Tischler, Tarin

From: Maurice R Hogg <mauricer.hogg@cemex.com>
Sent: Monday, July 25, 2022 6:00 PM
To: Tischler, Tarin
Cc: Maria T Rodriguez; DeFreitas, Michele; Stark, Justin
Subject: RE: CEMEX (EPAID: FLD981758485) Exit Interview for 06/21/2021 CEI

Ms. Tischler,

Due to the size and scope of the information requested, we are providing the information electronically via Google Drive. Please follow the link below to download at your convenience. The information been organized by the item numbers of the initial correspondence. Please let me know if you have any issues with accessing the cloud drive.

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1MfmgmxnT_ur101PDWNwTvtB6wt2tLCIP?usp=sharing

Below are responses to each item listed in the original correspondence:

1. **Location of emergency equipment**

The ICP/SPCC plan has been modified to include an up to date list of the emergency equipment available at the plant and their respective locations. Please find the list of emergency equipment that was attached to the ICP/SPCC Plan in the electronic drive.

2. **Notification with local authorities.**

The version of the ICP/SPCC Plan prepared and submitted with the application in 2018 for current Used Oil Permit 56307-006-HO was originally submitted to the following contacts:

South Florida Regional Planning Council
1 Oakwood Boulevard #250, Hollywood, FL 33020
Phone: 954-924-3653
Email: sfadmin@sfrpc.com

Miami-Dade Fire Rescue Headquarters
Attn: Emergency Planning
9300 NW 41st St, Doral, FL 33178
(786) 331-5000

The current version of the plan, along with the emergency equipment detailed in item 1, will be submitted to the same authorities no later than tomorrow, July 26. We will provide evidence of this correspondence as soon as it becomes available. Please confirm that submittal to these contacts will meet the requirements of 40 CFR 279.52(6) and general condition 4(c) of Permit 56307-006-HO.

Please take note that the Used Oil Permit is due for renewal in December 2022 and the ICP/SPCC plan will be updated as part of the application process.

3. **Inspections of Emergency Equipment**

Inspections of emergency equipment are completed in compliance with federal, state and local regulations. Please see information submitted for more detail.

4. **Spill/Leak Event Record**

Please find the spill and event log as requested.

5. **Safety Data Sheets for hazardous and new nonhazardous solvent**

Please find the information requested in the electronic drive.

6. **Clear the debris in secondary containment area of the Used Oil Day Tank**

Please find photo evidence of the corrected condition in the electronic drive.

7. **Separate free liquid from the drum of "Oily Waste" and send documentation of disposal of both the oil and solid waste.**

Please find photo evidence of the corrected condition in the electronic drive. Please note that the free liquid observed in the drum was not used oil but was in fact oily water. The solids were separated from the oily water and placed in a separate drum. Each drum was appropriately labeled with its contents. Pickup of the waste has been requested but not been executed as of the date of this correspondence.

8. **Clean soaked absorbent on floor of the Used Oil Receiving Area**

Please find photo evidence of the corrected condition in the electronic drive.

9. **Replace deteriorated labels for used oil storage in the used oil receiving area, including the 5-gallon containers used as leak containment**

Please find photo evidence of the corrected condition in the electronic drive.

10. **Used oil acceptance and delivery records**

Please find the information requested in the electronic drive. One file contains an example bill of lading, weigh ticket and lab report. The second file includes the on-spec used oil acceptance records for the requested dates. The folder includes examples of tickets for used oil/oily water shipped for disposal. Please recall that as mentioned during the field inspection, that disposal of used oil/oily water occurs approximately every other month on average, so we do not have records for all the months requested.

11. **Universal Waste Lamps containers and labels**

Please find photo evidence of the corrected condition in the electronic drive.

Feel free to contact me if you have any questions regarding the information provided.

Best Regards,

CEMEX

M. Roger Hogg, P.E.
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From: Tischler, Tarin <Tarin.Tischler@FloridaDEP.gov>
Sent: Friday, July 1, 2022 15:31
To: Maurice R Hogg <mauricer.hogg@cemex.com>
Cc: Maria T Rodriguez <mariat.rodriguez@cemex.com>; DeFreitas, Michele <Michele.DeFreitas@FloridaDEP.gov>; Stark, Justin <Justin.Stark@FloridaDEP.gov>
Subject: CEMEX (EPAID: FLD981758485) Exit Interview for 06/21/2021 CEI

Mr. Hogg,

This email serves as an exit interview for the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) compliance evaluation inspection of CEMEX Miami Cement Plant & SCL Quarry on 06/21/2022. Thank you for taking time out of your busy schedule for showing inspectors around your facility. We appreciate your cooperation with FDEP inspection procedures.

As discussed during the inspection, the Department is requesting additional documentation before returning your facility to compliance. Additional documentation may be requested as inspectors continue to review information submitted during and following the inspection. At this time, the Department is requesting the following:

1. ***Location of emergency equipment***

*Per **40 CFR 279.52(b)(2)(v), Content of the Contingency Plan,***
The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

At the time of the inspection, CEMEX's Contingency Plan did not include the above information. Please add this information to your contingency plan and submit a copy of the updated contingency plan to the Department.

2. ***Notification with local authorities***

*Per **40 CFR 279.52(3)(6),***
A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:
(ii) Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

*Per **Part II, Subpart A, General Operating Conditions 4.c of Permit No. 56307-006-HO concerning the Contingency Plan,***
All amendments or plans must be distributed to the State and local authorities in Part II.A.3.d.

Please submit documentation demonstrating that CEMEX's amended contingency plan has been submitted to local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to

provide emergency services to your facility. This notification may be via email or mail. The amended plan should include the May 29, 2020 revisions as well as emergency equipment information This notification documentation should be maintained at your facility for future inspections.

3. Inspections of emergency equipment

*Per **40 CFR 279.52(a)(3),***
All facility communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

*Per **Part II, Subpart A, General Operating Conditions 5.d of Permit No. 56307-006-HO,***
The permittee, pursuant to 40 CFR 279.57, must keep and maintain a written operating record at the Facility until closure of the facility, which includes the following information:
d. Inspections of emergency and safety equipment.

Please submit documentation of your facility's schedule for inspections of emergency equipment, as well as any documentation of these inspections.

4. Spill/ Leak event record

Per ***Part II, Subpart A, General Operating Conditions 5.b of Permit No. 56307-006-HO,***
The permittee, pursuant to 40 CFR 279.57, must keep and maintain a written operating record at the Facility until closure of the facility, which includes the following information:
f. Summary reports and details of all incidents that require implementation of the contingency plan as specified in 40 CFR 279.52(b).

As discussed during the inspection, please submit your facility's logs of spill and leak events since the previous inspection (Dated 12/17/2020). Include any reports and additional documentation of the tire fluff fire at your facility in November 2019 that was mentioned during the inspection.

5. Safety Data Sheets for hazardous solvent and new nonhazardous solvent

Please submit the Safety Data Sheets for the solvents shipped as hazardous waste and the new, nonhazardous solvents used by your facility.

6. Clear the debris in secondary containment area of the Used Oil Day Tank cleaned

At the time of the inspection, the secondary containment area for the Day tank was covered in dust collected from the clinker. Please send photo documentation of this debris removed from the secondary containment.

7. Separate free liquid from the drum of "Oily Waste" and send documentation of disposal of both the oil and solid waste.

Separate the free liquid used oil from the two 55-gallon drums of solid waste such as gloves, rags, aerosol cans, and absorbents mixed with used oil. While the aerosol cans were removed and placed in their proper container on-site, the facility cannot ship solid waste contaminated with used oil without first separating as much used oil as possible.

Per ***62-710.201(1), F.A.C.***, "*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.*

Per ***40 CFR 279.10(c),***

Materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil.

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (c)(2) of this section, materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil from which the used oil has been properly drained or removed to the extent possible such that no visible signs of free-flowing oil remain in or on the material:

(i) Are not used oil and thus not subject to this part, and

(ii) If applicable are subject to the hazardous waste regulations of parts 124, 260 through 266, 268, and 270 of this chapter.

(2) Materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil that are burned for energy recovery are subject to regulation as used oil under this part.

(3) Used oil drained or removed from materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil is subject to regulation as used oil under this part.

Submit photo documentation of the used oil removed from the drums of solid waste and used oil to the extent possible that no visible signs of free flowing liquid. Be sure all material shipped from your facility as oily waste does not contain free flowing liquids.

8. Clean oil soaked absorbent on floor of the Used Oil Receiving Area

Per ***Part II, Subpart C, Tanks and Container Condition 1 of Permit No. 56307-006-HO,***

1. "Tank system", for the purpose of this permit, is currently defined as the storage tank(s) listed on Attachment B of this permit, along with ancillary equipment and any secondary containment structures.

Per ***Part II, Subpart C, Tanks and Container Conditions 8 and 9 of Permit No. 56307-006-HO,***

8. *The Permittee shall remove spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation from the secondary containment areas within 24 hours of detection and manage the material in accordance with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC) (also known as the Preparedness and Prevention Plan (PPP)) and the Contingency Plan of the permit application.*
9. *If a container or tank holding used oil, used oil residues or used oil filters is not in good condition (e.g., rusting, bulging) or begins to leak, the Permittee shall transfer the waste to another container or tank which is in good condition [40 CFR 279.54(b)].*

The floor of the Used Oil receiving area was covered in oil soaked absorbent material at the time of the inspection. Please clean this absorbent material and address any leaks in equipment to be sure the tanks and ancillary equipment storing used oil is in good condition. Submit photo documentation of these corrective items once completed.

9. Replace deteriorated labels for used oil storage in the used oil receiving area, including the 5-gallon containers used as leak containment

Per ***40 CFR 279.54(f):***

Containers and aboveground tanks used to store or process used oil at processing and re-refining facilities must be labeled or marked clearly with the words "Used Oil."

At the time of the inspection, many of the containers in the used oil receiving area were completely covered with dirt or illegible. Please submit photo documentation of the containers in the used oil receiving area, including the 5-gallon containers used as leak containment, clearly marked with the words "Used Oil."

10. Used oil acceptance and delivery records

Per ***40 CFR 279.56(A)-(B):***

(a) ***Acceptance.*** *Used oil processors/re-refiners must keep a record of each used oil shipment accepted for processing/re-refining. These records may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading or other shipping documents.*

(b) ***Delivery.*** *Used oil processor/re-refiners must keep a record of each shipment of used oil that is shipped to a used oil burner, processor/ re-refiner, or disposal facility. These records may take the form of a log, invoice, manifest, bill of lading or other shipping documents.*

Please submit documentation of on-spec used oil accepted and used oil shipped for disposal from the facility during the following months:

- April 2021
- June 2021
- November 2021
- January 2022

11. Universal Waste Lamps containers and labels

Per ***40 CFR 273.13(d)(1):***

A small quantity handler of universal waste must contain any lamp in containers or packages that are structurally sound, adequate to prevent breakage, and compatible with the contents of the lamps. Such containers and packages must remain closed and must lack evidence of leakage, spillage or damage that could cause leakage under reasonably foreseeable conditions.

Per ***40 CFR 273.14(e):***

Each lamp or a container or package in which such lamps are contained must be labeled or marked clearly with one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste - Lamp(s)," or "Waste Lamp(s)," or "Used Lamp(s)"

At the time of the inspection, 13 8ft universal waste lamps were observed without a container. Submit photo documentation of all universal waste lamps at the facility properly containerized and labeled.

Please submit the documentation requested above by 7/25/2022. Do not hesitate to reach out to me with any questions or concerns regarding the required corrective actions. As previously stated, as the Department continues to review information received during and after the inspection additional documentation may be requested.

Thank you,

Tarin Tischler
Environmental Specialist II
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Southeast District – West Palm Beach
3301 Gun Club Road, MSC 7210-1
West Palm Beach, FL 33406
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Office: 561.681.6680

Tischler, Tarin

From: Maurice R Hogg
Sent: Tuesday, July 26, 2022 3:48 PM
To: jmcmahon@sfrpc.com
Cc: Eduardo R Ferrer (eduardor.ferrer@cemex.com); Maria T Rodriguez; Tammy Garcia
Subject: CEMEX Miami Integrated Contingency and SPCC Plan Submittal
Attachments: ICP-SPCC Plan List of Emergency Equipment.pdf; Att3_ICP_SPCC_REV_ContactInfo_2019 _REVFinal_2020.05.29.pdf

Importance: High

Mr. McMahon,

My name is Roger Hogg and I am the Environmental Manager for the CEMEX Miami Cement Plant and Quarry in Miami-Dade County. I just spoke with Kathy by phone at the SFPRC office and she referred me to you. The ICP/SPCC Plan for the subject facility was recently updated with new emergency contacts. We are submitting the revised plan in order to meet the requirements of **40 CFR 279.52(6)** and General Condition 4(c) of our Used Oil Permit.

Please find attached the most recent version of the ICP/SPCC Plan and List of Emergency Equipment at the facility. Let me know if you have any issues with the attached documents, and if you are able, please confirm that submittal to SFRPC will meet the requirements of the regulations above.

Thanks for your assistance with this matter.

Best Regards,
MRH

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CEMEX Construction Materials FL LLC -Miami Cement Plant

Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP)/SPCC

Emergency Equipment List & Location

Revised: 7-25-2022

Fire Extinguisher Location Inspection Log. Rev. 1-25-2022

Inspection Date	Frequency	Area	Responsibility	Safety Equipment	Monthly Inspection	Number	Location	Annual Inspection	Comments
	Monthly	Blend Silo	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Inner top landing beside controls for (411-AE1-CO1)	November	
	Monthly	Blend Silo	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Upper surge bin area on the east handrail just south of (D33-TK6)	November	
	Monthly	Blend Silo	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Bottom of surge bin on northeast corner of handrail.	November	
	Monthly	Blend Silo	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	2nd level of inner silo on the south wall near startup horn and (431-AS1)	November	
	Monthly	Blend Silo	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	South wall of blower room just south of (411-BL3)	November	
	Monthly	Blend Silo	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	Bottom of first staircase on south wall at ground level.	November	
	Monthly	Bouges Building	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard \	1	North Wall, Center doorway outside	November	
	Monthly	Burner Floor	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	First Located at the burner floor west side of the kiln hood	November	
	Monthly	Burner Floor	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Second Located at the burner floor west side of the kiln hood	November	
	Monthly	Burner Floor	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Third Located at the burner floor west side of the kiln hood	November	
	Monthly	Butler Building	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	West Bay Door, Inside	November	
	Monthly	Butler Building	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	South West Bay Door, Inside	November	
	Monthly	Butler Building	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	East Personnel Door, Outside	November	
	Monthly	Butler Building	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	East Personnel Door, Inside	November	
	Monthly	Butler Building	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	South Center Bay Door, Inside	November	
	Monthly	Butler Building	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	East Bay Door, Inside	November	
	Monthly	Cement Silos-Ground floor	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Under staircase on ground floor on south wall just east of elevator door.	November	
	Monthly	Cement Silos-Top floor	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Top floor of staircase on the west wall.	November	
	Monthly	Cement Silos-Ground floor	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	East end of Bay 4 scale	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Top of silo under 491-AC1.M01.	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	West of 491-DG1. Disconnect box	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Level 5 South exit West of door.	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Far west end of Clinker tripper.	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	S Wall along Clinker tripper.	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	N of clinker belt at crossover from South to north catwalk of conveyor.	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	N of clinker belt just W of Terminal Cabinet 5c6-2R1.TB5.	November	
	Monthly	Clinker Silo and 510	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	Just NE of 510 VE1 M01.	November	

Fire Extinguisher Location Inspection Log. Rev. 1-25-2022

Inspection Date	Frequency	Area	Route Responsibility	Safety Equipment	Monthly Inspection	Route Number	Location	Annual Inspection	Comments
	Monthly	Cooler	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	1 on the beam at the north exit of level # 1.	November	
	Monthly	Cooler	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	1 in the hydraulic room on the east wall.	November	
	Monthly	Cooler	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	1 on the ground floor column west of 471-FN6.	November	
	Monthly	Cooler	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	1 on the ground floor southeast column close to the stairwell for clinker pit.	November	
	Monthly	Cooler	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	1 on a northeast column west of 471-FN3.	November	
	Monthly	Cooler	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	1 inside pan conveyor exit door just south of 471-FNA.	November	
	Monthly	Diesel Pump	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	1. Exterior northwest corner.	November	
	Monthly	Drum Building	Rick Fagan Sr	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Southeast exterior wall.	November	
	Monthly	Drum Building	Rick Fagan Sr	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Northeast exterior wall.	November	
	Monthly	Drum Building	Rick Fagan Sr	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Southwest exterior wall.	November	
	Monthly	Drum Building	Rick Fagan Sr	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Northwest exterior wall.	November	
	Monthly	Dryer	Nate	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	Exterior area beside primary ID fan and oxidizer platform.	November	
	Monthly	East Crane	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	Far North end of East Guardrail.	November	
	Monthly	East Crane	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	Far South end of East Guardrail.	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 1	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Grd Floor in Grinding Aid Room	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 1	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Grd Floor on W wall by Safety Station	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 1	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Top floor, bottom of staircase leading to 24" screw	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 1	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Mill feed throat deck, far west end	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 1	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	Control floor on south wall just east of #1 clinker feeder	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 2	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Under FM 2 On right side of mill Pier at discharge end.	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 2	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Control floor on south wall just east of #2 clinker feeder	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 2	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Mill Motor Floor, north wall @ west staircase (CO2)	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 2	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	2nd Floor, west of Finish Mill 2 stuffing box	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 2	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	Top floor, north wall by staircase	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 2	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	Top floor, center east side of FM2 support column for 24" screw	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 3	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Grd Floor on N wall underneath E Staircase.	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 3	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Control floor on south wall just east of #3 clinker feeder	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 3	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Mill Motor Floor, north wall @ east staircase (CO2)	November	
	Monthly	Finish Mill 3	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	2nd Floor, west of Finish Mill 3 stuffing box	November	

Fire Extinguisher Location Inspection Log. Rev. 1-25-2022

Inspection Date	Frequency	Area	Route Responsibility	Safety Equipment	Monthly Inspection	Route Number	Location	Annual inspection	Comments
	Monthly	Finish Mill 6	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	13	1South platform of (536-BF1)	November	
	Monthly	Fire Pumps	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	South exterior wall of old fire pump room.	November	
	Monthly	Fire Pumps	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	South interior wall of new fire pump room. Door Code: 1,2,3,4	November	
	Monthly	Fire Pumps	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	West interior wall of old slurry tank mcc room.	November	
	Monthly	Fire Pumps	Yoel Sanchez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Bottom of the water basin at take-up for 292-BC1	November	
	Monthly	Guardshack	Eduardo	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard \	1	Outside westwall	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	North interior wall of car shaker next to kp1-1u1 disconnect.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	South interior wall just outside of staircase leading to pit.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Hopper level south wall just east of stairs and south of fd-1.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Bottom floor North of stairs west wall, west of BC-1.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	Bottom floor east of BC-1 next to kp1-1u3 disconnect.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	East of BC-1 belt right at exit of tunnel on interior East wall.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	West of BC-1 inside transfer house of BC-1 to BC-2 on west wall just south of kl1-1n2 disconnect.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	Ground floor just northeast of BC-2 tail pulley.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	Midway up BC-2 south of belt / southwest side of storage building just inside door.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	10	Just East of BC-2 head pulley.	November	
	Monthly	K11 System	Antawn R.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	11	South of BC-3 belt just outside of doorway leading from BC2 to BC3.	November	
	Monthly	Kiln	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	1 on South interior wall of bull gear spray room.	November	
	Monthly	Kiln	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	1 on the east wall at the northeast exit of the burner floor.	November	
	Monthly	Kiln	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	1 at the bottom of the south quad cyclone access ladder on the burner floor.	November	
	Monthly	Used Oil tank	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	1 on north column outside of 35 thousand gallon oil containment wall.	November	
	Monthly	Used oil tank	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	1 on south column outside of 35 thousand gallon oil containment wall.	November	
	Monthly	Kiln-Oil tank	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	4. 1 On north column outside of 35 thousand gallon oil tank containment wall	November	
	Monthly	Kiln-Oil tank	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	5. 1 On the South column outside of the 35 thousand gallon oil tank containment wall	November	
	Monthly	Kiln-PAPR room	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	PAPR Room on the 1st Floor of the 2nd kiln pier.	November	
	Monthly	Laboratory	Laz	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	South interior exit of environmental laboratory.	November	
	Monthly	Laboratory	Laz	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	North interior exit of environmental laboratory.	November	
	Monthly	Laboratory	Laz	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Center of mix room.	November	
	Monthly	Laboratory	Laz	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Middle of physical testing room.	November	

Fire Extinguisher Location Inspection Log. Rev. 1-25-2022

Inspection Date	Frequency	Area	Route Responsibility	Safety Equipment	Monthly Inspection	Route Number	Location	Annual inspection	Comments
	Monthly	Maintenance Shop	Nate	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	Entrance of mechanics tool room.	November	
	Monthly	Maintenance Shop	Nate	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	Truck Shop North Wall	November	
	Monthly	Oil Pump House	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Outside northeast corner of building	November	
	Monthly	Oil Pump House	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Outside west wall north side	November	
	Monthly	Oil Pump House	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Outside west wall south side	November	
	Monthly	Oil Pump House	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Inside southwest corner	November	
	Monthly	Oil Pump House	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	Inside northeast corner	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	East side packing machine/South wall west of exit door	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	East side packing machine/North wall west of Packhouse office	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	Between the supply screws 2nd floor	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	10	West side packing machine/South side on a beam between supply bins 3 & 4	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	11	Propane room/North wall West of propane storage	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	12	Pack house office	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	13	Pack house Changehouse	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	14	2nd floor East wall north of 16-67A disconnect	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	15	2nd floor south wall across from # 3 supply bin	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	16	2nd floor south wall at bottom of west staircase	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	17	2nd floor NW corner next to old freight elevator	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	18	3rd floor top of east staircase	November	
	Monthly	Packhouse	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	19	3rd floor top of west staircase	November	

Fire Extinguisher Location Inspection Log. Rev. 1-25-2022

Inspection Date	Frequency	Area	Route Responsibility	Safety Equipment	Monthly Inspection	Route Number	Location	Annual inspection	Comments
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	10	MCC 9.	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	11	MCC 10. 1 extinguisher inside.	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	MCC 2. Beside south door.	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	MCC 2. Beside northwest door.	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	MCC 3. Inside north room.	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	MCC 3. Inside south room	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	MCC 4. Beside northwest door	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	MCC 4. Beside southeast door	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	MCC 6 OLD SIDE. South door	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	10	MCC 6 OLD SIDE. Beside door to storeroom	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	12	MCC 7. South wall	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	13	MCC 7. East door	November	
	Monthly	Plant MCCs	Luis Fernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	15	MCC 9. Inside room	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Ground floor south of staircase	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Ground floor on south wall of MCC 1 just north of (293-BC1)	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	Top of first staircase to feeder floor.	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Top of 4th staircase around Tail end of (292-BC1)	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	Top of 5th staircase around (291-DG1)	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	Top of 7th staircase which is the (K22-BC2) level.	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	Top of 9th staircase on north wall (K22-BC1) HP area.	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	292-BC1 to 292-BC2 transfer house on south wall.	November	
	Monthly	Prebos	Sedrick B.	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	292-BC2 to 292-BC3 transfer house on northeast corner.	November	
	Monthly	Pump Station	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	2nd floor north wall east of silo 14	November	
	Monthly	Pump Station	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	2nd floor east beam across from # 200 compressor	November	
	Monthly	Ramos	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Top floor of (K21-BC3) on the south wall.	November	
	Monthly	Ramos	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Handrail west of (K21-DG2)	November	
	Monthly	Ramos	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	North wall at east end of (K23-BC2)	November	
	Monthly	Ramos	Fendi	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	Top of staircase on landing between double doors to outer bins.	November	

Fire Extinguisher Location Inspection Log. Rev. 1-25-2022

Inspection Date	Frequency	Area	Route Responsibility	Safety Equipment	Monthly Inspection	Route Number	Location	Annual inspection	Comments
	Monthly	Stacker	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	293-BC1 to 293-BC2 transfer house interior wall.	November	
	Monthly	Tank Farm	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	Top of staircase at entrance to tank farm	November	
	Monthly	Tank Farm	Cedrick King-Heriberto Martinez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Used oil tank/east side of tank and south of RR tracks	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	1	1 next to kiln feed air slide (431-AS2) elevation 298'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	1 next to elevator stop on the ninth floor. Elevation 295'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	1 next to elevator stop on the eighth floor. Elevation 256'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	1 next to elevator stop on the seventh floor. Elevation 215'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	5	1 inside and 1 outside of gas analyzer room at elevation 215'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	6	1 at elevator stop on the sixth floor. Elevation 176'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	7	1 at elevator stop on the fifth floor. Elevation 136'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	8	1 on west end of platform at elevation 111'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	9	1 on the fourth floor at the north stairwell. Elevation 89'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	10	Elevation 86'. Midriser. North of the elevator	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	11	Four on sub floor by the stairwell. Elevation 80'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	12	1 on third floor by stairwell. Elevation 72'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	13	1 at second floor kiln analyzer room. Elevation 44' and 1 on the north column exiting the elevator	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	14	2 at elevator stop area on level 2. Elevation 59'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	15	1 by high voltage transformer on the north side.	November	
	Monthly	Tower	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	16	1 at elevator stop area on level 2. Elevation 59'.	November	
	Monthly	Tower-Fuel systems	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	17	NW corner of Bulk Fuels Feed System	November	
	Monthly	Tower-Alt. Fuels	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	18	SW corner of Bulk Fuels feed system	November	
	Monthly	Tower-Alt. Fuels	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	19	SE corner of Bulk Fuels Feed System	November	
	Monthly	Tower-Alt. Fuels	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	20	NE corner of Bulk Fuels Feed System	November	
	Monthly	Tower-Blend silo	Tom Sadowski	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	21	Outside top of blender silo	November	
	Monthly	Warehouse	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	2	Procurement office south wall.	November	
	Monthly	Warehouse	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	3	West exterior wall of welding and bearing storage.	November	
	Monthly	Warehouse	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	4	North exit interior wall.	November	
	Monthly	Warehouse	Juan Mendoza	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard	5	New Fire Extinguishers Pallet (ALL)	November	

Fire Extinguisher Location Inspection Log. Rev. 1-25-2022

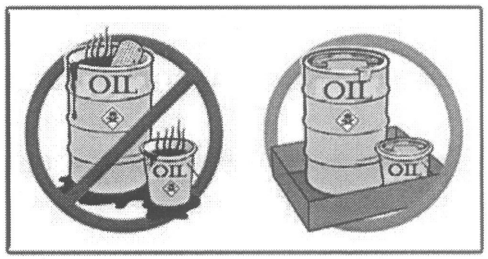
Inspection Date	Frequency	Area	Route Responsibility	Safety Equipment	Monthly Inspection	Route Number	Location	Annual inspection	Comments
	Monthly	Quarry	Ruben Hernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	19	CAT D9R DOZER		
	Monthly	Quarry	Ruben Hernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	20	CAT TL943D TELEHANDLER		
	Monthly	Quarry	Ruben Hernandez	Fire Extinguishers	Monthly Inspection Standard Work	21	FORD F450 SERVICE TRUCK		

Spill Kit Locations

1. Raw Mill (50-gallons)
2. Kiln Day Tank/Cooler (50-gallons)
3. Mobile Shop (40 gallons)
4. Lubrication Room (20 gallons)
5. Finish Mill 1/2/3 (2 x 40 gallons)
6. Cement Packhouse (40-gallons)
7. Used Oil Receiving/Transfer Pump Building (2 x 40-gallons)
8. Quarry Shop (40 gallons)

SPILL PREVENTION/RESPONSE - 101

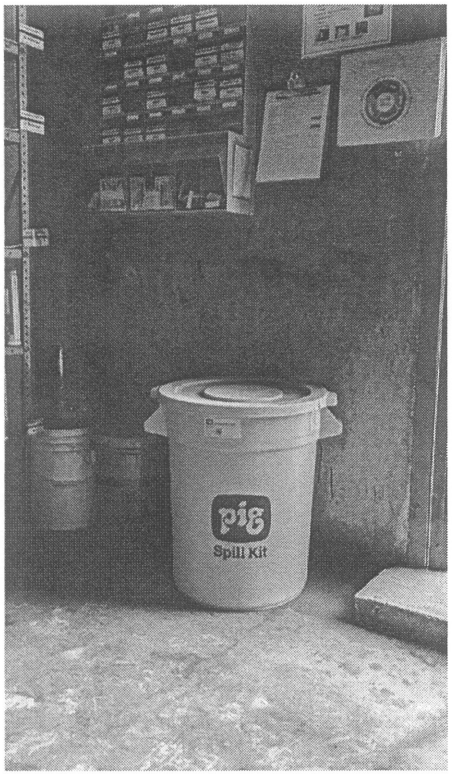
- Unattended spills create a slipping hazard that can lead to injury.
- Unattended spills are note only a SAFETY HAZARD but an ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD as well.
- Prevent spills by utilizing covering containers and secondary containment when storing and transferring oil and fuels.
- SPILLS MUST BE CLEANED UP WITHIN 24 HOURS! – See Spill Kit Locations
- Report all spills to Environmental Department ASAP after occurrence/discovery.



