

FLORIDA GREEN YARDS

An Environmental Compliance Workbook for Automotive Recyclers



*Published by
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
and
Florida Auto Dismantlers and Recyclers Association*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Special Thanks and Recognition:

Brad Rutherford, Budget Auto Parts, Auburndale, FL (863) 967-0694
 Mike and Becky James, James Environmental Management, Inc. (512) 244-3631

Green Yards Technical Advisory Group:

Lu Burson, FDEP, Orlando, FL (407)894-7555, lu.burson@floridadep.net
 Jim Butler, Butler Auto Recycling, Pensacola, FL (850) 474-9300, jim@butlerautorecycling.com
 Marc Ekasala, Minton's Auto Parts, (305) 688-6661, marcre@worldnet.att.net
 Mike Gagel, Gagel's Auto Parks, Riverview, FL, (813) 677-4431/32, gagels@aol.com
 Tami Grandy, FDEP, Orlando, FL (386) 326-2751, tami.grandy@floridadep.net
 David Herbster, FDEP, Orlando, FL (407) 894-7555, dave.herbster@floridadep.net
 Steve Holland, Brandon Auto Salvage, Valrico, FL (813) 689-8131, steve@brandonauto.com
 Mike James, James Environmental Management, Inc., Austin, TX, (512) 244-3631, mike@jamesenvironmental.com
 Becky James, James Environmental Management, Inc., Austin, TX, (512) 244-3631, becky@jamesenvironmental.com
 Steve Lathem, Cocoa Auto Salvage, Cocoa, FL, (321) 636-7131, stevelathem@lathemautogroup.com
 Keith LeBlanc, County Auto Recycling Services, Inc., Daytona Beach, FL, (386) 767-0720, countyautorecycl@aol.com
 Bill Kappler, FDEP, Orlando, FL (407) 894-7555, bill.kappler@floridadep.net
 Nancy McKee, FDEP Orlando, FL (407) 894-7555, nancy.mckee@floridadep.net
 Fred Noble, FDEP, Tallahassee, (850) 921-9382, fred.noble@floridadep.net
 Kim O'Dell, FADRA, (407) 647-8839, kim@crowsegal.com
 Andrea Phillips, Orange County Environmental Protection Division, (407) 836-1426, andrea.phillips@ocfl.net
 Leah Proffitt, FDEP, Orlando, FL, (407) 894-7555, leah.proffitt@floridadep.net
 Geoff Rabinowitz, FDEP, Tallahassee, FL (850) 921-9915, geoff.rabinowitz@floridadep.net
 Brad Rutherford, Budget Auto Parts, (863) 967-0694, budgetfl@aol.com
 Marjorie Stealey, FADRA, (407) 647-8839, mjs@crowsegal.com

FADRA 2001 / 2002 Officers and Board Members:

President: Keith LeBlanc, County Auto Recycling Services, Inc.
Vice President: Mike Gagel, Gagel's Auto Parts
Secretary / Treasurer: Jim Butler, Butler Auto Recycling
Executive Director: Marjorie Stealey, Crow-Segal Management
Lobbyist: Sandra Moore, Moore's Automotive Sales and Salvage

DIRECTORS:

Tom Blackwell, Tropical Automotive
 Lenny Damron, Damron's Auto Parts
 Marc Ekasala, Minton's Auto Parts
 Bob Eubanks, Rusty Acres Automotive
 Steve Lathem, Cocoa Auto Salvage
 Paul Moreau, Columbia Auto Salvage
 Jeff Reed, Jim's Truck Parts
 Brad Rutherford, Budget Auto Parts
 Gerry Vertucci, Atlantic Auto Parts

With support from:

David Struhs, FDEP Secretary
 Allan Bedwell, FDEP Deputy Secretary
 John Rudell, FDEP Division Director, Waste Management
 Mimi Drew, FDEP Resources Division Director, Water Resources Management
 Bill Hinkley, FDEP Bureau Chief, Solid and Hazardous Waste
 Vivian Garfein, FDEP Director of District Management, Central District

We also wish to acknowledge all of the original contributors to the
Florida Automotive Recyclers Handbook from which this document was developed.





TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	ii	Other Regulatory Programs	11
The Dirty Dozen	iv	Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)	11
Facility Emergency Contact List	v	OSHA Compliance	11
How To Use This Book	vi	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)	11
CHAPTER ONE:		CHAPTER ONE TEST	12
Overview and General		CHAPTER TWO:	
Waste Management	1	Specific Wastes	13
Where to Start	2	A Quick Look At The Wastestreams	14
Incoming Vehicles	2	Vehicle Fluids	15
Processing Vehicles	2	Antifreeze	15
Vehicle Crushers	3	Brake Fluid	15
Housekeeping	3	Gasoline/Diesel	16
Spills and Leaks	4	Gear Oil, Power Steering Fluid, Transmission Fluid	16
Spill Prevention	4	Used Oils	16
Spill Control Equipment	4	Windshield Washing Fluid	17
When a Spill Occurs	5	Filters	18
Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan	5	Used Oil Filters	18
Container Management and Storage	6	Transmission Filters	18
Container Management	6	Fuel Filters	18
Labels	7	Refrigerants	19
Storage	7	Lead	20
Hazardous Waste Inspections & Recordkeeping	7	Lead Acid Batteries	20
Training	7	Lead Parts	20
Transport and Disposal	8	Mercury	21
Storage Tank Requirements	8	Fluorescent and High Intensity Discharge Lamps	21
Generator Status	9	Automotive Applications of Mercury	21
Identifying Your Wastes	9	Mercury Switches	21
Testing/Analytical Waste Determinations	9	Scrap Metal	22
Identifying Hazardous Wastes	10	Aluminum Sweat Furnaces	22
Listed Wastes	10		
Characteristic Wastes	10		

Waste Tires 23

Cleaning Solutions 24

 Aqueous Parts Washers/
 Wastewater Management 24

 Hot Tank Solutions 25

 Parts Washers 25

 Pressure Washing 25

 Sump Sludges 26

Process Auto Salvage Wastes 27

 Absorbents: Granular Clay, Pads,
 Booms (Pigs) 27

 Aerosol Spray Cans 27

 Contaminated Soil 27

 Dust 28

 Shop Towels 28

Recycling and Disposal Companies 29

Other Sources of Information 29

Important Phone Numbers and Hotlines 30

CHAPTER TWO TEST 31

**CHAPTER THREE:
NPDES Stormwater Permit,
Pollution Prevention Plan and
Guidance Pages** 32

You Need a NPDES Permit If Your Business: 33

How Do I Get A Permit? 33

What Is Required? 33

**What Is A Stormwater Pollution Prevention
Plan?** 34

What Can I Do? 34

What If I Don't? 34

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan 35

CHAPTER THREE TEST 51

APPENDIX/REFERENCE 53

**Guidance for the Reporting Requirements of
The State of Florida's MSGP for Stormwater
Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity** . . 54

**New Regulations Controlling Emissions from
Secondary Aluminum Production** 56

Notice of Intent to Use MSGP 58

Quarterly DMR for Years 2 and 4 63

Annual DMR for Years 2 and 4 64





THE DIRTY DOZEN

By addressing the 12 activities below, you will be well on your way toward becoming a Florida Green Yard. Use this checklist to identify areas that need work and to track your progress.

✓ CHECK THAT:

1. New arrivals are checked for fluid leaks and batteries are removed.
2. Core storage areas are regularly checked to make sure fluids are not leaking onto the ground or exposed to rainwater.
3. Used oil tanks/containers are labeled "Used oil" and inspected regularly for good condition.
4. Antifreeze tanks/containers are labeled as "Good antifreeze" or "Waste antifreeze" and inspected regularly for good condition.
5. Gasoline tanks/containers are labeled "Good gasoline" or "Waste gasoline" and inspected regularly for good condition.
6. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) has been developed and implemented, if required.
7. Batteries are stored inside on a pallet or outside in a leak-proof container away from traffic areas.
8. Refrigerant recovery machines (R12 and R134a) are in working condition and in good repair.
9. All drums and storage containers are marked with proper contents—***NO mystery drums.***
10. Disposal records for used oil, waste gasoline, batteries, refrigerant, etc. are maintained in order at a central location on site for a minimum of 3 years.
11. Spills are addressed immediately and any contaminated soils are removed quickly and stored in a separate, labeled container.
12. Waste tires are stored in a central location and never allowed to exceed 1500.

FACILITY EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

WORKSHEET 1 FILL IN AND POST THIS INFORMATION NEXT TO YOUR TELEPHONE.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION

Emergency Coordinator

Name: _____

Telephone: _____

Fire Extinguisher

Location(s): _____

Spill Control Materials

Location(s): _____

Fire Alarm (if present)

Location(s): _____

Fire Department

Telephone: _____



WORKSHEET 2 FILL IN AND POST THIS INFORMATION NEXT TO YOUR TELEPHONE. MAKE SURE ALL EMPLOYEES READ AND ARE FAMILIAR WITH ITS CONTENTS.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

In the event of a spill:

Contain the flow of hazardous waste to the extent possible, and as soon as is possible, clean up the hazardous waste and any contaminated materials or soil.

Our Company name:

Our address:

In the event of a fire:

Call the fire department and, if safe, attempt to extinguish the fire using a fire extinguisher.

Our U.S. EPA identification number:

In the event of a fire, explosion, or other release that could threaten human health outside the facility, or if you know that the spill has reached surface water:

Call the National Response Center at its 24-hour number (800-424-8802).

Provide the following information:

Date of accident _____

Time of accident _____

Type of accident (e.g., spill or fire) _____

Quantity of hazardous waste involved _____

Extent of injuries, if any _____

Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered materials, if any





HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

This book is designed as a reference guide for DEP's Green Yards Certification program for auto recycling facilities. Use it as a take-home tool and reference to help you comply with the environmental regulations that govern your industry.

Each chapter lays out a set of requirements and Best Management Practices (BMPs) that will assist you in reducing waste and achieving a cleaner yard.

At the end of each chapter you will take a quick 'True-False' test. At the end of the workshop you will be given a certification workbook to complete at your facility. As you submit the pages from the workbook you will be working towards your Green Yards certification. Submit your certification documents to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Green Yards Program Administrator
3319 Maguire Boulevard, Suite 232
Orlando, FL 32803

After DEP has received your certification documents, all participants will go through a verification process. If you 'pass', you will be considered a "Green Yard" and will have the privilege of displaying the Green Yard logo and benefit from the reduced likelihood of additional regulatory inspections. If after the verification process, you still have improvements to make, you will be allowed to follow a pre-determined "Return to Compliance" schedule.

The Green Yard Certification is awarded in recognition of Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented since the inception of the Green Yards Program. Since BMPs concern ongoing operations and do not address the potential effect of past activities, this certification has no effect on obligations to clean up contamination, whether known or as yet unidentified.

Chapter One

OVERVIEW AND GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

WHERE TO START



A



C



B



D

A – Vehicles situated off the ground in a designated Holding Area over concrete; B – Vehicle undergoing fluid removal inside;

C – Draining fuel from a gas tank into above ground storage tank through screen filter with lid; D – Stored engine blocks with plugs to prevent leakage.

The following list offers some helpful best management practices for any size vehicle recycler.

Incoming Vehicles

- ⦿ **Inspect** incoming vehicles for leaks in engines, radiators, transmissions, differentials, fuel tanks and damaged areas. Place drip pans under leaks to collect all fluids. Immediately stop the leaks.
- ⦿ **Remove** fuel, refrigerant, and the battery as soon as possible.

Processing Vehicles

- ⦿ **Drain** all fluids from vehicles into appropriate containers over an impervious surface before crushing or storing on the ground. This includes

fluids in: engines, radiators, transmissions, heater cores, brake lines, differentials, all lines and hoses, fuel tanks, air conditioning units and window washing fluid tanks. **Remove and capture refrigerant.**

- ⦿ **Remove** used engines without tipping vehicles on their sides to prevent fluids running out or spilling on the ground.
- ⦿ **Situate** vehicles off the ground.
- ⦿ **Store** vehicles in a manner so that they can be inspected for leaks.
- ⦿ **Store** fluid-containing parts that have been drained in covered secondary containment to minimize exposure of potential pollutants to stormwater.



Crusher used to crush properly drained and stripped cars; crusher situated beneath a shed on an impervious surface.

