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April 22, 2022

Mr. Nate Senn
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Siting Coordination Office
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399

SUBJ: Pasco County's Response to FDEP's Determination of Incompleteness;
Pasco County RRF Expansion (PA87-23SA1)

Dear Mr. Senn:

On behalf of Pasco County, we are pleased to provide the following information to you concerning Pasco County's plan to construct and operate a new municipal waste combustor unit (Unit 4) at the existing Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility. This letter contains the County's responses to the comments and questions that were raised by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection ("FDEP") in a FDEP memorandum dated March 23, 2022. The information in this letter clarifies and supersedes the information contained in the County's application for certification of Unit 4.

For your convenience, each of the comments and questions in FDEP's memorandum is quoted below, and followed by the County's response.

DEP SITING COORDINATION OFFICE

1. Page 3-12 of the application states that 563,000 gallons per day (gpd) will be the total groundwater consumption once Unit 4 becomes operational, then pages 5-3 and 5-4 state that the amount will be 510,000 gpd. Please revise and submit corrected pages.

Response: The anticipated daily groundwater consumption of the expanded facility (Units 1-4) will be 563,000 gallons per day. Replacement pages 5-3 and 5-4 are provided as **Attachment 1**.

2. In the application, it is stated that the existing units process approximately 1,050 tons of municipal solid waste per day (tpd), and the proposed fourth unit will be designed to process 475 tpd for a total of 1,600 tpd. However, the nominal total tonnage per day equals 1,525. Please explain why the application states the daily total will be 1,600 tons once the fourth unit is operational.

Response: **Attachment 2** presents the original Refuse Firing Diagram for the three existing municipal waste combustion units (Units 1-3). When operating the existing units at their

nominal rated heat input capacity of 140 MMBtu/hr with refuse having a heating value of 5,200 Btu/lb, the nominal waste throughput for each unit is expected to be approximately 324 tons/day. Adding the expected nominal waste throughput from the proposed Unit 4 (475 tons per day) will increase the nominal daily capacity of the entire facility (Units 1-4) to approximately 1,447 tons per day when processing waste with a heating value of 5,200 Btu/lb.

Although it is possible to describe a MWC facility's processing capacity in terms of tons per day of municipal solid waste (MSW), please note that this approach should be utilized for descriptive purposes only. On any given day, the waste heating value (Btu/lb) of the MSW will vary and each boiler's ability to transfer energy from the waste (MMBtu/hr) will vary. For these reasons, the operation of MWC units should be based on the "maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load," as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Eb, Section 60.51b. Using this definition, MWC unit capacity is regulated on a 4-hr block average, based on the amount of steam flow produced, as measured annually during the unit's dioxin stack test.

3. The Disaster Preparedness Guide in Volume II Appendix Q provides emergency planning resources for Pasco County residents. Please provide an emergency plan for the facility.

Response: The facility's Emergency Action Plan is provided as **Attachment 3**. Construction of the fourth combustion unit will not impact the procedures described in the Emergency Action Plan.

4. Page 3-5 states that the existing settling basin will be connected to a new settling basin. This is inconsistent with other portions of the application (pages 3-1, 3-6, 3-24) which state that the existing settling pond will be demolished. Please revise as applicable and submit corrected pages.

Response: Replacement page 3-5 is provided as **Attachment 4**. The existing settling basin will be demolished and relocated to serve the expanded facility.

5. Page xv in the Executive Summary groups the Class III landfill at the site with certified facilities. The Class III landfill is not a certified facility and is permitted separately. Please clarify.

Response: Replacement page xv is provided as **Attachment 5**. The Class III landfill is not a component of the Certified Facilities on the County's site and is permitted separately.

6. It is stated in the application that Volume II, Appendix C contains the Conditions of Certification for the existing resource recovery facility. The Final Order in Appendix C does not contain the Conditions of Certification. Please submit the corrected Appendix.

Response: **Attachment 6** provides the current Conditions of Certification (PA 87-23G; dated October 19, 2021).

7. Page 4-5 of the application states that the proposed construction laydown area is 0.5 acres. This is inconsistent with other mentions of the proposed laydown area's size (pp. 2-3, 2-4, 3-1, 3-4, & 3-23). Please clarify and submit corrected pages.

Response: Replacement page 4-5 is provided as **Attachment 7**. The laydown area is approximately 0.7 acres.

8. The application states two different directions as the prevailing wind direction for the site (pp. 2-41 & 5-1). Please clarify and submit corrected pages, or otherwise explain this inconsistency.

Response: Replacement page 2-42 is provided as **Attachment 8**. The prevailing winds are from the east-northeast.

9. Section 4.4.2. of the application states "No groundwater measuring and monitoring programs are proposed." Please verify that this statement indicates that no additional groundwater monitoring programs are proposed, and all existing groundwater monitoring shall continue.

Response: Because the project will not impact the existing landfill footprint, no additional groundwater monitoring programs are proposed. The Facility will continue to comply with all existing groundwater monitoring requirements, including the provisions in the approved Groundwater Monitoring Plan.

DEP DIVISION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT

1. Monitoring well 2MW-17S is a detection well located on the north side of the existing Class I landfill. Based on a review of the well's historical water quality data, nitrate (a primary standard) concentrations greater than the 10-mg/l maximum contaminant level were observed as summarized below:

Date	8/16/11	8/29/11	2/29/12	9/15/13	3/28/14	11/2/16	6/27/18	11/6/18	4/16/19	11/10/21
Nitrate, Mg/l	14.6	16.1	10.2	31.5	31.8	11.9	11.7	16.1	14	12.6

Ammonia is known to be used in the SCR process for nitrogen oxides removal as part of the plant's air pollution control system. Given that the oxidation of ammonia results in nitrate and that ash has been disposed in the Class I landfill in the past (see p. 2-23 statement), evaluate the possibility or likelihood that entrained or adsorbed ammonia resulting from ammonia slip may be a contributing factor to this apparent groundwater impact. Regulation reference: Paragraphs 62-701.300(1)(b) and 62-701.510(6), F.A.C.

Response: Ash is permitted to be disposed in either the ash monofill or the Class I landfill, however, no ash has ever been placed in the Class I landfill. All ash generated by the Resource Recovery Facility, dating back to the beginning of commercial operation in 1991, has been disposed of in cells A1, A2, A3, and A4, which are collectively referred to as the Ash Monofill. No ash has been placed in the vicinity of monitoring well number 2MW-17S. For these reasons, the County believes that entrained or adsorbed ammonia resulting from ammonia slip is not contributing to the nitrate levels observed in monitoring

well number 2MW-17S. For the same reasons, the construction and operation of Unit 4 is not expected to contribute to the nitrate levels in monitoring well 2MW-17S.

Parenthetically, it should be noted that the elevated nitrate levels observed in monitoring well number 2MW-17S are occurring within the landfill's zone of discharge in the surficial aquifer. The downgradient compliance well (2MW-4) shows no signs of degraded water quality.

2. Volume 1, Section 3.7, p.2-17. Provide a description of the current operation practices in preventing the introduction of lead-acid batteries, mercury-containing devices, and spent mercury-containing lamps. In addition, provide an excerpt from the existing Operations Plan related to waste monitoring, inspection, identification, and removal from the waste stream. Regulation reference: Paragraph 62-701.300(9), F.A.C.

Response: Excerpts from the Facility's Environmental Compliance Manual describing waste inspection and removal procedures are provided as **Attachment 9**.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

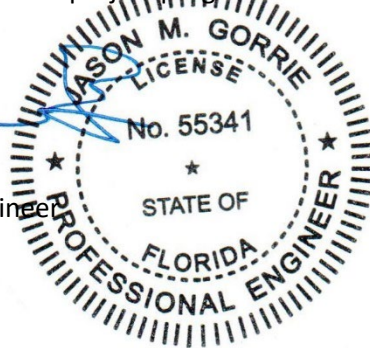
The FDEP's Determination of Incompleteness also included comments from the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources ("DHR"). DHR observed that additional archaeological surveys had been conducted in the area of the County's site. It appears that no response is needed with regard to this DHR observation. With regard to the County's Application, the DHR stated that "this [Application] is complete for matters within DHR's jurisdiction."

CONCLUSION

Thank you for your consideration of these responses. We look forward to working with you and the Siting Coordination Office as this project progresses.

Sincerely,

Jason M. Gorrie, P.E.
President and Principal Engineer
JMG Engineering, Inc.



ATTACHMENT 1
Replacement Pages 5-3 and 5-4

Parameter	Maximum Allowable Concentration/Value/Range
Silver	3.13 mg/L
Sulfates	(per report)
Zinc as Zn	1.85 mg/L
Total Suspended Solids	350.00 mg/L

Source: Pasco County Industrial User Pretreatment Permit (Permit No. 2008-001) 2020

Notes:

°F = degrees Fahrenheit

Mg/L = milligrams per liter

5.2.1.2 Impact of WWTP Effluent on Facility and Other Reuse

The concentration of dissolved solids in the WWTP effluent will be acceptable for cooling process water at the Resource Recovery Facility, including the Proposed MWC Unit, following additional treatment. The WWTP effluent also will be used for some industrial reuse applications. For example, the treated effluent will be used to create a lime slurry, which will be sprayed in the APC system (scrubber) used to controls acid gas emissions. The treated effluent from the WWTP also will be used to replace the water in the ash quench tank.

5.2.2 Cooling Tower Blowdown

Cooling tower blowdown will be diluted with the wastewater flow from the Resource Recovery Facility and will be transmitted via pipeline to the Shady Hills WWTP. The cooling tower blowdown will not be discharged into any surface water or groundwater.

5.2.3 Measurement Program

There will be periodic monitoring of the Resource Recovery Facility's discharges to the WWTP. The maximum concentrations and restrictions for the discharge are provided in Table 5-3. The monitoring will be conducted in compliance with the requirements established in the Industrial User Pretreatment Permit (Permit No. 2008-001) issued November 23, 2020 (Appendix P).

5.3 Impacts on Water Supplies

5.3.1 Surface Water

The County will not use any surface water to meet the water supply needs of the Proposed MWC Unit or Project. The County will continue to obtain its process water from the Shady Hills WWTP and an on-site industrial supply well. There will not be any withdrawals of surface water or discharges to surface waters as a result of the Project. The County uses reclaimed water to the greatest extent practicable to meet the water supply needs of the Resource Recovery Facility. Pasco County projects that adequate quantities of reclaimed water will be available from the Shady Hills WWTP to serve the water supply needs of the Proposed MWC Unit.

5.3.2 Groundwater

The County has an existing industrial supply well that taps the Upper Floridan aquifer beneath the Certified Site. The well is located in the southwestern corner of the Certified Site (Figure 2-22). The County uses this well to obtain groundwater, which is used to augment the County's supply of process water (reclaimed water) from the WWTP. The groundwater also is used as makeup water for the cooling towers and boiler makeup water. The County's use of this well is restricted by the Conditions of Certification (Section B.II.S) for the Resource Recovery Facility. Withdrawals are limited to a permitted maximum withdrawal rate of 720,000 gpd on an annual average basis, 720,000 gpd on a peak month basis, and 1,150,000 gpd on a daily maximum basis. Over the last five years, groundwater withdrawals have averaged approximately 350,000 gpd. After the Proposed MWC Unit becomes operational, the RRF's total consumption of groundwater will increase to approximately 563,000 gpd, but the RRF's use of groundwater will still be significantly

less than the quantity that was authorized by the Siting Board in 1988 for four MWC units. The County is not requesting any increase in the quantity of groundwater allocated to the RRF in the Conditions of Certification. Table 5-2 provides permitted, current, and anticipated groundwater withdrawal rates.

Table 5-2. Groundwater Withdrawal Rates Associated with the RRF

Annual average of gallons per day

Permitted Withdrawal Rate	Current Withdrawal Rate	Anticipated Withdrawal Rate with addition of MWC Unit 4
720,000	350,000	563,000

5.3.3 Drinking Water

No discharges to drinking sources are anticipated. There will be limited withdrawals of groundwater, subject to the Conditions of Certification and Water Use Permit No. 9087 conditions (Volume II, Appendix R).

5.3.4 Leachate and Runoff

On the Certified Site, runoff is collected in the stormwater retention/detention basins from vegetated areas, paved surfaces, and roof tops. MSW or ash residue storage areas in the Resource Recovery Facility are enclosed and covered so that stormwater does not come into contact with MSW or ash residue in the areas. Groundwater and surface water quality are thereby protected from contamination by these materials.

Leachate generated in the active portions of the landfill/ashfill is captured by the landfill's leachate collection system, collected in a 2 million-gallon storage tank, and hauled to the City of Tampa's Howard F. Curren WWTP for disposal. Runoff from the inactive portions of the landfill/ashfill does not come into contact with the MSW or ash, so it is collected in the stormwater retention ponds.

The ashfill/landfill is used to dispose of the ash residue from the Resource Recovery Facility. The ashfill/landfill was designed and built using state-of-the-art construction methods and features, including double synthetic liners, leachate collection systems, groundwater monitoring, etc., in compliance with the FDEP requirements in Chapter 62-701, FAC. The groundwater monitoring data for the landfill/ashfill demonstrates that the operation of the landfill/ashfill has not caused any violations of applicable water quality standards. Thus, the disposal of the solid waste and ash residue generated by the Project is not expected to cause any violations of groundwater or surface water quality standards.

5.4 Solid/Hazardous Waste Disposal Impacts

5.4.1 Solid Waste

As described in Section 3.7, Pasco County has a comprehensive solid waste management plan that provides for the recycling, beneficial reuse, and disposal of solid waste, including construction and demolition debris, MSW, and ash residue, in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 62-701, FAC. The County will be able to manage most of the solid waste generated by the Project by using the existing facilities on the Certified Site. As noted in Section 1.1, the Project will significantly improve the County's ability to manage its MSW in the future. The operation of the Proposed MWC Unit will reduce the volume of the County's MSW by approximately 90% and, in turn, reduce the amount of landfill capacity (airspace) needed to dispose of the County's MSW. The operation of the County's Proposed MWC Unit also will convert the County's MSW to a relatively inert ash, which will reduce the potential for odors, methane emissions, vectors and nuisance conditions at the County's landfill/ashfill. Therefore, the Project will have no meaningful adverse impacts on the County's solid waste management facilities but will provide significant benefits to the County.

ATTACHMENT 2
Refuse Firing Diagram for Units 1, 2, and 3



MARTIN GMBH

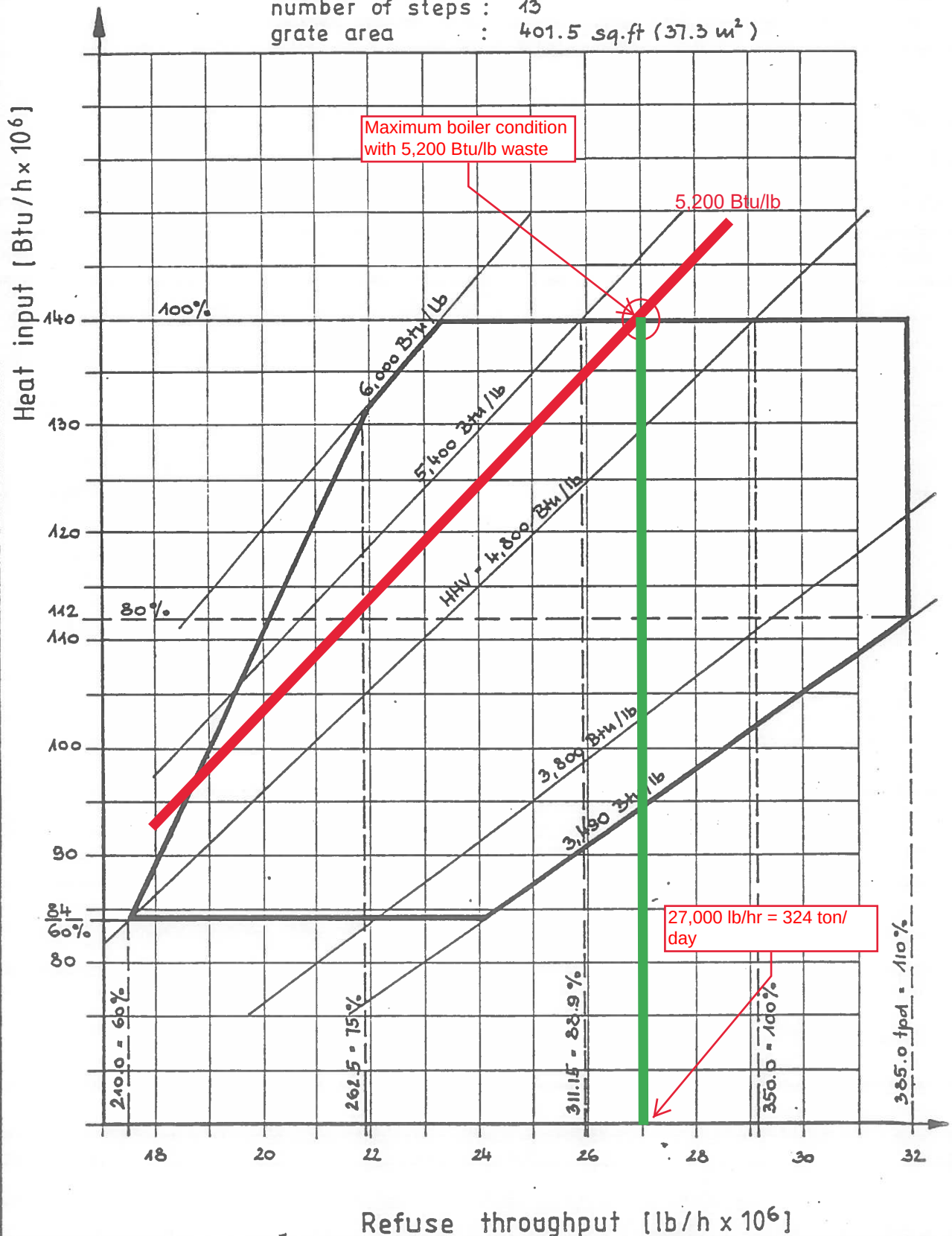
für Umwelt- und Energietechnik

Stoker Capacity Diagram PASCO COUNTY, FLA.

date: 12.4.88
name: Fr. / An.

Nº4P 9798 17

STOKER SIZE: number of runs : 3
stoker width : $17' - \frac{17}{32}"$ (5,195 mm)
number of steps : 13
grate area : 401.5 sq.ft (37.3 m²)



ATTACHMENT 3
Facility Emergency Action Plan



Covanta Pasco Emergency Action Plan



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SECTION I

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the Emergency Action Plan is to outline the course of action to be taken at the facility, if an emergency occurs with the objective of providing an organization capable of taking fast, efficient action in any emergent situation in order to:

- Safeguard company personnel and property.
- Protect the general public and neighboring industry.
- Insure rapid return to normal operations after an emergency.

An emergency is defined as any condition or upset, which endangers life, property, or the environment. It may pose a threat to surrounding processes and departments, and help from outside the immediate work area, or a full mobilization of the plant may be required to control the situation. A major fire, explosion, rupture of a boiler, steam or pressure vessel, oil or chemical spill with potential to enter the air, ground and/or sewer, severe personal injury, or a bomb threat are all examples of emergency situations.

This plan applies to all personnel, including operations, maintenance, administration/clerical, and engineering employees. All facility personnel are responsible for showing special attention to visitors and outside contractors, as these persons may not be familiar with the following emergency procedures should an emergency occur. If an emergency occurs, visitors will be directed to stay with the person that is accompanying them at the facility unless directed by that person otherwise. If that person has not directed the visitor as to where they are to report, they are to go to the flagpole in front of the parking lot and await headcount.

In order to ensure all personnel are accounted for onsite visitors are required to sign in and out at the administration building. Any personnel responsible for contractors working at the facility must maintain an accurate list of those on site.

All visitors and contractors will be given this information when they arrive on site.

FACILITY OVERVIEW

The Covanta Pasco Facility is a mass burn Waste to Energy (WtE) plant, which receives municipal solid waste and converts the energy to steam for purposes of generating electricity. The plant operates 24 hours per day, seven days per week and is highly automated. A small amount of chemicals are used for the purposes of treating the boiler feed water and cooling tower water. The facility has a comprehensive list of chemicals used in-house, together with their flashpoints and other characteristics in the form of Safety Data Sheets (SDS). These sheets are compiled in a manual and kept in the Control Room and available through MSDS Online. They are accessible to any worker having a question about a chemical or its properties.

EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN STRATEGY

As with all manufacturing or process facilities, there is always the potential for an emergent situation. The potential for fire is always a real possibility, as well as a small chemical spill. Incipient fires would be controlled using operators trained in fire extinguisher and cannons. This would be used in a defensive mode only and will withdraw if the smoke becomes too intense. For larger fires facility personnel will call the Pasco County Fire and Rescue and evacuate the facility. An outside service responding to the 911 call will be used in case of an injury requiring transportation from the facility. All Injured personnel transported from the facility will be taken by ambulance to the nearest hospital, normally Bayonet Point Medical Center located in Hudson.

Chemical spills and/or other hazardous material responses are also a real possibility and would be identified, isolated, and contained using trained plant personnel (for small spills) or a contracted outside entity who has been certified and trained for just such situations. A qualified contractor will be called in to clean up chemical spills. If we have a hazardous material incident, the On Scene Shift Supervisor/Facility Management and Environmental Engineer will

make a joint decision (based on the information available) to determine who and how the incident will be handled. A call may be placed to mobilize the certified contractor if conditions warrant.

