GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER

SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL AND COUNTERMEASURE (SPCC) PLAN

Prepared for:

Gainesville Renewable Energy Center

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 Northwest 13th Street
Gainesville, Florida 32653

Prepared by:

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ECT No. 101084-0300

July 2017

EMERGENCY CONTACT LISTS

FACILITY EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST

Person/Organization	Primary Phone Number	Secondary Phone Number
Steven Marsh (Owner) Primary Emergency Coordinator	(386) 315-8014	(cell) (814) 319-6176
Mike Buonsignore (Owner) Designated Alternate	(386) 315-8015	(cell) (845) 742-1099
Designated Alternate		(cell)
Designated Alternate		(cell)
Local Response Team: Alachua County Fire Rescue	911	
Alachua County: Sheriff's Department Dispatch	911	
Florida Highway Patrol		
Hospitals: North Florida Medical Center Shands Hospital	(352) 333-4000 (352) 265-0111	
Ambulance / EMS	911	
Weather: The National Weather Center, Florida	(904) 741-4370	

ENVIRONMENTAL EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST

Person/Organization	Telephone Number
Len Fagan GREC	(386) 315-8018 (cell) (774) 644-2240
	office (cell)

ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCIES EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION LIST

Person/Organization	Telephone Number
National Response Center (NRC)	(800) 424-8802
Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Northeast District	(904) 807-3300
FDEP Bureau of Emergency Response	(800) 320-0519
Florida State Warning Point	(800) 320-0519
Alachua County Warning Point	(352) 264-6800
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)	(352) 955-2200

SPILL RESPONSE CONTRACTORS NOTIFICATION LIST

Contractor	Phone Numbers	Contractor Responsibility
Petrotech Southeast, Inc. 23800 County Road 561 Astatula, FL 34705	Monday-Friday 8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (800) 293-1743 (407) 656-8114 Fax (352) 343-2635 After Hours/Week ends Michael Patterson – Cell: (407) 427-4518 Jason Yates – Cell: (813) 892-3961 Jorge Banos – Cell: (407) 467-0041	Spill Response, Containment, and Cleanup
Perma-Fix of Florida, Inc. 1940 N.W. 67th Place Raymond Whittle, Manager Gainesville, FL 32653	Office until 5:00 p.m.: (352) 373-6066 Fax (352) 372-8963 After hours: Raymond Whittle (Manager) (904) 364-7057	Spill Response, Containment, and Cleanup
Environmental Remediation Services, Inc. (ERS) John Anderson 760 Talleyrand Avenue Jacksonville, FL 32202	24-hour line: (800) 718-5598 Office: (904) 791-9992 Fax (904) 791-9833 After hours: John Anderson (904) 791-9202	Spill Response, Containment, and Cleanup

PREFACE

This Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan was prepared for the Gainesville Renewable Energy Center (GREC). This Plan is designed to achieve compliance with Federal Regulation 40 CFR Part 112. The location of the facility is shown on Figure 1. The objectives of an SPCC Plan are to reduce the potential for spills and to improve the ability of facility personnel to handle releases should they occur. In order to encourage these skills, it is important that a copy of the Plan be conspicuously posted where all facility personnel may read and refer to it.

The GREC begins operations in September 2013 as a 116-megawatt (MW) gross (nominal 100-MW) biomass fired steam electric generating facility located north of Gainesville in Alachua County, Florida. The GREC site is leased from Gainesville Regional Utilities (GRU) and is adjacent to the GRU Deerhaven Generating Station. The main electric generating facilities consist of a fluidized bed boiler and a single-steam turbine generator.

The fluidizer bed boiler is designed to fire clean, woody biomass material such as forest, mill, and urban wood residue and other wood wastes but not oil or petroleum-based fuels. Natural gas is used as start-up fuel.

Since no petroleum-based fuels are to be used, bulk storage of oil in containers of greater capacity than 55 gallons is limited to a diesel engine fire pump fuel storage tank, a diesel engine generator fuel tank, a vehicular diesel fuel tank, three (3) underground oil / water separator oil storage compartments, and 55-gallon drums of virgin and used oil.

Dielectric mineral oil-filled electrical equipment consists of eleven (11) transformers located across the site.

Three (3) hydraulically operated truck dumper units are located at the western edge of the fuel (biomass wood pile[s]), two oil-filled boiler water feed pumps, four oil-filled fans, and an oil-filled steam turbine generator complete the list of oil-filled equipment items addressed in this SPCC Plan.

The GREC is located in Section 27, Township 8 South, Range 19 east in Alachua County, Gainesville, Florida. A site location map is provided as Figure 1.

REVISION LOG

A complete review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan must be performed at least once every 5 years. Evidence of these reviews is recorded below. In the event the SPCC Plan is technically amended, it will be re-certified by a registered Professional Engineer (P.E.) in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.3(d). Technical amendments involve changes in facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge as described in 40 CFR Part 112.1(b). Administrative updates do not require Plan re-certification by a P.E.

Review Date	Employee Responsible	Reason for Review and Associated Changes	Implementation Date
Initial Plan	Facility Manager	Initial Plan	July 2013
9/3/15	Facility Manager	Annual Review	September 2015
3/8/17	Facility Manager	Annual Review	March 2017
7/14/17	Facility Manager	Annual Review	July 2017

Note: If the mandatory 5-year review and evaluation does not result in any findings that prompt or require a Plan revision, recertification by the Florida-registered Professional Engineer is not required.

CERTIFICATE OF APPLICABILITY OF THE SUBSTANTIAL HARM CRITERIA

Facility Name: Gainesville Renewable Energy Center

Facility Address: 11201 Northwest 13th Street. Gainesville. Florida 32653

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 D 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 D 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 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 Ill to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plans: Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (see Appendix E to this part, section 13, for availability) and the applicable Area Contingency Plan. Yes D 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 such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake[2]?

   [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). Yes D 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 spill in an amount greater than or equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years? Yes D No

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 o: : ;:Ueve that the submitted info::::;,,;.;:;: ,accurate, and complete.

Len Fagan
Name

Vice President of Engineering
Title

If your facility answered yes to any of the above listed questions, a facility response plan as described in 40 CFR Part 112 is required to be produced for your facility.

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL

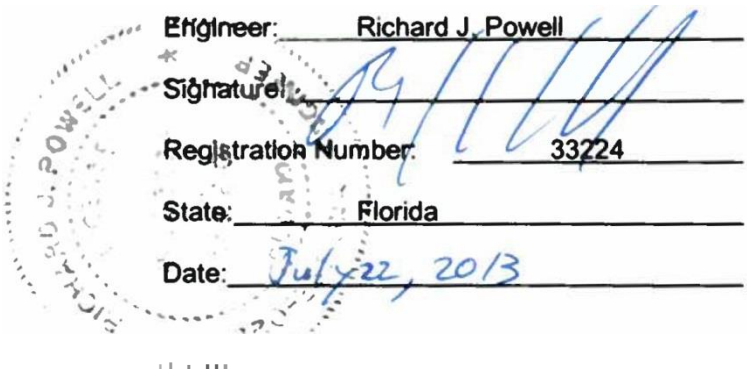
As the Facility Manager responsible for the operation of Gainesville Renewable Energy Center, I hereby state that the following Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan has my full approval and that I have the authority to commit the necessary resources required to implement this plan. I acknowledge that I am responsible for the full implementation of this plan as required by the SPCC regulations as specified in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 112 (Oil Pollution Prevention). In addition, I shall maintain a complete copy of this plan and the associated documents at the facility, and shall make such plan available for on-site review during all working hours.

Sigoature /ua:r#f)v tid / Date: 7/17/2013

Name: Russell H. Abel Title: Plant Manager

CERTIFICATION (112.3)

I, Richard J. Powell, a licensed Professional Engineer, hereby certify that 1) that I am familiar with the provisions of 40 CFR Part 112; 2) I or my agent has visited and examined the facility; 3) the plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practice, including consideration of applicable industrial standards, 4) procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and 5) the plan is adequate for the facility.



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1.0 112.7(a) GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1.1 112.7(a)(1) FACILITY CONFORMANCE

The following Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan was prepared for the Gainesville Renewable Energy Center (GREC). This plan is designed to achieve compliance with Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulation Part 112 (40 CFR Part 112).

This Plan and the program it describes have been prepared to comply with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112. A complete copy of the Plan is maintained onsite and available for review (112.3).

1.2 112.7(a)(2) APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

1.2.1 FEDERAL REGULATION (112.1 AND 112.3)

As a result of promulgation of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's Oil Pollution Prevention Regulations in December 1973, many non-transportation related facilities that store oily based products are required to develop and implement an SPCC Plan in writing.

The need for an SPCC Plan is based on two main criteria:

The first of these criteria is whether the possibility exists for a release of petroleum oil-based products in harmful quantities, (as defined in 40 CFR Part 110), to flow into or upon Navigable Waters of the United States. Navigable Waters have been broadly defined to include waterways, swamps, lowlands, and intermittent ditches.

The second criterion is whether specified oil storage capacity volumes are exceeded. These volumes are as follows:

> Greater than 42,000 gallons underground oil storage capacity; or
> Greater than 1,320 gallons combined aboveground oil storage capacity (including containers of 55 gallons of capacity or greater).

Containers less than 55 gallons and completely buried tanks that are subject to all technical requirements of the underground storage tank (UST) rules (40 CFR Part 280 or 281) are not covered under 40 CFR Part 112 but must be listed in the plan if present at the facility.

A SPCC Plan is required for the GREC because the total onsite liquid AST inventory exceeds 1,320 gallons of oil.

1.2.2 STATE REGULATION

The State of Florida has adopted the federal guidelines under 40 CFR Part 112 and has implemented additional reporting requirements under Florida State Regulation 62-762. This SPCC Plan integrates the relevant prevention and response measures required by Florida's Rule 62-762 of the Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) for aboveground storage tanks (ASTs). Florida's storage tank regulations provide an exemption for equipment and machinery containing oil for operational purposes, such as electrical equipment systems; however, these are included in this Plan and managed as oil containers in accordance with the federal SPCC requirements.

1.3 FACILITY INFORMATION

1.3.1 GENERAL FACILITY INFORMATION

Facility Name:	Gainesville Renewable Energy Center, LLC
Facility Street Address:	11201 Northwest 13th Street
Facility Mailing Address:	Gainesville, Florida 32653
Facility Phone Number	(386) 315-8010
Owners Name:	Gainesville Renewable Energy Center, LLC
Owners Addresses:	20 Park Plaza, Suite 320 Boston, Massachusetts 02116
Latitude/Longitude:	29º 46' 5" N / 82º 23' 52" W
Nearest Surface Water Body:	Turkey Creek
Distance:	1 mile to the west of the site

1.3.2 112.7(A) (3) FACILITY LAYOUT

Appendix A includes a Facility Location Map (Figure 1), and Figure 2 illustrates the locations of oil containing containers (≥55 gallons), tanks and equipment subject to the SPCC regulations in addition to all oil-filled transformers (not subject to SPCC Plan bulk storage container [BSC] requirements).

1.3.3 112.7(A) (3) MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

In addition to illustrating the locations of the oil containing containers (≥55 gallons) the maps in Appendix A illustrate the direction of surface flows (Figure 3).

1.3.4 112.7(A)(3)(I) OIL CONTAINERS

Table 1-1. Oil Storage identifies each type of regulated and unregulated oil container

.

Table 1-1. Oil Storage

System	*Type of Oil*	*Storage Capacity*	*Potential Flow Direction* *Average Inventory (gallons)*
GSU Transformer	Mineral Oil	13,538 gallons	This 13,538-gallon mineral oil-filled single-walled steel transformer is located north of the steam turbine generator. A release from the transformer would drain into a 44,130-gallon concrete containment. The containment is drained via a normally closed valve that drains to the north oil / water separator. This transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.
Station Service Transformer	Mineral Oil	5,990 gallons	This 5,990-gallon mineral oil-filled single-walled steel transformer is located north-northwest of the steam turbine generator. A release from the transformer would drain into a 23,786-gallon concrete containment. The containment is drained via a normally closed valve that drains to the north oil / water separator. This transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.
Alternate Service Transformer (Startup 480 V Transformer)	Mineral Oil	505 gallons	This 505-gallon mineral oil-filled single-walled steel transformer is located in the northeast of the fuel storage yard within the perimeter road. A release from the transformer would drain into a 6,275-gallon concrete containment. The containment is drained via a normally closed valve that drains to grade that eventually flows to catch basins draining to Stormwater Basin 101. This transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.
North XFMERS 2 Units (North PDC 480 V Transformer)	Mineral Oil	505 gallons (each)	These two 505-gallon mineral oil-filled single-walled steel transformers are located between the Administration / Control Building and the Warehouse / Maintenance Building. A release from either transformer unit would drain into its individual 7,779 gallon concrete containment as each unit is individually contained. Each containment is drained via a normally closed valve that drains to the north oil / water separator. These transformers are not BSC's per 40 CFR Part 112.
Woodyard XFMERS 2 Units (Woodyard 480 V Transformer)	Mineral Oil	505 gallons (each)	These two 505-gallon mineral oil-filled single-walled steel transformers are located south of the fuel storage pile within the perimeter road. A release from either transformer unit would drain into its individual 7,719-gallon concrete containment as each unit is individually contained. Each containment is drained via a normally closed valve that drains to grade with eventual flow to Catch Basin 10 and to Stormwater Basin 101. Those transformers are not BSC's per 40 CFR Part 112.
South XFMER Transformers 2 Units (South PDC 480 V Transformer)	Mineral Oil	505 gallons (each)	These two 505-gallon mineral oil-filled single-walled steel transformers are located south of the water treatment area. A release from either transformer unit would drain into its individual 7,719-gallon concrete containment as each unit is individually contained. Each containment is drained via a normally closed valve that drains to the south oil / water separator. These transformers are not BSC's per 40 CFR Part 112.

Table 1-1. Oil Storage

System	*Type of Oil*	*Storage Capacity*	*Potential Flow Direction* *Average Inventory (gallons)*
Cooling Water XFMER Transformers 2 Units	Mineral Oil	505 gallons (each)	These two 505-gallon mineral oil-filled single-walled. Steel transformers are located north of the cooling towers on the east side of the site. A release from either transformer unit would drain into its individual 7,719-gallon concrete containment as each unit is individually contained. Each containment is drained via a normally closed valve that drains to the north oil / water separator. These transformers are not BSC's per 40 CFR Part 112.
Vehicular Diesel Fuel Tank	Diesel Fuel	1,000 gallons	The 500-gallon double-walled steel vehicular diesel fuel tank is located southeast of the truck dumpers. A release from the primary storage tank would be totally contained within the secondary tank. A release from fueling operations or the secondary tank would flow via grade to Catch Basin 3 which flows to Stormwater Basin 102.
Diesel Engine Fire Pump Tank	Diesel Fuel	550 gallons	The 550-gallon double-walled steel tank is located south of the water treatment building and north of the raw water tank. A release from the primary storage tank would be totally contained within the secondary tank. The floor drain(s) in the diesel fire pump enclosure drain to the south oil / water separator that discharges to the cooling tower basin. A release from the fire pump enclosure would flow to Catch Basin 20 which flows to Stormwater Basin 100.
Woodyard Oil / Water Separator	Water and Mixed Oil(s)	800 / 1,600 gallons	The 3,000-gallon single-walled underground steel water treatment tank is located east of the truck receiving area. A release from the cathodically protected steel tank shell would be contained by the surrounding soil and would not flow to the surface as the unit is provided with two 200-gallon per minute (gpm) pumps that discharge to the cooling tower basin. If oil were to seep to the surface, surface contours would direct the flow to Catch Basin 3 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 102.
South Oil / Water Separator	Water and Mixed Oil(s)	2,000 / 4,000 gallons	The 6,340-gallon single-walled underground steel water treatment tank is located directly south of the zero liquid discharge system. A release from the cathodically protected steel tank shell would be contained by the surrounding soil and would not flow to the surface as the unit is provided with three 260-gpm pumps that discharge to the cooling tower basin. If oil were to seep to the surface, surface contours would direct the flow to Catch Basin(s) 21 and/or 26 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 100.
North Oil / Water Separator	Water and Mixed Oil(s)	2,000 / 4,000 gallons	The 6,340-gallon single-walled underground steel water treatment tank is located north of the steam turbine. A release from the cathodically protected steel tank shell would be contained by the surrounding soil and would not flow to the surface as the unit is provided with three 260-gpm pumps that discharge to the cooling tower basin. If oil were to seep to the surface, surface contours would direct the flow to Catch Basin 30 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 100.

Table 1-1. Oil Storage

System	*Type of Oil*	*Storage Capacity*	*Potential Flow Direction* *Average Inventory (gallons)*
Emergency Generator Diesel Engine Tank	Diesel Fuel	5,750 gallons	The 5,750-gallon double-walled steel emergency generator diesel fuel tank is located within diesel generator enclosure in the northeast corner of the site. A release from the primary storage tank would be totally contained within the secondary tank. A release from the secondary tank or fueling operation would flow via grade to Catch Basin 30 or 31 with eventual flow to Stormwater Basin 100.
Truck Dumper Hydraulic Units (3)	Hydraulic Oil	500 gallons	The three hydraulic units that power the truck dumper units (there are three separate units located next to each other) are located at the entrance on the western end of the site. These three units are located above the hydraulic units' containment sump and the dumper basement sump which could both receive a release or leakage from the units. These sumps are piped and pumped to the woodyard oil / water separator which discharges to the cooling tower basin. Surface flow from this area could be collected in Catch Basins 1 or 3 or in roadside ditches all of which discharge to Stormwater Basin 102.
Boiler Feed Water Pumps (2 units)	Hydraulic Oil	132 gallons (each)	The two boiler feedwater pumps each contain 132 gallons of hydraulic oil required for their operation; these pumps are located south of the steam turbine generator. Any release from the area where the pumps are located will be collected in sumps that flow to the north oil / water separator. The north oil / water separator discharges to the cooling tower basins.
Steam Turbine Generator Lube Oil System	Hydraulic / Lubrication Oil	2,086 gallons	The shop-built 2,086-gallon steel-walled hydraulic / lubrication oil module is located adjacent to the steam turbine. A release would drain to the turbine drain sumps (3). These sumps are valved to the north oil / water separator that is pumped to the cooling tower sump.
Miscellaneous Drum Storage	Miscellaneous Oils (virgin and used) Stored in Drums and Totes	Varies 55 gallons and larger	Various drums and totes of hydraulic and lubricating oils are stored in drums and totes as needed to maintain the equipment within the plant. These oils are generally stored in the Oil/Lubrication Building. These containers, 55 gallons and larger, are provided with secondary containment within the building as needed. Spill kits are also located proximal to the enclosed and roofed building storage area. Should a release exit the building, probable surface flow would be directed to CB-30 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 100.
Primary Air Fan	Lubricating Oil	100 gallons	The primary air fan contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil that is required for its operation. The primary air fan is located in the southeast sector of the power block on grade level. Any release of lubricating oil will be contained with flow directed through floor drains to the zero-liquid discharge system.
Secondary Air Fan	Lubricating Oil	100 gallons	The secondary air fan contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil that is required for its operation. The secondary air fan is located in the southeast sector of the power block on grade level. Any release of lubricating oil will be contained with flow directed through floor drains to the zero-liquid discharge system.

Table 1-1. Oil Storage

System	*Type of Oil*	*Storage Capacity*	*Potential Flow Direction* *Average Inventory (gallons)*
Flue Gas Recirculation Fan	Lubricating Oil	100 gallons	The flue gas recirculation fan contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil that is required for its operation. The flue gas recirculation fan is located in the west sector of the power block on grade level. Any release of lubricating oil will be contained with flow directed through floor drains to the zero-liquid discharge system.
Induced Draft Fan	Lubricating Oil	100 gallons	The induced draft fan contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil that is required for its operation. The induced draft fan is located in the east sector of the power block on grade level. Any release of lubricating oil will be contained with flow directed through floor drains to the zero-liquid discharge system.

1.3.5 112.7(A)(3)(III) DRAINAGE CONTROLS

Any material identified in this Plan that is not currently stored in its permanent container is stored in its manufacturers' container or a suitable container for the product. These material containers are stored in a dedicated drum or tote storage area or in the Warehouse / Maintenance Building in designated flammable storage cabinets.

Typical oil transfer operations that are expected to be performed at the Renewable Energy Center exceed 55 gallons in quantity. These transfers, when conducted outside of oil containment area and if released to the ground or trap rock, will follow the plant grade to the stormwater pond system. Temporary containment controls such as absorbent pads are to be used in the event of release to control these flows. The refueling of diesel fuel storage tanks is conducted within the catchment area of the stormwater system. Temporary containment controls such as absorbent pads, booms, and plastic, are to be used in the event of release to control these flows.

The facility has been designed to collect, retain, and control surface flows such that any discharges of oil from any onsite container or oil containing equipment item can be controlled before entering navigable waters.

This Plan reflects the integrated design philosophy of the GREC Power Plant to collect and direct all stormwater flows to one of three stormwater ponds located north of the perimeter road and provide equipment specific sumps that generally route collected equipment drainage to one of three separate drainage systems that provide oil / water separation treatment prior to discharge of the treated water to the cooling tower basin. Stormwater collection and drainage is depicted on Figure 3 of this Plan.

SYSTEM – GSU TRANSFORMER

Description

This step-up transformer consists of a single 13,538-gallon, single-walled, aboveground steel transformer located north of the steam generator. The transformer is positioned upon a concrete pedestal located within a concrete secondary containment with a storage capacity of 44,130 gallons. The transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

A small amount of rainwater may accumulate within the containment area. This secondary containment has a drain with its valve in the normally closed position to prevent the inadvertent release of oil / water to the plant's wastewater collection system. Any water removed from the basin will first be tested for the presence of oil, according to GREC procedure. If no oil or unusual observations are detected, the water will be drained to the plant's wastewater collection system discharging through the north oil / water separator with discharge to the cooling tower sump. If oil is detected, the oil will be removed either by plant personnel or a response contractor.

Direction and Rate of Flow

If a transformer rupture occurs, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture but the release would be captured by the secondary containment. Secondary containment discharges flow via the wastewater collection system through the north oil / water separator to the cooling tower basin.

Total Quantity of Discharge

The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the transformer; in this case, 13,538 gallons of dielectric mineral oil would be released. This volume would be completely contained by the concrete secondary containment. To maintain the volume of the containment, operators check and drain water per GREC procedure after rain events.