Vehicle Crushers

- ⦿ Vehicle crushers and drain racks should be situated on a bermed or self-contained impervious surface, preferably under a roof and protected from the weather. The floor surface should be sloped to contain fluids. Position crushers and drain racks toward the center of the surface or concrete pad rather than along the edge.
- ⦿ Mobile crushers should always be situated on an impervious surface. Containers designed to be fitted to the crusher can help capture fluids.
- ⦿ Vehicles should be adequately drained prior to crushing in order to minimize the volume of waste fluids to manage.
- ⦿ Maintain disposal receipts from mobile crusher operators for all wastes generated and transported off-site for disposal.

Housekeeping

- ⦿ Do not let liquids evaporate.
- ⦿ Use drip racks, drip tables, screen tables and trays to capture fluids. Drained parts should be stored on an impervious surface and protected from weather.
- ⦿ **LABEL everything** with the contents of the container to avoid cross-contamination and to facilitate recycling.
- ⦿ Keep all chemicals in **closed, covered or sealed containers**.
- ⦿ Always use **funnels or pumps** when transferring or dispensing fluids.
- ⦿ Place a **platform or step** next to storage drums so employees do not have to lift drain pans above their waists.
- ⦿ **Maintain** equipment to prevent leaks and spills.
- ⦿ Maintain trash dumpsters on-site and dispose of solid waste regularly.
- ⦿ Do not burn or bury solid waste.
- ⦿ Do not store empty open containers, drums or tanks on site. Recycle/dispose of material regularly.



Cores stored under cover, inside secondary containment to minimize exposure to stormwater.

4

SPIILLS AND LEAKS

Be Prepared – Spill Control

Spill Prevention

- ⦿ Inspect, drain and dismantle vehicles in one area.
- ⦿ Drain vehicles, parts, and cores as soon as possible after vehicles come in.
- ⦿ Dismantle vehicles, parts and cores on a curbed, impervious surface with drip pans and absorbent materials available.
- ⦿ Do not crush vehicles on unprotected ground.
- ⦿ Plug engine and all hoses after draining.
- ⦿ Place all fluids in proper storage containers immediately after draining.
- ⦿ Store vehicles, parts and cores with proper spill containment.
- ⦿ Secondary containment must be adequate to contain 110% of the volume of fluid of the largest container in the area.
- ⦿ Clean up small spills right away. Use the smallest amount of absorbent possible or drain into a sump or oil/ water separator.
- ⦿ Store all used absorbents in closed, covered leak-proof containers, and dispose of properly.
- ⦿ Store all waste fluids in closed containers to prevent spills. Close tightly to prevent evaporation.
- ⦿ Inspect containers regularly for leaks.
- ⦿ Develop a maintenance plan for all facility equipment, such as crushers, forklifts and hydraulic lifts.
- ⦿ Clean crusher regularly by wiping off accumulated grease and oil - this helps prevent runoff.
- ⦿ Keep spill control equipment/absorbent materials in a central location, accessible to all employees.
- ⦿ Train all employees on spill response.

Spill Control Equipment

- ☞ Fire extinguishers are required in all vehicle recycling areas. They should be kept where any cutting torches are used and in yard vehicles.
- ☞ Safety equipment for employees should include rubber or latex gloves and safety glasses.
- ☞ Use brooms, shovels and dust pans to pick up clean-up materials.
- ☞ Containers to hold spill waste such as drip pans, pails, and drums should be available.



Make safety equipment accessible to all employees. Using signs will help employees locate safety equipment during emergencies.

Spills and Leaks Reporting

When a Spill occurs, follow these basic steps:

1. **Observe** the safety precautions associated with the material spilled.
2. **Stop** the source of the spill if possible and clean up the spill right away.
3. **Call** your local fire and/or police departments if fire or public safety hazards are created.
4. **Contain** the spilled material. Dirt, sand or any semi-impermeable material may be used to create a containment structure to prevent material from moving.
5. **Report** any spill of used oil or fuel that discharges to a water body, or any spill over 25 gallons, to the National Response Center at **1-800-424-8802** and the Florida State Warning Point at **1-800-320-0519**.
6. **Recover** the spilled substance while observing safety precautions. Professional contractors may need to be hired if large quantities or dangerous substances are involved or if long term cleanup and investigation is required.

Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan

SPCC Plans are designed to describe your facility's spill response plan in the event that you have a spill or release of oil, used oil, or fuel. The Plan should **outline** controls to prevent spills, **define** who will respond to spills, **identify** ways that oil could reach a water body, and describe equipment and materials to be used to respond.

Your facility needs a SPCC Plan if:

- You have a single aboveground storage tank or container with a capacity of 660 gallons or more, or
- You have a combined storage capacity of 1,320 gallons in multiple containers, for example: twenty-four 55-gallon drums of used oil or fuel, or
- You have an underground storage capacity of 42,000 gallons, **and**
- The spill has the potential to reach a water body.

For additional information on SPCC regulations:
www.epa.gov/oerrpage/oilspill/spccplan.htm

CONTAINER MANAGEMENT AND STORAGE



Clearly labeled tanks are stored inside secondary containment. The storage area has a roof to help minimize accumulation of stormwater.

Container Management

- ⦿ Maintain containers in good condition and routinely inspect for signs of rust, leaks or defects.
- ⦿ Prevent leaks, ruptures and the accumulation of rainwater on top of drums.
- ⦿ Keep containers **closed** when not actively adding or removing material.
- ⦿ Never place incompatible wastes, such as wastes that react with each other, in the same container. (e.g. Do not store acids and bases in the same container.)
- ⦿ Wastes must be compatible with the container in which they are being stored. For example, use plastic containers for corrosive wastes.

- ⦿ **Label** all containers properly.
- ⦿ Container leaks or spills must be **stopped, contained, and managed** immediately and the container repaired or replaced.

Labels

- ⦿ Label every container with the **contents** and type of waste.
- ⦿ Label every container as "Hazardous Waste" or "Non-hazardous Waste."
- ⦿ Include the **accumulation start date** for containers used to store hazardous waste (the date when hazardous waste was first stored in the container).

Labels (continued)

- Use the following words on labels for hazardous wastes:

HAZARDOUS WASTE

DESCRIPTION _____

ACCUMULATION START DATE _____

- Use the following words on labels for non-hazardous wastes:

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE

DESCRIPTION _____

Storage

- Store containers in an area protected from weather and on a curbed impervious surface.
- Don't combine hazardous waste with non-hazardous waste.
- Store ignitable and reactive wastes within property limits, at least 50 feet from property boundaries.
- Store containers of incompatible wastes in separate areas.
- Maintain **aisle space** between containers to allow for inspection for leaks and damage.

- Be aware of allowable **time limits** for storage.

Hazardous Waste Inspections & Recordkeeping

- Inspect** containers at least once a week and keep a written log of container inspections.
- Keep training and inspection records for **3 years**.
- Keep manifests and shipping receipts for **3 years**.
- Keep records of lab tests for **3 years**.
- Keep completed land disposal restriction forms for **3 years**.
- Get receipts to verify payment for disposal.

Training

- Train** all employees to identify, reduce and properly handle wastes.
- Train** new employees before they handle hazardous wastes.
- Train** new employees on SWPPP and all employees annually (refer to Chapter 3).

Transport and Disposal

- Make sure your transporter and disposal facility have EPA identification numbers.
- Use manifests for all hazardous wastes shipped offsite.
- Ensure used oil transporters have a current DEP registration. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of approved transporters and processors.

Storage Tank Requirements

Storage tank systems, with specified volumes and contents, are regulated and must be registered with the DEP or your County Environmental Protection Agency. For more information, contact the DEP Storage Tank Regulation Section at (850) 488-3935 or visit their web site at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/tanks/>.

Storage Tank Requirements *(continued)*

- ⦿ Register underground storage tanks (USTs) larger than 110 gallons that contain petroleum such as motor fuel, new or used oils, new or used transmission fluids, and new or used hydraulic fluids.*
- ⦿ Register aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) larger than 550 gallons that contain petroleum such as motor fuel, new or used oils, new or used transmission fluids, and new or used hydraulic fluids, or hazardous substances.*
- ⦿ **Label** tanks and fill pipes with words identifying the contents.
- ⦿ Assure that the tanks are in compliance with leak detection requirements.
- ⦿ Assure that the storage tanks meet the appropriate secondary containment requirements.
- ⦿ Upgrade the tanks to meet spill, overfill and corrosion protection requirements.
- ⦿ Notify the State Warning Point immediately (within 24 hours or the close of the next business day) in the event of a discharge of 25 gallons or more. See page 5.
- ⦿ Do not remove, close, or upgrade any regulated storage tank without first notifying DEP or the Contracted County.
- ⦿ Keep the secondary containment drain valve **closed** when not in use.
- ⦿ Maintain the secondary containment structures by keeping them free of debris.
- ⦿ Manage the liquids collected in the secondary containment structures appropriately.
- ⦿ Routinely **inspect** the integrity of the secondary containment structures by checking for cracks, holes, etc.
- ⦿ Maintain written documentation of secondary containment inspections.
- ⦿ Assure financial responsibility and/or provide third party liability insurance for tank cleanup activity.

* Storage capacities may require an SPCC plan. See Page 5.

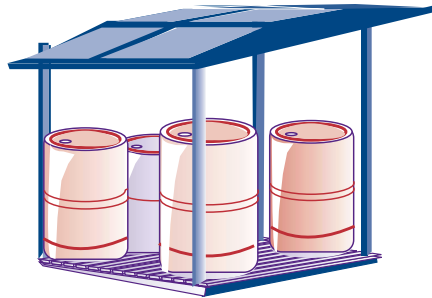
GENERATOR STATUS

The Hazardous Waste Regulations that apply to your facility are determined by the amount of hazardous waste that you generate in a calendar month or is stored on site. **If you generate greater than 220 lbs/100 kg** in a calendar month, you are considered a **Small Quantity Generator (SQG)** of hazardous waste. (220 lbs. is approximately 25 gallons or about one half of a 55-gallon drum.) As a SQG you must apply for a US EPA Identification number, and meet additional requirements for waste storage, employee training, and emergency procedures.

If you generate less than 220lbs/100kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month (about half a drum), you are classified a **"Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG),"** of hazardous waste.

As a CESQG, you must:

1. **Evaluate** your hazardous wastes and ensure proper disposal of all wastes.



If you generate more than 220 lbs/100 kg per month, contact DEP for more information.

2. **Maintain** records of waste disposal for a minimum of 3 years.

Contact your DEP District Office or the DEP Small Quantity Generator Coordinator in Tallahassee at (850) 488-0300 to request a copy of the following documents:

- Fact Sheet: Requirements for Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste
- Fact Sheet: Requirements for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste
- Florida's Handbook for Small Quantity Generators of Hazardous Waste

IDENTIFYING YOUR WASTES

When a material is destined for disposal, it is classified as a waste. You must determine whether the waste is hazardous or non-hazardous. There are several ways to identify hazardous wastes.

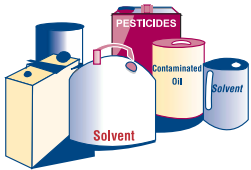
- Obtain and read Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), (See Page 11).
- Talk to product suppliers and manufacturers.
- Read product labels.
- Compare product to hazardous waste characteristics and to wastes listed in federal regulations.
- A non-hazardous material may become hazardous if contaminated during use. In this case, lab testing may become necessary.

Testing/Analytical Waste Determinations

Sometimes sending a sample of waste to a laboratory for analysis is the only way to determine if the waste is hazardous. Important tests for vehicle recyclers may include pH, volatile organics, total petroleum hydrocarbons and heavy metals. If you test a waste once, and continue to use the same industrial process, you may apply those test results when designating future batches of the same waste.

IDENTIFYING HAZARDOUS WASTES

A **hazardous waste** is a solid, liquid or gas with certain properties that could cause injury or death to a person, or could damage and pollute land, air, surface water or groundwater. Some wastes are specifically **listed** in "Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes," 40 CFR Part 261. Other wastes may be regulated because they exhibit certain **characteristics** (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, toxicity). The Code of Federal Regulations is available online at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara/cfr>, or information can be obtained by calling the RCRA Hotline at (800) 424-9346.

Major Category	Hazardous Waste Type	Examples
Listed Wastes 	F - Non-specific sources	Chlorinated solvents (methylene chloride), toluene...
	K - Specific sources	Wood preservation chemicals
	U - Unused chemical product	Expired chemicals
	P - Acutely hazardous waste	Cyanide

Characteristic Wastes



Ignitable wastes are easily combustible or flammable. If they have a flashpoint of less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit or an alcohol content of 24% or more, they are hazardous wastes.

Spent solvents
Solvent still bottoms
Mineral Spirits
Waste oil-based paints
Used gasoline



Corrosive wastes corrode metals or other materials or burn the skin. These liquids have a $pH \leq 2$ or a $pH \geq 12.5$.