In the event of a confined space rescue incident arising, the Hernando and Pasco County Fire Rescue Departments, which is trained in confined space rescue, will be called. The Hernando and Pasco County Fire Rescue will be informed prior to entry into any confined space. Confined Space training is conducted at the facility on an annual basis with both departments.

SEVERE PERSONAL INJURY - EMERGENCY ACTION PROCEDURES

The facility trained employees will provide on site first aid in the event of a personal injury. Off-site medical assistance is provided by calling 911 and the Pasco Fire and Rescue. Bayonet Point Medical Center Emergency Room will be used for life threatening injuries located in Hudson.

Bayonet Point Medical Center maintains a full staff and is properly equipped with state-of-the-art medical equipment capable of handling medical emergencies.

The injured person's immediate supervisor should contact the facility safety coordinator whenever an employee needs to be transported for medical attention. (See Appendix A Directions to Area Hospitals & Appendix M Initial Medical Visit/OSHA Checklist)

If the injury is of a serious nature, then the Shift Supervisor may elect to have an ambulance called (dial **911**) for transporting of personnel to the designated hospital emergency room. When a serious injury occurs, the Facility Manager, Operations Manager, and Facility Safety Manager must be contacted. The Facility Safety Manager will contact the Regional Safety Administrator to inform him or her of the injured.

The injured person should not be moved unless in danger of further injury or located in an environment that may further complicate his condition.

INCIPIENT FIRE FIGHTING POLICY

Covanta Pasco employees will only attempt to control an incipient fire. That is, a fire that is in the initial or beginning stages and which can be controlled by a portable fire extinguisher or cannons in the refuse pit.

Only incipient stage fires that can be extinguished will be attempted to be extinguished by employees. Breathing air apparatus is not to be worn when extinguishing a fire. If personnel believe that breathing air apparatus is necessary to extinguish the fire, then personnel must leave the area and wait for the Pasco County Fire Department. The local fire department will be called if the incipient fire is not immediately extinguished.

With any incipient fire in which an employee(s), in order to contain the fire, need to use hoses, portable extinguishers or activate fire extinguishing systems, the following actions are to be followed:

- The individual discovering the fire calls the Control Room with fire specific information. (Location, type of fire, etc.).
- The Control Room Operator notifies the Shift Supervisor that a fire emergency exists and location.
- The call to mobilize Pasco County Fire Department will be made if needed. Once all employees have been accounted for, they may assist the Shift Supervisor with activities that keep them out of harms way.
- Trained personnel will only attempt to contain the fire until the Fire Department arrives, provided the fire does not intensify and spread to a large area. Upon arrival, the Fire Department will assume responsibility for fighting the fire.
- Because the typical fire at the plant is a smoldering garbage fire, if personnel need to wear self-contained breathing apparatus to approach and evaluate the fire, the fire department must be contacted.
- Personnel will not wear breathing apparatus for the purpose of fighting the fire for any reason. Breathing apparatuses of any type of for escape only.
- Containment of any incipient fire must only be done from the perimeter and only if there is a clear path of escape. Ensure and adequate escape route prior to attempting to extinguish an incipient fire.

- Additionally, automatic fire suppression systems, where available, will be immediately activated to minimize employee involvement during fire emergency situations.
- Personnel expected to use 1-1/2" fire hoses and fire extinguishers must have received prior training.

POST EMERGENCY CRITIQUE

After each practice drill or actual emergency, a meeting shall be held with all responders and key managerial personnel to discuss the effectiveness of the Plan's implementation. Changes or modifications to the Plan shall be discussed in order to improve and refine the response so as to increase the effectiveness when responding to future emergency situations. Any weakness or areas to improve shall be included in future upgrading of the Emergency Action Plan.

SECTION II

EMERGENCY ALARMS

There are two types of emergency alarms in the facility. A fire alarm and an evacuation alarm. The local fire alarm consists of a horn and the evacuation alarm is a siren type broadcasted over the Gai-tronics PA system. If the alarm goes off the control room must notify the shift supervisor in order for someone to investigate the reason for the alarm. The main alarm sounded during an emergency is the horn from the fire system followed by a warning from the Gai-tronics system announcements. The fire alarm will be followed by directions given by the control room operator over the Gai-tronics. In addition to the fire alarm and announcements over the Gai-tronics, a secondary Facility evacuation alarm will sound over the Gai-tronics system. The emergency announcement will also be followed by use of the radio system. All personnel will respond to the alarm based upon this plan. During the testing of these alarms, announcements must be made before and after this to notify personnel of the non-emergency condition. False alarms must also be communicated in the same fashion.

REPORTING AN EMERGENCY SITUATION

Any employee discovering an emergent situation should contact the Control Room on the Gai-tronics system, the radio, or telephone (727) 856-2917 Extension 216 and report the following information:

- Name
- Location
- Brief description of emergency

The employee should remain at the scene (if physically able) and if trained (and adequately protected), attempt to control the situation (i.e., spraying water on fire from a perimeter position or closing the valve which stops further chemicals from being released) until help arrives.

The Control Room Operator will sound the fire alarm, and will announce over the intercom and radios:

Attention in the plant
Type of Emergency (fire, spill, etc.)
Location

The Control Room operator will call the Shift Supervisor, via the plant intercom or radio to advise him of the situation. The Shift Supervisor will determine the severity level of emergency. The fire department or ambulance will be called if needed, by calling **911**. The Control Room Operator will notify the Scale Attendant of the Emergency and if outside assistance is required.

The Shift Supervisor will ensure the Control Room Operator communicates the emergency to all personnel in the facility, Maintenance, I&E, Visitors, Contractors, and the Administration personnel.

The Shift Supervisor will assume the responsibility as the On Scene Leader and direct the employees trained in incipient fire fighting procedures to commence defensive fire fighting (if they can do so safely) until the Pasco County Fire Department arrives to assume firefighting activities. The Shift Supervisor will also maintain continuous communication with the Control Room and request additional help as needed.

The Control Room will coordinate emergencies activities at the direction of the Shift Supervisor.

The Control Room Operator or designee will activate the emergency call list when directed (see Appendix C & H)

Supervisors (or designee) will obtain a head count of their respective employees and report it to the Control Room via Gai-tronics, radio and/or telephone.

The Maintenance Manager, if present, will collect the sign in logs for all Contractors, and Temporary Labors and proceed to the administration parking lot with a radio. He will then conduct a role call to ensure all are present. Once all personnel are accounted for, he notifies the Control Room Operator/ Shift Supervisor.

The Administrative Assistant or Accounts Payable administrator will take the visitors sign in log and emergency contact book to the west side of the administration parking lot. Once all personnel are accounted for notify the Control Room Operator/ Shift Supervisor. In addition to, in the event the Maintenance Manager is unavailable she will collect the Temporary Labor and Contractor sign in log and account for personnel.

All other Maintenance, I&E, and administrative personnel shall standby to assist the Shift Supervisor as directed.

If there is a possibility for a total facility evacuation, employees will report to the Administration parking lot for head count. The evacuation gathering point will be:

The Main Parking Lot Area at least 100' from the building.

**AN EMERGENCY IN ANY AREA OF THE FACILITY IS GENERALLY TO BE
HANDLED IN THE FOLLOWING
MANNER. CONSULT THE PROPER EMERGENCY PROCEDURE AS APPLICABLE
FOR EACH EMERGENCY.**

NOTE: All facility personnel must familiarize themselves with the location of all emergency equipment (Fire Extinguishers, Fire Alarm Pull Stations, Fire Hose Stations, Emergency Escape Breathing Apparatus, Etc.) that exist in their work areas and throughout the facility.

NOTE that it is not the intention of this procedure to designate Covanta personnel as Firefighters or “members of a Fire Brigade” as regulated by OSHA. The only intent is to attempt to control the fire until such time as the Fire Department arrives and the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is not required. If it is determined that the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is required, all attempts to control the fire shall be abandoned and all personnel shall immediately evacuate the area.

UPON OBSERVING AN EMERGENCY SITUATION:

1. Verify the safety of personnel in the area.
2. Notify others in the immediate area. Call the control room and report the emergency. The report shall include location of emergency, type of emergency and if any personnel are injured.
3. Evaluate the nature of the emergency in order to determine the need for outside assistance and which procedure should be followed.
4. Take appropriate action, if deemed safe, such as the use of fire extinguisher, fire hose, first aid, CPR, etc.).
5. All personnel in the area are to assist in appropriate action(s) as requested by the first responder at the scene.

CONTROL ROOM OPERATOR (CRO)

1. Notify the Shift Supervisor on duty.
2. Announce the emergency and its location over the public address system and notify crew members via radio if deemed necessary.
3. Contact outside organizations as directed by the Shift Supervisor.
4. When Scale is in operation, notify and instruct the Scale Attendant to standby and direct the Fire Department and/or EMT to the area of the emergency. Instruct attendant to also clear vehicles that obstruct the access to the facility and the area of the emergency.
5. Notify the Shift Supervisor of actions taken and proceed as directed by the Shift Supervisor.

SHIFT SUPERVISOR (SS) AND PLANT OPERATOR (PO)

1. Proceed to the scene of the emergency with the necessary safety equipment (Extinguisher/AED-First Aid Kit).
2. Verify the safety of all personnel in the emergency area and obtain a full status of the emergency from personnel at the scene.
3. Determine the exact nature and status of the emergency. Contact the Control Room Operator to obtain required outside organization assistance including Fire Department, the hospital, and/or environmental response company based on your observations (if not yet done). Generally, facility staff is expected to take the necessary actions to prevent injury to personnel, save lives and determine what outside support is required. Once the outside support arrives, facility staff should provide information and assist as directed by the outside organization. Such information may include Safety Data Sheets, tank capacities, or P& ID's.
4. Keep the Control Room Operator informed on the status of the emergency and conditions at the scene.
5. If outside normal work hours, a Plant Operator shall proceed to the front Scale House and direct the responding outside organization to the scene of the emergency.
6. Once in the plant, the outside organization's supervisor is in charge of the emergency until the emergency condition is resolved.

CRANE OPERATOR (UO)

1. Remain at work area until directed.

EQUIPMENT OPERATOR (EO)

1. Clear the facility access roads and driveways of any trucks or vehicles that may be in the Fire Department and/or EMT's route to the emergency.
2. Assist the Shift Supervisor as directed.

MAINTENANCE, I&E, AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

1. If the situation warrants, Maintenance and Administration personnel are to evacuate all buildings and proceed to the employee parking lot. The Maintenance Manager, if present, will conduct a role call of personnel present. Once all personnel are accounted for notify the Control Room Operator. All Maintenance and Administrative personnel shall standby to assist the Shift Supervisor as directed.

WHEN THE EMERGENCY IS DECLARED ALL CLEAR

1. The Control Room Operator, when directed by the Shift Supervisor, will announce that the situation is all clear over the (Gai-tronics) Public Address System.
2. The Scale will resume normal operations.
3. All Maintenance and Administrative personnel will return to their work areas.
4. Equipment used during the emergency will be cleaned, inspected, replaced or refitted and restored as required. All emergency equipment that fails safety inspection or requires repair shall be removed from service and Facility Safety Coordinator notified to ensure repairs or replacement of equipment is expedited.

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY DURING EMERGENCY

Facility Manager/Operations Manager

Facility Emergency Leader

Shift Supervisor

On Scene Leader -Direct actions at scene until outside responders arrive

Maintenance Manager

Assist at scene if needed– Make Head Count of Contractors and Maintenance Personnel

Operations Personnel

Report to scene-Assist at scene

All other Facility employees

Assist On Scene Leader if directed

EMERGENCY COMMAND CENTER

ACTIVITIES

The Emergency Command Center is located in the Control Room. The function of the Emergency Command Center is to direct and coordinate all internal and external emergency response support activities

ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

Emergency Command Center Coordinator (CRO or designee) - is responsible for communication between the On Scene Leader (Shift Supervisor) and outside agencies needed to be called for assistance. The coordinator also receives head counts as reported from department personnel, notifies appropriate support groups or governmental agencies as to the situation.

Communication equipment would include the facility two-way radio network, the Gai-tronics System and the telephone system for outside coordination. Runners shall be used should any key communications system be rendered inoperative.

Environmental Engineer - responsible for making decisions and relaying information regarding the strategy to be taken in cases involving possible harm to the environment. The Environmental Engineer also reports to the responsible governmental agencies. (Refer to Spill Prevention and Response Plan)

FUNCTIONS

After the situation is brought under control, the Emergency Command Center Coordinator (CRO) will authorize personnel to return to their normal jobs as directed by the On-Scene Leader (S/S).

REFERENCE MATERIALS

Reference materials available in the Emergency Command Center shall include a complete set of Material Safety Data Sheets for products used or stored at the facility.

Other reference data on hand shall include copies of all Standard Operating Procedures, Environmental Compliance Manual, equipment shutdown procedures, facility P & IDs, a schematic indicating the locations of all key shutoff valves, controls, and switches, as well as a schematic of the fire sprinkler system, contact numbers, and emergency report forms.

MAINTENANCE AREA ACTIVITIES

The Maintenance Manager will:

Coordinate the headcount to ensure all maintenance personnel (including contractors and Laborers) are accounted for and report headcount to the Emergency Command Center.

UNAFFECTED AREAS

NOTE: In the event of an evacuation of the facility, all outside work shall cease, (Lime unloading, carbon unloading, ammonia unloading, ash truck hauling, stack work, Switchyard work Etc.) so that all employees are available, and all personnel accounted for and report headcount to Emergency Command Center.

All personnel will standby at the designated location area (parking lot) and await direction.

SECURITY PROCEDURES

Whenever an emergency situation has been declared, all vehicles will be delayed from entering, or leaving the facility until the emergency situation is under control and the employee, contractor and visitor headcounts are received at the Emergency Command Center, (Control Room) at Ext 216.

Emergency vehicles (Fire Fighting Trucks, Van & Ambulance) and personnel authorized to enter the complex, are to use Main Gate as the entry route. At no time is the main gate access to be obstructed.

The Scale Attendant shall restrict personnel and vehicles from leaving the facility to ensure that all personnel are properly accounted for.

After 1700 hours the Shift Supervisor will direct on-site personnel to open the main gate for responding personnel.

MEDIA INQUIRIES DURING EMERGENCIES

Inquiries by the media regarding any facility emergency will be managed as follows:

- All Media groups (radio, television station or newspaper reporters) will not be allowed to enter company property.
- Media personnel found on Company property will be asked to immediately leave the area and be escorted to the Main Gate.
- The highest-ranking Supervisor will inform the Plant Manager, (upon his arrival of the plant) of emergency details and of the media presence. The Plant Manager will then inform the media as to the emergency situation and the steps being taken to bring it under control.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHALL ANYONE, EXCEPT AUTHORIZED PUBLIC RELATIONS PERSONNEL, DIVULGE OR MAKE PUBLIC ANY INFORMATION AVAILABLE AS IT RELATES TO THE FACILITY EMERGENCY.

COMPANY SPOKESPERSONS AND MEDIA INTERVIEWS

Unless otherwise approved by Morristown Management, no one other than Regional and Facility Management, or a representative of Covanta Energy, Inc. Senior management are to communicate with the media on behalf of the company or any facility. When in doubt about who should communicate with the press, contact the Facility Manager.

Unless expressly designated/approved by Covanta Energy, Inc senior management, facility employees are not to speak with the media as a representative of the company. Obviously, we cannot stop our employees from speaking with the media on their own time and on their own behalf, but they may not represent the company, unless designated.

If an employee is approached by the media for an interview on something related to company business, they should notify their supervisor and advise us as to whether and how they plan to respond. This information should in turn be provided to the Facility Manager,

except for routine inquiries about factual matter, such as the name of the local operating subsidiary, the facility size, tons processed, etc., all requests for information and/or interviews about the company's position on any issue (local, national or internal) should be cleared through the Facility Manager.

WHAT TO DO WHEN.....

You Are Uncomfortable with A Reporter's Questions or Uncertain as to How to Answer - Get the reporter's phone number and have Corporate Public Relations call him/her back.

A Video Crew Appears Unexpectedly at Your Facility - Covanta Energy, Inc's policy is that no camera (video or still) is permitted on facility premises without prior authorization from Morristown. While you cannot keep a crew from standing outside facility property boundaries and taking exterior shots of the plant, you have every right to ask them what their purpose is - as always, in a polite, professional manner.

A Photographer Makes an Advance Request to Take Video or Still Footage of Your Facility for a Marketing or Exhibition Video - Once you ascertain the purpose or end use of the photography, the photographer must submit to Corporate the video script or other verbiage which will accompany the photo or video. Upon agreeing on the verbiage, we then send a letter of agreement stating that the photography will be used only for the purpose stated and that any subsequent use will be at Covanta Energy, Inc's written consent.

A Photographer/Video Crew with Prior Authorization Is Shooting at Your Facility - The photographer or crew must be accompanied at all times by the Facility Manager, Facility Business Manager, Operation and Maintenance Manager or Shift Supervisor. A photographer is **never** authorized to shoot:

- a. any proprietary equipment
- b. a load of waste being tipped into the pit or on the tip floor
- c. a detailed or close view of waste in the pit
- d. a detailed or close view of control room panels in which gauges readings would be legible
- e. a detailed or close view of CEM equipment in which gauges readings would be legible
- f. maintenance shops or similar work areas
- g. First aid room - or first aid being administered
- h. locker rooms
- i. cafeteria or other employee break areas

SECTION III

REPORTING AN INCIDENT

AT SCENE OF INCIDENT:

1. Report incident to Control Room (telephone 727-856-2917 Ext. 216, **Gai-tronics** or radio).
 - a. Give details: location, situation, name (s) (if known).
 - b. Hang Up Last. Answer any questions.
 - c. You are in charge until relieved by the Shift Supervisor/ On Scene Leader.
2. Take immediate actions only if properly trained.

CONTROL ROOM:

1. Sound fire alarm (for a fire condition) and announce situation over the Gai-tronics.
2. Contact Shift Supervisor immediately.
3. If the Shift Supervisor cannot be contacted and the incident is severe, contact outside services:

Fire Department - Dial 911

Ambulance - Dial 911

Note: When calling for outside assistance be sure to give the location of the emergency.

4. Contact the Scale House Attendant to advise of incident
5. Contact the Equipment Operator to advise of incident to escort emergency vehicle to exact location.
6. Activate the Confined Space Rescue Plan if needed (See Appendix -J)

EVACUATION FROM THE FACILITY

If there is a possibility for a total facility evacuation, the first evacuation gathering point will be the parking lot. Individuals should report to this location unless affected by the emergency. (See Facility Evacuation, Section III page 20)

Personnel responsible for contractors reporting to them must ensure that the contractors assemble in the parking lot for a head count.

If it becomes necessary to evacuate, The On-Scene Leader will give instructions as to when to evacuate and the direction to be taken.

Essential Control Room personnel (as determined by the Shift Supervisor/ On-Scene Leader) will perform a safe and orderly shutdown of the boilers and refuse area before evacuating unless they are in imminent personal danger.

If evacuation of the plant is needed all personnel will proceed to a designated meeting place (unless affected) and await further instructions. The Emergency Command Center will be located in the Control Room. If needed, an alternate command center will be established by the Shift Supervisor or Facility Management. A headcount will be taken to ensure all employees have been evacuated. If the plant needs to be entirely evacuated the on-shift personnel will place the plant in a safe condition (if conditions allows) prior to their departure.

COVANTA PASCO EVACUATION POLICY

Since no two emergencies are alike, the following generic Evacuation plan is to complement the standard operating procedures used for emergencies.

NOTE: IN THE EVENT OF A FIRE DO NOT USE THE ELEVATOR.

1. The Supervisor in charge shall decide when an evacuation is necessary.
2. The Supervisor shall direct the control room operator to announce over the intercom system and sound the distinct evacuation alarm through the telephone page system and radio the following message:

“Attention all personnel, Attention all personnel, all personnel are to evacuate the building immediately and report to the employees parking lot for a head count.”
3. This announcement shall be repeated at least three times approximately 20 seconds apart.
4. If possible, the area where the emergency is occurring should be mentioned as the area to avoid when exiting the building.
5. The Maintenance Manager, if present, will conduct a roll call of personnel present. Once all personnel are accounted for notify the Control Room Operator. All Maintenance and Administrative personnel shall standby to assist the Shift Supervisor as directed. The Administrative Assistant or Accounts Payable administrator will take the visitors sign in log and emergency contact book to the west side of the parking lot. In addition, in the event the Maintenance Manager is unavailable she will collect the Temporary Labor and Contractor sign in log and account for personnel.
6. All employees not directly involved with the emergency will remain in the employee parking lot until the all-clear is given.
7. If assistance is required, the Lead Mechanic will assign personnel as needed.
8. After hours and weekends, all personnel will muster via radio with the Control Room Operator.
9. During outages when contractors are on site, it will be necessary for maintenance and operations departments to assist with directing the contractors from the facility. The contractor foremen will be responsible for taking attendance of their personnel. This list will be given to the Maintenance Manager and a report made to the control room.
10. No one is to re-enter the building until the supervisor in charge gives the all-clear.

INCIPIENT (CONTROLLABLE) FIRE

AT THE SCENE:

1. Inform Control Room. State the severity of the fire and location.
2. If trained and able to do so safely, control fire with extinguishers or hoses.
3. Other personnel assigned as necessary.
 - a. Extinguish fire.
 - b. Communicate with Control Room.
 - c. Get more extinguishers.
 - d. Secure area.
 - e. Ensure own safety, if unsure exit the area and report to assembly area (main parking lot flagpole)

CONTROL ROOM:

Control Room Operator contacts the Shift Supervisor to determine action.
Maintain contact with scene, if possible.
If electrical or other equipment is in the vicinity, secure the equipment as directed.
Alter plant conditions as directed by the on-scene leader

SHIFT SUPERVISOR:

1. Get to scene and assume the role of the On-Scene Leader.
2. Coordinate fire fighting and communications, direct CRO actions.
3. Request outside assistance as needed.
4. If fire is out, station person to watch for re-flash; coordinate clean up.
5. Assemble persons for incident review.