SYSTEM—STATION TRANSFORMER

Description

The station service transformer consists of a single 5,990 gallon, single walled, aboveground steel transformer located north of the steam generator and west of the GSU transformer. The

transformer is positioned upon a concrete pedestal within a 23,786-gallon concrete secondary containment. The transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

A small amount of rainwater may accumulate within the containment area but the secondary containment has a drain with its valve in the normally closed position to prevent the inadvertent release of oil / water to the plant's wastewater collection system. Any water removed from the basin will first be tested for the presence of oil according to GREC procedure. If no oil or unusual observations are detected, the water will be drained to the plant's wastewater collection system discharging through the north oil / water separator with discharge to the cooling tower sump. If oil is detected, the oil will be removed either by plant personnel or a response contractor.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If a transformer rupture occurs, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture but the release would be captured by the secondary containment. Secondary containment discharges flow via the wastewater collection system through the north oil / water separator to the cooling tower basin.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the transformer; in this case, 5,990 gallons of dielectric mineral oil would be released. This volume would be completely contained by the concrete secondary containment. To maintain the volume of the containment, operators check and drain accumulated stormwater per GREC procedure after rain events.

SYSTEM—ALTERNATE SERVICE TRANSFORMER
Description
The alternate service transformer consists of a single 505-gallon, single-walled, aboveground steel transformer located in the northeast corner of the fuel storage yard within the perimeter road. The transformer is positioned upon a concrete pedestal located within a concrete secondary containment with a storage capacity of 6,275 gallons. The transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

A small amount of rainwater may accumulate within the containment area. This secondary containment has a drain with its valve in the normally closed position to prevent the inadvertent release of oil / water to grade (trap rock) with eventual flow to catch basins 12 and/or 16.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If a transformer rupture occurs, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture, but the release would be captured by the secondary containment. Secondary containment discharges flow via grade to nearby stormwater catch basins 12 and/or 16 with eventual flow to Stormwater Basin 101.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the transformer; in this case, 505 gallons of dielectric mineral oil would be released. This volume would be completely contained by the concrete secondary containment. To maintain the volume of the containment, operators check and drain accumulated stormwater per GREC procedure after rain events.

SYSTEM—NORTH XFMERS (2 units) (North PDC 480V Transformers)
Description
The North PDC 480V transformers consist of two 505-gallon, single-walled, aboveground steel transformers located between the Administration / Control Building and the Warehouse Maintenance Building. Each transformer is positioned upon a concrete pedestal located within a separate concrete secondary containment with a storage capacity of 7,714 gallons. Each transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

A small amount of rainwater may accumulate within each transformer's containment. Each containment has a drain with its valve in the normally closed position to prevent inadvertent

release of oil / water to the plant's wastewater collection system. Any water drained from the containment will first be tested for the presence of oil, according to GREC procedures. If no oil or unusual observations are detected, the water will be drained to the plant's wastewater collection system discharging through the north oil / water separator with discharge to the cooling tower sump. If oil is detected, the oils will be removed either by plant personnel or a response contractor.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If a transformer rupture occurs, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture, but the release would be captured by the secondary containment. Secondary containment discharges flow via the wastewater collection system through the north oil / water separator to the cooling tower basin.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the transformer; in this case, 505 gallons of dielectric mineral oil would be released. This volume would be completely contained by the concrete secondary containment. To maintain the volume of the containment, operators check and drain accumulated stormwater per GREC procedure after rain events.

SYSTEM—WOODYARD XFMERS (2 units) (Woodyard 480V Transformers)
Description
The Woodyard 480V transformers consist of two 505-gallon, single-walled, aboveground steel transformers located south of the fuel storage pile within the perimeter road. Each transformer is positioned upon a concrete pedestal located within a separate concrete secondary containment with a storage capacity of 7,714 gallons. Each transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

A small amount of rainwater may accumulate within each transformer's containment. Each containment has a drain with its valve in the normally closed position to prevent inadvertent release of oil / water to the plant's wastewater collection system. Any water drained from the containment will first be tested for the presence of oil, according to GREC procedures. If no oil or unusual observations are detected, the water will be drained to grade with eventual flow to Catch Basin 10 with flow to Stormwater Basin 101. If oil is detected, the oils will be removed either by plant personnel or a response contractor.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If a transformer rupture occurs, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture, but the release would be captured by the secondary containment. Secondary containment discharges flow to grade, Catch Basin 10, and Stormwater Basin 101.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the transformer; in this case, 505 gallons of dielectric mineral oil would be released. This volume would be completely contained by the concrete secondary containment. To maintain the volume of the containment, operators check and drain accumulated stormwater per GREC procedure after rain events.

SYSTEM—SOUTH XFMERS (2 units) (South PDC 480V Transformers)
Description
The South PDC 480V transformers consist of two 505-gallon, single-walled, aboveground steel transformers located south of the Water Treatment Area. Each transformer is positioned upon a concrete pedestal located within a separate concrete secondary containment with a storage capacity of 7,719 gallons. Each transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

A small amount of rainwater may accumulate within each transformer's containment. Each containment has a drain with its valve in the normally closed position to prevent inadvertent release of oil / water to the plant's wastewater collection system. Any water drained from the containment will first be tested for the presence of oil, according to GREC procedures. If no oil or unusual observations are detected, the water will be drained to the plant's wastewater collection

system discharging through the south oil / water separator with discharge to the cooling tower sump. If oil is detected, the oils will be removed either by plant personnel or a response contractor.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If a transformer rupture occurs, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture, but the release would be captured by the secondary containment. Secondary containment discharges flow via the wastewater collection system through the north oil / water separator to the cooling tower basin.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the transformer; in this case, 505 gallons of dielectric mineral oil would be released. This volume would be completely contained by the concrete secondary containment. To maintain the volume of the containment, operators check and drain accumulated stormwater per GREC procedure after rain events.

SYSTEM—COOLING TOWER XFMERS (2 units) (Transformers)
Description
The Cooling Tower transformers consist of two 505-gallon, single-walled, aboveground steel transformers located north of the Cooling Tower on the east side of the Plant. Each transformer is positioned upon a concrete pedestal located within a separate concrete secondary containment with a storage capacity of 7,714 gallons. Each transformer is not a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

A small amount of rainwater may accumulate within each transformer's containment. Each containment has a drain with its valve in the normally closed position to prevent inadvertent release of oil / water to the plant's wastewater collection system. Any water drained from the containment will first be tested for the presence of oil, according to GREC procedures. If no oil or unusual observations are detected, the water will be drained to the plant's wastewater collection system discharging through the north oil / water separator with discharge to the cooling tower sump. If oil is detected, the oils will be removed either by plant personnel or a response contractor.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If a transformer rupture occurs, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture, but the release would be captured by the secondary containment. Secondary containment discharges flow via the wastewater collection system through the north oil / water separator to the cooling tower basin.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the transformer; in this case, 505 gallons of dielectric mineral oil would be released. This volume would be completely contained by the concrete secondary containment. To maintain the volume of the containment, operators check and drain accumulated stormwater per GREC procedure after rain events.

SYSTEM—VEHICULAR DIESEL PORTABLE FUEL TANK
Description
The Vehicular Diesel Fuel Tank is a 1,000-gallon double-walled steel diesel fuel tank that can be relocated across the plant site, as necessary. The tank will initially be positioned on impervious material southeast of the truck dumpers.

A release from the primary tank will be totally contained within the secondary tank. The plant's drainage collection systems will be capable of collecting site drainage from almost any location and channel the flows to the stormwater basins without flow to navigable waters.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If the primary tank ruptures, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture but would be captured by the secondary tank shell. A release from the secondary tank

shell, filler hose or fueling operation would be captured by the facility stormwater collection system, Catch Basin 3 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 102. The rate of flow from transfer operations is not expected to exceed 25 gallons per minute. A spill kit will be mounted on the tank trailer.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture at the bottom of the tank. In this case, 500 gallons of diesel fuel would be released but would be totally contained within the secondary tank shell.

SYSTEM—DIESEL ENGINE FIRE PUMP TANK
Description
The Diesel Engine Fire Pump Tank is a 550-gallon double-walled steel diesel fuel tank located in the Fire Pump Building south of the Water Treatment Building.

A release from the primary tank will be totally contained within the secondary tank. A release from the secondary tank or fuel piping system would be collected within the building's drainage system (wastewater collection) and be treated in the south oil/water separator that discharges to the cooling tower basin.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If the primary tank ruptures, the rate of flow will vary depending on the size and location of the rupture but would be totally captured by the secondary tank shell. If the secondary tank shell or the piping were to rupture, the rate of flow will depend on the circumstances of the release but the building floor drains can collect the release and treat the release in the south oil/water separator prior to discharge of the water to the Cooling Tower Basin.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event could occur during a rupture of the bottom of the tank or supply line. In this case, 550 gallons of diesel fuel would be released but would be collected with the secondary tank shell or the building's drainage system.

SYSTEM—WOODYARD OIL/WATER SEPARATOR
Description
The Woodyard Oil/Water Separator receives wastewater with possible amounts of oil from its collection system. The separator consists of a 3,000-gallon single-walled cathodically protected underground steel water treatment vessel capable of treating and holding 800 gallons of oil or a surge of 1,600 gallons temporarily. The unit is provided with two level controlled pumps to pump water from the unit to the Cooling Tower Basins.

Since the tank is buried, a release from the primary tank (oil storage area) will not normally flow to the surface but would be contained by the surrounding soil.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If the primary tank ruptures, the rate of flow and character of the release will depend on the size and location of the rupture. If the release were to reach the land surface, the surrounding slope would direct the flow to Catch Basin 3 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 102.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event would result in the event of a rupture when another unit or units upstream had recently failed; an extremely unlikely event. In this case, a maximum of 1,500 gallons of total flow from truck dumpers could be released but flow would be contained by the surrounding ground. In the event of a power or pump failure, the unit could possibly overflow to the surrounding stormwater system. The 1,500-gallon release represents the oil capacity of all three hydraulic truck dumper units.

SYSTEM—SOUTH OIL/WATER SEPARATOR

Description

The South Oil/Water Separator receives wastewater with possible amounts of oil from its collection system. The separator consists of a 6,340-gallon single-walled cathodically protected underground steel water treatment vessel capable of treating and holding 2,000 gallons of oil or a surge of 4,000 gallons temporarily. The unit is provided with three level controlled pumps to pump water from the unit to the Cooling Tower Basins.

Since the tank is buried, a release from the primary tank (oil storage area) will not normally flow to the surface but would be contained by the surrounding soil.

Direction and Rate of Flow

If the primary tank ruptures, the rate of flow and character of the release will depend on the size and location of the rupture. If the release were to reach the land surface, the surrounding slope would direct the flow to Catch Basin 26 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 100.

Total Quantity of Discharge

The worst-case spill event would result in the event of a rupture when another unit or units upstream had recently failed; an extremely unlikely event. The maximum of 4,000 gallons of total flow could be released but flow would be contained by the surrounding soil. In the event of a power or pump failure, the unit could possibly overflow to the surrounding stormwater system.

SYSTEM—NORTH OIL/WATER SEPARATOR

Description

The North Oil/Water Separator receives wastewater with possible amounts of oil from its collection system. The separator consists of a 6,340-gallon single-walled cathodically protected underground steel water treatment vessel capable of treating and holding 2,000 gallons of oil or a surge of 4,000 gallons temporarily. The unit is provided with three level controlled pumps to pump water from the unit to the Cooling Tower Basins.

Since the tank is buried, a release from the primary tank (oil storage area) will not normally flow to the surface but would be contained by the surrounding soil.

Direction and Rate of Flow

If the primary tank ruptures, the rate of flow and character of the release will depend on the size and location of the rupture. If the release were to reach the land surface, the surrounding slope would direct the flow to Catch Basin 30 with eventual discharge to Stormwater Basin 100.

Total Quantity of Discharge

The worst-case spill event would result in the event of a rupture when another unit or units upstream had recently failed; an extremely unlikely event. The maximum of 4,000 gallons of total flow from could be released but flow would be contained by the surrounding ground. In the event of a power or pump failure, the unit could possibly overflow to the surrounding stormwater system.

SYSTEM—EMERGENCY GENERATOR DIESEL ENGINE TANK

Description

The 5,750-gallon double-walled steel Emergency Generator Diesel Fuel Tank serves as the base for the engine/generator set. The unit is positioned on a concrete slab in the northeast corner of the Plant. The diesel fuel tank is a BSC per 40 CFR Part 112.

Direction and Rate of Flow

If the primary tank ruptures, the rate of flow would vary depending on the size and location of the rupture. Any release from the primary tank would be totally contained by the secondary tank structure. A release from the secondary tank or from fueling operations will flow via grade to Catch Basin 30 or 31 with eventual flow to Stormwater Basin 100.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case spill event would occur during a rupture at the bottom of the tank, in this case, 5,750 gallons of diesel fuel could be released. This volume would be contained within the secondary tank's shell.

SYSTEM—TRUCK DUMPER HYDRAULIC UNITS (3 units)
Description
The three Truck Dumper Hydraulic Units operate independently to serve the three stations that "dump" loads of biomass fuel (wood waste) from the delivery trucks into the processing bins located below the elevated truck delivery ramp. Each of the hydraulic units consists of a single-walled steel hydraulic oil tank (500 gallons), hydraulic pumps, hydraulic hoses or lines, and activator ram(s). Each of the three units operates independently and is not connected to the other hydraulic units. Each of the units is located above the dumper basement sump which can receive leaks of oil from the units. The sump is piped and pumped to the Woodyard oil/water separator which discharges treated water to the Cooling Tower sump. Leaked oil will be held in the Woodyard oil/water separator for removal.

Direction and Rate of Flow
If the hydraulic oil tank were to rupture, the rate of flow would vary depending on the size and location of the rupture. A release from a ruptured hydraulic line will discharge oil at the rated capacity of the oil pump. A dumper basement sump is capable of holding the capacity of any one of the truck dumper hydraulic units. If oil should spray over the sump, surface flow would direct the release to Catch Basins 1 or 3 or in roadside ditches all of which discharge to Stormwater Basin 102.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case discharge from any one of these Truck Dumper Hydraulic Units is 500 gallons of hydraulic oil.

SYSTEM—BOILER FEED WATER PUMPS
Description
Each of the two Boiler Feed Water Pumps contains 132 gallons of lubricating oil and is located on concrete supports south of the steam turbine generator. The boiler feed water pumps drain to sumps that discharge to the North Oil/Water Separator which is appropriate since the pumps can release both oil and water on failure. The oil/water separator has the capacity to the total capacity of both pumps.

Direction and Rate of Flow
Any release from these pumps will flow to the sumps that flow to and are treated by the North Oil/Water separator. A leak in either pump can release its total oil capacity of 132 gallons in less than a minute. The sump and oil/water separator has the capacity to treat the total capacity of the pumps.

Total Quantity of Discharge
Each pump contains 132 gallons of oil which could be discharge on system failure.

SYSTEM—STEAM TURBINE GENERATOR LUBE OIL SYSTEM
Description
The hydraulic/lubrication oil module consists of 5,750-gallon single-walled steel vessel that provides hydraulic and lubrication oil to the Steam Turbine Generator system. In addition to the steel vessel, the unit consists of pumps/control, supply and return lines, and an oil cooler. Any release from this system will be detected immediately but will be collected in one or all of the three sumps that flow to the North Oil/Water Separator. Treated water from the north Oil/Water Separator is pumped to the Cooling Tower Basin.

Direction and Rate of Flow
The nature of any release from this hydraulic/lubrication module will depend on the size and location of the unit's failure. The Turbine Drain Sumps (3 units) are designed to collect a release from this system and route it to the North Oil/Water Separator.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The worst-case discharge scenario would release the total contents of this module, 5,750 gallons, to the turbine drain sumps.

SYSTEM—MISCELLANEOUS DRUM STORAGE
Description
Various drums and totes exceeding 55 gallons in capacity are stored in the Oil/Lubrication Building to support and maintain the facility. The containers are stored under cover with secondary containment, as necessary.

Direction and Rate of Flow
A release from or a failure of a container could release the contents of the container in less than a minute, 55 gallons to 200 gallons depending on the container's size. Since containment is provided, the release will be contained but in the unlikely event that the release exits the Oil/Lubrication Building, Catch Basin 30 is positioned to intercept the surface flow. This catch basin discharges to Stormwater Basin 100.

Total Quantity of Discharge
Discharge quantities are expected to range from 55 gallons or less to approximately 200 gallons, depending on the size of the container.

SYSTEM—PRIMARY AIR FAN
Description
The primary air fan, an integral component of the power plant, contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil and is located in the southeast portion of the powerblock. All drainage flow from the power block is directed to floor drains that flow to the zero-liquid discharge system. The powerblock drainage system has the capacity to contain the entire 100-gallon volume of the lubricating system.

Direction and Rate of Flow
Any release of oil from this fan will flow via grade to the floor drain with discharge to the zero-liquid discharge system. The rate of flow will depend on the nature of the system failure.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The fan's oil capacity is 100 gallons which potentially could be released on system failure.

SYSTEM—SECONDARY AIR FAN
Description
The secondary air fan, an integral component of the power plant, contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil and is located in the southeast portion of the power block. All drainage flow from the power block is directed to floor drains that flow to the zero-liquid discharge system. The power block drainage system has the capacity to contain the entire 100-gallon volume of the lubricating system.

Direction and Rate of Flow
Any release of oil from the fan will flow via grade to the floor drains with discharge to the zero-liquid discharge system. The rate of flow will depend on the nature of the system failure.

Total Quantity of Discharge
The fan's oil capacity is 100 gallons which potentially could be released on system failure.

SYSTEM—FLUE GAS RECIRCULATION FAN

Description

The flue gas recirculation fan, an integral component of the power plan, contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil and is located in the western portion of the power block. All drainage flow from the power block is directed to floor drains that flow to the zero-liquid discharge system. The power block drainage system has the capacity to contain the entire 100-gallon volume of the lubricating system.

Direction and Rate of Flow

Any release of oil from the fan will flow via grade to the floor drains with discharge to the zero-liquid discharge system. The rate of flow will depend on the nature of the system failure.

Total Quantity of Discharge

The fan's oil capacity is 100 gallons which potentially could be release on system failure.

SYSTEM—INDUCED DRAFT FAN

Description

The induced draft fan, an integral component of the power plan, contains 100 gallons of lubricating oil and is located in the eastern portion of the power block. All drainage flow from the power block is directed to floor drains that flow to the zero-liquid discharge system. The power block drainage system has the capacity to contain the entire 100-gallon volume of the lubricating system.

Direction and Rate of Flow

Any release of oil from the fan will flow via grade to the floor drains with discharge to the zero-liquid discharge system. The rate of flow will depend on the nature of the system failure.

Total Quantity of Discharge

The fan's oil capacity is 100 gallons which potentially could be release on system failure.

1.3.6 112.7(A)(3)(IV) DISCHARGE DISCOVERY, RESPONSE/CLEANUP COUNTERMEASURES

Discovery and Response Measures

Discovery and response measures are discussed in Section 2.0.

Response Equipment

The facility maintains five "Spill Kits" of cleanup equipment for fuels and oil as well as additional response material storage in the Maintenance/Warehouse Building. Spill kits are located at the following locations:

- The vehicular diesel portable fuel tank trailer.
- Inside the STG lube oil console compartment.
- Within the power block near the BFW pumps.
- Adjacent to truck receiving hydraulic units.
- Maintenance shop inside the warehouse.

These locations are identified on Figure 4.

Each spill kit contains items such as oil absorbent socks, pads, bags, gloves, and other items necessary to properly contain and manage a spill. The kits are checked as part of the monthly inspection (Appendix C) for completeness, and shall be restocked following each use. GREC EHS has the responsibility of determining what an adequate supply of spill response materials is. Additional items may be added to the spill kits, as deemed necessary. Spill kits are to only be used by individuals trained in their use as discussed below. In addition, fire extinguishers and first aid supplies are readily available.

The spill kits are to be periodically checked for completeness and shall be restocked following each use. This inspection is to be recorded and appropriate action undertaken to ensure the spill

kits are fully and properly stocked. After each use of the spill kit, Plant Maintenance shall ensure re-supply is undertaken.

If the contents of the spill kit need to be modified or upgraded in order to meet changing requirements, then the SPCC will be amended as such.

Health and Safety
Oil spills are most likely to occur during transfer operations; these releases are not expected to present a significant health exposure due to the potentially small volumes of oil released. A substantial spill of oil could occur due to hose, piping, or coupling leak; these releases may present personnel safety risks simply because of the volume of oil released. The catastrophic failure of transformers and storage tanks; although the least likely, is the greatest potential threat to personnel safety.

Following appropriate notifications, all personnel involved in spill response employ the following general health and safety procedures, as needed:

Put on personal protective equipment as soon as possible: eye protection, gloves, over boots, and coveralls, if necessary.

If high levels of vapors are present or possible, responding personnel trained in and approved for respiratory protection don appropriate respiratory protection especially if the space cannot be properly ventilated. Untrained or unapproved personnel will evacuate the spill area.

Ventilate spill areas, if possible.

Eliminate all possible sources of ignition.

Minimize contact with oil.

1.3.7 112.7(A)(3)(V) RECOVERED MATERIAL DISPOSAL

Residuals from oil spill response constitute remediation waste. Spill residuals are to be stored, managed, and disposed of in accordance with GREC waste management policies and within the guidelines set by federal, state and local ordinances.

Removal and disposal of oil remediation waste that does not meet regulatory requirements for designation as a hazardous waste should be managed in accordance with FDEP requirements and sent offsite for recycling. The remediation waste will normally be kept in 55-gallon drums located in the drum storage area. Oily solids should be labeled as “Used Oil Absorbents”; recovered oil should be labeled as “Used Oil”. Documentation regarding final recycling disposition is required.

If the remediation waste is determined to be a Hazardous waste, then appropriate handling procedures and documentation will be required according to the characterization of the waste. Disposal must be made in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations.

Documentation will verify when the waste has been removed from the facility and its final disposal complete.

Information regarding GREC’s facility response contacts may be found on Page 1, Emergency Contact Lists and Appendix H, Oil Spill Response Contractor.

1.3.8 112.7(A)(3)(VI) CONTACT LISTS

Refer to Page 1 (Emergency Contact Lists) of this document for all contact information.

2.0 112.7(a)(4) DISCHARGE REPORTING

2.1 NOTIFICATION

2.1.1 IN-PLANT NOTIFICATION

In the event of a release of oil, the person observing the incident shall:

Notify the Listings on the Environmental Emergency Notification List immediately.

Estimate the quantity of oil released.

If the oil quantity released is >25 gallons, the GREC Environmental Staff will notify the Primary Emergency Coordinator and/or Designated Alternate:

Refer to Page 1 (Emergency Contact List) of this document for all contact information.

If the release is a spill or a discharge and the quantity is less than 25 gallons and if the situation allows response by trained facility personnel without unreasonable risk to the safety and health of personnel, the environment and to equipment and property the spill will be cleaned up by trained plant personnel and no further action will be taken. If a spill response contractor is needed, a member of GREC Management or their designee will contact the contractor. Please see Emergency Contact List.