Acid from lead acid batteries
Acids/Bases



Reactive wastes are unstable and may explode or react rapidly or violently with water or other materials.

Sodium azide in undeployed air bags



Toxic wastes contain certain toxic organic chemicals or certain heavy metals, such as chromium, lead, mercury, or cadmium.

Sludges
Heavy metals
Used gasoline
Spray cabinet wash water (possible)

OTHER REGULATORY PROGRAMS

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, Material Safety Data Sheets, OSHA Compliance

It is recommended that waste streams not be mixed. Mixing means fewer recycling opportunities or reuse options and more expensive management costs. Mixing wastes might even cause a chemical reaction that could produce an explosion or toxic gases.

Also, please remember - **LABEL, LABEL, LABEL!**

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)

A material safety data sheet should accompany each of the chemical products you purchase from a manufacturer or vendor. They are used to relay chemical hazard information. As a business, you are required to keep MSDSs for all products available to employees. The ability to scan through an MSDS and pick out the following information is important. MSDSs are valuable because they describe:

- ☞ The physical and chemical properties of the hazardous substances contained in the product,
- ☞ Spill cleanup instructions,
- ☞ Health hazards and appropriate first aid,
- ☞ Fire and explosion hazards, **and**
- ☞ Proper management and disposal practices.



Notebook of MSDS maintained at facility with easy employee access.

An MSDS file should be maintained at the workplace. It should be located so that all employees have easy access. If you keep MSDSs on file in a computer, a hard copy should also be available in the event of a computer failure or loss of electrical power.

Indicate to your employees how and where your MSDSs are to be located and any access procedures necessary. Assign someone the responsibility to obtain, maintain and update MSDS information.

OSHA Compliance

Small business owners have a variety of problems in dealing with workplace safety and health hazards. It is important for business owners to establish their own safety and health programs in order to minimize worker injury and illness. For more information contact the Occupational Safety and Health Administration at: (800) 321-6742 or the Florida Department of Labor at: (850) 488-3044. The "OSHA Handbook for Small Businesses" is available at:

<http://www.osha-slc.gov/Publications/Osha2209.pdf>.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA)

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) sets the procedures for government and industry emergency response planning. It also establishes the guidelines for notifying the community-at-large on the hazardous chemicals in their community. Many hazardous waste generators have requirements under EPCRA. For more information on the programs governed by these acts call (800) 424-9346 or (800) 535-0202. The "SARA Title III Fact Sheet—Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act" is available at:

<http://www.epa.gov/swercepp/factsheets/epcra-fs.txt>.

CHAPTER 1 TEST

True or False

- _____ 1. As long as incoming vehicles are staged over an impervious surface they do not need to be checked for leaks.
- _____ 2. Batteries that are not damaged or leaking can be left in vehicles.
- _____ 3. Liquids may be allowed to evaporate to reduce waste volume.
- _____ 4. As long as all employees know what is in each storage tank or drum, labels are not required.
- _____ 5. Secondary containment is only required for fluid containers with a capacity of more than 110 gallons.
- _____ 6. Every person who has any substance or material under their control is required to report petroleum and fuel spills of 5 or more gallons, and any other chemical spill (including lead-acid batteries) to the State Warning Point.
- _____ 7. Hazardous waste containers should be inspected weekly and inspections documented in a written log.
- _____ 8. Any spill over 25 gallons should be reported to the National Response Center or State Warning Point.
- _____ 9. Every facility that generates a waste must conduct a waste determination before disposal.
- _____ 10. Disposal/recycling documents (manifests, receipts), lab results and land disposal restriction notices must be retained on site for a period of 1 year from the date on the document.
- _____ 11. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) file should be maintained at your facility so that all employees have easy access to it.

Chapter Two

SPECIFIC

WASTES

A QUICK LOOK AT THE WASTE STREAMS

Waste	Best Handling Method
Air bag cartridges	Sell, dispose of properly.
Antifreeze	Reuse, recycle on-site or off-site.
Batteries	Recycle; avoid storing for more than 6 months.
Brake fluid	Collect in a separate container, or with written permission from your waste hauler, manage with your used oil. Otherwise, conduct a waste determination, and if hazardous, dispose of brake fluid through a hazardous waste company.
Empty containers	Reuse on-site after all free product has been removed and the container cleaned. Recycle larger metal containers such as drums. Check with local solid waste landfill to see if they accept empty containers.
Mercury switches	Remove and dispose of as hazardous waste.
Parts washer solvent	Recycle through service provider or conduct a waste determination, and if hazardous, dispose of parts washer solvent as hazardous waste. Extend change-out time until solvent is unusable.
Refrigerants	Recover using certified recycling equipment and recycle on-site or send off-site. The technician must be certified to put refrigerant back into vehicles.
Shop towels	Use a commercial service that provides laundered cloth towels.
Solvents	Conduct a waste determination, and if hazardous, dispose of solvents as hazardous waste.
Sump sludge	Sump sludge should be tested to determine if it is a hazardous waste due to heavy metal or solvent content. If hazardous, manage as a hazardous waste until it is sent to a hazardous waste management facility.
Tires	Recycle, sell, dispose of appropriately.
Transmission filter	Drain fluid, recycle through scrap metal dealer.
Transmission fluid	Recycle.
Used oils	Recycle.
Used oil filters	Drain oil, recycle filter through scrap metal dealer.
Used fuel	Reuse in a vehicle, recycle or dispose of waste fuel through a hazardous waste company.
Windshield washer fluid	Reuse, sell.

VEHICLE FLUIDS

Antifreeze, Brake Fluid, Gasoline/Diesel, Gear Oil, Power Steering Fluid, Transmission Fluid, Used Oil, Windshield Washing Fluid

Most problems at auto salvage yards result from the mishandling of vehicle fluids generated from dismantling, crushing or draining fluids from vehicles. Proper management of fluids may prevent spills and leaks, avoid potential clean-up costs, avoid disposal of contaminated soils, and will save money.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze is exempt from hazardous waste regulations **if it is recycled**. Antifreeze often becomes contaminated with traces of fuel, metal particles and grit. If antifreeze, antifreeze still bottoms, antifreeze filters or antifreeze solids are not recycled, a waste determination must be conducted, **or** the antifreeze can be handled as a hazardous waste to avoid testing costs. Used antifreeze must be tested at a minimum for lead, benzene, tetrachlorethylene and trichloroethylene using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). If determined **hazardous**, used antifreeze must be managed as a hazardous waste. Reusable or recycled antifreeze can be used in facility vehicles, sold or given away. If you use an off-site recycler, you **MUST ENSURE** that the antifreeze is being recycled!

- ⦿ Use separate equipment for the collection of used antifreeze (funnels, pads, storage containers).
- ⦿ **Label** used antifreeze collection equipment and containers "**Used Antifreeze**."
- ⦿ Drain antifreeze from radiators and heater cores as soon as possible.
- ⦿ Keep used antifreeze free from cross-contamination with other wastes including used oil, fuels, degreasers or radiator flush chemicals.



Vehicle undergoing fluid removal indoors on an impervious surface.

- ⦿ Determine if the antifreeze is waste fluid or reusable and can be recycled.
- ⦿ Consider keeping antifreeze in two separate, closed containers: one for antifreeze that cannot be reused marked "**Used Antifreeze**," and one marked "**Good Antifreeze**."
- ⦿ Do not accumulate used antifreeze for longer than 180 days.
- ⦿ **Recycle** by reuse. Methods of processing waste antifreeze include distillation, filtration or ion exchange. Recycling can be done on-site or off-site by an antifreeze recycling service.

Antifreeze (continued)

- ⦿ Conduct a waste determination on used anti-freeze filters generated from recycling process equipment, or handle as a hazardous waste.
- ⦿ Maintain records of used antifreeze shipments and filter management for a minimum of 3 years.
- ⦿ Maintain a log documenting the volume of used antifreeze processed through on-site recycling equipment.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Brake Fluid

Brake fluid becomes hazardous when it is contaminated with chlorinated solvents. If brake fluid becomes hazardous, manage it as a separate waste stream, performing a waste determination and disposing of the waste accordingly. Check with your used oil transporter to see if non-hazardous brake fluid can be mixed with used oil.

- ⦿ **Do not** spray brake cleaner around containers of brake fluid.
- ⦿ **Do not** dispose of brake fluid down any drain, into a septic system, on the ground, or in a dumpster.

Gasoline/Diesel

Facilities may add fuel to used oil as long as the mixture does not become hazardous for ignitability. Prior notification that fuel is added to used oil should be provided to your used oil hauler. Fuel may also be disposed of as a hazardous waste.

- ⦿ Remove fuel tanks as soon as possible after the vehicle enters the facility.
- ⦿ Determine if fuel is reusable or waste fuel.
- ⦿ **Label containers** of reusable fuel clearly: "**Good Gasoline**" or "**Good Diesel**."

- ⦿ Manage contaminated fuel in designated containers and **label containers** of waste fuel clearly: "**Waste Fuel**," and apply appropriate hazardous waste labels.
- ⦿ Reusable fuel may be used in facility or employee vehicles.
- ⦿ Do not mix fuel with any other waste streams.
- ⦿ Properly dispose of contaminated fuel and maintain the disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Gear Oil, Power Steering Fluid, Transmission Fluid

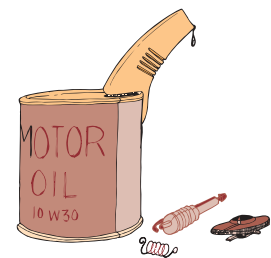
Gear oil, power steering fluid and transmission fluid are not regulated as a hazardous waste if they are recycled. Crude-based petroleum products can be managed like or with your used oil **ONLY IF** they have not been mixed/contaminated with hazardous wastes such as solvents, brake cleaner or carburetor cleaner. Do not dispose of crude-based petroleum products in a storm drain, septic tank, dry well, sewer system or dumpster. Refer to the USED OIL guidelines.

Used Oils

Used oil is exempt from hazardous waste regulations if it has not been mixed or contaminated with hazardous wastes, or it is sent for recycling or burned for energy recovery. Proper records must be maintained.

Used oils include but are not limited to the following:

- Cutting oil*
- Transmission fluid
- Lubricating oil
- Gear oil
- Motor oil
- Hydraulic oil
- Differential oil
- Power-steering fluid
- Transaxle fluid



* Some cutting oils and metal working fluids contain chlorinated paraffins and must be managed and recycled separately. Do not mix these with other used oil.

Used Oils (continued)

- ⦿ **Label** containers clearly: **“Used Oil”**
- ⦿ Fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks (USTs) must be labeled **“Used Oil.”**
- ⦿ Used oils can be mixed together and stored in the same container for collection by a state registered used oil transporter.
- ⦿ Do not contaminate used oil with even small amounts of brake cleaner, carb cleaner, or solvents. Even small amounts of chlorinated solvents turn recyclable used oil into a hazardous waste.
- ⦿ Do not mix antifreeze, solvents, gasoline, degreasers, paint or anything else with used oil.
- ⦿ Do not pour used oil on the ground or use for weed control.
- ⦿ Do not mix used oil with other solid waste destined for a landfill.

- ⦿ Used oil may be recycled by recovery and re-refining by a state permitted used oil processor. Approved used oil transporters must be registered with the state. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of approved used oil/used oil filter transporters and processors.

Windshield Washing Fluid

Although window washing fluid is mainly alcohol, water and detergent, it may contain small amounts of antifreeze. Manage windshield washing fluid as a separate waste stream.

- ⦿ Reuse window washing fluid in facility or employee vehicles.
- ⦿ Sell or give away reclaimed window washing fluid to customers.



FILTERS

Fuel Filters, Transmission Filters, Used Oil Filters

Used Oil Filters

Florida law prohibits disposal of used oil/transmission filters in a landfill or in any trash destined for a landfill. Used oil filters can be recycled through a state registered used oil filter processor. If your local disposal company sends its collected refuse to a waste-to-energy plant (an incinerator used to burn municipal solid waste and make electricity), you may be able to obtain written permission to dispose of your drained, used oil/transmission filters in the trash. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of approved used oil/used oil filter transporters and processors.

- ⦿ Used oil filters should be punctured and drained for 24 hours prior to disposal.
- ⦿ Consider crushing drained filters to reduce costs.
- ⦿ Keep drained filters in a separate container labeled "**Used Oil Filters**".
- ⦿ Maintain storage containers in good condition, indoors, protected from weather or sealed/closed, on an impervious surface.
- ⦿ Maintain disposal/recycling receipts for at least 3 years.