MAJOR FIRE

NOTE that it is not the intention of this procedure to designate Covanta personnel as Firefighters or “members of a Fire Brigade” as regulated by OSHA. The only intent is to attempt to control the fire until such time as the Fire Department arrives and the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is not required. If it is determined that the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is required, all attempts to control the fire shall be abandoned and all personnel shall immediately evacuate the area.

AT THE SCENE:

1. Inform Control Room that the fire is MAJOR or "OUT OF CONTROL".
2. Evacuate area to fresh atmosphere; meet in the parking lot for head count.
3. If possible, await direction from Shift Supervisor/On Scene Leader which could include hooking up hoses to the nearest fire hydrant, manning water cannons (if directed) securing power to the associated equipment, etc. (by trained personnel).

CONTROL ROOM:

1. Sound fire alarm and evacuation alarm. Announce the emergency via **Gai-tronics** and radio. Call the local fire department **(911). Give exact location.**
2. Contact Shift Supervisor.
3. Inform Scale Attendant at the Main Gate that the Fire Department is on the way.
4. Establish Emergency Command Center in the Control Room.
5. Notify the Facility Manager, Chief Engineer, and Maintenance Manager. (If not on site).

SHIFT SUPERVISOR:

1. Arrive at the scene and assume the On-Scene Leader role until relieved by the local Fire Chief.
2. Send employee to plant entrance to direct Fire Department. EO if available. (Open gate after 1700)
3. Direct employees as they arrive on the scene.
4. When relived as on scene leader role by the local Fire Chief, direct positioning of plant personnel to assist the Fire Department.

TIPPING FLOOR FIRE

In the event of a Pit Fire proceed as follows:

NOTE that it is not the intention of this procedure to designate Covanta personnel as Firefighters or “members of a Fire Brigade” as regulated by OSHA. The only intent is to attempt to control the fire until such time as the Fire Department arrives and the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is not required. If it is determined that the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is required, all attempts to control the fire shall be abandoned and all personnel shall immediately evacuate the area.

CONTROL ROOM OPERATOR

CONTROL ROOM:

1. Sound fire alarm and evacuation alarm. Announce the emergency via **Gai-tronics** and radio. Call the local fire department (911). **Give exact location.**
 2. Contact Shift Supervisor.
 3. Inform Scale Attendant at the Main Gate that the Fire Department is on the way.
 4. Establish Emergency Command Center in the Control Room.
 5. Notify the Facility Manager, Chief Engineer, and Maintenance Manager. (If not on site).
-
1. Announce the fire over the Public Address System, to include the location and severity of the fire. Inform all operators using the radio system.
 2. Notify the Shift Supervisor.
 3. When directed by the Shift Supervisor, notify the Fire Department by calling 911. Inform the Fire Department of the fire, fire location, severity, plant status, and personnel status.
 4. Instruct the Scale Attendant to close the Front Gate to incoming trucks and standby to direct the Fire Department to the scene of the fire.
 5. When directed by the Shift Supervisor, begin reducing boiler loads to minimum, place auxiliary burners in service as needed.
 6. Notify the Facility Manager, Chief Engineer, and Maintenance Manager of the pit fire, the location, and severity of the fire, facility, and facility personnel status.
 7. Notify Progress Energy of load reduction if needed.
 8. Standby for direction from the Shift Supervisor.

EQUIPMENT OPERATOR

1. Immediately clear the tipping bay floor of all trucks and non-employees of Covanta.
2. Evacuate the tipping floor if in immanent danger.
3. Close the tipping bay floor doors when all trucks/non-employees have exited the area.
4. Take charge of emergency until the Shift Supervisor arrives on scene.
5. When Shift Supervisor arrives at the scene, provide a turnover to include the location of the fire, severity of the fire, personnel evacuated and status of the fire.
6. Standby for direction from the Shift Supervisor.
7. Assist the Fire Department with isolating the hot refuse when requested if safe to do so.

SHIFT SUPERVISOR

1. When notified of the pit fire, verify the area has been cleared of all trucks and non-employees of Covanta.
2. Proceed to the scene.
3. If outside normal working hours direct an Auxiliary Operator to go to the front gate and direct the Fire Department to the scene of the fire. (Normal hours the scale house attendant will direct emergency services with the assistance of the equipment Operator).
4. Receive turnover from the Equipment Operator to include, the location of the fire, severity of the fire, personnel evacuated and status of the fire.
5. Take charge of and direct the efforts to control the fire until the Fire Department arrives.
6. Direct the manning and test operation of the fire canons.
7. Activate Tipping Floor sprinkler if required to suppress the fire.

8. Verify the status of refuse crane with the Crane Operator in the event the crane will be needed to assist in moving refuse to combat the fire.
9. Keep the Control Room Operator informed of fire status.
10. When the Fire Department Commander arrives on-scene he/she immediately takes charge of the fire.
11. When the Fire Department arrives provide a turnover to include, the location of the fire, severity of the fire, personnel evacuated and status of the fire.
12. Completely evacuate facility as deemed necessary. (CRO to operate the plant in a stable condition if there is no immediate danger).
13. Standby to assist the Fire Department as required.

AUXILIARY OPERATOR

1. Proceed to the charging floor to evaluate the emergency and man the water cannons.
2. Keep the Shift Engineer informed as to conditions, and additional assistance required.
3. Follow all instructions of the Fire Department relative to fighting the fire. The Fire Department Commander is in charge of fire fighting. The Shift Supervisor will remain in charge of operation of the plant but will cooperate with the Fire Department Commander in fighting the fire.

Fire Pump Operator Typically (ASE) Actions

1. Report to the fire pump house.
2. Verify that the diesel fire pump is running.
3. Report fire pump running and system pressure to Shift Engineer.
4. Remain at the fire pump house until directed otherwise or the Shift Engineer / Shift Supervisor directs to assist at a different location.

Utility Operator Typically (Refuse-Crane) Actions

1. Stay in Crane Pulpit. Do not leave your station unless directed to do so or unsafe conditions occur.
2. Report any fire spreading potential.
3. Listen for clear directions from the Shift Supervisor.

MAINTENANCE AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

1. Maintenance personnel proceed to the parking lot where they can be accounted for and called for assistance as required by the Shift Supervisor. The Maintenance Manager will account for personnel.
2. Account for all site Contractors & Temporary Labor personnel onsite. (Obtain logs from Control Room).
3. Administrative personnel are to proceed to the parking lot where they may be accounted for and safely evacuated if required.

WHEN THE FIRE IS DECLARED EXTINGUISHED

1. When directed by the Shift Supervisor, the Control Room Operator will announce over the Public Address System that the fire is out, and all is clear. Notify the Facility Manager, Chief Engineer, and Maintenance Manager that the fire is out and the plant status.
2. The Crane Operator will resume feeding MSW to the boiler hoppers; feeding MSW picked from the burned area of the Tipping Floor first and until all burned MSW is depleted from the pit and tipping floor areas.
3. The fire prevention systems are to remain manned and ready for use in the event of re-flash until all burned MSW is depleted from the Tipping Floor area. Only when directed by the Shift Supervisor may the fire prevention systems be placed in a stand-by condition.
4. The Control Room Operator, when directed by the Shift Supervisor will begin restoring boilers to full load.
5. The Scale House Attendant will re-open the front gate as directed by the Shift Supervisor when all MSW burnt has been picked from the Tipping Floor or pit and the area is safe to resume normal activity.
6. Duke Energy will be notified by the Control Room Operator when directed by the Shift Supervisor that the situation has been rectified and that the boiler loads are being restored if needed.
7. Equipment used during the emergency will be cleaned, inspected, replaced or refitted and restored as required. All emergency equipment that fails safety inspection or requires repair shall be removed from service and Facility Safety Coordinator notified to ensure repairs or replacement of equipment is expedited.

TURBINE OIL FIRE

NOTE that it is not the intention of this procedure to designate Covanta personnel as Firefighters or “members of a Fire Brigade” as regulated by OSHA. The only intent is to attempt to control the fire until such time as the Fire Department arrives and the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is not required. If it is determined that the use of an SCBA (Scott Air Pack) is required, all attempts to control the fire shall be abandoned and all personnel shall immediately evacuate the area.

AT THE SCENE:

1. Inform Control Room that the fire is a MAJOR FIRE or "OUT OF CONTROL".
2. Evacuate area to a fresh atmosphere; meet in the front parking lot for head count.
3. If possible, await direction from Shift Supervisor/On-Scene Leader which could include hooking up hoses to nearest fire hydrant, securing power to the associated equipment, etc. (by trained personnel).

CONTROL ROOM:

1. Manually trip the turbine
2. Verify the generator breaker has opened
3. Stabilize facility by shedding load to the bypass condenser.
4. Sound the alarm, state the location of the fire
5. Call the Pasco County Fire and Rescue (911). State the type, location and size of the fire
6. Secure the lube oil pumps when the rotor stops turning

SHIFT SUPERVISOR:

1. Arrive at the scene and assume the On-Scene Leader role until relieved by the local Fire Chief.
2. Send employee to plant entrance to direct Fire Department. (Open gate after 1700)
3. Direct facility employees as they arrive on the scene.
4. Ensure turbine fire suppression system initiates.
5. When relived of Incident Command role by the local Fire Chief direct positioning of plant personnel to assist Fire Department and safely commence facility operation.

Note; if the condition warrants, the shift supervisor will make the decision to secure the lube oil pumps before the rotor shaft stops turning.

MAJOR MEDICAL EMERGENCY

AT THE SCENE:

1. Determine scene safety, approach the victim, and check for breathing and heartbeat.
2. Contact the Control Room and report the following:
 - a. Name
 - b. Age
 - c. Location
 - d. Description of the emergency
3. **Please be specific when reporting the incident. This information will assist the emergency services in being properly prepared upon arrival.**
4. The employee should remain at the scene, if physically able, until help arrives.
5. If necessary (and trained), begin CPR or first aid.

CONTROL ROOM:

1. Announce the following over the Gai-tronics:
2. **“There is a MEDICAL EMERGENCY....and state the location.**
3. Contact Shift Supervisor.
4. The Control Room Operator may call the ambulance (911) at this time depending on the severity
5. of the emergency, or at the direction of the Shift Supervisor/On Scene Leader after evaluation. **Details must be given to the Dispatcher to generate the right response. When calling for outside assistance give exact location.**
6. Inform the Scale House Attendant that the ambulance is on the way; send an employee to direct medical services to the scene of the emergency.
7. Direct available personnel to bring first aid/AED bag to scene of the emergency.

SHIFT SUPERVISOR:

1. Arrive at the scene and assume the role of the On-Scene Leader.
2. Direct employees (if trained) or outside agencies to handle the emergency.
3. Control the immediate area and if the victim is threatened by surrounding conditions, protect with barriers. Align facility as needed to ensure proper medical response. Move victim as a last resort.
4. Assist emergency responders until emergency is concluded.
5. When the emergency is concluded. Secure scene, obtain statements from witnesses, take area photos, and conduct accident investigation.

CRANE RESCUE PLAN

The purpose of the Refuse Crane Rescue Plan is to prepare individuals to react to situations that will be, or could be, encountered during refuse crane maintenance activities at our facility. Established protocols, when followed, will allow safe egress from the refuse cranes in an emergency. All planned maintenance activities shall be communicated to the S/S, Control Room operator, and the Crane Operator prior to starting. The Refuse Crane Rescue Plan includes considerations for self rescue during normal or emergency facility operations. In the event self rescue cannot be accomplished, personal must immediately notify 911 via the control room.

Responsibilities

The responsibilities for this Safety Procedure are contained in the CWTE Responsibilities document, S.P. No. 1A.

Training

All employees shall be trained on the following procedures as a minimum:

- Safety Procedure #6 Medical Emergencies & First Aid
- Safety Procedure #15 Lockout/Tagout Procedure
- Safety Procedure #15B Crane Boarding & Crane Lockout
- Safety Procedure #24 Working at High Elevations- Fall Protection System

Safety Equipment

Verify all required safety equipment is available and staged as discussed in Safety Procedure 15B section 4.0. Obtain the 10-minute Emergency Escape Breathing Apparatus (EEBA) units from the crane bridge storage area. There must be 1 unit on the crane for each worker. When work is complete, units must be replaced back in the storage cabinet on the crane bridge. In addition to the below noted inspection, the units will be part of the monthly SCBA inspection program.

Inspect each escape pack for the following prior to removing:

1. Check for signs of visible damage.
2. Check to be sure the pressure gauge registers full.
3. Check to make sure that the pressure reducing valve is securely screwed into the cylinder valve.
4. Check the air supply hose to verify that it is firmly attached to the barbed fitting on each end and that it is free of any cracks.
5. Check to be sure the hose fitting at the hood is securely screwed into the air flow disperser flange.

If any problem is suspected based on the above inspections, the unit shall be taken out of service and not used. Damaged or loose-fitting parts can develop leaks and are unreliable.

Procedure

Notify the CLA and Crane Operator of the scope of work to be performed. Board the crane in compliance with SP #15B and apply the lockout as required. The crane shall be parked in its appropriate maintenance bay with the grapple on the deck. Ensure both 10-minute North EEBA units are on the crane and all workers are aware of the location. Ensure the access is completely unobstructed at all times.

There are three likely scenarios that will cause an immediate evacuation of the crane. The first would be a pit fire, the second would be a black plant, and third a unit experiencing a positive draft. All these scenarios have the potential to create an atmosphere that could restrict visibility and cause the surrounding air quality to degrade.

Each of these scenarios will require all personal to immediately leave the crane bridge via the associated ladder tower depending on which crane they are on. At first report, or suspected unstable plant condition the Crane Operator will immediate direct all personal off the crane(s) and Notify the Shift Supervisor. This can be done via the radio, gaitronics, signal person, or other pre-determined method of communication. At any time during the emergency that self rescue cannot be accomplished immediately notify 911.

The workers will obtain and don a 10-minute EEBA unit and proceed to exit the crane. Workers should use extreme caution when exiting the cranes. Atmospheric conditions can change very quickly.

If required, workers shall don the 10-minute EEBA as follows:

1. Place the carrying strap in one of the three positions. Around neck, around the hips or bandolier fashion with the unit in front.
2. Fold down the carrying bag flap by separating the Velcro fasteners. Remove the hood from the carrying case.
3. Open the cylinder valve by turning the hand wheel at least two full turns counterclockwise.
4. Unfold and pull the hood over your head so that the hose connection is in front.

With the hood in place, immediately leave the danger area. The air supply is limited to 10 minutes. Immediately notify the control room when all personnel have evacuated or self rescue is not possible

Any North EEBA unit that has been used or fails any inspection must be tagged 'Danger Do Not Use' and placed in the Facility Safety Coordinators office with a note indicating the problem.

COVANTA PASCO REFUSE PIT VICTIM RECOVERY

INTRODUCTION

This procedure should be used whenever refuse pit entry is required. It is divided into two sections, one for emergency pit rescue, and one for non-emergency entry intended primarily for crane repair or tire stop repairs.

HAZARDS & PRECAUTIONS

1. Falling hazard. The pit floor is 36 feet below the tipping floor and may be uneven based on the stacking of refuse around the entry site.
2. Potential of being engulfed by garbage.
3. Potential of being struck by grapple.
4. Puncture hazard exists from sharp or pointed objects in refuse pit and potential blood borne pathogens exposure.
5. Potential of hazardous atmosphere when in the pit below grade.

CONSIDERATIONS FOR EMERGENCY PIT RESCUE

The on-scene leader will be the Shift Supervisor on duty. All personnel are to be trained in the expectation of these considerations. The refuse pit should be treated cautiously with an unknown atmosphere until atmospheric conditions can be tested for at least O₂, CO, and H₂S.

If someone falls in the pit, **IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE CRANE OPERATOR, PARK BOTH CRANES. STOP ALL TRAFFIC ON THE TIPPING FLOOR, EXCEPT TO EVACUATE VEHICLES THAT MAY BE IN THE WAY OF RESCUE OPERATIONS.**

Notify the control room that both cranes are out of service and notify the scale house to hold all in-bound refuse vehicles at the scale House, keeping a path clear for emergency vehicles to access the site. Contact Rescue Services. Ensure that we maintain enough room for the Rescue Squad to set up and operate – move any non-essential equipment out of the way so we will not impede rescue efforts.

Even if the victim indicates that he/she is uninjured and capable of self-rescue, call the Pasco County Fire and Rescue-911, medical assistance immediately. Tell the Rescue Squad that you have a below grade rescue emergency and to bring the Rescue Truck.

Note: It is ESSENTIAL that a person be assigned to the front gate (typically the Equipment Operator) to direct emergency services to the tipping floor. As multiple services may respond, that person must be equipped with a radio, and remain on station until an all-clear is given by the Emergency Coordinator.

The first assessment that must be made is to determine if the victim is actually capable of self-rescue and is not significantly injured. If yes, then rig the extension ladder, secured from the top by a loader, skid-steer, or forklift to the victim, and assist the victim as necessary to allow for self-rescue.

(If a vehicle is used to secure the ladder, be sure the parking brake is set, engine off, and key in control of the scene leader)

****CAUTION**: The extension ladder should be extended and handled by a minimum of 2 people. The hazard of falling into the pit exists for those assisting with the ladder; therefore, personnel must be in a harness and tied off to the life-line. A 20' ladder is located on the tipping floor for pit rescues.**

If the victim is not capable of self-rescue, assess the victim's needs and prepare for offsite Rescue team to enter refuse pit:

1. Rig a ladder safely to permit access to the victim. Be sure that the ladder is positioned to not create an engulfment hazard for victim or rescuer.
2. Test the atmosphere in the area of the victim by lowering to sample pump down into the area. Note: It is possible, though not expected, to have a hazardous atmosphere in the refuse bay, particularly at lower elevations.
3. Once Pasco County rescue services arrive, provide assistance to the rescue team as required.
4. The first responder is to don a full body harness with a tag line and take the gas sampler with him/her as necessary.

PROCEDURE FOR NON-EMERGENCY PIT ENTRY FOR MAINTENANCE, PPE REQUIREMENTS

1. **PPE** Hard hat, safety glasses, safety footwear, coveralls (Coveralls or equivalent), gloves, and safety harness with lifeline.

PROCEDURE

1. Establish communications between Shift Supervisor, Crane Operator, and the Tipping Floor Operator. Communicate intentions between all.
2. Fill in refuse bay trench to a safe level to reach work area and pack down with the crane grapple.
3. Cone off/block off effected bay and ½ on each side bays to prevent trucks from dumping in area.
4. Generate a confined space entry permit. Test the atmosphere in the location of the pit to be accessed.
5. Place spotter on tipping floor and charging floor ensuring direct clear communication between all.
6. Place scaffolding planks or plywood on top of refuse surface. Check for stability.
7. Have the Crane operator move the operating grapple(s) away (at least one bay) from point of entry.
8. Ensure person entering pit is wearing safety harness configured for fall restraint. Person(s) on tipping floor shall be positioned to monitor the maintenance activities.
9. Enter pit using a ladder, ensure person on the tipping floor keeps a close eye on area in the event of an avalanche and traffic.
10. Once maintenance tasks are performed, exit refuse pit, notify Control Room and Crane Operator.

Covanta Pasco Electrical shock, burn, or flash procedure

1. **Look over the area of the incident carefully.** Rushing in to save someone might be your first impulse, but if the danger of electrical shock remains you will only injure yourself as well. Take a moment to assess the scene and look for any obvious dangers.
 - Check for the source of the electrical shock. Look to see if the victim is still in contact with the source. Remember that electricity can flow through the victim and into you.
 - Never use water, even if there is a fire, as water can conduct electricity.
 - Never enter an area where electrical equipment is used if the floor is wet.
 - Use a fire extinguisher made for electrical fires. Fire extinguishers for use on electrical fires will be labelled as a C, BC, or ABC extinguisher.
2. **Call emergency services and inform them of the electrical injury.** It is very important that you call as quickly as possible for help. The sooner you call, the sooner help will arrive. Explain your situation as calmly and clearly as you can when you make the call.
 - Explain that the emergency involves an electrical shock so the responders can be best prepared.
 - Try not to panic. Keeping as calm as you can, will help you relay the proper information.
 - Speak clearly. Emergency services will need accurate and clear information. Speaking too quickly might lead to misunderstanding, which can waste valuable time.
 - Provide your address and phone number accurately.

Note: It is extremely important to inform rescue services that you've had an electrical accident. They will determine which burn center to contact.

**Covanta Pasco Resource Recovery Facility 727-856-2917 Ext.3
14230 Hays Rd
Spring Hill FL, 34610**

3. **Shut off the current.** If you can do so safely, turn off the electrical current. Don't attempt to rescue someone near high-voltage lines. Shutting off the current from the source is the preferred option.
4. **Separate the victim from the source.** Don't touch the victim if the electricity hasn't been shut off. Use only with a non-conducting instrument, "Shepherds Hook" or "Wooden stick" if necessary to separate the victim from the source.
5. **Place the victim in the recovery position.** Placing the victim of electrical shock in the recovery position will ensure that her airway remains clear. Follow these steps to properly put the victim in the recovery position:
 - Place the arm nearest to you at a right angle with victim's body.
 - Place the other hand under the side of victim's head. The back of the hand should touch the cheek.
 - Bend the farthest knee at a right angle.
 - Roll the victim on the side. The top arm will support the head.
 - Lift the chin of the victim and check the airway.
 - Stay with the victim and monitor their breathing. Once in recovery position, don't move the victim, as this can cause further injury.