If a release is determined to fit the regulatory definition of a discharge, the appropriate authorities are contacted as described below.

Regardless of quantity, releases will be reported to the GREC Environmental Staff.

2.1.2 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING TO FDEP

VERBAL
Discharges of 25 gallons or less of fuels or oil that occur above the surface of the ground and do not go or threaten to go offsite (reach or threaten ground water or surface waters of the State) do not need to be reported to the State Warning Point, FDEP or LEPC if the property owner or operator complies with all of the following requirements:

The discharge is cleaned up within 24 hours of discovery. (Florida does not have a limitation on cleanup time associated with spills below the 25-gallon threshold but it is GREC policy to cleanup spills in less than 24 hours, if possible).

Written documentation is maintained at the facility recording each discharge >25 gallons, the date of discovery, its source, and the general location of the discharge at the facility, the date and method of cleanup, and the signature of the facility manager or operator certifying the accuracy of the information. These documents will be maintained using the forms found in Appendix D.

The data is readily available for inspection by personnel and authorized agents of the FDEP.

Spills greater than 25 gallons and occurring on a pervious surface; spills greater than 100 gallons on an impervious surface but outside secondary containment; spills greater than 500 gallons within secondary containment or spills of any quantity that go or threaten to go offsite (reach or threaten ground water or surface waters of the State) must be immediately reported to the State Warning Point, FDEP and the LEPC.

The GREC Environmental Staff or designee is responsible for determining whether notification is required and for making the appropriate notification per the procedure in Appendix D.

State of Florida, State Warning Point (SWP)
(800) 320-0519 after hours, weekends and holidays

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)
Northeast District Office
(904) 807-3300 during regular hours

Local Emergency Planning Committee
(352) 955-2200

Alachua County Warning Point
(352) 264-6800

The following information should be provided if it is available:

Time of discharge
Location of discharge.
Type and amount of fuels or oil.
Name and telephone number of person making report.
Other pertinent information.

If the information is not available, tell the agency the information will be provided at a later date.

WRITTEN

In Florida, reportable discharge quantities from a storage tank (per Chapter 62-762.451, F.A.C.) are as follows:

A spill or overfill, equal to or above 25 gallons, onto soil or other pervious surfaces [62-762.451(3)(a)(3), F.A.C. requires that DEP Form 62-761.900(1) Discharge Report Form, be submitted within 24 hours or before the close of the next business day for the release of 25 gallons or more onto soil or other pervious surface]. DEP Form 62-761.900(1) is provided in Appendix D;

A spill or overfill, equal to or above 100 gallons, onto impervious surface outside of secondary containment; and

A spill or overfill, equal to or above 500 gallons, into secondary containment areas. Incident Notification Form 62-761.900(6) must be completed for spills of 100 gallons and 500 gallons and the form must be submitted to the county within 24 hours of the incident or before the close of the next business day. DEP Form 62-761.900(6) is provided in Appendix D.

As soon as practicable after a release that requires notification, the owner or operator of the facility must provide one or more written follow-up emergency notice(s). If circumstances make a complete report impossible, a partial report shall be submitted. The report shall include, but not be limited to the following information:

Date, time and place of discharge.
Name of parties involved.
Amount and type of discharge.
Complete description of circumstance causing discharge.
Actions taken to respond to and contain the release.
Procedures, methods and precautions instituted to prevent a similar occurrence.
Recommendations to the FDEP for changes in operating procedures.
Name and address of any persons, firm or corporation suffering damages from the discharge and an estimate of the cost of such damages.

The report in the Emergency Action Plan provides for the input of the above-required information. Written notification shall be made via the Florida spill reporting forms (included in Appendix D) and will be mailed or sent via e-mail to the following address, as appropriate:

Alachua County Environmental Protection Department
408 West University Avenue, Suite 106
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Northeast District Office
7825 Bay Meadows Way, Suite 200B
Jacksonville, Florida 32256-7590

State Emergency Response Commission
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2100
Fax: (850) 488-1739

2.1.3 NOTIFICATION AND REPORTING TO FEDERAL AUTHORITIES

Any spill or threat of a spill of fuels or oil causing a sheen or visible layer of fuels or oil on a Navigable Waterway must also be reported verbally to both the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard. Calling the National Response Center at **(800) 424-8802** [24-hour hotline] satisfies the requirement for notifying both the EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard. The GREC Plant Manager or his designee is responsible for making this notification per the procedure in Appendix D. All calls must be properly documented (See Appendix D). Persons responsible for verbal notification should be prepared to provide the following information:

Name, location, organization, and telephone number;

Date and time of the incident;

Location of the incident;

Source and cause of the release or spill;

Types of material(s) released or spilled;

Quantity of materials released or spilled;

Number and types of injuries (if any);

Weather conditions at the incident location; and

Any other information that may help emergency personnel respond to the incident.

If the facility has discharged more than 1,000 gallons of oil in a single discharge or discharged more than 42 gallons of oil in each of two discharges occurring within any 12-month period, a written report must be submitted in accordance with Section 112.4 to the Regional Administrator within 60 days from the time the facility becomes subject to the section.

Name of the facility;

Name(s) of owner or operator of the facility;

Location of the facility;

Date of initial facility operation;

Maximum storage or handling capacity of the facility and normal daily throughput;

The nature and quantity of the spilled material;

Corrective action and countermeasures that were taken, including a description of equipment repairs and replacements;

Description of facility, including maps, flow diagrams, and topographical maps;

The cause(s) of the spill, including a failure analysis of the system or subsystem in which the failure occurred;

Additional preventive measures taken or contemplated to minimize the possibility of a recurrence; and

Such other information as the Regional Administrator may reasonably require, pertinent to the SPCC Plan or spill event.

This information must be sent to the following address:

United States Environmental Protection Agency
Region 4
Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104
(404) 562-9900

In addition, a copy of this report will be sent to the appropriate agency or agencies in charge of oil pollution control activities.

After review by the Regional Administrator and/or the State agency, the facility may be required to amend the plan. The Regional Administrator will make any proposals by certified mail or by personal delivery. Within 30 days from receipt of such notice, the facility may submit written information, views, and arguments on the proposed amendment. After considering all relevant material presented, the Regional Administrator must either notify of any amendment required or rescind the notice. The Plan must be amended, as required, within 30 days after such notice, unless the Regional Administrator, for good cause, specifies another effective date. Implementation of the amended Plan must occur as soon as possible, but not later than six months after the amendment, unless the Regional Administrator specifies another date. The facility may appeal the decision made by the Regional Administrator to the EPA Administrator in writing within 30-days of receipt of the notice requiring amendment.

If the owner or operator is a corporation, he must also notify by mail the registered agent of such corporation.

2.2 112.7(A) (5) DISCHARGE PROCEDURES

2.2.1 INITIAL RESPONSE

In the event of a release of oil, the person observing the incident shall take the following procedures:

Notify the GREC Environmental Staff or Spill Coordinator(s) immediately.
Estimate the quantity of oil released.

The GREC Environmental Staff, Emergency Coordinator, or Designee(s) will determine the Level of Response as defined in the following section (2.2.2) to be initiated by trained personnel. If the oil quantity released is >25 gallons, the GREC Environmental Staff, the Spill Coordinator, or Designee will be notified (in order, until at least one is notified):

Refer to Page 1 (Emergency Contact List) of this document for all contact information.

The GREC Environmental Staff, Spill Coordinator(s) will act as the facility response coordinator.

2.2.2 LEVEL OF RESPONSE

Two levels of spill response personnel are identified, as described below:

Level 1 (<25 gallons): First Response Personnel:
Personnel are responsible for determining if they can safely eliminate the source of the spill (e.g. turn off a pump switch, close a valve), contain the spread of the spill (e.g. place absorbent booms around edge of the spill) and properly clean up the spill material. If personnel determine they cannot safely eliminate, contain or clean up the spill, Level 2 clean up procedure shall be followed.

Level 2 (≥ 25 gallons): Spill Response Contractors:
GREC has contracts with professional spill response contractors, available 24 hrs per day, and availability to consulting environmental engineers. In general, response for some small spills (e.g.<25 gallons) and large spills (e.g., ≥25 gallons) may be conducted by spill response contractors unless GREC believes the situation allows response by trained personnel without unreasonable risk to the safety and health of personnel, the environment and to equipment and property.

In the event that the release requires a response beyond the capacity of GREC personnel to properly conduct the operation, then the spill response contractor will provide these services. Page 1 (Emergency Contact List) provides the updated spill response contractor contact information.

2.2.3 POST-CLEANUP PROCEDURES

At the conclusion of any cleanup operation, it shall be the responsibility of the GREC Environmental Staff or Spill Coordinator(s) to ensure that all wastes generated during the incident have been collected and properly disposed of, all emergency equipment has been cleaned and recharged, and all spill response supplies have been restocked for future use. Remediation waste of this type should be classified as non-hazardous waste and should be tracked using a non-hazardous waste manifest form. See Section 1.3.7, Recovered Material Disposal for details.

3.0 112.7(b) POTENTIAL EQUIPMENT ISSUES

Section 112.7(b) requires that this plan include a prediction of the direction, rate of flow, and total quantity of oil which could be discharged from the facility for each piece of equipment which has potential to fail (such as loading or unloading, tank overflow, rupture, or leakage, or any other equipment known to be a source of a discharge).

This review has been included in Section 1.3.5, Drainage Controls, Section 10.0 Facility Tank Car and Tank Truck Loading / Unloading, and Section 13.0, Facility Requirements.

4.0 112.7(c) CONTAINMENT AND DIVERSIONARY STRUCTURES

Section 112.7(c) requires appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures or equipment be provided to prevent a discharge. The entire containment system, including walls and floor, must be capable of containing oil and must be 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. At a minimum, one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent for onshore facilities must be used:

Dikes, berms or retaining walls sufficiently impervious to contain oil;
Curbing;
Culverting, gutters or other drainage systems;
Weirs, booms or other barriers;
Spill diversion ponds;
Retention ponds; or
Absorbent materials.

For all BSCs and process oil containers at the GREC, traditional curbing or double wall secondary containment exists to prevent discharges. These structures are discussed in Section 1.3.5, Drainage Controls, and Section 13.0, Facility Requirements. The following discusses the other containment and diversionary structures that exist to prevent a discharge:

Each BSC in use at the GREC is provided with secondary containment of sufficient capacity to contain the contents of the tank.

Transformers and oil-filled equipment are provided with concrete containment structures and flow collection routing to onsite stormwater ponds and wastewater treatment units as a best management practice.

Each of the three (3) diesel fuel tanks are provided with double-walled construction.

55-gallon drums and larger totes of oils that may be stored within the Warehouse/Maintenance Building are provided with containment structures.

The hydraulic systems for the truck dumpers (3 units), the lubrication systems for the boiler feed water pumps, and the steam turbine generator lube oil system are provided with sumps capable of collecting system leaks. Due to the buried locations of each oil / water separator, any release of oil from the primary containment will not discharge oil to navigable waters.

5.0 112.7(d) CONTAINMENT PRACTICALITY REVIEW

Section 112.7(d) requires facilities which determine that the installation of any of the structures or pieces of equipment required by the SPCC rule to prevent a discharge from any onshore or offshore facility is not practicable, clearly explain why such measures are not practicable; for BSCs, conduct both periodic integrity testing of the containers and periodic integrity and leak testing of the valves and piping; and, unless a separate response plan under Part 112.20 has been submitted, this section must also include:

An oil spill contingency plan; and

A written commitment of manpower, equipment, and materials required to expeditiously control and remove any quantity of oil discharged that may be harmful.

Appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures have been provided for all applicable BSCs and process containers. Controls are discussed in Section 1.3.5, Drainage Controls, Section 4.0, Containment and Diversionary Structures, and Section 13.0, Facility Requirements.

6.0 112.7(E) INSPECTIONS, TESTS, AND RECORDS

6.1 INSPECTIONS AND TESTS

Each above ground container will **complete both in-service and out-of-service testing per Table 6-1.**

The facility will keep historical records of tank construction, inspection and maintenance repair. In addition to the plan requirements for this information, the information will be used by inspectors that come onsite to complete inspections; these records should be reviewed when ever:

An AST fails;

Prior to repairs, modification, alteration or changes in service;

10-year inspections (Units 8, 9, and 13);

Inspections will be recorded with details of the type of inspection, findings, corrective actions, name of inspector and date. All recommendations noted by a Certified Inspector will be addressed and documented.

Plant Maintenance/Environmental Staff perform all in-service inspection duties.

6.2 RECORDKEEPING

The following records will be maintained at the facility:

A copy of the SPCC Plan, with any amendments;

Inspection forms, including inspection procedures, signed by the inspector;

Test reports, including test procedures;

Summaries of all training sessions, including records of all participants;

A record of any facility spills, including documentation of telephone notification, copies of confirmation reports, and a description of cleanup and prevention activities; and

Records of outdoor containment draining events including containment area outfall valve opening/closing times.

Records shall be kept for a period of three years.

Table 6-1. Inspections and Tests

Tank ID/ Description	*Bulk Storage Container?*	*Tank Construction*	*Tank Information*	*Inspection Situation*	*Required Action/Testing/Inspection*
GSU Transformer	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 13,538 gallons Contents Mineral Oil, Dielectric Fluid Overfill/Spill Protection Containment to Contain Release	Annually and Visual Inspection	In-service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition and corrosion. Test liquid level gauge, dissolved gas and oil analysis.
				Whenever Material Repairs are Made	Conduct Integrity testing as required by repair.
Station Service Transformer	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 5,990 gallons Contents Mineral Oil, Dielectric Fluid Overfill/Spill Protection Containment to Contain Release	Annually and Visual Inspection	In-service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition and corrosion. Test liquid level gauge, dissolved gas and oil analysis.
				Whenever Material Repairs are Made	Conduct Integrity testing as required by repair.
Alternate Service Transformer (Startup 480V Transformer)	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 505 Gallons Contents Mineral Oil, Dielectric Fluid Overfill/Spill Protection Containment to Contain Release	Annually and Visual Inspection	In-service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition and corrosion. Test liquid level gauge, dissolved gas and oil analysis.
				Whenever Material Repairs are Made	Conduct Integrity testing as required by repair.
North XFMERS (2 units) (North PDC 480V Transformers)	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 505 Gallons Contents Mineral Oil, Dielectric Fluid Overfill/Spill Protection Containment to Contain Release	Annually and Visual Inspection	In-service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition and corrosion. Test liquid level gauge, dissolved gas and oil analysis.

Tank ID/ Description	*Bulk Storage Container?*	*Tank Construction*	*Tank Information*	*Inspection Situation*	*Required Action/Testing/Inspection*
Woodyard XFMERS (2 units) (Woodyard 480V Transformers)	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 505 Gallons Contents Mineral Oil, Dielectric Fluid Overfill/Spill Protection Containment to Contain Release	Annually and Visual Inspection	In-service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition and corrosion. Test liquid level gauge, dissolved gas and oil analysis.
South XFMERS (2 units) (South PDC 480V Transformers)	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 505 Gallons Contents Mineral Oil, Dielectric Fluid Overfill/Spill Protection Containment to Contain Release	Annually and Visual Inspection	In-service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition and corrosion. Test liquid level gauge, dissolved gas and oil analysis.
Cooling Water XFMER (2 units)	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 505 Gallons Contents Mineral Oil, Dielectric Fluid Overfill/Spill Protection Containment to Contain Release	Annually and Visual Inspection	In-service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition and corrosion. Test liquid level gauge, dissolved gas and oil analysis.
				Whenever Material Repairs are Made	Conduct Integrity testing as required by repair.
Vehicular Diesel Portable Fuel Tank	No	Shop Fabricated Double-Walled Steel Mobile Tank	Capacity 1,000 Gallons Contents Diesel Fuel Overfill/Spill Protection Spill Containment Bucket	Monthly	Visually inspect for leaks and supports.
				Annually	Test interstitial space and liquid level gauges.
Diesel Engine Fire Pump Tank	Yes	Shop Fabricated Double-Walled Steel Tank	Capacity 550 Gallons Contents Diesel Fuel Overfill/Spill Protection Overfill / Spill Protection, Double-Walled Steel Tank Gauges	Monthly	Visually inspect for leaks and supports.
				Annually	Test interstitial space and liquid level gauges.

Tank ID/ Description	***Bulk Storage Container?***	***Tank Construction***	***Tank Information***	***Inspection Situation***	***Required Action/Testing/Inspection***
Woodyard Oil / Water Separator	Yes	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel Tank Cathodically Protected Underground Water Treatment Unit	Capacity 800 / 1,600 Gallons Contents Mixed Oil / Water Overfill/Spill Protection Buried Construction, Level Controls and Dual Pumps	Monthly	Visually check water and oil levels using probe and check pump function.
South Oil / Water Separator	Yes	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel Tank Cathodically Protected Underground Water Treatment Unit	Capacity 2,000 / 4,000 Gallons Contents Mixed Oil / Water Overfill/Spill Protection Buried Construction, Level Controls and Dual Pumps	Monthly	Visually check water and oil levels using probe and check pump function.
North Oil / Water Separator	Yes	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel Tank Cathodically Protected Underground Water Treatment Unit	Capacity 2,000 / 4,000 Gallons Contents Mixed Oil / Water Overfill/Spill Protection Buried Construction, Level Controls and Dual Pumps	Monthly	Visually check water and oil levels using probe and check pump function.
Emergency Generator Diesel Engine Tank	Yes	Shop Fabricated Double-Walled Steel Construction	Capacity 5,750 Gallons Contents Diesel Fuel Overfill/Spill Protection Spill Containment Bucket Level Gauges, Double-Walled Construction	Monthly Annually	In service inspection for leaks, support, and foundation condition, corrosion. Test interstitial space and liquid level gauges.

Tank ID/ Description	*Bulk Storage Container?*	*Tank Construction*	*Tank Information*	*Inspection Situation*	*Required Action/Testing/Inspection*
Truck Dumper Hydraulic Units (3 units)	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel	Capacity 500 Gallons (each) Contents Hydraulic Oil Overfill/Spill Protection Tank Gauges	Daily	Visually inspect units and lines for leaks, operation, and foundation.
Boiler Feed Water Pumps (2 units)	No	Shop Fabricated	Capacity 132 Gallons (each) Contents Hydraulic / Lubricating Oil	Daily	Visually inspect units and lines for leaks, operation, and foundation.
Steam Turbine Generator Lube Oil System	No	Shop Fabricated Single-Walled Steel Module	Capacity 2,086 Gallons Contents Hydraulic / Lubricating Oil Overfill/Spill Protection Gauges and Instrumentation	Daily	Visually inspect units and lines for leaks, operation, and foundation.
Miscellaneous Drum Storage	Yes	Single-use 55-gallon Drums and Totes, DOT-certified	Capacity 55 Gallons and Larger to ≈300 Gallons (each container) Contents Various New and Used Oils	Weekly	Visually inspect for leaks and container condition.
Primary Air Fan	No	Shop Fabricated	Capacity 100 gallons Contents Lubricating Oil	Daily	Visually inspect unit for leaks, operation, and foundation.

Tank ID/ Description	***Bulk Storage Container?***	***Tank Construction***	***Tank Information***	***Inspection Situation***	***Required Action/Testing/Inspection***
Secondary Air Fan	No	Shop Fabricated	Capacity 100 gallons Contents Lubricating Oil	Daily	Visually inspect unit for leaks, operation, and foundation.
Flue Gas Recirculation Fan	No	Shop Fabricated	Capacity 100 gallons Contents Lubricating Oil	Daily	Visually inspect unit for leaks, operation, and foundation.
Induced Draft Fan	No	Shop Fabricated	Capacity 100 gallons Contents Lubricating Oil	Daily	Visually inspect unit for leaks, operation, and foundation.

7.0 PLAN AMENDMENT

In addition to when the Regional Administrator requires a plan amendment due to a single or succession of large discharge(s) (discussed in Section 2.1.4 of this plan), the facility must amend this plan under the following conditions:

Facility Change—Complete a review when there is a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance that materially affects its potential for a discharge. 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.

Every Five Years—Complete a review and evaluation of the SPCC Plan at least once every five years. 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. Site personnel 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.”

A material change of the plan as a result of a facility change or five-year review requires the certification of a Professional Engineer. The Revision Log within this Plan is provided as a record of Plan Amendments.

8.0 112.7(F) PERSONNEL, TRAINING, AND DISCHARGE PROCEDURES

At minimum oil-handling personnel in the operation and maintenance of equipment will be trained on:

Prevention of discharges;
Discharge procedure protocols;
Applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations;
General operations; and
The SPCC Plan.

GREC Environmental Staff who are accountable for day-to-day discharge prevention will schedule and conduct discharge prevention briefings for oil-handling personnel at least once a year to assure adequate understanding of the SPCC Plan. These briefings will highlight and describe known discharges or failures, malfunctioning components and any recently developed precautionary measures. A sample training record is located in Appendix E. The Plant Manager shall ensure all resources are available to ensure discharge prevention.

Training records are maintained by the GREC Administrative Office and are available for inspection upon request.

9.0 112.7(g) SECURITY

The facility is enclosed inside an 7-foot high chain link fence with three strands of barbed wire on top with security cameras placed strategically throughout the facility to maintain continuous surveillance. The facility is monitored 24-hours per day. There is sufficient lighting to allow for the discovery of discharges during darkness by operating and non-operating personnel. In addition, there is sufficient lighting to deter vandals during hours of darkness.

Facility personnel have implemented the following equipment security precautions:

Master flow and drain valves and any other valves permitting direct outward flow of the container's contents to the surface have adequate security measures. Secondary containment drain valves are locked in the normally closed position except during the times when the containment is being drained of storm water.

No flapper-type drain valves are used to drain containment areas at the GREC.

The starter control on each oil transfer pump is manually activated and is normally in the "off" position and the control is located at a site accessible only to authorized personnel.

The loading/unloading connections of oil transfer piping are securely capped or blank-flanged 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 by draining.

Communications throughout the facility are adequate through the use of two-way radios and telephones.

Tanks that are proximal to vehicular traffic are protected by ballards or containment structures.

10.0 112.7(h) FACILITY TANK CAR AND TANK TRUCK LOADING/UNLOADING

Typical bulk transfer activities, greater than 55 gallons, used to transfer oil from a tank truck to a piece of covered equipment can range up to 500 gallons at the most. To limit the potential liability associated with such unloading, the facility:

Inspects the contents of area spill kits to ensure each kit is complete;

Identifies if additional spill material needs to be deployed during the unloading;

Ensures operating personnel oversee the transfer activities until they are complete;

Completes a visual inspection of the truck and its connections;

Deploys wheel chocks to prevent vehicles from departing before complete disconnection.