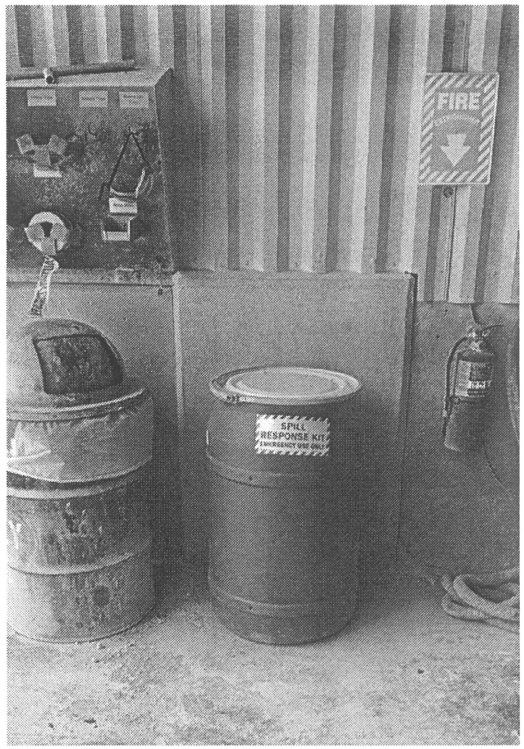
Spill Response Kits

Spill response kits are prepacked containers with materials designed to contain and clean up spills are part of an emergency response.

The spill kits around the plant are primarily designed to absorb oils and oil-based liquids (e.g. diesel fuel) up to a certain volume.



Lube room 20-gallon spill kit



Raw Mill 50-gallon spill kit

First Aid Cabinets & **Eye Wash Stations** (bottled and fountain) Locations

Inspections are done monthly by third party. (Inspection form attached)

BOTTLED EYE WASH STATIONS			
DATE OF INSPECTION:			
AREA	**STATUS**	**WATER EXP. DATE**	**NOTES**
CHANGE HOUSE SOUTH ENTRANCE			
LAB			
YARD OFFICE			
MAINTENANCE BRAKE ROOM			
PROCESS BREAK ROOM			
BLEND SILO BLOWER (BOTTOM OF SILO)			
PHT LUBE STORAGE			
LEVEL 44' INSIDE CEMS ROOM			
LEVEL 59' CATWALK			
LEVEL 136'			
CLK COOLER HYDRAULIC ROOM			
FMs 1,2,3 GROUND LEVEL EAST SIDE			
FM 6 GROUND LEVEL			
DIESEL PUMP			
MOBILE EQUIPMENT SHOP			
DRUM BUILDING			
TOP OF CEMENT SILOS			
LOADOUT BAY 3&4			
LOADOUT BAY 5			
MCC6			
PROCUREMENT WAREHOUSE			
COAL MILL HYDRAULIC ROOM			

EYE WASH STATIONS			
AREA	**STATUS**	**WATER EXP. DATE**	**NOTES**
LAB LUNCH ROOM			
CONTROL ROOM RESTROOM			
FM 1,2,3 - GA TANK			
MAINTENANCE SHOP			
YARD			
PROCESS BRAKE ROOM			
PACKHOUSE BRAKE ROOM			
PUMP HOUSE (OIL RECEIVING)			
NE CORNER OF QUARRY MOBILE SHOP			

FIRST AID CABINETS		
AREA	**STATUS**	**NOTES**
MAINTENANCE BRAKE ROOM		
ELECTRICAL BRAKE ROOM		
LAB LUNCH ROOM		
YARD OFFICE		
CONTROL ROOM		
LOADOUT BAY 3 AND 4		
PACKHOUSE BRAKE ROOM		
MAIN OFFICE		
P HOUSE (OIL RECEIVING)		
QUARRY MOBILE SHOP OFFICE		
QUARRY SCALEHOUSE		

INTEGRATED CONTINGENCY PLAN (ICP)

WITH

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURES (SPCC) PLAN

CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FLORIDA, LLC
Miami Cement Plant
1200 NW 137th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33182
(305) 221-7645

MOST RECENT PLAN REVISION: May 29, 2020

Consultant:
Maxwell R. Lee, Ph.D., P.E.
Tammy L. Reed
Koogler and Associates, Inc.
PO Box 5127
Gainesville, FL 32623
(352) 377-5822

263-19-08

EMERGENCY CONTACT LISTS

AND

SUMMARY OF RESPONSE PROCEDURES

For Complete Details, See Section IV – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan, Section 21.0

INTERNAL NOTIFICATION EMERGENCY AND CONTACT LIST

Person Making Notification:_____

Date:_____

Reason for Notification:_____

In case of emergency, complete checklist to serve as a record of notification action.

Personnel	Department or Title	Office No.	Cell No.	Time
Jackelin Simmons	**Facility Emergency Response Coordinator:** Plant Manager	305-229-2962	760-792-2176	
Eduardo Ferrer	**Asst. Facility Emergency Response Coordinator;** Safety Manager	305-228-4383	786-426-0712	
Maurice R. Hogg	**Asst. Facility Emergency Response Coordinator**: Environmental Manager/Plan Coordinator	305-229-2949	786-853-1828	
Blake Rogers	Production Manager	305-229-2904	561-779-9832	
Omar Ortiz	Quality Control Manager	305-229-2925	786-523-2311	
Anthony Debow 18799 SW 293 Terr. Homestead, FL 33030	Production Coordinator; On-Scene Process Supervisor at Main Control Room	305-229-2917 or cell 305-484-7557	305-229-2920 *Main Control No. Room is manned 24/7*	

Update this list as applicable.
Copy and complete this list after each notification event.

EXTERNAL EMERGENCY CONTACT AND NOTIFICATION LIST

In the event that a material is spilled/released in a quantity above a reportable threshold quantity, the Facility Emergency Response Coordinator or his designee is responsible for notifying the applicable agencies as listed below (also provided in the SPCC Plan, Section IV.21.0). **Call 911 first for emergency situations.**

When In Doubt Call: **STATE WATCH OFFICE/Emergency Mgmt**	**State**	**800-320-0519**
National Response Center (NRC)	**Federal**	**800-424-8802 (24 hr.) or online http://www.nrc.us.uscg.mil**
U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center	**Federal**	**800-424-8802**
US EPA Region 4	**Federal**	**800-241-1754**
FEMA Region IV	**Federal**	**303-646-2500 (Washington) 770-220-5200 (Atlanta, GA)**
FDEP Southeast District – Office of Emergency Response Release Reporting*	**State**	**561-681-6767 3301 Gun Club Rd, MSC7210-1 West Palm Beach, FL 33406**
FDEP –Emergency Support Report storm related environmental hazards	**State**	**850-921-0223**
Miami-Dade Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	**Local**	**305-468-5400**
Miami-Dade County Dept. of Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM)	**Local**	**305-372-6955 (24 hr)**
Florida Marine Patrol, Miami	**Local**	**305-795-2145**
Local Emergency Planning Committee District 11	**Local/ Regional**	**305-468-5421 Niel Batista, Bureau Manager niel.batista@miamidade.gov**
CHEMTREC	**Chemical Info**	**800-424-9300**
Cleanup Contractors	**SWS Emergency Response**	**954-957-7271**
	Cliff Berry	**954-763-3391**

NOTE:** ***This Plan does not provide specific requirements of the following new Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Reporting Statute:

New Public Notice of Pollution Reporting Requirements – June 30, 2017

Section 403.077, Florida Statutes, defines a "reportable release" and requires the reporting of any "release or discharge of a substance from an installation to the air, land, or waters of the state which is discovered by the owner or operator of the installation, which is not authorized by law, and which is reportable to the State Watch Office within the Division of Emergency Management pursuant to any department rule, permit, order, or variance."

- The preferred method for reporting is electronically using the following link: http://dep.state.fl.us/pollutionnotice/.
- Reporting entities may also report via e-mail using the Pollution Notice Form and e-mailing it to pollution.notice@dep.state.fl.us.
- Reporting entities should be aware that, while submission of a notice through the website complies with the requirements of Section 403.077, F.S., it does not relieve them of any obligation to report to the State Watch Office.

Per the statutory requirements, an owner or operator of the installation at which the reportable pollution release occurred must provide to FDEP within 24 hours of discovery a notice containing the information reported to the State Watch Office, which may include:

- The name and address of the installation where the reportable pollution release occurred.
- The name and title of the reporting person and the nature of his or her relationship to the installation.
- The identification numbers for any active department permits, variances, registrations, or orders that are relevant to the reportable pollution release.
- The name and telephone number of a contact person for further information.
- The substance released.
- The estimated quantity of the substance released and, if applicable, the estimated quantity that has since been recovered.
- The cause of the release.
- The source of the release.
- The location of the release.
- The date, time, and duration of the release.

- The medium into which the substance was released, including, but not limited to, the outdoor air, land, groundwater, aquifer, or specified waters or wetlands.
- Whether the released substance has migrated to land or waters of the state outside the property boundaries of the installation and the location of such migration.
- The owner or operator may also include in the notice any other information he or she wishes in order to assist in the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.

These reports may be amended if new information becomes available. In addition, if after providing notice, an owner or operator determines that a release has migrated outside the property boundaries of the installation, additional notice must be provided to the department within 24 hours after such discovery.

OTHER CONTACTS

LOCAL

Miami Dade Police
9105 NW 25 Street
Doral, FL 33172
305-471-1780
911 for Emergencies

Miami Dade Fire Department
Station 58 Tamiami
12700 SW 6th Street
Miami, FL 33184
786-331-5000
911 for Emergencies

Miami Dade County Officials:

Mayor of Miami Dade County:
Carlos A. Gimenez
Office: 305-375-5071
mayor@miamidade.gov

Chairman:
Jean Monestime
District Office: 305-694-2779
Fax: 305-694-2781

Deputy Mayor Regulatory & Infrastructure/Svc: Economic Res.
Jack Osterholt
Office: 305-375-5695
josterholt@miamidade.gov

Deputy Mayor of Public
Alina T. Hudak, County Manager
Office: 305-375-2531
ATH2@miamidade.gov

Director of Miami Dade Police Dept.
Juan J. Perez
Office: 305-375-5071

Commissioner:
Jose "Pepe" Diaz, District 12
District Office: 305-599-1200

American Red Cross: Mona Adams, Chair
Office: 305-644-1200 Fax: 305-644-1038
www.miamiredcross.org

Fire Rescue:
David Downey, Fire Chief

Medical Facilities

Kendall Regional Med Center
11750 Bird Road
Miami, FL 33175-3530
305-223-3000

South Miami Hospital
6200 SW 73rd Street
Miami, FL 33143-9990
786-662-4000

Westchester General Hospital
2500 SW 75th Avenue
Miami, FL 33155-9947
305-264-5252

Baptist Hospital of Miami
8900 North Kendall Drive
Miami, FL 33176-2197
786-596-1960

OTHER STATE CONTACTS

- HRS Radiological Office: 407-297-2095
- Explosive Ordinance Disposal (extensive details needed): 407-853-9951

HOTLINES

- Center for Disease Control: 404-639-2888
- Southern Waste Exchange: 800-441-SWIX
- Poison Control Center: 800-282-3171
- EPCRA/CERCLA Hotline: 800-535-0202
- Toxic Substances Control Act Hotline: 202-554-1404
- Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Explosives: 202-639-2222
- DOT Hotline: 202-366-4488
- Mercury Hotline: 800-833-3505
- National Animal Poison Control Center: 800-548-2423
- ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry): 404-639-0615
- RCRA/Superfund Hotline: 800-424-9346
- Pesticide Hotline: 800-858-7378

WEATHER

- National Weather Service (S. Florida Weather Forecast Office): 305-229-4522

ALL KEY REGULATORY CONTACTS (FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL)

EPA Region 4 (Southeast)
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-562-9900
1-800-241-1754; FAX: 404-562-8174

EPA Region IV Contacts
Air - Beverly Banister (Regional Air Toxics Coordinator), 404-562-9077
Stationary Engines – Lee Page, 404-562-9131

EPCRA - Patricia Rubin, 404-562-8986

Water Protection Director – Mary Walker, 404-562-9345

Solid Waste – Florida Compliance Assistance Coordinator, (404) 562-8594

Florida Department of Environmental Protection - Tallahassee, Florida.
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400; 850-717-9000

FDEP Contacts:
Air – Jeff Koerner Director, 850-717-9091; Jeff.koerner@dep.state.fl.us
David Read, Permitting Section Administrator; 850-717-9075; david.read@dep.state.fl.us
Environmental Compliance Admin - Jessica Dalton, 850-717-9106;
jessica.dalton@dep.state.fl.us

EPCRA - EPCRA/CERCLA Hotline: 800-535-0202

Hazardous Waste Reg. Section – Bryan Baker; 850-245-8787; Bryan.Baker@dep.state.fl.us

Groundwater Mgmt. (watershed) - Rick Hicks, 850-245-8229; richard.w.hicks@dep.state.fl.us
Solid Waste – Joe Ullo, 850-245-8690; Joseph.Ullo@dep.state.fl.us
Bejnar Tor, 850-245-8743; Tor.Bejnar@dep.state.fl.us (South, SE and SW DEP Districts)

Storage Tank Regulation - Bill Burns, 850-245-8842; Bill.Burns@dep.state.fl.us Closure Guidelines / Assessments

Florida Department of Environmental Protection – S.E. District Air Resources Office
Southeast District
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Jennifer Smith, Director

Jason Andreotta, Asst. Director

SE District Air Resource Permitting Environmental Administrator
Rusty Richards, 561-681-6624; Rusty.Richards@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Air Resource Compliance Assurance Program Administrator
Rusty Richards, 561-681-6624; Rusty.Richards@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Water Facilities Permitting Program
Lisa Self, 561-681-6699; lisa.self@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Water Facilities Compliance Assistance Program
Lisa Self, 561-681-6699; lisa.self@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Hazardous Waste Section
Norva Blandin, 561-681-6728.

Industrial Wastewater Section
Lisa Self, 561-681-6699; lisa.self@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Solid Waste Section
Ben Fisch, 561-681-6617; Ben.Fisch@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Storage Tank Section
Judy Dolan, 561-681-6733; Judy.Dolan@dep.state.fl.us

FDEP Bureau of Emergency Response in Southeast Florida
Kenton Brown, 561-681-6767; Kenton.Brown@dep.state.fl.us

Miami-Dade County Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM)
701 NW 1st Court
Miami, FL 33136
305-372-6789

Air Quality Management – Susana Palomino, P.E. AQMD, Division Chief, 305-372-6934; Susana.Palomino@miamidade.gov.

Air Environmental Resource – Rick Garcia, 305-372-6925; Garciam@miamidade.gov

Air Compliance Engineer – Anthony Blaha, 305-372-6925; Antonin.Blaha@miamidade.gov

Air Permitting - Anthony (Tony) Radhay, 305-372-6643; radhaa@miamidade.gov

Solid Waste Inspector - Francisco Teresa-Calleja Inspector, 305-372-6618; CalleF@miamidade.gov

Pollution Regulation Division – Rashid Z. Istambouli P.E., Chief;
Keith McIntosh, Solid Waste Permitting Engineer, 305-372-6600; mcintk@miamidade.gov

Industrial Waste Water Inspector – IWS Inspector, 305-372-6602

Storage Tank – Victor Cabrera, 305-372-6600

Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management
Emergency Management Contact:
C. Douglas Bass, Director
9300 NW 41st Street
Miami, FL 33178
Internet Address: http://www.miamidade.gov/fire/emergency-management.asp
eoc@miamidade.gov
Office: 305-468-5400; Fax: 305-468-5401
Answer Center: 3-1-1

American Red Cross: Mona Adams, Chair
Office: 305-644-1200 Fax: 305-644-1038
www.miamiredcross.org

CHEMTRAC
1-800-424-9300, 24-hour emergency number
(Chemical Transportation Emergency Center)
Connection with manufacturers and/or shippers who will provide advice on handling rescue gear, decontamination considerations, and etc.

ATSDR
1-404-639-0615, 24-hour emergency number
(Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry)
Provides health-related support in hazard materials emergencies including on-site assistance, if necessary.

SPILL RESPONSE SUMMARY

Reportable thresholds are the following:

Petroleum based spills

- Involving waterways in any amount
- Greater than 25 gallons (or the potential to release greater than 25 gallons)

Chemical based spills

- SARA/EHS/CERCLA Releases
- Threatening population or the environment
- Requiring evacuation

MINOR SPILL RESPONSE

A "minor spill" poses no significant harm to human health or the environment. The spill is generally less than 25 gallons and can usually be cleaned up by Facility personnel. In addition, a minor spill:

- is easily stopped or controlled at the time of the spill
- is localized
- is not likely to reach surface water or ground water
- poses little danger to human health
- will usually not result in a fire or explosion

IN THE EVENT OF A MINOR SPILL:

1. ***Immediately notify the Plant Manager or Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC).***
2. ***Under the direction of the Plant Manager or FERC, contain the spill with spill response materials and equipment.***
3. ***Place spill debris in properly labeled waste containers.***
4. ***After making the appropriate phone calls and the spill is contained, complete the Internal Spill Notification/Discharge Reporting Form in Appendix D and send to the FERC.***

MAJOR SPILL RESPONSE (SPILL EMERGENCY)

A "spill emergency" involves a spill that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up. Characteristics of a major spill include:

- The spill is large enough to spread beyond the immediate spill area
- The spilled material enters surface water or ground water (regardless of amount spilled)
- The spill requires special training and equipment to cleanup
- The spilled material is dangerous to human health, and
- There is a danger of a fire or explosion

IN THE EVENT OF A SPILL EMERGENCY:

1. ***All workers are to evacuate the spill site and move to a safe distance***
2. ***Notify the FERC immediately. The FERC will call for medical assistance if workers are injured. No worker will engage in rescue operations unless they have been properly trained and equipped.***
3. ***The FERC will immediately contact the following as applicable:***
   - **Fire Department - 911**
   - **Miami-Dade County DERM at 305-372-6955**
   - **State Watch Office at 1-800-320-0519**
   - **National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802**
4. ***The FERC will coordinate cleanup and seek assistance from a cleanup contractor as necessary.***
5. ***The FERC will submit required reports as applicable.***

Local Reporting

The Miami-Dade County Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM) should be called directly in the event of a chemical or petroleum spill, a hazardous waste materials incident, or other environmental emergency after dialing 9-1-1.

The LEPC is to be contacted in the event of a release of an Extremely Hazardous Substance or CERCLA Hazardous Substance.

State Reporting

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Office of Emergency Response (OER) is designated as the State Watch Office in the event of a hazardous materials incident. (Additionally: see release reporting requirements as of June 30, 2017 on pages iii and iv).

The OER responds to environmental pollution threats in every form. The OER provides technical and on-site assistance to ensure threats to the environment and human safety are quickly and effectively addressed.

The OER also works with local public safety officials and emergency response contractors to minimize threats to the environment. OER offices are located throughout the state, with headquarters in Tallahassee.

The incidents listed below are reportable to the OER through the State Watch Office as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours of the release.

- Petroleum Based Spills
  - Spills into or involving state waterways (any amount)
  - Spills greater than 25 gallons (or potential > 25 gallons)
  - Spills requiring any state/federal notifications or assistance

- Chemical Spills
  - All SARA/EHS/CERCLA Releases
  - All spills threatening population or the environment
  - All spills requiring evacuation

Within 24 hours, or before the close of the next business day, a copy of the Discharge Reporting Form (DRF) must be submitted to the District OER Office in West Palm Beach. A DRF form is provided in Appendix F. For a petroleum spill, follow the specific EPA guidelines provided in Appendix G. An Incident Notification Form is provided in Appendix F along with instructions on reportable incidents.

Federal Reporting

The National Response Center (NRC) must be contacted within one hour if the discharge threatens or enters waters of the state. A discharge must also be formally reported within 60 days to the EPA Regional Administrator when there is discharge of:

- More than 1,000 US gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters of adjoining shorelines; or
- More than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines occurring within any twelve month period.

The following information must be reported to the NRC immediately following identification of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines (a copy of the **DRF in Appendix F** must be sent to the NRC and see the **EPA Oil Discharge Reporting Fact Sheet in Appendix G)**:

- *Discharge/Discovery Date*
- *Time of Discharge*
- *Facility Name*
- *Facility Location (Address/Lat-Long/Section Township Range)*
- *Name of Reporting Individual*
- *Telephone Number*
- *Type of Material Discharged*
- *Estimated Total Quantity Discharged*
- *Source of the Discharge*
- *Media Affected (Soil, Water, Other)*
- *Actions Taken*
- *Damage or Injuries*
- *Evacuation Needed (if applicable)*
- *Organizations and Individuals Contacted (NRC, Cleanup Contractor, etc.)*

A written report shall be submitted to the EPA Administrator – Region IV and the FDEP within 60 days of a discharge of more than 1,000 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in a single discharge event or discharges of 42 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in two discharge events occurring within any twelve month period. The following information should be included in the follow–up report:

- *Name of the Facility*
- *Your name*

- *Location of the Facility*
- *Maximum storage or handling capacity of the Facility and normal daily throughput*
- *Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements*
- *An adequate description of the Facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary*
- *The cause of such discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred*
- *Additional preventative measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence*

Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge.

Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR 279.52(b)(6)(ix), the details of any incident requiring the implementation of this contingency plan must be documented and submitted in writing to the Regional Administrator within 15 days after an incident. The information required to be reported is as follows:

- *Name, address, and telephone number of owner/operator and the Facility;*
- *Date, time and type of incident;*
- *Name and quantity of materials involved;*
- *The extent of injuries, if any;*
- *An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where applicable; and,*
- *The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.*

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APPENDICES

CEMEX MIAMI CEMENT PLANT MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

This Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) has the full approval of management at a level of authority to commit the necessary resources for its implementation. The provisions of this ICP will be carried out whenever a situation arises which might potentially endanger public health and safety and/or the environment.

Facility management is familiar with this Facility and the information contained in this ICP. This ICP will be implemented as herein described. The ICP was prepared in accordance with a system designed to ensure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on inquiry of the person or persons who managed the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information contained in this plan is true, accurate, and complete.

Name/Title:_____

Signature: _____

Date: _____

SPCC CROSS REFERENCE TABLE

SPCC Rule	Description of Section	Page(s)
§ 112.7	General requirements for SPCC Plans for all facilities and all oil types.	50
§ 112.7(a)	General requirements; discussion of Facility's conformance with rule requirements; deviations from Plan requirements; Facility characteristics that must be described in the Plan; spill reporting information in the Plan; emergency procedures.	52
§ 112.7(b)	Fault analysis.	79
§ 112.7(c)	Secondary containment.	82
§ 112.7(d)	Contingency planning.	82
§ 112.7(e)	Inspections, tests, and records.	85
§ 112.7(f)	Employee training and discharge prevention procedures.	88
§ 112.7(g)	Security (excluding oil production facilities).	89
§ 112.7(h)	Loading/unloading (excluding offshore facilities).	91
§ 112.7(i)	Brittle fracture evaluation requirements.	92
§ 112.7(j)	Conformance with State requirements.	93
§ 112.7(k)	Qualified oil-filled equipment	95
§ 112.8	Requirements for onshore facilities (excluding production facilities).	96
§ 112.8(a)	General and specific requirements.	96
§ 112.8(b)	Facility drainage.	96
§ 112.8(c)	Bulk storage containers.	98
§ 112.8(d)	Facility transfer operations, pumping, and Facility process.	102

SECTION I – PLAN INTRODUCTION ELEMENTS

1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF INTEGRATED CONTINGENCY PLAN COVERAGE

The CEMEX Miami Cement Plant (Facility) is a mining, manufacturing, storage and distribution complex located at 1200 NW 137th Avenue in Miami, Miami-Dade County, Florida. Limestone is the principal raw material that is mined on-site. The Facility is designed to efficiently transform various raw materials into Portland cement. Limestone and other raw materials are processed on-site through diversified phases including crushing, screening, grinding, kiln firing, finish grinding, packing and shipment. Facility location and site plans are provided in Appendix A.

This Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) is provided for the Facility to address federal, state and local contingency planning regulations. Additional regulations which may apply are listed in Appendix B. It is specifically constructed to address a wide range of risks at the Facility. Risks include both physical and chemical hazards associated with events such as chemical releases, oil spills, fires, explosions, and natural disasters. The Facility maintains a stand-alone Fire Plan in a separate document.

This ICP establishes procedures and identifies methods and equipment to:

1. Prevent and to respond to the discharge of petroleum products from the Facility;
2. Document used oil and waste management practices; and
3. Minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fire, explosions, hurricanes and tornadoes, or any unplanned release of hazardous waste to the air, soil, groundwater or surface water.

Due to the Facility's location, the potential exists for oil products to be accidentally discharged to waters of the United States. The Facility has above-ground oil storage capacity greater than 1,320 gallons. Therefore, this ICP includes a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with Rule 40 CFR 112. Applicable storage tanks have been registered in accordance with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) requirements.

The Facility is a generator and burner of used oil and is required to comply with applicable sections of the Florida Hazardous Waste and Used Oil Management regulations (Rule 62-730 FAC). In addition, the Facility may also be subject to state emergency response planning requirements. CEMEX coordinated development of earlier versions of their contingency plan with relevant state and local agencies to ensure compliance with additional regulatory requirements.

This ICP is designed to be a functional document for use in varied emergency situations while providing a mechanism for complying with multiple agency requirements. The Plan includes instructions and response procedures specific to the Facility for a variety of emergencies. Appendices provide additional supporting information including Facility location and site plan figures, and inspection, training and reporting forms.

2.0 CURRENT REVISION DATE

The ICP was revised on December 11, 2017 to update the contact information, address new State Release Reporting Requirements, new State AST Rules and the SPCC Plan, including the tank inventory. Detailed information on update history (i.e., a record of amendments) is provided and maintained in Section 10.0.

The ICP was further revised on February 6, 2018 in response to a request for additional information from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection in support of the renewal application for the Used Oil Processing permit, EPA ID Number FLD 981 758 485. The changes involved updating contact information and emergency response equipment information, secondary containment details, and signing applicable forms within the document.

The ICP was further revised on May 29, 2020 to update the internal notification contact list, revise communication and medical drill procedures, update the list of oil-containing equipment (i.e. removing Tank ID 4 from the list), and update the tank integrity testing schedule to account for testing activities performed since the previous update of this document.

3.0 CEMEX MIAMI CEMENT PLANT FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility name: CEMEX Miami Cement Plant

Owner/operator: CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC.

Parent company: CEMEX
1501 Belvedere Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406
Telephone 561-820-8344
Fax 561-820-8388

Physical address: 1200 NW 137th Avenue
Miami, Dade County, Florida
Latitude: 25°46'48" Longitude: 80°25'10"

Mailing address:
Plant: Jackelin Simmons, Plant Manager
1200 NW 137th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33182

Other identifying information:

ID numbers: Title V Air Program ID No. 0250014
Solid Waste ID No: 5013P05691

SIC Codes: 1422 - Limestone mining and processing
3241 - Portland cement manufacturing

Key contacts for plan development and maintenance:

Maxwell R. Lee, Ph.D., P.E. or
Tammy Reed for Plan development and updates
Koogler and Associates, Inc.
4014 NW 13th Street, Gainesville, Florida 32609
Phone 352-377-5822 Fax 352-377-7158

Jackelin Simmons, Plant Manager – Plan maintenance
CEMEX Construction Materials Florida, LLC
Phone 305-229-29562 Fax 305-229-8015

SECTION II – CORE PLAN ELEMENTS

4.0 RESPONSE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This section contains a general description of the Facility's response management system as well as specific information necessary to guide or support the actions of each response management function (i.e., command, operations, planning, logistics, and finance) during a response.

4.1 Hazard Assessment

This section presents an assessment of potential hazards present at the Facility, an analysis of vulnerable receptors (e.g., human populations, both workers and the general public, environmentally sensitive areas, and other Facility-specific concerns) and a discussion of which risks deserve primary consideration during an incident.

An emergency is any unplanned event that can cause death or significant injury to employees, customers or the public; or that can shut down the Facility, disrupt operations, cause physical or environmental damage, or threaten the Facility's financial standing or public image.

Numerous events can be considered emergencies, including:

- Fires
- Hazardous materials incident
- Severe weather
  - Flood
  - Hurricane
  - Tornado
- Communications failure

- Civil disturbance
- Loss of key supplier or customer
- Explosion
- Transportation accidents
- Terrorism

The Facility's energy requirements are supplied by various fuels including, but not limited to, coal, petroleum coke, tires, used oil, etc. Thus, large quantities of fuels are received, stored, transferred, and consumed in the process functions. Oil for the purposes of this ICP generally encompass fuel oil, used oil, gasoline, lubricating oil, and other petroleum-derived products. The primary purpose of the SPCC Plan incorporated in this ICP is to prevent any oil that may be spilled from reaching navigable water. Specific details on this topic are provided in the SPCC Plan in Section IV.