6. **Cover the victim in a blanket and wait.** The victim will quickly cool down. You should try to wrap her in a thermal blanket to keep the body temperature regulated.[10] Wait for the emergency services with the victim.
 - Don't cover the body if there are large wounds or untreated burns.
 - Be gentle when you place the blanket over them.
 - When the emergency services arrive, give them what details you have. Explain very quickly the source of the danger. Notify them of any wounds you've noticed and the time of the accident. Don't try to interfere once they take over.
7. **Talk to the victim.** Try talking with the victim to learn more about their state. You will be able to better help by learning as much as you can. Pay careful attention to any responses and be ready to relay them to emergency services when they arrive.
 - Identify yourself and ask the victim what happened. Ask whether the victim has trouble breathing and if they're experiencing any pain.
 - Ask where sources of pain are located. This may identify any wounds or burns.
 - If the victim is unconscious, check the airway and listen for breathing.
8. **Control any bleeding.** If the victim is bleeding, try to stop or slow blood loss.
9. **Wait for the emergency services.** Once the victim is stabilized, you should stay with them and try to offer reassurance. Don't forget to keep the emergency services updated if you've treated a burn.
 - Monitor the victim's state and do not leave them alone.
 - Refer to "WorkCare" Accident victim's **checklist**

Accident Victim Checklist

Dear Doctor

This information sheet and checklist is provided to assist you in determining the potential seriousness of an electrical incident (direct contact or arc flash or arc blast). Where possible, the employee will provide you with information that determines the severity of the injury. Be aware that the extent of the victim's injuries may be worse than is first clinically apparent.

1. Name of Victim _____
2. When did the accident occur? _____
3. What was victim doing? _____
4. Did the victim come in "direct contact" with electricity? Yes/ No
5. Was the victim involved in an arc flash? Yes/ No
6. Was the victim involved in an arc blast? Yes/ No
7. What type of voltage? AC/ DC
8. What was the voltage level? _____
9. What was the current level? _____
10. The pathway of the electrical current? _____
11. What was the duration of the electrical current flow from the "direct contact"? _____
12. The condition of the body at the point of contact? (Sweating, contact with water, non-intact skin at contact point, humidity of the air, etc) _____
13. Did the victim fall? If "yes", please explain _____
14. Was the victim wearing personal protective gear? (PPE) Yes/ No
15. Did the victim seem dazed or confused, or lose consciousness at any point following the accident? If "yes" please explain. _____
16. Did the victim require CPR? Yes/ No
17. Did the victim require defibrillation? Yes/ No
18. Was the victim immobilized with a cervical (neck) collar and/or were other bones or joints splinted? Yes/ No
19. Did the accident occur in an enclosed space? If "yes" please elaborate?
20. Who has more information? _____
21. Were there any other hazards within the vicinity of the electrical contact?

**LESS THAN
1 AMPERE
CAN KILL!**

Electrical Information Sheet

To be sent with an employee to hospital after electrical contact

Dear Doctor:

This information sheet is provided to assist you in determining the potential seriousness of the electrical contact. Where possible, the employee will provide you with information that determines the severity of the injury including:

Current in

Milliampere

1000	1 Ampere	1. The voltage and type of current – Alternating Current (AC) or Direct Current (DC) 2. The pathway of the electric current (see diagram below) 3. The duration of the current flow 4. The condition of the body at the point of electrical contact (depends on humidity, sweating, water contact, non-intact skin on contact point, etc.) 5. Arc injury- where the individual is part of an arc current between 2 objects. (May be associated with severe blunt trauma. Temperatures may exceed 2500C.)
400	Risk of burns, severity of which increases with strength of current	
300	Breathing stops	Some Basic Facts ➤ electrical injuries cause 1000 deaths in U.S. per year ➤ electricity travels a path until it meets resistance ➤ AC (home currents) produces more injury at the same voltage than DC (AC is 3 times more dangerous) ➤ the maximum “let go” current is 15 mA (milliamperes) AC & 75 mA DC ➤ the most common cause of death is cardiac arrhythmia or falls
80	Normal pumping of heart can stop (ventricular fibrillation)	
50	Breathing very difficult, suffocation possible	
30	Severe shock	
20	Muscular contractions, breathing difficulty begins, Cannot let go	
10	Cannot let go	AC of 60 Hz at 110 (household current) to 220 v traveling across the chest for less than one second is capable of inducing ventricular fibrillation at currents as low as 60-80 mA ➤ The most common injury is thermal burn at exit and entry sites
8	Painful shock	There is usually more tissue injury than is first apparent Management of Electrical Injuries 1. Initial focus on Resuscitation as necessary with ABC’s including defibrillation 2. Assess and treat associated injuries • Cardiac, renal, eye and internal organs depending on the path of the current • Neurologic and central nervous system injuries (i.e. seizures and loss of consciousness, etc.) • Thermal wounds (entry and exit wounds) • Muscle damage and tenderness • Fractures and dislocations
5	Trip setting for Ground Fault Circuit Interrupter protection	

		• Compartment syndrome assessment
2	Mild shock	3. Baseline investigations depend on the path of the current (i.e. head to foot, hand to hand, hand to opposite foot, etc.) • CBC, Electrolytes, Creatinine, Blood CPK, Troponins, etc • Urine myoglobin (serum myoglobin if urine is positive) • ECG +/- cardiac monitoring (as indicated) • X-rays (as indicated)
1	Threshold of Sensation	
0		
1 Milliampere = 1/1000 of an ampere		4. Tetanus prophylaxis (as indicated) 5. Analgesia (as indicated) 6. Consultation in cases with increased current, duration, or lowered resistance
		<i>Check if the patient has an implanted medical device – Pacemakers/ICD, etc as Chronic medical conditions may increase risk especially Heart Disease.</i>

Typical electric current pathways that stop normal pumping of the heart.



Hand to Hand



Hand to Opposite Foot



Head to

Electrically resistant personal protective equipment reduces the

Covanta Pasco Fall suspension /Sky-climber malfunction procedure

- 1. CRO receives report worker(s) involved in Fall Suspension or Sky Climber Malfunction.**
 - Effects of Orthostatic Intolerance/suspension trauma begin within 5 to 10 mins.
- 2. CRO notifies Duty Shift Supervisor, Chief Engineer, FSC and Facility Manager.**
- 3. Operations Team immediately stops all nearby work activities.**
 - Shift Supervisor acts as Scene Commander (SC).
- 4. Shift Supervisor conducts scene assessment to eliminate existing hazards before rescue attempts.**
- 5. CRO activates EAP and contacts 911 with Confine Space Rescue Team (if needed).**
- 6. SC Establishes good communications with victim(s), all rescuers and CRO.**
 - Encourage victim to activate their relief strap if available or cradle themselves in their harness to allow blood flow to the lower body.
 - Shift Supervisor determines what resources will be utilized to effectively conduct rescue.
 - Shift Supervisor ensures LOTO & Confine Space requirements are met.
- 7. SC Attempts to reach victim(s) to determine if immediate life-threatening conditions exist.**
 - Reach Victim via Ladder, Scissor Lift, Ariel Lift or by other means.
 - Confirm emergency rescue/medical services have been contacted (if needed).
 - Troubleshoot sky climber and see if it can be lowered can be lowered.
 - Coordinate employees trained on use of DBI Retrieval hoist in position for a (Sky-climber) rescue or for other fall suspension rescues, use the Miller quick pic rescue kit.
 - (If able) have Victim perform assisted-self-recue.
- 8. SC Coordinates & Communicates with rescuers performing rescue to ensure.**
 - Ensure all anchor points, connections and rescue equipment are checked before retrieval system is utilized/deployed.
 - Ensure all catch points or pinch points are identified and eliminated before lifting the victim(s).
- 9. SC Coordinate to ensure a safe landing area exists for victim(s) descending.**
 - Provide First Aid and/or CRP as required (if needed).
 - Ensure the stokes basket or some other means is available for removing a victim from the boiler or confine space.
 - Clean & Restore all emergency rescue equipment back to its standby ready condition.
 - Resume all affected nearby work activities.
- 10. CRO & Shift Supervisor proceed with EAP responding to a Medical Emergency**
 - (If necessary).

SECTION IV

ALL CHEMICALS AND/OR OIL SPILL EMERGENCY ACTION PROCEDURES

NOTE: DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS DEALING WITH PETROLEUM SPILLS ARE LISTED IN SITE SPECIFIC (SPILL PREVENTION AND COUNTER MEASURE PLAN) LOCATED ON THE 4TH FLOOR.

In the event of a chemical and/or oil spill of any size, the source of the spill (if possible, without risking injury or illness) must be stopped and the lost material contained, so that it can be cleaned up immediately. Particular care should be taken to prevent any spill from reaching the storm water drains or any on-site runoff. Spills of unknown material will not be approached until the material is identified or it is determined that it is safe to approach. Incidental chemical or oil spills will be contained and cleaned up by facility personnel. Large oil or chemical spills will involve the help of outside contractors who are trained and certified in hazardous material cleanup. For any size spill contact the Facility Manager and the Environmental Engineer. Supplementary information on spills and chemical storage can be found in the Covanta Pasco Spill Prevention Control and Counter measure (SPCC) Plan.

CLEAN-UP MATERIAL

Prior to clean up, the spill should be neutralized, covered, and absorbed with an appropriate material. Clean up and containment supplies, such as Speedi-Dry, rubber mats, oil absorbent pads, spill kit, and protective equipment (i.e. rubber suits and boots) should be used and are located at strategically placed positions throughout the facility. The materials in these cabinets are for emergency use only and are not to be used for daily operations. Large spills will be removed by a qualified outside contractor. (Howco Environmental Services at 1-800-435-8467).

Bulk tanks and drummed chemical storage areas are labeled with NFPA labels as per the OSHA's Hazards Communication Program. The label indicates what the material is and hazard rating. The SDS will provide what protective equipment should be worn when working with the chemical.

SPILL REPORTING PROCEDURES

1. If an employee discovers a spill of a hazardous chemical or petroleum (oil) product, the employee must report it to the Shift Supervisor/Control Room by radio or telephone (727-856-2917- Ext 216) or by using the plant Gai-tronics system.
2. The Control Room Operator will notify the Shift Supervisor, the Operator responsible for the area if different than the person reporting the spill, and as appropriate, the Plant Environmental Engineer (727-919-7671) and the Facility Manager (813-917-3391).
3. If the spill is determined to meet the reporting criteria, then the Environmental Engineer will be responsible for making the necessary phone calls to the regulatory agencies. If the Environmental Engineer cannot be contacted, then the highest-ranking supervisor on duty will place the necessary calls.

CHEMICAL/HAZARDOUS MATERIAL SPILLS and/or INCIDENTS

AT THE SCENE:

1. Determine scene safety
2. Contact Control Room and inform CRO of spill size, type and location.
3. Isolate source of spill if possible.
4. Isolate area, if possible.
5. Evacuate area as needed for employee safety

CONTROL ROOM:

1. Contact Shift Supervisor and inform SS of spill size, type and location.
2. Await Shift Supervisor's reporting instructions.

SHIFT SUPERVISOR:

1. Arrive at the scene and assume the role of On Scene Leader.
2. Direct containment and determine amount of substance spilled or nature of material in question. Ensure employee safety and limit exposure to substance.
3. Contact the Environmental Engineer and Facility Manager. NOTE: Based on the information available, the On Scene Leader, Environmental Engineer, and the Facility Manager will make a joint decision on who will handle the incident (Covanta or Contract personnel). See note below.
4. Oversee cleanup as directed by the Facility Manager or Environmental Engineer

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER:

1. Contact required agencies.
2. Complete necessary reports.

(SPILLS) OIL AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

NOTE: DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS DEALING WITH POTROLEUM SPILLS ARE LISTED IN SITE SPECIFIC (SPILL PREVENTION AND COUNTER MEASURE PLAN) LOCATED ON THE 4TH FLOOR.

Existing tank/storage capacities:

Diesel Fuel- 1100 Gallons	(Tank)
Diesel Fuel- 360 Gallons	(Portable tank)
Hydraulic oil- 3@ 394 Gallons	(Tank)
Hydraulic oil- 55 Gallons	(Drums)
Lube Oil-1200 Gallons	(Reservoir)
Lube Oil-55 Gallons	(Drums)
Used Oil-380 Gallons	(Tank)
Transformer Oil-4616 Gallons	(Reservoir)
OCB Oil-4616 Gallons	(Reservoir)

AT THE SCENE:

1. Stop all motors locally.
2. Isolate spill by shutting valves.
3. Contact Control Room.

CONTROL ROOM:

1. Contact Shift Supervisor.
2. Contact Operation and Maintenance Manager and/or Environmental Engineer as directed

SHIFT SUPERVISOR:

1. Arrive at the scene and assume the role of On Scene Leader.
2. Direct containment and determine amount of substance spilled.
3. Contact the Environmental Engineer.
4. Oversee cleanup as directed by the Facility Manager or Environmental Engineer.
5. Prevent spill from reaching drains or any offsite run off.
6. Contact Discharge Response Coordination
Chris Spence (Primary Coordinator) 256-682-2225

Bruce Hartmier	(1 st Alternate Coordinator)	727-919-3340
Terrance Harrison	(2 nd Alternate Coordinator)	727-401-2840
Jamie Rocco	(Spill)	941-567-7472

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER OR SITE DESIGNEE

Contact required agencies.

1. Pasco Emergency hotline 911
2. U.S. EPA National Response Center 1-800-424-8802
3. Florida Department Of Environmental Protection 904-413-9911 (Local DEP) 813-632-7641
4. State Warning Point (24-HRS) 1-800 320-0519
5. Or Florida Marine Patrol 1-800-342-5367
6. Local Emergency Planning 727-570-5151 Ext. 248
7. Howco Environmental Services for clean-up 1-800-435-8467
8. And complete necessary reports.

CONTINGENCY PLAN FOR THE PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF SPILLS AND UNPLANNED DISCHARGES

NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

If discharge poses a threat to human health and /or the environment, the Discharge Response Coordinator will notify the local Sheriff, Police, Fire Department, and medical assistance as needed.

If any discharge exceeds 25 Gallons on pervious surface, or 100 gallons outside a containment area, or 500 gallons inside a containment area, the Discharge Response Coordinator will notify the **above** agencies, and Covanta Personnel.

For mineral acids (sulfuric acid & phosphoric acid), the department must be notified within 3 working days of any release into a secondary containment system of a mineral acid in excess of 110 gallons. The Department must be notified within 24 hrs, or the close of the next business day, of discovery of any discharge exceeding:

- a. 1,000 pounds of sulfuric acid
- b. 5,000 pounds of hydrochloric or sulfuric acid

SPILL RESPONSE TEAM

The spill response team will consist of the Shift Supervisor and three operators on shift. Until a member of management is on site, the Shift Supervisor will head the response team. The responsibilities of the leader of the team, in order of priority are as follows:

1. Provide safety for personnel and environment.
2. Notification of personnel/authorities.
3. Deal with the spill as outlined in the program.
4. Mitigation of the release - **If it can be performed safely!** (Example close valve at source of spill).
5. Verification of the effectiveness of elimination procedures.

PROCEDURE FOR A MINOR SPILL

A minor spill is defined as:

- a. The volume of the hazardous chemical involved is less than one gallon or the material is not a hazardous material.
- b. The release has been directed to an impermeable surface such as a paved area.
- c. Spill is within a permanent containment facility.
- d. The spill is capable of being completely cleaned-up within 24 hours.

METHODS

1. If there is danger of the release of additional material, prepare to terminate the release at the source - **if the action(s) involved can be performed safely!** - If the source of the release cannot be safely terminated call one or more of the designated management personnel immediately (Operation and Maintenance Manager, Maintenance Manager, Facility Manager, Environmental Engineer).
2. Insure that back-up person is present. See safety data sheets (SDS). Put on protective gear appropriate to type of chemical concerned.
3. If the material is a hazardous material and cannot be safely approached - notify designated management personnel who will contact a spill clean-up contractor.
4. Clean up minor spills using appropriate measures.
5. Verify clean up. This may be accomplished by visual inspection, checking pH, uncovering soil beyond immediate spill area, etc.
6. Dispose of protective clothing properly (consult Operation and Maintenance Manager and/or Environmental Engineer).
7. Insure that any equipment, chemicals, absorbents, etc. used for decontamination and clean-up are replaced.

PROCEDURE FOR A MAJOR SPILL

A major spill is defined as:

- a. Volume of hazardous chemical spill is larger than one gallon and outside of permanent containment facilities.
- b. There is the potential for danger to personnel and/or public.
- c. There is potential danger to the environment.

METHODS

1. If there has been an injury or there is immediate danger to the public i.e., ammonia spill, call emergency dispatch (911) and...
2. Notify one or more of the facility's designated management personnel. (Facility Manager, Operations Manager, Maintenance Manager, Environmental Engineer).
3. If it is possible to secure source of spill, put on protective clothing and proceed. This will be done only if it can be performed safely, and back-up personnel (with protective clothing) are available. Under no circumstances will plant personnel attempt to clean-up hazardous materials spill. An outside spill response team will be contacted.
4. If spill mitigation can be safely accomplished, proceed with efforts to secure the source of the spill. Building temporary dams or berms, installing floating booms, absorbent pads, or securing outfall pumps may accomplish this.
5. Verify that clean-up program is complete, inspect perimeter of spill area. Verify that there were no drains that would have allowed spill to carry to another system. Turn up soil to inspect for contamination. Check pH of surrounding soils or water.
6. Properly dispose of all protective equipment used in clean up.
7. Ensure that any equipment, chemicals, absorbents, etc. used for spill mitigation are replaced.

SECTION V

Covanta Pasco Radioactive Waste Handling Procedure

Covanta Pasco will not accept any MSW load containing radioactive material. It is Covanta Energy's company-wide policy to not accept radioactive material in the incoming waste stream and forbids the incineration of radioactive matter.

The facility also has a portable radiation survey meter, which is used to verify and quantify the presence of radioactive materials.

For the purposes of implementing this policy, any load is radioactive when the radiation level, as recorded by the facility radioactive portable detection equipment, shows a level of radioactive emission. Covanta Pasco monitors radio active waste before and after loading a ferrous metal truck.

ANY LEVEL OF RADIOACTIVE EMISSIONS RESPONSE PROCEDURE

1. **ISOLATE THE VEHICLE AND DRIVER:** Have the driver in the stay in the ash house. Tell the driver to remain in his vehicle to await further instruction.
2. **NOTIFY APPROPRIATE PERSONNEL:** Notify the Facility Manager, Chief Engineer, and Environmental Specialist and Shift Supervisor of the radiation detector and the location and description of the vehicle.

SHIFT SUPERVISOR

1. **NOTIFY PERSONNEL:** Notify all Plant Personnel, that there is a potential source of radioactive contamination on site, in the Ash House and to stay clear of the vehicle located in the designated isolation area until further notice.
2. **RETEST THE TRUCK:** Utilizing the hand-held radiation detector approach the vehicle with cones and caution tape. Using the cones and caution tape, mark off a boundary around the truck where radiation readings are present as measured by the hand-held detector.
3. **NOTIFY MANAGEMENT:** Inform the Environmental Engineer. Facility Manager and the Operations Manager of the incident and plan of action. Contact the County HAZ-MAT team correspondence at [727-847-8137](tel:727-847-8137) and follow directed instructions.

SECTION VI

Facility Crisis Events

BREACH OF SECURITY/SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTING

This procedure is designed to provide the courses of actions to be followed in the event of unauthorized vehicles(s)/person(s) gaining unauthorized access into the property and the reporting of suspicious activity.

Safety Hazard

1. Fire
2. Explosion
3. Bodily Injury
4. Fatality

Immediate Actions

Employees

1. Identify the color, year, make, model and license number of the vehicle(s).
2. Identify the description of person(s) i.e. number of persons, ethnicity, height, age, and clothing.
3. Identify the type of activity and equipment i.e., videotaping, photographing.
4. Contact the Control Room Operator and advise the operator of the situation.
5. Contact the Tipping Floor Personnel.
6. Close both inbound and outbound gates.
7. Await orders from the Shift Supervisor.

Control Room Operator

1. Call 911.
2. Notify the Shift Supervisor of the situation.
3. Log all events.

Tipping Floor Personnel

1. Stop all trucks from exiting the Tipping Floor.
2. Close both entrance and exit doors.
3. Await orders from the Shift Supervisor.

Shift Supervisor

1. Assess the situation
NOTE: If suspicious activities listed below are observed, contact the Operation and Maintenance Manager or Plant Manager in his/her absence.
2. Give the "All Clear" if the unauthorized vehicle(s)/person(s) have vacated the premises.
3. If detainable, detain the vehicle(s)/person(s).
4. Await the proper authorities.
5. Inform facility senior management of the situation.