Inspects the truck and transfer valves, as required, prior to the truck leaving the transfer location;

Caps unloading piping connections at the completion of oil transfer; and

Assures that tank trucks carry spill kits.

Transfer activities of 55 gallons or greater not including a truck delivery have been discussed in Section 1.3.5.

All applicable Department of Transportation regulations are adhered to during tank loading and unloading activities. Proper transfer and spill response procedures are reviewed annually with the staff.

Each tank is provided with level gauges.

Operating personnel oversee the transfer activities until they are complete. Visual inspection of all tanker ports is made during and after transfer activities to identify any leaks, which are promptly repaired.

All piping and appurtenances have been designed in accordance with industry-accepted standards. All aboveground sections of pipe are inspected regularly as described in “Inspections” and maintained free of corrosion. All piping is either out of the way of vehicular traffic or at a height where no danger to the pipe from vehicular traffic exists. There is no underground oil piping.

To prevent discharges during periods of inactivity, the connecting ends of transfer lines at the loading and unloading areas are kept securely capped when not in use.

The above-referenced controls, equipment, and procedures make the overfilling of BSCs a highly unlikely event.

In the event of the unlikely failure of the multiple systems, overfilling of the Vehicular Fuel Diesel Tank, the Diesel Engine Fire Pump Tank, and the Emergency Generator Diesel Engine Tank could result in overflow to the wastewater or stormwater systems which are both protected from discharges to navigable waters.

Overfilling of the three diesel fuel tanks is not expected to result in a total release exceeding 25 gallons based on probable fueling quantities and transfer rates.

11.0 112.7(i) TANK REPAIR, ALTERATION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR CHANGE IN SERVICE

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 container will be evaluated for risk of discharge or failure due to brittle fracture or other catastrophe, and appropriate action will be taken.

There are no field constructed aboveground oil storage tanks at the GREC; therefore, brittle fracture failures are not considered to apply.

12.0 112.7(j) STATE REQUIREMENTS/COUNTY REQUIREMENTS

STATE

The State of Florida has adopted the federal guidelines under 40 CFR 112 and implemented additional reporting requirements under Florida State Regulations 62-762. These requirements are discussed in detail in Section 2.0.

ALACHUA COUNTY

The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department (ACEPD) has implemented Hazardous Materials Management regulations under Chapter 353 of the Alachua County Code. These regulations require the notification of the ACEPD in the event that ten (10) pounds of the oils addressed in this plan are released to soils, air, surface water, or groundwater. This reporting requirement applies to the mineral oil dielectric fluid contained in tanks, drums, and unused electrical equipment, fuels in unregistered diesel fuel tanks (tanks less than 550 gallons), and hydraulic systems at the Plant.

Select sections of Chapter 353 Alachua County Code are provided below. Chapter 353 is provided in its entirety in Appendix F.

SECTION 353.26

(b) Exclusions

(1) Radioactive materials regulated subject to Florida Statue 404.166.

(2) The following materials are not subject to the provisions of this code, except for the requirements of sections 353.28 and 353.29, only as long as these materials are stored, managed, and handled in a manner that does not result in a discharge:

a. Petroleum products subject to Florida Statue 376.317, petroleum products, motor oil and antifreeze used in operable powered mobile equipment, American Society of Testing and Materials grade number 5 and number 6, residual oils, bunker C residual oils, intermediate fuel oils used for marine bunkering with a viscosity of 30 and higher, and asphalt oils.

b. Oils and fluids within electric utility transformers, switches, and other electric power transmission and distribution equipment.

c. Agricultural operations storing less than 500 gallons of liquid or 4,000 pounds of solid hazardous materials for agricultural purposes for periods of less than 90 days.

(3) The following materials are not subject to the provisions of this code, except for the requirements of section 353.29 and 353.33(h)(1)(b), only as long as these materials are stored, managed, and handled in a manner that does not result in a discharge:

a. Prepackaged consumer products for sale and sold to individuals for personal, family, or household purposes.

b. Commercial products limited to use at the site solely for office, agricultural, or janitorial purposes when stored in total quantities of less than 500 pounds for solids and 110 gallons for liquids.

(4) The following materials are not subject to the provisions of this code, except for the requirements of section 353.29, only as long as these materials are stored, managed, and handled in a manner that does not result in a discharge:

a. Hazardous materials stored at residences and used for personal, family, or

household purposes.

b. Fertilizers and treated seed.

c. Substances or mixtures which may pose a hazard but which are labeled pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

SECTION 353.27—PROHIBITIONS

(a) Discharge and releases. No person shall discharge or cause or permit the discharge of a hazardous material to the soils, air, groundwater, or surface waters in the county. No person shall cause or permit the discharge or release of a hazardous material to a septic tank or other type of onsite sewage disposal system. No person shall cause or permit the discharge or release of a hazardous material to a sewage treatment plant or sewage treatment plant collection system without the express permission of the owner or operator of the sewage treatment plant.

(b) Construction, operation, and closure. No person shall construct, modify, install, replace, operate, or close a hazardous materials storage facility without complying with the requirements of this code.

(c) Compliance with state and federal regulations applicable to the hazardous materials regulated by this code. No person shall store, handle, or dispose of hazardous materials or construct, operate, or close a hazardous material storage facility in violation of any applicable state or federal regulations.

SECTION 353.28—REPORTING AND RESPONSE

(a) Discharge reporting. A release of a hazardous material to the soils, air, surface water, or groundwater in Alachua County shall be reported by the hazardous materials storage facility owner, operator, or emergency coordinator as required below.

(1) A release, as defined under SARA Title III or CERCLA, subject to a SARA Title III or CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) shall be reported as follows:

a. A release shall be reported to the Department if the released quantity is greater than one pound per site and the release is subject to a one pound SARA Title III or CERCLA reporting requirement.

b. All other releases subject to SARA Title III or CERCLA reporting requirements shall be reported to the Department if the released quantity is greater than ten pounds.

(2) A release not subject to SARA Title III or CERCLA reportable requirements shall be reported if the released quantity is greater than ten pounds.

The Department shall be notified immediately after the emergency response agencies have been notified. (For more information on SARA Title III and CERCLA reporting requirements, contact the Alachua County Office of Emergency Management.)

(3) All air discharges, as defined in this code, shall be reported immediately to the Alachua County Warning Point.

(4) All release and discharge reporting shall be followed up with a written or electronic notification within 72 hours of the accident. The notification shall contain at a minimum the following information:

a. Date, time, and location of discharge;

b. Type and amount of material discharged; and

c. A brief narrative, including description of impacted areas and any corrective actions taken.

(b) Response. In the event of a hazardous material discharge, the hazardous material storage facility owner or operator must take appropriate immediate action to protect human health and the environment.

(c) Evidence of contamination shall be reported to the Department during normal working hours within 24-hours of discovery. If the evidence of contamination is discovered during a holiday or weekend, the evidence of contamination shall be reported on the first working day following the holiday or weekend.

13.0 FACILITY REQUIREMENTS (112.8)

This section pertains specifically to BSCs as defined by 40 CFR Part 112.2:

> *Bulk storage container means any container used to store oil. These containers are used for purposes including, but not limited to, the storage of oil prior to use, while being used, or prior to further distribution in commerce. Oil-filled electrical, operating or manufacturing equipment is not a bulk storage container.*

According to the above definition, GREC has the following BSCs onsite:

Vehicular Diesel Fuel Tank
Diesel Engine Fire Pump Tank
Woodyard Oil / Water Separator
South Oil / Water Separator
North Oil / Water Separator
Emergency Generator Diesel Engine Tank
Miscellaneous Drum Storage

13.1 FACILITY DRAINAGE

The prevention of discharge from the contained storage areas throughout the facility is discussed in Section 1.3.5. Per the Containment Drainage Procedure in Appendix B, operations personnel shall conduct the following inspections prior to draining containment structures at the facility:

Visually inspect for signs of oil (oil sheen) and discoloration; and
Observe any unusual odors in the area, which may indicate a substance other than water in the containment. If liquid other than water (oil) is detected, the source of the oil will be determined and the oil will be removed promptly.

No flapper-type drain valves are used for draining containment areas at the GREC.

Generally, water released from the secondary containments flows via wastewater collection piping through the oil / water separators for use in the cooling tower. Water released to grade is collected via stormwater catch basins and discharged to one of three stormwater basins (see Figure 3).

13.2 BULK STORAGE CONTAINERS

All tanks and containers are made of material compatible with the material stored. This is ensured by storing material in its original container, process vessel, or in a container specifically designated for that purpose. All tanks listed in 13.0 have been designed to accommodate their contents at storage temperatures and pressures.

As discussed in Sections 1.3.5 and 4.0, all BSCs have sufficient secondary containment to accommodate the capacity of each respective container or a diversionary structure that can potentially redirect the flow.

Table 1-1 summarizes all containers and containment capacities at the GREC. Containments, as discussed in Section 1.3.5, are constructed of impervious materials in order to contain the discharged volume of oil. Drainage of these secondary containments is discussed in the Section 1.3.5.

13.3 INTEGRITY TESTING AND INSPECTIONS

Each above ground container will be inspected and tested per Table 6-1.

The facility will keep historical records of tank construction, inspection, and maintenance repair. In addition to the plan requirements for this information, the information will be used by inspectors that come onsite to complete inspections; these records should be reviewed whenever:

An AST fails;

Prior to repairs, modification, alteration or change in service; or

Prior to the 10-year inspections.

Inspections will be recorded with details of the type of inspection, findings, corrective actions, name of inspector and date. All recommendations noted by an Inspector will be addressed and documented.

A trained facility employee will perform all in-service inspection duties or will supervise, at all times, another employee.

13.4 OVERFLOW PROTECTION

As shown in Table 13-1, each BSC is engineered or updated in accordance with good engineering practices to avoid discharges and has one of the following overflow protection devices implemented:

High liquid level gauges with an audible or a visual signal;

High liquid level pump controls set to pump liquid from the tank(s); and

Periodically tested liquid level sensing devices to ensure proper operation.

Table 13-1. Overflow Prevention

Tank ID / Description	Type of Oil	Storage Capacity (gallons)	Overflow Prevention Method (see Plan for acceptable methods)
Vehicular Diesel Fuel Tank	Diesel Fuel	1,000 gallons	Local fuel level gauge with calibration. Local attendant present during filling. Spill containment bucket.
Diesel Engine Fire Pump Tank	Diesel Fuel	550 gallons	Local fuel level gauge with calibration. Local attendant present during filling. Spill containment bucket.
Woodyard Oil / Water Separator	Mixed Oil	800 / 1,600 gallons	Level controls with withdrawal pumps.
South Oil / Water Separator	Mixed Oil	2,000 / 4,000 gallons	Level controls with withdrawal pumps.
North Oil / Water Separator	Mixed Oil	2,000 / 4,000 gallons	Level controls with withdrawal pumps.
Emergency Generator Diesel Engine Tank	Diesel Fuel	5,750 gallons	Local fuel level gauge with calibration. Local attendant present during filling. Spill containment bucket.
Miscellaneous Drum Storage	Miscellaneous Oils Virgin and Used	55 gallons and larger to ≈300 gallons	Local observation.

13.5 FACILITY TRANSFER OPERATIONS, PUMPING, AND FACILITY PROCESS

As discussed in Section 10.0, there are tank truck transfer operations at the facility. Small transfer operations also occur, as described in Section 1.3.5.

All piping for the transfer of oil is adequately supported. The facility layout is such that pipe supports and piping is not at risk from vehicular traffic. Facility-wide speed limit signs are posted.

14.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SITE MAPS

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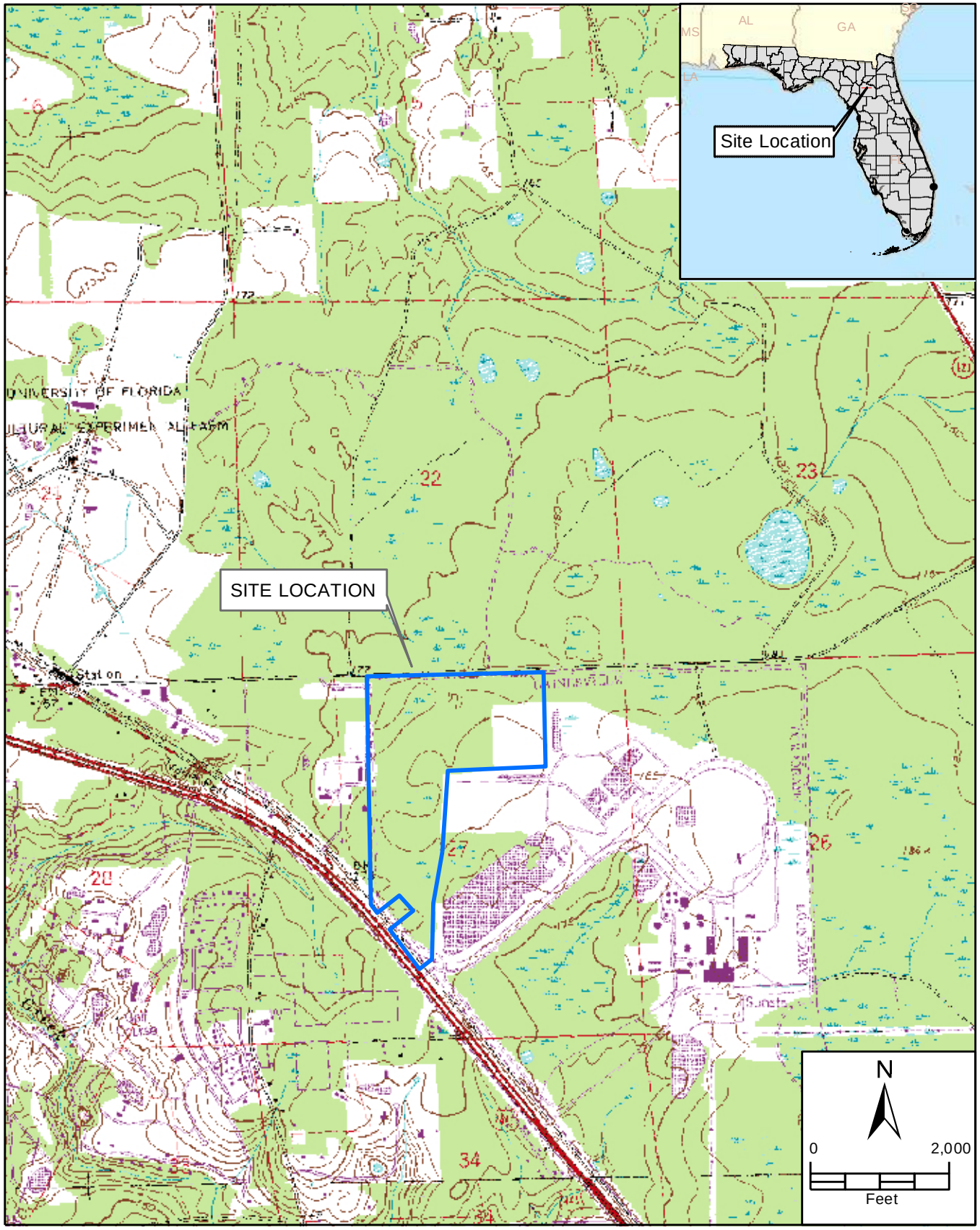

FIGURE 1.
FACILITY LOCATION MAP
GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Sources: Labins.org Quadrangle Map of Alachua, Fl., 1993; ECT, 2013.

Gainesville Renewable Energy Center

LEGEtiD.

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- ® 8TAnON SERVICE TRANSFORMER
- (i) ALTERNATEIERYICETRANIFORMER
- O NOinH XI'NER TRANSFORMER(2UNITS)
- O WOODYARD XFMER TRANSFOIUER(2UNITS)
- O 80U1HXFIIER TRANSFORMER(2 UNITS)
- O COOLINGWATER XI'NER TRANSFORIIERIℤ UNITS)
- ® VEHICULMDESELFUELTANK
- ® DIESELENGINEFREPUMPTANK
- ® WOODYARDDIUWATERSEPARATOR
- ® IOU1HOILJWATER SEPARATOR
- ® NOinHOLIWATER8EPARATOR
- @) EMERGENCY GENERATOR DIESELENGitETANK
- ® TRUCKDUMPSHYDRAULIC POWERUNITB(3UNIIII)
- ® BOILERFEEDWATERPUMPS
- @ ITEAIITURBINE GENERATOR LUBEOL 8Y8I1iM
- @) DRUM& TOTE STORAGE
- ® PRIIIARY A ftFAN
- ® IECONDARY AIRFAN
- ® FLUEGABRECIRCULAnoNFAN
- ® **INDUCED DRAFT FAN**

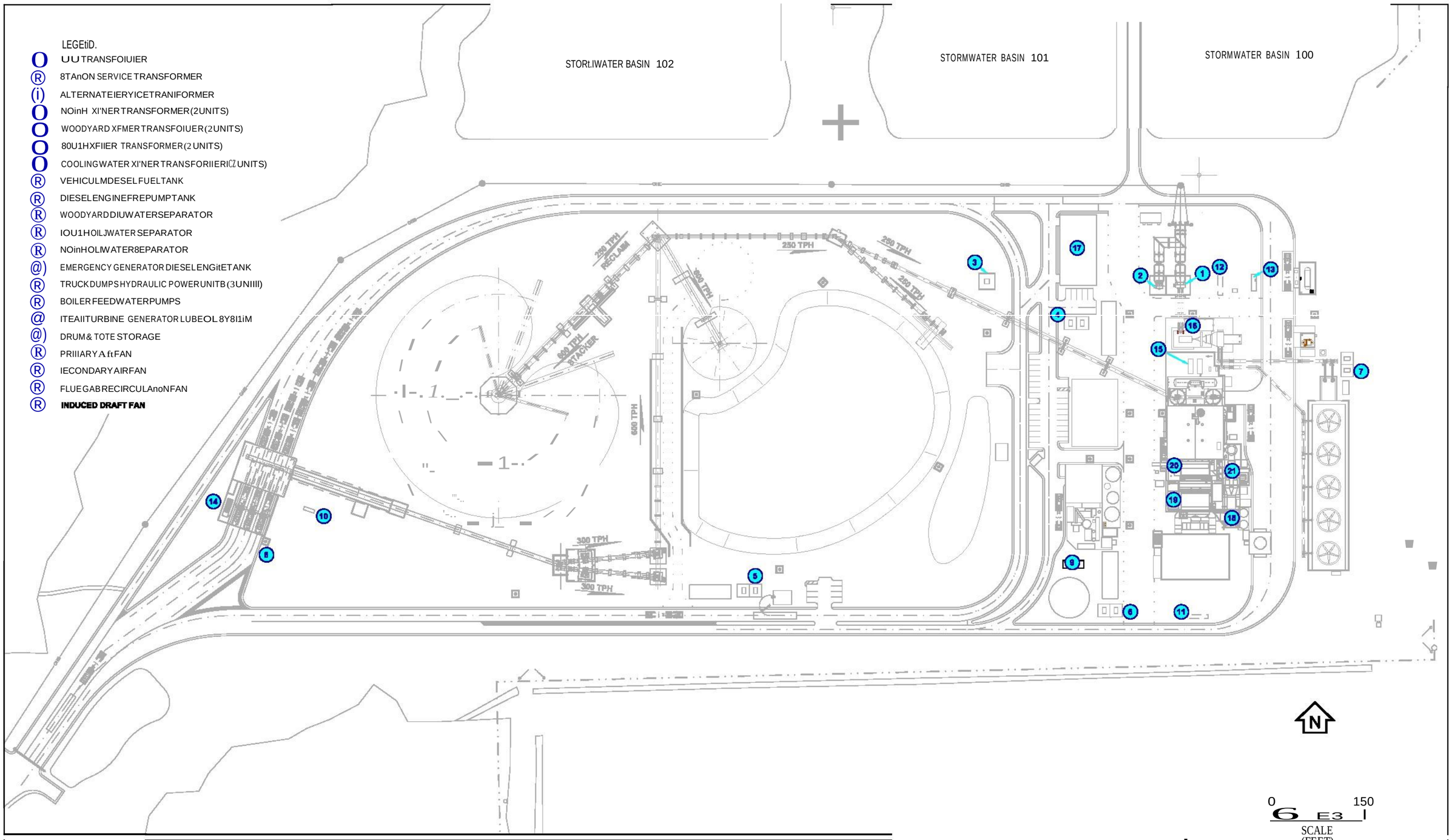

FIGURE 2.
LOCATION OF OIL STORAGE UNITS
GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENGERY CENTER
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Source: ECI', 2013.

Gainesville
Renewable Energy Center

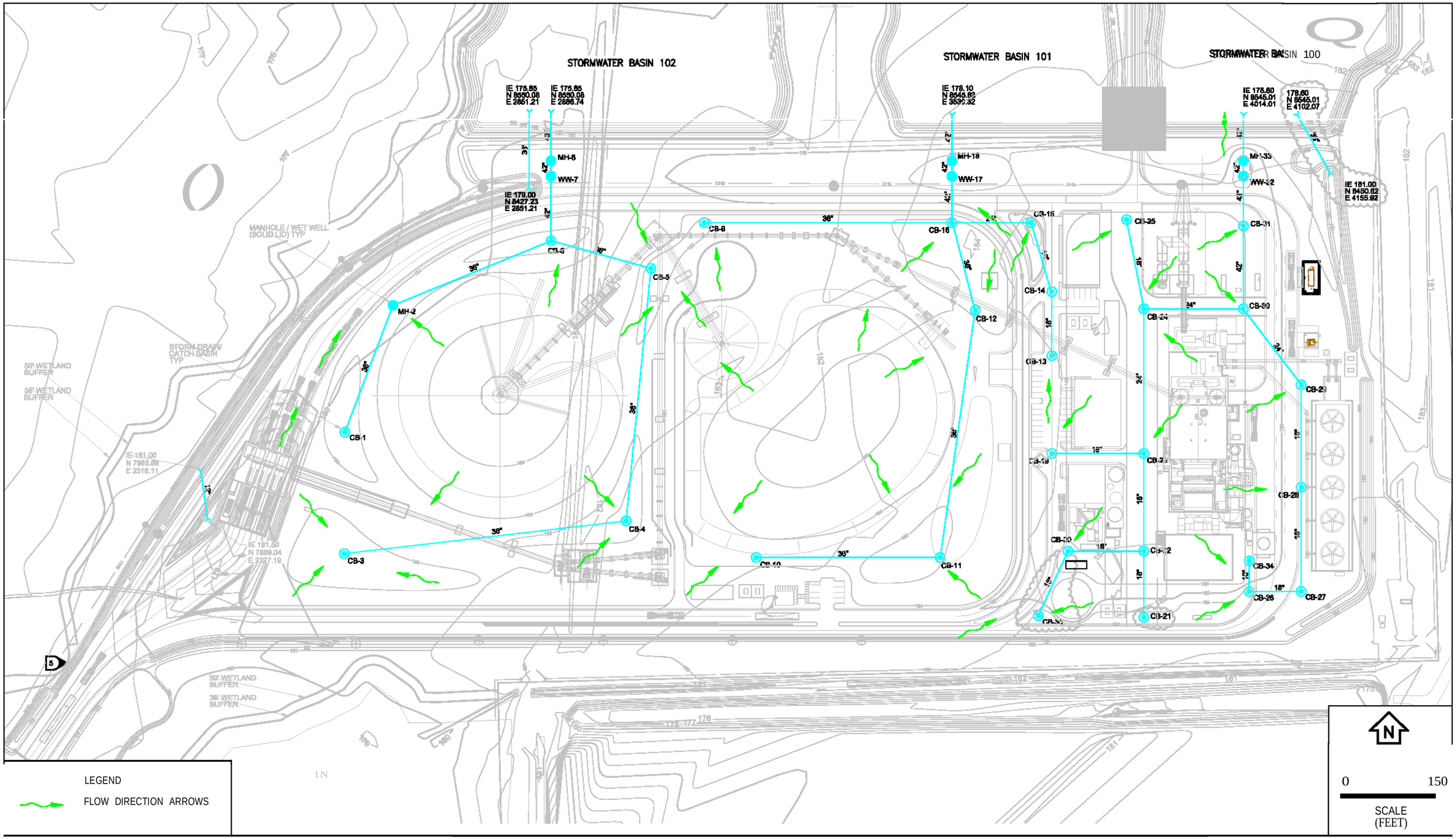

FIGURE 3.
DIRECTION OF STORMWATER FLOWS
GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENGERY CENTER
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Source: ECr, 2013.