4.2 Command – CEMEX Miami Cement Plant Facility

This section addresses the Facility's organization and describes in detail the structure of the Facility's response management system with specific job descriptions for each position. A unified incident management system and command structure will be used. Under a unified command structure in the command post, the implementation of the action plan will be done under the direction of a single individual. For Level I or Level II incidents the implementation of the plan will be directed by the designated Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC). For Level III and Level IV incidents, the implementation of the plan will be directed by the Incident Commander. See Section 5.1 for definitions of Level I-IV incidents.

When an emergency occurs, the effects of which are strictly confined to the premises, governmental response agency assistance should be on a cooperative basis only. When there is any possible off-site threat to the general public or the environment, the local government, through its emergency response organizations, will assert its authority and take charge.

Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC)
(Contact information is provided in the front of the ICP)

- ❑ Conduct a preliminary assessment of the situation, including an identification of incident type, hazards involved, magnitude of the problem, and resources threatened.
- ❑ Account for all employees.
- ❑ Establish objectives and priorities for response to the specific incident, including:
    - Immediate goals/tactical planning (e.g., protection of workers and public as priorities)
    - Mitigating actions (e.g., discharge/release control, containment, and recovery, as appropriate)
    - Identification of resources required for response
- ❑ Implement tactical plan
- ❑ Mobilize resources
- ❑ Determine the type and nature of the hazardous material involved and coordinate the issuance of personal protection equipment (PPE) as needed
- ❑ Determine the necessity for an evacuation, issue evacuation orders when appropriate, and identify the vulnerable zone to be evacuated. See Appendix A, Figure 3 – Evacuation Route Map
- ❑ Notify the Florida Department of Environmental Protection through the State Watch Office when necessary, and notify other state and federal agencies as required by federal and state laws
- ❑ Appoint a Public Information Officer to coordinate the press and electronic media
- ❑ Provide post-emergency information to facilitate recovery operations and for the continuous safety, health, and well-being of the population. Provide instructions designed to preclude the hindrance of cleanup operations, instructions on avoidance of hazards to health and safety, instructions on where and how to receive assistance, and notification when reentry into the evacuated area will be permitted.

Incident Commander

In the event of an emergency, the first responding unit at the site may establish an On-Scene Command Post. The Incident Commander at the On-Scene Command Post will be the highest ranking officer in the jurisdiction of the incident and (s)he shall coordinate and control on-scene emergency operations and coordinate the efforts of all agencies involved in on-site emergency-operations related to the incident. (S)He will act through respective agency representatives who will maintain control over their respective forces. The FERC or Incident Commander will serve as a liaison between the responding agencies.

Public Information Officer

Public Information Officers are those persons authorized to release news and background information to the media, monitor events and summarize information for distribution to responders and the media, coordinate and verify information from and within all entities, assure support with regard to timely notification to the public, and assist public information spokespersons to maintain records of news releases and public information as well as a log of events. Specific duties to be performed include the following:

- Collect, edit, and release information and instructions to the media
- Establish contact with wire services
- Assist news media personnel in the performance of their functions, including accreditation and identification
- Coordinate the release of information with the Facility representative and county information officer
- Brief the news media as conditions warrant
- Keep personnel informed through in-house bulletins
- Do not speculate about the incident
- Do not permit unauthorized personnel to release information
- Do not cover up facts or mislead the media
- Do not place blame for the incident

Emergency information efforts should focus on specific, event-related information. A special effort should be made to report positive information about emergency response efforts to reassure citizens that the situation is under control. Rumor control should be emphasized. The spokesperson shall gather information from the various agencies with expertise on the scene and condense it to a single public announcement.

4.3 Communications

This section addresses how the Facility will disseminate information internally (i.e., to Facility/response employees), externally (i.e., to the public) and interact with local officials to assist with public evacuation and other needs.

Internal Communications

Activation of the notification system will be accomplished within 15 minutes after the decision is made to activate. Available communications equipment includes:

- Land Line - telephone lines available
- FAX unit
- Cellular telephones
- Two-way radios (walkie-talkies)
- CB radio system
- Public-address system for warning personnel of an emergency. The system should:
  - Be audible or within view by all people in the Facility
  - Have an auxiliary power supply
  - Have a distinct and recognizable signal

Media Relations

Any inquiries from the news media are routed to and only addressed by the FERC or the Public Information Officer. The FERC may conduct news conferences and issue news bulletins or other public information statements.

Upon the determination of an emergency or full emergency incident, the FERC will activate procedures to provide public protective recommendations to the public. In addition, rumor control may be established to address public requests for information. A press room will be established to accommodate representatives of the news media. The press briefing area will be in a safe location in the cold zone, and will be in such a location that it will not interfere with field operations. Copies of news releases will be distributed in the press room. The Public Information Officer will arrange for periodic situation briefings in the press room and will participate in these briefings. All other staff shall not, unless authorized by the FERC or Plant Manager, respond directly to inquiries from the broadcast media/press; and should refer all inquiries to the Public Information Officer.

- Give all media equal access to information.
- Give local and national media equal time.
- Try to observe media deadlines.
- Escort media representatives to ensure safety.
- Keep records of information released.

4.4 Access Control

All personnel and equipment responding to the incident will report to the FERC or Incident Commander, where they will check in. Command personnel will report to the FERC or Incident Commander after their equipment is positioned in the staging area. When their mission is completed, they will check out through the FERC or Incident Commander.

The FERC or Incident Commander will maintain a log of all personnel reporting to the scene. The log will contain the following information:

- Name of individual
- Purpose
- Agency name
- Phone number of agency
- Entry time
- Exit time

The only exception to the above procedure will be fire responders. They will be able to enter the scene from any area after they receive clearance from the FERC or Incident Commander.

Law enforcement personnel on the security perimeter will direct any personnel or equipment trying to enter the scene to the FERC or Incident Commander.

All agencies required for the mitigation and cleanup will report to the FERC or Incident Commander, proceed to the staging area and position their vehicles. Each agency or contractor will keep one person at the command center. This person will provide the communications link between the agency or contractor and the FERC or Incident Commander. This will improve the FERC or Incident Commander's ability to rapidly withdraw personnel if the situation deteriorates.

Should there be a need to enter the scene from a point other than the designated access point, notify the law enforcement representative at the command center. The law enforcement representative will contact his/her personnel at the selected point of entry on the security perimeter. They will give them the agency's name, the number of people entering the area, and their estimated time of arrival. When the agency arrives at the selected point, they will check in

with the officer at that point. The entry time will be communicated to the command center for logging. When the personnel leave the area, their exit will be logged at the point of exit and/or the command center.

4.5 Safety

This section includes a process for ensuring the safety of Facility personnel and responders.

- All personnel shall wear required protective clothing and equipment to safely handle the material. The FERC or Incident Commander will determine what level of protection is called for.
- Safe operation at an incident must begin with a positive attitude that is created at the supervisory level, understood at the company level, and practiced by everyone at the incident.
- Control the scene and its perimeter.

4.6 Medical Facilities

Personnel or responders who are injured in the affected area of a hazardous material emergency will be treated as possible contamination victims until a positive determination can be made. Emergency medical personnel will take precautions to prevent the spread of contamination on an injured person, to medical support personnel, and to medical equipment until the injured person can be transported to a medical facility with injury decontamination capabilities. Medical facility contact information is provided in the Emergency Contacts Lists in front of the ICP and in Appendix E.

4.7 Equipment

This section addresses how the Facility will provide for the operational needs of response operations.

The Miami-Dade County Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM) is the local contact for response to any major emergency. All Miami-Dade County and municipal hazardous materials teams maintain equipment that will be used in response to emergencies involving the release or spill of hazardous materials. Their contact information is provided at the front of this ICP and in Appendix E.

The FDEP Office of Emergency Response is the state contact in the event of an environmental pollution threat. The FDEP has arranged with private response contractors located throughout Florida to provide response personnel and equipment, including mobile analytical laboratories for major chemical releases that occur in inland areas of the state. FDEP has similar arrangements with private response contractors located throughout Florida, to provide response personnel and equipment, including mobile laboratories for major chemical releases that occur in coastal and navigable waters. Their contact information is provided at the front of this ICP and in Appendix E.

Fire control is provided by multiple hydrants and fire stations located in strategic areas throughout the Facility. Water is supplied by a diesel-powered water pump that is operated frequently to check dependability. Each building or structure in the Facility has a designated Miami Dade Fire permit number and is inspected by the Miami Dade Fire Department annually. CEMEX Miami maintains a separate Fire Plan. For more specific details refer to the Fire Plan and see Section 9.3.

Initial response equipment available on-site includes:

- Basic firefighting equipment, including properly rated extinguishers (including Type BC Dry Chemical) placed strategically around equipment and inside buildings where appropriate or required.

- Containment equipment, such as frontend loaders can be used to erect earthen berms or barriers to contain and divert spills.
- Decontamination equipment and supplies include water and sand to clean and absorb spills
- First aid equipment

Facility communications and alarm systems (discussed in Section 4.3), fire protection equipment, spill control and response equipment and decontamination equipment are tested and maintained as necessary to assure proper operation. Following a response emergency, the equipment is tested, maintained and replaced as necessary.

4.8 Containment of Spills

A spill from any of the bulk storage tanks would be contained within the secondary containment structures and reintroduced into material substitution and consumed in the cement manufacturing process. For specific information on spill response see the SPCC Plan in Section IV.21.0.

4.9 Decontamination Procedures

- Decontaminate from the head down.
- Take care not to introduce contaminants into open wounds.
- Decontaminate exposed wounds and eyes before intact skin areas.
- For external contamination, begin with the least aggressive methods.
- Limit mechanical or chemical irritation of the skin.
- Wash contaminated area gently under a stream of water, and scrub with a soft brush or surgical sponge.
- Use warm, never hot, water.
- Remove contaminants to the level that they are no longer a threat to patient or response personnel.
- All equipment and clothing from a contaminated area should be stored in a controlled area near the incident site until decontamination or proper disposal.

- Contaminated equipment, such as buckets, brushes, tools, etc., should be placed in containers and labeled.
- Partially decontaminated clothing should be placed in plastic bags pending further decontamination or disposal.
- Respirators should be dismantled, washed, and disinfected after each use.
- Water used for tool and vehicle decontamination will be allowed to run into suitable collection ditches, holding ponds, and other secure areas.
- Areas used for decontamination will be monitored for residual contamination.

4.10 Waste Management

This section addresses procedures for the disposal of contaminated materials in accordance with federal, state, and local requirements.

All equipment and clothing from a contaminated area should be stored in a controlled area near the incident site until decontamination or proper disposal. All runoff from decontamination operations will be contained and disposed of in accordance with accepted federal, state, and local practices and regulations.

4.11 Incident Documentation

This section describes the procedures for conducting a follow-up investigation of the cause of the accident. During all phases of response, documentation should be collected and maintained to support all actions taken under this plan, and to form the basis for cost recovery. All employees involved must provide details for the completion of an accident investigation report. In general, documentation should be sufficient to provide the source and circumstances of the condition, the identity of responsible parties, accurate accounting of local or private party costs incurred, and impacts and potential impacts to the public health, welfare and the environment. A final report of the incident should be prepared which includes, at a minimum, the following information:

- ✓ Time and date of incident
- ✓ Description of incident
- ✓ Summary of actions taken by emergency response agencies and organizations
- ✓ Summary of actions taken to protect public health/safety, the environment and other property
- ✓ Summary of injuries and property damage
- ✓ Documentation of costs
- ✓ Need for additional actions

5.0 RESPONSE PROCEDURES

This section describes emergency response levels and the essential steps necessary to initiate, conduct, and terminate an emergency response action. Specific response plans have been developed and are included in this ICP for hurricanes/tornadoes (Section III.11.0), medical emergencies (Section III.12.0) and for spill/discharge events (Section IV.21.0). Fire response instructions are listed in a separate document, see CEMEX Fire Plan.

A system of response levels is used in emergency planning for classifying emergencies according to seriousness and assigning an appropriate standard response or series of response actions to each level. This process allows response personnel to match the emergency and its potential impacts with appropriate resources and personnel.

CEMEX determined appropriate response levels based on the need to initiate time-urgent response actions to minimize or prevent unacceptable consequences to the health and safety of workers, the public, or the environment; and the need to communicate critical information concerning the emergency to offsite authorities.

5.1 Emergency Levels

Level I - Minor: An incident or threat of a release that can be controlled by the first responders and does not require evacuation of anything other than the involved structure or the immediate outdoor area. The incident is confined to a small area and does not pose an immediate threat to life or property. Level 1 emergencies involve nominal or no detrimental effects upon operating personnel, the public or the environment.

Level II - Limited: An incident involving a spill, release, or potential release of a known hazardous material with minor injuries, if any; and no fatalities. It involves a limited area of involvement and has a product quantity of less than 55 gallons. Evacuations will be limited to the immediate area for a limited duration (less than 4 hours). Local resources can be used to handle the incident. Level II emergencies involve moderate contamination and no immediate detrimental effects upon operating personnel, the public, or the environment.

Level III - Emergency: An incident involving a hazard or area which poses a potential threat to life and/or property and which may require a limited evacuation of the surrounding area. Level III emergencies involve an imminent major incident with possible fire, explosion or contamination.

Level IV - Full Emergency: A spill or release of a hazardous material that has resulted in a serious fire, explosion or environmental contamination over an extended area. The product may be highly toxic, very reactive, unstable or flammable. In addition, it may be extremely pathogenic. Evacuation will affect a large area for a long duration. Mutual aid will be required. Level IV emergencies involve a major incident with contamination, fire, and/or explosion with severe effects on operating personnel, the public or the environment.

5.2 Notification

The Facility Emergency Response Coordinator (FERC) is responsible for ensuring that notifications are carried out in a timely manner but is not necessarily responsible for making the notifications.

5.2.1 Internal Notification

See Internal Notification and Contact List provided in the front of this ICP and in Appendix E.

5.2.2 Emergency Response Contractors

A list of Emergency Response Contractors is included in the External Emergency Contact and Notification List provided in the front of this ICP and in Appendix E.

5.2.3 Community Notification

Most incidents will be reported through the 9-1-1 Public Service Answering Point (PSAP). The notification message will specify that the agency stand-by or activate emergency response personnel.

5.2.4 Agency Notification

In the event of a spill or discharge of petroleum or other hazardous substance, notification and reporting to local, state, and federal officials may be necessary. For specific details on how to respond to a spill/release event refer to the SPCC Plan in Section IV.21.0. Other emergency contacts, including hospitals, are provided in the Emergency Contacts Lists in front of this ICP and in Appendix E. Note the release reporting requirements implemented by the State in June 2017 on pages iii and iv in the front of the ICP.

5.3 General Procedures

Employees are reminded that the Facility is not equipped nor trained to conduct emergency rescues of injured personnel in certain situations. These include, but are not limited to, Confined Space Rescue and Hazardous Materials Releases. You subject yourself and other employees to potential serious injuries or death if you attempt a specialized rescue without the proper training or equipment. Arrangements for these operations have been made with other specially trained units who will respond as needed. These responders include the Fire Department (confined space, chemical spills, leaks and fires).

Discovery of Incident or Emergency

- ✓ Call for help or seek assistance from a co-worker.
- ✓ Notify your supervisor as soon as practical.

- ✓ Rescue any injured or trapped persons in only those situations where you are properly certified.
- ✓ Take care of any injured personnel.
- ✓ Attempt to contain the occurrence to the smallest area possible.

5.3.2 Initial Response

- ✓ Take appropriate action to mitigate the hazards.
- ✓ Stabilize the situation.
- ✓ Protect plant property to the extent possible without taking personal risk.

5.3.3 Sustained Actions

- ✓ Evacuate the area only as directed by the FERC.
- ✓ Leave belts full of material.
- ✓ Turn off oil and gas valves.
- ✓ Cover all motors.
- ✓ Turn off all switches at main switch gear.
- ✓ Turn off computers.

The Facility Emergency Response Coordinator will:

- ❑ Ensure that all employees, visitors, vendors and contractors are accounted for.
- ❑ Establish a command post, staging area, agency response area, security perimeter, restricted area, access control coordination point, hot zone, and a decontamination area, as needed. This information shall be relayed to responding agencies.
- ❑ Develop traffic patterns for the area.
- ❑ Establish a perimeter around the incident, allowing no unauthorized persons into the area.
- ❑ In coordination with the Incident Commander, establish an access coordination point for all to enter and exit; maintain a record of those who enter and exit.

- In coordination with the Incident Commander or as necessary conduct evacuations of the area at risk.
- Isolate and establish command over the area where evacuation, traffic control and protection of property are of concern.
- Provide traffic control along evacuation routes.
- Secure evacuated areas until personnel are allowed to return to their workstations.
- Conduct decontamination and/or containment operation, as required.

5.3.4 Termination and Follow-Up Actions

Re-entry operations will be coordinated by the FERC or on-scene Incident Commander. Re-entry will be considered when chemical concentrations in the air, the water and the ground are below established levels of concern in the affected areas (downwind portions of the vulnerable zone). Upon the determination that the environmental conditions in the affected areas are safe for public access, protective actions will be relaxed and re-entry will be authorized. Cleared areas will be opened when clearly definable boundaries are available (i.e., highways, streets, canals). Limited re-entry by the general public will not be allowed.

- Conduct an employee briefing.
- Keep detailed records. Consider audio recording of all decisions.
- Take photographs of or videotape the damage.
- Account for all damage-related costs. Establish special job order numbers and charge codes for purchases and repair work.
- Follow notification procedures.
- Notify employees' families about the status of personnel on the property.
- Notify off-duty personnel about work status.
- Notify insurance carriers and appropriate government agencies.
- Protect undamaged property.
- Remove smoke, water and debris.

- Protect equipment against moisture.
- Restore sprinkler systems.
- Physically secure the property.
- Restore power.
- Conduct an investigation.
- Conduct salvage operations.
- Segregate damaged from undamaged property.
- Keep damaged goods on hand until an insurance adjuster has visited the premises.
- Take an inventory of damaged goods. If you release goods, obtain a signed inventory stating the quantity and type of goods being removed.
- Restore equipment and property.
- For major repair work, review restoration plans with the insurance adjuster and appropriate government agencies.
- Assess the value of damaged property. Assess the impact of business interruption.
- Maintain or reestablish contact with customers and suppliers.

6.0 EVACUATION PROCEDURES

These evacuation procedures are applicable for plant personnel when directed by the FERC. Evacuation of off-site residents is beyond the scope of this plan. All employees shall be aware of the emergency evacuation procedures from the area of the Facility in which they work. The evacuation procedures and routes apply to all types of emergencies. During an emergency, an immediate evacuation to a predetermined area away from the Facility may be necessary. See Appendix A, Figure 3, for the on-site evacuation meeting place and evacuation route map. In a hurricane, evacuation could involve the entire community and take place over a period of days.

- Identify personnel with the authority to order an evacuation.
- Conduct evacuation drills.
- Post maps of evacuation routes in prominent places.
- Keep evacuation routes including stairways and doorways clear of debris.
- Designate “evacuation wardens” to assist others in an evacuation and to account for personnel.
- Designate personnel to continue or shut down critical operations while an evacuation is underway. They must be capable of recognizing when to abandon the operation and evacuate themselves.
- Evacuate personnel away from lightweight modular offices or mobile home-size buildings.
- Designate primary and secondary evacuation routes and exits.
- Designate assembly areas where personnel should gather after evacuating.
- Take a head count after the evacuation. The names and last known locations of personnel not accounted for should be determined and given to the FERC.
- Account for non-employees such as suppliers and customers.
- Establish procedures for further evacuation in case the incident expands. This may consist of sending employees home by normal means or providing them with transportation to an off-site location.
- Each employee will ensure that all his/her office equipment, i.e., personal computer, is turned off and that he/she has his/her personal belongings.

- Administrative personnel are responsible to turn off the copier, coffee pot, FAX machine, the mail metering machine, and other equipment as applicable.

- Designated administrative personnel will ensure safe shutdown of the computer systems.

7.0 SHELTERING PROCEDURES

In some emergencies, the best means of protection is to take shelter either within the Facility or away from the Facility in a public building.

- Consider the conditions for taking shelter, e.g., tornado warning.
- Identify shelter space in the Facility and in the community.
- Establish procedures for sending personnel to a shelter.
- Determine needs for emergency supplies such as water, food and medical supplies.
- Designate shelter managers, if appropriate.
- Adults require about six square feet of space. Suitable shelter space includes:
  - Small interior rooms on the lowest floor and without windows
  - Hallways on the lowest floor away from doors and windows
  - Rooms constructed with reinforced concrete, brick or block with no windows and a heavy concrete floor or roof system.
- Once in the shelter, personnel should protect their heads with their arms and crouch down.

Internal Shelter-In-Place SAMPLE Notification

CEMEX has declared an emergency situation. This is a warning to all personnel. There has been (a fire/a release of hazardous materials). To avoid exposure, you are advised to seek shelter immediately; go indoors, close windows and doors, turn off air conditioners and fans. Stay inside until you receive further instructions. Evacuation has not been recommended at this time.

8.0 TRAINING AND EXERCISES/DRILLS

This section contains a description of the training and exercise program conducted at the Facility. The Facility should hold at least one realistic scenario exercise per year to test its plan. The Facility may notify the Miami Dade County Department of Emergency Management (DEM) and Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) at least one month in advance of the exercise. The contact number for the DEM and LEPC is provided in the front of this ICP. The DEM may participate in drills as applicable. The LEPC shall, if notified, publish a monthly exercise schedule to all agencies and response agencies may observe any Facility exercise. In addition, each FERC should observe one full-scale exercise within 18 months of obtaining the FERC position and one every 4 years thereafter.

Everyone who works at or visits the Facility requires some form of training. This includes periodic discussion sessions with employees to review procedures, technical training in equipment use for emergency responders, evacuation drills and full-scale exercises. Employees are trained to recognize and report hazardous material spills and releases. Employees are trained in proper handling and storage of hazardous materials. All personnel must attend a mandatory fire training class held annually for instruction in fighting different types of fires. All plant personnel must receive training in the prevention and control of any oil spill.

An exercise is an event that tests the integrated response capability and major elements within emergency preparedness plans. The emergency preparedness exercise will simulate an emergency and response by local authorities. Scenarios will be varied from year to year such that all major elements of the plan and preparedness organizations are tested within a five-year period.

8.1 Tabletop Exercise

A tabletop exercise is a simulation in which response activities are discussed. There is no mobilization of emergency personnel and resources in such an exercise.

8.2 Functional Exercise

A functional exercise is designed to demonstrate one or more functions or capabilities specified in the emergency plan. Mobilization of local personnel and resources are limited in such an exercise.

8.3 Full Scale Exercise

A full-scale exercise is designed to demonstrate the emergency preparedness and response capabilities of appropriate county and city agencies and organizations. Mobilization of local emergency personnel and resources are demonstrated in such an exercise as if the emergency actually occurred.

The functional exercise is the basic goal of an emergency management exercise program. These exercises are fully simulated, using messages that can be either written, or transmitted by telephone or radio, or both. The functional exercise creates stress by increasing the frequency of messages, intensity of activity, complexity of decisions and/or the requirements for coordination.

A drill is a supervised instruction period aimed at developing, testing and monitoring technical skills necessary to perform emergency response operations. A drill may be a component of an exercise. Each drill will be evaluated by the coordinator for that particular drill. In addition to the required exercise, drills will be conducted at the frequencies listed below.

8.4 Communications Drills

Test the warning system at least monthly. Communications with state and local emergency operations centers and on-scene personnel will be tested annually. The test of communications with on-scene teams will be part of the exercises.

8.5 Medical Drills

Medical emergency drills involving a simulated injury and participation by appropriate local emergency medical services may be conducted as part of the annual exercise.

The exercises and drills will be documented and evaluated. Documentation will include:

- Objectives of the exercise and appropriate evaluation criteria
- Dates, time period, places, and participating organizations
- The simulated events
- Time schedule of real and simulated events
- A narrative summary describing the conduct of the exercise

9.0 PREVENTION PROCEDURES

This section includes prevention-based procedures (e.g., maintenance, testing, in-house inspections, release detection, site security, containment, fail safe engineering) that are required in contingency planning regulations or that have the potential to impact response activities covered in a contingency plan.

9.1 Access Control and Site Security

The security of the Facility is the responsibility of all personnel. All jobs at the Facility are dependent upon producing cement. Basic security procedures are detailed below. It is the responsibility of the appropriate department manager or supervisor to ensure that there is strict adherence to this policy.

- Keys are not to be left in any equipment
- No company equipment is to be left outside the Facility fence overnight.
- The only vehicles allowed within the plant area are those furnished by CEMEX.
- Vehicles not allowed in the mill area include:
  - Personal vehicles
  - Vendors – unless they are delivering parts
  - Outside contractors – except their maintenance trucks
- Vehicles not allowed in the plant are to be parked in the parking lot located adjacent to the plant main office.
- Parking is not allowed in front of the laboratory/process area.
- All vendors/outside contractors are to sign in and have entrance approval at the front office prior to entering the mill.
- No vendor or outside contractor vehicles are to be within the plant without prior notice.

A security guard is present at the guard shack at the entrance to the Facility 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Locked gates are present near N.W. 14th Street, but there is no Facility access from those points.

On weekdays, the "B" shift Packhouse is to lock the gate at the Packhouse after the last truck has been loaded. This gate should stay closed the remainder of "B" shift and all of "C" shift and all shifts weekends and holidays (except as needed to be open for loadout).

On weekdays, the "B" and "C" shift Process Foreman is to make a security round of the Quarry, Packhouse and Silos, Front Office, Plant, Environmental Services, and Batch Plant each day. On weekends and holidays, each Shift Process Foreman is to make a security round of the Quarry, Packhouse, and Silos, Front Office, Plant, Environmental Services, and Batch Plant each day.

Access to oil tanks during off-hours is gained by unlocking the necessary valves. Closed and locked hours will generally be from 6 PM to 7 AM daily and all day on weekends and holidays. After transfers, all tank valves must be secured with valves closed and locked. The date and time of transfer should be noted on the security log. Security checks should confirm that all valves are closed and locked appropriately and the power is turned off. All critical tank farm valves plus the kiln day tan valve will be closed and locked at the end of each operational day.

9.2 Preventive Maintenance

Preventive maintenance involves the routine inspection and testing of equipment, structural control devices, storage containers and/or systems that are used at the Facility. A preventive maintenance program is also implemented to minimize or prevent equipment breakdowns and maximize the efficiency of the Facility.

Regular visual inspections are performed to evaluate the effectiveness of good housekeeping practices and to ensure that equipment, structural control devices, and storage containers are working properly. Visual inspections also identify any new potential pollutant sources so procedures can be initiated that will reduce or eliminate the potential source of pollution before it becomes a problem. Routine inspections of tanks, containment systems, piping and related equipment are incorporated into the existing daily and routine operational, maintenance, and security inspection system. Visible oil leaks from tank seams, gaskets, and bolts are promptly reported. Routine inspection for such leaks is incorporated into the routine security, safety, operation and maintenance programs/inspections. Any evidence of leaks, oil accumulation, corrosion, other deterioration, tampering with valve locks, or other irregularities will be noted and programmed for expeditious maintenance and/or other management corrective action.

All storage tanks, piping, joints, valve glands and bodies, pipeline supports, metal surfaces and other aboveground equipment and facilities for holding oil and oily water will be visually checked by each employee as he conducts his daily work. Any and all discrepancies will be reported immediately to the supervisor. Additionally, an entry will be made in the record about the discrepancy and any correction action taken.

The materials and design of the bulk storage tanks are compatible with the products they hold. All aboveground tanks, their foundations and supports will be visually inspected daily during routine operations. Each aboveground storage tank has visual gauges and its contents are measured daily, and records of contents are kept. Also, gaskets, pumps, lines, etc. are inspected daily by personnel and any leakage is reported. Additional inspection details for tanks and

containers are discussed in the SPCC Plan in Section IV.25.0 and a monthly inspection form is provided in Appendix H.

9.3 Fire Plan and Prevention

Fire control is provided by multiple hydrants and fire stations located in strategic areas throughout the Facility. Water is supplied by a diesel-powered water pump that is operated frequently to check dependability. CEMEX has decided not to fight fires that cannot be extinguished with a fire extinguisher. In that event, the local Miami Dade Fire Department is called (9-1-1). CEMEX partnered with Miami Dade to allow their response units to practice firefighting and rescue techniques on machinery within the Facility that is no longer operable. CEMEX maintains a separate Fire Plan document. Please refer to that document for more detailed fire response procedures.