Reporting Suspicious Activity

The following is a list of suspicious activities potentially indicative of pre-operational terrorist planning:

1. Any persons showing uncommon interest in security measures or personnel, entry points or access controls, or perimeter barriers such as fences or walls.
2. Any persons showing uncommon interest in critical key plant, networks, or systems (e.g. photographing or videotaping assets).
3. Any theft of or missing official company identification documents, uniforms, credentials, or vehicles necessary for accessing plant facilities.
4. All suspicious attempts to recruit employees or persons knowledgeable about key personnel or critical plant facilities, networks, or systems.
5. Any theft, purchase, or suspicious means of obtaining plans, blueprints, alarm system schematics, or similar physical security-related or sensitive information related to the plant.
6. Any discovery of documents (particularly foreign language products) containing pictures or drawings of critical infrastructure/key resource related to the plant.
7. Any persons near the plant who do not fit the surrounding environment, such as individuals wearing improper attire for conditions or not normally present in the area (such as, homeless persons, street vendors, demonstrators, or street sweepers).
8. Pedestrian surveillance near critical plant facilities involving any surveillance activity of sensitive operations, including photography, videotaping, or extensive note-taking/use of audio recorder (regardless of the number of individuals involved), or mobile surveillance by cars, trucks, motorcycles, boats or small aircraft.
9. All threats/warnings that could affect the reliability and operation of the plant.

THREATENING CALLS

RECEPTIONIST OR CONTROL ROOM:

1. Write notes on the Handling Telephone Threats.
2. Note the exact time of the telephone call.
3. Ask the caller "When will this event occur?" (Note if the caller uses the 24-hour time system.)
4. Ask the caller "Why did you do this?"
5. Inform the caller that the installation is occupied and that an action would result in DEATH AND INJURY TO INNOCENT PEOPLE.
6. **LISTEN CAREFULLY** for any peculiar background noises.
7. Immediately after the caller hangs up:
 - a. Notify supervision and report the event.
 - b. Per supervisor's direction, give your name and location and the information you have received.
 - c. Do not leave until told to do so.
8. Contact the Police Department - Dial 911.
9. Send a person to the plant entrance to meet authorities and secure entrance of outside personnel.
10. Evacuate all visitors and unnecessary personnel as needed.
11. Meet and establish communications with the police and/or bomb squad. Coordinate with police to evaluate the threat.

BOMB THREAT PROCEDURE

This procedure outlines the course of action to be followed if a bomb threat call is received at the facility. Although a bomb threat would generally be received by the Administrative Assistant during normal business hours all key personnel, including Shift Supervisors, should be knowledgeable of the techniques of handling such a call.

HANDLING THE CALL

1. Remain calm. With few exceptions bomb threat callers give ample time to ensure the safety of personnel.
2. Completely fill note all conversations with the perpetrator while talking to the caller. Background noises, speech characteristics, sex, approximate age, and mannerisms of caller are important to the ensuing investigation.
3. Ask where the bomb is located and the time it will detonate. If you appear to be losing the caller quickly or the elapsed time of the call has reached five minutes, remind them forcefully that innocent lives are in danger for which he/she is responsible and demand this information.
4. Ask the shape of the bomb and how it is rigged to detonate.
5. Ask him why he has committed the act.
6. Ask him his name.

ACTION DURING BUSINESS HOURS

1. The person who receives the threat will notify his Shift Supervisor to report the call and identify himself or her. Give all known information regarding the threat.
2. The Shift Supervisor will immediately relay the message to the Facility Manager, Chief Engineer, and Maintenance Manager.
3. All traffic will be prohibited from entering the facility grounds except authorized equipment and personnel and emergency response vehicles.
4. Pasco County Sheriffs' Department (**911**) will be notified by direct line communication. The senior officer on duty will respond in accordance with established procedure.
5. If a major emergency is declared by the Plant Manager or the senior staff member available, all standard procedures will be followed. However, the public address announcement will only state that the plant has an emergency. The term "**bomb threat**" should not be used in any Gai-tronics announcement.
6. Control Room will not be manned until declared safe. CRO will establish stable plant conditions prior to leaving (if this action can be performed quickly and safely).

EVACUATION

Limited and orderly evacuation will be undertaken immediately when the bomb location is known. The Shift Supervisor (on off-hours) or Chief Engineer and Maintenance Manager (during business hours) will evacuate the target building and surrounding areas to a minimum distance of 150 feet. A larger area will be cleared whenever it is considered necessary to properly safeguard personnel.

All other evacuation decisions will be made by the Plant Manager or alternate.

When instructed to do so, office buildings will be evacuated to a distance of 150 feet.

SUSPECT OBJECTS

Any object obviously alien to the area, or any package, parcel, or box not positively identified should be reported at once to the Control Room. **DO NOT TOUCH** any unfamiliar or suspect object regardless of its apparent harmlessness.

SHUTDOWNS

The necessary shutdown of process buildings, power, steam and pipelines, etc. will be determined by the Shift Supervisor and the Control Room Operator.

POLICE ASSISTANCE

The Pasco County Sheriff Department will respond to our call for assistance. The Senior Officer present will assist in coordinating the bomb search and will call the bomb disposal unit if a suspect object is discovered.

On his arrival, the commander of the bomb disposal unit will assume full authority over all evacuation and bomb search and disposal procedures.

Environmental Complaint (Odor, Noise, Litter, Other)

Note that our facility is located in an industrial environment with several different operations surrounding us.

CONTROL ROOM:

1. If the Complaint is phoned in to the Control room, write down all pertinent information.
2. Notify the Shift Supervisor on duty.

Odor:

1. The Plant Operator is to inspect that odor control equipment is operating properly, and make repairs as needed.
2. Insure that all doors are closed that are not in active use.
3. Secure digging deep into the pit if possible, to minimize odor. This complaint can be from an angry citizen. The decision to cease digging down into the pit will be decided by the Chief Engineer.

Noise:

1. Ask for details from the caller in order to try and pinpoint the source of the noise.
2. Ensure that all doors are closed that are not in active use.
3. Have an operator investigate noise source.
4. Secure/muffle noise source if possible.

Litter:

1. Insure that all doors are closed that are not in active use.
2. Deploy a litter patrol crew to the area in question.
3. Note the origin if possible.
4. Check the integrity of the tipping floor as well as any other areas entrance/exit roads where litter may escape around the Facility, and repair as needed.

SECTION VII

SEVERE WEATHER PLAN

To provide a general guide for actions to be taken in preparation for and during severe weather conditions.

A. OBJECTIVE

- 1) To provide early notification of impending severe weather.
- 2) To provide for the safety and welfare of employees.
- 3) To prevent or reduce project damage or loss.

B. DEFINITIONS (Severe Weather)

- 1) **Lightning** - All large-scale, high tension, natural, electrical discharge in the atmosphere; the visible flash of light accompanying such discharge.
- 2) **High Winds and Rain** - When the winds or rain become a hazard to the work force, or the work being performed. Wind approximately 30 mph and rain limiting visibility or footing.
- 3) **Tornado** - A tornado is a violent windstorm characterized by a twisting, funnel-shaped cloud. It is spawned by a thunderstorm (or sometimes as a result of a hurricane) and produced when cool air overrides a layer of warm air, forcing the warm air to rise rapidly. The damage from a tornado is a result of the high wind velocity and wind-blown debris.
- 4) **Tornado Watch** - Is issued by the National Weather Service when tornadoes are possible in your area. Remain alert for approaching storms. This is the time to remind workers where the safest places within the work area are located and listen to the radio for further developments.
- 5) **Tornado Warning** - Is issued when a tornado has been sighted or indicated by the weather radar.
 - a) Danger Signs
 1. An approaching cloud of debris can mark the location of a tornado even if a funnel is not visible.
 2. Before a tornado hits, the wind may die down and the air may become very still.
 3. Tornadoes generally occur near the trailing edge of thunderstorm. It is not uncommon to see clear, sunlit skies behind a tornado.
- 6) **Hurricane** - A severe tropical cyclone with winds exceeding 74 mph (119 km) originating in tropical regions of the Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, usually involving heavy rain.
- 7) **Hurricane Watch** - Indicates that hurricane conditions are a real possibility, however, not necessarily imminent.
- 8) **Hurricane Warning** - Hurricane warnings are issued when hurricane conditions are expected within twenty-four (24) hours. Because of the erratic nature of the hurricane's path, the warnings may be issued only a few hours before the beginning of hurricane conditions.

C. RESPONSIBILITIES

Supervision responsibilities during severe weather conditions will be consistent with normal line supervision functions. Decisions as to the plan to be followed (timing, curtailment, shutdown, etc.) will be made by the Facility Manager.

1. SAFETY DEPARTMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

- a) The Facility Safety Manager will notify the facility of impending, severe weather conditions when reported by the U. S. Weather Bureau.
- b) Facility Safety Manager will keep Facility Manager up to date as to the location and intensity of a storm on a routine basis.
- c) The Safety Department will monitor severe weather information via radio/internet.

2. SEVERE WEATHER RESPONSIBILITIES

Lightning

- a) Avoid exposing personnel at high elevations, such as on structural steel members, pipe racks, roof tops, process columns, antennas, etc.
- b) All employees will be recalled from working at high elevations
- c) Make sure that personnel do not group together and/or huddle under or near tall structures.
- d) Avoid a depression with standing or running water or a stream.
- e) The 30-30 Rule - Use the 30-30 rule where visibility is good and there is nothing obstructing your view of the thunderstorm. When you see lightning, count the time until you hear thunder. If that time is 30 seconds or less, the thunderstorm is within 6 miles of you and is dangerous. Seek shelter immediately. Wait at least 30 minutes after the last clap of thunder before leaving shelter.

High Winds and/or Rain

- a) When high wind creates a hazard to craftsmen or work being performed, i.e., instability in elevated areas, limited visibility due to dust or particles in the air, unmanageable materials, etc., supervision will stop work activities, re-assign work and area, properly store and secure material which might blow away, cause injury or damage; and obtain further instruction from Facility Management.
- b) When rain creates a hazard to craftsmen on work being performed, i.e., unstable footing conditions due to slippery structural steel, muddy and flooded work environments, unstable trenches or excavations, poor visibility due to rain or eye protection, supervision will stop specific work due to hazard, re-assign work duties and/or areas, and obtain further instructions from Facility Management.

Tornadoes

If in an Office complex:

- 1. Go to an inside hallway at the lowest level (**North or South Stairwells**).
- 2. Avoid places with wide span roof, large hallways, and stay away from windows.
- 3. Get under a piece of sturdy furniture such as a work bench or heavy table or desk and hold on to it.
- 4. Use arms to protect head and neck.

If outdoors:

- 1. If possible, get inside a building (**North or South Stairwells**).
- 2. If shelter is not available or there is no time to get indoors, lie down in a ditch or low-lying area or crouch near a strong building.
- 3. Be aware of the potential for flooding.
- 4. Use arms to protect head and neck.

If in a vehicle:

- 1. Never try to out drive away from tornado in a car or truck. Tornadoes can change direction quickly and can flip up a car or truck and toss it through the air.
- 2. Get out of the car immediately and take shelter in a nearby building. Seek shelter in ground floor restrooms if possible. Do not take shelter in trailers.

3. If there is no time to get indoors, get out of the car, and lie in a ditch or low-lying area away from the vehicle. Be aware of the potential for flooding.

When a Tornado warning has been issued by the U. S. Weather Bureau, and Facility Management has made the decision to shut down facility operations, each department is responsible to complete certain assignments prior to leaving the area, such as:

1. Secure all loose objects and material, i.e., ladders, pallets, drums, trash in dumpsters, etc.
2. Board up all window glass
3. Set brakes and check all mobile equipment
4. De-energize all unnecessary electrical power

Appropriate material should be available and stored on the project to facilitate the securing of project property, materials, and equipment, i.e., rope wire boards/plywood.

Facility Management will inform employees as to when to return to work or other instructions.

Post Tornado Clean Up and Facility Start-up

Although the Tornado has passed, hazards may still exist because of unstable structures or other hazardous conditions. Therefore, a safety and property damage/loss assessment inspection shall be conducted on the facility by supervision and reported to the Facility Manager for planned clean up prior to start-up of normal construction activities.

Hurricanes

When a hurricane warning has been issued by the U.S. Weather Bureau, local emergency operation officials and the National Weather Service will provide hurricane landfall probabilities. Five days before the hurricane is expected to make landfall start reviewing and completing the "Pasco Hurricane Check List". Approximately 48-60 hours before the hurricane is expected to make landfall, consider canceling the delivery of building materials to the jobsite except for any materials needed to secure the site/building from damage. The 24 to 48-hour window before landfall is the suggested time to stop all construction activities. Once the Facility Manager has made the decision to curtail or shut down facility operations, each department is responsible to secure their job site and complete certain assignments prior to leaving the work area.

Hurricane Check List

- a. Clean job site daily
- b. Inspect and secure tie-downs for all trailers
- c. Reschedule material deliveries that have little impact on production
- d. Make sure staff and employees are aware of important phone numbers and the contingency plan
- e. Contact subcontractors and outline expectations for securing the job site, explain the contingency plan, and insure contact phone numbers are distributed
- f. Make sure facility have flashlights and drinking water and gas tanks are filled
- g. Make sure computers are surge protected
- h. Obtain printer cartridges, paper and computer discs

Hurricane Watch Is Issued

- a. Police the job site and area around the construction zones to assure all loose debris is removed
- b. Arrange to have dumpsters removed

- c. Halt material deliveries
- d. Stop production of any work that is highly vulnerable to damage
- e. Have subcontractors secure or remove unnecessary materials or equipment from job site
- f. Prepare to cover window and glass doors
- g. Plan for the next day as if a Hurricane Warning will be issued, make sure there is enough time to complete the tasks for a Hurricane Warning

Hurricane Warning Is Issued

- a. Make sure dumpsters have been removed or are empty
- b. Remove scaffolding
- c. Secure or remove all building materials
- d. De-energize all unnecessary electrical power
- e. Locate and turn off water and gas supplies
- f. Close and cover any windows with plywood
- g. Back up all computer records
- h. Make sure offices are secure
- i. Set brakes and check all mobile equipment

Appropriate material should be available and stored on the project to facilitate the securing of project property, materials, and equipment, i.e., rope wire boards/plywood.

After the site is secure, advise the subcontractors to leave and not return until the hurricane threat has passed. Make sure to have contact phone numbers for all the subcontractors for call back notification once the hurricane passes.

Post Hurricane Clean Up and Facility Start-up

Although the storm/hurricane has passed, hazards may still exist because of unstable structures or other hazardous conditions. Therefore, a safety and property damage/loss assessment inspection shall be conducted on the project by supervision and reported to the Facility Manager for planned clean up prior to start-up of normal operations activities.

D. POST SEVERE WEATHER ASSESSMENT

Inspecting Facility Utilities

Check for gas leaks. If you smell gas or hear a blowing or hissing noise, open a window and quickly leave the building. If accessible, turn off the gas at the outside main valve and call the gas company from another location. If you turn off the gas for any reason, it must be turned back on by a professional. (DO NOT OPERATE ANY EQUIPMENT THAT CAN CREATE A SPARK)

Look for electrical system damage-If you see sparks or broken or frayed wires, or if smell hot insulation, turn off the electricity at the main fuse box, or circuit breaker. If you have to step in water to get the fuse box or circuit breaker, call an electrician first for advice.

Check for sewage and water lines damage-If you suspect sewage lines are damaged, avoid using toilets and call the appropriate service for repairs. If water pipes are damaged, contact the water company and avoid using water from the tap.

A thorough assessment of the facility must be conducted prior to bringing the plant back online. Any damage must be noted, and Facility Management must ensure and authorize the restart of the facility and any repairs to be conducted.

ATTACHMENT 4
Replacement page 3-5

3.2.2.2 Refuse Pit and Floor

The sizing of the refuse pit has been evaluated based on current design philosophy. The pit is 224 feet long, 60 feet wide, 37.5 feet deep from the tipping floor, and 36.5 feet high from the tipping floor to the charging floor. Assuming a waste density of 550 lbs/yd³, the pit can store up to 8,500 tons of waste. Expansion of the refuse pit is not required to accommodate the Proposed MWC Unit.

To process 1,600 tpd (existing capacity plus 475 tpd expansion), the existing cranes will be modified/replaced by the County with cranes with larger electro-hydraulic grapples and variable frequency drives (VFDs). This work will be completed either in advance of or concurrent with the Project. The adequacy of the runway girders, columns, and bracing will also be investigated and upgraded, as needed, based on revised crane wheel loading and speeds required to process 1,600 tpd.

The existing opening for the fourth unit in the charging floor will be enlarged to accommodate the larger feed hopper. Access around the back of the refuse hopper will be provided by either a platform over the refuse hopper, modified feed hopper design, or through the boiler enclosure.

3.2.2.3 Water Systems

The original design for the Resource Recovery Facility included two 25 gallons per minute (gpm) demineralizers with associated storage tank, neutralization tank, acid and caustic tanks, and pumps, which were replaced by a 50 gpm RO system in 2014. The existing capacity will be inadequate to serve the fourth MWC unit and, accordingly, additional RO capacity will be added. The existing boiler makeup water tank (20,000 gallons) does not provide sufficient storage. In the final design for the Project, the tank will either be replaced with a larger storage tank or the existing tank will be supplemented and the boiler makeup water pumps will be upgraded or supplemented.

The existing sodium hypochlorite chlorination and acid feed systems for the cooling tower are adequate to serve the County's needs after the Proposed MWC Unit is operational.

The existing fire protection water supply system, which consists of a single 2,500 gpm diesel-driven fire pump and a 300,000 gallon tank, will be reviewed to determine compliance with current code, local fire official, and County insurance requirements. This system will be supplemented, if necessary. The existing fire protection piping system will be modified to tie in new standpipe stations and provide protection for the new turbine generator.

Two 100% capacity circulating water pumps will be provided for the Proposed MWC Unit, including the required pump well, intake screens, hoist, etc. Two new cooling tower cells, sized to maintain the cold water temperature needed to support the performance of the new MWC unit and turbine generator, will be installed as part of the Project. New fiberglass reinforced piping will be provided to run from the new circulating water pumps to the new surface condenser and new bypass condenser, then back to the new cooling tower cells. A new settling basin will be constructed to replace the existing settling basin. The location of the new settling basin will be established during final design. A new closed cooling water system will be provided to support the new equipment included in the Project.

The Facility's existing deaerator was sized for a facility of 1,400 tpd; it is too small for the expanded processing capacity of 1,600 tpd. A separate new deaerator, sized for the Project's new 475 tpd boiler, will be provided. The new deaerator's storage tank will be sized to provide 20 minutes of storage. Two new 100% capacity boiler feedwater pumps, one steam driven and one motor driven, will be provided. With regard to the steam/condensate systems, the new MWC unit will be installed as a stand-alone unit and will not be tied to the facility's existing steam/condensate systems.

ATTACHMENT 5
Replacement page xv

B. Executive Summary

This application (“Application”) is for the certification of an expansion to the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility (“RRF”) pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act (“PPSA”), Sections 403.501-.518, Florida Statutes (“F.S.”). In this PPSA Application, the County is requesting approval to construct and operate a new municipal waste combustor (“MWC”) unit and thereby expand the RRF from three MWC units to a total of four MWC units.

In 1987 the Florida Public Service Commission (“PSC”) issued an affirmative determination of need pursuant to Section 403.519, F.S., for the RRF and the electricity that it would produce with four MWC units and a total site capacity of 1,200 tons per day (“tpd”). In 1988 the Governor and Cabinet, sitting as the Siting Board, approved Pasco County’s PPSA application to construct and operate the RRF, a Class I landfill, and other associated facilities (collectively, the “Certified Facilities”), subject to various conditions and limitations (“Conditions of Certification”). The RRF was built and has been operating successfully since 1991. The RRF includes three MWC units that burn the County’s municipal solid waste (“MSW”) under controlled conditions to generate electricity.

Pasco County’s 2025 Comprehensive Plan specifies that the County will “plan for expansion of the resource recovery plant when the disposal volume reaches 80% of [the RRF’s] daily [processing] capacity.” Pursuant to that plan, the Pasco County Solid Waste Department has determined that the County needs to expand the combustion capacity of its existing RRF to meet current and future municipal solid waste (“MSW”) generation rates within Pasco County. The proposed MWC unit (“Proposed MWC Unit”) will be installed immediately adjacent to the existing RRF, integrated with the existing RRF, and contained entirely within the footprint of the existing RRF. The Proposed MWC Unit (Unit 4) will increase the RRF’s MSW processing capacity by 475 tpd, from 1,050 tpd currently to approximately 1,447 tpd (with 5,200 Btu/lb waste) once Unit 4 is operational.

The County’s Project will create approximately 750 new construction jobs and operation of the Proposed MWC Unit will create approximately 10 new permanent jobs. These jobs will produce approximately \$33 million in annual payroll during the construction phase of the Project, and approximately \$15 million in additional payroll over the 30-year lifespan of the Proposed MWC Unit.

The Project will provide significant environmental benefits, including: (a) safe disposal of the County’s MSW; (b) a reduction in the amount of land required for landfilling the County’s MSW; (c) generation of clean renewable energy; and (d) a reduction of the state’s reliance on electricity generated with oil and gas. Unlike solar energy projects, the County’s Project will generate baseload power (i.e., the Proposed MWC Unit will generate electricity on a 24/7 basis, throughout the day and night, regardless of weather conditions).

B.1 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and Florida Public Service Commission Orders

The Project complies with existing regulatory orders at both the federal and the state level. On December 4, 1986, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approved certification of the RRF as a small power production facility pursuant to Section 292.207 of the Commission’s regulations and Section 201 of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA). As noted above, on June 26, 1987, the PSC granted Pasco County’s petition for a determination of need for the RRF, pursuant to Section 403.519, F.S.