Transmission Filters

Transmission filters should be handled with used oil filters.

Fuel Filters

Most fuel filters should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly.

- ⦿ Drain excess fuel from filters into a proper fuel container.
- ⦿ Metal fuel filters can be handled with used oil filters if the filters are drained and dry.
- ⦿ Glass filters should be managed separately and require a waste determination.
- ⦿ Glass filters that are determined to be non-hazardous can be disposed of in a dumpster or recycled with other glass.



REFRIGERANTS

R-134a and CFCs (Refrigerant/R-12, R-22)

Refrigerants (chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, and R-134a) are the chemicals used in automotive air conditioning and appliances. CFCs refer to the R-12 (Refrigerant) and R-22 used in air conditioning units. They are a family of chemicals that are stable, non-flammable and non-corrosive. CFCs cannot be released to the atmosphere.

Refrigerants are processed by using one of these methods:

Recovery — removing refrigerant from air conditioning units and storing it in a container without testing or processing it

Recycling — filtering refrigerants to remove impurities such as oil, air and moisture

Reclaiming — processing refrigerant, usually by distillation, until all impurities are removed and it meets resale specifications.

It is illegal to knowingly vent refrigerants into the environment during repair, service, maintenance, reclamation, recycling, or disposal of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Spent refrigerants that are not reclaimed or recycled and refrigerants used as solvents **are** regulated wastes. Contact the U.S. EPA's Ozone Protection Hotline at (800) 296-1996 for additional information on refrigerants.

- ⦿ Refrigerants must be recovered prior to crushing vehicles or appliances (white goods).
- ⦿ Remove refrigerants from all vehicles using EPA-approved recycling/recovery equipment.
- ⦿ Do not evaporate or vent refrigerants to the atmosphere.
- ⦿ Maintain records that the refrigerants were recovered on-site, **or**

- ⦿ Maintain records that the vehicle/appliance was brought into the facility free of refrigerants and that the refrigerants were removed using the proper methods prior to entering the facility.
- ⦿ Store refrigerant in tanks that meet U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) or Underwriters Laboratory (UL) standards. Label tanks according to their contents: "**Refrigerant/Freon.**"
- ⦿ Sell refrigerant only to U.S. EPA certified technicians or U.S. EPA authorized reclaiming facilities who will reclaim it to its original purity specifications. Keep records of refrigerant sales.
- ⦿ Do not recharge a vehicle's system with recovered refrigerants unless a U.S. EPA certified technician is recharging the vehicles on-site.
- ⦿ Conduct a waste determination on filters from recovery equipment and dispose of properly.
- ⦿ Maintain records documenting the volume and final destination of recovered refrigerants.

LEAD

Lead Parts, Lead Acid Batteries



Indoor used battery recharge area, batteries stored or recharged on wood shelving, over an impervious surface, recharge areas should be well ventilated (wood shelving does not corrode).

Lead Acid Batteries

Batteries pose a potential threat to human health and the environment if improperly discarded. Spent lead acid batteries contain lead and corrosive acids which are considered hazardous waste. Lead acid batteries are exempt from hazardous waste regulations if recycled or returned to a battery manufacturer and documentation is maintained. Otherwise, lead acid batteries must be managed as a hazardous waste.

- ⦿ Remove batteries before crushing any vehicles.
- ⦿ Test batteries to determine usability or resale quality.
- ⦿ If lead acid batteries are recharged for resale, remove lead cable ends from batteries. Store lead parts in a covered container that is strong enough to hold the weight of the lead. Recycle the lead with a reputable recycler.
- ⦿ If spent lead acid batteries are going to be recycled as scrap batteries, leave lead battery cable ends attached to the scrap batteries.
- ⦿ Check batteries for leaks, cracks, etc. prior to storing.
- ⦿ Place cracked or leaking batteries in a closed, watertight, acid resistant storage container.

- ⦿ Store batteries upright, on wooden pallets, in a secure, **covered** location, on a bermed impervious surface or in watertight, acid resistant containers.
- ⦿ Do not pile batteries higher than 4 batteries high.
- ⦿ Keep spill control equipment near batteries to neutralize any acid release (e.g. baking soda, lime).
- ⦿ Do not place lead acid batteries in the garbage or incinerate batteries.
- ⦿ Do not pour battery acid on the ground or into a drain, septic system, or storm drain.
- ⦿ Ensure that battery cores are disposed of through a battery wholesaler/retailer, a permitted secondary lead smelter, a collection center or a reputable recycler.
- ⦿ Maintain recycling or disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Lead Parts

- ⦿ Remove lead tire weights and battery cable ends before crushing vehicles. Battery cable ends may be left on usable batteries and recycled along with the batteries.
- ⦿ Store lead parts in a covered container that is strong enough to hold the weight of the lead.



Plastic wrapped lead acid batteries piled less than 4-high on a pallet, on an indoor impervious surface, notice the use of cardboard between layers of batteries.

MERCURY

Fluorescent Lamps and High Intensity Discharge Lamps, Mercury Switches

(A list of mercury recyclers can be obtained by request from the DEP or FADRA.)

Fluorescent and High Intensity Discharge Lamps

Spent lamps have been banned from solid waste incineration since 1994. Florida law prohibits spent lamp disposal in a landfill.

- ⦿ To recycle lamps, store them in a manner that prevents them from breaking, and label each container with “**Spent Mercury-Containing Lamps**.”
- ⦿ Conduct a waste determination on spent lamps if you choose not to recycle your lamps.
- ⦿ Lamps destined for recycling do not count towards a facility’s hazardous waste generator status, if properly managed.
- ⦿ Be able to demonstrate that you have not had the lamps stored for more than one year. This can be done by keeping a log, shipping papers, or by **labeling** storage containers with the **accumulation start date**.
- ⦿ Do not break or crush lamps.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations, shipping papers, disposal or recycling receipts for at least 3 years.

Automotive Applications of Mercury

- ⦿ Mercury Tilt Switches used on underhood and trunk lighting
- ⦿ Four Wheel Drive Anti-Lock Braking Systems, usually 3 per vehicle
- ⦿ Active Ride Control or Ride Leveling Sensor, 2 to 4 mercury switches used to adjust suspension on cornering events

- ⦿ High Intensity Discharge Systems, headlights and tail lamps
- ⦿ Virtual Image Instrument Panel

Mercury Switches

Mercury is a highly toxic metal often found in several automotive applications. Once released into the environment, mercury cannot be eliminated. For more information on automotive applications of mercury or for a list of automobile makes and models that contain mercury switches, a copy of the “Draft Wisconsin Mercury Sourcebook: Automotive” is available at <http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/bnsdocs/hgsbook/auto.pdf>

- ⦿ Remove all mercury switches from the vehicle as soon as possible.
- ⦿ Be careful not to break or puncture the mercury container during removal.
- ⦿ Store mercury switches in a leak-proof, labeled, closed container. Store in a way that will prevent the capsules from breaking.
- ⦿ Manage mercury switches as hazardous waste. Containers should be labeled “Hazardous Waste–Spent Mercury Switches” and dated with an accumulation start date. For more information, refer to pages 6 and 7.
- ⦿ Maintain disposal records for a minimum of 3 years.
- ⦿ Contact DEP or FADRA for a list of recyclers.

SCRAP METAL

- ⦿ Catalytic converters may be removed prior to crushing and recycled for their platinum content.
- ⦿ Maintain receipts for all scrap metal shipped off-site (including vehicles for shredding) for at least 3 years.

ALUMINUM SWEAT FURNACES

On March 23, 2000, a new Federal air emission standard came into effect. It states that:

“Dioxin/furan (D/F) emissions from each sweat furnace must be controlled to 0.80 nanograms of D/F toxic equivalent per dry standard cubic meter at eleven percent oxygen.”

What does this mean to you?

- ⦿ If you operate a sweat furnace at your facility, you are subject to this standard, **regardless** of size or location of the sweat furnace.
 - ⦿ You must either retrofit your existing sweat furnace with an afterburner (estimated cost according to EPA: \$8,000 to \$58,000),
- OR**
- ⦿ Purchase a new sweat furnace that already meets the new standard,
- OR**
- ⦿ Discontinue the use of the sweat furnace.

For more information:

- ⦿ Consult the EPA brochure titled “New Regulations Controlling Emissions from Secondary Aluminum Production (Sweat Furnace Operations)” located in the Appendix of this workbook.
- ⦿ Contact Cindy Phillips at FDEP in Tallahassee at (850) 921-9534, or Lee Page at EPA Region 4 in Atlanta at (404) 562-9131.
- ⦿ Log on to <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw/alum2nd/alum2pg.html>

WASTE TIRES



Waste tires should be protected from the elements to help prevent mosquito infestation.

In landfills, tires take up a large amount of space, harbor rodents, and collect gases. Illegally dumped tires or tire piles can pose health hazards by providing a breeding ground for mosquito infestation and the potential for fires. Citrus oil or baking soda can be used to kill larvae in water collecting in tires.

- ⦿ Store waste tires indoors or outdoors with a cover to prevent the collection of standing water and to prevent mosquito larvae from thriving.
- ⦿ If waste tires cannot be processed in a timely manner, leave waste tires on the rims to avoid problems with mosquitoes until the waste tires can be managed properly.
- ⦿ Do not accumulate more than 1,500 waste tires on site without a permit from the DEP.
- ⦿ Do not burn or bury waste tires.
- ⦿ Transport stored waste tires regularly to prevent large accumulations.
- ⦿ All haulers of over 25 tires must register with the DEP; use only vendors registered with the DEP.

- ⦿ Dispose of tires at a permitted or DEP approved facility. Check with your DEP District Office or FADRA for a list of facilities.
- ⦿ Maintain disposal/recycling receipts for at least 3 years.

More than 50% of the nation's rubber supply is used to make tires. About 242 million tires are scrapped in the United States each year. Up to 80% of tires are now retreaded, recycled, or used as fuel.

CLEANING SOLUTIONS



A – Wash table for engine parts over an impervious surface draining to an oil-water separator; B – Wastewater capture, recycle and reuse storage system inside secondary containment.

Aqueous Parts Washers/Wastewater Management, Hot Tank Solutions, Parts Washers, Pressure Washing, Sump Sludge

Aqueous Parts Washers/Wastewater Management

Aqueous parts washers provide environmental benefits because they do not use solvents that contain volatile hydrocarbons. However, some precautions must be taken concerning disposal of wastewater, sludge (see section on sump sludge), and filters. Wastewater is water that has been used for a purpose such as engine cleaning and is destined for disposal. All process wastewater should go to a sanitary sewer. No wastewater should ever be discharged to the ground. Check with your local sewage plant for information on discharge limits and to obtain a discharge permit if required. **Find out where the drains in your shop lead.**

- ⦿ Use either an on-site capture and reuse system for wastewater or have a connection to a city sewer and wastewater treatment facility with the proper permitting.
- ⦿ Notify and get written approval from the sanitary sewer system prior to discharging any wastewater.
- ⦿ Floor cleaning wastewater may be contaminated with heavy metals and grease that need to be treated before discharging to the sewer. If not contaminated, the water may go to an oil/water separator (or another appropriate system) and then the sanitary sewer.
- ⦿ Keep floors clean to begin with. Catch leaks before they hit the floor.
- ⦿ Recycle floor mop water into cabinet washers.
- ⦿ Steam cleaning, pressure washing and spray cabinet wastewater should go to an oil/water separator (or another appropriate system) before discharging to the sanitary sewer.

Aqueous Parts Washers/Wastewater Management *(continued)*

- ⦿ Recirculate and reuse water until unusable.
- ⦿ Do not dispose of spent parts washer fluids on the ground, down a drain, or in a dumpster or septic system.
- ⦿ Conduct a waste determination on spent parts washer fluid and filters and dispose of properly.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.

Hot Tank Solutions

A solution of caustic (alkaline) cleaners and water is commonly used in tanks for cleaning engines and parts. Spent solution and sludge may be hazardous due to corrosivity (pH \geq 12.5) or high metal content.

- ⦿ Accumulate spent cleaning solution and sludge removed from hot tanks in closed, labeled containers that are compatible with the waste placed in them.
- ⦿ Conduct a waste determination on spent solution and sludge and dispose of properly.



Enclosed parts washers reduce vapor emissions during the washing process.



Engine parts situated on a drain rack within a parts washer.

- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.
- ⦿ Notify and get written approval from the sanitary sewer system prior to discharging any wastewater.

Parts Washers

Mineral spirits, Stoddard solution, petroleum naphtha, gasoline, kerosene, or diesel fuel may be hazardous due to ignitability. Other solvents may be toxic if they contain toluene, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) or 1,1,1-trichloroethane. Spent parts washer fluids may also be hazardous due to elevated metal content from oils and greases.