9.3.1 Fire Fighting Plan

Employee positions listed below serve as the firefighting crew to answer fire alarms and extinguish fires as they are reported. These employees are required to fight fires and answer fire alarms:

Fire Chief - Process Foreman on Shifts

Fire Truck Operator- Burner Helper on Shifts

Start Fire Pump - Mill Area Operator on Shifts

When a fire is discovered by anyone, he/she must call the Burner on the phone (Extension 3981) or by radio and report the location of the fire. The Burner will then sound alarm. (Fire alarm will be intermittent blasts on the air whistle.) When alarm is sounded, employees on firefighting crew will call the Burner to find out the fire location and proceed to that area.

Water at adequate volume and pressure for all fire control equipment is available at the Facility at the dedicated fire control well, in production wells, and in the slurry water in tanks.

9.3.2 Fire Prevention

Fire is always a major and serious threat to the company's production capability. Fires do not just happen. They are caused by carelessness in operating equipment, handling hazardous materials, and personal habits, such as smoking. Even though these actions are not usually deliberate, this still does not lessen the results. Only you can protect yourself against these hazards by learning how to prevent fires.

The two main ingredients of fire prevention are:

1. Be on the alert for signs of trouble before a fire starts.
2. Eliminate all unsafe habits that lead to fires.

Three things are needed for fires to start: heat, fuel, and air combined in the correct proportion to cause combustion. Therefore, to prevent fires:

1. Find the hazard.
2. Correct the hazard.
3. Do not allow the hazard to recur.
4. Make certain that you are not the cause of a hazard.

Become familiar with the three (3) classes of fire, their burning characteristics and the proper extinguishing agents for each.

Class "A" fires involve normal combustibles such as wood and paper. Water is the proper extinguisher.

Class "B" fires involve oils and flammable liquids. CO_2 and dry chemicals are the proper extinguishers.

Class "C" fires involve electrical equipment. CO_2 and dry chemicals are the proper extinguishers.

Fire Prevention Procedures/Guidelines

- Fire protection equipment must be correctly located, maintained, and be readily accessible at all times.
- Employees must never tamper with or move this equipment except for actual use.
- Report any equipment defects immediately to your supervisor.
- Employees must know the location and proper operation of all protective fire equipment in the vicinity of their work areas.
- Materials and supplies must be stored carefully to prevent falling, spilling, etc.
- All chemicals and solvents must be kept in properly labeled and approved containers.
- Clean and used rags must be kept in metal lined containers with metal covers.
- Never use flammable liquids for cleaning purposes.
- Before using solvents, discuss needed precautions with your supervisor.
- If you must work with open flames, you must explicitly follow the Hot Work Permit procedure.
- To extinguish clothing fire on yourself or another person, drop to the ground and roll to cause smothering effect and use a fire blanket or other means, if available.
- Know and strictly follow the smoking rules in the plant and on company property.
- Know primary and secondary exit routes from your area.
- When an alarm sounds, evacuate immediately.

10.0 RESPONSE CRITIQUE AND PLAN REVIEW AND MODIFICATION PROCESS

Initial Preparation: September 12, 2000

Revision Date: February 11, 2008

Revision Date 2: April 17, 2012

Revised in coordination with CEMEX by:
Koogler and Associates, Inc.
4014 NW 13th Street
Gainesvillle, FL 32609
352-377-5822

Revisions conducted:
1) Updated and reformatted entire ICP Plan
2) Added a SPCC Plan

Revision Date 3 & 4: December 11, 2017 and February 6, 2018

Revised in coordination with CEMEX by:
Koogler and Associates, Inc.
4014 NW 13th Street
Gainesvillle, FL 32609
352-377-5822

Revisions conducted:
1) Updated contact information and some reformatting of ICP Plan
2) Added state release reporting requirements
3) Updated SPCC Plan with new reporting information and inventory and added new State AST compliance regulations
4) Updated Site Plan
5) Updated Secondary Containment Details and Integrity Testing Plan

Revision Date 5: May 29, 2020
(Current Plan)

Revised by CEMEX
M. Roger Hogg, P.E.
Environmental Manager
Miami Cement Plant

Revisions conducted:
1) Updated contact information
2) Updated list of oil containing equipment to remove Tank ID 4
3) Revised communication and medical drill procedures
4) Updated Secondary Containment Details and Integrity Testing Plan

10.1 Response Critique and Plan Review

This ICP will be reviewed annually and amended as applicable. This ICP will be modified as a result of the annual review or lessons learned through an exercise or a response to an actual incident. Plan modifications are viewed as a part of the Facility's continuous improvement process.

A critique will be conducted after each incident to evaluate the capability of participating emergency agencies and organizations to implement emergency plans and procedures. Participating agencies will be requested to submit critique written comments as input for an after-action report on the incident. The Facility will keep sufficient records of emergency response actions to submit an after-action report for study and critique.

10.2 Modification Process

This ICP will be amended as necessary when:

- Applicable regulations are revised or promulgated.
- The plan fails in an emergency.
- The Facility changes its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances in a manner that materially or significantly affect the potential for fires, explosions, discharge of toxic or hazardous constituents, or the discharge of pollutants to the waters of the United States; or which changes the response necessary in an emergency.
- The List of Emergency Response Coordinators changes.
- The List of Emergency Equipment changes.
- Otherwise required by regulatory agencies.

SECTION III – SPECIFIC RESPONSE PLANS

11.0 HURRICANE & EXTREME WEATHER EMERGENCIES

Listen for tornado, hurricane, and other severe weather warnings issued by the National Weather Service.

Hurricane Watch — A hurricane is possible within 24 to 36 hours. Stay tuned for additional advisories. Tune to local radio and television stations for additional information. An evacuation may be necessary.

Hurricane Warning — A hurricane will hit land within 24 hours. Take precautions at once. If advised, evacuate immediately.

Tornado Watch — Tornadoes are likely. Be ready to take shelter. Stay tuned to radio and television stations for additional information.

Tornado Warning — A tornado has been sighted in the area or is indicated by radar. Take shelter immediately.

11.1 Hurricane Safety Plan (CEMEX MIAMI HURRICANE PLAN)

The purpose of this document is to provide general guidelines for how the Miami Cement Plant will handle potential hurricane weather conditions. When advised of the approach of a hurricane, the following general steps shall be taken:

- Plant manager will assemble site managers to decide on a plan of action concerning plant shut down, evacuation, and implementation of the Miami Hurricane Plan.
- Coordinate with local authorities, the CEMEX Florida region and corporate officials.

- Coordinate with employees to provide adequate time to secure the plant and their homes. Keep in mind school closures, where they live, evacuation orders, flood zone, and how the storm impacts them and their families.

- If the plant may need to shut down, consider time to cool kiln, grind-out mills, and secure all equipment as listed below while also considering the available resources. Use of the NOAA forecast can show when wind speeds are probable to exceed 40 mph.

11.1.1 General Plan

Based on the storm conditions and likelihood of impact, the Plan can be adjusted. Track storm conditions on the NOAA Weather website to maintain consistent unbiased information. Refer to the FM Global wind storm and flood checklists located, I:\Cement\Plants\Safety\Emergency Plan, Crisis Management.

Hurricane Watch

If a *Hurricane Watch* is issued for South Florida (24-36 hours prior):

- Secure all loose items in the yards. Move trash receptacles and similar inside of buildings.

- Print and distribute to management the most recent employee list and contact information.

- Top off all fuel tanks

Hurricane Warning

If a *Hurricane Warning* is issued for South Florida (winds in excess of 74 mph are expected in 24 hours or less):

Kiln

- It will be taken down as soon as the warning is issued in order to give enough time to cool it down and release all the employees from the plant. (For Safety reasons, we do not want people performing their duties during hurricane weather conditions). It is going to take 24 hours to cool the kiln down and park it.

Cement Load-out

- If the Hurricane Warning is issued during business hours, we will stay open for the remainder of the day and close the following day.

- If the Hurricane Warning is issued after business hours, the cement load out will open at regular business hours the next day and close at noon.

Finish Mills

- They will remain running for 16 hours after the kiln is taken down.

General Preparation

- Trim trees annually as needed.
- Water pumps and portable generators maintained in ready state.
- Doors are functional (able to be closed and secured) .
- Drainage paths are maintained clear.

Hurricane supplies and equipment are to be stored in the Lab storeroom by the Automation Engineers office unless noted otherwise. Supplies include the following (quantities are approximate):

Plastic Sheeting (Visqueen) 10'x100'x.004	(4 rolls)	Lab Storeroom
Flashlights batteries	(200 AA, 50 C's)	Lab Storeroom
Manila rope 1/2"x600' coil	(6 coils)	Lab Storeroom
Rain suits (large)	(20 ea.)	Lab Storeroom
Gas cans, spring loaded MSHA approved	6 minimum	Yard
Drinking water (5 gallon bottles)	(1 rack w/30 - 5 gal bottles)	Lab Storeroom
Heat Lamps	16 ea.	Lab Storeroom
Ice	Full Freezer	Lab Storeroom
Two-way Radios	One for each person + spares	Each Dept.
Diesel Fuel Tanks (mobile equipment and kiln)	Full	Lab Storeroom
5/8" 4x8 sheets of plywood sheeting	1 pallet	Lab Storeroom
Sand Bags	300 ea.	Lab Storeroom

11.1.2 Personnel Responsibilities for Hurricane Warning - Area Preparations

Department Manager/Supervisors

Department Managers and Supervisors will poll department personnel and establish list of who can and cannot work. Supervisors will be responsible for all hurricane protection within their

department or area of responsibility. Each area of the plant listed below has the primary person responsible for carrying out preparations.

Shift Foremen

Shift Foremen will have the responsibility of carrying out protection for Overhead Cranes, Mills, Preblend, Kiln, and Fire Pumps.

Fire Pumps
1. Verify weekly test performed and top-off diesel fuel.

Preblend System
1. Ensure piles are as full as possible as hurricane approaches to minimize start-up delays as much as possible.
2. Park Reclaimer next to pile and move stacker towards center of building above a pile.
3. Boom stacker down on pile.
4. Lock brakes (e-stop), and chock and block to prevent movement.
5. Make sure exterior rain covers are locked down.
6. If considered necessary, lash belts every 20 feet.
7. Ensure doors and hatches on system are secured shut.
8. Ensure doors to PREBOS building are closed and secured.

Raw Mill
1. If present, close and secure bay doors with drums of balls.
2. Make sure exterior rain covers are locked down.
3. If considered necessary, lash belts every 20 feet.
4. Ensure doors in RAMOS building are secured.

Baghouse
1. Ensure all screw conveyors covers are secured.
2. Ensure all doors are secured.

Homogenization Silo
1. Ensure silo cover is secured.

Preheater Tower

1. Ensure all loose materials are taken down and stored in storage rooms below tower. This includes exterior fire extinguishers.
2. Secure all doors in electric and equipment rooms.
3. Ensure all bucket elevators doors are sealed and secured.
4. Ensure all air slides are sealed and hatches or ports secured closed.
5. Secure analyzer building and gas bottles.

Kiln/Cooler

1. After normal shutdown procedure has been followed, empty clinker conveyors.
2. Cover kiln drive motor.
3. Ensure all hatches on cooler and drag conveyors are secured.
4. Check emergency generator and fill with fuel.
5. Park tower passenger elevator at ground floor level. Elevator shall not be operated in winds over 40 mph regardless of hurricane status.
6. Clean clinker pit to avoid material hardening after the storm.
7. Install hurricane panels on control room.
8. Cover induced draft fan motors.
9. Remove new shell scanner heads and cover rest of unit with plastic.
10. Berm as needed to prevent water flow into pan conveyor pit.
11. Ensure that kiln oil and diesel tanks are full. Once kiln is shut down due to hurricane, fuel oil pumps are disabled.

Coal Mill Building

1. If present, close all doors and block with drums.
2. Run system so that the coal bin can be emptied if shutdown is required.
3. Fill CO_2 system as needed.
4. Ensure doors and hatches on system are secured shut.

Clinker Silo

1. Ensure doors and hatches are secured at the top.
2. Secure passenger elevator at the ground level. Elevator shall not be operated in winds over 40 mph regardless of hurricane status.

Bridge Cranes

1. Move both cranes to the center of the building.
2. Lower buckets to the floor.
3. Lash together and chock wheels.
4. Be sure all main switches are pulled and doors and windows closed and latched.

Finish Mill Buildings

1. If present, close and secure bay doors with drums of balls (berm doors with sand bags as needed).
2. Cover all Mill motors (Electricians).
3. If possible, open bottom of elevators and clean out cement.

Top of Cement Silos

1. Secure all silo hatches on silo roof.
2. Cover all silo vents on silo roof.
3. Secure passenger elevator at the ground floor. Elevator shall not be operated in winds over 40 mph regardless of hurricane status.

Tank Farm and Pump House Area (including oil water separator)

1. Ensure tank isolation valves are closed.
2. Bolt all tank hatch covers down tight.
3. Cover outside electric controls with plastic.
4. Shut all power off in switch gear room.
5. Tie off truck hose in containment area and place trash cans inside pump house.
6. Make sure all tanks are 50 percent full or more, if possible.
7. Open all valves in rail car containment area.
8. Cover windows in pump room - close, lock, and berm doors.

Alternate Fuels Storage Building (ATS)

1. Shut off all power on switch gear unit.
2. Secure switchgear doors and seal in place.
3. Pick all loose equipment, trash cans, tools, etc., and put in steel lock up container.
4. Place all rolling stock (trucks, trailers, forklift, and bobcat) etc. inside ATS building against the south wall.

Yard Foreman

The Yard Foreman has the responsibility to see that all yard equipment has been properly secured. In addition, he/she must see that all loose material throughout the plant is secured or removed. He/She also has the responsibility for carrying out hurricane procedures in the Car Unloading Station, and Coal Loading System.

Car Unloader

1. Secure car shaker on ground.
2. Berm raw materials hopper and door to downstairs tunnel.
3. Check sump and make sure pump is working.
4. Consider auxiliary power /pump for flooding.
5. Secure covers on all conveyors.
6. Park locomotive under scale house and lock brake and chock.
7. Bring any light towers in from the raw material piles and secure in Warehouse/Maintenance Shop.

Raw Coal System

1. Make sure exterior rain covers are locked down.
2. If considered necessary, lash belts every 20 feet.

Yard Department

The Yard Department will be responsible for carrying out the following procedures:

1. Check Yard completely and see that Yard equipment is secured and that all loose material throughout the Plant is secured or removed.
2. Park all mobile equipment in truck garage and machine shop.
3. Secure all doors in fuel Pumphouse and control room.
4. Secure doors of Butler Building with drums of balls.
5. Assist in securing other Departments as requested.
6. Relocate all garbage cans inside buildings.

Packhouse / Shipping Manager & Supervisor

The Packing /Shipping Manager & Supervisor are responsible for the Packing & Shipping Department. They may call upon Maintenance and Electrical Departments for assistance.

Terminal and Packhouse

1. Loading and dust collection spouts in silos must be secured from swinging. All baskets must come down and be secured.
2. Empty and seal all floor screws in Packhouse so water cannot get into screws and harden cement.
3. Empty all supply bins in Packhouse #1 through #7.
4. Open cement bucket elevators and empty bottoms out, if possible.
5. Turn off air to silos.
6. Cover the control panels in the silos and the Packhouse.
7. Cover the MCC's in the silos and the Packhouse.
8. Move empty pallets into Packhouse.
9. Remove all scrap pallets and other debris from all terminal areas.
10. Cover electronic track scale controls.
11. Stack 2 full pallets securely against each rollup door in the Packhouse to protect door against the wind.
12. Move all empty bags inside secured dry storage areas.
13. Elevate all bags onto two extra pallets to keep bags out of standing water.
14. Store all essential paperwork in locked file cabinets and move away from windows.
15. Clean out all drainage points so water will flow.
16. Secure shaker with hurricane tie down cables.

Laboratory Manager & Supervisor

Laboratory will be responsible for carrying out the following procedures:

1. Secure Gamma Metric units/Nuclear source material. Ensure all doors are closed and secured.
2. Check out boots and raincoats.
3. Secure outside doors including coordination of securement of Changehouse doors.
4. Secure all outside gas cylinders.

Electrical Supervisor

Electrical Department will be responsible for carrying out the following procedures:

1. Check operation of all sump pumps in manholes and cable runs.
2. Check all motor heaters.
3. Check emergency generator for proper operation.
4. Ensure electric rooms are sealed and bermed, particularly MCC 6.
5. Assist other Departments in covering electrical equipment as requested.
6. Cover FM1, 2, 3, & 5 mill motors once shut down.
7. Secure all windows in main switchgear room.
8. Lockout out all main motors; must be megged prior to restart.

Mechanical Supervisors

Maintenance Department will be responsible for carrying out the following procedures:

1. Where present, close all doors to machine shop, and mobile shop (block with drums of balls).
2. Secure all windows in machine shop, mobile shop, and Butler Building.
3. Secure all windows in compressor room.
4. Close all doors in compressor room.
5. Assist other Departments as needed.
6. Ensure that emergency fire pumps are operational.

Oil Drum Building

1. Shut off power at switch gear unit.
2. Pickup and secure all loose items and equipment.
3. Secure oil /water cleaner and cover.
4. Crush cleaned drums or fill with dirt.
5. Arrange for pump-out of oil pits prior to storm.

Main Office Managers

The managers in the main office will be responsible for carrying out the following steps:

Front Office
1. Relocate Server to Network closet, raise off floor.
2. Open closet doors to prevent overheating if A/C unit fails.
3. Remove Flag and secure rope.
4. Remove garden hoses and secure.
5. Remove reportable sign letters/numbers.
6. Sand bag east, south, west doors.
7. Verify roof drains have been cleaned, check PM.
8. Look for other loose debris around the office and dispose of prior to the storm.
9. Secure bikes/trikes.
10. Park the Main Office Truck at office and chock wheels.

Guardhouse
1. Relocate fire extinguisher inside.
2. Confirm door locks are functioning.
3. Relocate trash can.
4. Remove incoming and outgoing barrier sticks.
5. Remove garden hose and secure.
6. If all employees to be sent home:
    a. Arrange for barricading of entrance and use of the 14th Street Entrance.
        i. All site managers should have a key and agree on when the main entrance will be opened, guards restored, etc.
    b. Coordinate with security services

11.1.3 Securing of the Facility

- Team should decide what power will remain on. Systems that operate the DCS, FAA lights, and other emergency functions should remain on if possible even while personnel are not present at the Facility.
- Secure the main gate and use the 14th Street Entrance once all tractor trailers are parked.
- Notify all Operation Managers for the site.
- All other items not included in this document should be discussed with the Management Team.
- Back-up all PC's and shutdown equipment. Move critical information to a secure location.

12.0 MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

A list of medical facilities and other emergency hotline numbers is provided in the front of this ICP and in Appendix E.

12.1 Discovery

CONTACT 9-1-1 FOR ALL SERIOUS INJURIES

Information that will aid in initiating appropriate actions includes:

- Type and time of incident
- Number of patients
- Signs/symptoms being experienced by the patients
- Nature of injuries
- Name of chemical(s) involved
- Information available at the site concerning the chemical(s)
- Extent of patient decontamination in the field

12.2 Initial Response

- CONTACT 9-1-1 FOR ALL SERIOUS INJURIES
- Advanced medical care should be provided by trained EMS personnel at the scene.
- The patient should be transported to a facility having the most appropriate personnel and technical resources to manage his or her care.
- Do not remove non-ambulatory patients from the Exclusion Zone unless properly trained personnel with the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) are available and decontamination has been accomplished.
- Observe factors specific to the patient, such as size of the skin surface area exposed, presence of open wounds or breaks in the skin, and rate and depth of respiration.

12.3 Sustained Actions

- CONTACT 9-1-1 FOR ALL SERIOUS INJURIES
- Remove the patient from danger by removing the patient from the injury area and removing contaminants from the patient.
- The potential for additional or increased danger to patient and responder prohibits any treatment inside the Exclusion Zone other than basic life support.
- Gross management of Airway, Breathing, and Circulation (ABC) is all that should be undertaken while there is potential for further injury to patient or response personnel.
- Wash wounds areas gently under a gentle spray of water, and wash with a soft sponge using a mild soap such as dishwashing liquid. Use warm, never hot, water.
- Once wounds have been cleaned, cover the wounds with a waterproof dressing.
- For some chemical exposure injuries, such as strong alkali, it may be necessary to flush exposed eyes with water or normal saline for several hours.
- Care for and have the injured transported to appropriate hospitals.
- Inform the receiving hospitals of the types of materials the injured have been exposed to, if they are contaminated, and if any field decontamination has been done.

SECTION IV – SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN

13.0 PURPOSE AND RULE APPLICABILITY

The CEMEX Miami Cement Plant is required to amend and implement their Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) by November 10, 2011 in accordance with the following federal regulation:

> *§ 112.3 Requirement to prepare and implement a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan.*
>
> *The owner or operator or an onshore or offshore facility subject to this section must prepare in writing and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (hereafter "SPCC Plan" or "Plan")," in accordance with §112.7 and any other applicable section of this part.*
>
> *(a)(1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, if your facility, or mobile or portable facility, was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, you must maintain your Plan, but must amend it, if necessary to ensure compliance with this part, and implement the amended Plan no later than November 10, 2011. If such a facility becomes operational after August 16, 2002, through November 10, 2011, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in §112.1(b), you must prepare and implement a Plan on or before November 10, 2011. If such a facility (excluding oil production facilities) becomes operational after November 10, 2011, and could reasonably be expected to have a discharge as described in §112.1(b), you must prepare and implement a Plan before you begin operations. You are not required to prepare a new Plan each time you move a mobile or portable facility to a new site; the Plan may be general. When you move the mobile or portable facility, you must locate and install it using the discharge prevention practices outlined in the Plan for the facility. The Plan is applicable only while the mobile or portable facility is in a fixed (non-transportation) operating mode.*

14.0 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER'S REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION [112.3(d)(1) AND 112.5(c)]

I hereby certify that I have examined the facility, and being familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 112, attest that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices. I attest that: (1) I am familiar with the requirements of the current SPCC Rule; (2) I or my agent has visited and examined the facility; (3) the Plan was prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of the SPCC rule; (4) procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and, (5) the Plan is adequate for the CEMEX Miami Cement Plant.

This certification shall in no way relieve the owner or operator of a facility of his duty to prepare and fully implement such Plan in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.

I am not certifying that all required testing has been completed; such responsibility belongs to the owner or operator of the facility. Testing may be ongoing after this plan is certified. The operator is responsible for completion of testing. I have not and will not oversee all testing, which is the sole responsibility of the owner or operator.

A Professional Engineer must certify any technical amendments to the Plan in accordance with §112.3(d).

Description of Technical Amendment (if applicable, attach details as needed)	**Affected Pages**	**P.E. Certification Required (Y/N)**

Engineer: Maxwell R. Lee Ph.D., P.E.
Koogler and Associates, Inc.,
4014 NW 13th Street
Gainesville, Florida 32609
352-377-5822
mlee@kooglerassociates.com

_____ _____
Signature Date:

SEAL:
Registration Number: 58091
State: Florida

15.0 PLAN AMENDMENTS AND MANAGEMENT REVIEW AND APPROVAL (112.5 &

112.7(d)(2)

A review and evaluation of this SPCC is to be conducted at least once every five (5) years. Amendments are required within six (6) months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill and if such technology has been field proven at the time of the review. The applicable federal regulation with review and amendment details is as follows:

> *§ 112.5 Amendment of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plan by owners or operators.*
>
> *If you are the owner or operator of a facility subject to this part, you must:*
>
> *(a) Amend the SPCC Plan for your facility in accordance with the general requirements in §112.7, and with any specific section of this part applicable to your facility, when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge as described in §112.1(b). Examples of changes that may require amendment of the Plan include, but are not limited to: commissioning or decommissioning containers; replacement, reconstruction, or movement of containers; reconstruction, replacement, or installation of piping systems; construction or demolition that might alter secondary containment structures; changes of product or service; or revision of standard operation or maintenance procedures at a facility. An amendment made under this section must be prepared within six months, and implemented as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of the amendment.*
>
> *(b) Notwithstanding compliance with paragraph (a) of this section, complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years from the date your facility becomes subject to this part; or, if your facility was in operation on or before August 16, 2002, five years from the date your last review was required under this part. As a result of this review and evaluation, you must amend your SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if the technology has been field-proven at the time of the review and will significantly reduce the likelihood of a discharge as described in §112.1(b) from the facility. You must implement any amendment as soon as possible, but not later than six months following preparation of any amendment. You must document your completion of the review and evaluation, and must sign a statement as to whether you will amend the Plan, either at the beginning or end of the Plan or in a log or an appendix to the Plan. The following words will suffice, "I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for (name of facility) on (date), and will (will not) amend the Plan as a result."*
>
> *(c) Except as provided in §112.6, have a Professional Engineer certify any technical amendments to your Plan in accordance with §112.3(d).*

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL:

I have completed review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan for the CEMEX Miami Cement Plant on _____, and will (will not) amend the Plan as a result.

Description of Review Amendment (if applicable)	Affected Pages	P.E. Certification Required (Y/N)

Authorized Facility Representative:_____

Signature:_____

Title:_____

Copy and complete this form as necessary for each SPCC Review.

16.0 CONFORMANCE WITH SPCC REQUIREMENTS [112.7(a)]

16.1 Discussion of Conformance

This section of the SPCC Plan includes a discussion of conformance with the SPCC requirements. This Facility is subject to the general requirements of 40 CFR 112.7 and the specific requirements of 40 CFR 112.8, because the Facility has an aggregate aboveground storage capacity of greater than 1,320 gallons of oil and due to its location, could reasonably be expected to discharge oil in quantities that may be harmful into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines, or into or upon: the waters of the contiguous zone; in connection with activities under the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act or the Deepwater Port Act of 1974; or that may affect natural resources belonging to, appertaining to, or under the exclusive management authority of the United States (including resources under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act).

Navigable water is any river, stream, brook, or any other type of water which will eventually run or drain into a navigable river or lake. For purposes related to the Miami Cement Plant and SCL Quarry, the following are considered to be navigable waters:

- Mud Creek which flows adjacent to the plant entrance and egress road (137th Avenue) to the Tamiami Canal.
- Any of the lakes from quarry operations. These are considered navigable and are located in an environmentally sensitive area.

Since the plant site was filled to conform with the flood control district criteria at the time of construction, the topography of the area is generally constant. However, due to the proximity of the fuel farm tanks to Mud Creek, this is considered the foremost critical point.

The Facility is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 112.9, because it is not an onshore oil

production facility. The Facility is not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 112.10 or 40 CFR 112.11 because it is not an oil drilling, production, or workover facility.

The Facility is subject to the requirements of 40 CFR 112.12 through 112.19 because the oils handled and stored at the Facility are petroleum oils and non-petroleum oils, except animal fats and oils and greases, and fish and marine mammal oils; and vegetable oils (including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, and kernels).

The requirements of 40 CFR 112.20 and 40 CFR 112.21 are not applicable based on the substantial harm criteria, included as Appendix C. Although the Facility has a total oil storage capacity greater than 1 million gallons, it has secondary containment that will contain oil from the largest tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow precipitation (40 CFR 112, Appendix C, Attachment C-1).

A SPCC cross-reference table is provided in this Plan after the Table of Contents which lists the SPCC rule by section, a description of the section, and the page number in this Plan where a detailed discussion of conformance with the SPCC requirement can be found.

16.2 Discussion of Nonconformance

This Plan may deviate from certain requirements if it provides equivalent environmental protection. Where the Plan does not conform, the reasons for nonconformance are provided and alternate methods achieving equivalent environmental protection are described in detail in this section.

Deviation from requirements? ☐ Yes ☒ No

16.3 Items not yet Operational

If this Plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods, or equipment not yet fully operational, any such items are discussed in separate paragraphs in this section. The discussion explains separately the details of installation and operational start-up. This section also describes testing or inspections recommended by the Professional Engineer P.E.), but not completed at time of Plan printing.

Items not yet operational? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, describe: N/A

P.E. recommended testing/inspections? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, describe:

N/A

17.0 PHYSICAL LAYOUT, FACILITY DIAGRAM, AND CONTAINER INVENTORY [112.7(a)(3)]

17.1 Physical Layout

See Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A for the physical layout of the Facility.

17.2 Facility Diagram

This Plan includes Facility diagrams, which mark the location of tanks and other oil related storage, equipment and activities. The Facility diagrams include the location of above ground tanks, transfer stations and connecting pipes, if present. The Facility diagram is presented in Appendix A as Figure 1.

17.3 Waterways and Site Drainage

Mud Creek flows adjacent to the plant entrance and egress road (137th Avenue) to the Tamiami Canal. The plant layout and tanks and storage areas are shown on Figure 1.

Stormwater from the quarry discharges to the mine pits. The tank and drum storage areas generally drain northerly toward the on-site mine pits.

17.4 Bulk Storage Container Inventory

The Facility includes two general areas of tank storage: the cement plant and the quarry. The cement plant includes (15) aboveground double walled stationary tanks and two (2) drum storage areas. The quarry includes (7) tanks. The quarry tanks are not included in this ICP as the quarry maintains a separate SPCC Plan. Each storage area/tank has a unique identifier. The products are used for fueling and maintenance of vehicles and mobile equipment. An inventory of materials subject to this Plan is presented in Tables 1-3 below. Storage area and tank identification numbers correspond to those presented in Figure 1 in Appendix A.

