standards.

- 4.5 If a producer decides to recover product or have product recovered from PCW, the producer must maintain the Enclosure (2) documentation, which includes documentation of process knowledge or test results to demonstrate that the PCW:
- (a) Contains a recoverable product,
 - (b) Is managed as a product,
 - (c) Undergoes product recovery,
 - (d) Is managed in accordance with the applicable PCW management practices, and
 - (e) Does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW.
- 4.6 Methods used for recovery of product in PCW include the following:
- (a) Phase separation of product from PCW by the producer.
 - (b) Use of one or more oil/water separators by the producer.
 - (c) Use of available technology on site by the producer beyond oil/water separators (e.g. centrifuge, filter press, thermal desorption, etc.).
 - (d) Shipment of PCW to and reintroduction of PCW into a petroleum refinery.
 - (e) Recovery of product from PCW at a recovery facility.
- 4.7 If a producer conducts initial on site recovery of product from PCW by one or more of the methods in paragraph (4.6) above and determines not to recover additional product the producer is subject to and must comply with paragraphs (4.2), (4.3) and (4.4) of this section.
- 4.8 PCW managed for the recovery of product in accordance with the management standards contained in this Management Procedure is not a solid waste as defined in Title 40 CFR Part 261.2.
- 4.9 PCW Handling Narrative
- 4.9.1 PCW waste streams will be identified in the waste stream approval process. WR LLC will not accept waste streams without prior written approval (refer to Section 4.0). The PCW generators will be required to complete the WR LLC Waste Stream Profile in Enclosure (1) along with the PCW Producer Certification and Documentation Form in Enclosure (2).
 - 4.9.2 Upon arrival, the truck will be sampled with a coliwasa sampler and analyzed for the appropriate fingerprint parameters (see Management Procedure 4100)
 - 4.9.3 PCW that meets the profile parameters and is accepted will be offloaded into Tank 7P which has been designated for PCW only.

A portion of the PCW waste streams received is expected to have flash point less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

- 4.9.4 The pump and lines may be flushed with 150 percent of the line volume of clean water prior to the transfer of any non-PCW.
- 4.9.5 The PCW in Tank 7P (20,000 gallon capacity) will be allowed to gravity separate. Periodically, the water fraction will be removed for treatment in WR LLC's on site industrial wastewater treatment system. The product layer will accumulate in Tank 7P and will periodically be recovered and sold.
- 4.9.6 Records of PCW receipts and all product sales will be kept as per Section 7.0. Weekly inspections will be completed using Enclosure (3). Records are kept in WR LLC's Access database. The reports for receipts and/or product sales can be printed out as a report out of the database at anytime. This database is backed up electronically daily.. Enclosures (4) and (5) show the general layout of these reports.

5.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PROCEDURES OF PCW FOR PRODUCT RECOVERY

WR LLC will remove PCW from the producer(s) tank that are marked with the words "**Petroleum Contact Water**" and the date of last removal. PCW generated by WR LLC will be managed in accordance with this procedure as a producer.

5.1 If subject to regulation under Chapters 62-761 or 62-762, FAC, a producer shall register with the FDEP PCW storage tanks, which are not those tanks in which PCW is initially produced and shall manage such PCW storage tanks in accordance with those chapter rules. These PCW storage tanks must be clearly labeled or marked with the work "**Petroleum Contact Water.**" A producer may either maintain on site records that reflect accumulation and removal dates of PCW from such storage tanks or clearly mark the PCW storage tanks with the date when PCW accumulation first begins after the existing PCW in the storage tank has been removed.

5.2 A producer that stores PCW in containers or tanks that are not required to be registered under Chapter 62-761 or 62-762, FAC, shall:

- (a) Ensure that the container or tank is made of or lined with material that is compatible with PCW;
- (b) Keep the container or tank closed and stored in a safe manner;
- (c) Label or mark the container or tank clearly with the words "Petroleum Contact Water" and the date when PCW accumulation first begins after the existing PCW in the container or tank has been removed;
- (d) Not handle the container or tank in a manner that may rupture it or cause it to leak; and

(e) Inspect the container or tank for leaks and deterioration at least weekly using Enclosure (3).

- 5.3 A producer shall not store PCW in containers or tanks for more than 180 days. Producers utilizing a continuous process may demonstrate compliance with this paragraph by maintaining inventory records showing throughput of more than 100% of the tank capacity or the input PCW during a 180-day period.
- 5.4 A producer shall include a shipping paper with each off site shipment of PCW. The shipping paper shall identify the PCW as "Petroleum Contact Water."
- 5.5 A producer shall notify the recovery facility receiving its PCW that the PCW does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW using Enclosure (2).
- 5.6 A producer with an onsite product storage capacity of less than 95,000 gallons shall maintain records of PCW related activities for 3 years and shall make the records available to FDEP upon five working days of notice if records are not maintained on site. A producer with an on site product storage capacity of 95,000 gallons or more shall maintain records of PCW related activities for 3 years, shall maintain these records on site, and shall make these records available to the FDEP upon request. On site recorded retention may include the use of electronic media such as computers, telephone facsimiles. Records shall include the following information using Enclosure (5):
 - (a) Date and volume of the PCW removed from the product or PCW tank and shipped off site.
 - (b) Names and addresses of transporters shipping PCW off site.
 - (c) Name and address of the PCW receiving facility destination.
 - (d) A copy of the shipping paper included with each shipment of PCW.
 - (e) A copy of the written statement provided to the receiving facility from the producer that the PCW does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW.
 - (f) Copies of weekly container or tank inspections required under paragraph (5.2)(e) of this section.
- 5.7 If the producer ships PCW within Florida, the producer shall only ship PCW to another producer, a petroleum refinery, a recovery facility that meets the PCW management practices, or a permitted hazardous waste facility.
- 5.8 If a producer ships PCW outside Florida, the producer and transporter will be subject to the receiving state's laws and regulations pertaining to the management of PCW. Within the boundaries of the State of Florida, the producer and transporter must maintain compliance with Chapter 62-740, FAC.