Gainesville Renewable Energy Center

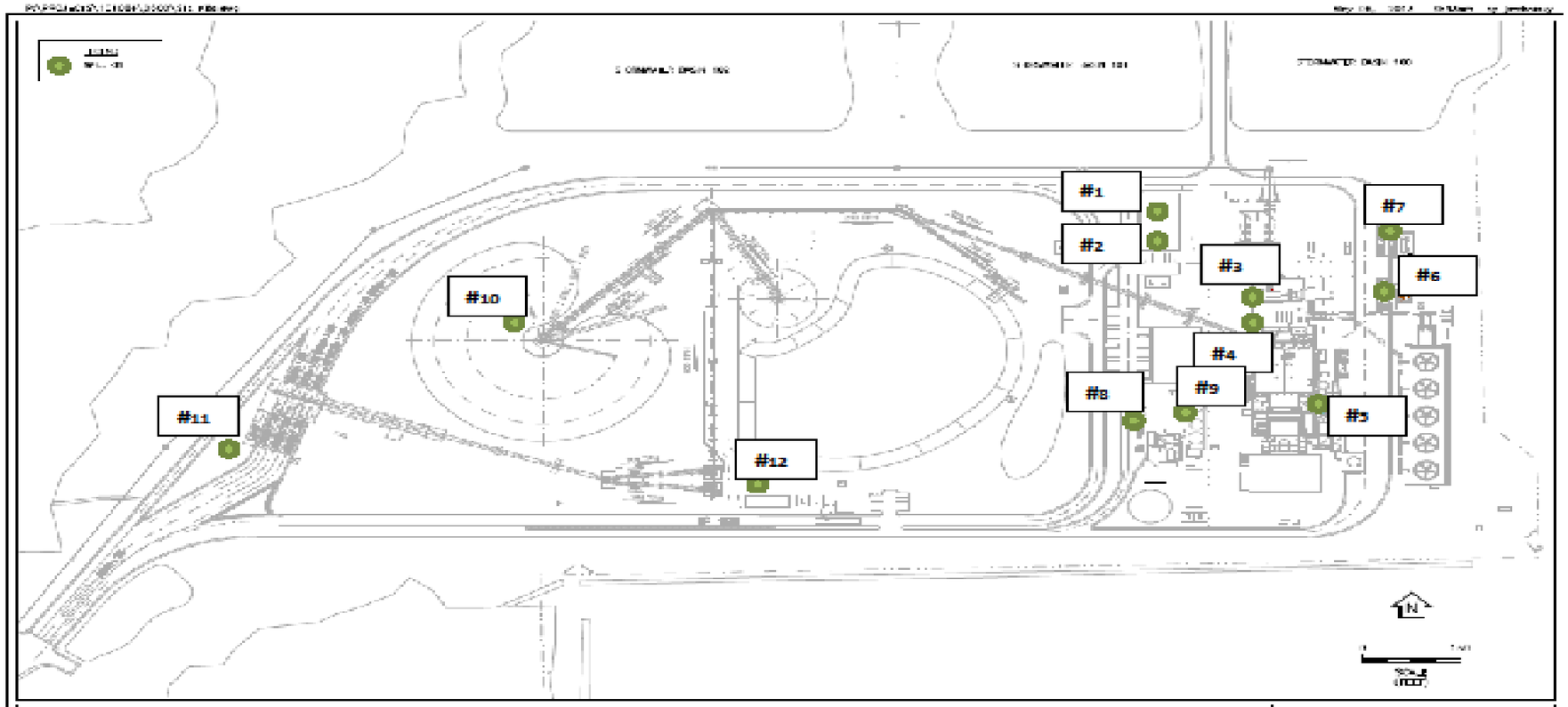

FIGURE 4.
LOCATION OF SF... K S
GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
GAINESVILLE, FLORIDA

Gainesville
Renewable Energy Center

APPENDIX B

OUTDOOR CONTAINMENT DRAINING PROCEDURE

OUTDOOR CONTAINMENT DRAINING PROCEDURE

1. Process Description

Drain facility outdoor containments of standing water. Outflow valves on containments are maintained in the normally closed and locked position. This standard operating procedure ensures that no uncontrolled flow leaves containment areas. Only after an inspection and evaluation of the contents of a containment is made and it is determined that the contents are within limits for discharge is the outflow valve opened.

2. Objective

The objective of this procedure is to provide a safe and environmentally sound method of draining outdoor facility containments while protecting the environment against inadvertent releases.

3. Affected Equipment

This outdoor containment drainage procedure is required for all transformer containments.

4. Procedure

Inspection of Containment

Prior to draining any substance from a facility secondary containment, an inspection must be performed.

Visually inspect for signs of oil (oil sheen) and discoloration.

Observe any unusual odors in the area, which may indicate a substance other than water in the containment.

If oil is present determine cause and control release.

Draining Water from the Containment

If an oil, oil sheen, or discoloration appears upon the water, or there are unusual odors in the area, then do not proceed to drain the containment areas. Notify GREC Environmental Staff of the status of the water in the containment and implement the procedure to evaluate disposal options for the contents of the containment areas.

If no oil and no unusual odors are detected, then the water may be drained. Proceed to drain the water. Upon completion of the draining process, the drain valve must be returned to the normally closed position and locked.

APPENDIX C

INSPECTIONS

MONTHLY TANK INSPECTION / MONITORING REPORT

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET
GAINESVILLE, FL. 32653

EMERGENCY GENERATOR DIESEL ENGINE TANK

TANK CAPACITY:	GAL. 5,750
FUEL TYPE:	DIESEL
INSPECTION DATE:	_____
INSPECTOR	_____
VOLUME IN TANK	_____

General condition of site around tank	Clean	Maintenance Required	
Visible signs of tank leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of lubricating fluid leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of coolant leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Structural integrity of outer wall	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of coating system	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of fuel lines	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking

	Sealed	Needs Stocking
Spill Kit	_____	_____

Notes/Observation/Explantions:_____
_____
_____
_____

MONTHLY TANK INSPECTION / MONITORING REPORT

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET
GAINESVILLE, FL. 32653

VEHICULAR DIESEL PORTABLE FUEL TANK

TANK CAPACITY:	GAL. 1,000
FUEL TYPE:	DIESEL
INSPECTION DATE:	_____
INSPECTOR	_____
VOLUME IN TANK	_____

General condition of site around tank	Clean	Maintenance Required	
Visible signs of tank leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of lubricating fluid leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of coolant leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Structural integrity of outer wall	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of coating system	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of fuel lines	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking

	Sealed	Needs Stocking
Spill Kit	_____	_____

Notes/Observation/Explantions:_____
_____
_____
_____

MONTHLY TANK INSPECTION / MONITORING REPORT

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET
GAINESVILLE, FL. 32653

DIESEL ENGINE FIRE PUMP TANK

TANK CAPACITY:	GAL. 550
FUEL TYPE:	DIESEL
INSPECTION DATE:	_____
INSPECTOR	_____
VOLUME IN TANK	_____

General condition of site around tank	Clean	Maintenance Required	
Visible signs of tank leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of lubricating fluid leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of coolant leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Structural integrity of outer wall	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of coating system	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of fuel lines	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking

	Sealed	Needs Stocking
Spill Kit	_____	_____

Notes/Observation/Explantions:_____
_____
_____
_____

MONTHLY TANK INSPECTION / MONITORING REPORT

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET
GAINESVILLE, FL. 32653

WOODYARD OIL / WATER SEPARATOR

TANK CAPACITY:	GAL. 800 / 1,600
FUEL TYPE:	MIXED OIL
INSPECTION DATE:	_____
INSPECTOR	_____
VOLUME IN TANK	_____

General condition of site around tank	Clean	Maintenance Required	
Visible signs of tank leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of water leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Structural integrity of outer wall	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of coating system	Good	Maintenance required	
Pump operation (2 units)	Operational	Maintenance required	
Level controls	Operational	Maintenance required	
Oil Level	Acceptable	Needs removal	

Notes/Observation/Explantions:_____
_____
_____
_____

MONTHLY TANK INSPECTION / MONITORING REPORT

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET
GAINESVILLE, FL. 32653

SOUTH OIL / WATER SEPARATOR

TANK CAPACITY:	GAL. 2,000 / 4,000
FUEL TYPE:	MIXED OIL
INSPECTION DATE:	_____
INSPECTOR	_____
VOLUME IN TANK	_____

General condition of site around tank	Clean	Maintenance Required	
Visible signs of tank leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of water leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Structural integrity of outer wall	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of coating system	Good	Maintenance required	
Pump operation (3 units)	Operational	Maintenance required	
Level controls	Operational	Maintenance required	
Oil Level	Acceptable	Needs removal	

Notes/Observation/Explantions:_____
_____
_____
_____

MONTHLY TANK INSPECTION / MONITORING REPORT

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET
GAINESVILLE, FL. 32653

NORTH OIL / WATER SEPARATOR

TANK CAPACITY:	GAL. 2,000 / 4,000
FUEL TYPE:	MIXED OIL
INSPECTION DATE:	_____
INSPECTOR	_____
VOLUME IN TANK	_____

General condition of site around tank	Clean	Maintenance Required	
Visible signs of tank leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Visible signs of water leakage	No leaks	Signs of leakage	Leaking
Structural integrity of outer wall	Good	Maintenance required	
Condition of coating system	Good	Maintenance required	
Pump operation (3 units)	Operational	Maintenance required	
Level controls	Operational	Maintenance required	
Oil Level	Acceptable	Needs removal	

Notes/Observation/Explantions:_____
_____
_____
_____

MONTHLY CONTAINER INSPECTION / MONITORING REPORT

GAINESVILLE RENEWABLE ENERGY CENTER
11201 NORTHWEST 13TH STREET
GAINESVILLE, FL. 32653

MISCELLANEOUS OIL AND TEMPORARY STORAGE REVIEW

NUMBER OF CONTAINERS: _____

OIL TYPE: MIXED OIL

INSPECTION DATE: _____

INSPECTOR _____

	S	U
Containers are in good condition. No severe rusting, corrosion, dents, or bulges, seams are intact. Leaking barrels placed in over packs.		
Drums and containers are staged properly. All containers are kept closed, bungs secured or otherwise covered, elevated on pallets / storage racks.		
Containers are adequately labeled, contents clearly marked and visible. Empty drums marked "empty".		
Containment system is in good condition. Sump level is low, spilled waste / absorbent removed.		
Area is free of trash, junk, and debris. Aisle space is adequate to allow easy movement.		
Fire extinguisher available and in working condition.		

(Fill out for entire facility – each unit should be looked at for each item listed on this page. Unsatisfactory marks should be identified next to the appropriate tank on the back.)

Notes/Observation/Explantions:_____

APPENDIX D

REPORTABLE AND NON-REPORTABLE OIL SPILLS

REPORTABLE OIL SPILL

REPORTABLE OIL SPILL (Spills > 25 gallons and occurring on a pervious surface, > 100 gallons on an impervious surface but outside secondary containment, > 500 gallons inside of a containment or any spills threatening Navigable water ways		
PROCEDURES	ACTION REQUIRED BY:	
	PERSON	REMARKS
1. Notify GREC Environmental	Person discovering incident	
2. If safe to do so, isolate the leak by closing emergency isolation valves, etc.	Person discovering incident	
3. Notify facility personnel by two-way radio communications and PA system, clear personnel from area surrounding incident.	Person discovering incident	
4. Begin spill response – contact Emergency Response Contractor	GREC Mgmt, GREC Environmental, or Designated Alternate	
5. Notify FDEP and ACEPD	GREC Environmental	
6. If spill extends off site – Notify National Response Center (800-424-8802)	GREC Environmental	
7. Notify GREC Safety	GREC Environmental	
8. Complete incident reporting listed below and appropriate forms including agency contact reports (see Section 2.1.2). Management will complete any subsequent reports.	GREC Environmental	

INITIAL INFORMATION

Date/Time Discharge: _____ Location:
Materials Involved (type of oil and quantity):
Notified By: _____ Other Information (method of cleanup, personnel, etc.): _____

NON-REPORTABLE OIL SPILL

NON-REPORTABLE OIL SPILL (Spills < 25 gallons and occurring on a pervious surface; or < 100 gallons on an impervious surface but outside secondary containment, <500 gallons within secondary containment)		
PROCEDURES	ACTION REQUIRED BY: PERSON	REMARKS
1. Notify GREC Environmental	Person discovering incident	
2. If safe to do so, isolate the leak by closing emergency isolation valves, etc.	Person discovering incident	
3. Take onsite action to control the spill (booms, pads, etc.)	Person discovering incident	
4. Begin spill response.	Person discovering incident	
5. If spill response is beyond facility capability, contact Emergency Response Contractor	GREC Environmental	
6. Notify GREC Safety	At discretion of GREC Environmental, Emergency Coordinator, or Designee	
7. If spill poses an imminent threat to discharge from the facility, follow appropriate response for reportable oil spills.	GREC Environmental, Emergency Coordinator, or Designee	
8. Complete incident reporting listed below.	GREC Environmental	

INITIAL INFORMATION

Date/Time Discharge: _____ Location:
Materials Involved (type of oil and quantity):
Notified By: _____ Other Information (method of cleanup, personnel, etc.): _____

REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACT REPORT

"Sample"

Internal Document

Contact Type: Visit ☐ Telephone ☐ Letter ☐ Fax ☐

Date: Time: Duration (Hrs):
Agency:
Representative Name: Title:
Representative Name: Title:
Address:

Reason for contact:

- ☐ Incident Report
- ☐ Accident Investigation
- ☐ Citizen Complaint
- ☐ Follow-Up (Original Incident):
- ☐ Other (Explain):
- ☐ Routine Inspection
- ☐ Employee Complaint

Site Representatives:

Name: Title:
Name: Title:

Was a tour of the facility conducted?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Were photographs taken?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Were samples taken?	☐	Yes	☐	No
Were duplicate photographs and samples taken by THE GREC representatives?	☐	Yes	☐	No

List all site employees involved during the plant tour:

_____

List all documents, written programs, reports, etc. inspected by the agency:

REGULATORY AGENCY CONTACT REPORT (continued) PAGE 2 OF 2

Were potential violations indicated? ☐ Yes ☐ No
Number of alleged violations:
Code sections allegedly violated:

Description of violations (give full details):

( ) Additional information attached

General information about the contact (give full details):

( ) Additional information attached

Prepared by: Date:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Forms

FDEP Discharge Report Form 62-761-900(1)
FDEP Incident Notification Form 62-761-900(6)

Discharge Reporting Form

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

DEP Form# 62-761.900<1l
FOfm Title Ois:ha"aeReoqrtinaForm
Effective Date _____

Instructions are on the reverse side. Please complete all applicable blanks

1. Facility 10 Numbeo-(if registered): _____ 2. Date of form completion: _____

3. Geneoal infol'mation

Facility name: _____
Facility Owner or Operator: _____
Facility Contact Person. _____ Telephone number: (_____ County: _____
Facility Mailing address: _____
Location of discharge (facility SITeet address):-, _____
Latitude and Longitude of discharge (If known.) _____

4. Date of o-eceipt of test results or discovery of confirmed discharge: _____ month/day/year

5. Estimated numbel' of gallons discharged: _____

6. Dischao-ge affected: ❙) Air ❙ Soil) Ground water ❙) Drinking water well(s) [1 Shoreline ❙) Surface water (water body name) _____

7. Method of discoveo-y (check all that apply)

❙ ❙ Liquid detector (automatic or manual)
❙) Vapor detector (automatic or manual)
❙) Tightness test
❙ ❙ Pressure test
❙) Statistical Inventory Reconcil iation
)Intemal inspection
) Inventory control
) Monitoring wells
) Automatic tank gauging
) Manual tank gauging
❙ Closure/Closure Assessm ent
) Grotmdwater analytical samples
❙ Soil analytical tests or samples
❙ ❙ Visual observat ion
❙ ❙ Other _____

8. Type of o-egulated substance discharged: (check one)

) Unknown ❙) Used/waste oil ❙) Jet fuel ❙ ❙ Heating oil) ❙ New/lube oil
) Gasoline ❙ 1 Aviation gas ❙) Diesel ❙) Kerosine ❙) Mineral acid
) Hazardous substance - includes CERCLA substances from USTs above reportable quantities, pesticides, ammonia, chlorine, and derivatives (write in name or Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number) _____
) Ilher _____

9. Discharge oo-iginated fro m a: (check all that apply)

❙) Dispensing system ❙) Pipe ❙ Barge ❙ Pipeline ❙ Vehicle
❙ ❙ Tank ❙ ❙ Fitting ❙ Tanker ship 1 Railroad tankcar 1 Airplane
)) Unknown ❙) Valve failure ❙ Other Vessel ❙ Tank truck)Drum
❙ ❙ Other _____

10. Cause of the discharge: (check all that apply)

❙ ❙ Loose connection ❙) Puncture ❙ Spill) Collision) Corrosi on
❙ ❙ Fire/explosion ❙ ❙ Overfill ❙ Human error) Vehicle Accident)Installation failure
❙ (Ilher _____

II. Actions taken in response to the discharge: _____

12. Comments: _____

13. Agenc.ics notified (as applicable)·

1 ❙ State Wami ng Point *1-800-320-0519*
1 ❙ National Response Center *1-800-424-8802*
❙ ❙ Fire Department. _____
❙ ❙ County Tanks Program _____
❙ ❙ DEP (distnct/person) _____

14. To the best of my knowledge and belief all information submitted on this form is to·ue, accurate, and complete.

Printed Name of Owner, Operator or Authorized Representati ve

Signature of Owner, Operator or Authorized Representative.

DEP Form # 62-761 .900(6)
Form Title Incident Notification Form
Effective Date: July 13, 1998

Incident Notification Form

PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE

Instructions are on the reverse side. Please comple1e all applicable blanks

I. Facility ID Number (if registered):_____ 2. Date of form compleom:_____

J. General information

Facilityname:_____
— FacilityOwner or Operator:_____
Contact Per.;on:_____ Telephone number: (_____County: _____
Facilitymailing address:_____
— Location of incident (facilitystreet address):-._____
Latitude and Longitude of incident (If known.)_____

4. Date of Dircovery of iru:ident: monthldaylyear
5. Monitoring method that indEatrs a pouillle release or an iru:ident:(check all that apply)

I I Liquid detector (automatic or manual)	I I Groundwa1er samples	I I Closure
I I Vap:>r detector (automatic or manual)	I I Monitoring wells	I I Inventory control
I I Tightness test	I I Internal inspection	I I Statistical Inventory Reconciliation
I I Pressure test	I I Odors in the vicinity	I I Groundwater analytical samples
I I Breach of integrity test	I I Automatic tank gauging	I I Soil analytical tests or samples
I I V isual observation	I I Manual tank gauging	I)Other_____

6. Type ofregulated rubstance stored inthe storage system:(check one)

I I Diesel	I I Used\was1e oil	I I Newllube oil
I I Gasoline	I I Aviation gas	I I Kerosene
I I Heating oil	I I Jet fuel	I I Other_____

I I Hazardous substance -includes CERCLA substances, pesticides, ammonia, chlorine, and their derivatives, and mineral acids. (vm1e in name or Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number)_____

T. Incident invokrer or originated from a: (check all that applyl

I I Tank	I I Unusual operating conditions	I I Dispensing equipment	I I Pipe	I I Overfill pro1ec tion device
I I Piping sump	I I Release de1ection equipment	I I Secondary containment sys1em	I I Other	I I Dispenser liners

I I Loss of >!OO gallons to an impervious surface other than secondary containment I I Loss of >500 gallons within secondary containment

8. Cause of the iru:ident, if !mown:(check all thatapplyl

I I Overfill (<25 gallons)	I I Spill (<25 gallons)	I) Theft	I I Corrosion
I I Faulty Probe or sensor	I I Human error	I I Installation failure	I I Other_____

9. Actmnr taken inrerpome to the incident: _____

10. Commentr: _____

11. Agencies notified (as app!Eable):

I I Fire Department. I I Local Program I I DEP (districtlperson)

12. To the bert of my Jmowledge and belief; aD. informamn submitted on tJW form ir true, accurate, and complete.

_____ _____
Printed Name of Owner, Operator or Authorized R.e presentative Signature of Owner, Operator or Authorized Representative.

Instructions for completing the Incident Notification Form

This fonn must he completed to notifY the County of all incidents, or ofthe following suspected releases:

I A failed or inconclusive tightness, pre>Sure, *or* breach of integrity test,

2. lntem<1l inspection r :o:ulth clurllng pert"0r<1tions, cOrrm.wn holsweld fail ures, or 0t hsimibr ciefect:;; that inrli cate th<lt a relet1.se ha:o: occurred.