- ⦿ Do not dispose of spent parts washer fluids on the ground, into drains, into a septic system, or by evaporating.
- ⦿ Do not use aerosol spray cans near your parts washers.
- ⦿ Conduct a waste determination on spent parts washer fluid, sludge and filters and dispose of properly.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.

Pressure Washing

Pressure washing should be performed on a curbed concrete pad. Wastewater may contain heavy metals and greases, which if improperly managed, could contaminate soil and/or groundwater.

- ⦿ Pressure wash parts and engines over a contained, impervious surface such as a wash table that drains to an oil/water separator.
- ⦿ Do not allow wastewater, oils or greases on the ground.
- ⦿ Do not allow wastes to flow into a septic tank or a drain leading to a ditch, stream, lake or dry well.
- ⦿ Check with your local sewer utility to verify that drains in your pressure washing containment area are connected to a sanitary sewer system.
- ⦿ Notify and receive written authorization prior to discharging wastewater to a sanitary sewer system.
- ⦿ Maintain an oil/water separation system or sump regularly.
- ⦿ Equip the oil/water separator with an emergency shut-off to prevent spills from entering the sewer, or discharging directly to surface waters.

- ⦿ Conduct a waste determination on spent liquids and sludge and dispose of properly.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for 3 years.

Sump Sludges

Sludges from your sump or oil/water separator may be hazardous waste. You will need to conduct a waste determination on sludge at a certified laboratory to determine if it is hazardous.

- ⦿ If sludge tests as a hazardous waste, manage as a hazardous waste and dispose of the sludge through a hazardous waste management facility.
- ⦿ Do not put hazardous sludge in the dumpster or on the ground, down a drain or into a septic system.
- ⦿ Do not use a septic tank pumping service to dispose of sludge.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations for 3 years.



An enclosed pressure washing area, over concrete, with wash water drained through an oil/water separator.

PROCESS AUTO SALVAGE WASTES

**Absorbents, Aerosol Spray Cans, Air Emissions/
Toxic Air Pollutants/Volatile Organic Compounds,
Contaminated Soil, Dust, Empty Containers, Shop Towels**

Absorbents: Granular Clay, Pads, Booms (Pigs)

Check with your solid waste authority whether you may dispose of your oily wastes in the trash dumpster.

- ⦿ Do not put spent absorbent in vehicles to be crushed or shredded, in drains, or on the ground.
- ⦿ Maintain absorbent material in areas where fluids are generated, managed or stored.
- ⦿ Soak up leaks and spills as soon as they occur and remove them in a timely manner.
- ⦿ Manage absorbent that comes in contact with hazardous waste as a hazardous waste.
- ⦿ Do not mix spent non-hazardous absorbent with spent hazardous absorbent.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and also disposal receipts for at least 3 years.



Aerosol Spray Cans

Partially empty spray cans may be regulated as hazardous waste if discarded because they contain ignitable propellants or chlorinated solvents. Empty spray cans are exempt from hazardous waste regulations and can be recycled as scrap metal. **Please Note:** An aerosol can that is empty of product, may still contain

propellant. The aerosol can is still reactive (hazardous) until the propellant is completely discharged.

- ⦿ Use the entire spray can before starting another, and empty cans completely before discarding.
- ⦿ If a spray can malfunctions, handle as a hazardous waste or consider returning it to your supplier.
- ⦿ Do not spray in/or around other solvents, waste or open containers to prevent contamination.
- ⦿ Never spray a product in the air in lieu of proper disposal.
- ⦿ Collect and conduct waste determinations on spray cans which are not empty.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Contaminated Soil

At some facilities, soil has become contaminated by past or ongoing vehicle handling practices. Improving daily work practices can alleviate the cost to remediate and dispose of contaminated soils.

- ⦿ Prevent spills before they happen. Cleanup spills as soon as they happen or are discovered.
- ⦿ Excavate contaminated soil as spills and leaks occur to prevent migration of the contamination.
- ⦿ Collect the soil in appropriate, labeled containers and store the containers on a covered, impervious containment area until it can be cleaned or transported to a waste treatment facility.
- ⦿ Do not dispose of contaminated soil in vehicles to be crushed or shredded.

- ⦿ Do not store contaminated soils for an indefinite amount of time. Dispose of contaminated soil promptly to avoid additional contamination.
- ⦿ Contact DEP for information on disposing of contaminated soil.
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.

Dust

Dust from your facility can pollute the air and cause complaints from your neighbors. Listed below are some techniques to prevent and suppress dust.

- ⦿ Surface apply chemical suppressants to non-traveled areas. **Used oil cannot be used for this purpose.**
- ⦿ Apply gravel or rock, sod, seed or mulch.
- ⦿ Do not clear more vegetation than is necessary to provide ample work areas.
- ⦿ Construct natural or artificial wind breaks or wind screens.
- ⦿ Lower speed limits on roads.



Shop Towels

Dirty rags can become hazardous if used to soak up hazardous substances. However, dirty rags are exempt from regulation if managed correctly and picked up for laundering by an industrial rag/laundry service which is connected to a sanitary sewer. If a rag service is not used, then you must determine that your rags are not hazardous before putting them in the trash.

- ⦿ Do not dispose of dirty shop towels in vehicles to be crushed or shredded.
- ⦿ Avoid use of disposable towels.
- ⦿ Do not throw dirty wipes, paper towels or rags into the dumpster if they have come into contact with hazardous solvents or waste.
- ⦿ Keep waste shop towels in a closed, fireproof container labeled “**Used Shop Towels.**”
- ⦿ Maintain records of analytical waste determinations and disposal receipts for at least 3 years.



RECYCLING AND DISPOSAL COMPANIES

Contact your DEP District Office for a list of registered recycling and disposal companies:

- Northwest District(850) 695-8360
- Northeast District(904) 448-4300
- Southwest District(813) 744-6100
- Southeast District(561) 681-6600
- Central District(407) 894-7555
- South District(941) 332-6975

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Broward County Florida

<http://www.co.broward.fl.us/ppio2300.htm>

Chemical Manufacturer's Association - Chemical Transportation EMERGENCIES

(800) 424-9300

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Emergency Planning and Right-to-Know

<http://www.epa.gov> or (800) 424-9346
or (800) 741-4337

The Environmental Yellowpages, Inc.

P.O. Box 1375
Coral Springs, Florida 33077
(800) 541-1458
<http://www.enviroyellowpages.com/>

DEP Pollution Prevention Program

(850) 488-0300

Global Recycling Network - EPA Region 10 Public Information Center

<http://grn.com/grn/>

Greenlink

http://www.ccar-greenlink.org/green_shop.html

Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

<http://www.pca.state.mn.us/netscape4.html>

SAGE: Solvent Alternatives Guide

<http://clean.rti.org>

Southern Waste Information Exchange, Inc.

(800) 441-7949

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

<http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/cea/compliance/scrap/>

IMPORTANT PHONE NUMBERS AND HOTLINES

Florida State Warning Point (24 hour)
(800) 320-0519

Federal Information Center
(800) 688-9889

DEP Bureau of Emergency Response
(800) 342-5367 or (800) 342-DIALFMP
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/law/ber>

DEP Waste Management Issues
(800) 741-4337 or (800) 7414-DEP

Florida Waste Exchange for Profit
(954) 967-0011

Hazardous Material Identification (MSDS)
(800) 631-1884

Hazardous Substances
(800) 633-7585

Lead Exposure (specific inquiries)
(800) 262-5323

NIOSH – Occupational Safety and Health
(800) 356-4674

Recycle Florida Today, Inc.
<http://enviroworld.com/Resources/RFT.html>

RCRA (EPA)
(800) 424-9346

SPILL REPORTING – 24 HOUR NUMBERS
National Response Center
(800) 424-8802

Waste Treatment Technology and Vendors
(800) 245-4505

Wastewater Treatment/Water Quality
(800) 624-8301

Worker Right-to-Know
(800) 423-7233

CHAPTER 2 TEST

True or False

- _____ 1. It is legal to vent refrigerants to the environment as a means of disposal.
- _____ 2. Reusable or recycled antifreeze can be used in facility vehicles, sold, or given away.
- _____ 3. Brake fluid is allowed to be poured down any drain, on the ground, or placed in a dumpster.
- _____ 4. Pouring used oil on the ground as weed control or dust suppressant is allowed.
- _____ 5. Antifreeze, solvents, degreasers, and paint can be mixed with used oil for disposal.
- _____ 6. Spent lead acid batteries contain lead and corrosive acids that are considered hazardous waste.
- _____ 7. In order to store more than 1,500 scrap tires at your facility, you must have a permit from the DEP.
- _____ 8. All wastewater from parts washing should go to a sanitary sewer (with written authorization) that goes to a publicly owned treatment works (POTW) and not to any other type of drain, such as a storm-water drain or septic system.
- _____ 9. A septic tank pumping service can be used to dispose of oil/water separator sludge.
- _____ 10. An acceptable way to dispose of used absorbent materials is to place them in the trunks of vehicles to be crushed.
- _____ 11. Used oil filters should be punctured and drained for 24 hours before disposal.

Chapter Three

NPDES
STORMWATER
PERMIT
POLLUTION
PREVENTION PLAN
AND
GUIDANCE PAGES

The following guidance pages include a step-by-step procedure, including forms, for developing and maintaining your facility-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

You need an NPDES permit if...

- dismantles automotive vehicles to recover, use, or sell used parts
- has a *primary* or *secondary* Standard Industrial Classification Code of 5015 or 5093 (for example, if your primary source of income is the sale of used vehicles [SIC Code 5521] but your second most important source of income is the sale of used parts [SIC Code 5015]), and if
- rainwater (stormwater) runs off the business' property, or could run off the property to any ditch, canal, stream, lake, or ocean or to a city storm sewer (different from sanitary sewer) through a curb, gutter, ditch, drain inlet, wetland or other surface water body.

How Do I Get a Permit?

Under the Multi-Sector Generic Permit for Industrial Activity (MSGP) permit you must fill out and mail in a document called a Notice of Intent (NOI). A sample is included in the Appendix. This can also be obtained from Florida DEP at:

www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/
(follow the links for industrial activity)

or

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center, MS #2510
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

or

1-(866) 336-6312 (toll free)
NPDES Stormwater Notice Center (operated by a contractor for basic assistance)

The permit provides a 5-year coverage period (permit-by-rule) at a cost of \$500.00 to be submitted with the NOI.

What Is Required?

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan must be prepared for the facility as *required by the permit*.

What is a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan?

A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a document which:

- describes the facility and its operations,
- identifies potential sources of stormwater pollution at the facility,
- specifies appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) or pollution control measures to reduce the discharge of pollutants in stormwater runoff, and
- provides for periodic review of the SWPPP.

The SWPPP outlines your plans to continually ensure that “Potential Pollutants” are not exposed to rain or stormwater. The goal is to eliminate or minimize the chances of polluting stormwater that would leave your facility. You will be expected to review the success of your SWPPP and to make changes to the SWPPP as needed.

Here are some examples of Potential Pollutants:

POLLUTANT	POLLUTANT
used oil	on road diesel
used transmission fluid	off road diesel
used brake fluid	metals (aluminum, lead)
used wiper fluid	solvents/detergents
used antifreeze	hydraulic fluid
gasoline	lubricating fluids
batteries	mercury
oily water	

What Can I Do?

Use the Fill-in-the-Blanks Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan on the following pages,

OR:

Contact Florida Auto Dismantlers & Recyclers Association (FADRA) at 407-647-8839 for referral to a consultant to help you with permitting, preparation of the SWPPP, and setting up a sampling program.

No Professional Engineer’s seal is required on your SWPPP.

What if I Don’t?

Pursuant to Section 403.121 of the Florida Statutes, penalties can be assessed up to \$10,000.00 per day per offense.

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

Name of Facility _____

Filled out by _____ Title _____

Permit Number _____

Step #1 Pollution Prevention Team

Use the following form to assign employees specific tasks involved with pollution prevention at your facility. Be sure to select employees that are available to perform the required tasks during the time frame you need them accomplished.

Responsibility	Name & Title
Chairperson of Team	
Implementation of BMPs	
Housekeeping	
Incoming Vehicle Inspections	
Routine and Quarterly Inspections	
Visual Wet Weather Observations	
Collection of Stormwater Samples	
Spill Response	
Employee Training and Record Keeping	
Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Review	

Step #2 Assessment of Site Activities

Use the following checklist to identify processes and areas of concern at your facility that may allow pollutants to come into contact with stormwater. Any item checked "yes" must be included in the Site Plan Drawing of your facility in Step #3.