Table 1 – Bulk Storage Container (Above Ground) and Drum Inventory

Tank ID	Legend ID	Description	Product	Capacity (gallons)	Year Installed	Safety Features	Containment and Spill Control Features
Cement plant (see Legend on Figure 1 for location) – FDEP Facility ID 8521974							
1	5	Fueling Station	Vehicular Diesel	20,000	1958	Level gauges/alarm	Concrete containment under, roof
~~4~~	~~9~~	~~Old Kiln Day Tank~~	~~Vehicular Diesel~~	~~30,000~~	~~1958~~	~~Level gauges/alarm~~	Demolished and removed from property in 2018.
5, 6	15	Bulk Storage	Used Oil	2 - 633,000	1958	Level gauges/alarms	*Field Erected Tanks* For kiln - surrounded by earthen dike, double bottom, on concrete
7-12 *CEMEX formerly ID'd these as 9-13 & 15)*	13/14	Waste Water (misc. Petrol Based Product)	Oily Water	6 - 25,000	All 1990	Level gauges/alarms	*All Out of Service – to be removed by 2020* *Field Erected Tanks* Concrete containment
13	2	Used Oil	Used Oil	30,000	2000	Level gauges/alarm	Concrete containment
15	2	Kiln Day Tank	Vehicular Diesel	12,000	2016	Level gauges/alarm	Dbl walled – concrete containment
--	12	Used for prior Soil Treatment Plant	Oily Water	2,000	1987	Level gauge	*Empty/Inactive* Concrete containment, under roof
--	3	Oil Storage Bldg. Tank	Used Oil	1,000	1984	Level gauge	Concrete barrier, under roof
--	4	Emergency Fire Pump	Diesel	150	1958	Level gauge	Concrete containment, under roof
			SubTotal 1,511,150 gallons		*1,329,150 gallons in-service*		
N/A	6	Mobile Shop	Lubricating/ Motor Oil	4, 350 gal	N/A	N/A	30' x 30' storage area - concrete containment under roof
N/A	8	Lubrication/Distribution Center (Receiving & Drum Storage)	Clean Oil of various weights	~24, 55 gal	N/A	N/A	20' x 40' storage area – concrete containment under roof
N/A	6	Oil/Lubricant Warehouse Storage (Drum Storage)	Oil (waste and hydraulic), Lubricant	~150, 55 gal drums ~10, 320 gal polyure. totes	N/A	N/A	60' x 8' storage area - concrete containment under roof Totes within metal frame
				Subtotal 14,170 gallons			
				TOTAL 1,343,320 gallons (Active Only)			*Inventory as of 12/2017*

Table 2 – Oil Filled Equipment

Equipment & Legend ID	Description	Product	Capacity (gallons)	Containment and Spill Control Features
Legend ID 1	Emergency Generator	Diesel	500	Concrete floor-under roof. Filled within a containment structure.
Legend ID 7	Emergency Generator	Diesel	560	Concrete pad-under roof. Filled within a containment structure.
L61-LQ2	Grinding Roller Lube Sys.	Castrol Alpha SP 220	90	Concrete flood, under cover, within steel cabinet
L61-GB1	Gearbox - Px8110-P3	Castrol Alpha SP 320	69 GL	On concrete platform, inside building structure
110-HS1	Hydraulic Reservoir	Castrol Hyspin AW46	90 GL	On concrete, under cover
110-HS3	Hydraulic Reservoir	Castrol Hyspin AW46	200 GL	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Oil	DIALA AX	200 GL	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Oil	DIALA AX	200	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Sump	Castrol Hyspin AW46	160	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Sump	Castrol Hyspin AW46	160	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Hyd. Reservoir	Castrol Hyspin AW46	180	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Reservoir	Castrol Alpha SP 320	180	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Reservoir	Castrol Alpha SP 320	820	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Thrust Bearing Casing	Castrol Alpha SP 320	85	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Main Gear Spray	BEL-RAY SF-100	55	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Main Reducer	Castrol Alpha SP 460	65	On concrete, under cover, steel catchment tray
471-HD1	Hydraulic Unit	Castrol Hyspin AW68	450	On concrete, under cover
	Slide Shoe Oil Sump 1	Castrol Alpha SP 680	159	On concrete, under cover
	Slide Shoe Oil Sump 2	Castrol Alpha SP 680	159	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Voith Fluid Coupling	Castrol Hyspin AW32	1410	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
566-LQ6	Reducer Lube Unit	Castrol Optigear BM 460	594	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Coolant	Extended Life Antifreeze 50/50 Mix	57 GL	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Coolant	Extended Life Antifreeze 50/50 Mix	57	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
HD1	Hydraulics	Castrol Hyspin AW32	210	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
HD2	Hydraulics	Castrol Hyspin AW32	210	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
	Reservoir	DIALA AX	200	Inside enclosed building on concrete floor
L61-HS1	Hydro- Pneu Spring Syst.	Castrol Hyspin AW 46	61	On concrete, under cover with catchment tray

Inventory as of 12/2017

Table 3 – Transformer Inventory

Transformer Group ID No.	Product	Capacity (gallons)	Containment and Spill Control Features	Location
1	SIL	189	Inside building	Main SWGR Rm Bank #1
1	SIL	189	Inside building	Main SWGR Rm Bank #2
1	SIL	189	Inside building	Main SWGR Rm Bank #3
2	SIL	189	Inside building	Finish Mill 2nd Flr
2	SIL	181	Inside building	Finish Mill 2nd Flr
2	SIL	181	Inside building	Finish Mill 2nd Flr
3	SIL	167	Inside building	Pack House - top
4	SIL	181	Inside bermed area	Silos – between truck loading bays 2 & 3
4	LFH	298	Inside bermed area	Silos - between truck loading bays 2 & 3
5	LFH	181	On concrete – concrete walls on 3 sides	Raw Mill – under main baghouse - outside
6	LFH	298	On concrete – under cover, concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-1 preblend area north of 25000 gal diesel tank
7	LFH	442	On concrete – under cover, concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-2 main baghouse transformer compressor room
8	MIN	350	On concrete – under cover, concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-3 under preheat tower south of main baghouse fan
8	LFH	298	On concrete – under cover, concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-3 under preheat tower south of main baghouse fan
8	LFH	516	On concrete – under cover, concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-3 under preheat tower south of main baghouse fan
9	LFH	298	On concrete – concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-4 south end of clinker cooler
9	LFH	298	On concrete – concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-4 south end of clinker cooler
9	LFH	298	On concrete – concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-4 south end of clinker cooler
10	SIL	181	On concrete – concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-5 fm 6 east side mcc
11	SIL	298	On concrete – concrete walls on 2 sides	ER-8 car shaker in raw mill storage yard
12	LFH	298	On concrete – concrete walls on 3 sides	ER-10 Ramos bldg. east of raw mill, near control room
		Total		

Inventory as of 12/2017

SIL = silicone based oil
LFH = Fluorinated Hydrocarbon based oil
MIL = mineral oil

18.0 DISCHARGE PREVENTION PROCEDURES [112.7(a)(3)(II)]

The FERC has the direct responsibility for implementing the provisions of the SPCC Plan. He/she is also directly responsible for providing training in the standard operating procedures in the case of a spill/release incident. See internal and external contact information in the front of the ICP.

Prevention of discharge is the ultimate goal of this plan. Proper procedures for loading, unloading and transferring petroleum products are the first phases of discharge prevention procedures. Discharges or leaks can occur from tank overflow, leaks, ruptures, pipe failure and spills during transfer. Locations of loading, unloading, transferring and dispensing of petroleum products are depicted on Figure 1 in Appendix A.

The following practices are recommended:

- Ensure container lids are securely fastened at all times
- Do not leave portable sources outside unattended
- Return portable sources to their designated storage location
- Use absorbent material, drip pans, and funnels during transfer of petroleum products from a portable container
- Protect oil sources from damage by moving equipment
- Do not store oil sources near catch basins, floor drains, etc.
- Monitor loading and unloading of petroleum products
- Monitor fueling area(s)

18.1 Procedures for Loading

Loading of petroleum products occurs within various areas throughout the Facility where empty drums and spent oil are collected and transported to the drum storage and pressure cleaning area, and then the containers are drained and crushed. Private contractors properly remove the used oil and crushed drums off-site for disposal. Alternatively used oil can be burned in the kiln as fuel. Loading of petroleum occurs within the spill containment located within that area.

18.2 Procedures for Unloading

Unloading of petroleum products occurs within containment areas with the exception of filling the two emergency generator diesel fuel tanks.

Unloading of oil and lubricants occurs at two locations, the receiving and storage dock and the lubrication/distribution center. A handcart, pallet jack, or a forklift unloads the delivery vehicle and stores the load in the receiving and storage containment area. A forklift unloads delivery vehicles at the lubrication/distribution center. Unloading of petroleum products occurs within the spill containment located on the receiving and storage dock and the storage building. Various sizes of containers are then stored and distributed to areas throughout the Facility as applicable.

The two emergency generator diesel fuel tanks are filled within the containment structure. The emergency generator diesel fuel tank under the pre-heater tower is a double walled tank and is filled from the top. The double walled tank does not require an external containment structure.

18.3 Procedures for Transfers/Dispensing

The Facility utilizes a forklift to transport petroleum products to various points within the Facility.

Petroleum products are transported from containment areas to areas within the Facility where an appropriate catch basin is located. The Facility transfers fuel oil by pipeline from the bulk storage tanks to the kiln day tank.

Filling operations of vehicles and equipment will be performed and monitored by trained Facility personnel. Facility personnel will ensure safe and proper fueling operations and will take immediate action or correct any deficiencies. The Facility manager or designee will supervise all deliveries from new suppliers and will periodically observe deliveries from existing, approved suppliers. Delivery observations should include:

- Vehicle inspection prior to delivery and departure
- Inquiry to confirm the truck contains the correct product for the tank
- Assurance that the tank can hold what the supplier intends to deliver
- Ensure vehicle is equipped with adequate spill response supplies

19.0 DISCHARGE OR DRAINAGE CONTROLS [112.7(a)(3)(III)]

Detailed discharge response, control, and reporting procedures are listed in Section 21.0.

19.1 Secondary Containment

All bulk storage container installations at the Facility provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation to meet the requirements of 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2). A spill from any of the bulk storage tanks would be contained within the secondary containment structures and reintroduced into material substitution and consumed in the cement manufacturing process. It is CEMEX's practice not to fill fuel or oil tanks to their maximum capacity.

Specifically, the used oil tanks have secondary containment as follows:

- ✓ The two 633,000 gallon used oil tanks are double bottomed, are on a concrete slab, and within an earthen berm that would contain a leak or discharge.
- ✓ The 30,000 gallon kiln day tank is within a concrete walled containment system designed to hold 110% of the tank's maximum capacity.
- ✓ The 1,000 gallon tank is within a concrete walled containment system designed to hold 110% of the tank's maximum capacity.

Visible discharges within a secondary containment area that result in a loss of oil from the container will be promptly corrected. These include but are not limited to seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, etc. Accumulations of oil and excessive rainfall in diked or uncovered areas will be promptly removed.

The Facility utilizes earthen dikes for secondary control of petroleum discharge from the two bulk storage tanks. Pumps that are utilized to transfer petroleum products provide containment in case of leakage from seams, gaskets, piping, pumps, valves, etc.

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with secondary containment include:

- NFPA 30;
- BOCA, National Fire Prevention Code; and,
- API Standard 2610, “Design, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Terminal and Tank Facilities.”

19.2 Control of Discharge

In the case of any oil spill or leakage, individual initiative in observing, reporting, and then immediately commencing restraint measures is paramount. Also, timely notification of the appropriate management officials is of the utmost importance.

In the case of an oil spill, the FERC has the direct responsibility for implementing the provisions of the SPCC Plan. The FERC is also directly responsible for providing training in the standard operating procedures in the case of an oil spill. The FERC will report any oil spill occurrence as applicable to other company officials. After direct inspection of the scene, the FERC will notify the appropriate local, state and federal agencies as applicable.

20.0 COUNTERMEASURES FOR DISCHARGE DISCOVERY, RESPONSE AND CLEAN-UP (112.7(a)(3)(IV) AND METHODS OF DISPOSAL [112.7(a)(3)(V)]

In the case of an oil spill or leakage, individual initiative in observing, reporting, and then immediately commencing restraint measures is paramount. Also, timely notification to the FERC and other appropriate management officials is of the utmost importance. Containment will be accomplished by any of the following techniques:

- Protective booming.
- Dispersant use.
- In-situ burning.
- Bioremediation.
- Natural remediation.
- Vapor suppression.
- Drainage controls where precipitation or runoff from other sources may enter the release area.
- Stabilization of berms, dikes or impoundments where needed to maintain the integrity of the structures.
- Capping of contaminated soils or sludge where needed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances into soil, groundwater or air.
- Removal of contaminated soils from drainage or other areas where removal will reduce the spread of contamination.
- Removal of bulk containers that hold hazardous substances where it will reduce the likelihood of spillage, leakage, exposure to humans, animals or food chain, or fire or explosion.

Detailed response procedures and measures are discussed in Section IV.21.0.

20.1 Facility Countermeasure Capability for Discharge Discovery and Response

The company will clean up minor spills using on-site personnel and equipment.

A cleanup contractor will be utilized to remediate major spills that are beyond the capabilities of

the Facility.

20.2 Contractor Countermeasure Capability for Discharge Discovery and Response

In the case of any discharge discovery of an oil spill or leakage that the contractor observes, that contractor will commence with measures to restrain the spill or leak as appropriate and immediately contact the FERC.

20.3 Facility Countermeasure Capability for Discharge Cleanup

In the case of any spill, the FERC is the on-scene supervisor with the direct responsibility for implementing the necessary steps to clean up the spill utilizing the resources and equipment at the Facility necessary for spill remediation. He also has the responsibility to keep the Plant Manager and Environmental Manager informed on the remediation situation. These individuals will take necessary steps, once they are assured by direct inspection of the scene that the situation is cleaned up, to get additional outside help if necessary and to notify other company responsible individuals and local, state and federal agencies as necessary.

20.4 Contractor Countermeasure Capability for Discharge Cleanup

In the case of any discharge cleanup of an oil spill or leakage involving a cleanup contractor, that contractor will commence with measures to clean up the spill or leak as appropriate and immediately contact the FERC.

20.5 Methods of Disposal of Recovered Materials

Oil contaminated materials recovered during cleanup of an oil spill or leakage will be disposed of on-site at the Facility soil storage and treatment facility.

21.0 DISCHARGE RESPONSE, CONTROL, AND REPORTING PROCEDURES [40 CFR 112.7(A)(5)]

This section of the SPCC Plan describes the specific procedures to be used when a discharge occurs. Internal and external contact notification information is provided in the front of this ICP. When there is any doubt about the identity of a product it shall be considered hazardous until it has been identified and proven to be otherwise. **When in doubt call the State Watch Office at 800-320-0519.**

In the event of a spill or discharge of petroleum product or other hazardous chemical, notification and reporting to local, state, and federal agencies may be required.

In the case of any spill or release, the FERC is the on-scene supervisor with the direct responsibility for implementing the necessary steps to stop, contain, and control the spill/release utilizing the resources and equipment at the plant necessary to control and contain the situation. The FERC and other responsible company personnel will take the necessary steps, once they are assured by direct inspection of the scene that the situation is under control, to get additional outside help and to notify other company responsible individuals and local, state and federal agencies as applicable.

21.1 Spill Reporting Summary

Note: The following information is repeated in the front the ICP Plan under "Spill Response".

In the event that a material is spilled/released in a quantity above a reportable threshold, the FERC or his designee is responsible for notification and reporting to the appropriate agencies. Reportable thresholds are the following:

Petroleum based spills

- Involving waterways in any amount
- Greater than 25 gallons (or the potential to release greater than 25 gallons)

Chemical based spills

- SARA/EHS/CERCLA Releases
- Threatening population or the environment
- Requiring evacuation

21.2 Minor Spill Response

A "minor spill" poses no significant harm to human health or the environment. The spill is generally less than 25 gallons and can usually be cleaned up by Facility personnel. In addition, a minor spill:

- is easily stopped or controlled at the time of the spill
- is localized
- is not likely to reach surface water or ground water
- poses little danger to human health
- will usually not result in a fire or explosion

IN THE EVENT OF A MINOR SPILL:

1. ***Immediately notify the Plant Manager or FERC***
2. ***Under the direction of the Plant Manager or FERC, contain the spill with spill response materials and equipment***
3. ***Place spill debris in properly labeled waste containers***
4. ***After making the appropriate phone calls and the spill is contained, complete the Internal Spill Notification/Discharge Reporting Form in Appendix D and send to the FERC.***

21.3 Major Spill Response (Spill Emergency)

A "spill emergency" involves a spill that cannot be safely controlled or cleaned up. Characteristics of a major spill include:

- The spill is large enough to spread beyond the immediate spill area
- The spilled material enters surface water or ground water (regardless of amount spilled)
- The spill requires special training and equipment to cleanup
- The spilled material is dangerous to human health, and
- There is a danger of a fire or explosion

IN THE EVENT OF A SPILL EMERGENCY:

1. ***All workers are to evacuate the spill site and move to a safe distance***
2. ***Notify the FERC immediately. The FERC will call for medical assistance if workers are injured. No worker will engage in rescue operations unless they have been properly trained and equipped.***
3. ***The FERC will immediately contact the following as applicable:***
    - **Fire Department - 911**
    - **Miami-Dade County DERM at 305-372-6955**
    - **State Watch Office at 1-800-320-0519**
    - **National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802**
4. ***The FERC will coordinate cleanup and seek assistance from a cleanup contractor as necessary.***
    - ***The FERC will submit required reports as applicable.***

21.4 Emergency Contacts and Reporting

This section provides emergency contacts and reporting instructions as well as a Release Reporting Flowchart to be used as a guideline.

Emergency Contact List and Spill Reporting Hotlines are shown on the following pages (See the contact information sheets in the front of this ICP or Appendix E for a complete list).

INTERNAL NOTIFICATION EMERGENCY AND CONTACT LIST

Person Making Notification:_____

Date:_____

Reason for Notification:_____

In case of emergency, complete checklist to serve as a record of notification action.

Personnel	Department or Title	Office No.	Cell No.	Time
Jackelin Simmons	**Facility Emergency Response Coordinator:** Plant Manager	305-229-2962	760-792-2176	
Eduardo Ferrer	**Asst. Facility Emergency Response Coordinator;** Safety Manager	305-228-4383	786-426-0712	
Maurice R. Hogg **9615 SW 152 Ave** **Miami, FL 33196**	**Asst. Facility Emergency Response Coordinator**: Environmental Manager/Plan Coordinator	305-229-2949	786-853-1828	
Blake Rogers	Production Manager	305-229-2904	561-779-9832	
Jeff Passerello 15034 SW 51 St. Davie, FL 33331	Quality Control Manager	305-229-2925	305-216-5098	
Anthony Debow 18799 SW 293 Terr. Homestead, FL 33030	Production Coordinator; On-Scene Process Supervisor at Main Control Room	305-229-2917 or cell 305-484-7557	305-229-2920 *Main Control No. Room is manned 24/7*	

Update this list as applicable.
Copy and complete this list after each notification event

EXTERNAL EMERGENCY CONTACT AND NOTIFICATION LIST

In the event that a material is spilled/released in a quantity above a reportable threshold quantity, the Facility Emergency Response Coordinator or his designee is responsible for notifying the applicable agencies as listed below (also provided in the SPCC Plan, Section IV.21.0). **Call 911 first for emergency situations.**

When In Doubt Call: **STATE WATCH OFFICE/Emergency Mgmt**	**State**	**800-320-0519**
National Response Center (NRC)	**Federal**	**800-424-8802 (24 hr.) or online http://www.nrc.us.uscg.mil**
U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center	**Federal**	**800-424-8802**
US EPA Region 4	**Federal**	**800-241-1754**
FEMA Region IV	**Federal**	**303-646-2500 (Washington) 770-220-5200 (Atlanta, GA)**
FDEP Southeast District – Office of Emergency Response Release Reporting*	**State**	**561-681-6767 3301 Gun Club Rd, MSC7210-1 West Palm Beach, FL 33406**
FDEP –Emergency Support Report storm related environmental hazards	**State**	**850-921-0223**
Miami-Dade Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	**Local**	**305-468-5400**
Miami-Dade County Dept. of Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM)	**Local**	**305-372-6955 (24 hr)**
Florida Marine Patrol, Miami	**Local**	**305-795-2145**
Local Emergency Planning Committee District 11	**Local/ Regional**	**305-468-5421 Niel Batista, Bureau Manager niel.batista@miamidade.gov**
CHEMTREC	**Chemical Info**	**800-424-9300**
Cleanup Contractors	**SWS Emergency Response**	**954-957-7271**
	Cliff Berry	**954-763-3391**

Local Reporting

The Miami-Dade County Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM) should be called directly in the event of a chemical or petroleum spill, a hazardous waste materials incident, or other environmental emergency after dialing 9-1-1.

The LEPC is to be contacted in the event of a release of an Extremely Hazardous Substance or CERCLA Hazardous Substance.

State Reporting

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Office of Emergency Response (OER) is designated as the State Watch Office in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

The OER responds to environmental pollution threats in every form; including, but not limited to, incidents involving petroleum spills caused by vehicle accidents to chemical plant explosions to coastal oil spills. OER provides technical and on-site assistance to ensure threats to the environment and human safety are quickly and effectively addressed.

The OER also works with local public safety officials and emergency response contractors to minimize threats to the environment. OER offices are located throughout the state, with headquarters in Tallahassee.

The incidents listed below are reportable to the OER through the State Watch Office as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours of the release.

- Petroleum Based Spills

  - Spills into or involving state waterways (any amount)

  - Spills greater than 25 gallons (or potential > 25 gallons)

  - Spills requiring any state/federal notifications or assistance

- Chemical Spills

  - All SARA/EHS/CERCLA Releases

  - All spills threatening population or the environment

  - All spills requiring evacuation

Within 24 hours, or before the close of the next business day, a copy of the Discharge Reporting Form (DRF) must be submitted to the District OER Office in West Palm Beach. A DRF form is provided in Appendix F. For a petroleum spill, follow the specific EPA guidelines provided in Appendix G. An Incident Notification Form is also provided in Appendix F along with instructions on reportable incidents.

Note: New state release reporting requirements (as of June 30, 2017) are listed at the end of the EXTERNAL EMERGENCY CONTACT AND NOTIFICATION LISTS on pages iii and iv in the front of the ICP, and in Appendix E.

Federal Reporting

The National Response Center (NRC) must be contacted within 1 hour if the discharge threatens or enters waters of the state. A discharge must also be formally reported within 60 days to the EPA Regional Administrator when there is discharge of:

- More than 1,000 US gallons of oil in a single discharge to navigable waters of adjoining shorelines; or

- More than 42 U.S. gallons of oil in each of two discharges to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines occurring within any twelve month period.

The following information must be reported to the NRC immediately following identification of a discharge to navigable waters or adjoining shorelines (a copy of the DRF in Appendix F must be sent to the NRC and see the EPA Oil Discharge Reporting Fact Sheet in Appendix G):

- *Discharge/Discovery Date*
- *Time of Discharge*
- *Facility Name*
- *Facility Location (Address/Lat-Long/Section Township Range)*
- *Name of Reporting Individual*
- *Telephone Number*
- *Type of Material Discharged*
- *Estimated Total Quantity Discharged*
- *Source of the Discharge*
- *Media Affected (Soil, Water, Other)*
- *Actions Taken*
- *Damage or Injuries*
- *Evacuation Needed (if applicable)*
- *Organizations and Individuals Contacted (NRC, Cleanup Contractor, etc.)*

A written report shall be submitted to the EPA Administrator – Region IV and the FDEP within 60 days of a discharge of more than 1,000 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in a single discharge event or discharges of 42 gallons of oil into or upon the navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines in two discharge events occurring within any twelve month period. The following information should be included in the follow–up report:

- *Name of the Facility*
- *Your name*
- *Location of the Facility*

- *Maximum storage or handling capacity of the Facility and normal daily throughput*
- *Corrective action and countermeasures you have taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements*
- *An adequate description of the Facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps, as necessary*
- *The cause of such discharge as described in 40 CFR 112.1(b), including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred*
- *Additional preventative measures you have taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of recurrence*

Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require pertinent to the Plan or discharge

Additionally, in accordance with 40 CFR 279.52(b)(6)(ix), the details of any incident requiring the implementation of this contingency plan must be documented and submitted in writing to the Regional Administrator within 15 days after an incident. The information required to be reported is as follows:

- *Name, address, and telephone number of owner/operator and the Facility;*
- *Date, time and type of incident;*
- *Name and quantity of materials involved;*
- *The extent of injuries, if any;*
- *An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where applicable; and,*
- *The estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.*

21.5 General Response Actions in the Event of a Spill

- For first responders, the first priority is scene isolation – keep others away.
- Determine or verify the type of material involved and, if possible, the nature of the hazard.
- Take action to safely stop the spill or release.
- Identify and downgrade fire, explosion and vapor hazards.

- Ensure that there is “No Smoking” in the spill area.
- In the event of a fire or explosion hazard, notify the fire department, evacuate all personnel to safe location and secure the area.
- Notify your supervisor or the FERC
- Immediately establish an Exclusion (Hot) Zone, but do not become exposed in doing so. The Exclusion Zone should encompass all contaminated areas, and no one should be allowed to cross into that zone. Assume that anyone leaving the Exclusion Zone is contaminated, and should be assessed and decontaminated if necessary.
- Limit entry into contaminated areas to the maximum extent possible.
- Limit the amount of time spent in petroleum contaminated areas.
- Keep upwind, upgrade (higher than the elevation of the incident location) and maintain a safe distance from the incident.
- Do not enter areas where the atmosphere is contaminated. You do not have the protective clothing and equipment to operate safely in these areas.
- Full protective equipment and clothing should be the minimum protection for all personnel who are at the incident. This rule should be strictly enforced, especially when harmful effects are obvious (for example, there are victims down or there is discoloration of surroundings).
- Keep unnecessary equipment from becoming contaminated.
- Visually inspect all spills and exposed areas and prevent further migration of the spill. Contain spill as close to the source as possible with dike of absorbent materials. Construct additional dikes as necessary.
- Initiate cleanup and removal operations in accordance with state and federal guidelines.
- If on-site personnel cannot manage the spill/release, the emergency response agencies/contractors will be mobilized.
- Alert neighbors if personal danger is possible or if any part of the discharge is going to leave the property or premises.
- Determine if the spill is reportable to outside agencies.
- As soon as practical record all information on the Internal Spill Notification/Discharge Reporting Form in Appendix D.

Follow these specific procedures to control a petroleum discharge:

- Contain the spread of the spill.

- If an oil spill overtops the containment structure surrounding that storage area, any readily available sorbent material will be utilized to form cascading barriers between the spill and water resources

- Divert the spill from drainage ditches, swales, and retention pond if feasible.

- If the spill occurs on paved or impermeable surfaces, clean up using "dry" methods (i.e., absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags).

- If the spill occurs in dirt areas, immediately contain the spill by constructing an earthen dike. Dig up and properly dispose of contaminated soil.

- If the spill occurs during a storm event, cover the impacted area to avoid runoff.

Sustained Actions

- All required plant resources will be used to ensure that a spill does not reach Mud Creek or the quarry lakes.

- Berms can be established in the creek both up and downstream to contain the spill and limit the cleanup required.

- Isolate the hazard area and keep non-essential personnel away from the scene.
- When necessary, or so instructed, initiate and conduct evacuation of surrounding areas, particularly downwind or downstream.

- Attempt to detain persons believed to be contaminated. If this is not possible, obtain their names and addresses.

- Establish an access control coordination point to the incident area. Maintain control of personnel entering the area.

Termination and Follow-Up Actions

- Vehicles, equipment and personnel will be decontaminated prior to being returned to normal service. If necessary, notify the owner, shipper, or other appropriate custodian of the material involved in the incident.

- Prevent unnecessary handling of incident debris.

- Assess damage to wildlife populations and habitat resulting from a hazardous materials incident.

- Determine the nature and threat presented by the release and then evaluate proposed remedies.