ATTACHMENT 6
Current Conditions of Certification

**STATE OF FLORIDA
DEPARTMENT
OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**



Conditions of Certification

**Pasco County
Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility**

PA 87-23G

October 19, 2021

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ATTACHMENTS

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SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

I. SCOPE

A. Pursuant to the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act (PPSA), Sections 403.501-518, Florida Statutes (F.S.), and Chapter 62-17, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.); this certification is issued to Pasco County as owner/operator and Licensee of the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility. Subject to the requirements contained in these Conditions of Certification (Conditions), Pasco County will operate a 31 MW facility consisting of three municipal waste combustors (Units 1-3), one steam turbine electric generator, and associated facilities as described in the Site Certification Application (SCA). The facility is located on a 751-acre site at 14230 Hays Road in Spring Hill, Pasco County, Florida. The UTM coordinates are: Zone 17; 347.11 km East; 3139.21 km North; and the latitude/longitude coordinates are: 28°22'12" North/ 82°33'36" West. The Department does not intend, solely by the incorporation of these General Conditions, to require the retrofitting of existing Certified Facilities.

B. The Certified Facility includes but is not limited to the following major associated facilities;

- 3 municipal waste combustors (Units 1-3)
- Steam turbine electric generator
- Ash Landfill/Solid Waste Disposal Unit (Class I Landfill)
- Ash Building and Handling System
- Cooling Towers
- Scale house and truck scales
- Switchyard
- Retention Ponds
- Maintenance Facility

C. These Conditions, unless specifically amended or modified, are binding upon the Licensee and shall apply to the construction, operation and maintenance of the Certified Facility. If a conflict should occur between the design criteria of this Certified Facility and the Conditions, the Conditions shall prevail unless amended or modified. In any conflict between any of these Conditions, the more specific condition governs.

D. Within 60 days after completion of construction of the electrical power plant as defined by 403.503(14), F.S., but excluding off-site linear and non-linear associated facilities, the Licensee shall provide to the Department in .pdf format: a survey map signed by a professional land surveyor, or acceptable equivalent documentation such as an official legal description, delineating the boundaries of the site as defined by Section 403.503(28), F.S., and an aerial photograph delineating the boundaries of the site. The survey map and aerial photograph shall be identified as the Site Delineation and attached hereto as part of Attachment A (Maps).

The Licensee shall notify the Department of any change to the site boundary depicted in the Site Delineation in Attachment A (Maps). The notification shall be accompanied by an updated land survey map (or legal description) and aerial photograph delineating the new boundaries of the site for review by the Department. Absent the above description/delineation of the site, the Department will consider the perimeter fence line of the property on which the electrical power plant's generating facility and on-site support facilities are located to be the boundaries of the site.

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

E. If both certified and uncertified Facilities lie within the boundaries of the site, the Licensee shall also comply with the requirements of this paragraph. Within 60 days after completion of construction of the plant and on-site associated facilities, but excluding off-site linear and non-linear associated facilities, the Licensee shall provide to the Department in .pdf format: an acceptable documentation, identifying the certified and non-certified facilities within the site such as an aerial photograph. Certified facilities identified within the site shall include both the certified electrical power plant's generating facilities as defined in Section 403.503(28), F.S. and its on-site certified associated facilities (including on-site linear facilities) as defined by Section 403.503(7), F.S. The document shall be known as the Certified Facilities Identification and attached hereto as part of Attachment A (Maps).

F. Within 120 days after completion of construction of any off-site associated non-linear facilities, the Licensee shall provide to the Department in .pdf format; a survey map signed by a professional land surveyor, or acceptable equivalent documentation such as an official legal description, delineating the boundaries of the certified areas for each off-site non-linear Certified Facility; and an aerial photograph delineating the boundaries of the certified area for each off-site non-linear Certified Facility. The survey map(s) and aerial photograph(s) shall be known as Delineation of the Certified Offsite Non-linear Facilities and attached hereto as part of Attachment A (Maps).

G. Within 180 days after completion of construction of any new off-site associated linear facilities, as defined by Section 403.503(7), F.S., the Licensee shall provide; an aerial photograph(s)/map(s) at a scale of at least 1:400, or acceptable equivalent documentation such as an official legal description or survey map(s) signed by a professional land surveyor, delineating the boundaries of the certified site for the linear facilities, following acquisition of all necessary property interests and the corridor narrowing as described in Section 403.503(11), F.S., which shall be known as the Delineation of Certified Off-Site Linear Facilities and attached as part of Attachment A (Maps).

Following any post-certification approvals that require a change to the boundaries of the certified area(s) depicted in the Delineation of Certified Off-Site Linear Facilities in Attachment A (Maps), the Licensee shall submit an updated aerial photograph/map, survey map or legal description.

[Sections 403.511, 403.5113, F.S.; Rules 62-4.160(1), (2) and 62-17.205(2), F.A.C.]

II. APPLICABLE DEPARTMENT RULES

The construction, operation and maintenance of the Certified Facility shall be in accordance with all applicable non-procedural provisions of Florida Statutes and Florida Administrative Code, including, but not limited to, the applicable non-procedural portions of the following regulations, except to the extent a variance, exception, exemption or other relief is granted in the Final Order of Certification or in a subsequent modification to the Conditions, under any federal permit or as otherwise provided under Chapter 403:

Florida Administrative Codes:

- 18-2 (Management of Uplands Vested in the Board of Trustees)
- 18-14 (Administrative Fines for Damaging State Lands)
- 18-20 (Aquatic Preserves)
- 18-21 (Sovereign Submerged Lands Management)

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

- 62-4 (Permits)
- 62-17 (Electrical Power Plant Siting)
- 62-40 (Water Resource Implementation Rule)
- 62-150 (Hazardous Substance Release Notification)
- 62-160 (Quality Assurance)
- 62-204 (Air Pollution Control-General Provisions)
- 62-210 (Stationary Sources-General Requirements)
- 62-212 (Stationary Sources-Preconstruction Review)
- 62-213 (Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution)
- 62-214 (Requirements for Sources Subject to the Federal Acid Rain Program)
- 62-256 (Open Burning)
- 62-296 (Stationary Sources-Emission Standards)
- 62-297 (Stationary Sources-Emission Monitoring)
- 62-302 (Surface Water Quality Standards)
- 62-304 (Total Maximum Daily Loads)
- 62-330 (Environmental Resource Permitting)
- 62-340 (Delineation of the Landward Extent of Wetlands and Surface Waters)
- 62-342 (Mitigation Banks)
- 62-345 (Uniform Mitigation Assessment Method)
- 62-520 (Groundwater Classes, Standards and Exemptions)
- 62-522 (Groundwater Permitting and Monitoring Requirements)
- 62-528 (Underground Injection Wells – if applicable)
- 62-531 (Water Well Contractor Licensing Requirements)
- 62-532 (Water Well Permitting and Construction Requirements)
- 62-550 (Drinking Water Standards, Monitoring and Reporting)
- 62-555 (Permitting, Construction, Operation, and Maintenance of Public Water Systems)
- 62-560 (Requirements for Public Water Systems That Are Out of Compliance)
- 62-600 (Domestic Wastewater Facilities)
- 62-601 (Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plant Monitoring)
- 62-604 (Collection Systems and Transmission Facilities)
- 62-610 (Reuse of Reclaimed Water and Land Application)
- 62-620 (Wastewater Facility and Activities Permitting)
- 62-621 (Generic Permits)
- 62-650 (Water Quality Based Effluent Limitations)
- 62-660 (Industrial Wastewater Facilities)
- 62-699 (Classification and Staffing of Water or Domestic Wastewater Treatment Plants and Water Distribution Systems)
- 62-701 (Solid Waste Management Facilities)
- 62-710 (Used Oil Management)
- 62-730 (Hazardous Waste)
- 62-737 (Management of Spent Mercury-Containing Lamps and Devices Destined For Recycling)
- 62-740 (Petroleum Contact Water)
- 62-761 (Underground Storage Tank Systems)
- 62-762 (Aboveground Storage Tank Systems)

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62-769 (Florida Petroleum Liability and Restoration Insurance Program)
62-777 (Contaminant Cleanup Target Levels)
62-780 (Contaminated Site Clean-Up Criteria)
62-814 (Electric and Magnetic Fields)

III. REVISIONS TO DEPARTMENT STATUTES AND RULES

A. The Licensee shall comply with rules adopted by the Department subsequent to the issuance of the certification under the PPSA which prescribe new or stricter criteria, to the extent that the rules are applicable to electrical power plants. Except when express variances, exceptions, exemptions, or other relief have been granted, subsequently adopted Department rules which prescribe new or stricter criteria shall operate as automatic modifications to the Certification.

B. Upon written notification to the Department, the Licensee may choose to operate the certified electrical power plant in compliance with any rule subsequently adopted by the Department which prescribes criteria more lenient than the criteria required by the terms and conditions in the certification which are not site-specific.

[Section 403.511(5)(a) and (b), F.S.; Rule 62-4.160(10), F.A.C.]

IV. DEFINITIONS

The meaning of terms used herein shall be governed by the applicable definitions contained in Chapters 253, 373, 379 and 403, F.S., and any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. In the event of any dispute over the meaning of a term used in these Conditions which is not defined in such statutes or regulations, such dispute shall be resolved by reference to the most relevant definitions contained in any other state or federal statute or regulation or, in the alternative by the use of the commonly accepted meaning. As used herein, the following shall apply:

A. “Application” or “SCA” as defined in Section 403.503(6), F.S. For purposes of this license, “Application” shall also include materials submitted for post-certification amendments and petitions for modification to the Conditions of Certification, as well as supplemental applications.

B. “Associated Facilities” as defined by Section 403.503(7), F.S.

C. “Certified Facility” or “Certified Facilities” means the certified electrical power generation facilities and all certified on- or off-site associated structures and facilities identified/described in the Application, in the Final Order of Certification, or in a post-certification amendment or modification.

D. “DEO” means the Florida Department of Economic Opportunity.

E. “DEM” shall mean the Florida Division of Emergency Management.

F. “DEP” or “Department” means the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

G. “DHR” means the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources.

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H. “DOT” means the Florida Department of Transportation.

I. “Emergency conditions” or “Emergency reporting” means urgent circumstances involving potential adverse consequences to human life or property as a result of weather conditions or other calamity.

J. “Feasible” or “practicable” means reasonably achievable considering a balance of land use impacts, environmental impacts, engineering constraints, and costs.

K. “FWC” means the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission.

L. “Licensee” means an applicant that has obtained a certification order for the subject project.

M. “NPDES permit” means a federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued by DEP in accordance with the federal Clean Water Act.

N. “Post-certification submittal” shall mean a submittal made by the Licensee pursuant to a Condition of Certification.

O.

“ROW” means the right-of-way to be selected by the Licensee within the certified corridor in accordance with the Conditions of Certification and as defined in Section 403.503(27), F.S.

P. “Site” as defined in Section 403.503(28).

Q. “State water quality standards” shall mean the numerical and narrative criteria applied to specific water uses or classifications set forth in Chapter 62-302, F.A.C.

R. “Surface Water Management System” or “System” means a stormwater management system, dam, impoundment, reservoir, appurtenant work, or works, or any combination thereof. The terms “surface water management system” or “system” include areas of dredging or filling, as those terms are defined in Sections 373.403(13) and (14), F.S.

S. “NED, NWD, CD, SED, SWD, SD” shall mean the applicable DEP district office.

T. “NWF, SR, SJR, SWF, or SFWMD” means the Northwest Florida, Suwannee River, St. Johns River, Southwest Florida, or South Florida Water Management District, respectively.

U. “Wetlands” shall mean those areas meeting the definition set forth in Section 373.019(27), F.S., as delineated pursuant to Chapter 62-340, F.A.C.

V. FEDERALLY DELEGATED OR APPROVED PERMIT PROGRAMS

Subject to the conditions set forth herein, this certification shall constitute the sole license of the state and any agency as to the approval of the location of the site and any associated facility and the construction and operation of the proposed electrical power plant, except for the issuance of Department Licenses required under any federally delegated or approved permit program. This Certification is not a waiver of any other Department approval that may be required under federally delegated or approved programs. In the event of a conflict between the certification process and federally required procedures, the applicable federal requirements shall control.[Sections 403.5055, 403.508(8), and 403.511(1), F.S.]

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VI. DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Certification, including these Conditions, is predicated upon preliminary designs, concepts, and performance criteria described in the SCA or in testimony and exhibits in support of certification. Final engineering design will be consistent and in substantial compliance with the preliminary information described in the SCA or as explained at the certification hearing (if any). Conformance to those criteria, unless specifically modified in accordance with Sections 403.516, F.S., and Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C., is binding upon the Licensee in the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the Certified Facility.

[Sections 403.511 (2)(a), 403.516, F.S.; Rules 62-4.160(2), 62-17.211, F.A.C.]

VII. NOTIFICATION

A. If, for any reason, the Licensee does not comply with or will be unable to comply with any condition or limitation specified in this license, the Licensee shall immediately provide the appropriate DEP District and/or Branch Office with the following information:

1. A description of and cause of noncompliance; and
2. The period of noncompliance, including dates and times; or, if not corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and steps being taken to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance. The Licensee shall be responsible for any and all damages which may result and may be subject to enforcement action by the Department for penalties or for revocation of this certification.

All notifications which are made in writing shall additionally be immediately provided to the Siting Coordination Office (SCO) via email to SCO@dep.state.fl.us.

[Rule 62-4.160(8), F.A.C.]

B. The Licensee shall promptly notify the SCO in writing (email acceptable) of any previously submitted information concerning the Certified Facility that is later discovered to be inaccurate.

[Rule 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]

C. Within 60 days after certification of an associated linear facility the Licensee shall file a notice of the certified route with the Department and the clerk of the circuit court for each county through which the corridor will pass.

The notice shall consist of maps or aerial photographs in the scale of 1:24,000 which clearly show the location of the certified route and shall state that the certification of the corridor will result in the acquisition of rights-of-way within the corridor. The Licensee shall certify to the Department and clerk that all lands required for the transmission line rights-of-way within the corridor have been acquired within such county.

[Section 403.5112, F.S.]

VIII. EMERGENCY CONDITION NOTIFICATION AND RESTORATION

If the Licensee is temporarily unable to comply with any of the conditions of the License due to breakdown of equipment or destruction by hazard of fire, wind or following an emergency as defined by Sections 252.34(3), (6), (7) or (9), F.S., the Licensee shall immediately notify the Department. Notification shall include pertinent information as to the cause of the

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problem, and what steps are being taken to correct the problem and to prevent its recurrence, and where applicable, the owner's intent toward reconstruction of destroyed facilities. Such notification does not release the Licensee from any liability for failure to comply with Department rules. Any exceedances and/or violations recorded during emergency conditions shall be reported as such, but the Department acknowledges that it intends to use its enforcement discretion during this timeframe. This acknowledgement by the Department does not constitute a waiver or variance from any requirements of any federal permit. Relief from any federal agency must be separately sought.

[Rule 62-4.130, F.A.C.]

IX. CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES

A. Local Building Codes

Subject to the conditions set forth herein, this certification constitutes the sole license of the state and any agency as to the approval of the location of the site and any associated facility and the construction and operation of any Certified Facility. The Licensee is not required to obtain building permits for Certified Facilities. However, this Certification shall not affect in any way the right of any local government to charge appropriate fees or require that construction of installations used by the electric utility that are not an integral part of a generating plant, substation, or control center (such as office buildings, warehouses, garages, machine shops, and recreational buildings) be in compliance with applicable building construction codes.

[Section 403.511(4), F.S.]

B. Open Burning

Prior to open burning in connection with land clearing, the Licensee shall seek authorization from the Florida Forest Service in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 62-256 and 5I-2, F.A.C.

[Chapters 5I-2 and 62-256, F.A.C.]

C. Vegetation

For areas located in any Florida Department of Transportation (DOT) ROW, Chapter 3.18 of the 2017 Florida DOT *Utility Accommodation Manual* available on the DOT website ((<https://www.fdot.gov/programmanagement/utilities/default.shtm>)) shall serve as guidelines for best management practices.

D. Existing Underground Utilities

The Licensee must follow all applicable portions of the Underground Facility Damage Prevention and Safety Act, Chapter 556, F.S. The Licensee shall provide the affected local government and the SCO with copies of valid tickets obtained from Sunshine State One Call of Florida upon request. Tickets shall be available for request until the underground work is completed for the affected area.

[Chapter 556, F.S.]

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E. Electric and Magnetic Fields (EMF)

Any associated transmission lines and electrical substations shall comply with the applicable requirements of Chapter 62-814, F.A.C.

[Chapter 62-814, F.A.C.]

F. Existing Wells

Any existing wells to be impacted in the path of construction of Certified Facilities that will no longer be used shall be abandoned by a licensed well contractor. All abandoned wells shall be filled and sealed in accordance with subsection 62-532.500(5), F.A.C., or with the rules of the authorizing agency, or consistent with these Conditions.

[Rules 62-532.400 and 62-532.500(5), F.A.C.]

G. Abandonment of Existing Septic Tanks

Any existing septic tanks to be impacted by construction and that will no longer be used shall be abandoned in accordance with Rule 64E-6.011, F.A.C., unless these Conditions provide otherwise.

[Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.]

X. RIGHT OF ENTRY

A. Upon presentation of credentials or other documents as may be required by law, the Licensee shall allow authorized representatives of the Department or other agencies with jurisdiction over a portion of the Certified Facility and any authorized off-site mitigation/compensation or otherwise associated areas:

1. At reasonable times, to enter upon the Certified Facility in order to monitor activities within their respective jurisdictions for purposes of assessing compliance with this certification; or
2. During business hours, to enter the Licensee's premises in which records are required to be kept under this certification; and to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under this certification.

B. When requested by the Department, on its own behalf or on behalf of another agency with regulatory jurisdiction, the Licensee shall within 10 working days, or such longer period as may be mutually agreed upon by the Department and the Licensee, furnish any information required by law, which is needed to determine compliance with the certification.

[Rules 62-4.160(7)(a) and 62-4.160(15), F.A.C.]

XI. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

A. General

If a situation arises in which mutual agreement between either the Department and the Licensee, or, the Department and an agency with substantive regulatory jurisdiction over a matter cannot be reached, the Department can act as a facilitator in an attempt to resolve the issue. If the dispute is not resolved in this initial informal meeting, Licensee may request a second informal meeting in which both Licensee and the agency with substantive regulatory jurisdiction over the matter at issue can participate in an attempt to resolve the issue. If, after

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such meetings, a mutual agreement cannot be reached between the parties, then the matter shall be referred to the Division of Administrative Hearings (DOAH) for disposition in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 120, F.S. The Licensee or the Department may request DOAH to establish an expedited schedule for the processing of such a dispute. Any filing with DOAH shall state with particularity the specific project and geographic location to which the dispute relates. Work unrelated to the specific project and in areas other than the location to which the dispute relates will not be affected by the dispute.

B. Modifications

If written objections are filed regarding a modification, and the objections address only a portion of a requested modification, then the Department shall issue a Final Order approving the portion of the modification to which no objections were filed, unless that portion of the requested modification is substantially related to or necessary to implement the portion to which written objections are filed.

C. Post-Certification Submittals

If it is determined, after assessment of a post-certification submittal, that compliance with the Conditions will not be achieved for a particular portion of a submittal, the Department may make a separate assessment of other portions of the submittal, unless those portions of the submittal are substantially related to or necessary to implement that portion for which it has been determined that compliance with the Conditions will not be achieved.

[Section 120.57, F.S. and Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C.]

XII. SEVERABILITY

The provisions of this certification are severable, and if any provision of this certification or the application of any provision of this certification to any circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the certification or the application of such provision to other circumstances shall not be affected thereby.

XIII. ENFORCEMENT

A. The terms, conditions, requirements, limitations and restrictions set forth in these Conditions are binding and enforceable pursuant to Sections 403.141, 403.161, 403.514, 403.727, and 403.859 through 403.861, F.S., as applicable. Any noncompliance by the Licensee with these Conditions constitutes a violation of Chapter 403, F.S., and is grounds for enforcement action, license termination, license revocation, or license revision. The Licensee is placed on notice that the Department may review this certification periodically and may initiate enforcement action for any violation of these Conditions.

B. All records, notes, monitoring data and other information relating to the construction or operation of the Certified Facility which are submitted to the Department may be used by the Department as evidence in any enforcement case involving the Certified Facility and arising under the Florida Statutes or Department rules, subject to the restrictions in Sections 403.111 and 403.73, F.S. During enforcement actions, the retention period for all records will be extended automatically unless otherwise stipulated by the Department. Such evidence shall only be used to the extent it is consistent with the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure and appropriate evidentiary rules.

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[Sections 403.121, 403.131, 403.141, 403.151, 403.161, and 403.514, F.S.; Rules 62-4.160(1) and 62-4.160(9), F.A.C.]

XIV. REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION

The Certification shall be final unless revised, revoked or suspended pursuant to law. This Certification may be suspended or revoked pursuant to Section 403.512, F.S. This Certification is valid only for the specific processes and operations identified in the SCA and approved in the Final Order of Certification and indicated in the testimony and exhibits in support of certification or approved in a subsequent amendment or modification of the Certification. Any unauthorized deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications, or conditions of this approval may constitute grounds for revocation and enforcement action by the Department. Any enforcement action, including suspension and revocation, shall only affect the portion(s) of the Certified Facility that are the cause of such action, and other portions of the Certified Facility shall remain unaffected by such action.

[Section 403.512, F.S.; Rule 62-4.160(2), F.A.C.]