Yes	No	Activity	Possible Pollutants
		Vehicle Holding Area	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals, suspended solids
		Dismantling Inside	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals
		Dismantling Outside	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals
		Fuel Removal Area (if separate from fluid removal area)	Good gasoline, waste gasoline, diesel

Yes	No	Activity	Possible Pollutants
		Fluid Removal Area (if separate from Dismantling Area)	Used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, wiper fluid, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel
		Outside Fluid Storage Area	Used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, wiper fluid, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel, oily water, solvent, hydraulic fluid, lubricating oils
		Inside Motor & Transmission Storage	Oil and grease, metals
		Outside Motor & Transmission Storage	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Battery Storage Area	Metals, battery acid
		Tire Storage Area	Suspended solids
		Vehicle Storage Area	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals, suspended solids
		Outside Core Storage Area	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Scrap Storage Area	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Pressure Washing Area	Solvents, detergents, suspended solids
		Parts Cleaning Area	Oil and grease, assorted fluids, metals, suspended solids, solvents
		Crushing Area	Oil and grease, metals, suspended solids
		Soil Contamination Areas	Used oil, transmission fluid, brake fluid, wiper fluid, antifreeze, gasoline, diesel, oily water, solvent, hydraulic fluid, lubricating oils
		Spill Areas	
		Areas of Soil Erosion	Suspended solids

IDENTIFIED POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS

Pollutant	Yes or No	Pollutant	Yes or No
used oil		on road diesel	
used transmission fluid		off road diesel	
used brake fluid		batteries	
used wiper fluid		solvents/detergents	
used antifreeze		hydraulic fluid	
gasoline		oily water	
mercury			

Step #3 Site Plan Drawing

Use the following page to complete the Site Plan Drawing of your facility. Any item checked "yes" in the Assessment of Site Activities must be included. Also include:

- Property lines and acreage
- Adjacent streets, roads, entrances and exits
- Drainage areas and associated ground cover
- Direction of stormwater flow and any storm drains
- "North" direction
- Existing and planned buildings and structures and floor drains
- Retention ponds, swales, berms, wetlands
- Where stormwater leaves the property and where it goes (ditch, canal, creek, lake, river, ocean)

A large grid of graph paper for drawing a site plan. The grid consists of 20 columns and 25 rows of small squares, providing a structured area for the site plan drawing.

Step #4 Best Management Practices

Use the following checklist to select the BMPs that are appropriate to your facility.

BMP	Implemented Yes, No, or N/A
Vehicles are inspected as they come in and are checked for cracked batteries and fluid leaks.	
All fluids are removed from vehicles before they are stored in the main storage area.	
Used oil is kept in clearly labeled containers (labeled "Used Oil") separate from parts cleaning solvents, antifreeze, and fuel.	
Engine oil is drained and stored in clearly labeled tanks or containers. Tanks and containers are kept in good condition, free of any visible spills or leaks, structural damage, or deterioration.	
Antifreeze is drained and reused or disposed of properly and stored in clearly labeled containers, with waste antifreeze and usable antifreeze stored separately.	
Windshield washer fluid is drained for reuse or disposal with antifreeze.	
Batteries are removed as soon as feasible after vehicle enters the facility. Batteries are stored inside on a pallet or outside in a leak proof covered container, away from traffic areas.	
All pressure washing operations are performed indoors or in covered and bermed outside cleaning areas.	
Parts washing water is captured and recycled or disposed of by a licensed disposal company and NEVER allowed to run to ground, down a drain, or into a septic system.	
Substances used to wash/clean parts are replaced by less volatile/less harmful products whenever possible (i.e., non-phosphate soaps for detergents, naphtha for harsher solvents).	
Cleaning fluids are recycled and reused where practical.	
Crusher fluids are captured to prevent spillage. This mixture of fluids is collected in a spill-proof covered container and disposed of properly. It is not allowed to run to ground, down a drain, or into a septic system. The drain within the crusher is kept clean so that the fluids do not collect and overflow from the crusher onto the ground, down a drain, or into a septic system.	
A preventive maintenance program that involves timely inspections and/or maintenance of all facility equipment has been developed.	
The crusher and other equipment is kept clean.	

Best Management Practices (cont'd)

BMP	Implemented Yes, No, or N/A
Periodic inspections of equipment for leaks, spills and malfunctioning, worn or corroded parts are conducted. Tanks, valves, hoses, and containers are regularly inspected and checked for signs of wear or weakness.	
Valves on secondary containment are kept in the "off" position and locked at all times, except when collected water is being removed.	
Labeled spill clean up equipment is provided at locations where spills are most likely to occur.	
Clean-up procedures are in place, including the use of dry absorbent materials or other clean-up methods to collect, dispose of, or recycle spilled or leaked fluids. An adequate supply of dry absorbent material is kept on-site and disposed of properly. Used absorbent is never disposed of in vehicles to be crushed.	
Oil or other fluids spilled during parts removal are immediately contained, cleaned up, and the cleaning materials disposed of properly.	
When parts are removed, they are drained. Drip pans are not left unattended.	
When refueling, vehicles and equipment are parked as close to the pump as possible. The fuel nozzle is kept upright when not in use, and replaced securely in the pump.	
Any spills that may occur around fueling areas are immediately controlled, cleaned up, and the cleaning materials disposed of properly.	
All fluid, waste, and core containers are labeled, kept closed and stored away from traffic areas, preferably under cover.	
All tanks, drums, and containers are inspected regularly as required for leaks, spills, and labeling.	
Vehicle fluids, oil, or fuels are not used for dust control or weed control.	
Parts are removed on a concrete pad, under cover.	
Training on pollution prevention is provided annually to all employees.	
The SWPPP is reviewed annually and modified as needed.	
No solvents, detergents, wash water, or other fluids are poured down a drain, into a septic system, or allowed to run to ground.	
Hoods are kept down where any vehicles are stored.	

Step #5 Annual Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Topics to be covered during the annual training include:

- the purpose and requirements of the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan;
- spill prevention and response procedures;
- reporting procedures;
- automotive fluids, used oil and spent solvent management;
- good housekeeping practices;
- lead-acid battery management;
- current and proposed Best Management Practices;
- parts handling and storage.

Have each employee at the training sign a sheet (sample below) and give the date and instructor of the training.

Annual Stormwater Pollution Prevention Training

Facility Name: _____

Location: _____

Print Name	Sign Name

Comments:

Instructor: _____

Date: _____

Step #6 Quarterly Inspection Checklist

Use the following checklist to inspect the facility and document the results once during each calendar quarter, as required by the MSGP.

Date _____ Inspected by _____ Title _____

Area/Action	What did you see?	What did you do about it?
HOLDING AREA		
Look at each vehicle for leaks, clutter, hoods down		
DISMANTLING AREA		
Check for stains, spills, leaks of fluids		
Is dismantling being done in the designated area		
Drain gasoline when vehicles come in so it can be reused or recycled		
FLUID STORAGE AREA		
Check all fluid containers for leaks, levels, labeling, and housekeeping		
INSIDE PARTS STORAGE AREA		
Ensure drip pans are in place if necessary		
Inspect for leaks and spills		
Ensure parts are stored on racks or pallets		
OUTSIDE PARTS STORAGE AREA		
Ensure parts are completely drained before storage		
Ensure parts are stored off the ground		
Inspect for leaks and spills		
VEHICLE STORAGE AREA		
Ensure all fluids have been removed from vehicles		
Ensure all batteries have been removed from vehicles		
Ensure hoods are kept down		
Ensure vehicles are stored in rows or in an appropriately organized manner		

Quarterly Inspection Checklist (cont'd)

Area/Action	What did you see?	What did you do about it?
PARTS WASHING/PRESSURE WASHING AREA		
Ensure no wash water runs to ground, down a drain, or into septic system		
Ensure all equipment is in good working order		
If solvent sink is used, ensure regular servicing and proper disposal of spent solvent		
CORE AND SCRAP STORAGE AREAS		
Ensure cores are completely drained before storage		
Ensure cores are stored under cover over an impervious surface or out of the rain		
CRUSHING AREA		
Ensure all fluids and batteries have been removed from vehicles before crushing		
Inspect crusher for leaks and spills		
STORMWATER SAMPLING LOCATION		
Ensure sample point is accessible and clean		
Ensure nothing is stored around the sample point		
Look at the vegetation for signs of oil		
EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE		
Evaluate each piece of equipment for leaks		
Repair any hydraulic lines, hoses, cylinders, etc. promptly		

Step #7 Quarterly Stormwater Visual Monitoring

1st Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

2nd Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

3rd Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

4th Quarter Inspected by _____ Title _____ N/A _____

Use the following checklist to visually examine a sample of your stormwater runoff once each calendar quarter, when and if you have a discharge, and verify that no noticeable pollutants are present in the stormwater discharge. Make copies of this page to use for each quarter. N/D = no discharge. The results are to be kept with the SWPPP.

DO YOU SEE?	DESCRIBE WHAT YOU SEE <i>(suds, oil sheen, water is cloudy, smell of gasoline)</i>	POTENTIAL SOURCE <i>(anything seem to be different or out of place)</i>	CORRECTIVE ACTION <i>(what did you do to fix the problem)</i>
Material floating on the surface of the water?			
Solids settling to bottom of container?			
Solids suspended in water?			
Oil or grease?			
Discoloration of the water?			
Turbidity <i>(is the water cloudy or clear)?</i>			
Foam or suds?			
Odor, <i>(gasoline, antifreeze)?</i>			
Other unusual conditions about the water?			

Temporary Suspension of Permit Requirements

The permit requirements to sample stormwater discharge can be temporarily suspended when there are adverse weather conditions. Adverse weather conditions are defined as those that:

- make sampling dangerous to personnel, (e.g. high wind, excessive lightning)
- make access to the discharge impossible, (e.g. flooding, freezing conditions, extended periods of drought)

You must document when adverse weather conditions result in the temporary suspension of a permit requirement to sample stormwater discharges. The documentation must be included as part of the SWPPP. Documentation will include:

- the date of the suspension
- time
- names of personnel that witnessed the adverse weather condition
- the nature of the adverse condition

In the event of adverse weather conditions you should reschedule sampling during the next safe rain event.

Step #8 Analytical Stormwater Sampling

Collection of stormwater samples for laboratory analysis is to be conducted once each calendar quarter during the 2nd year of the permit coverage. Five-year permit coverage begins two days after the facility's complete NOI is received by Florida DEP. The analytical data from each quarter is to be entered on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR). Then the data from all four quarters is to be averaged and summarized on a fifth and separate DMR. Samples of DMRs are included in the Appendix.

This process is to be repeated in the 4th year of permit coverage unless the average values for the samples in year 2 were beneath the cut-off concentrations (benchmarks). The five DMRs are to be submitted by March 31 of the next year. Copies of all DMRs are to be maintained with the SWPPP.

Information about monitoring requirements is contained in the confirmation letter sent by Florida DEP upon receipt of your facility's NOI.

Information about when to sample, how to obtain a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR), and when to send it in is available from Florida DEP at:

www.dep.state.fl.us/water/stormwater/npdes/
(follow the links for industrial activity)

or

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center, MS #2510
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

or

1-(866) 336-6312

Rain Gauge

Accurate stormwater sampling information requires a rain gauge (from any hardware store) mounted in a place such as a door rack or a front-end rack so it is not shielded or blocked from rain or mounted to receive runoff from a roof or shed.

Qualifying Rain Event

Stormwater monitoring requires a qualifying rain event in order to provide accurate results. Specifically, samples should be collected when the following conditions exist:

- There must have been no rain in the previous 3 days (72 hours) of the sampling event;
- Sampling should not begin until the storm has produced a minimum of 0.1 inches rainfall;
- Samples should be collected in the first 30 minutes of the storm or as soon as there is adequate flow at the sampling location.

The sequence of events required to collect qualified samples is as follows:

1. Confirm designated sample point (shown on Site Plan Drawing).
2. Inventory materials for sampling kit. Materials include as a minimum:
 - Latex gloves
 - Plastic scoop
 - Freezer pack
 - Sample bottles
 - Chain-of-Custody forms
 - Plastic bags (for forms)
 - Wrapping material for sample bottles
 - Preaddressed mailing label
 - Cooler
3. Prior to projected rain event ensure *rain gauge* is empty.
4. Wearing latex gloves, collect sample with scoop and pour into sample bottles. Fill all sample bottles to the top. **DO NOT** scrape the bottom of the sampling location when collecting samples.