- This may involve assessing whether the threat can be prevented or minimized by controlling the source of the contamination at or near the area where the hazardous substances were

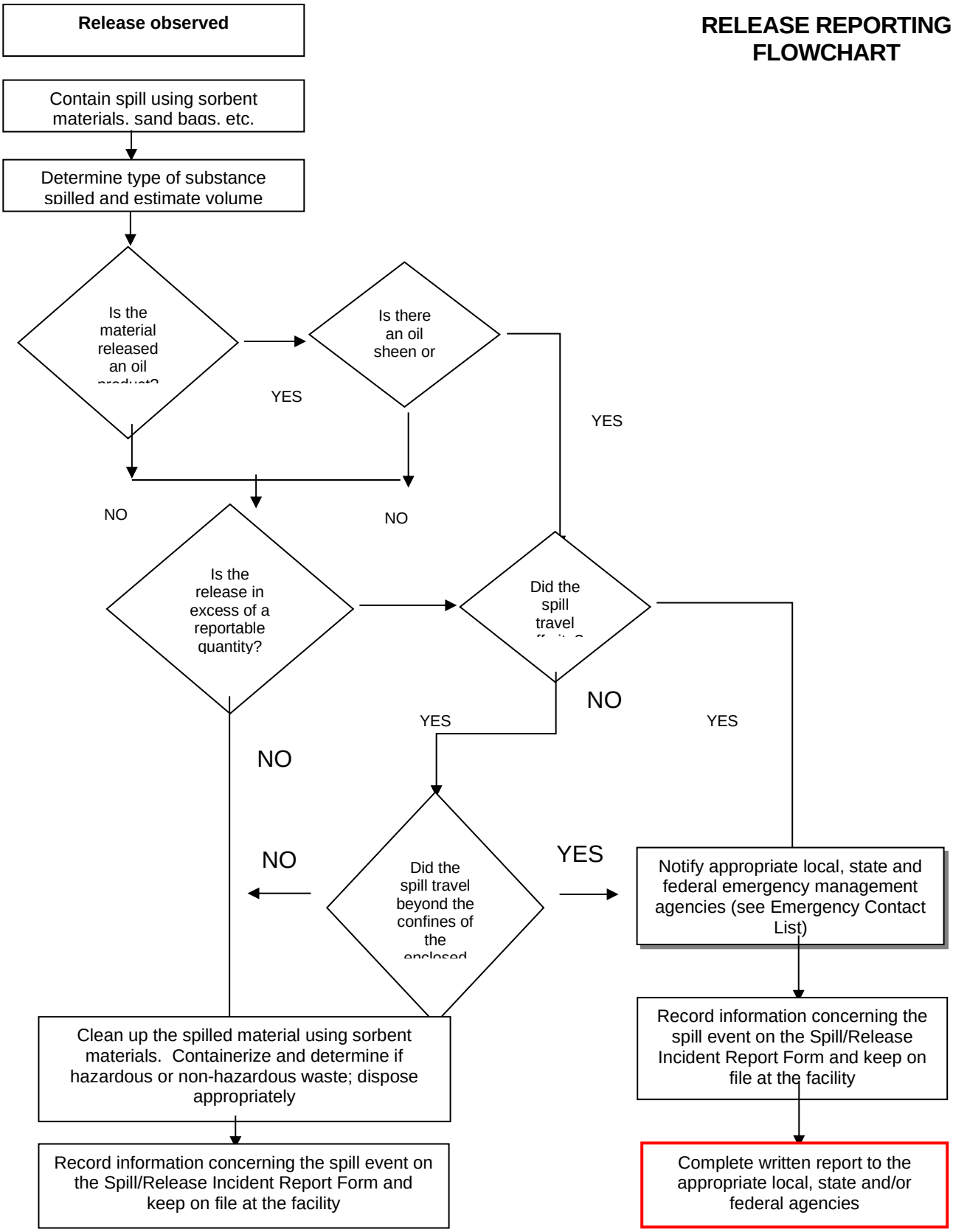
originally located (source control measures) and/or whether additional actions will be necessary because the hazardous substances have spread to other areas (management or mitigation).

- Prior to allowing public access to potentially contaminated areas, evaluate the environmental conditions in the affected areas. Environmental assessment will proceed from the perimeter of affected areas to the interior.

See the following Spill Reporting Determination Flowchart as a guide.

NOTE: The following guide does not include the state release reporting requirements effective as of June 30, 2017. See pages iv and v in the front of the ICP and Appendix E for more information.

RELEASE REPORTING FLOWCHART



22.0 EQUIPMENT FAILURE [112.7(b)]

Where experience indicates a reasonable potential for equipment failure (such as loading or unloading equipment, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or any other equipment known to be a source of a discharge including secondary containment total failure), this Plan includes a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the Facility as a result of each type of major equipment failure. Where there are multiple equipment locations, discharge predictions are provided for each. (See Section 17.4, Tables 1 through 3 for Area Identification).

22.1 Discharge Prediction from Loading Equipment Failure

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 8* – **Lubrication/Distribution Center**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **55** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **55** gallons (estimate failure would be for single drum loading)

Loading Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 6* **- Used Oil & Lubricant Storage**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **N**
Prediction of rate of flow: **55** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **55** gallons (estimate failure would be for single drum loading)

22.2 Discharge Prediction from Unloading Equipment Failure

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 8* – **Lubrication/Distribution Center**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **55** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **55** gallons (estimate failure would be for single drum loading)

Unloading Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 5* **- Diesel Fueling Station Piping**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **N**
Prediction of rate of flow: **100** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **800** gallons (presume 10% release of tanker volume)

Unloading Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 6* – **Used Oil & Lubricant Storage**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **N**
Prediction of rate of flow: **55** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **55** gallons (estimate failure would be for single drum loading)

22.3 Discharge Prediction from Tank Overflow, Rupture or Leakage

Plant: Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 1*- **Emergency Generator**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **NE**
Prediction of rate of flow: **100** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **500** gallons (estimate total release)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 2* - **Kiln Day Tank**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **1,000** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **12,000** gallons (total tank volume)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 3* – **Mobile Shop, Lubricating/Motor Oil Tanks**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **N**
Prediction of rate of flow: **100** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **1,400** gallons (total volume of 4 tanks)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 8* – **Lubrication/Distribution Center**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **55** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **55** gallons (estimate failure would be for single drum loading)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 5* - **Diesel Fueling Station Tank**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **N**
Prediction of rate of flow: **1,000** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **20,000** gallons (total tank volume)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 6* - **Used Oil & Lubricant Storage**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **N**
Prediction of rate of flow: **55** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **55** gallons (estimate failure would be for single drum loading)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 7* - **Emergency Generator**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **100** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **560** gallons (total tank volume)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 8* **– Fire Pump and Well Building – Diesel Tank**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **100** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **150** gallons (total tank volume)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 12* - **Bulk Fuel Storage**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **1,000** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **2,000** gallons tanks (total volume two tanks)

Equipment Area ID: *Area No. 13* - **Used Oil Water Storage (Inactive)**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **SW**
Prediction of rate of flow: **1,000** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **150,000** gallons (total tank volume)

22.4 Discharge Prediction from Other Equipment Failure

Other Equipment Area ID: **ALL**
Other Equipment Description: **Various Earthmovers**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow (Location of mobile equipment): **Any direction**
Prediction of rate of flow: **100** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **100** gallons (estimate of largest mobile source tank)

Other Equipment Area ID: **Group ID 1 - 10**
Other Equipment Description: **Transformers**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: **Varies by transformer location but will only flow one direction as surrounded by concrete walls on 3 sides.**
Prediction of rate of flow: **516** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **516** gallons (estimate of largest capacity transformer)

Other Equipment Area ID: **ALL**
Other Equipment Description: **Oil Filled Equipment - various**
Prediction of the direction of oil flow: Varies by equipment location
Prediction of rate of flow: **1,000** gallons/minute
Prediction of total quantity of oil: **1,410** gallons (estimate of largest vessel)

23.0 CONTAINMENT AND DIVERSIONARY STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT [40 CFR 112.7(c)]

This Plan provides a description of the containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment to prevent a discharge. For secondary containment details, see Tables 1 and 2 in Section 17.4.

The Facility uses the following prevention systems or equivalent:

- Containment systems (other than dikes, berms, or retaining walls) - each containment system, including walls and floor, is capable of containing oil and is constructed so that any discharge from a primary containment system, such as a tank or pipe, will not escape the containment system before cleanup occurs. The containment systems at the Facility are constructed of concrete block to ensure that any discharge will not escape before cleanup occurs.

- Dikes, berms, or retaining walls - dikes, berms, or retaining walls are constructed of compacted limerock to ensure that they are sufficiently impervious to contain oil.

- Curbing

- Culverts, gutters or other drainage systems - culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems are used to prevent a discharge offsite by diverting oil spills to on-site retention ponds. Culverts are used to assure that any oil discharge is forced to run under driveway and roads to prevent the spread of contamination to earthmoving equipment and emergency vehicles that are used to contain spills.

- Retention ponds – the Facility is a closed drainage basin. There are five sub-basins that drain into onsite retention ponds. These basins are used to prevent a discharge offsite.

- Sorbent materials - if an oil spill overtops the containment structure surrounding an oil storage area, any readily available sorbent material, such as the raw materials used in the cement making process will be utilized to form cascading barriers between the spill and retention ponds.

During annual training, employees will be made aware of the location of these materials and monitoring will be performed to make sure that ample clean-up supplies are available.

24.0 CONTINGENCY PLANNING [112.7(d)]

If the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment listed in 40 CFR 112.7(c), 40 CFR 112.7(h)(1), 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2), and 112.8(c)(11) to prevent a discharge is not practicable, this section explains why such measures are not practicable. If this is the case, this Plan provides

the following additional requirements:

- For bulk storage containers, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping;

- Provide an oil spill contingency plan following the provisions of 40 CFR 109; and,

- Provide a written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful to personnel and the environment.

The structures or pieces of equipment include:

40 CFR 112.7(c)	Dikes, berms, or retaining walls
	Curbing
	Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems
	Weirs, booms, or other barriers
	Spill diversion ponds
	Retention ponds
	Sorbent materials
40 CFR 112.7(h)(1)	Catchment basins
	Treatment facilities
	Quick drainage systems
	Containment systems
40 CFR 112.8(c)(2)	Manual, open-and-closed design valves, for drainage of diked areas
40 CFR 112.8(c)(11)	Positioning of mobile or portable oil storage containers to prevent a discharge
	Secondary containment for mobile or portable oil storage containers, such as dikes or catchment basins

Facility management has determined that use of secondary containment, site topography, diversionary structures and readily available on-site mobile equipment is practical and effective to prevent a discharge of petroleum products from reaching navigable waters at this Facility.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with the integrity testing of containers,

and the integrity and leak testing of piping and valves include:

- API Standard 653, “Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction”;
  API Recommended Practice 575, “Inspection of Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Tanks”;

- API Standard 570, “Piping Inspection Code (Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Rerating of In-Service Piping Systems)”;

- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B31.3, “Process Piping”;

- ASME 31.4, “Liquid Transportation Systems for Hydrocarbons, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Alcohols”;

- Steel Tank Institute Standard SP001–00, “Standard for Inspection of In-Service Shop Fabricated Aboveground Tanks for Storage of Combustible and Flammable Liquids”; and,

- Underwriters Laboratory (UL) Standard 142, “Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.”

25.0 INSPECTIONS, TESTS, AND RECORDS [112.7(e)]

When the Facility is in operation, daily visual inspections consist of a complete walkthrough to check aboveground storage tank, drum, and mobile fueling equipment areas for tank damage or leakage, stained or discolored soils, excessive accumulation of precipitation within diked areas, and to ensure the containment drain valve(s) are securely closed. All electrical items containing dielectric fluid shall be periodically checked for leaks. Appropriate labels identifying the fluid contained in the item shall be affixed to the outside of the item in clear view.

The Plant Manager or his representative will conduct and document formal visual inspections on at least a monthly basis and when repairs are completed. The personnel performing these inspections shall be knowledgeable of storage facility operations, the type of AST and its associated components, and the contents. The results will be recorded on the Monthly Inspection Report forms provided in Appendix H. Note that there is a separate checklist for portable containers. The monthly inspections shall include a visual inspection of the following elements: tank exterior and base; tank vents and ports; piping, pumps, and flexible hoses and nozzles; condition and cleanliness of containment and transfer areas; spill response equipment; site and tank security equipment and procedures. The inspection reports are to be signed by the appropriate supervisor or inspector and kept with the SPCC Plan for a period of three years. There is a tab provided in Appendix H to file completed reports.

In addition to monthly inspections, integrity testing needs to be conducted on tanks as per the schedule in Appendix J. If the tank inventory changes, a new assessment of inspection and testing requirements will be necessary.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist include:

- STI-SP001-05
- API 653

25.1 Inspection and Maintenance of Above Ground Storage Tanks

Inspections will include observations of the exterior of the tank for signs of deterioration or spills/leaks; tank foundation and supports for signs of instability; and, the vent, fill and discharge pipes for signs of poor connection. Visual inspection will be conducted on a monthly basis. It may be necessary to conduct testing more frequently based on the monthly inspection results. Integrity testing will be conducted as applicable. Integrity testing schedule and procedures are provided in Appendix J.

All petroleum tank and piping problems will be immediately reported to the Plant Manager. Visible spills/leaks that result in a loss of oil from tank walls, piping, or other components will be repaired or replaced as soon as possible to prevent the possibility of a major spill and discharge to the environment.

25.2 Inspection and Maintenance of Drums

Inspections will include observations of the exterior of the drums for signs of deterioration or spills/leaks, and of the drum integrity for signs of instability that could result in a spill. Visual inspection will be conducted monthly on all drums and portable containers containing petroleum products. In accordance with the STI SP001 Standard, these drums and containers only require periodic inspection providing spill control is in place. See the Portable Container Monthly Inspection List provided in Appendix H.

All problems noted with any drum will be immediately reported to the Plant Manager. Visible signs of poor integrity including rust, cracks, damage, or leaks that could cause a loss of product will be repaired or replaced as soon as possible to prevent the possibility of a major spill and discharge to the environment.

25.3 Inspection and Maintenance of Mobile Fueling Equipment

Inspections will include observations of: the exterior of the tank for signs of deterioration or spills/leaks; tank foundation and supports for signs of instability; and, the vent, fill and discharge pipes for signs of poor connection. All mobile fueling equipment problems will be immediately reported to the Plant Manager. Visible spills/leaks that result in a loss of oil from tank walls, piping, or other components will be repaired or replaced as soon as possible to prevent the possibility of a major spill from the source.

26.0 PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND DISCHARGE PREVENTION PROCEDURES [112.7(f)]

26.1 Training Topics

CEMEX will provide SPCC spill training for personnel involved with handling of petroleum products. Training will be conducted at least annually and provided to each new employee at the time of hire. The Environmental Manager is responsible for training which will include the following topics:

- Contents of this SPCC Plan and introduction to pollution control laws
- Rules and regulations pertaining to the use and storage of petroleum products
- Inspection, operation, and maintenance of spill equipment and petroleum storage and dispensing equipment
- Spill response and cleanup
- Spill notification and record keeping
- Spill prevention practices
- Company specific SOPs, if applicable
- General facility operations
- For annual training, topics will also include known discharges or failures, malfunctioning components, and any recently developed precautionary measures

26.2 Documentation of Training

The annual SPCC training will be documented to include the instructor's name, date, topics covered during training, attendees' names and signatures, and a corrective action list for areas in need of improvement, if any. This information will be filed and maintained for at least three (3) years in the office of the Environmental Manager.

An employee training worksheet is provided in Appendix I which may be used as a guide for annual SPCC employee training and documentation. There is a tab provided in Appendix I where completed employee training documents may be filed.

27.0 SECURITY [112.7(g)]

The Facility must secure and control access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas; secure master flow and drain valves; prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps; secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines; and address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in the discovery of oil discharges.

27.1 Fencing

The Facility entrance is secured with a gate and guard seven (7) days per week, 24-hours per day. The majority of the Facility is fenced; however, fencing does not enclose the entire property. The areas utilized for handling, processing, or storing oil are fully fenced or alternate methods achieving equivalent security and environmental protection are provided.

27.2 Valves

Master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of the oil container's contents to the surface have adequate security measures (pad locks etc.) so that they remain in the closed position when in non-operating or non-standby status.

Access to the keys to the security measures is restricted to plant operations personnel and other authorized personnel.

27.3 Pumps

The starter control on each oil pump is locked in the “off” position and the starter controls are located at sites accessible only to authorized personnel when the pump is in a non-operating or non-standby status.

27.4 Piping

The Facility will securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines or Facility piping when not in service or when in standby service for an extended time. This security practice also applies to piping that is emptied of liquid content either by draining or by inert gas pressure.

The Facility formerly used underground piping for transferring oil. All underground pipes have been drained, cleaned, and filled with concrete so that they are no longer usable and pose no environmental concern.

27.5 Lighting

Facility lighting is commensurate with the type and location of the Facility. The existing lighting will assist in the following:

- Discovery of discharges occurring during hours of darkness, both by operating personnel, if present, and by non-operating personnel (the general public, local police, etc.); and
- Prevention of discharges occurring through acts of vandalism.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with security purposes include:

- API Standard 2610, Design, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Terminal and Tank Facilities; and,

NFPA 30A, Automotive and Marine Service Station Code, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code.

28.0 FACILITY TANK CAR AND TANK TRUCK LOADING/UNLOADING RACK [112.7(h)]

28.1 Drainage and Containment

At the plant, where loading/unloading area drainage does not flow into a catchment basin or treatment facility designed to handle discharges, the Facility uses a quick drainage system for tank truck loading and unloading areas. Any containment system for loading/unloading areas is designed to hold at least the maximum capacity of any single compartment of a tank truck loaded or unloaded at the Facility.

28.2 Vehicle Departure Control

The Facility provides vehicle departure control in loading/unloading areas to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection of flexible or fixed oil transfer lines through warning signs and wheel chocks.

28.3 Vehicle Drain Inspection

Facility or hauling vendor personnel will closely inspect for discharges from the lowermost drain and all outlets of tank cars or tank trucks, prior to filling and departure of any tank truck. If necessary, the personnel will ensure that drains and outlets are tightened, adjusted, or replaced to prevent liquid discharge while in transit.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with loading and unloading areas include:

- NFPA 30, “Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”; and,
- API Standard 2610, “Design, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Terminal and Tank Facilities.”

29.0 FIELD-CONSTRUCTED ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS [112.7(i)]

Field-constructed aboveground containers are present at the Facility. If a field-constructed aboveground container undergoes a repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, or has discharged oil or failed due to brittle fracture failure or other catastrophe, the Facility will evaluate the container for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and as necessary, take appropriate action.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with brittle fracture evaluation include:

- API Standard 653, “Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction”; and,
- API Recommended Practice 920, “Prevention of Brittle Fracture of Pressure Vessels.”

30.0 CONFORMANCE WITH OTHER REQUIREMENTS [112.7(j)]

In addition to the general prevention standards listed in 40 CFR 112.7, this section includes a complete discussion of conformance with the applicable requirements and other effective discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in this part or any applicable more stringent State rules, regulations, and guidelines. 40 CFR 112.8 provides specific standards applicable to this Facility. This Plan includes discussions of conformance with the specific standards.

30.1 Conformance with State Requirements

Conformance with Chapter 62-762, F.A.C., Aboveground Storage Tank Systems is also applicable since the Facility has an AST with a regulated substance with a capacity greater than 550 gallons. The AST rule was revised in January 11, 2017. The tanks at the Facility are subject to the following State rules, at a minimum:

- 62-762.301 Applicability
- 62-762.401 Facility Registration
- 62-762-411 Notification
- 62-762.421 Financial Responsibility
- 62-762.431 Incidents
- 62-762-441 Discharges
- 62-762.501 Storage Tank System Requirements for Shop Fabricated Storage
- 62-762-601 Release Detection Requirements for Shop Fabricated Storage Tanks
- 62-762-701 Repairs, Operation and Maintenance of Shop Fabricated Storage Tanks
- 62-762.711 Recordkeeping
- 62-762.801 Out-of-Service and Closure Requirements for Shop Fabricated Storage Tanks
- 62-762.901 Storage Tank Forms

A general reminder fact sheet of new requirements is provided in Appendix H. The complete rule can be found at the Florida Department of Environmental Protection website: https://www.flrules.org/gateway/ChapterHome.asp?Chapter=62-762.

30.2 Conformance with Local Requirements

If any local requirements (Miami-Dade County) are applicable and more stringent than the applicable standards from 40 CFR 112, conformance with the local standards is required.

31.0 QUALIFIED OIL-FILLED OPERATIONAL EQUIPMENT [112.7(k)]

Oil-filled operational equipment is equipment that includes an oil storage container (or multiple containers) in which the oil is present solely to support the function of the apparatus or the device. Examples of oil-filled operational equipment include, but are not limited to, hydraulic systems, lubricating systems (e.g., those for pumps, compressors and other rotating equipment, including pumpjack lubrication systems), gear boxes, machining coolant systems, heat transfer systems, transformers, circuit breakers, electrical switches, and other systems containing oil solely to enable the operation of the device. An inventory of oil-filled equipment at the Facility with a description of secondary containment is provided in Table 3 in Section 17.4.

32.0 SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURE PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR ONSHORE FACILITIES (112.8)

This Plan meets the general requirements listed under 40 CFR 112.7, and the specific discharge prevention and containment procedures listed in 40 CFR 112.8.

32.1 Facility Drainage [112.8(b)]

32.1.1 Diked Areas

Valves to prevent a discharge into the drainage system or Facility effluent treatment system restrain drainage from diked storage areas. Pumps or ejectors may be utilized to empty certain diked areas. If so, Facility personnel will manually activate these pumps or ejectors and will inspect the condition of the accumulation before starting, to ensure no oil will be discharged.

Valves of manual, open-and-closed design are used for the drainage of diked areas. Flapper-type drain valves are not used to drain diked areas. Uncontaminated retained storm water is drained after inspection. The drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from the diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the Facility treatment system is done under the following circumstances:

- Normally keep the bypass valve sealed closed,
- Inspect the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge,
- Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and
- Keep adequate records of such events.

32.1.2 Undiked Areas

Facility drainage systems from undiked areas with a potential for a discharge (such as where piping is located outside containment walls or where tank truck discharges may occur outside the loading area) is designed to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil

within the Facility property boundary lines. Catchment basins are not located in areas subject to periodic flooding.

32.1.3 Diversion System

For those areas where Facility drainage is not engineered to flow into ponds, lagoons, or catchment basins designed to retain oil or return it to the Facility, the final discharge of all ditches inside the Facility are equipped with a diversion system that would, in the event of an uncontrolled discharge, retain oil in the Facility.

32.1.4 Pump Controls

Starter controls on all oil pumps are locked in the "Off" position and starter controls are located secure areas accessible only to authorized personnel when the pump is in a no-operation or non-standby status.

32.1.5 Pump Transfer for Multiple Treatment Units

Where drainage waters are treated in more than one treatment unit and such treatment is continuous, and pump transfer is used, two "lift" pumps are provided and at least one of the pumps is permanently installed.

32.1.6 Facility Drainage Inspections

Effluent treatment facilities are inspected frequently enough to detect possible system upsets that could cause a discharge.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with facility drainage include:

- NFPA 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code"; and
- API Standard 2610, "Design, Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Terminal and Tank Facilities."

32.2 Bulk Storage Containers [112.8(c)]

All bulk storage containers (tanks and drums) are to be compatible with the contents. Secondary

containment for each bulk storage container has the capability to contain the capacity of the largest container plus normal rainfall. All 55-gallon containers are located within secondary containment on a drum rack with all sides visible.

32.2.1 Container Material and Construction

Containers for the storage of oil are not used unless their material and construction are compatible with the material stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with the material and construction of containers include:

- API Standard 620, "Design and Construction of Large Welded Low-Pressure Storage Tanks";
- API Standard 650, "Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage";
- Steel Tank Institute (STI) F911, "Standard for Diked Aboveground Steel Tanks";
- STI Publication R931, "Double Wall Aboveground Storage Tank Installation and Testing Instruction";
- UL Standard 58, "Standard for Steel Underground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids";
- UL Standard 142, "Steel Aboveground Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids";
- UL Standard 1316, "Standard for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products"; and,
- Petroleum Equipment Institute (PEI) Recommended Practice 200, "Recommended Practices for Installation of Aboveground Storage Systems for Motor Vehicle Fueling."

32.2.2 Secondary Containment

All bulk storage container installations provide a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and have sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation at uncovered tank locations. Diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged oil. Dikes, containment curbs, and pits are commonly employed for this purpose. An alternative system consisting of a drainage trench enclosure must be arranged so that any discharge will terminate

and be safely confined in a Facility catchment basin or holding pond.

EPA believes that the proper standard of "sufficient freeboard" to contain precipitation is that amount necessary to contain precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event. That standard allows flexibility for varying climatic conditions. The 25-year, 24-hour storm event standard is appropriate for most facilities and protective of the environment.[1] The 25-year 24-hour storm event for this Facility results in 10.5 inches of rainfall.[2]

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with secondary containment for bulk storage containers include:

- NFPA 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code";
- BOCA, National Fire Prevention Code;
- API Standard 2610, "Design Construction, Operation, Maintenance, and Inspection of Terminal and Tank Facilities"; and,
- Petroleum Equipment Institute Recommended Practice 200, "Recommended Practices for Installation of Aboveground Storage Systems for Motor Vehicle Fueling."

32.2.3 Mobile or Portable Containers

Mobile or portable oil storage containers that are at various locations throughout the Facility are positioned or located to prevent a discharge. A secondary means of containment is provided, such as a dike or catchment pan or basin, sufficient to contain the capacity of the largest single compartment or container with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with secondary containment for mobile containers include:

- NFPA 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code'; and,

[1] Preamble to Final Rule, 67 FR 47116, July 17, 2002.
[2] Soil Conservation Service, Technical Release 55, "25-Year 24-Hour Rainfall (Inches) in AL, FL, GA and SC"

- BOCA, “National Fire Prevention Code.”

32.2.4 Overfill Protection

Each container installation is engineered or updated in accordance with good engineering practice to avoid discharges. At least one of the following devices is provided:

- High liquid level alarms with an audible or visual signal at a constantly attended operation or surveillance station. In smaller facilities an audible air vent may suffice.
- High liquid level pump cutoff devices set to stop flow at a predetermined container content level.
- Direct audible or code signal communication between the container gauge and the pumping station.

A fast response system for determining the liquid level of each bulk storage container such as digital computers, telepulse, or direct vision gauges. If this alternative is used, a person is present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with alarm systems, discharge prevention systems, and inventory control include:

- NFPA 30, “Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code”;
- API Recommended Practice 2350, “Overfill Protection for Storage Tanks in Petroleum Facilities”; and,
- API, “Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards.”

32.2.5 Drainage of Uncontaminated Rainwater [112.8(c)(3)]

Drainage of uncontaminated rainwater from a diked area into a storm drain or discharge of an effluent into an open watercourse, lake, or pond, bypassing the Facility treatment system is not allowed unless the Facility:

- Normally keeps the bypass valve sealed closed.
- Inspects the retained rainwater to ensure that its presence will not cause a discharge as described in §112.1(b).

- Open the bypass valve and reseal it following drainage under responsible supervision; and

Keep adequate records of such events, for example, any records required under permits issued in accordance with §§122.41(j)(2) and 122.41(m)(3) of this chapter.

32.2.6 Completely Buried Metallic Storage Tanks

Any completely buried metallic storage tanks installed on or after January 10, 1974 are protected from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. Such completely buried metallic storage tanks are regularly leak tested. There are no buried metallic storage tanks at the Facility.

32.2.7 Partially Buried or Bunkered Metallic Tanks

Partially buried or bunkered metallic tanks are not used for the storage of oil, unless the buried section of the tank is protected from corrosion by coatings or cathodic protection compatible with local soil conditions. There are no buried or bunkered metallic tanks at the Facility.

32.2.8 Integrity Testing

Each aboveground container is tested for integrity on a regular schedule, and whenever material repairs are made. The frequency and type of testing takes into account container size and design (such as floating roof, skid-mounted, elevated, or partially buried).

Visual inspection is combined with another testing technique such as hydrostatic testing, radiographic testing, ultrasonic testing, acoustic emissions testing, or another system of non-destructive shell testing. Test results reports are kept on file at the Facility.

Integrity testing is required at the Facility. See Appendix J for an integrity testing schedule and requirements. Records should be maintained for the life of the tank.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with integrity testing include:

- API Standard 653, “Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction”;
- API Recommended Practice 575, “Inspection of Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Tanks;” and,
- Steel Tank Institute Standard SP001–00, “Standard for Inspection of In-Service Shop Fabricated Aboveground Tanks for Storage of Combustible and Flammable Liquids.”

32.2.9 Procedures for Inspections

The outsides of containers are frequently inspected for signs of deterioration, discharges, or accumulation of oil inside diked areas. Container supports and foundations are also inspected.

31.2.10 Procedures for Tests

Liquid level sensing devices are regularly tested to ensure proper operation. There are no liquid level sensing devices at the Facility.

31.2.11 Internal Heating Coils

Leakage through defective internal heating coils is controlled by monitoring the steam return and exhaust lines for contamination from internal heating coils that discharge into an open watercourse, or by passing the steam return or exhaust lines through a settling tank, skimmer, or other separation or retention system. There are no internal heating coils at the Facility.