5.9 A producer shipping PCW off site by rail or over public roads for recovery shall use a hazardous waste transporter or a transporter who has received a DEP/EPA ID number by notifying the FDEP on EPA Form 8700-12 of its intent to transport PCW.

5.10A producer shall not mix or commingle PCW with any other material not identified in Chapter 62-740.030(1)(a), FAC, or defined as PCW.

6.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR TRANSPORTERS **SHIPPING PCW FOR PRODUCT RECOVERY**

WR LLC will require transporters that bring PCW to its facility to operate in accordance with this Management Procedure.

- 6.1 Compliance with Section shall not excuse the transporter from compliance with other applicable Florida laws and Florida Department of Transportation rules and regulations.
- 6.2 The transporter must have already received a DEP/EPA ID number by notifying FDEP on EPA Form 8700-12 and the transporter must have notified FDEP of its intent to transport.
- 6.3 A subcontract transporter who is not a producer and who does not engage in the ultimate recovery of product from PCW shall not store PCW for more than 35 days prior to delivery to WR LLC.
- 6.4 WR LLC is a treatment facility that stores PCW in tank number 7P as shown in Figure (1), and will keep this tank registered in accordance with Chapter 62-761 or 62-762, FAC. WR LLC will manage the tank in accordance with the applicable requirements for the storage of pollutants as specified in this Management Procedure.
- 6.5 WR LLC will keep an operating record of the following PCW related activities for 3 years and make the records available to FDEP upon request using the Enclosure (4) form:
 - (a) Name and location of the person shipping the PCW.
 - (b) Date the PCW was picked up.
 - (c) Volume of the PCW transported.
 - (d) Name and location of the person receiving the PCW.
 - (e) Delivery date of the PCW.
 - (f) A copy of the shipping paper used for the shipment of the PCW.

7.0 MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR RECOVERY FACILITIES

WR LLC will follow these management practices for operation of its recovery facility. Tank number 7P will be used to store the PCW at WR LLC. The pipe from the offload manifold to tank 7P may be flushed with water at 150 percent of the line volume into the PCW tank to ensure that the PCW is transferred into the tank and that residuals do not

remain in the line. The line flush may be completed prior to the line being used for another transfer other than PCW. The line need not be flushed between consecutive PCW transfers.

7.1 A recovery facility receiving PCW shall:

- (a) Obtain a hazardous waste facility operation permit in accordance with Rule 62-730.200 and 62-730.231, F.A.C.; or
- (b) Qualify for an exemption from the hazardous waste permitting process, pursuant to Rule 62-730.270(1)(a)-(c), F.A.C.; or
- (c) Obtain a used oil processing general permit in accordance with Section 62-710.800, F.A.C., except for paragraphs 62-710.800(5) and (6). For the purpose of this management procedure, the words "used oil" shall mean "PCW" and the phrase "used oil processing facility" shall mean "PCW recovery facility."

7.2 WRI recovery facility will meet the following requirements:

- (a) Store PCW in registered tank number 7P in accordance with the applicable requirements for the storage of pollutants as specified in Chapter 62-761 or 62-762, FAC.
- (b) WRI will maintain records of the following PCW related activities for each shipment of PCW received for a minimum of three years, maintain the records on site and make the records available to FDEP upon request using Enclosure (4):
 - 1. Name and address of the PCW producer.
 - 2. Name and address of the PCW transporter.
 - 3. Date of receipt of the PCW shipment.
 - 4. Volume of PCW received.
 - 5. A copy of the shipping paper used for shipment of the PCW.
 - 6. Documentation of weekly container or tank inspections required in Rule 62-740.100(2)(e), FAC.

7.3 WR LLC's recovery facility will be able to demonstrate to FDEP by operating procedures or records kept on site that, under normal operating practices, it recovers product from PCW. The recovery of product from the PCW will be by gravity separation in tank number 7P. The water will be transferred from tank number 7P to an industrial wastewater treatment tank for processing under the JEA pretreatment permit. The level of the product remaining in tank 7P will be measured by manual gauging or by mechanical measurement and recorded on Enclosure (5). The quantity of recovered product will be recorded on Enclosure (5) and will be reported in the annual PCW report in accordance with Chapter 62-740.300(5) FAC.

7.4 WR LLC's recovery facility will obtain written assurances on Enclosure (2) from the producer that the PCW does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW. These written assurances will be maintained by WR LLC for 3 years.

WRI will maintain records documenting quantities of product recovered from PCW and submit a report to FDEP by March 1 of each year. The report will include the total quantity of PCW received and an estimate of the total quantity of product recovered from the PCW during the previous calendar year.

- 7.5 WR LLC will test and manage all waste residuals after the recovery of product in accordance with Chapter 62-730, FAC, or other applicable FDEP rules. A written waste determination will be made on the waste residuals generated after the recovery of product has been completed on an annual basis. The waste residuals will be tested using the TCLP test for benzene to determine if the waste stream is a hazardous or nonhazardous waste.