3. t.-n ual DJXntl.ing t.:mtililion:; w.:h a1j lh.: erratic bdtavim (.)[protlud di:;p\."Ising cquiprm.::nt., lh\.: :: udd.cnlo:;vf prud ur.:t from lh\.: slurag;; li:mk sy:dem, 0r ;my nnexplam erl presence ofw<1ter m the tank, unless system equipment is fOunrl to he defective hut n0t lea\.ing

4. Odors of a regulated :stll tance in surfuce or groun::h V·ater, soils, basements5e\Yerand utility lines at the facility or in the smTotmcling at\.:a;

5 The l0ss of a regulated snh<>.tance fT0m a stor<1ge tmk system exceeding 100 gallons on lmpen:ions .surfaces other thiln sec0ndary comamment, drive'\Yays, airpolt rwr.Yays., or other :;imilar asphalt or concrete s.wJaces.;

6. Th\.: lvss ufa 1\.:gulakd sub:)lamx.: cxc..:·-.:iling 500 gctllunsin:;id.-.: u tlikc fi.dd ar'-.:a wil11:)'-:t..:undary CUJLL.aimm.'llL; and

7. A positive respome of release detection device:; or methods described in Rule G2-7G1.G10, F.A.C., or approved w1der Rule G2-7Gl.850, F.A.C. A pu:)iliv ..: r;.;spo L ;; hallUc Lhc imlit..:aLivn vf ti r;;kas ..: vfr.;.;gultikd ::mbslancc, W1cxt,;;,;ilitnc\.: uf LlL'-.: R;,;kas'-.: D'-.:lcdiun R ..: pvn.s ..: Level or a breach of integrity c{a storage tank system

If the investigation of an incident indicates that a *discharge did not occur (for example, the investigation* shows *that the situation* was *the result of* a *theft or* a *malfunctioning electronic release detection probe), then* a *letter of retraction should be sent to the County within fourteen days with documentation that verifies that* a *discharge did not occur. If within 24 hours of an incident,* or *before the close of the County's next* business *day, the investigation of the incident* does *not confirm that* a *discharge* has *occurred, an Incident Report Form need not be submitted.*

A copy of this form must be delivered or faxed to the County within 24 hours of the discovery of an incident, or before the close of the next business day. **It** is t"'Ccommended that the odginal copy be sent in the mail. **If** the incident occurs at a county-owned facility, a copy of the form must be faxed or delivered to the local DEP District otlice.

DEP District Office Addresses:

ottlnl'o·es.t Di::,trict
160 Gvv;,;nnm.'llt.al 0:.nl;;r
Pens>cola FL 32501-5794
Phone: 850-595-8360
1·AX: 50-595-tl-117

::-lorthea.t Diotrict
7825 Buymcadows Way Swlc B 200
hcksonville FL. 32256-7590
Phone: 904-488-4300
1'A.:>:: 90•1--ltl tl--1366

Central District
3319 Maguire BlvJ. Suite 232
Orlando_ FL 32803-3767
Phone: 407-894-7555
FAX: ·107-t)\1?-2966

S0ut.hwem llisr:rict
3804 C conut Palm Dr
T"'npa FL. 33619-8218
Ph0ne Hll-7-1·1-61110
FAX: 813-744-6125

S01llh llist.ricr.
2295 Victoria Ave Strite 364
Fl. Myc'' FL. 33901-2549
Ph0ne: XD-112-o'F)
FAX 813-332-6969

Southea<t llistrict.
400 K. Congress Ave
West Pulm Bead>, FL. 33416-5425
Phone .)61 -oXI-oo<HI
FAX: 5G1-G81-G790

(02/01/98)

APPENDIX E

ANNUAL SPILL PREVENTION BRIEFING AND TRAINING RECORD

ANNUAL SPILL PREVENTION BRIEFING AND TRAINING RECORD

(Keep this form for at least three years after briefing.)

Date: ___/__/___

Briefing conducted by: _____

The following items were discussed at the briefing:

Prevention of discharges;
Discharge procedure protocols;
Applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations;
General operations; and
The SPCC Plan.
Known discharges or failures
Malfunctioning components
Recently developed precautionary measures.
Other:

Plant operating personnel in attendance:

Printed Name	**Signature**

APPENDIX F

OIL SPILL RESPONSE CONTRACTORS

APPENDIX G

ALACHUA COUNTY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT CODE – CHAPTER 353

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT CODE

Chapter 353 of the Alachua County Code

Board of County Commissioners

Alachua County Environmental
Protection Department
201 SE 2nd Avenue, Suite 201
Gainesville, Florida 32601

Phone: (352) 264-6800
Fax: (352) 264-6852

Adopted: April 8, 1991
Revised: January 25, 2000

ALACHUA COUNTY
BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

ORDINANCE 00-01

AN ORDINANCE OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA, AMENDING PART III, UNIFIED LAND DEVELOPMENT CODE, TITLE 35, ENVIRONMENT, CHAPTER 353, ARTICLE II, RELATING TO HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT; REVISING SECTION 353.20, TITLE; REVISING SECTION 353.22, PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES; REVISING SECTION 353.23, DEFINITIONS; REVISING SECTION 353.24, APPLICABILITY; REVISING SECTION 353.25, ADMINISTRATION AND ROLE OF DEPARTMENT; DELETING SECTION 353.26, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORAGE FACILITIES; REVISING SECTION 353.27, MATERIALS REGULATED; REVISING SECTION 353.28, PROHIBITIONS; REVISING SECTION 353.29, DISCHARGE REPORTING; REVISING SECTION 353.30, SITE REMEDIATION; REVISING SECTION 353.31, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION; REVISING SECTION 353.32, STORAGE FACILITY CLASSES; REVISING SECTION 353.33, STORAGE FACILITY SITING PROHIBITIONS; REVISING SECTION 353.34, STORAGE FACILITY STANDARDS; REVISING SECTION 353.35, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN; REVISING SECTION 353.36, ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY MONITORING; REVISING SECTION 353.37, CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS; REVISING SECTION 353.38, APPROVAL OF ALTERNATE PROCEDURES AND REQUIREMENTS; ADDING SECTION 353.38, HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE LICENSE; REVISING SECTION 353.39, ESTABLISHMENT OF FEES; REVISING SECTION 353.40, PENALTIES AND ENFORCEMENT; DELETING SECTION 353.42, DESIGNATION OF HEARING OFFICIAL; DELETING SECTION 353.43, HEARING PROCEDURES; REVISING SECTION 353.44, SEVERABILITY; REVISING SECTION 353.45, LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION; PROVIDING FOR SEVERABILITY; PROVIDING FOR LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION; PROVIDING FOR INCLUSION IN THE CODE; PROVIDING FOR AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, Section 125.01, Florida Statutes, authorizes the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, Florida, to provide standards which will ensure its citizens' health, safety and welfare; and

WHEREAS, the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, Florida, recognizes that the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens will be better served by revising the existing Hazardous Materials Management Code; and,

WHEREAS, Section 828.27, Florida Statutes, authorizes the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, Florida to enact and enforce ordinances relating to hazardous materials management;

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA;

Section 1. Chapter 353, Article II, of the Alachua County Code is hereby amended to read:

Sec. 353.20. Title of chapter.

This code shall be known and cited as the "Alachua County Hazardous Materials Management Code."

Sec. 353.21. Findings.

The Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, Florida, finds and declares that:

(a) The protection of public health and safety are dependent upon the preservation of the soils, air, groundwater, and surface waters of the county. The protection and preservation of these resources are, therefore, matters of the highest urgency and priority and can only be achieved effectively by maintaining the existing high quality of the environment.

(b) Discharges (including chronic discharges of small quantities) that may occur involving the storage, handling, and transportation of hazardous materials may have adversely significant impacts to the environment of the county, to the health, safety and welfare of the citizens of the county, and to other interests deriving livelihood in the county.

(c) Such discharges have occurred in the past, may be occurring now, and may occur in the future.

(d) There are existing federal and state regulations which govern some, but not all, aspects of hazardous materials management; these regulations are not adequate for environmental conditions in Alachua County.

(e) Local regulations are needed which augment existing federal and state regulations to minimize the potential for discharges.

(f) Groundwater contamination incidents that have occurred in the county indicate the inadequacy of reliance on state and federal actions to obtain site cleanups. There exists a need for Alachua County to be formally involved in site cleanup negotiations to speed up the process.

The provisions of this code are intended to provide Alachua County with sufficient legal authority to impose environmental monitoring, remediation, and closure requirements for contaminated sites. An important objective of this code is to allow Alachua County to have standing equal to state and federal agencies in negotiating cleanup agreements. Alachua County shall make reasonable efforts to

coordinate cleanup negotiation and enforcement activities in close conjunction with state and federal agencies to avoid delays in completing site remediation.

(g) This code is consistent with and furthers the goals and objectives of the conservation element of the Alachua County Comprehensive Plan to protect and enhance those water, land, and air resources vital to the health and welfare of the residents and environment of Alachua County. The goals of objective 2.3 (Groundwater) and 3.5 (Hazardous Materials) of the conservation element are to minimize the risks to groundwater and the environment associated with hazardous materials, reduce the generation of hazardous wastes, and protect and enhance the quality and safety of the environment by requiring that disposal and storage methods for hazardous materials are properly designed, operated, and monitored.

Sec. 353.22. Purpose and objectives.

The purpose and objectives of this chapter are as follows:

(a) Regulate hazardous materials to prevent discharges to the environment in the county.

(b) Provide uniform standards for the proper storage, handling, and monitoring of hazardous materials on a countywide basis.

(c) Provide for early detection, containment, and recovery of discharges and releases.

(d) Establish a cost recovery mechanism to pay for hazardous materials emergency response actions performed by the Department.

(e) Provide Alachua County with legal authority to establish environmental monitoring, remediation, and closure requirements for contaminated sites.

(f) Provide Alachua County with authority to participate with state and federal authorities in negotiating cleanup agreements.

(g) Promote the use of pollution prevention, waste minimization, resource recovery, and source reduction techniques and practices in Alachua County.

(h) Establish a mechanism to provide for the compliance and enforcement of the provisions of this code.

Sec. 353.23. Definitions.

For the purpose of this code, certain terms or words shall be interpreted to have the meanings as defined in this section. The word "shall" is mandatory; the words "may" or "should" are permissive.

Aboveground storage tank : Any storage container with a storage capacity equal or greater than 100 gallons.

Agricultural operations: The science and art of production of plants and animals useful to man, including, to a variable extent, the preparation of these products for man's use and their disposal by marketing or otherwise, and shall include vegetables, fruits, dairy products, livestock, poultry, bees, nuts, and any and all forms of farm products and farm production. This term does not include silvicultural operations, nurseries, or golf courses.

CERCLA: The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980. The referenced portion for emergency response is found in 40 CFR 300-302.

Chemical name: The scientific designation of a substance in accordance with the system developed by the Chemical Abstracts Service or the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry.

Closure: The cessation of operation of a storage facility, or any portion thereof, and the act of securing such storage facility or portion in accordance with the closure requirements of this code.

Common name: Any identifying designation such as code name, code number, trade name, or brand name used to identify a substance other than by its chemical name.

Confined zone: The region of the county covered by the Hawthorne formation with at least ten feet of clay or clayey sands that form an aquiclude to the Floridan Aquifer as defined by the Florida Geological Survey Open File Report 21, "Geologic Interpretation of the Aquifer Pollution Potential in Alachua County, Florida." (See the map on file in the offices of the county for the location of the confined area.)

Continuously operating, automatic leak detection system: A leak detection system which detects a failure of primary containment at the time of the failure. The continuously operating, automatic leak detection system shall alert the storage tank system operator of the failure through a continuously operating, automatic, visual and/or audible alarm.

County: Alachua County, Florida.

Department : The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department.

Discharge shall mean and include, but not be limited to, spilling, leaking, seeping, pouring, injecting, emitting, emptying, disposing, or dumping hazardous materials in the County which

results in the violation of any applicable federal, state, or local requirements; or creates a public nuisance.

EPA: The United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Evidence of contamination: The presence of hazardous materials in surface water, groundwater, soil, sediment, or upon the land, in quantities that may result in exceedances of any applicable federal, state, or local regulation or guideline. In case of conflicting regulations or guidelines the most stringent standard will apply.

FDEP: The Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

Free liquids: Fluids which are not gases at standard temperature and pressure.

Groundwater: Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water, whether or not it is flowing through known and definite channels.

Handle: To use, generate, process, produce, package, treat, store, or transport a hazardous material in any fashion.

Hazard class: A class of hazardous materials which constitute a category used by the department of transportation according to title 49 CFR, parts 100 to 199. Hazard classes regulated by this code include explosives and blasting agents, compressed gases, flammable and combustible liquids, flammable solids, oxidizers and organic peroxides, poisonous substances, corrosives, and other regulated materials (ORM). The DOT hazard class can usually be obtained from the material safety data sheet for the chemical or from the Department.

Hazardous material: The liquid, solid, and gaseous materials designated in section 353.26, "Materials regulated," of this code.

In-service: A storage container or component thereof which contains hazardous materials**,** and has hazardous materials periodically added or withdrawn.

Material safety data sheet (MSDS): A data sheet for a hazardous material which describes physical and chemical properties, safety considerations, and health hazards and is prepared pursuant to the regulations of the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), or the Florida Right-to-Know Law. The MSDS is available from the manufacturer of the hazardous material.

Mixture: Any combination of two or more chemical substances if the combination does not occur in nature and is not, in whole or in part, the result of a chemical reaction (from 40 CFR 710.2(q)).

Mobile tank: An aboveground storage tank system that is moved to a different location at least once every 180 days, and

-has a current valid vehicle registration with the Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles and has a current test and inspections markings in accordance with 49 CFR 180.415; or

-is designed and constructed to be moved to other service locations, and its relocation within a storage facility or from site to site is inherent in its use; or

-is not connected to stationary underground or aboveground integral piping.

Operator: A person operating a hazardous material storage facility, whether by lease, contract, or other form of agreement.

Out-of-service: The status of a storage container which has not been in service for more than six months.

Overfill protection: A device or devices capable of preventing and/or containing an overfilling condition of an underground hazardous materials storage tank system.

Owner: A person owning a hazardous material storage facility or component thereof.

Package plant: All items necessary, including land, for the collection, treatment, and disposal of wastewater that are part of a system which is neither certified as a utility by the Public Service Commission nor is a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) as defined by the EPA.

Perforated zone: The area of the county that is primarily confined, but with numerous sinkholes providing hydrologic connections to the Floridan Aquifer as defined by the Florida Geologic Survey Open File Report 21, "Geologic Interpretation of the Aquifer Pollution Potential in Alachua County, Florida" (see the map on file in the offices of the county for the location of the perforated zone).

Person: An individual, firm, partnership, corporation, association, joint venture, governmental entity, or other legal entity, and shall include the plural as well as the singular.

Petroleum product: Fuels (gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, and mixtures of these products), lubricating oils, motor oils (new and used), hydraulic fluids, and other similar petroleum based products.

Piping: Pipeline systems used in connection with the storage and/or transfer of hazardous materials. Piping includes, but is not limited to, fill pipes, product lines, vent lines, pumps, and fittings.

Portable storage container: A storage container which is designed to be moved from place to place. For the purpose of this definition such containers include drums, cans, bottles, bags, boxes, and similar containers. This definition does not include skid tanks.

Primary containment: The first level of product-tight containment, i.e., the portion of a storage container which comes into immediate contact on its inner surface with the hazardous material(s) being contained. The term "primary containment" does not include internal liners.

Private water supply: Any source of potable water other than a public water supply.

Product-tight: Impervious to the hazardous material contained so as to prevent the release of the hazardous material from the container. To be product-tight, the container shall be made of a material that is physically and chemically resistant to the hazardous material stored.

Public water supply: A system for the provision of piped water to the public for human consumption which serves at least 15 service connections used by year-round residents or regularly services at least 25 year-round residents.

RCRA: The Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act implemented in 40 CFR 260--265.

SARA Title III: The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act section implemented in 40 CFR 300--302, pertaining to emergency response and community right-to-know.

Secondary containment: A level of containment which is external to and substantially separate from the primary containment, which will prevent the contained material from being discharged or released, and which will allow for leak detection capability between the two levels of containment.

Septic tank system: Means an onsite sewage treatment and disposal system that contains a standard subsurface, filled, or mound drainfield system; an aerobic treatment unit; a graywater system tank; a laundry wastewater system tank; a grease interceptor; a dosing tank; a solids or effluent pump; or a sanitary pit privy that is installed or proposed to be installed beyond the building sewer on land of the owner or on other land to which the owner has the legal right to install a system. This term does not include package sewage treatment facilities an other treatment works regulated under Florida Statues, Chapter 403.

SIC code: The identification code assigned by the Standard Industrial Classification Code to specify types of businesses.

Silvicultural operations: Management practices for controlling forest establishment, composition, and growth.

Sinkhole: A depression in the land's surface which has been created by dissolution of underlying limestone or other soluble rocks and the collapse of the overlying surficial material into the underlying solution cavities.

Storage capacity: The total available capacity for storing a given hazardous material. For storage containers, the storage capacity shall be the rated or maximum capacity of the container.

Storage container: Tanks, skid tanks, sumps, aboveground and underground pipes, vaults, drums, cans, bottles, boxes, bags, or other portable or fixed containers used or intended to be used for the storage or handling of hazardous materials at a storage facility. This definition does not include wastewater collection, transmission, and treatment systems; water treatment, storage, and distribution systems; septic tank systems; electric power transmission and distribution systems; or natural gas transmission and distribution systems.

Storage facility: A location on a single parcel of property at which hazardous materials are stored. This term shall be interpreted broadly to refer to individual buildings, warehouses, drum storage pads, tank farms, and similar areas used for storage of hazardous materials and not to separate rooms or storage cabinets within such areas.

Storage system: Any single or interconnected combination of aboveground or underground storage container(s), piping, pump(s), valve(s), secondary containment, and other component(s) which are designed for use in receiving, storing, containing, or dispensing hazardous materials.

Store: To keep a hazardous material at one or more storage facilities on a single parcel of property for more than 72 hours.

Sump: A pit or well in which liquids or sludges collect.

Transport vehicle: A cargo-carrying vehicle such as an automobile, van, tractor, truck, semi-trailer, tank car, or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo-carrying body (trailer, rail car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle.

TSD: A site defined under RCRA for the treatment, storage, and/or disposal of hazardous waste.

Unconfined zone: The area in the western part of Alachua County where the Floridan Aquifer has no confining layer as defined by the Florida Geological Survey Open File Report 21, "Geologic Interpretation of the Aquifer Pollution Potential in Alachua County, Florida" (see the map on file in the offices of the county for the location of the unconfined zone).

Underground storage tank: Any storage container of which ten percent or more of the volume is buried below the ground surface.

Sec. 353.24. Applicability of chapter.

(a) This code shall be applicable to any person who transports, handles, or stores hazardous materials in Alachua County.

(b) Residential storage of hazardous materials for personal, family, or household uses shall be exempt from this code, with the exception of Section 353.27(a), and 353.29 .

(c) Certain nonresidential uses of hazardous materials shall be exempt as described in section 353.26, "Materials regulated."

Sec. 353.25. Administration and role of the Department.

The Alachua County Environmental Protection Department Director is hereby designated as the county officer responsible for the administration and enforcement of this code. The Department and its designated employees shall have the applicable powers and duties as designated in chapter 73 of the Alachua County Code of Ordinances. The Department shall have the authority to establish and approve environmental monitoring, remediation, and closure requirements for contaminated sites. Phases of site remediation that have received formal approval from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prior to June 24, 1991 shall not require additional approval by the Department.

In order to promote pollution prevention practices and reduce paper usage the Department may request that owners or operators of regulated facilities submit information in electronic format. The requested electronic information may include, but is not limited to, registration forms, release notifications, contamination assessment reports, pollution prevention plans and any documents associated with the processing of a hazardous materials storage license.

Sec. 353.26. Materials regulated.

(a) *Inclusions.* The materials regulated by this code shall include the following (these referenced lists are available at the Department):

(1) Petroleum products as defined in section 353.23, "Definitions." Aboveground petroleum product storage tank systems are subject to the provisions of the Alachua County Hazardous Materials Management Code.

(2) Wastes listed or characterized as hazardous wastes by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended. This list is provided in title 40 (Protection of the Environment) of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 261, Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste.

(3) Pesticides registered by the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

(4) Substances for which a material safety data sheet is required by the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, pursuant to

title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1910.1200; however, only insofar as they pose a hazard to human health or the environment.

(5) Any material not included above which may present similar or more severe risks to human health or the environment. Such determination must be based upon competent testing or other objective evidence provided by the Department.

(b) *Exclusions.*

(1) Radioactive materials regulated subject to Florida Statue 404.166.

(2) The following materials are not subject to the provisions of this code, except for the requirements of sections 353.28 and 353.29, only as long as these materials are stored, managed, and handled in a manner that does not result in a discharge:

a. Petroleum products subject to Florida Statue 376.317, petroleum products, motor oil and antifreeze used in operable powered mobile equipment, American Society of Testing and Materials grade number 5 and number 6 residual oils, bunker C residual oils, intermediate fuel oils used for marine bunkering with a viscosity of 30 and higher, and asphalt oils.

b. Oils and fluids within electric utility transformers, switches, and other electric power transmission and distribution equipment.

c. Agricultural operations storing less than 500 gallons of liquid or 4,000 pounds of solid hazardous materials for agricultural purposes for periods of less than 90 days.

(3) The following materials are not subject to the provisions of this code, except for the requirements of section 353.29 and 353.33(h)(1)(b), only as long as these materials are stored, managed, and handled in a manner that does not result in a discharge:

a. Prepackaged consumer products for sale and sold to individuals for personal, family, or household purposes.

b. Commercial products limited to use at the site solely for office, agricultural, or janitorial purposes when stored in total quantities of less than 500 pounds for solids and 110 gallons for liquids.

(4) The following materials are not subject to the provisions of this code, except for the requirements of section 353.29, only as long as these materials are stored, managed, and handled in a manner that does not result in a discharge:

a. Hazardous materials stored at residences and used for personal, family, or household purposes.

b. Fertilizers and treated seed.

c. Substances or mixtures which may pose a hazard but which are labeled pursuant to the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Sec. 353.27. Prohibitions.

(a) *Discharge and releases*. No person shall discharge or cause or permit the discharge of a hazardous material to the soils, air, groundwater, or surface waters in the county. No person shall cause or permit the discharge or release of a hazardous material to a septic tank or other type of on-site sewage disposal system. No person shall cause or permit the discharge or release of a hazardous material to a sewage treatment plant or sewage treatment plant collection system without the express permission of the owner or operator of the sewage treatment plant.

(b) *Construction, operation, and closure.* No person shall construct, modify, install, replace, operate, or close a hazardous materials storage facility without complying with the requirements of this code.

(c) *Compliance with state and federal regulations applicable to the hazardous materials regulated by this code.* No person shall store, handle, or dispose of hazardous materials or construct, operate, or close a hazardous material storage facility in violation of any applicable state or federal regulations.