CAUTION: SOME SAMPLE BOTTLES CONTAIN ACID PRESERVATIVES. DO NOT REMOVE PRESERVATIVES FROM BOTTLES. EXERCISE ALL SAFETY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT ACID FROM GETTING ON YOUR BODY. SHOULD YOU GET ACID ON YOU, IMMEDIATELY FLUSH WITH WATER FOR A MINIMUM OF 15 MINUTES AND SEEK FIRST AID ASSISTANCE.

5. Record date, time, and amount of rainfall from *rain gauge*.
6. Wrap sample bottles in bubble pack or equivalent for protection and pack with freezer pack, in cooler, immediately. Do not allow samples to sit uncooled.
7. Complete Chain-of-Custody form provided by the laboratory, enclose in plastic bag, and place inside cooler.
8. Ship cooler to laboratory via **overnight service or two-day delivery service**.

Step #9 Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Assessment

Date _____ Inspected by _____ Title _____

Every year, you must check your SWPPP and make changes to improve it if necessary. Use the following checklist to review, document, and make the appropriate changes to your SWPPP and the facility. Keep the Annual Reports with your SWPPP.

Items to Check	Yes	No	Observation	Suggested Modifications if Appropriate
Is Pollution Prevention Team current?				
Is the Site Plan Drawing accurate?				
Are BMPs being implemented according to schedule?				
Are the BMPs working?				
Do BMPs need to be changed or added?				
Do the Discharge Monitoring Reports show improvement?				
Were there any spills during the past year?				
Is your inventory of Potential Pollutants still accurate?				
Are your structural BMPs (retention ponds, swales, berms) being maintained?				

Items to Check	Yes	No	Observation	Suggested Modifications if Appropriate
Does the facility maintain good housekeeping?				
Have you signed the certification for your SWPPP and for this Annual Report?				
Has your Annual Pollution Prevention Training been performed and documented?				

Each Annual Comprehensive Site Compliance Assessment requires a signature by an authorized representative.

Management Review and Certification

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

Authorized Signature

Date

Step #10 Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification

This facility does _____ / does not _____ have non-stormwater discharges. Non-stormwater discharges are illicit discharges connected to the storm sewer, i.e., floor drains, sinks, closed loop wash water recycling systems. If so, list below.

Non-Stormwater Discharge	Yes or No
Parts washing water containing detergents or solvents	
Air compressor condensate contaminated with compressor oil	
Other	

Each facility is required to have a Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification signed by an authorized representative of the facility.

Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification

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

Authorized Signature

Date

Although a Professional Engineer's seal is not required to authorize the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, it requires a signature by an authorized representative of the facility.

Management Review and Certification

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

Authorized Signature

Date

CHAPTER 3 TEST

True or False

- _____ 1. If your facility has a primary or secondary Standard Industrial Classification Code of 5015 or 5093, and stormwater potentially discharges from the site, you are required to have a NPDES permit and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- _____ 2. The goal of a SWPPP is to eliminate or minimize the chances of polluting stormwater that might leave your facility.
- _____ 3. You are required to have your SWPPP stamped by a Professional Engineer.
- _____ 4. Pursuant to Section 403.121 of the Florida Statutes, penalties of up to \$10,000.00 per day per offense can be assessed for failure to obtain and comply with NPDES permit conditions.
- _____ 5. Proposed Best Management Practices identified in the SWPPP for your facility should have identified target dates for completion.
- _____ 6. Visual Wet Weather Monitoring is required quarterly for the life of the permit.
- _____ 7. The life of the permit (five years) begins two days after the facility's complete Notice of Intent is received by Florida DEP.
- _____ 8. Collection of stormwater samples for laboratory analysis is to be conducted once each calendar quarter every year of the permit coverage.
- _____ 9. Samples should be collected in the first 30 minutes of the storm or as soon as there is adequate flow at the sampling location.
- _____ 10. Each facility is required to have a Non-Stormwater Discharge Certification signed by the authorized representative of the facility.

APPENDIX/
REFERENCE

Guidance for the Reporting Requirements of the State of Florida's Multi-Sector Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP)

The following are step-by-step instructions for completing Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs), as required under the MSGP. The words and phrases in italics refer to specific locations or headings on the DMR. If more than one storm event was sampled for a given quarter, the additional monitoring data must be submitted on a separate quarterly DMR for each outfall and for each storm event sampled.

General Instructions

Name/Address

Enter the *Permittee Name* and *Mailing Address*.
Enter the *Facility Name and Location* only if different from the permittee name and mailing address.

Permit Number

Enter the Facility Identification number for the facility.

Discharge Number

Enter the facility's *Discharge Number*. If the facility is submitting monitoring results for more than one outfall, each outfall's results must be recorded on a separate DMR page and must display the outfall's *Discharge Number*. A unique discharge number (e.g., 001, 002, etc.) must be assigned to each outfall.

No Discharge

Check the box labeled *Check here if No Discharge* if no storm water discharge occurred from the outfall during the monitoring period.

Recording of Sample Results

Enter the monitoring for each parameter in the specified units.

Sample Type

Enter "Grab" for the sample type, as required by the MSGP.

Identification/Certification

Enter *Name/Title of the Principal Executive Officer*, *Signature of the Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent*, *Telephone Number*, and *Date* at the bottom of the DMR after reading the Certification Statement.

Comments and Explanation of Any Violations

The facility's applicable sector, subsector, and SIC code will be preprinted on the DMR in the *Comments* section. Any corrections, comments, or references to attachments should be recorded here by the permittee.

Additional Instructions for Completing the PER STORM EVENT DMR

Monitoring Period

Enter the quarter period covered by the DMR (e.g., for the first quarter of 2002, enter 01/01/02-03/31/02).

Date of Storm Event

Enter the date the sample was taken.

Storm Event Characteristics

Record the duration of the storm, as well as the time elapsed (in days) since the last measurable storm greater than 0.1 inch.

Recording Estimated Rainfall

Enter the estimated rainfall for the given storm event in inches.

Recording Estimated Storm Discharge Volume

Enter the estimated total volume of stormwater discharge in gallons.

Frequency of Analysis

Enter the sampling frequency (frequency should correspond to the preprinted permit requirement). Required sampling frequency, at a minimum, is once per quarter for a storm event greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall.

Additional Instructions for Completing the ANNUAL DMR

Monitoring Period

Enter the annual period covered by the DMR (e.g., for year 2002, enter 01/01/02 - 12/31/02).

Recording of Sample Results—Average

Enter the annual average monitoring results for each parameter.

Frequency of Analysis

Enter the sampling frequency (i.e., the actual total number of sampling events per year).

****REMEMBER****

Before Submitting Your DMR Please Check:

- If there is no discharge for the monitoring period, the *Check here if No Discharge* box must be marked accordingly.
- If there is a discharge for the monitoring period, ALL blanks on the DMR must be completed.
- If the DMR is signed and dated by the Principal Executive Officer or Authorized Agent.

Send Completed DMRS to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
NPDES Stormwater MSGP DMR
Mail Station #2511
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

• What test methods must I use in conducting performance tests?

The test method required to determine dioxin/furan (D/F) emissions is EPA Reference Method 23. This method and other test methods can be found in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Appendix A, 40 CFR Part 60, or the Emissions Measurement Center (EMC) website at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc>

• What are the monitoring requirements for afterburners?

You must operate a device that continuously monitors and records the afterburner operating temperature. This device must be installed at the exit of the afterburner's combustion zone, and it must record the temperature in 15 minute block averages and also determine and record the average temperature for each three-hour block period.

You must prepare and implement for each emission unit, a written Operation Maintenance and Monitoring (OM&M) plan, approved by your permitting authority, that shows how you are complying with the national standards.

You must also inspect each afterburner at least once a year and record the results of the inspection. Repairs must be completed in accordance with the OM&M plan. You must maintain files of all information (including all reports and notifications) for at least five years for each affected source with emissions controlled by an afterburner.

STATE OR LOCAL REQUIREMENTS

• How does the new EPA regulation relate to state or local requirements?

Some state or local agencies have existing control requirements that you must continue to meet. Check with your state or local agency for the specific requirements that apply to your sweat furnace operation.

Most state and local permit authorities also have operating permit programs (a Clean Air Act requirement under Part 70) that you must comply with. However, under this new regulation for sweat furnaces, EPA has specified that the state or local permit authority has discretion to defer operating permits until December 9, 2004 for sweat furnace operations at area sources of HAPs (i.e., facilities that emit, or have the potential to emit considering controls, less than 10 tons per year of any individual HAP or less than 25 tons per year of any combination of HAPs). This deferral is not automatic, so you should check with your state or local agency to see if your operation has a deferral.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

• Whom can you contact?

For more information, contact your state or local air pollution control agency, state Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP), or state Small Business Ombudsman (SBO). Remember, states and local agencies may have additional requirements. The State and Territorial Air Pollution Program Administrators and Association of Local Air Pollution Control Officials (STAPPA/ALAPCO) website is: <http://www.4cleanair.org/>

A list of the state SBAP and SBO contacts can be found at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/sbap/offices.html>

You may also contact the EPA Regional Office in your state or territory.

EPA Regional Offices and Telephone Numbers

Region	States	Telephone
1	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT	(617) 918-1314
2	NJ, NY, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands	(212) 637-4023
3	DE, MD, PA, VA, WV, District of Columbia	(800) 438-2474
4	AL, FL, GA, KY, MS, NC, SC, TN	(404) 562-9131
5	IL, IN, MI, WI, MN, OH	(312) 353-6684 (312) 886-6794 (312) 353-9228
6	AR, LA, NM, OK, TX	(214) 665-7296
7	IA, KS, MO, NE	(913) 551-7566
8	CO, MT, ND, SD, UT, WY	(303) 312-6581
9	AZ, CA, HI, NV, American Samoa, Guam	(415) 744-1219
10	AK, ID, WA, OR	(206) 553-4273

This pamphlet is intended for general reference only; it is not a full and complete statement of the technical or legal requirements associated with the regulation. A copy of the rule can be obtained from the Federal Register or the EPA's Air Toxics Website (ATW) rule and implementation page for secondary aluminum at: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/uatw/alum2nd/alum2pg.html>

If you need TTN assistance, call (919) 541-5384.

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

EPA-456/F-00-004
November 2000

Office of Air Quality Planning & Standards (MD-12)



New Regulation Controlling Emissions from Secondary Aluminum Production (Sweat Furnace Operations)





- The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued national regulations to control air emissions from secondary aluminum production facilities. These facilities include aluminum scrap shredders, thermal chip dryers, scrap dryers/ delacquering kilns/decoating kilns, group 2 furnaces (processing clean charge only and no reactive fluxing), sweat furnaces, dross-only furnaces, and rotary dross coolers.

This brochure presents a summary of the requirements of the standard for owners and operators of sweat furnaces only (i.e., emission limits, performance testing, and operating and monitoring requirements). The full regulation appeared in the March 23, 2000, edition of the Federal Register [Vol. 65, No. 57, beginning on page 15690].

GENERAL INFORMATION

- What is a sweat furnace?**
A sweat furnace is a unit designed and used exclusively to reclaim aluminum from scrap that contains substantial quantities of iron by using heat to separate the low melting point aluminum from the scrap while the higher melting point iron remains in solid form. These units are also commonly known as dry hearth furnaces.

- Where are sweat furnaces located?**
Due to their small size and portability, sweat furnaces are common in many industries.

They are used to process scrap that cannot be processed in other furnaces. For example, scrap yards use sweat furnaces to reclaim aluminum from many forms of scrap (sheet and cast aluminum), and automotive salvage yards use them to reclaim aluminum from unusable auto parts (such as, transmissions).

- Why are sweat furnaces included in the regulation?**

The Clean Air Act directs EPA to regulate emissions of 188 toxic chemicals, which include organic hazardous air pollutants (HAPs), inorganic gaseous HAPs (hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride and chlorine), and particulate HAP metals. Some of these pollutants, including dioxins are known to, or suspected of, causing cancer, and all are harmful to humans.

The secondary aluminum regulation helps protect public health by requiring that you reduce air emissions from your sweat furnace to comply with the national limits.

EPA estimates that with full compliance with this rule, nationwide toxic emissions would be reduced by about 12,400 tons per year (11,300 megagrams/year). Emissions of other pollutants, such as particulate matter and volatile organic compounds, would also be reduced.

- When must I meet these standards?**

If your operation is an existing source (a sweat furnace that began construction or reconstruction prior to February 11, 1999), then you must be in compliance no later than March 24, 2003. On the other hand, if you operate a new source

EPA'S NEW REGULATION CONTROLLING EMISSIONS FROM SWEAT FURNACE OPERATIONS

(constructed or reconstructed after February 11, 1999), then you must have complied by March 23, 2000, or upon startup, whichever is later.