XV. REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

As provided in Sections 403.087(7) and 403.722(5), F.S., except as specifically provided in the Final Order of Certification, a subsequent modification or amendment, or these conditions, the issuance of this license does not convey any vested rights or any exclusive privileges. Neither does it authorize any injury to public or private property or any invasion of personal rights, nor any infringement of federal, state, or local laws or regulations. This License is not a waiver of or approval of any other Department license/permit that may be required for other aspects of the Certified Facility which are not addressed in this License. This License does not relieve the Licensee from liability for harm or injury to human health or welfare, animal, or plant life, or public or private property caused by the construction or operation of the Certified Facility, or from penalties therefore.

[Rules 62-4.160(3) and 62-4.160(5), F.A.C.]

XVI. CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Except to the extent a variance, exception, exemption or other relief is granted in the final order of certification, in a subsequent modification to these Conditions, or as otherwise provided under Chapter 403, F.S, this certification does not relieve the Licensee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance with any condition of certification, applicable rules or regulations of the Department, or any other state statutes or regulations which may apply.

[Sections 403.141, 403.161, and 403.511, F.S.]

XVII. USE OF STATE LANDS

A. Except as specifically provided in the Final Order of Certification or these conditions, the issuance of this License conveys no title to land or water, does not constitute State recognition or acknowledgment of title, and does not constitute authority for the use of submerged lands unless the necessary title or leasehold interests have been obtained from the State. Only the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund may express State opinion as to title.

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B. If any portion of the Certified Facility is located on sovereign submerged lands, state-owned uplands, or within an aquatic preserve, then the Licensee must comply with the applicable portions of Chapters 18-2, 18-20, and 18-21, F.A.C., and Chapters 253 and 258, F.S., except as specifically provided in the Final Order of Certification or these Conditions. If any portion of the Certified Facility is located on sovereign submerged lands, the Licensee must submit section F of Form 62-330.060(1), *Application for Individual and Conceptual Approval Environmental Resource Permit* (State 404 Program Permit) and *Authorization to Use State-Owned Submerged Lands* to the Department prior to construction. If any portion of the Certified Facility is located on state-owned uplands, the Licensee must submit an Upland Easement Application to the Department prior to construction.

C. If a portion of the Certified Facility is located on sovereign submerged lands or state-owned uplands owned by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, pursuant to Article X, Section 11 of the Florida Constitution, then the proposed activity on such lands requires a proprietary authorization. Under such circumstances, the proposed activity is not exempt from the need to obtain a proprietary authorization. Unless otherwise provided in the Final Order of Certification or these Conditions, the Department has the responsibility to review and take action on requests for proprietary authorization in accordance with Rules 18-2.018 or 18-21.0051, F.A.C.

D. The Licensee is hereby advised that Florida law states: “No person shall commence any excavation, construction, or other activity involving the use of sovereign or other state lands of the state, title to which is vested in the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund or the Department of Environmental Protection under this chapter, until such person has received the required lease, license, easement, or other form of consent authorizing the proposed use.” Pursuant to Chapter 18-14, F.A.C., if such work is done without consent, or if a person otherwise damages state land or products of state land, the Board of Trustees may levy administrative fines of up to \$10,000 per offense.

E. The terms, conditions, and provisions of any required lease or easement issued by the State shall be met. Any construction activity associated with the Certified Facility shall not commence on sovereign submerged lands or state-owned uplands, title to which is held by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Trust Fund, until all required lease or easement documents have been executed.

[Chapters 253 and 258, F.S.; Chapters 18-2, 18-14, 18-21, 62-340, and Rules 62-330.060(1) and 62-4.160(4), F.A.C.]

XVIII. PROCEDURAL RIGHTS

Except as specified in Chapter 403, F.S., or Chapter 62-17, F.A.C., no term or condition of certification shall be interpreted to preclude the post-certification exercise by any party of whatever procedural rights it may have under Chapter 120, F.S., including those related to rule-making proceedings.

[Sections 403.511(5)(c), F.S.]

XIX. AGENCY ADDRESSES FOR POST-CERTIFICATION SUBMITTALS AND NOTICES

Where a Condition requires post-certification submittals and/or notices to be sent to a specific agency, the following agency addresses shall be used unless the Conditions specify

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otherwise or unless the Licensee and the Department are notified in writing of an agency's change in address for such submittals and notices:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Siting Coordination Office, MS 5500
2600 Blair Stone Rd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000
SCO@dep.state.fl.us

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
13051 N. Telecom Parkway
Temple Terrace, Florida 33637

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Solid Waste, MS 4565
2600 Blair Stone Rd.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-3000

Florida Department of Economic Development
Bureau of Community Planning and Growth
107 East Madison St.
Caldwell Building, MSC 160
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-4120

Florida Fish & Wildlife Conservation Commission
Conservation Planning Services
620 South Meridian Street, MS 5B5
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1600
ConservationPlanningServices@myfwc.com

Florida Department of Transportation
District Administration
605 Suwannee Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0450

Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
Office of General Counsel
407 South Calhoun Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0800

Southwest Florida Water Management District
Office of General Counsel
2379 Broad Street
Brooksville, Florida 34064-6899

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Florida Department of State
Division of Historical Resources
500 S. Bronough Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250

[Section 403.511, F.S.]

XX. PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

To ensure protection of public health, safety, and welfare, any construction, modification, or operation of an installation which may be a source of pollution, or of a public drinking water supply, shall be in accordance with sound professional engineering practices pursuant to Chapter 471, F.S.; and all final geological papers or documents involving the practice of the profession of geology shall be in accordance with sound professional geological practices pursuant to Chapter 492, F.S. Where required by Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., applicable portions of amendment requests, petitions for modifications, post certification submittals, and supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.

[Rule 62-4.050, F.A.C.]

XXI. PROCEDURES FOR POST-CERTIFICATION SUBMITTALS

A. Purpose of Submittals

Conditions which provide for the post-certification submittal of information to DEP or other agencies by the Licensee are for the purpose of facilitating the agencies' monitoring of the effects arising from the location of the Certified Facility and the construction and maintenance of the Certified Facility. This monitoring is for DEP to assure, in consultation with other agencies with applicable regulatory jurisdiction, continued compliance with these Conditions, without further agency action. A submittal of information or determination of compliance pursuant to a post-certification submittal under this Condition does not provide a point of entry for a third party.

B. Filings

All post-certification submittals of information by Licensee are to be filed with the SWD District Office and any other agency that is entitled to receive a submittal pursuant to these Conditions. The SCO shall be copied on all post-certification submittals in electronic .pdf format only, unless otherwise requested, via email to SCO@dep.state.fl.us. Each submittal shall clearly identify the Certified Facility name, PA#, and the condition number/s (i.e. Section X, Condition XX.y.(z)) requiring the submittal. As required by Section 403.5113(2), F.S., each post-certification submittal will be reviewed by each agency with regulatory authority over the matters addressed in the submittal on an expedited and priority basis.

[Section 403.5113, F.S., Rule 62-17.191(3), F.A.C.]

C. Completeness

DEP shall review each post-certification submittal for completeness. This review may include consultation with the other agency/ies receiving the post-certification submittal with regulatory jurisdiction over the matter addressed in the submittal. DEP's finding

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of completeness shall specify the area of the Certified Facility affected and shall not delay further processing of the post-certification submittal for non-affected areas.

If any portion of a post-certification submittal is found to be incomplete, the Licensee shall be so notified. Failure to issue such a notice within 30 days after filing of the submittal shall constitute a finding of completeness. Subsequent findings of incompleteness, if any, shall address only the newly filed information.

[Rule 62-17.191(1)(c) 2, F.A.C.]

D. Interagency Meetings

DEP may conduct an interagency meeting with other agencies that received a post-certification submittal. The purpose of such an interagency meeting shall be for the agencies with regulatory jurisdiction over the matters addressed in the post-certification submittal to discuss whether compliance with these Conditions has been provided. Failure of DEP to conduct an interagency meeting or failure of any agency to attend an interagency meeting shall not be grounds for DEP to withhold a determination of compliance with these Conditions nor to delay the timeframes for review established by these Conditions. At DEP's request, a field inspection shall be conducted with the Licensee and the agency representative in conjunction with the interagency meeting.

E. Determination of Compliance

DEP shall give written notification within 90 days, to the Licensee and the other agency(ies) to which the post-certification information was submitted of DEP's determination of whether there is demonstration of compliance with these Conditions. If it is determined that compliance with the Conditions has not been provided, the Licensee shall be notified with particularity of the deficiencies and possible corrective measures suggested. Failure to notify Licensee in writing within 90 days of receipt of a complete post-certification submittal shall constitute a determination of compliance. A post-certification compliance review may be the basis for initiating modifications to the relevant Condition or to other related Conditions.

F. Commencement of Construction

If DEP does not object within the time period specified in paragraph E. above, Licensee may begin construction pursuant to the terms of these Conditions and the subsequently submitted construction details.

G. Revisions to Design Previously Reviewed for Compliance

If revisions to site-specific designs occur after submittal, the Licensee shall submit revised plans prior to construction for review in accordance with the post-certification process specified in this Condition.

[Sections 120.569, 373.413, 373.416, and 403.511, F.S.; Rules 62-17.191 and 62-17.205, F.A.C.]

XXII. POST-CERTIFICATION SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS SUMMARY

Within 90 days after certification, and within 90 days after any subsequent modification or certification, the Licensee shall provide the SCO a complete summary of those post-certification submittals that are identified in these Conditions when due-dates for the information required of the Licensee have been identified. A summary shall be provided as a

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separate document for each transmission line, if any. Such submittals shall include, but are not limited to, monitoring reports, management plans, wildlife surveys, etc. The summary shall be provided to the SCO, in a sortable spreadsheet, electronically, in the format shown below or equivalent. For subsequent modifications and certifications, a Post-Certification Submittal Requirements Summary shall be required for only those resulting in new or altered post-certification requirements.

Condition Number	Requirement and Timeframe	Due Date	Name of Agency or Agency Subunit to whom the submittal is required to be provided

[Section 403.5113, F.S.; Subsection 62-17.191(3), F.A.C.]

XXIII. POST CERTIFICATION AMENDMENTS

If, subsequent to certification, the Licensee proposes any material change to the SCA and revisions or amendments thereto, as certified, the Licensee shall submit a written request for amendment and a description of the proposed change to the SCA to the Department. Within 30 days after the receipt of a complete request for an amendment, the Department shall determine whether the proposed change to the SCA requires a modification to the Conditions.

A. If the Department concludes that the change would not require a modification to the Conditions, the Department shall provide written notification of the approval of the proposed amendment to the Licensee, all agencies, and all other parties to the certification.

B. If the Department concludes that the change would require a modification to the Conditions, the Department shall provide written notification to the Licensee that the proposed change to the SCA requires a request for modification pursuant to Sections 403.516, F.S.

[Section 403.5113, F.S.]

XXIV. MODIFICATION OF CERTIFICATION

A. Pursuant to Subsection 403.516(1), F.S., the Board hereby delegates the authority to the Secretary to modify any condition of this certification dealing with sampling, monitoring, reporting, specification of control equipment, related time schedules, emission limitations, (subject to notice and opportunity for hearing), conservation easements, or any special studies conducted as necessary to attain the objectives of Chapter 403, Florida Statutes. Requests for modifications shall not be unreasonably withheld by the Department.

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B. The Department may modify Conditions, in accordance with Section 403.516(1)(b), F.S., which are inconsistent with the terms of any subsequent and separately DEP-issued permits, permit amendments, permit modifications, or permit renewals under a federally delegated or federally approved permit program. Such modification may be made without further notice if the matter has been previously noticed under the requirements for any federally delegated or approved permit program.

C. In accordance with Section 403.516(1)(c), F.S., the Licensee may file a petition for modification with the Department, or the Department may initiate the modification upon its own initiative.

D. Any anticipated facility expansions, production increases, or process modifications which may result in new, different or increased discharge or emission of pollutants, change in fuel, or expansion in generating capacity must be reported by submission of an appropriate request for an amendment, modification, or certification.

E. Any anticipated facility change that results in a change to the Site Delineation or the Delineation of the Certified Area, attached hereto as part of Attachment A (Maps), must be accompanied by a map or aerial photo showing the proposed new boundaries of the site and/or certified area. Within 120 days after completion of construction of the approved facility change, the Licensee shall provide the information required by Section A. General Conditions, Condition I. Scope, paragraphs D, E, F, or G, as appropriate.

[Section 403.516, F.S.; Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C.]

XXV. COASTAL ZONE CONSISTENCY

Pursuant to Sections 373.428 and 403.511, F.S., certification of the facility constitutes the State's concurrence that the licensed activity or use is consistent with the federally approved program under the Florida Coastal Management Act.

[Sections 373.428, 380.23 and 403.511(7), F.S.]

XXVI. WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to the Operating Agreement between the Department, Water Management Districts and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, a written final order granting 'certification' constitutes the granting of water quality certification under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1341.

[2012 Operating Agreement, Jacksonville District USACOE, DEP and Water Management Districts, Section II.A.1.(f)]

XXVII. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department may require the Licensee to submit proof of financial responsibility and may require the Licensee to post an appropriate bond in those instances where the Department is authorized to require proof of financial responsibility of bond pursuant to a law or Department rule that is applicable to the certified facility.

[Rule 62-4.110, F.A.C.]

XXVIII. TRANSFER OF CERTIFICATION

A. This certification is transferable in whole or in part, upon Department approval, to an entity determined to be able to comply with these Conditions. A transfer of certification of all or part of the Certified Facility may be initiated by the Licensee's filing of a Notice of Intent to Transfer Certification with the Department. The notice of intent shall: identify the intended new certification holder or Licensee; identify current and new entity responsible for compliance with the certification; and include a written agreement from the intended Licensee/Transferee to abide by all Conditions of Certification and applicable laws and regulations. Upon receiving a complete notice of intent, the transfer shall be approved by the Department unless the Department objects to the transfer on the grounds that the new Licensee will be unable to comply with the Conditions of Certification, specifies in writing its reasons for its objections, and gives notice and an opportunity to petition and administrative hearing pursuant to Section 120.57, F.S. Upon approval, the Department will initiate a modification to the Conditions to reflect the change in ownership in accordance with Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C.

B. In the event of the dissolution of the Licensee, the Department may transfer certification to successor entities which are determined to be competent to construct, operate and maintain the Certified Facility in accordance with the conditions of certification and which are proper applicants as defined by the PPSA. Upon determination that such a successor entity complies with the requirements for transfer of certification, the Department will initiate a modification to the Conditions to reflect the change in ownership in accordance with Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C.

[Chapter 120, F.S.; Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C.]

XXIX. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Department may require the Licensee to submit proof of financial responsibility and may require the Licensee to post an appropriate bond in those instances where the Department is authorized to require proof of financial responsibility or a bond pursuant to a law or Department rule that is applicable to the Certified Facility.

[Rule 62-701.630, F.A.C.]

XXX. LABORATORIES AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Chemical, physical, biological, microbiological and toxicological data collected as a requirement of these Conditions must be reliable and collected and analyzed by scientifically sound procedures. Unless otherwise specified in these Conditions, the Licensee shall adhere to the minimum field and laboratory quality assurance, methodological and reporting requirements of the Department as set forth in Chapter 62-160, F.A.C.

[Chapter 62-160, F.A.C.]

XXXI. ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES

A. General

1. Submittals for Construction Activities

Prior to the commencement of construction of new facilities and/or associated facilities the Licensee shall provide to the Southwest District's Environmental Resource Permitting Section for review, all information necessary for a complete *Application for*

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

Individual and Conceptual Approval Environmental Resource Permit (State 404 Program Permit), DEP Form 62-330.060(1), F.A.C. A copy of this submittal shall also be provided to the SCO.

This form may: a) be submitted concurrently with a SCA; b) be submitted as part of an amendment request or a petition for modification; or c) be submitted as a post-certification submittal following approval of a Project through certification, modification or amendment. Post-certification submittal information may be submitted by discrete portions of the Certified Facilities for a determination of compliance with these Conditions of Certification. Such Environmental Resource Permit (ERP), once received, shall be reviewed in accordance with the non-procedural standards and criteria for issuance of an ERP, including all the provisions related to reduction and elimination of impacts, conditions for issuance, additional conditions for issuance, and mitigation contained in Chapters 62-330, F.A.C., as applicable, unless otherwise stated in these Conditions. While the information is provided for review via submittal of the ERP form, pursuant to section 403.511, Florida Statutes, issuance of a separate ERP is not required for Certified Facilities.

Those forms submitted as part of a SCA, an amendment, or modification, shall be processed concurrently with, and under the respective certification, amendment, or modification procedures. Those forms submitted as a post-certification submittal (after certification, modification, or amendment and prior to construction) shall be processed in accordance with Section A. General Conditions, Condition XXI. Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

No construction shall commence on a Project feature, or in a particular segment for a linear facility, until the Department has determined that there is a demonstration of compliance with these Conditions. For post-certification submittal reviews, the Department's determination is governed by Section A. General Conditions, Condition XXI. Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

b. Concurrent with submittal of the DEP form required in Subparagraph A.1.a. above, the Licensee shall submit, as applicable, a survey of wetland and surface water areas as delineated in accordance with Chapter 62-340, F.A.C., and verified by appropriate agency staff for Department compliance review. Available DEP-approved wetland and surface water delineations within the boundaries of a certified site or a portion thereof may be used and reproduced for this delineation submittal and verification.

[Section 373.416, F.S.; Chapters 62-330 and 62-340, F.A.C.]

2 Construction, operation and maintenance of the proposed Project (including any access roads and structures constructed within wetlands and other surface waters, and/or associated facilities) shall satisfy any applicable non-procedural requirements in the Department rules.

[Section 373.414(1)(a), F.S.]

3. Any delineation of the extent of a wetland or other surface water submitted as part of the DEP ERP Application Form required by Subparagraph A.1.a. above, including plans or other supporting documentation, shall not be considered binding on the Department unless a specific condition of this Certification or a formal wetlands jurisdictional determination under Section 373.421(2), F.S., provides otherwise.

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[Sections 373.421 and 403.504, F.S.]

B. Surface Water Management Systems

1. Information regarding surface water management systems (SWMS) will be reviewed for consistency with the applicable non-procedural requirements of Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., following submittal of Form 62-330.060(1) F.A.C., to SWD office of the Department.

2. All construction, operation, and maintenance of the SWMS(s) for the Certified Facilities shall be as set forth in the plans, specifications and performance criteria contained in the SCA and other materials presented during the certification proceeding, post-certification submittals, and as otherwise approved. If specific requirements are necessary for construction, operation and/or maintenance of an approved SWMS, those requirements shall be incorporated into a SWMS Plan for that system and included in Attachment B (Surface Water Management System Plans). Any alteration or modification to the SWMS Plan or the SWMS as certified requires prior approval from the Department.

3. To allow for stabilization of all disturbed areas, immediately prior to construction, during construction of the SWMS, and for the period of time after construction of the SWMS, the Licensee shall implement and maintain erosion and sediment control best management practices, such as silt fences, erosion control blankets, mulch, sediment traps, polyacrylamide (PAM), temporary grass seed, permanent sod, and floating turbidity screens to retain sediment on-site and to prevent violations of state water quality standards. These devices shall be installed, used, and maintained at all locations where the possibility exists of transferring suspended solids into the receiving waterbody due to the licensed work, and shall remain in place at all locations until construction in that location is completed and soils are permanently stabilized. All best management practices shall be in accordance with the guidelines and specifications described in *the State of Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Designer and Reviewer Manual* (Florida Department of Transportation and Florida Department of Environmental Protection, by HydroDynamics Incorporated in cooperation with Stormwater Management Academy, June 2007) unless a project-specific erosion and sediment control plan is approved as part of this License. If project-specific Conditions require additional measures during any phase of construction or operation to prevent erosion or control sediments beyond those specified in the approved erosion and sediment control plan, the Licensee shall implement additional best management practices as necessary, in accordance with the guidelines and specifications in *the State of Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Designer and Reviewer Manual*. The Licensee shall correct any erosion or shoaling that causes adverse impacts to the water resources as soon as feasible. Once project construction is complete in an area, including the re-stabilization of all side slopes, embankments and other disturbed areas, and before conversion to the operation and maintenance phase, all silt screens and fences, temporary baffles, and other materials that are no longer required for erosion and sediment control shall be removed.

4. The Licensee shall complete construction of all aspects of the SWMS described in the ERP Application Form, submitted as part of a post-certification submittal, amendment, modification, or SCA including water quality treatment features, and discharge control facilities prior to use of the portion of the Certified Facility being served by the SWMS.

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5. At least 48 hours prior to the commencement of construction of any new SWMS for any part of a Certified Facility authorized by this certification, the Licensee shall submit to the Department a written notification of commencement using an “Environmental Resource Permit Construction Commencement Notice” (DEP Form 62-330.350(1), F.A.C.), indicating the actual start date and the expected completion date.

6 Each phase or independent portion of the approved system must be completed in accordance with the submitted DEP Form prior to the operation of the portion of the Certified Facility being served by that portion or phase of the system.

7. Within 30 days, or such other date as agreed to by DEP and the Licensee, after completion of construction of any new portions of the SWMS, the Licensee shall submit to the SWD’s ERP Section, and copy the SCO, a written statement of completion and certification by a registered professional engineer (P.E.), or other appropriate registered professional, as authorized by law, utilizing the required “As-Built Certification and Request for Conversion to Operation Phase” (DEP Form 62-330.310(1), F.A.C.). Additionally, if deviations from the approved drawings are discovered, the As-Built Certification must be accompanied by a copy of the approved drawings with deviations noted.

8. Any substantial deviation from the approved drawings, exhibits, specifications or Conditions, may constitute grounds for revocation or enforcement action by the Department.

9. The operation phase of any new SWMS approved by the Department shall not become effective until the Licensee has complied with the requirements of the conditions herein, the Department determines the system to be in compliance with the approved plans, and the entity approved by the Department accepts responsibility for operation and maintenance of the system.