Sec. 353.28. Reporting and response.

(a) *Discharge reporting.* A release of a hazardous material to the soils, air, surface water, or groundwater in Alachua County shall be reported by the hazardous materials storage facility owner, operator, or emergency coordinator as required below.

(1) A release, as defined under SARA Title III or CERCLA, subject to a SARA Title III or CERCLA Reportable Quantity (RQ) shall be reported as follows :

a. A release shall be reported to the Department if the released quantity is greater than one pound per site and the release is subject to a one pound SARA Title III or CERCLA reporting requirement.

b. All other releases subject to SARA Title III or CERCLA reporting requirements shall be reported to the Department if the released quantity is greater than ten pounds.

(2) A release not subject to SARA Title III or CERCLA reportable requirements shall be reported if the released quantity is greater than ten pounds.

The Department shall be notified immediately after the emergency response agencies have been notified. (For more information on SARA Title III and

CERCLA reporting requirements, contact the Alachua County Office of Emergency Management.)

(3) All air discharges, as defined in this code, shall be reported immediately to the Alachua County Warning Point.

(4) All release and discharge reporting shall be followed up with a written or electronic notification within 72 hours of the accident. The notification shall contain at a minimum the following information:

a. Date, time, and location of discharge,
b. Type and amount of material discharged, and
c. A brief narrative, including description of impacted areas and any corrective actions taken.

(b) *Response.* In the event of a hazardous material discharge, the hazardous material storage facility owner or operator must take appropriate immediate action to protect human health and the environment.

(c) Evidence of contamination shall be reported to the Department during normal working hours within 24-hours of discovery. If the evidence of contamination is discovered during a holiday or weekend, the evidence of contamination shall be reported on the first working day following the holiday or weekend.

Sec. 353.29. Site remediation and monitoring.

(a) *Authority.* The Department is authorized to order the cleanup , abatement, or monitoring or take such other actions as may be necessary to cause cleanup, abatement, or monitoring of any hazardous material found in the soils, surface water, groundwater , and/or air in Alachua County which results in exceedance of any applicable federal, state, or local regulation, standard, or guideline. In case of conflicting regulations, standards, or guidelines the most stringent one will apply. For the purpose of determining site rehabilitation completion the Department will follow the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) Contaminant Cleanup Target Levels, found in Chapter 62-777, F.A.C., as may be amended from time to time. For contaminants not listed in Chapter 62-777, F.A.C, the Department will rely on site specific conditions.

Storage facilities, transport companies owner or operators, and property owners shall be provided the opportunity to remediate any environmental damages through the use of their own equipment, personnel, and contractors.

Specific phases of contamination assessment, site remediation, or monitoring plans that have received formal approval from the FDEP or the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prior to June 24, 1991 shall not require additional approval by the Department.

(b) *Communication.* The storage facility or transport company owner or operator, or the property owner shall provide to the Department a minimum of one week's advance notice for any meetings with the FDEP or the EPA to discuss discharges, site assessments, site remediation, monitoring plans, or closures, and shall copy the Department on any and all correspondence to FDEP or EPA regarding discharges, site assessment, site remediation, monitoring plans, or closures. The storage facility or transport company owner or operator, or the property owner is also responsible for reimbursement of all reimbursable costs incurred by the Department.

(c) *Reimbursable costs responsibility.* The storage facility or transport company owner or operator, or the property owner is responsible for reimbursement of all reimbursable costs incurred by the Department. Costs incurred by the Department specific to a given contaminated site shall include, but not be limited to the following: cost of equipment operation and maintenance associated with the response to a discharge or release incident; cost of materials used in the response to a discharge or release incident; personnel cost of contract services (including the cost of transportation and disposal of solid and hazardous wastes). The Department shall submit its invoice of reimbursable costs to the storage facility or transport company owner or operator, or the property owner responsible for the contaminated site.

(d) *Storage facility, transportation facility, and property owner appeal.* The storage facility or transportation company owner or operator, or the property owner may appeal the reimbursable costs designated by the Department invoice(s) in accordance with the appeal procedure of this code.

Sec. 353.30. Hazardous materials transportation incidents.

Discharges or releases resulting from transportation related hazardous material incidents shall be subject to all provisions of the hazardous materials management code regarding discharge prohibitions, discharge reporting, initial remedial measures, site remediation and monitoring, and cost recovery.

Sec. 353.31. Storage facility classes.

Storage facilities are identified by five classes. The classes are structured according to the type of use, the anticipated volumes of hazardous materials to be stored, complexity of the hazardous materials storage facility, and potential for discharge. The storage facility uses which define each class are indicated below:

(a) *Class AA*

(1) Dental Offices and other medical offices with x-ray machines.

(2) Other facilities not otherwise classified and posing minimal potential for discharge but storing hazardous material or producing hazardous waste, as determined by ACEPD.

(b) *Class A.*

(1) Analytical laboratories, one or two employees.

(2) Chemical storage and distribution, prepackaged and drummed chemicals with no mixing or repackaging.

(3) Animal clinics, animal hospitals, and grooming businesses with pesticide dipping.

(4) Funeral homes.

(5) Furniture refinishers.

(6) Machine shops, one or two employees.

(7) Mechanical repair, restricted to minor repairs.

(8) Medical laboratories.

(9) One-hour photo labs or small tray developing facilities.

(10) Pest control, one vehicle.

(11) Printers, one or two employees; no more than two presses; no camera work.

(12) Veterinarian offices or grooming business, no pesticide dipping.

(13) Facilities storing or using hazardous materials and utilizing septic tanks for domestic waste disposal and generating less than 55 gallons of hazardous waste per year.

(c) *Class B.*

(1) Aircraft maintenance and repairs without plating facilities.

(2) Analytical laboratories, three to ten employees.

(3) Dry cleaners, with dry cleaning plants on premises.

(4) Automobile and truck repairs, no fleet operations.

(5) Boat maintenance and repairs, no manufacturing.

(6) Cement batch plants

(7) Construction industries, road construction and paving.

(8) Electric motor repairs.

(9) Engine repairs.

(10) Golf courses.

(11) Jewelry manufacturing.

(12) Machine shops.

(13) Paint distributors and product testing research laboratories.

(14) Paint and body shops.

(15) Pest control, two to nine vehicles.

(16) Photo processing laboratories.

(17) Plastic manufacturing.

(18) Printers, three or more presses and/or camera work.

(19) Radiator repairs.

(20) Silk screening and screen painting.

(21) Miscellaneous facilities storing or using hazardous materials and generating more than 55 gallons per year of hazardous wastes and not otherwise included in a specific class.

(d) *Class C.*

(1) Aircraft maintenance and repair with plating facility.

(2) Analytical laboratories, more than ten employees.

(3) Anodizing shops.

(4) Battery manufacturers and reclaimers.

(5) Boat manufactures.

(6) Pesticide sales or distribution centers storing more than 275 gallons of materials.

(7) Fleet maintenance operations.

(8) Hospitals.

(9) Paint manufacturing.

(10) Pest control, ten or more vehicles.

If a storage facility stores extremely hazardous substances, as designated by title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III), in quantities greater than the threshold planning quantities established by SARA Title III or 25 gallons of liquids or 150 pounds of solids, whichever is less, then that storage facility shall receive a minimum classification as a class C storage facility.

(e) *Class D.*

(1) Asphalt plants.

(2) Automobile salvage yards and junk yards.

(3) Portland cement manufacturing

(4) Chemical manufacturing

(f) *Other uses.* Facilities storing, using, or generating hazardous materials and having a specific use not listed above shall be classified by the Department based on a comparison of the non-listed use to a similar use that has been classified. The Department may re-classify individual storage facilities after taking into consideration special conditions such as major reduction in the use and storage of hazardous materials or hazardous waste generation due to changes in technology, pollution prevention, or waste minimization practices.

Sec. 353.32. Storage facility siting prohibitions and environmentally sensitive areas.

(a) *Prohibitions enumerated.*

(1) Applicability. The requirements of this section are only applicable in the unincorporated areas of Alachua County. This section shall not be construed as to restrict any municipality from entering into interlocal agreements with the County for the purpose of enforcement of some or all of the provisions of this section within the municipality. The requirements of this section shall apply to all owners or operators of new storage facilities under planning for construction and owner or

operators of existing storage facilities that are planning to expand at their present site.

These requirements are designed primarily for owners or operators of new storage facilities where there is more flexibility in siting new construction. Owner or operators of existing storage facilities can propose additional engineering controls and hazardous materials management practices as alternatives in obtaining a variance to the siting prohibitions outlined in subsection (2), (3), or (4) below for expansion of their current operation.

(2) Except as provided by section 353.32(b), no person shall construct a new wholesale bulk fuel storage, portland cement manufacturing, chemical manufacturing, pesticide manufacturing, auto salvage or junkyard, asphalt plant, battery reclamation or manufacturing, electronics manufacturing using halogenated solvents, any hazardous waste transfer site, any site defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as a treatment, storage, or disposal (TSD) facility for hazardous waste, or regional pesticide distribution site in areas of Alachua County designated as the unconfined zone of the Floridan aquifer system in Florida Geological Survey Open File Report 21, "Geologic Interpretation of the Aquifer Pollution Potential in Alachua County, Florida" (a complete copy of the report is available from the Department). See the map on file in the offices of the county for the location of the unconfined zone.

(3) Except as provided by section 353.32(b), no person shall construct an underground storage tank system for the storage of hazardous materials in areas of Alachua County designated as the unconfined zone of the Floridan aquifer system in Florida Geological Survey Open File Report 21, "Geologic Interpretation of the Aquifer Pollution Potential in Alachua County, Florida" (see the map on file in the offices of the county for the location of the unconfined zone).

(4) Except as provided by section 353.32(b), no person shall construct a new class C or class D storage facility in the unconfined zone of Alachua County within 100 feet of a sinkhole or surface water body, within 300 feet of an existing off-site private water supply well, or within 500 feet of an existing off-site public water supply well, or within 1,000 feet of an existing municipal water supply well, or at an elevation less than one foot above the 100-year floodplain elevation when within the floodplain of a surface water body.

Except as provided by section 353.32(b), no person shall construct a new class C or class D storage facility in the perforated or confined zones of Alachua County within 100 feet of a sinkhole or surface water body, within 200 feet of an existing off-site private water supply well, or within 400 feet of an existing off-site public water supply well, or within 700 feet of an existing municipal water supply well, or within the Secondary Wellfield Protection Zone of the City of Gainesville Murphree Well Field as defined in Alachua County Unified Land Development Code (Chapter

355), or at an elevation less than one foot above the 100-year floodplain elevation when within the floodplain of a surface water body.

The Department may require partial or full compliance with section 353.34, “Pollution Prevention Plan " and section 353.35, "Environmental quality monitoring," to mitigate the potential for soil or groundwater contamination on hazardous material storage facilities located in the area of Alachua County where the Floridan Aquifer is in the unconfined zone, or within 100 feet of a sinkhole or surface water body, or within 300 feet of an existing off-site private water supply well, or within 1,000 feet of an existing off-site public water supply well, or at an elevation less than one foot above the 100-year floodplain elevation when within the floodplain of a surface water body. The location of the 100-year floodplain shall be based upon the most recent revision of Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance rate maps or an acceptable engineering equivalent. These requirements and compliance schedules imposed by the Department shall be subject to review and approval by the board of county commissioners.

(b) *Variances to siting prohibitions.* The board of county commissioners in a quasi-judicial hearing, upon the recommendation of the development review committee (DRC), may grant a variance to the siting prohibitions of subsections (2), (3), and (4) above where it has been demonstrated by the owner or operator of the hazardous materials storage facility that the material, in the quantity and/or solution stored or the conditions under which it is to be stored, does not pose a hazard to human health or the environment.

The owner or operator shall provide such information as is needed to properly consider the requested variance. The Department shall recommend appropriate conditions and safeguards such as, but not limited to: additional containment infrastructure, monitoring requirements, management requirements, or operational procedures. These conditions shall be considered by the board of county commissioners and the DRC in their deliberations for approval, denial, or modification of the variance request. The owner or operator shall apply for a variance pursuant to the procedures of section 353.37.

Sec. 353.33. Storage facility standards.

(a) *Applicability.*

(1) This section is applicable to all owner or operators of new and existing storage facilities in Alachua County.

(b) *General Duty Clause*. The owners or operators of a storage facility have a general duty in the same manner and to the same extent as the general duty clause in the Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA), to identify hazards which may result from hazardous materials discharges using appropriate hazard assessment techniques, to design and maintain a safe facility taking such steps as are necessary to prevent discharges, and to minimize the consequences of accidental discharges which do occur.

(c) *Construction.*

(1) No agency of the county or of any city located within the county, nor any employee, official, or agent thereof, shall issue a building permit or any authorization which allows the alteration, installation, replacement, repair, or removal of a hazardous materials storage facility regulated by this chapter without prior approval of the Department.

(2) All construction activities and alterations undertaken at new or existing hazardous material storage facilities shall be carried out in a manner that is in compliance with standards and requirements contained in this code. Owners and operators of such storage facilities shall submit plans for any proposed construction activities (or alterations to existing storage facilities) prior to initiating these activities to the Department. The Department shall review these plans for compliance with the requirements of this code within a period not to exceed five business days from the date of receipt of the proposed activities. The Department shall approve, disapprove, or reject the plans if incomplete, within the five-day review period.

(3) A storage container shall be designed, constructed and installed in accordance with the applicable standards established by the National Fire Protection Association, the American Society for Testing and Materials, the EPA, and all other applicable nationally recognized standard-setting organizations adopted by the above-mentioned organizations. In case of a conflict or discrepancy between these referenced standards, the most stringent applicable standard shall apply.

(4) Defective storage containers shall be removed from service, repaired, or decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal waste management standards.

(d) *Inspection.* Storage container configuration shall provide for the capability of a complete visual inspection of the container where possible. Owners or operators of storage facilities shall maintain a documented inspection and release detection program. Owners or operators of existing hazardous materials storage facilities served by a septic tank system shall install and secure a four-inch pipe with a locked cap or locked top to the top of the septic tank to provide an access point for monitoring of liquids within the tank.

(e) *Labeling.* Individual storage containers shall be labeled to convey information as to the hazard presented by the material being contained. Pesticide storage containers which are labeled in accordance with the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act are exempt from this labeling requirement.

(f) *Security.*

(1) Owner or operators of storage facilities regulated by this code shall make provisions to restrict the access of people, wildlife, or livestock to the hazardous materials stored onsite.

(2) Warning signs.

a. Warning signs shall be placed in drum storage, tank storage, and extremely hazardous substance (as defined by SARA Title III) storage areas.

b. These signs must contain statements such as: "WARNING--HAZARDOUS MATERIALS STORAGE FACILITY," "DANGER--UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT" or similar statements. The size, color, and lettering of these signs shall be designed to be clearly legible from a distance of 100 feet. The signs shall be durable and in English as a primary language; additional warning signs in a language other than English may be required by the Department. Additional signs or markings may be required as directed by the local authority having jurisdiction .

(g) *Material transfer points.* Material transfer points shall be designed, constructed, and managed in a manner to prevent hazardous materials discharges and releases.

(h) *Storage containers.*

(1) *Generally.* All storage containers including underground storage tank systems (except as otherwise noted in section 353.33(i)(2)) shall be product-tight and be provided with secondary containment.

a. Materials which are incompatible shall be stored in separate areas sufficiently far apart, but not less than 20 feet, to prevent mixing if spilled. Alternatively, physical barriers may be constructed to provide separation.

b. Storage containers stored outside must be covered with a durable impermeable material to protect the container and to prevent the accumulation of rainwater on the top of the container. This requirement shall not apply to owners or operators of storage which visually demonstrate that the container storage and handling practices at that site do not result in the intrusion of rainwater into the containers.

c. Defective storage containers shall be removed from service, repaired, or decontaminated and disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal waste management standards.

d. Storage containers shall be kept closed at all times, except when adding or removing waste or products.

(2) *Construction.*

a. Prior to any person causing, allowing, or permitting the placement of any hazardous material in a new storage facility, a new storage tank system, or within a new secondary containment system, as-built drawings of the storage tank system and the secondary containment shall be submitted to the Department. As-built drawings will be approved by the Department within 14 days after submission of drawings that provide sufficient detail to demonstrate that the system has been constructed in conformity with this code. If the drawings are not approved, no hazardous materials are allowed to be placed in the container or delivered to the storage facility.

(3) *Out-of-service storage containers.*

a. Hazardous materials shall be removed from an out-of-service storage container and the container decontaminated within 30 days of being classified as out-of-service. Decontamination shall mean that all residuals of hazardous materials shall be removed from the storage tank system by rinsing with an appropriate solvent, by steam cleaning, pressure washing, or other equivalent procedure(s). The residuals and rinsate shall be properly treated or disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal waste management standards.

b. The out-of-service storage container shall have the fill line, gauge opening, pump connection, and other openings secured against uncontrolled access. The system shall be properly maintained.

c. Out-of-service storage containers must meet the standards of this code prior to being placed in-service. If they cannot be upgraded to meet the required standards, then they must be closed in accordance with section 353.36, "Closure requirements."

(i) *Secondary containment.*

(1) *Generally.*

a. Secondary containment shall be constructed of a material of sufficient structural integrity to contain the required capacity of liquids and shall be free of cracks, joints, gaps, or other imperfections which would allow leakage through the containment.

b. Secondary containment shall be constructed and maintained with a substance of sufficient chemical and structural integrity to contain the hazardous material stored in the primary containment to allow for the cleanup of any discharge or release from the primary containment. Earthen

materials (clay, sand, soils, etc.) shall not be used to provide secondary containment.

All new or expanding secondary containment systems shall have all secondary containment surfaces that can come in contact with the hazardous material being contained coated with a material chemically resistant to the hazardous material stored. This practice will reduce the contamination of stormwater by small amounts of hazardous material leaching out of the surface of the containment into the stormwater and will facilitate the cleanup of any spilled hazardous material.

c. Secondary containment is not required for aboveground piping provided the site has a regular and documented program for leak prevention, and detection. Owners or operators of storage facilities suffering discharges from aboveground piping shall be required to install secondary containment.

(2) *Exemptions.*

a. Storage containers that do not contain free liquids or flammable materials, are not stored with flammable materials, and are not exposed to rainfall or stormwater runoff are exempt from the secondary containment standards of this subsection.

b. Secondary containment will not be required for mobile tanks provided the following conditions are met:

1. The owner or operator of the tank shall prepare an emergency plan detailing what steps will be taken in case of an emergency due to tank failure. The plan must include at a minimum: a description of the owner or operator spill response capabilities, including available equipment and documented training.

2. The emergency equipment shall include at a minimum a spill kit or absorbent material in quantities capable of recovering at least 20% of the tank capacity, the spill kit or absorbent material shall be stored or located in the vicinity of the storage tank at all times.

3. The mobile tank shall never be stored or located within 20 feet of a storm drain, floor drain, surface water body, or within the 100-year flood plain of a surface water body.

The Department reserves the right to require secondary containment for mobile tanks if:

1. The owner or operator has a documented history of discharges or releases from similar equipment.

2. A determination is made that the owner or operator is utilizing a tank as a mobile tank for the sole purpose of circumventing the secondary containment requirements of this chapter.

c. Double-walled storage tank systems, provided that the system is designed, constructed and installed to:

1. contain a release from any portion of the inner tank within the outer wall, and,

2. detect a failure of the inner wall, and,

3. in compliance with all applicable requirements of this chapter including installation, material transfer points and leak detection provisions.

(3) *Laboratory and production areas.*

a. Secondary containment which is equipped with berming shall be provided for storage containers stored in laboratory or production areas when the capacity of the storage container exceeds 55 gallons or an aggregate capacity of 165 gallons.

b. Storage containers shall not be required to have secondary containment berming pursuant to the condition described in subsection a. above if storage containers are a minimum of 20 feet away from all doorways, provided all floor drains and all floor joints which could be impacted in the event of a spill are sealed with a substance chemically compatible to the hazardous materials stored at the storage facility.

(4) *Capacity.*

a. The secondary containment system for aboveground storage containers shall have capacity to contain the volume of precipitation from a 100-year, 24-hour storm which would be collected in the containment system; and

1. Ten percent of the total volume of all the containers stored; or

2. One hundred thirty percent of the volume of the largest containers, whichever is greater.

b. The capacity for containing a 100-year, 24-hour storm may be omitted from the containment volume specified above if it can be demonstrated that the accumulation of rainfall will be prevented.

Outdoor container storage areas may have the capacity requirement for the 100-year storm waived if it is demonstrated to the Department that the normal operations and discharge response capabilities at the storage facility can provide adequate protection from such an event. If a waiver is granted, the containment shall have a minimum berm of four inches to contain the storage area.

c. The volume of rainfall from a 100-year, 24-hour storm in Alachua County is approximately 11.04 inches according to the 1987 State of Florida Department of Transportation Drainage Manual (volume 2A, figures 5-1 and 5-6).

d. The floor in a room of a building used as a storage facility shall be recessed a minimum of four inches or shall be provided with a perimeter curb with a minimum height of four inches or shall be provided with a perimeter open-grate trench draining to an appropriately sized sump to prevent the flow of liquid to adjoining areas.

e. Owners or operators of existing storage facilities with secondary containment that meets the criteria of containing 100 percent of the volume of the largest container in the containment area shall not be required to retrofit to meet the capacity requirement in subsection a., b., or c. above unless a discharge or release occurs that breaches the capacity of the containment.

(5) *Drainage.*

a. Secondary containment shall be constructed to prevent stormwater runoff from entering the containment. A roof over the storage facility, to prevent the accumulation of rainfall in the containment area, is encouraged and highly recommended, but not required.

b. The containment system shall be constructed to facilitate removal of accumulated stormwater or spilled hazardous materials. The base of secondary containment for aboveground storage facilities shall be sloped to a collection point or sump to allow for controlled removal of accumulated stormwater or spilled hazardous materials. Existing secondary containment shall not be required to retrofit to meet this requirement.

c. Accumulated stormwater shall be removed from the secondary containment system as soon as possible. Stormwater removal shall be initiated within 72 hours if accumulated stormwater exceeds the Alachua County 100-year, 24-hour storm rainwater volume of 11.04 inches.

d. Stormwater accumulated within a hazardous material containment area shall not be released to the soils, groundwater, or surface waters in the county (including to a septic tank system) unless the owner or operator of the storage facility affirmatively verifies that the stormwater will not result in a violation of the federal, state or local standards.

e. The determination required by the storage facility owner or operator specified in paragraph d. above shall be based upon the following criteria:

1. Information or knowledge that the hazardous material containment area was clean (free of hazardous materials) prior to accumulation of stormwater and that contamination of the stormwater by hazardous materials after accumulation has not occurred; or

2. Sampling, analyses and, if needed, treatment prior to release.

f. Release of treated or untreated stormwater to a FDEP permitted municipal or industrial wastewater collection and treatment system is prohibited without a valid permit or unless prior written approval from the operator of the wastewater system is obtained and a copy of the written approval is provided to the Department.

g. Hazardous materials which have been released to secondary containment shall be removed as soon as possible, with removal initiated within 72 hours, and properly treated or disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal waste management standards, if not recoverable or reusable.

h. If the secondary containment is penetrated by a drainage pipe, then there shall be a lockable valve on that pipe. This valve shall be kept closed and locked under normal conditions until a determination is made that the release of stormwater is acceptable pursuant to this subsection. The valve shall be closed and locked immediately after release of the acceptable stormwater.