32.3 Facility Transfer Operations, Pumping, and Facility Process [112.8(d)]

32.3.1 Aboveground Valves and Piping – Inspection

All aboveground valves, piping, and appurtenances are regularly inspected. The inspection assesses the general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valve glands and bodies, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves, and metal surfaces.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with inspection and testing of valves, piping, and appurtenances include:

- API Standard 570, “Piping Inspection Code (Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Rerating of In-Service Piping Systems”;

- API Recommended Practice 574, “Inspection Practices for Piping System Components”;
- American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) B31.3, “Process Piping”; and,
- ASME B31.4, “Liquid Transportation Systems for Hydrocarbons, Liquid Petroleum Gas, Anhydrous Ammonia, and Alcohols.”

32.3.2 Aboveground Valves and Piping - Protection

All vehicles entering the Facility are warned to be sure that no vehicle will endanger aboveground piping or other oil transfer operations. Signs and “catch cables” are posted at all overhead piping locations throughout the Facility. The “catch cables” are designed to catch on the vehicle and fall over, warning the vehicles driver of the prohibited height of the vehicle and the danger it poses to overhead piping.

32.3.3 Buried Piping – Corrosion Protection,Inspection and Testing

If a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, it will be carefully inspected for deterioration. If corrosion damage is found, additional examination and corrective action will be undertaken as indicated by the magnitude of the damage. Integrity and leak testing of buried piping will be conducted at the time of installation, modification, construction, relocation, or replacement.

Industry Standards

Industry standards that may assist an owner or operator with corrosion protection for buried piping installations include:

- National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) Recommended Practice-0169, “Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems”; and,
- STI Recommended Practice 892, “Recommended Practice for Corrosion Protection of Underground Piping Networks Associated with Liquid Storage and Dispensing Systems.”

APPENDIX A

FIGURES

FIGURE 1: CEMEX Cement Plant Facility Layout, Tank Location, and Fire Water Piping (11x17)

Figure 2 – Aerial

Figure 3 – Evacuation Route Map

APPENDIX B

ADDITIONAL APPLICABLE FEDERAL REGULATIONS

Additional Federal Regulations which may be applicable to

CEMEX Miami Cement Plant:

- EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation (SPCC and CEMEX Facility Response Plan Requirements) - 40 CFR Part 112.7(d) and 112.20-.21;
- US Coast Guard’s (USCG's) Facility Response Plan Regulation - 33 CFR Part 154, Subpart F;
- Occupational Health and Safety Administration’s (OSHA's) Emergency Action Plan Regulation - 29 CFR 1910.38(a);
- OSHA's Process Safety Standard - 29 CFR 1910.119;
- OSHA's Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Regulation - 29 CFR 1910.120; and
- EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Contingency Planning Requirements - 40 CFR Part 264, Subpart D, 40 CFR Part 265, Subpart D, and 40 CFR 279.52.

APPENDIX C

SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CHECKLIST

SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA CHECKLIST [40 CFR 112.20(e)] CERTIFICATION OF THE APPLICABILITY

FACILITY NAME: CEMEX Miami Cement Plant
FACILITY ADDRESS: 1200 NW 137th Avenue, Miami, FL 33165

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42,000 gallons?
Yes ☐ No ☒

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground oil storage tank area?
Yes ☐ No ☒

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environments, see Appendices I, II, and III to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" and the applicable Area Contingency Plan.
Yes ☐ No ☒

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Attachment C-III to this appendix or a comparable formula[1]) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake[2].
Yes ☐ No ☒

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil discharge in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?
Yes ☐ No ☒

[1] If a comparable formula is used, documentation of the reliability and analytical soundness of the comparable formula must be attached to this form.
[2] For the purposes of 40 CFR part 112, public drinking water intakes are analogous to public water systems as described at 40 CFR 143.2(c).

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document, and that based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

Name:_____ Signature:_____
Title:_____ Date:_____

APPENDIX D

INTERNAL DISCHARGE NOTIFICATION FORM

Internal Spill Notification/Discharge Reporting Form

Name of person filling out report:_____Date:_____

Facility address & phone no.	1200 NW 137 Ave., Miami, FL 33182 800-226-7647
Discharge date and time	
Discovery date and time	
Location of discharge/spill	
Material discharged	
Total quantity discharged (est.)	
Quantity discharged offsite (est.)	
Discharge source	
Cause of discharge	
Describe all affected media (air, water, soil, well, sewer, etc.) and estimate area affected.	
Discharge damage/injuries	
Action taken to stop/remove/mitigate discharge	
Evacuation required (Y/N)	

Notification Checklist

SpillType	Notification Date/Time	Name of Person that Received Call
Greater than 25 gallons of petroleum product on ground or chemical spills: Miami-Dade DERM 305-372-6955		
FL State Watch Office 800-320-0519		
Discharge threatens or enters waters of the state. National Response Center 800-424-8802		

Copy this form as necessary

APPENDIX E

CONTACT LISTS

INTERNAL NOTIFICATION EMERGENCY AND CONTACT LIST

Person Making Notification:_____

Date:_____

Reason for Notification:_____

In case of emergency, complete checklist to serve as a record of notification action.

Personnel	Department or Title	Office No.	Cell No.	Time
Jackelin Simmons	**Facility Emergency Response Coordinator:** Plant Manager	305-229-2962	760-792-2176	
Eduardo Ferrer	**Asst. Facility Emergency Response Coordinator;** Safety Manager	305-228-4383	786-426-0712	
Maurice R. Hogg **9615 SW 152 Ave** **Miami, FL 33196**	**Asst. Facility Emergency Response Coordinator**: Environmental Manager/Plan Coordinator	305-229-2949	786-853-1828	
Blake Rogers	Production Manager	305-229-2904	561-779-9832	
Jeff Passerello 15034 SW 51 St. Davie, FL 33331	Quality Control Manager	305-229-2925	305-216-5098	
Anthony Debow 18799 SW 293 Terr. Homestead, FL 33030	Production Coordinator; On-Scene Process Supervisor at Main Control Room	305-229-2917 or cell 305-484-7557	305-229-2920 *Main Control No. Room is manned 24/7*	

Update this list as applicable.
Copy and complete this list after each notification event

.

EXTERNAL EMERGENCY CONTACT AND NOTIFICATION LIST

In the event that a material is spilled/released in a quantity above a reportable threshold quantity, the Facility Emergency Response Coordinator or his designee is responsible for notifying the applicable agencies as listed below (also provided in the SPCC Plan, Section IV.21.0). **Call 911 first for emergency situations.**

When In Doubt Call: **STATE WATCH OFFICE/Emergency Mgmt**	**State**	**800-320-0519**
National Response Center (NRC)	**Federal**	**800-424-8802 (24 hr.) or online http://www.nrc.us.uscg.mil**
U.S. Coast Guard National Response Center	**Federal**	**800-424-8802**
US EPA Region 4	**Federal**	**800-241-1754**
FEMA Region IV	**Federal**	**303-646-2500 (Washington) 770-220-5200 (Atlanta, GA)**
FDEP Southeast District – Office of Emergency Response Release Reporting*	**State**	**561-681-6767 3301 Gun Club Rd, MSC7210-1 West Palm Beach, FL 33406**
FDEP –Emergency Support Report storm related environmental hazards	**State**	**850-921-0223**
Miami-Dade Dept. of Emergency Management and Homeland Security	**Local**	**305-468-5400**
Miami-Dade County Dept. of Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM)	**Local**	**305-372-6955 (24 hr)**
Florida Marine Patrol, Miami	**Local**	**305-795-2145**
Local Emergency Planning Committee District 11	**Local/ Regional**	**305-468-5421 Niel Batista, Bureau Manager niel.batista@miamidade.gov**
CHEMTREC	**Chemical Info**	**800-424-9300**
Cleanup Contractors	**SWS Emergency Response**	**954-957-7271**
	Cliff Berry	**954-763-3391**

***NOTE: New Public Notice of Pollution Reporting Requirements – June 30, 2017**

Section 403.077, Florida Statutes, defines a "reportable release" and requires the reporting of any "release or discharge of a substance from an installation to the air, land, or waters of the state which is discovered by the owner or operator of the installation, which is not authorized by law, and which is reportable to the State Watch Office within the Division of Emergency Management pursuant to any department rule, permit, order, or variance."

- The preferred method for reporting is electronically using the following link: http://dep.state.fl.us/pollutionnotice/.
- Reporting entities may also report via e-mail using the Pollution Notice Form and e-mailing it to pollution.notice@dep.state.fl.us.
- Reporting entities should be aware that, while submission of a notice through the website complies with the requirements of Section 403.077, F.S., it does not relieve them of any obligation to report to the State Watch Office.

Per the statutory requirements, an owner or operator of the installation at which the reportable pollution release occurred must provide to DEP within 24 hours of discovery a notice containing the information reported to the State Watch Office, which may include:

- The name and address of the installation where the reportable pollution release occurred.
- The name and title of the reporting person and the nature of his or her relationship to the installation.
- The identification numbers for any active department permits, variances, registrations, or orders that are relevant to the reportable pollution release.
- The name and telephone number of a contact person for further information
- The substance released.
- The estimated quantity of the substance released and, if applicable, the estimated quantity that has since been recovered.
- The cause of the release.
- The source of the release.
- The location of the release.
- The date, time, and duration of the release.
- The medium into which the substance was released, including, but not limited to, the outdoor air, land, groundwater, aquifer, or specified waters or wetlands.

- Whether the released substance has migrated to land or waters of the state outside the property boundaries of the installation and the location of such migration.
- The owner or operator may also include in the notice any other information he or she wishes in order to assist in the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.

These reports may be amended if new information becomes available. In addition, after providing notice, an owner or operator determines that a release has migrated outside the property boundaries of the installation, additional notice must be provided to the department within 24 hours after such discovery.

OTHER CONTACTS

LOCAL

Miami Dade Police
9105 NW 25 Street
Doral, FL 33172
305-471-1780
911 for Emergencies

Miami Dade Fire Department
Station 58 Tamiami
12700 SW 6th Street
Miami, FL 33184
786-331-5000
911 for Emergencies

Miami Dade County Officials:

Mayor of Miami Dade County:
Carlos A. Gimenez
Office: 305-375-5071
mayor@miamidade.gov

Chairman:
Jean Monestime
District Office: 305-694-2779
Fax: 305-694-2781

Deputy Mayor Regulatory & Infrastructure/Svc: Economic Res.
Jack Osterholt
Office: 305-375-5695
josterholt@miamidade.gov

Deputy Mayor of Public
Alina T. Hudak, County Manager
Office: 305-375-2531
ATH2@miamidade.gov

Director of Miami Dade Police Dept.
Juan J. Perez
Office: 305-375-5071

Commissioner:
Jose "Pepe" Diaz, District 12
District Office: 305-599-1200

American Red Cross: Mona Adams, Chair
Office: 305-644-1200 Fax: 305-644-1038
www.miamiredcross.org

Fire Rescue:
David Downey, Fire Chief

Medical Facilities

Kendall Regional Med Center
11750 Bird Road
Miami, FL 33175-3530
305-223-3000

South Miami Hospital
6200 SW 73rd Street
Miami, FL 33143-9990
786-662-4000

Westchester General Hospital
2500 SW 75th Avenue
Miami, FL 33155-9947
305-264-5252

Baptist Hospital of Miami
8900 North Kendall Drive
Miami, FL 33176-2197
786-596-1960

OTHER STATE CONTACTS

- HRS Radiological Office: 407-297-2095
- Explosive Ordinance Disposal (extensive details needed): 407-853-9951

HOTLINES

- Center for Disease Control: 404-639-2888
- Southern Waste Exchange: 800-441-SWIX
- Poison Control Center: 800-282-3171
- EPCRA/CERCLA Hotline: 800-535-0202
- Toxic Substances Control Act Hotline: 202-554-1404
- Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Explosives: 202-639-2222
- DOT Hotline: 202-366-4488
- Mercury Hotline: 800-833-3505
- National Animal Poison Control Center: 800-548-2423
- ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry): 404-639-0615
- RCRA/Superfund Hotline: 800-424-9346
- Pesticide Hotline: 800-858-7378

WEATHER

- National Weather Service (S. Florida Weather Forecast Office): 305-229-4522

ALL KEY REGULATORY CONTACTS (FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL)

EPA Region 4 (Southeast)
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303
404-562-9900
1-800-241-1754; FAX: 404-562-8174

EPA Region IV Contacts
Air - Beverly Banister (Regional Air Toxics Coordinator), 404-562-9077
Stationary Engines – Lee Page, 404-562-9131

EPCRA - Patricia Rubin, 404-562-8986

Water Protection Director – Mary Walker, 404-562-9345

Solid Waste – Florida Compliance Assistance Coordinator, (404) 562-8594

Florida Department of Environmental Protection - Tallahassee, Florida.
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400; 850-717-9000

FDEP Contacts:
Air – Jeff Koerner Director, 850-717-9091; Jeff.koerner@dep.state.fl.us
David Read, Permitting Section Administrator; 850-717-9075; david.read@dep.state.fl.us
Environmental Compliance Admin - Jessica Dalton, 850-717-9106;
jessica.dalton@dep.state.fl.us

EPCRA - EPCRA/CERCLA Hotline: 800-535-0202

Hazardous Waste Reg. Section – Bryan Baker; 850-245-8787; Bryan.Baker@dep.state.fl.us

Groundwater Mgmt. (watershed) - Rick Hicks, 850-245-8229; richard.w.hicks@dep.state.fl.us
Solid Waste – Joe Ullo, 850-245-8690; Joseph.Ullo@dep.state.fl.us
Bejnar Tor, 850-245-8743; Tor.Bejnar@dep.state.fl.us (South, SE and SW DEP Districts)

Storage Tank Regulation - Bill Burns, 850-245-8842; Bill.Burns@dep.state.fl.us Closure Guidelines / Assessments

Florida Department of Environmental Protection – S.E. District Air Resources Office
Southeast District
3301 Gun Club Road
West Palm Beach, FL 33406

Jennifer Smith, Director

Jason Andreotta, Asst. Director

SE District Air Resource Permitting Environmental Administrator
Rusty Richards, 561-681-6624; Rusty.Richards@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Air Resource Compliance Assurance Program Administrator
Rusty Richards, 561-681-6624; Rusty.Richards@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Water Facilities Permitting Program
Lisa Self, 561-681-6699; lisa.self@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Water Facilities Compliance Assistance Program
Lisa Self, 561-681-6699; lisa.self@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Hazardous Waste Section
Norva Blandin, 561-681-6728.

Industrial Wastewater Section
Lisa Self, 561-681-6699; lisa.self@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Solid Waste Section
Ben Fisch, 561-681-6617; Ben.Fisch@dep.state.fl.us

SE District Storage Tank Section
Judy Dolan, 561-681-6733; Judy.Dolan@dep.state.fl.us

FDEP Bureau of Emergency Response in Southeast Florida
Kenton Brown, 561-681-6767; Kenton.Brown@dep.state.fl.us

Miami-Dade County Environmental Resources Management – Pollution Regulation & Enforcement Division (DERM)
701 NW 1st Court
Miami, FL 33136
305-372-6789

Air Quality Management – Susana Palomino, P.E. AQMD, Division Chief, 305-372-6934; Susana.Palomino@miamidade.gov.

Air Environmental Resource – Rick Garcia, 305-372-6925; Garciam@miamidade.gov

Air Compliance Engineer – Anthony Blaha, 305-372-6925; Antonin.Blaha@miamidade.gov

Air Permitting - Anthony (Tony) Radhay, 305-372-6643; radhaa@miamidade.gov

Solid Waste Inspector - Francisco Teresa-Calleja Inspector, 305-372-6618; CalleF@miamidade.gov

Pollution Regulation Division – Rashid Z. Istambouli P.E., Chief;
Keith McIntosh, Solid Waste Permitting Engineer, 305-372-6600; mcintk@miamidade.gov

Industrial Waste Water Inspector – IWS Inspector, 305-372-6602

Storage Tank – Victor Cabrera, 305-372-6600

Miami-Dade County Office of Emergency Management
Emergency Management Contact:
C. Douglas Bass, Director
9300 NW 41st Street
Miami, FL 33178
Internet Address: http://www.miamidade.gov/fire/emergency-management.asp
eoc@miamidade.gov
Office: 305-468-5400; Fax: 305-468-5401
Answer Center: 3-1-1

American Red Cross: Mona Adams, Chair
Office: 305-644-1200 Fax: 305-644-1038
www.miamiredcross.org

CHEMTRAC
1-800-424-9300, 24-hour emergency number
(Chemical Transportation Emergency Center)
Connection with manufacturers and/or shippers who will provide advice on handling rescue gear, decontamination considerations, and etc.

ATSDR
1-404-639-0615, 24-hour emergency number
(Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry)
Provides health-related support in hazard materials emergencies including on-site assistance, if necessary.

APPENDIX F

FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

IMPLEMENTATION GUIDANCE;

DISCHARGE REPORTING FORM AND INSTRUCTIONS; AND,

INCIDENT NOTIFICATION FORM AND INSTRUCTIONS

FDEP Discharge Notification Form

If the spill/release is reportable, the form on the following page must filled out and submitted within 24 hours to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Office of Emergency Response
West Palm SE
3301 Gun Club Rd MSC 7210-1
West Palm Beach, Florida 33406
Phone: (561) 681-6767

For Reportable Incidents, see the attached Incident Notification form and Instructions.

Copy and fill out forms as necessary. These forms are also available for download at:
https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/storage-tank-system-rules-forms-and-reference

Insert Implementation Guidelines and FDEP DNR Form

APPENDIX G

EPA OIL DISCHARGE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Insert EPA Oil Discharge Reporting Requirements

APPENDIX H

EPA BULK STORAGE CONTAINER INSPECTION FACT SHEET

AND REMINDER FACT SHEET OF NEW STATE AST REGULATIONS

AND

INSPECTION WORKSHEETS

INSERT SHEETS

APPENDIX I

ANNUAL EMPLOYEE TRAINING

ANNUAL EMPLOYEE SPCC TRAINING (Attach additional forms as necessary) Page 1 of _

ANNUAL SPCC EMPLOYEE TRAINING	**Instructors Name:** **Date:**_____ **Duration of Training:**_____
Instructions: Describe the course outline and topics below. Record the employees who attend the training sessions and obtain signatures on following page.	

Training Course Outline	**Specific Topics**	**Notes/Corrective Actions for Areas in Need of Improvement**	**Brief Description of Training Program Materials (if used)**

CEMEX MIAMI CEMENT PLANT

(Keep with SPCC Plan)

Date and Time of Training Session: _____

Instructor's Name, Title: _____

Instructor's Signature: _____

SPCC Topics Covered: _____

Attendee (Print Name)	Attendee Signature

These forms may be copied and completed for each annual training session

APPENDIX J

INTEGRITY TESTING PLAN AND PROCEDURES

APPENDIX J – EPA BULK STORAGE CONTAINER INSPECTION FACT SHEET AND FACILITY INTEGRITY TESTING PLAN AND PROCEDURES

At the time this SPCC Plan was prepared all of the tanks required periodic visual inspection as per the STI SP001 Standard*. The tanks with a capacity of 5,001 gallons and greater also require a formal external inspection by a certified inspector. See the table on the following page for the testing details and schedule.

EPA recommends that the formal test records or reports be retained for the life of the container. If the tank inventory or containment configuration or construction changes, it will be necessary to review the inspection and testing requirements.

A Facility specific integrity testing plan includes the following for applicable tanks:

- *Type of testing (visual plus one other method)*
  - *visual inspection*
  - *hydrostatic testing*
  - *radiographic testing*
  - *ultrasonic testing*
  - *acoustic emissions testing*
  - *other systems of non-destructive testing*
- *Frequency of testing*
- *Inspection procedure for each container*
- *Appropriate qualifications of personnel performing tests and inspections*
- *Record keeping for life of tank is recommended.*

**STI SP001 Standard refers to the Steel Tank Institute: Standard for Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks (Fifth Edition, September 2011).*

AST – Integrity Testing Schedule and Requirements								
CEMEX Miami Cement Plant								
Active Tanks <5,001 gallons with secondary containment and continuous release detection								
Tank/ Area ID	**Description**	**Content**	**Capacity /Gal**	**Containment**	**Integrity Testing Method Req'd**	**Formal Test Schedule**	**Last Conducted**	**Next Due**
1/5	Fueling Station	Vehicular Diesel	20,000	Dbl wall/Concrete containment	Monthly Visual Inspection and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector	Every **20** years	1/10/2018	1/2038
5 & 6/15	Bulk Storage	Used Oil	2 – 633,000*	Earthen berm, dbl bottom, concrete base, leak detection system	Monthly Visual Inspection and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector and Formal Internal Inspection by Certified Inspector	Formal Internal Inspections: No 5 – West July 16, 2015 No. 6 – East July 18, 201s	No 5 – West July 16, 2015 No. 6 – East July 18, 2016	External – 2020 & 2021 2025 & 2026
13/2	Kiln Day Tank	Used Oil	30,000	Concrete containment w/roof	Monthly Visual Inspection and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector	Every **20** years	N/A (Tank installed 2000)	2020
15/2	Kiln Area	Vehicular Diesel	12,000	Dbl walled, concrete containment	Monthly Visual Inspection and Formal External Inspection by Certified Inspector	Every **20** years	N/A (Tank installed 2016)	2036

** At the time this ICP/SPCC was updated (12/2017) Tank 6 was empty, but still in active status.*

Notes:

1. These testing requirements are based on the installation date and that all of the above tanks having secondary containment and a continuous release detection method (i.e., double walled, double bottomed, elevated tanks not in contact with earthen materials and visible on all sides, or release prevention barriers installed under tanks such as concrete or steel liners.

2. This Schedule will need to be reviewed and updated if there are changes to registered tanks at the facility.

3. Refer to latest STI SP001 and API 653 for full regulations.

4. Maintain testing records for life of container.

5. This Scheduled is based on tank installation dates as per the FDEP registration and plant data, and an assumption that the tanks were new at the time of installation.

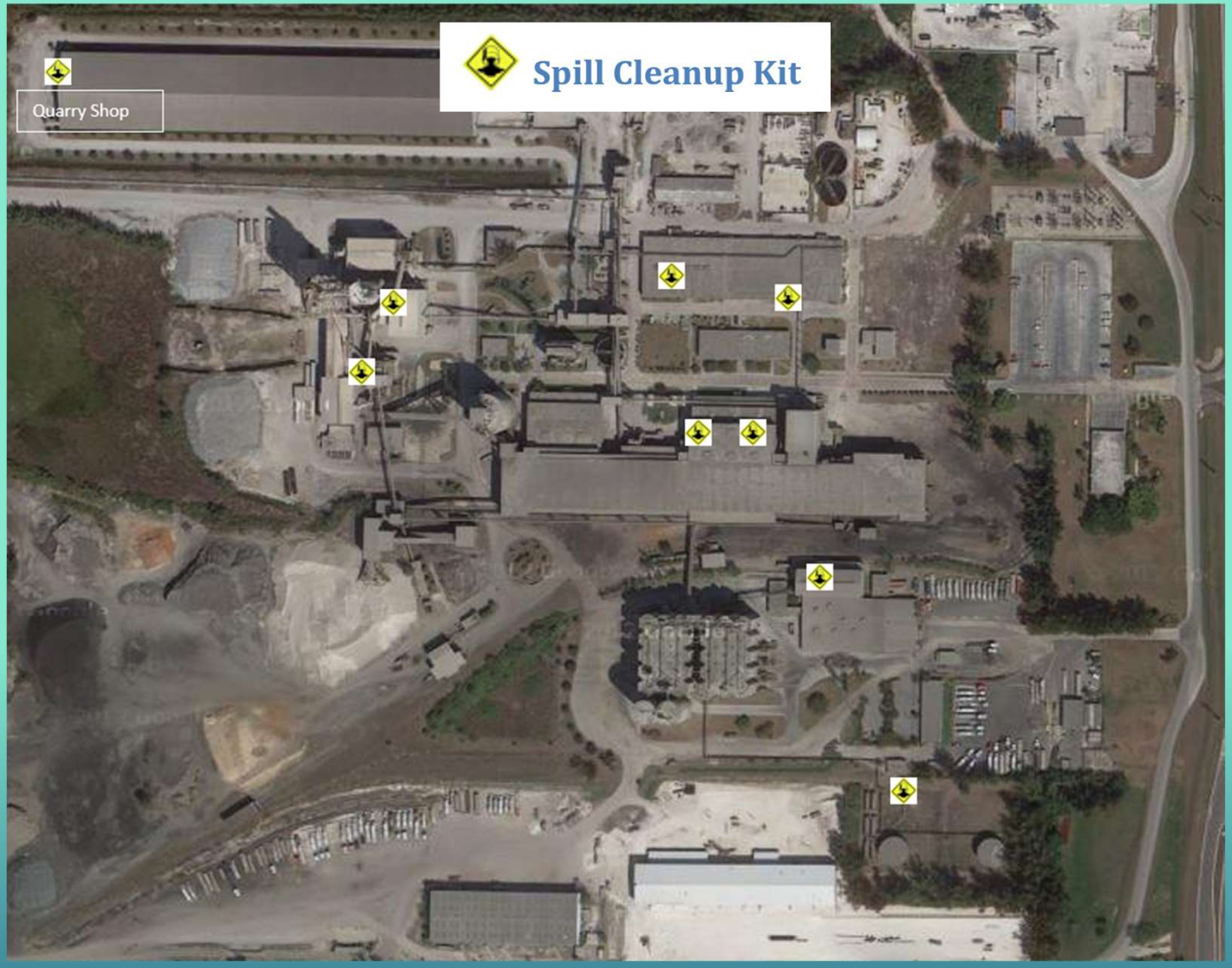
October 2018 announced fire evacuation drill findings				
ENTRY DATE	**PROBLEM/SUCCESS**	**ACTION(S)**	**RESPONSIBLE**	**COMPLETION DATE**
10/12/18	Packhouse alarm not audible	Evaluate connecting alarm to flashing strobe light as visual indication. Get quote for independent system. Horn in the packhouse changehouse available. Pending to see where is connected to.	Jack Franklin	
10/12/18	Missing one PMT employee during the drill	Reinforced the participation of all employees during a drill	Supervisors	
10/12/18	Emergency alarm deactives every two minutes, driving attention from CRO who have to take care of the plant as well	Change logic of the emergency alarm to go off one time until emergency is under control.	Luis Fernandez	
10/12/18	Vending machine vendor was not part of the roll call. He did not signed in.	Continue to reinforce visitors, vendors and contractor's to sign in the log.	Ana Leon Supervisors	
10/12/18	Suggested to install signs in the main rally point for each department to make roll call more organized		Eduardo Ferrer	
10/12/18	Suggested to do more drills and next time not announced		Plant Manager Eduardo Ferrer	
10/12/18	Guard shack contacted CR to ask what was the emergency about	Positive response		
10/12/18	Roll call for visitors, vendors and contractors	Registration logs at front office and Maintenance shop. Area supervisors to get the list and do roll call.	Supervisors Area managers	

November 2019 Not announced fire evacuation drill findings					
ENTRY DATE	**PROBLEM/SUCCESS**	**ACTION(S)**	**RESPONSIBLE**	**TARGET DATE**	**COMPLETION DATE**
11/1/19	Responsiveness	In general, employees and contractors were responsive			
11/1/19	Packhouse alarm not audible	Evaluate connecting alarm to flashing strobe light as visual indication. Get quote for independent system. Horn in the packhouse changehouse available. Pending to see where is connected to.	Ernesto Guevara/Luis Fernandez		
11/1/19	Emergency alarm deactivates every two minutes, driving attention from CRO who have to take care of the plant as well	Change logic of the emergency alarm to go off one time until emergency is under control.	Luis Fernandez		11/1/2019
11/1/19	Roll call for visitors, vendors and contractors	Not used to do roll call of employees on site	Supervisors Area managers		12/1/2019
11/1/19	More drills	Next will not be announced. Not even on the radio	Managers		
11/1/19	Emergency alarm	Few employees not familiar with this alarm. Presentation will be resent for refresher	Eduardo Ferrer		12/1/2019
11/1/19	Notification to MSHA	Need to refresh criteria for MSHA notifications when there is a fire	Eduardo Ferrer		12/1/2019
11/1/19	Raw Materials drivers	They will be accounted for using the scale house list			
11/1/19	New foremen need more hands on	Continue to coach Foreman and involve them during drills. Also will share Fire drill emergency procedure.	Roberto Guzman Eduardo Ferrer		11/1/2019
11/1/19	Packhouse	Will schedule their own drill once alarm is activated	Omar Ortiz and Eduardo Ferrer		