- How much will it cost?**

Estimates of the average cost for adding an afterburner to a sweat furnace to control dioxin/furan (D/F) emissions range from \$8,000 to \$58,000, depending on the size of the furnace.

- What happens if I don't comply?**

If you fail to comply with the requirements of the rule, you could face legal action under the Clean Air Act. You may be assessed civil penalties of \$25,000 per day for non-compliance.

SWEAT FURNACE REQUIREMENTS

- Does this regulation apply to me?**

The secondary aluminum production regulation applies to ALL sweat furnace operations regardless of their location and size.

- What emission limits must sweat furnaces meet?**

If you are an owner/operator of a sweat furnace, you must control the dioxin/furan (D/F) emissions from each sweat furnace to 0.80 nanogram of D/F toxic equivalent per dry standard cubic meter (3.5 x 10⁻¹⁰ grain per dry standard cubic foot) at 11 percent oxygen.

As an alternative, you may operate and maintain an afterburner with a design residence time of 0.8* seconds or greater and an operating temperature of 1600 °F or greater. If you elect to

comply with these afterburner requirements, you would not be required to conduct emissions testing to show compliance with the emission limit.

- What operating standards must I meet?**

If you choose to install and operate an afterburner with a design residence time of 0.8* seconds or greater and an operating temperature of 1600 °F or greater, then you must maintain the average afterburner temperature at no less than 1600 °F. The afterburner must operate in accordance with your operation maintenance and monitoring plan.

However, even if you are using an afterburner, you can choose to comply with the emission limits by conducting an initial compliance test. In this case, you must then maintain the afterburner average operating temperature at the level established during the performance test.

- When must I conduct performance tests?**

If you choose to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the regulation by conducting an initial compliance test, then the test must be conducted prior to the compliance deadline.

If you choose to comply with the alternative equipment standard, you are not required to conduct emission testing.

**The rule is being amended to reflect this time.*



NOTICE OF INTENT TO USE MULTI-SECTOR GENERIC PERMIT FOR STORMWATER DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (RULE 62-621.300(5), F.A.C.)

This form is to be completed and submitted to the Department before use of the Multi-Sector Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity (MSGP) provided in Rule 62-621.300(5), F.A.C. The type of facility or activity that qualifies for use of this generic permit, the conditions of the permit, and additional requirements to request coverage are specified in Rule 62-621.300(5)(a), F.A.C. Note that additional requirements for requesting coverage include submittal of the applicable generic permit fee pursuant to Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C. You should familiarize yourself with the generic permit and the attached instructions before completing this form. **Please print or type information in the appropriate areas below.**

I. IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: Facility ID _____

II. APPLICANT INFORMATION:

A. Operator Name:			
B. Address:			
C. City:		D. State:	E. Zip Code:
F. Operator Status:	G. Responsible Authority:		
	H. Phone No.:		

III. FACILITY LOCATION INFORMATION:

A. Operator Name:			
B. Address:			
C. City:		D. State:	E. Zip Code:
F. County:	G. Latitude:	° ' " Longitude:	° ' "
H. Is the facility located on Indian lands? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No		I. Water Management District:	
J. Facility Contact:			K. Phone No.:

IV. FACILITY ACTIVITY INFORMATION:

A. SIC or Designated Activity Code(s)		Primary:	Secondary:
B. Monitoring code (1, 2, 3, or 4):		C. Will construction be conducted for stormwater controls? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
D. Other Existing Permits	ERP No.:	Wastewater Permit No.:	Other (specify):

V. DISCHARGE INFORMATION

A. MS4 Operator Name:							
B. Discharge Location(s):							
Outfall No.	Latitude			Longitude			Receiving Water Name
	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	Deg.	Min.	Sec.	

VI. CERTIFICATION¹:

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

Name and Official Title (Type or Print):

Signature:

Date Signed:

¹Signatory requirements are contained in Rule 62-620.305, F.A.C.

INSTRUCTIONS – DEP FORM 62-621.300(5)(b)
**NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) TO USE MULTI-SECTOR GENERIC PERMIT FOR STORMWATER
DISCHARGE ASSOCIATED WITH INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY (MSGP)**

Who Must File an NOI:

Federal law at 40 CFR Part 122 prohibits point source discharges of stormwater associated with industrial activity to waters of the United States without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Under the State of Florida's delegated authority to administer the NPDES program, operators that have stormwater discharge associated with industrial activity to surface waters of the State must file for and obtain either coverage under an appropriate generic permit contained in Chapter 62-621, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), or an individual permit issued pursuant to Chapter 62-620, F.A.C.

Where to File NOI:

NOIs for coverage under this generic permit must be sent to the following address:

NPDES Stormwater Notices Center, MS #2510
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Part I – Identification Number

Enter the facility's DEP identification number (generic permit coverage number) if known. If an ID number has not yet been assigned to this facility, leave this item blank.

Part II – Applicant Information

Item A.: Provide the legal name of the person, firm, public organization, or any other entity that operates the facility described in this application. The operator of the facility is the legal entity which controls the facility's operation rather than the plant or site manager. The name of the operator may or may not be the same as the name of the facility.

Items B. – E.: Provide the complete mailing address of the facility operator, including city, state, and zip code.

Item F.: Enter the appropriate one letter code from the list below to indicate the legal status of the operator of the facility:

F = Federal; S = State; P = Private; M = Public (other than federal or state); O = Other

Items G. – H.: Provide the name and telephone number (including area code) of the person authorized to submit this application on behalf of the facility operator. This should be the same person as indicated in the certification in Part VI.

Part III – Facility Location Information

Items A. – E.: Enter the facility's official or legal name and complete street address, including city, state, and zip code. Do not provide a P.O. Box number as the street address.

Item F.: Enter the county in which the facility is located.

Item G.: Enter the latitude and longitude of the approximate center of the facility.

Item H.: Indicate whether the facility is located on Indian lands.

Item I.: Enter the appropriate five or six letter code from the list below to indicate the Water Management District the facility is located within:

NWFWMD = Northwest Florida Water Management District
SRWMD = Suwannee River Water Management District
SFWMD = South Florida Water Management District
SWFWMD = Southwest Florida Water Management District
SJRWMD = St. John's River Water Management District

Items J. – K.: Give the name, title, and telephone number (including area code) of the person who is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the facility, with the facts reported in this application, and who can be contacted by the Department if necessary.

Part IV – Facility Activity Information:

Item A.: List, in descending order of significance, up to two 4-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) codes that best describe the principal products or services provided at the facility identified in Part III. For industrial activities defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i)-(xi) that do not have SIC codes that accurately describe the principal products produced or services provided, use the appropriate two letter code from the list below:

- HZ = Hazardous waste treatment, storage, or disposal facilities, including those that are operating under interim status or a permit under subtitle C of RCRA. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(iv)]
- LF = Landfills, land application sites, and open dumps that receive or have received any industrial wastes, including those that are subject to regulation under subtitle D of RCRA. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(v)]
- SE = Steam electric power generating facilities, including coal handling sites. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(vii)]
- TW = Treatment works treating domestic sewage or any other sewage sludge or wastewater treatment device or system used in the storage, treatment, recycling, and reclamation of municipal or domestic sewage. [40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(ix)]

Item B.: Enter the appropriate 1-digit monitoring code for the facility from the list below. The monitoring requirements for the facility are contained in the MSGP.

- 1 = Not subject to monitoring requirements under the conditions of the permit.
- 2 = Subject to monitoring requirements and required to submit data.
- 3 = Subject to monitoring requirements but not required to submit data.
- 4 = Subject to monitoring requirements but submitting certification for monitoring exclusion.

Item C.: Indicate whether any construction will be conducted to install or develop stormwater controls.

Item D.: Provide the permit number for any existing state, federal, or local environmental permit(s) issued to the facility, including any environmental resource permit (ERP) issued by DEP or the Water Management District; any DEP wastewater facility permit; and, any EPA-issued NPDES permit.

Part V – Discharge Information

Item A. If the facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity to a municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), enter the name of the operator of the MS4 (e.g., municipality name, county name), and in Item B of this Part enter “MS4” as the outfall number and indicate the receiving water of the discharge from the MS4. (See Chapter 62-624, F.A.C., for the definition of an MS4.)

Item B. If the facility discharges stormwater associated with industrial activity directly to receiving water(s), list each outfall; the receiving water of each outfall; and, the latitude and longitude of each outfall if available.

Part VI – Certification

Type or print the name and official title of the person signing the certification. Sign and date the certification.

Section 403.161, F.S., provides severe penalties for submitting false information on this application (NOI) or any reports or records required by a permit. There are both civil and criminal penalties, in addition to the revocation of permit coverage for submitting false information.

Rule 62-620.305, F.A.C., requires that the application (NOI) and any reports required by the permit to be signed as follows:

- A. For a corporation, by a responsible corporate officer as described in Rule 62-620.305, F.A.C.;
- B. For a partnership or sole proprietorship, by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or,
- C. For a municipality, state, federal or other public facility, by a principal executive officer or elected official.

Quarterly DMR for Years 2 and 4

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS (Include Facility Name/Location)

NAME

ADDRESS

FACILITY LOCATION

Fill in Facility ID Number

Fill in Permittee Name, Facility Name, and Facility Address

FLR05 PERMIT NUMBER

MONITORING PERIOD
YEAR MO DAY TO YEAR MO DAY

Unless taking more than one sample, fill in 001

Check here if no discharge for quarter
NOTE: Read instructions before discharge for quarter

DATE OF STOP EVENT	DURATION OF STORM	ELAPSED SINCE LAST STORM > 0.1 INS	SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED	00530 1 0 0	EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	01104 1 0 0	EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	IRON, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	00980 1 0 0	EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE	01114 1 0 0	EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT PERMIT REQUIREMENT	AVERAGE (46-53)	MINIMUM (39-45)	QUANTITY OR AVERAGE (46-53)	CONCENTRATION MAXIMUM (54-61)	FREQUENCY OF ANALYSIS (64-69)	SAMPLE TYPE (69-70)
Fill in Date of Rainfall	Fill in Duration of Rainfall	Fill in # of inches of rain received	Fill in beginning and ending dates of this quarter	INS												*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
	Number of Days since last rain															*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
																*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****

Annual DMR for Years 2 and 4

PERMITTEE NAME/ADDRESS
(Include Facility Name / Location)
 NAME
 ADDRESS

Fill in Facility ID Number

Fill in Permittee Name, Facility Name, and Facility Address

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES)
 DISCHARGE MONITORING REPORT (DMR)
(2-17)

FLR05
 PERMIT NUMBER

DISCHARGE NUMBER
(26-27)

MONITORING PERIOD
 YEAR MO DAY TO YEAR MO DAY
(20-21) (22-25) (26-27) (28-29) (30-31)

Check here if no Discharge for year

NOTE: Read instructions before discharge for year

PARAMETER <small>(32-37)</small>	SAMPLE MEASUREMENT PERMIT REQUIREMENTS	AVERAGE <small>(46-53)</small>	QUANTITY OR CONCENTRATION <small>(38-45)</small>	MINIMUM <small>(38-45)</small>	MAXIMUM <small>(54-61)</small>	FREQUENCY <small>(62-63)</small>	SAMPLE TITLE <small>(69-70)</small>
SOLIDS, TOTAL SUSPENDED		*****	Average of I SS	*****	*****	Average of Al	GRAB
00530 1 0 0		*****	100 ANNL AVG	*****	*****	Average of Fe	GRAB
EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****	0.75 ANNL AVG	*****	*****	Average of Pb	GRAB
ALUMINUM, TOTAL RECOVERABLE		*****	1 ANNL AVG	*****	*****		GRAB
01104 1 0 0		*****	0.0816 ANNL AVG	*****	*****		GRAB
EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****		*****	*****		
IRON, TOTAL RECOVERABLE		*****		*****	*****		
00980 1 0 0		*****		*****	*****		
EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****		*****	*****		
LEAD, TOTAL RECOVERABLE		*****		*****	*****		
01114 1 0 0		*****		*****	*****		
EFFLUENT GROSS VALUE		*****		*****	*****		

Name and title of permittee typed or printed

Signature of permittee

Telephone number of facility

Date of Signature

TELEPHONE

DATE

SIGNATURE OF PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT

AREA NUMBER YEAR MO DAY

TYPED OR PRINTED

COMMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS OF ANY VIOLATIONS (Reference all attachments here)

SECTOR M: AUTO SALVAGE YARDS
 SIC CODE 5015