(6) *Leak detection.*

a. Storage facilities must be provided with a method or combination of methods of leak detection that:

1. Can detect a release from any portion of a storage container.

2. Is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, including routine maintenance and service checks for operability or running condition.

3. Is monitored at least every 30 days.

b. Visual monitoring shall be an acceptable leak detection method for aboveground storage containers. Visual inspections shall be conducted and documented on a monthly basis.

c. Underground storage tank and piping systems regulated by this code shall be equipped with a continuously operating, automatic leak detection system.

(j) *Emergency preparedness.*

(1) *Emergency equipment.* Emergency equipment shall be provided which is reasonable and appropriate for potential emergencies posed by the hazardous materials being stored, including but not limited to spill recovery, fire control , and environmental monitoring. Testing and maintenance shall be documented in writing by the owner or operator and maintained at the storage facility.

(2) *Emergency controls.* Emergency shut-off valves, switches, and other controls shall be identified and the location shall be clearly visible and indicated by means of a sign.

(k) Record keeping

(1) Owners or operators of existing hazardous material storage facilities regulated by this chapter shall maintain a complete set of receipts of hazardous wastes which are disposed of (and hazardous wastes which are recycled). The receipts shall identify the site from which the material is being transferred, the transporter of the material, the ultimate disposal or treatment location or site, the material which is being disposed of (or recycled), the quantity of material and the date. This receipt may be in the form of a completed uniform hazardous waste manifest (EPA form 8700-22).

(2) Owners or operators of existing hazardous material storage facilities regulated by this code shall maintain a complete set of material safety data sheets (MSDS) for all substances for which a MSDS is required by the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, pursuant to title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, part 1910.1200; however, only insofar as they pose a hazard to the soil, air, groundwater, or surface water of the county.

Sec. 353.34. Pollution Prevention Plan (P2 Plan).

(a) Applicability. Owners or operators of storage facilities which suffer discharges to soil, air, surface water, or groundwater, or storage facilities which have a documented history of releases into secondary containment or other impervious areas may be required by the Department to prepare and submit a Pollution Prevention Plan.

Owners or operators of storage facilities located in environmentally sensitive areas as specified in section 353.32, or within the primary, secondary or tertiary Murphree Wellfield protection zones, as defined in Chapter 355 of the Alachua County Unified Land Development Code, may be required by the Department to submit a Pollution Prevention Plan.

Owner or operators of storage facilities required to have an Industrial Pretreatment Program (IPP) permit from any applicable utility company shall be required to submit a Pollution Prevention Plan to the Department.

If the owner or operator of an existing hazardous materials storage facility fails to report and clean up a discharge in accordance with the requirements of this code, then the owner or operator of that storage facility shall be required to submit a Pollution Prevention Plan to the Department.

(b) General Requirements. If required to submit a Pollution Prevention Plan by the Department, the storage facility owner or operator shall demonstrate in the Pollution Prevention Plan that the storage and handling of hazardous materials at the storage facility is in accordance with the applicable requirements of this code and, if applicable ,that appropriate corrective action has been taken to prevent the occurrence of any additional discharges or releases. Additionally, if applicable, the P2 Plan shall include a detailed description and characterization of the waste streams generated at the storage facility and a summary of all pollution prevention, waste minimization, resource recovery or source reduction practices currently employed or planned at the storage facility. Only one Pollution Prevention Plan shall be required for each site.

(c) *Acceptance of equivalent documents.* Whenever the owner or operator has submitted a document to any other public agency which includes information equivalent to that required for any component of the Pollution Prevention Plan, a copy of the applicable portion of such document may be submitted to the Department in lieu of such component.

(d) *Compliance schedule.* The Pollution Prevention Plan shall be submitted to the Department within 60 days of receipt of notification of the requirement from the Department and shall be implemented within 30 days of approval by the Department. Time extensions may be approved pursuant to the procedures specified in section 353.37. Once a Pollution Prevention Plan is submitted, the Department shall approve, disapprove, or determine that the Pollution Prevention Plan contains insufficient information within 30 days from date of receipt.

(e) *Amendment schedule.*

(1) *Annual submittal.* The Pollution Prevention Plan shall be reviewed annually by the storage facility owner or operator to determine if the Pollution Prevention Plan needs to be amended. Proposed amendments shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval. If storage and handling of hazardous materials at the site does not require amendments to the Pollution Prevention Plan, then the owner or operator may submit a letter to the Department stating that an amendment to the Pollution Prevention Plan is not needed at the present time.

(2) *More frequent submittal.* Amendments shall also be submitted by the storage facility owner or operator 30 days after:

a. An increase of 50 percent or greater of all hazardous materials currently being stored at the storage facility; or

b. Storage of greater than 25 gallons or 150 pounds of either a hazardous material in a hazard class not currently being stored at the storage facility or an extremely hazardous substance as defined in SARA Title III; or

c. Change in storage facility owner or operator; or

d. Change in hazardous materials storage facility class.

(f) *Pollution Prevention plan approval.*

(1) The Pollution Prevention Plan shall demonstrate that the storage and handling of hazardous materials at the storage facility is in accordance with the requirements of this code. In cases where an existing storage facility does not meet the standards of this code, the Pollution Prevention Plan shall identify the methodology and propose a compliance schedule for achieving compliance.

(2) The review of the Pollution Prevention Plan shall be based on the potential impact to soils, groundwater, air, and surface water; surrounding land uses (especially water supply use); and other pertinent environmental considerations.

(g) *Public record.* The Pollution Prevention Plan shall be a public record except as specified otherwise pursuant to trade secrets. The Department shall be the custodian of these records.

Sec. 353.35. Environmental quality monitoring.

(a) *Applicability.*

(1) Owners or operators of new or expanding storage facilities located in environmentally sensitive areas of the county, as specified in section 353.32 may be required by the Department to submit a monitoring plan to establish and monitor soil, surface water, and groundwater conditions at the site. The plan shall be submitted to the Department for approval and must have received approval by the Department before it is implemented.

(2) Owners or operators of storage facilities that undergo closure shall be required to submit a monitoring plan if, as a result of the closure, the site of the storage facility is found to be contaminated, or the site is confirmed to be contaminated prior to closure.

(b) *Requirements.* The monitoring plan must be submitted by the storage facility owner or operator within 90 days of notification by the Department. All soil or groundwater data which is submitted to either the FDEP or the EPA shall also be submitted simultaneously to the Department. The monitoring plan shall include, but not be limited to :

(1) The location and type of surface water bodies at the site;

(2) Hydrogeological information (including direction and rate of groundwater flow in the uppermost aquifer; horizontal and vertical permeability of and depth to the uppermost aquifer; and vertical permeability, depth, thickness, and areal extent of the geologically relevant confining beds); and

(3) The location, type, schedule, and number of soil, surface water, and groundwater samples to be collected; the parameters (indicators of hazardous materials stored) to be analyzed; the frequency specifying how often the samples shall be collected and the analytical methods to be used. All analytical work must be done by a laboratory which is state certified for the appropriate analytical methods to be used. In the event that the Department deems that the monitoring plan submitted by the owner or operator is inadequate to assess and monitor the soil and groundwater conditions, the Department may require that additional conditions be included as part of the monitoring plan (such as, but not limited to: additional sampling points, an alternate sampling frequency, alternate sampling techniques, additional analytical parameters, etc.). A quality assurance plan shall be submitted and approved which shall demonstrate compliance with the standards specified by the FDEP/ prior to implementing the monitoring program.

(c) *Submission of information.* Information submitted to and approved by other regulatory organizations, such as FDEP or EPA, in response to other regulatory or administrative requirements may be submitted to meet part or all of the monitoring plan requirements described in this subsection. The Department shall approve, disapprove, request additional information, or reject for having inadequate information any monitoring plan within 30 days of the date of receipt.

Sec. 353.36. Closure requirements.

This section shall apply only to owners or operators of storage facilities that are discontinuing operations at a present storage facility, moving their operations to another site, abandoning the use of a hazardous materials storage facility, or to out-of-service storage containers.

Closure activities that have been initiated prior to June 24, 1991 and have written approval for the closure activities from the FDEP or the EPA shall not be required to submit a separate closure plan to the Department. In these cases, a copy of the approved closure plan submitted to the FDEP or the EPA shall be provided to the Department for documentation of the closure.

(a) *When required.* Closure of a hazardous materials storage facility shall be initiated as soon as possible, but at a minimum within 30 days from the last day of operation, and be finished within 180 days from the last day of operation. Extensions or changes to this time schedule can be requested under the provisions of Section 353.37 .

(b) Prior to initiating a closure, a closure plan must be submitted to the Department for approval. The Department shall approve, disapprove, or reject for having inadequate information any closure plan within 30 days of date of receipt. If the closure plan is rejected for having inadequate information, an amended closure plan which has the required additional information shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days.

The closure plan shall specify how the closure will be carried out to be in compliance with all applicable local, federal, and state rules, regulations, and practices. In approving a closure plan, the Department may impose certain conditions as part of the approved closure plan to address special conditions.

(c) *General Requirements for Closures*

A storage facility closure plan shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) Closure shall be conducted in such a manner that all contaminated equipment (including tanks and piping) and structures are properly decontaminated.

(2) Decontaminated equipment and structures, residues from decontamination procedures and contaminated soils shall be properly treated or disposed of in accordance with local, state, and federal waste management standards or practices.

(3) Underground storage tanks.

a. All components of an underground storage tank system involved in closure shall be removed from the site.

b. When the owner or operator demonstrates that removal will endanger the structural integrity of a building, aboveground or underground utility, or road, in-place decontamination and filling with sand or other equivalent inert material shall be allowed and approved as an alternate procedure by the Department.

(d) *Public records notice.*

(1) The owner of real property at which a regulated storage facility has undergone abandonment or closure shall record a notice in the public records of Alachua County which includes: a legal description of the property where the closure occurred, a statement that the property housed a hazardous materials storage facility, a description of any remaining contamination of soil or groundwater on the property, a summary of any closure procedures, contamination assessment, and remedial activities which were undertaken.

(2) The public records notice shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of closure or abandonment for review and written approval prior to filing the notice with the clerk of the court.

Sec. 353.37. Approval of alternate procedures and requirements, and variances.

(a) *Application.* The owner or operator of a storage facility subject to the provisions of this code may apply to the Department for a variance from a specific requirement of this chapter provided the owner or operator of the storage facility demonstrates that it can and will utilize an alternate procedure which will provide a level of environmental protection equal to or greater than the requirement for which the variance is sought. Requests for approval of variances to siting prohibitions as per section 353.32(b), shall also follow this procedure.

(b) *Required information.* The request for approval of alternative procedures or requirements shall be initiated by completing and submitting an alternative procedures or requirements request to the Department. The information required shall consist of:

(1) The specific provisions of the code for which an alternative procedure is being sought;

(2) The basis for the alternate procedure;

(3) A detailed description of the alternate procedure proposed.

The description shall include how the alternate procedure provides the equivalent or greater degree of environmental protection as compared to the requirement for which the alternate procedure is being sought and any other pertinent siting, construction, containment, or other information to demonstrate the alternate procedure's efficacy.

(c) *The Department action.* The Department shall specify in writing within 30 days to the owner or operator each alternate procedure or requirement approved or denied for an individual storage facility in accordance with this section. Action taken by the Department may be appealed by filing written notice within 30 days to the county manager. The decision of the Department shall be reviewed in accordance with the appeal procedure of this chapter.

Sec. 353.38 Hazardous Materials Storage License.

(a) Applicability

(1) Required. No person shall construct, modify, install, replace, or operate a Class C or D hazardous material storage facility in Alachua County without a Hazardous Materials Storage License.

(2) Existing Storage Facility License. Within ninety (90) days of notification from the Department, the owner or operator of a regulated facility Class C or D shall submit an application for an existing storage facility license.

(b) General requirements.

(1) Application for a Hazardous Materials Storage License, or renewal thereof, shall be made and completed in the manner prescribed by the Department. The application shall be completed with all requested information and shall be signed by the owner or operator, as applicable. The completed application shall be submitted to the Department, together with the appropriate license fee.

(2) The license application information and supporting documentation shall be complete, truthful, and correct. Falsification of application information shall be grounds for denial, suspension, or revocation of a license.

(3) Within thirty (30) days after receipt of the application, the Department shall examine the application, and shall notify the applicant of the deficiencies or lack of information and allow 30 days for corrections or submission of the necessary information. After receipt of all required information and the license fee, the Department shall either issue or deny a license within sixty (60) days.

(4) The Department shall issue or renew a license upon the applicant's demonstration that all standards required by this chapter and other regulations applicable to the hazardous materials regulated by this code have been met and upon receipt of the appropriate fee.

(5) A license, when issued, shall be in the name of the owner or operator, as applicable, which name may be that of an individual, firm, association, joint venture, corporation, partnership, governmental entity, or other legal entity. A license shall specify the regulated storage facility covered by the license. A license may cover one or more hazardous materials storage systems located at the same storage facility. A license shall provide conditions necessary to ensure that the provisions of this code are met. Commencement of construction of a storage facility under a Hazardous Materials Storage License shall be deemed acceptance of all conditions specified in the license.

(6) Licenses shall be issued for a period not to exceed five (5) years, at which time, a renewal application shall be submitted to the Department.

(7) Upon sale or legal transfer of a licensed storage facility, the new owner or operator shall apply by letter to the Department for a new storage facility license. Hazardous Materials Storage Licenses are not transferable.

(8) The issuance of a license does not convey any vested rights or exclusive privileges, nor does a license authorize any injury to public or private property, an invasion of personal rights, or any violation of federal, state, or local laws or regulations.

(9) A license does not constitute a waiver of, or approval, of any other permit or license or other approval that may be required for other aspects of the total project or operation.

(10) A license, or copy thereof, shall be available for inspection on the licensed premises during the life of the license.

(11) By accepting a license, the storage facility owner or operator understands and agrees that all records, notes, monitoring data, and other information relating to the operation, construction, closure, or abandonment of the licensed storage facility that are submitted to the Department may be used as evidence in any enforcement proceeding.

(12) A permit issued under the Murphree Wellfield Protection Code may be deemed equivalent by the Department to a Hazardous Materials Storage License.

(13) Access to storage facility. The owner or operator of a licensed storage facility, by acceptance of a license, specifically agrees to allow access to the storage facility at reasonable times by authorized personnel from the Department for the purpose of inspection and testing to determine compliance with the license and the provisions of this code.

(14) Prior to any person causing, allowing, permitting, or suffering the placement of any hazardous material in a storage system covered by a Hazardous Materials Storage License, pursuant to this code, as-built drawings shall be submitted for approval.

(c) Specific Conditions: In approving a license request, the Department may impose certain conditions as part of the license in order to address special site and operational conditions.

(d) Documents. The following information and accompanying documentation as may be applicable shall be submitted to the Department, together with the completed application:

(1) An inventory of all regulated hazardous materials stored based on the following criteria:

a. If the material stored has a SARA Title III or CERCLA Reportable Quantity of one pound then the material shall be listed if stored in total quantities of one pound or more.

b. All other materials shall be listed if stored in total quantities of ten pounds or more.

(2) Detailed plans and specifications of all hazardous materials storage systems, including, but not limited to, details of tanks, conveyance and pumping systems, secondary containment, leak detection, overfill protection and material transfer points.

(3) Plans for emergency actions to be taken in the case of hazardous materials discharges or releases, including arrangements with local emergency authorities and monitoring capabilities.

(4) Proof of compliance with other applicable federal, state and local requirements related to the storage and handling of hazardous materials.

(e) At least sixty (60) days prior to expiration of a license, the storage facility owner or operator shall apply to the Department for license renewal. License renewal shall be approved by the Department on a demonstration by the owner or operator that the storage facility complies with the provisions of this code.

(f) Denial, Suspension, or Revocation of Licenses.

(1) The Department may deny, suspend, or revoke a license for failure to comply with this code and/or the conditions of any license issued pursuant to this code.

a. The Department may deny any license application pursuant to this code on a finding that the license applicant or his agent knowingly submitted false or inaccurate information in the application.

b. The Department may revoke or suspend any license issued pursuant to this code on a finding that the license holder has violated the provisions of this code or license conditions; or has refused lawful inspections as required by this code.

(2) When the Department has reasonable cause to believe that grounds for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license exists, it shall notify the applicant or license holder in writing stating the grounds upon which the license is being denied, suspended, or revoked, and advising the applicant or license holder of the right to a hearing in accordance with section 353.40. If the applicant or license holder makes no written request to the Department for a hearing within fifteen (15) calendar days from receipt of such notice, the license shall be deemed denied, suspended, or revoked. If a timely request for a hearing is made, a hearing shall be held in accordance with the provisions of section 353.40.

Sec. 353.39. Establishment of fees.

Fees will be established by the board of county commissioners, assessed according to the storage facility classes as stated in section 353.31, and collected to finance the administration of this code. For the purpose of this section, administration shall include, but not be limited to, review

of Pollution Prevention Plans, license applications, site inspections, data management, and enforcement activities. The fee schedule required by this subsection shall be established by resolution of the board of county commissioners and shall accompany this code as an attachment. The procedure for compliance with the fee assessment of this code is as follows: pay the required fee and provide the notification form to the Department within 30 days of receiving notice of the requirements of this chapter. This shall be accomplished by paying the appropriate fee to the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, in care of the Department, and completing and submitting Form HM-100 (known as the hazardous materials storage facility notification form) that was included with the official notice from the Department. A copy of Form No. HM-100 is found on file in the offices of the county.

Sec. 353.40. Violations; enforcement; remedies.

Violations of this chapter of the code may be referred by the Department to the County's Codes Enforcement Board or other enforcement mechanism in accordance with F.S.Ch. 162, and Chapter 24 of the Alachua County Unified Land Development Code relating to the Alachua County Codes Enforcement Board and Citation Ordinance. Remedies may include the following:

(a) *Judicial remedies.*

(1) The County may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish liability and to recover damages to property including animal, plant, and aquatic life, caused by any violation.

(2) The County may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to impose and to recover a civil penalty for each violation in an amount of not more than ten-thousand-dollars ($10,000.00) for each offense. However, the court may receive evidence in mitigation. Each day during any portion of which such violation occurs constitutes a separate offense.

(3) It shall not be a defense to, or ground for dismissal of, these judicial remedies for damages and civil penalties that the County has failed to exhaust its administrative remedies, or has failed to hold an administrative hearing prior to the institution of a civil action.

(b) *Injunctive relief.* It is hereby found and declared that a violation of the provisions of this code constitutes an irreparable injury to the citizens of Alachua County. The county may institute a civil action in a court of competent jurisdiction to seek injunctive relief to enforce compliance with this code or order; to enjoin any violation of this code; and to seek injunctive relief to prevent injury to the soils, air, and water, including animal, plant, and aquatic life, in the county and to protect human health, safety, and welfare caused or threatened by any violation.

(c) *Administrative Appeals.*

(1) Decisions to approve, deny, suspend, or revoke a license or plan pursuant to this code may be appealed to a hearing officer. Such an appeal shall provide an administrative mechanism to address alleged error in the application of a specific provision of this code. An

appeal may be filed by the applicant, license holder or a substantially affected person. The adverse interest may be shared in common with the other members of the community at large.

(2) No person may apply to a court for relief from a decision of the Department unless he or she has first exhausted the remedies provided herein.

(3) A person requesting an appeal shall file this request in writing along with the appropriate fee for such petition to the Department within fifteen (15) days of the final decision made by the Department.

(4) The written request for appeal shall include a sworn statement of the particular facts and the basis for the appeal, the specific code provision alleged to be applied in error, the different result which would occur if the appropriate provisions were correctly applied, and the particular relief sought.

(5) The Department shall schedule the appeal before the hearing officer, and shall provide to the hearing officer a staff report on the actions taken by the Department.

(6) The hearing officer shall consider the record, testimony by the applicant, members of the Department, any substantially affected persons, and any other appropriate witness, and the error alleged. Based on this information the hearing officer shall either sustain or reverse the decision appealed by giving a written explanation for his or her decision.

Sec. 353.41. Use of awards; environmental cleanup fund.

(a) Any money recovered by the county in an action against any person who has caused pollution in the county in violation of this code or state law shall be used to remediate contaminated sites in the county.

(b) There is hereby created the Alachua County Environmental Cleanup Fund, which is to be supervised and used by the county to remediate contaminated sites in the county to the extent of money available in the fund. The fund shall consist of all money specified in subsection (a).

Sec. 353.42. Severability.

It is the declared intent of the board of county commissioners that, if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or provision of this chapter is held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not be so construed as to render invalid or unconstitutional the remaining provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 353.43. Chapter to be liberally construed.

Section 1. This chapter shall be liberally construed in order to effectively carry out the purposes hereof which are deemed to be in the best interest of the public health, safety, and welfare of the citizens and residents of Alachua County, Florida.

Section 2. Severability. It is the declared intent of the board of county commissioners that, if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, phrase, or provision of this chapter is held invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, such invalidity or unconstitutionality shall not be so construed as to render invalid or unconstitutional the remaining provisions of this chapter.

Section 3. Inclusion in the Code. It is the intention of the Board of County Commissioners of Alachua County, Florida, and it is hereby provided that the provisions of this ordinance shall become and be made a part of the Code of Laws and Ordinances of Alachua County, Florida; that the sections of this ordinance may be renumbered or relettered to accomplish such intention; and that the word "ordinance" may be changed to "section," "article," or other appropriate designation.

Section 4. Effective Date. A certified copy of this ordinance shall be filed with the Department of State by the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners within ten days after enactment by the Board of County Commissioners, and shall take effect upon filing with the Department of State.

DULY ADOPTED in regular session, this [redacted] day of Jan •, A.D., 2000.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF
ALACHUA COUNTY, FLORIDA

By:,_f1_ _....;;_.+p:v .—

Penelope Wheat, Chair

ATTEST:

J. K. "Buddy" Irby, Clerk

.(SEAL)·-

APPROVED AS TO FORM

Alachua County Attorney

DEPARTtv.!ENT APPROVAL
AS TO O CTNESS

Department Head