January 2022 Not announced emergency drill findings					
ENTRY DATE	**PROBLEM/SUCCESS**	**ACTION(S)**	**RESPONSIBLE**	**TARGET DATE**	**COMPLETION DATE**
1/25/22	In general, employees and contractors were responsive. Two Raw materials loader operators did not listen to the alarm. Quarry did not follow thru.	Accout for all employees that did not respond to the alarm and were present at the rally point: Raw materials and quarry.	Ramos/Ortiz	Feb-22	
1/25/22	Packhouse response	Employees heard the alarm and area coordinator requested information by calling his direct manager			
1/25/22	Emergency alarm deactivates every two minutes, driving attention from CRO who have to take care of the plant as well	Change logic of the emergency alarm to go off one time until emergency is under control.	Luis Fernandez	Mar-22	
1/25/22	Some production employees walked towards the farthest rally point	Refresh rally point locations	Ferrer	Feb-22	2/3/2022
1/25/22	Some managers were missing radio.	Assure to use radios when a drill is in place. Use channel one.	Area Managers	Jan-22	1/25/2022
1/25/22	Not all SIs have radios	Verify availability of radios to all SIs and required employees.	Area Managers SIs	Mar-22	
1/25/22	Evaluation form does not includes dept. for better accountability.	Redesign the form	Ferrer	25-Jan	1/25/2022

Spill Kit Locations

1. Raw Mill (50-gallons)
2. Kiln Day Tank/Cooler (50-gallons)
3. Mobile Shop (40 gallons)
4. Lubrication Room (20 gallons)
5. Finish Mill 1/2/3 (2 x 40 gallons)
6. Cement Packhouse (40-gallons)
7. Used Oil Receiving/Transfer Pump Building (2 x 40-gallons)
8. Quarry Shop (40 gallons)



October 2018 announced fire evacuation drill findings				
ENTRY DATE	**PROBLEM/SUCCESS**	**ACTION(S)**	**RESPONSIBLE**	**COMPLETION DATE**
10/12/18	Packhouse alarm not audible	Evaluate connecting alarm to flashing strobe light as visual indication. Get quote for independent system. Horn in the packhouse changehouse available. Pending to see where is connected to.	Jack Franklin	
10/12/18	Missing one PMT employee during the drill	Reinforced the participation of all employees during a drill	Supervisors	
10/12/18	Emergency alarm deactives every two minutes, driving attention from CRO who have to take care of the plant as well	Change logic of the emergency alarm to go off one time until emergency is under control.	Luis Fernandez	
10/12/18	Vending machine vendor was not part of the roll call. He did not signed in.	Continue to reinforce visitors, vendors and contractor's to sign in the log.	Ana Leon Supervisors	
10/12/18	Suggested to install signs in the main rally point for each department to make roll call more organized		Eduardo Ferrer	
10/12/18	Suggested to do more drills and next time not announced		Plant Manager Eduardo Ferrer	
10/12/18	Guard shack contacted CR to ask what was the emergency about	Positive response		
10/12/18	Roll call for visitors, vendors and contractors	Registration logs at front office and Maintenance shop. Area supervisors to get the list and do roll call.	Supervisors Area managers	

November 2019 Not announced fire evacuation drill findings					
ENTRY DATE	**PROBLEM/SUCCESS**	**ACTION(S)**	**RESPONSIBLE**	**TARGET DATE**	**COMPLETION DATE**
11/1/19	Responsiveness	In general, employees and contractors were responsive			
11/1/19	Packhouse alarm not audible	Evaluate connecting alarm to flashing strobe light as visual indication. Get quote for independent system. Horn in the packhouse changehouse available. Pending to see where is connected to.	Ernesto Guevara/Luis Fernandez		
11/1/19	Emergency alarm deactivates every two minutes, driving attention from CRO who have to take care of the plant as well	Change logic of the emergency alarm to go off one time until emergency is under control.	Luis Fernandez		11/1/2019
11/1/19	Roll call for visitors, vendors and contractors	Not used to do roll call of employees on site	Supervisors Area managers		12/1/2019
11/1/19	More drills	Next will not be announced. Not even on the radio	Managers		
11/1/19	Emergency alarm	Few employees not familiar with this alarm. Presentation will be resent for refresher	Eduardo Ferrer		12/1/2019
11/1/19	Notification to MSHA	Need to refresh criteria for MSHA notifications when there is a fire	Eduardo Ferrer		12/1/2019
11/1/19	Raw Materials drivers	They will be accounted for using the scale house list			
11/1/19	New foremen need more hands on	Continue to coach Foreman and involve them during drills. Also will share Fire drill emergency procedure.	Roberto Guzman Eduardo Ferrer		11/1/2019
11/1/19	Packhouse	Will schedule their own drill once alarm is activated	Omar Ortiz and Eduardo Ferrer		

January 2022 Not announced emergency drill findings					
ENTRY DATE	**PROBLEM/SUCCESS**	**ACTION(S)**	**RESPONSIBLE**	**TARGET DATE**	**COMPLETION DATE**
1/25/22	In general, employees and contractors were responsive. Two Raw materials loader operators did not listen to the alarm. Quarry did not follow thru.	Accout for all employees that did not respond to the alarm and were present at the rally point: Raw materials and quarry.	Ramos/Ortiz	Feb-22	
1/25/22	Packhouse response	Employees heard the alarm and area coordinator requested information by calling his direct manager			
1/25/22	Emergency alarm deactivates every two minutes, driving attention from CRO who have to take care of the plant as well	Change logic of the emergency alarm to go off one time until emergency is under control.	Luis Fernandez	Mar-22	
1/25/22	Some production employees walked towards the farthest rally point	Refresh rally point locations	Ferrer	Feb-22	2/3/2022
1/25/22	Some managers were missing radio.	Assure to use radios when a drill is in place. Use channel one.	Area Managers	Jan-22	1/25/2022
1/25/22	Not all SIs have radios	Verify availability of radios to all SIs and required employees.	Area Managers SIs	Mar-22	
1/25/22	Evaluation form does not includes dept. for better accountability.	Redesign the form	Ferrer	25-Jan	1/25/2022

BOTTLED EYE WASH STATIONS			
DATE OF INSPECTION:			
AREA	**STATUS**	**WATER EXP. DATE**	**NOTES**
CHANGE HOUSE SOUTH ENTRANCE			
LAB			
YARD OFFICE			
MAINTENANCE BRAKE ROOM			
PROCESS BREAK ROOM			
BLEND SILO BLOWER (BOTTOM OF SILO)			
PHT LUBE STORAGE			
LEVEL 44' INSIDE CEMS ROOM			
LEVEL 59' CATWALK			
LEVEL 136'			
CLK COOLER HYDRAULIC ROOM			
FMs 1,2,3 GROUND LEVEL EAST SIDE			
FM 6 GROUND LEVEL			
DIESEL PUMP			
MOBILE EQUIPMENT SHOP			
DRUM BUILDING			
TOP OF CEMENT SILOS			
LOADOUT BAY 3&4			
LOADOUT BAY 5			
MCC6			
PROCUREMENT WAREHOUSE			
COAL MILL HYDRAULIC ROOM			

EYE WASH STATIONS			
AREA	**STATUS**	**WATER EXP. DATE**	**NOTES**
LAB LUNCH ROOM			
CONTROL ROOM RESTROOM			
FM 1,2,3 - GA TANK			
MAINTENANCE SHOP			
YARD			
PROCESS BRAKE ROOM			
PACKHOUSE BRAKE ROOM			
PUMP HOUSE (OIL RECEIVING)			
NE CORNER OF QUARRY MOBILE SHOP			

FIRST AID CABINETS		
AREA	**STATUS**	**NOTES**
MAINTENANCE BRAKE ROOM		
ELECTRICAL BRAKE ROOM		
LAB LUNCH ROOM		
YARD OFFICE		
CONTROL ROOM		
LOADOUT BAY 3 AND 4		
PACKHOUSE BRAKE ROOM		
MAIN OFFICE		
PUMP HOUSE (OIL RECEIVING)		
QUARRY MOBILE SHOP OFFICE		
QUARRY SCALEHOUSE		

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier **Heavy Duty Degreaser**

Other means of identification

Product code 03095, 03095T

Recommended use General purpose degreaser

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufactured or sold by:

Company name CRC Industries, Inc.

Address 885 Louis Dr.
Warminster, PA 18974 US

Telephone

General Information 215-674-4300

Technical Assistance 800-521-3168

Customer Service 800-272-4620

24-Hour Emergency (CHEMTREC) 800-424-9300 (US)
703-527-3887 (International)

Website www.crcindustries.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Gases under pressure	Compressed gas
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, inhalation	Category 4
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2B
	Carcinogenicity	Category 1B
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
Environmental hazards	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, acute hazard	Category 2
	Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard	Category 2

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Causes skin irritation. Causes eye irritation. Harmful if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause cancer by inhalation or ingestion. Toxic to aquatic life. Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Do not expose to heat or store at temperatures above 49°C/120°F. Use with adequate ventilation. Open doors and windows or use other means to ensure a fresh air supply during use and while product is drying. If you experience any symptoms listed on this label, increase ventilation or leave the area. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid breathing gas. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Avoid release to the environment.

Response	If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical attention. If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention. Collect spillage.
Storage	Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Exposure to high temperature may cause can to burst.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.

Supplemental information

11.13% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown acute hazards to the aquatic environment. 3.4% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown long-term hazards to the aquatic environment.
When exposed to extreme heat or hot surfaces, vapors may decompose to harmful or fatal corrosive gases such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
Tetrachloroethylene	Perchloroethylene	127-18-4	80 - 90
COzol® 210		Proprietary	5 - 10
Carbon dioxide		124-38-9	1 - 3

Specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Skin contact	Rinse skin with water/shower. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
Ingestion	If ingestion of a large amount does occur, call a poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. Irritation of nose and throat. Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness, and discomfort. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. May cause redness and pain.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water spray. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Contents under pressure. When exposed to extreme heat or hot surfaces, vapors may decompose to harmful or fatal corrosive gases such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.
Fire-fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep out of low areas. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mists. Avoid breathing gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. This material is classified as a water pollutant under the Clean Water Act and should be prevented from contaminating soil or from entering sewage and drainage systems which lead to waterways. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Collect spillage. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not use if spray button is missing or defective. Do not spray on a naked flame or any other incandescent material. Do not smoke while using or until sprayed surface is thoroughly dry. Do not cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Use caution around energized equipment. The metal container will conduct electricity if it contacts a live source. This may result in injury to the user from electrical shock and/or flash fire. Avoid inhalation of vapors and spray mists. Avoid breathing gas. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Should be handled in closed systems, if possible. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. Avoid release to the environment. Do not empty into drains. For product usage instructions, please see the product label.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Level 1 Aerosol.

Contents under pressure. Do not expose to heat or store at temperatures above 120°F/49°C as can may burst. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)	PEL	9000 mg/m3
		5000 ppm
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)	PEL	790 mg/m3
		200 ppm

US. OSHA Table Z-2 (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)	Ceiling	200 ppm
	TWA	100 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
Carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)	STEL	30000 ppm
	TWA	5000 ppm
Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)	STEL	100 ppm
	TWA	25 ppm
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)	TWA	200 ppm

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
Carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)	STEL	54000 mg/m3
		30000 ppm
	TWA	9000 mg/m3
		5000 ppm
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)	TWA	790 mg/m3
		200 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)	0.5 mg/l	Tetrachloroethylene	Blood	*
	3 ppm	Tetrachloroethylene	End-exhaled air	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Exposure guidelines

US - Minnesota Haz Subs: Skin designation applies

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4) Skin designation applies.

Appropriate engineering controls Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear protective gloves such as: Viton®. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA).

Other Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing. Use of an impervious apron is recommended.

Respiratory protection Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Air monitoring is needed to determine actual employee exposure levels.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations When using do not smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.

Form Aerosol.

Color Colorless.

Odor Solvent.

Odor threshold Not available.

pH Not available.

Melting point/freezing point -112 °F (-80 °C) estimated

Initial boiling point and boiling range 119.7 °F (48.7 °C) estimated

Flash point None (Tag Closed Cup)

Evaporation rate Fast.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%) 6.7 % estimated

Flammability limit - upper (%)	18 % estimated
Vapor pressure	1443.6 hPa estimated
Vapor density	> 4 (air = 1)
Relative density	1.58
Solubility (water)	Slight.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	860 °F (460 °C) estimated
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity (kinematic)	Not available.
Percent volatile	97.6 % estimated

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Contact with incompatible materials. When exposed to extreme heat or hot surfaces, vapors may decompose to harmful or fatal corrosive gases such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	Hydrogen chloride. Hydrogen fluoride. Phosgene. Carbon oxides.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Ingestion	Single dose oral toxicity is considered to be extremely low. Swallowing large amounts may cause injury if aspirated into the lungs. This may be rapidly absorbed through the lungs and result in injury to other body systems.
Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	Causes eye irritation.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Irritation of nose and throat. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes. May cause redness and pain. Exposed individuals may experience eye tearing, redness, and discomfort. Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Harmful if inhaled. Narcotic effects.

Product	Species	Test Results
Heavy Duty Degreaser		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	3464.3928 mg/kg estimated
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	5900.6211 mg/l, 4 hours estimated
		4533.9824 ppm, 4 hours estimated
Oral		
LD50	Rat	2518.0356 mg/kg estimated
Subchronic		
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	51759.8359 ppm, 90 days estimated

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitization Not available.

Skin sensitization This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity May cause cancer.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4) 2A Probably carcinogenic to humans.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4) Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. May be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Prolonged exposure may cause chronic effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Accumulation in aquatic organisms is expected.

Product		Species	Test Results
Heavy Duty Degreaser			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Fish	21.5469 mg/l, 96 hours estimated
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Daphnia	499.3621 mg/l, 48 hours estimated

Components		Species	Test Results
Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Rainbow trout,donaldson trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss)	4.73 - 5.27 mg/l, 96 hours

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Persistence and degradability No data is available on the degradability of this product.

Bioaccumulative potential No data available.

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

Tetrachloroethylene 2.88

Mobility in soil No data available.

Other adverse effects No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal of waste from residues / unused products This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Empty container can be recycled. Consult authorities before disposal. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not allow this material to drain into sewers/water supplies. Do not contaminate ponds, waterways or ditches with chemical or used container. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code D039: Waste Tetrachloroethylene
F001: Waste Tetrachloroethylene - Spent halogenated solvent used in degreasing
F002: Waste Tetrachloroethylene - Spent halogenated solvent

Contaminated packaging Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal. Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, poison, Limited Quantity, MARINE POLLUTANT
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2.2
Subsidiary risk	6.1(PGIII)
Label(s)	2.2, 6.1
Packing group	Not applicable.
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions	Not available.
Packaging exceptions	306
Packaging non bulk	None
Packaging bulk	None

IATA

UN number	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	Aerosols, non-flammable, containing substances in Division 6.1, Packing Group III, Limited Quantity
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2.2
Subsidiary risk	6.1(PGIII)
Packing group	Not applicable.
Environmental hazards	No.
ERG Code	2P
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Other information	
Passenger and cargo aircraft	Allowed.
Cargo aircraft only	Allowed.

IMDG

UN number	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS, MARINE POLLUTANT
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2
Subsidiary risk	6.1
Packing group	Not applicable.
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	Yes
EmS	Not available.
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

General information DOT Regulated Marine Pollutant. IMDG Regulated Marine Pollutant.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.
All components are on the U.S. EPA TSCA Inventory List.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

Decafluoropentane (CAS 138495-42-8) 1.0 % One-Time Export Notification only.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not listed.

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable quantity

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)	100 LBS
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)	1000 LBS

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Not regulated.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 Hazard categories Immediate Hazard - Yes
Delayed Hazard - Yes
Fire Hazard - No
Pressure Hazard - Yes
Reactivity Hazard - No

SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance No

US state regulations

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)
Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)
Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)
Carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. Rhode Island RTK

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4)
Trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

US - California Proposition 65 - CRT: Listed date/Carcinogenic substance

Tetrachloroethylene (CAS 127-18-4) Listed: April 1, 1988

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) regulations

EPA

VOC content (40 CFR 51.100(s)) 7.8 %

Consumer products (40 CFR 59, Subpt. C) Not regulated

State

Consumer products This product is regulated as a General Purpose Degreaser (aerosol). This product is not compliant to be sold for use in California, Connecticut, Delaware, The District of Columbia, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island. This product is compliant in all other states.

VOC content (CA) 9.8 %

VOC content (OTC) 7.8 %

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	Yes
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	No
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	No
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date 05-19-2014

Prepared by Allison Cho

Version # 01

Further information CRC # 894A

HMIS® ratings
Health: 2*
Flammability: 1
Physical hazard: 0
Personal protection: B

NFPA ratings
Health: 2
Flammability: 1
Instability: 0

Disclaimer The information contained in this document applies to this specific material as supplied. It may not be valid for this material if it is used in combination with any other materials. This information is accurate to the best of CRC Industries' knowledge or obtained from sources believed by CRC to be accurate. Before using any product, read all warnings and directions on the label. For further clarification of any information contained on this (M)SDS consult your supervisor, a health & safety professional, or CRC Industries.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Product identifier **T-Force® PowerJet® Degreaser MUO**

Other means of identification

Product Code No. 03915 (Item# 1003516)

Recommended use General purpose degreaser

Recommended restrictions None known.

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Manufactured or sold by:

Company name CRC Industries, Inc.

Address 885 Louis Dr.
Warminster, PA 18974 US

Telephone

General Information 215-674-4300

Technical Assistance 800-521-3168

Customer Service 800-272-4620

24-Hour Emergency 800-424-9300 (US)

(CHEMTREC) 703-527-3887 (International)

Website www.crcindustries.com

2. Hazard(s) identification

Physical hazards	Flammable aerosols	Category 2
	Gases under pressure	Compressed gas
Health hazards	Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4
	Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2
	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 2
	Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure	Category 3 narcotic effects
	Aspiration hazard	Category 1

Environmental hazards Not classified.

OSHA defined hazards Not classified.

Label elements

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement Flammable aerosol. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Harmful if swallowed. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statement

Prevention Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source. Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Use with adequate ventilation. Open doors and windows or use other means to ensure a fresh air supply during use and while product is drying. If you experience any symptoms listed on this label, increase ventilation or leave the area. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection/face protection. Wear protective gloves.

Response	If swallowed: Immediately call a poison center/doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Storage	Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122°F. Exposure to high temperature may cause can to burst.
Disposal	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC)	None known.

Supplemental information

When exposed to extreme heat or hot surfaces, vapors may decompose to harmful or fatal corrosive gases such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Chemical name	Common name and synonyms	CAS number	%
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene		156-60-5	80 - 90
decafluoropentane	HFC 43-10mee	138495-42-8	10 - 20
carbon dioxide		124-38-9	3 - 5
isopropyl alcohol		67-63-0	1 - 3

Specific chemical identity and/or percentage of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of soap and water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Eye contact	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	Call a physician or poison control center immediately. Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain.
Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	Provide general supportive measures and treat symptomatically. Keep victim warm. Keep victim under observation. Symptoms may be delayed.
General information	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media	Water fog. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide (CO2).
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may rupture when exposed to heat or flame. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. When exposed to extreme heat or hot surfaces, vapors may decompose to harmful or fatal corrosive gases such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene.
Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters	Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces, SCBA.
Fire-fighting equipment/instructions	In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Containers should be cooled with water to prevent vapor pressure build up.
General fire hazards	Flammable aerosol. Contents under pressure. Pressurized container may rupture when exposed to heat or flame.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Keep out of low areas. Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during clean-up. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Emergency personnel need self-contained breathing equipment. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. For personal protection, see section 8 of the SDS.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames in immediate area). Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Collect spillage. This product is miscible in water. Prevent entry into waterways, sewer, basements or confined areas. Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. Wipe up with absorbent material (e.g. cloth, fleece). Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS.

Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Contact local authorities in case of spillage to drain/aquatic environment. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not contaminate water. Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Do not use if spray button is missing or defective. Do not spray on a naked flame or any other incandescent material. Do not smoke while using or until sprayed surface is thoroughly dry. Do not cut, weld, solder, drill, grind, or expose containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. Use caution around energized equipment. The metal container will conduct electricity if it contacts a live source. This may result in injury to the user from electrical shock and/or flash fire. Do not taste or swallow. Avoid breathing mist or vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid prolonged exposure. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Do not empty into drains. Observe good industrial hygiene practices. For product usage instructions, see the product label.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Level 1 Aerosol.

Pressurized container. Protect from sunlight and do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/122 °F. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. This material can accumulate static charge which may cause spark and become an ignition source. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10 of the SDS).

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

The following constituents are the only constituents of the product which have a PEL, TLV or other recommended exposure limit. At this time, the other constituents have no known exposure limits.

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Components	Type	Value
carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)	PEL	9000 mg/m3
		5000 ppm
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)	PEL	980 mg/m3
		400 ppm
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)	PEL	790 mg/m3
		200 ppm

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Components	Type	Value
carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)	STEL	30000 ppm
	TWA	5000 ppm
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)	STEL	400 ppm
	TWA	200 ppm
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)	TWA	200 ppm

US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards

Components	Type	Value
carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)	STEL	54000 mg/m3
		30000 ppm
	TWA	9000 mg/m3
		5000 ppm
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)	STEL	1225 mg/m3
		500 ppm
	TWA	980 mg/m3
		400 ppm
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)	TWA	790 mg/m3
		200 ppm

Biological limit values

ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

Components	Value	Determinant	Specimen	Sampling Time
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)	40 mg/l	Acetone	Urine	*

* - For sampling details, please see the source document.

Appropriate engineering controls Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station. Eye wash fountain and emergency showers are recommended.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin protection

Hand protection Wear protective gloves such as: Nitrile. Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA). Viton/butyl.

Other Wear appropriate chemical resistant clothing.

Respiratory protection If engineering controls are not feasible or if exposure exceeds the applicable exposure limits, use a NIOSH-approved cartridge respirator with an organic vapor cartridge. Use a self-contained breathing apparatus in confined spaces and for emergencies. Air monitoring is needed to determine actual employee exposure levels.

Thermal hazards Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

Physical state Liquid.

Form Aerosol.

Color Colorless.

Odor Slight ethereal.

Odor threshold Not available.

pH Not available.

Melting point/freezing point -119.2 °F (-84 °C) estimated

Initial boiling point and boiling range 119.7 °F (48.7 °C) estimated

Flash point None (Tag Closed Cup)

Evaporation rate Fast.

Flammability (solid, gas) Not available.

Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits

Flammability limit - lower (%) 2 % estimated

Flammability limit - upper (%)	18 % estimated
Vapor pressure	2682.3 hPa estimated
Vapor density	Not available.
Relative density	1.28 estimated
Solubility (water)	Not available.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not available.
Auto-ignition temperature	860 °F (460 °C) estimated
Decomposition temperature	Not available.
Viscosity (kinematic)	Not available.
Percent volatile	96 % estimated

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks. Contact with incompatible materials. When exposed to extreme heat or hot surfaces, vapors may decompose to harmful or fatal corrosive gases such as hydrogen fluoride, hydrogen chloride and possibly phosgene.
Incompatible materials	Strong oxidizing agents. Strong acids. Strong bases. Alkali metals. Alkaline earth metals. Powdered metal.
Hazardous decomposition products	Carbon oxides. Hydrogen chloride. Phosgene. Hydrogen fluoride.

11. Toxicological information

Information on likely routes of exposure

Inhalation	Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting.
Skin contact	Causes skin irritation.
Eye contact	Causes serious eye irritation.
Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Harmful if swallowed. Droplets of the product aspirated into the lungs through ingestion or vomiting may cause a serious chemical pneumonia.
Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics	Aspiration may cause pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. May cause drowsiness and dizziness. Headache. Nausea, vomiting. Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Skin irritation. May cause redness and pain.

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity In high concentrations, vapors are anesthetic and may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and central nervous system effects. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Narcotic effects.

Product	Species	Test Results
T-Force® PowerJet® Degreaser MUO		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	5033.2 mg/kg calculated
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	96.6 mg/l, 4 hours calculated
Oral		
LD50	Rat	1465.7 mg/kg calculated

Components	Species	Test Results
decafluoropentane (CAS 138495-42-8)		
Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg

Components	Species	Test Results
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	11058 mg/kg, 4 hours calculated
Oral		
LD50	Rat	> 5000 mg/kg

isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)

Acute		
Dermal		
LD50	Rabbit	13900 mg/kg
Inhalation		
LC50	Rat	16000 ppm, 4 hours
Oral		
LD50	Rat	4700 mg/kg

trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

Acute		
Oral		
LD50	Rat	1235 mg/kg

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Skin corrosion/irritation Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory sensitization Not a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin sensitization This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

Carcinogenicity This product is not considered to be a carcinogen by IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA.

IARC Monographs. Overall Evaluation of Carcinogenicity

Not listed.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not regulated.

US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens

Not listed.

Reproductive toxicity This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Not classified.

Aspiration hazard May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. If aspirated into lungs during swallowing or vomiting, may cause chemical pneumonia, pulmonary injury or death.

Chronic effects Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Components		Species	Test Results
decafluoropentane (CAS 138495-42-8)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	11.7 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Zebra danio (Danio rerio)	13 mg/l, 96 hours

Components		Species	Test Results
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)			
Aquatic			
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	7550 - 13299 mg/l, 48 hours
Fish	LC50	Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas)	9640 mg/l, 96 hours
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)			
Aquatic			
Fish	LC50	Bluegill (Lepomis macrochirus)	120 - 160 mg/l, 96 hours
Acute			
Crustacea	EC50	Water flea (Daphnia magna)	220 mg/l, 48 hours

* Estimates for product may be based on additional component data not shown.

Persistence and degradability

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)

decafluoropentane	2.7, Pow at 20 °C
isopropyl alcohol	0.05
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene	2.06

Bioconcentration factor (BCF)

isopropyl alcohol	3.16

Mobility in soil No data available.

Other adverse effects No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal of waste from residues / unused products The dispensed liquid product is not a RCRA hazardous waste (See 40 CFR Part 261.20 - 261.33). Empty container can be recycled. Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers at licensed waste disposal site. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture, incinerate or crush. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

Hazardous waste code Not regulated.

Contaminated packaging Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. Transport information

DOT

UN number UN1950
UN proper shipping name Aerosols, flammable, Limited Quantity
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 2.1
Subsidiary risk -
Label(s) 2.1
Packing group Not applicable.
Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.
Special provisions N82
Packaging exceptions 306
Packaging non bulk None
Packaging bulk None

IATA

UN number UN1950
UN proper shipping name Aerosols, flammable, Limited Quantity
Transport hazard class(es)
Class 2.1
Subsidiary risk -
Packing group Not applicable.
ERG Code 10L
Special precautions for user Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

Other information

Passenger and cargo aircraft	Allowed with restrictions.
Cargo aircraft only	Allowed with restrictions.

IMDG

UN number	UN1950
UN proper shipping name	AEROSOLS, Limited Quantity
Transport hazard class(es)	
Class	2
Subsidiary risk	-
Packing group	Not applicable.
Environmental hazards	
Marine pollutant	No.
EmS	Not available.
Special precautions for user	Read safety instructions, SDS and emergency procedures before handling.

15. Regulatory information

US federal regulations This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)

decafluoropentane (CAS 138495-42-8) 1.0 % One-Time Export Notification only.

SARA 304 Emergency release notification

Not regulated.

OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)

Not regulated.

US EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 313 - Toxic Chemical: Listed substance

Not listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4)

trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5) Listed.

CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable quantity

trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5) 1000 LBS

Spills or releases resulting in the loss of any ingredient at or above its RQ require immediate notification to the National Response Center (800-424-8802) and to your Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Not regulated.

FEMA Priority Substances Respiratory Health and Safety in the Flavor Manufacturing Workplace

isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0) Low priority

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Not regulated.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 Hazard categories	Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard - No Fire Hazard - Yes Pressure Hazard - Yes Reactivity Hazard - No
SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance	No

US state regulations

US. California. Candidate Chemicals List. Safer Consumer Products Regulations (Cal. Code Regs, tit. 22, 69502.3, subd. (a))

isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)
isopropyl alcohol (CAS 67-63-0)
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. Rhode Island RTK

carbon dioxide (CAS 124-38-9)
trans-1,2-dichloroethylene (CAS 156-60-5)

US. California Proposition 65

California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) regulations

EPA

VOC content (40 CFR 51.100(s))	81.7 %
Consumer products (40 CFR 59, Subpt. C)	Not regulated

State

Consumer products	This product is not for retail sale. It is for use in the manufacturing process only.
VOC content (CA)	96.1 %
VOC content (OTC)	81.7 %

International Inventories

Country(s) or region	Inventory name	On inventory (yes/no)*
Australia	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Yes
Canada	Domestic Substances List (DSL)	No
Canada	Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)	Yes
China	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	Yes
Europe	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)	No
Europe	European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS)	No
Japan	Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS)	Yes
Korea	Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	Yes
New Zealand	New Zealand Inventory	Yes
Philippines	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	Yes
United States & Puerto Rico	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)
A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

16. Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

Issue date	04-24-2017
Revision date	10-10-2017
Prepared by	Allison Yoon
Version #	02
Further information	CRC # 697/1002744
HMIS® ratings	Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Physical hazard: 0 Personal protection: B

NFPA ratings	Health: 2 Flammability: 2 Instability: 0
NFPA ratings	
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Revision Information	This document has undergone significant changes and should be reviewed in its entirety.