10. The SWD ERP Section must be notified in advance of any proposed construction dewatering. If the dewatering activity is likely to result in offsite discharge or sediment transport into wetlands or surface waters, a written dewatering plan must be submitted to and approved by the Department prior to the dewatering event. Additional authorizations may be required for certain dewatering activities.

[Section 373.414, F.S.; Chapters 62-302, 62-330, and Rule 62-4.242, F.A.C.]

C. Wetland and Other Surface Water Impacts

1. All Certified Facilities shall be constructed in a manner which will eliminate or reduce adverse impacts to on-site and/or adjacent wetlands or other surface waters to the extent practicable or otherwise comply with substantive criteria for elimination or reduction. When impacts to wetlands will occur as a result of a future amendment, modification, or certification, and cannot be practicably eliminated or reduced, the Licensee may propose and the Department or Board shall consider mitigation to offset otherwise unpermittable activities under the ERP review process pursuant to subparagraph A.1. above.

2. Proposed mitigation plans submitted with the DEP ERP Application forms required in subparagraph A.1.a. above, or submitted and approved as part of an amendment, modification, or certification, and that are deemed acceptable by DEP, shall include applicable

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construction conditions, success criteria and monitoring plans, and shall be incorporated into these Conditions as Attachment C (Mitigation Plans).

[Sections 373.413, 373.414, 373.4145, 403.511, and 403.814(6), F.S.; Chapters 62-312, 62-330, 62-340, 62-342, and 62-345, F.A.C.]

XXXII. THIRD PARTY IMPACTS

The Licensee is responsible for maintaining compliance with these Conditions even when third party activities authorized by the Licensee occur in or on the certified site.

[Section 403.506(1), F.S.]

XXXIII. FACILITY OPERATION

The Licensee shall properly operate and maintain the Certified Facility and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) that are installed and used by the Licensee to achieve compliance with these Conditions, as required by the Final Order of Certification, these Conditions, or a post-certification amendment or modification. This provision includes the operation of backup or auxiliary facilities or similar systems when necessary to achieve compliance with the Final Order of Certification, these Conditions, or a post-certification amendment or modification. Further, the Licensee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize any adverse impact resulting from noncompliance with any limitation specified in this certification, including such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the noncomplying event.

[Rule 62-4.160(6), F.A.C.]

XXXIV. RECORDS MAINTAINED AT THE FACILITY

A. These Conditions or a copy thereof shall be kept at the Site.

B. The Licensee shall hold at the site, or other location designated by these Conditions, records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation required by these Conditions, copies of all reports required by these Conditions, and records of all data used to complete the SCA for this approval. These materials shall be retained at least three (3) years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, or application unless otherwise specified by Department rule.

C. Records of monitoring information shall include:

1. the date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
2. the person responsible for performing the sampling or measurements;
3. the dates analyses were performed;
4. the person responsible for performing the analyses;
5. the analytical techniques or methods used; and,
6. the results of such analyses.

[Rules 62-4.160(12) and 62-4.160(14)(b), F.A.C.]

XXXV. WATER DISCHARGES

A. Discharges

1. Except as otherwise authorized by a permit issued by the Department under a federally approved or delegated program or to the extent a variance, exception, exemption or other relief is granted or authorized by these Conditions, the Licensee shall not discharge to surface or ground waters of the State wastes in concentrations which alone or in combinations with other substances, or components of discharges (whether thermal or non-thermal) are carcinogenic, mutagenic, or teratogenic to human beings (unless specific criteria are established for such components in Rule 62-520.400, F.A.C.) or are acutely toxic to indigenous species of significance to the aquatic community within surface waters affected by the ground water at the point of contact with surface waters.

2. Except as otherwise authorized by a permit issued by the Department under a federally approved or delegated program or to the extent a variance, exception, exemption or other relief is granted or authorized by these Conditions, all discharges and activities must be conducted so as to not cause a violation of the water quality standards set forth in Chapters 62-4, 62-302, 62-520, and 62-550, 62-620, F.A.C., including the provisions of Rules 62-4.243, 62-4.244, and 62-4.246, F.A.C., the antidegradation provisions of Rules 62-4.242(1)(a) and (b), F.A.C., and 62-302.300, F.A.C., and any special standards for Outstanding Florida Waters and Outstanding National Resource Waters set forth in Rules 62-4.242(2) and (3), F.A.C.;

[Chapters 62-4, 62-302, 62-520, 62-550, and 62-620, F.A.C.]

B. Wastewater Incident Reporting

1. The Licensee shall report to the appropriate district office any noncompliance with industrial wastewater requirements which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24 hours from the time the Licensee becomes aware of the circumstances.

The Licensee shall provide the following information, to the extent known, to the applicable DEP District Office in the 24-hr oral report:

- a. Any unanticipated bypass which causes any reclaimed water or effluent to exceed any permit limitation or results in an unpermitted discharge,
- b. Any upset which causes any reclaimed water or the effluent to exceed any limitation in the permit,
- c. Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants specifically listed in the permit for such notice, and
- d. Any unauthorized discharge to surface or ground waters.

A written submission shall also be provided within five days of the time the Licensee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance including exact dates and time, and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent recurrence of the noncompliance.

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

2. For unauthorized releases or spills of treated or untreated wastewater reported that are in excess of 1,000 gallons per incident, or where information indicates that public health or the environment will be endangered, oral reports shall be provided to the Department by calling the STATE WARNING POINT NUMBER (800) 320-0519, as soon as practical, but no later than 24 hours from the time the Licensee becomes aware of the discharge. The Licensee, to the extent known, shall provide the following information to the State Warning Point:

- a. Name, address, and telephone number of person reporting;
- b. Name, address, and telephone number of Licensee or responsible person for the discharge;
- c. Date and time of the discharge and status of discharge (ongoing or ceased);
- d. Characteristics of the wastewater spilled or released (untreated or treated, industrial or domestic wastewater);
- e. Estimated amount of the discharge;
- f. Location or address of the discharge;
- g. Source and cause of the discharge;
- h. Whether the discharge was contained on-site, and cleanup actions taken to date;
- i. Description of area affected by the discharge, including name of water body affected, if any; and
- j. Other persons or agencies contacted.

3. If the oral report has been received within 24 hours, the noncompliance has been corrected, and the noncompliance did not endanger health or the environment, the Department shall waive the written report.

[Chapter 403, F.S.; Rule 62-620.610(20), F.A.C.]

XXXVI. SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

A. Solid Waste

The Licensee shall comply with all applicable non-procedural provisions of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., for any solid waste generated within the Certified Facility during construction, operation, maintenance, and closure.

[Chapters 62-701, F.A.C.]

B. Hazardous Waste, Used Oil, Petroleum Contact Water and Spent Mercury

The Licensee shall comply with all applicable non-procedural provisions of Chapter 62-730, F.A.C., for any hazardous waste generated within the Certified Facility. An EPA identification number must be obtained before beginning hazardous waste activities unless the facility is a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs). CESQGs generate no more than 100 kg (220 lbs) of hazardous waste in any month.

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

The Licensee shall comply with all applicable non-procedural provisions of Chapter 62-710, F.A.C., for any used oil and used oil filters generated within the Certified Facility.

The Licensee shall comply with all applicable non-procedural provisions of Chapter 62-737, F.A.C., for any spent mercury-containing lamps and devices generated within the Certified Facility.

The Licensee shall comply with all applicable provisions of Chapter 62-740, F.A.C. for any petroleum contact water located within the Certified Facility.

[Chapters 62-710, 62-730, 62-737, and 62-740, F.A.C.]

C. Hazardous Substance Release Notification

1. Any owner or operator of a facility who has knowledge of any release of a hazardous substance from a Certified Facility in a quantity equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity in any 24-hour period shall notify the Department by calling the STATE WATCH OFFICE, (800) 320-0519, as soon as possible, but not later than one working day of discovery of the release.

2. Releases of mixtures and solutions are subject to these notification requirements only where a component hazardous substance of the mixture or solution is released in a quantity equal to or greater than its reportable quantity.

3. Notification of the release of a reportable quantity of solid particles of antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, or zinc is not required if the mean diameter of the particles released is larger than 100 micrometers (0.004 inches).

[Chapter 62-150, F.A.C.]

D. Contaminated Site Cleanup

The Licensee shall comply with all applicable non-procedural provisions of Chapter 62-780, F.A.C., for any violations of relevant provisions of Chapter 376 or 403, F.S., that result in legal responsibility for site rehabilitation pursuant to those chapters. This responsibility for site rehabilitation does not affect any activity or discharge permitted or exempted pursuant to Chapter 376 or 403, F.S., or rules promulgated pursuant to Chapter 376 or 403, F.S.

[Chapter 62-780, F.A.C.]

E. Water Quality Reporting Requirements for the Solid Waste Program

All solid and/or hazardous waste water quality monitoring reports and all solid and/or hazardous waste ground water, surface water and leachate analytical results shall be submitted electronically. Water quality monitoring reports shall be submitted in a pdf format. The water quality data Electronic Data Deliverable (EDD) shall be provided to the Department in an electronic format consistent with requirements for importing the data into the Department's databases. Water quality monitoring reports shall be signed and sealed by a Florida registered professional geologist or professional engineer with experience in hydrogeological investigations and shall include the following:

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1. Cover letter;
2. Summary of exceedances and recommendations;
3. Ground water contour maps;
4. Laboratory report of results including chain of custody forms;
5. Water levels, water elevation table;
6. Ground Water Monitoring Report Certification, using the appropriate Department form;
7. Appropriate sampling information on Form FD 9000-24 (DEP-SOP-001/01); and,
8. Laboratory and Field EDDs and error logs, as applicable.

All submittals in response to this specific condition shall be sent both to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
13051 N. Telecom Parkway
Temple Terrace, FL 33637
SWD_Waste@dep.state.fl.us

And to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Solid Waste Section
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 4565
Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-2400
ADaTP.EDDs.and.Reports@dep.state.fl.us

And to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Siting Coordination Office
SCO@dep.state.fl.us

[Rules 62-160.110, 62-160.240, 62-160.340, 62-701.510(9)(a), 62-710, 62-730.225 62-737, 62-740, and 62-780, F.A.C.]

XXXVII. STORAGE TANK SYSTEMS

Registration, construction, installation, operation, maintenance, repair, closure, and disposal of storage tank systems within a Certified Area that store regulated substances shall be in accordance with Chapters 62-761 and 62-762, F.A.C., in order to minimize the occurrence and environmental risks of releases and discharges. Mineral acid storage tank systems are subject only to Rule 62-762.891, F.A.C.

A. Incident Notification Requirements.

Notification of any condition or situation indicating that a release or discharge may have occurred from a storage tank system or system component shall be made to the County

SECTION A: GENERAL CONDITIONS

on Incident Notification Form 62-761.900(6) or 62-762.901(6) within 24 hours of discovery or before the close of the County's next business day.

B. Discharge Reporting Requirements

Notification of the discovery of a discharge of a regulated substance shall be made to the county in writing or electronic format on Form 62-761.900(1), Discharge Report Form (DRF) within 24 hours of the discovery or before the close of the County's next business day, except as provided in subsection 62-761.440(5), F.A.C.

C. Discharge Cleanup

If a discharge of a regulated substance occurs at a Certified Facility, actions shall be taken immediately to contain, remove, and abate the discharge under all applicable Department rules. The Licensees is advised that other federal, state, or local requirements may apply to these activities. If the contamination present is subject to the provisions of Chapter 62-780, F.A.C., corrective action, including free product recovery, shall be performed in accordance with that Chapter.

D. Out of Service and Closure Requirements

Storage tank systems shall be taken out-of-service and/or closed as necessary in accordance with Rules 62-761.800 and 62-762.801, F.A.C., as applicable.

[Chapters 62-761, 62-762, and 62-780 F.A.C.]

SECTION B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

SECTION B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

I. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

A. *Water Discharges*

All discharges to groundwaters, such as landfill leachate, shall be collected and treated as necessary, or otherwise be of high enough quality, to be able to meet the applicable ground water minimum criteria and ground water quality standards of Rules 62-520.400 and 62-520.420, F.A.C., respectively, at the boundary of the site. If monitoring should indicate a violation of the standards, the Licensee shall immediately notify the Southwest District Office and SWFWMD and institute evaluation monitoring/corrective action.

B. *Groundwater Quality Monitoring Plan*

1. The Licensee shall comply with the requirements contained in PCRRF Groundwater Quality Monitoring Requirements (GWQMR) and incorporated herein as Attachment D to these Conditions. A violation of the requirements of the GWQMR shall be a violation of these Conditions of Certification and may constitute grounds for enforcement.

a. Groundwater monitoring is required around all solid waste landfill sites. The Licensee shall install a solid waste ground water monitoring well network to monitor the water quality of the aquifer around each site, in accordance with applicable provisions of Chapters 62-520 and 62-701, F.A.C., and the GWQMR (Attachment D).

b. During the period of operation authorized by this Site Certification, the Licensee shall conduct ground water monitoring at the specified monitor wells for the parameters and frequency identified in the GWQMR, in accordance with Rules 62-520 and 62-701 F.A.C. and the GWQMR.

2. Revisions to the GWQMR other than those described in 5. Revisions Requiring Modification to the Conditions of Certification below, shall be submitted to the DEP Southwest District Office, Solid Waste Section and the Tallahassee Solid Waste Section for review and approval, with a copy submitted to the DEP Siting Office in accordance with Section A, Condition XX. Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

3. For any approved new or revised solid waste disposal area, a revised GWQMR shall be submitted to the Solid Waste Section of the DEP Tallahassee office and to SCO@DEP.state.fl.us for review at least 12 months prior to operation of a new site, 90-days prior to implementation of a revised site, or such other date as the Licensee and DEP agree.

4. Zone of Discharge

a. The zone of discharge for this site shall extend horizontally 100 feet from the limits of the landfill liner or to the property boundary, whichever is less, and shall extend vertically to the top of the Floridan Aquifer.

b. The water quality standards and minimum criteria for Class G-II groundwaters shall not be exceeded at the boundary of the zone of discharge according to F.A.C. 62-520.420.

SECTION B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

5. Revisions Requiring Modification to the Conditions of Certification

Projects which involve any one of the following shall be considered a modification to these Conditions and shall be processed in accordance with Section 403.516(1)(c), F.S., and Rule 62-17.211, F.A.C. as applicable:

Any change which is reasonably expected to lead to substantially different environmental impacts, including but not limited to vertical expansion, horizontal expansion, and/or base grade elevation changes.

[Chapters 62-520, 62-620, and 62-701, F.A.C.]

C. Resource Recovery Facility

1. Classification. The resource recovery Facility shall be operated in accordance with all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C.

2. Waste Records. The owner or operator of the resource recovery Facility shall record, in tons (or cubic yards) per day, the amount of waste received, and ash removed for disposal. This information shall be compiled monthly and made available to the Department upon request.

3. Plans and Drawings. A copy of these conditions of certification, and record drawings, shall be kept at the Facility at all times for reference and inspections.

4. Drainage and Leachate Management. All liquids from residuals shall be contained.

[Chapter 62-701, F.A.C.]

D. Solid Waste

1. Tallahassee Solid Waste Section approval of specific plans submitted will be required based upon a determination of consistency with the approved design concepts, regulations and these conditions prior to initiating construction of the: liner system; leachate collection system, stormwater runoff system, landfill closure plans and hazardous, toxic or pathological handling Facilities or areas. Review and action by the Tallahassee Solid Waste Section on said plans shall be accomplished in no longer than thirty (30) days from the date of a complete submittal of such plans and any action may be subject to review pursuant to Chapter 120, F.S.

2. All new or revised solid waste management facilities will be approved through a site certification, modification or amendment as applicable. All new or revised solid waste management facilities shall be constructed, operated, closed, monitored and maintained in accordance with all applicable requirements of Chapters 62-4, 62-302, 62-330, 62-520, 62-550, and 62-701, F.A.C. The facilities' solid waste requirements are contained in the Solid Waste Construction and Operations Requirements (SWCOR) and incorporated herein as Attachment E, including requirements for beneficial ash reuse consistent with 403.7045(5), F.S. A violation of the requirements in Attachment E will be considered a violation to these Conditions of Certification and may constitute grounds for enforcement. Revisions to the Operations Plan, incorporated as Appendix I to Attachment E, shall be submitted to the Department's Solid Waste Section (SWPP@dep.state.fl.us) for review in accordance with Section A, Condition XXII. Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

SECTION B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

a. Pollution Prevention. The landfill shall be designed, constructed, operated, maintained, closed and monitored throughout its design period to control the movement of waste and waste constituents into the environment so that ground water and surface water quality standards and criteria of Chapters 62-302 and 62-520, F.A.C., will not be violated beyond the zone of discharge specified for the landfill.

b. Revisions. Revisions to Attachment E of these Conditions shall be submitted to the DEP Southwest District Office, Solid Waste Section and the Tallahassee Solid Waste Section for review and approval, with a copy submitted to the DEP Siting Office. Review of proposed revisions to Attachment E to these Conditions shall be in accordance with Section A, Condition XXII. Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

c. Records Maintenance. As required by F.A.C. Rule 62-701.500(13), records shall be kept of all information used to develop or support the landfill design and any supplemental information provided to DEP pertaining to construction of the landfill. Records pertaining to the operation of the landfill shall be kept for the design period of the landfill. Records of all monitoring information, including calibration and maintenance records, all original chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by these conditions, shall be kept for at least ten years. Background water quality records shall be kept for the design period of the landfill.

d. No suspected or known hazardous, toxic, or infectious wastes as defined by applicable Federal, State or local statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances shall be burned or landfilled at the site.

e. The secondary underdrain system shall be monitored weekly for the presence of leachate which would indicate leakage from the primary liner. A contingency plan will be developed for actions to be taken in event that the failure of a liner or underdrain is detected. The contingency plan shall include:

- (i) Methods for determining which cell is leaking,
- (ii) Plans for immediate expansion of the monitor well network downgradient of the problematic cell for early detection of leachate in the aquifer if the secondary liner fails,
- (iii) Plans for repair of a leaking liner, and
- (iv) Plans for restoration of the aquifer if aquifer contamination occurs.

3. Any ash residue generated by the Licensee at the certified facility shall be disposed of, and/or managed, at a permitted solid waste facility in accordance with Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., and as authorized in Attachment E to these Conditions of Certification.

E. Solid Waste Disposal Unit Construction

1. Applicable Rules

The Class I landfill disposal units associated with this site shall be constructed in accordance with all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., and in accordance with all applicable requirements of other Department rules, and Attachment E to these Conditions.

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2. Construction Quality Assurance

As required by Rules 62-701.400(7) and (8), F.A.C., liner systems shall have a construction quality assurance plan to provide personnel with adequate information to achieve continuous compliance with the liner construction requirements. The plan shall include or refer to specifications and construction methods which use established engineering practices to construct a liner system and provide for quality control testing procedures and sampling frequencies.

F. Cooling Tower

Prior to use in the cooling tower, reclaimed water shall be disinfected by use of chlorine or other suitable biocide to achieve a 1.0 mg/l concentration of total chlorine residual after a 15-minute contact time.

G. Operational Contingency Plans

1. Operating Procedures

The Licensee shall develop and furnish the Southwest District Office and the Tallahassee Solid Waste Section a copy of written operating instructions for all aspects of the operation which are critical to keeping the Facility working properly. The instructions shall also include procedures for the handling of suspected hazardous, toxic, and infectious wastes.

2. Contingency Plans

The Licensee shall develop and furnish to the Southwest District Office and the Tallahassee Solid Waste Section written contingency plans for the continued operation of the system in event of breakdown. Stoppages which compromise the integrity of the operations must have appropriate contingency plans. Such contingency plans should identify critical spare parts to be readily available.

3. Current Engineering Plans

The Licensee shall maintain a complete current set of modified engineering plans, equipment data books, catalogs and documents in order to facilitate the smooth acquisition or fabrication of spare parts or mechanical modifications.

4. Application Modifications

The Licensee shall furnish appropriate modifications to drawings and plot plans submitted as part of the application, including operational procedures for isolation and containment of hazardous wastes which will be processed as post-certification submittals (see Section A. Condition XXI.)

H. Wastewater Disposal

Any new or revised leachate collection systems, pumps, lift stations, sewage collection systems, and wastewater collection systems shall be approved through a site certification, modification or amendment. A complete submittal of plans, drawings, and specifications for approved leachate collection systems, pumps, lift stations, sewage collection systems, and wastewater collection systems in accordance with appropriate DEP rules shall be furnished to the Southwest District Office and Tallahassee Solid Waste Section for approval at least 60 days prior to start of construction for the particular of such component. In order to

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obtain approval, the receiving sewage treatment plant shall indicate its ability and willingness to accept the wastewater. Plans and specifications for connections to approved off-site sewage and wastewater transmission systems shall be furnished to the Southwest District Office for approval 60 days prior to construction.

[Chapters 62-4, 62-302, 62-330, 62-520, 62-550, and 62-701, F.A.C].

II. SOUTHWEST FLORIDA WATER MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Existing Withdrawal Facility

District ID No.	Pasco ID No.	Casing Diameter (inches)	Casing Depth (feet)	Total Depth (feet)	Annual Average (gpd)	Peak Month (gpd)	Maximum Day (gpd)
3	New Well No. 1	12	100	550	720,000	720,000	1,150,000
5	Industrial Supply Well No. 2	17	350	420	0	0	0

A. With advance notice to the Licensee, District staff with proper identification shall have permission to enter, inspect, collect samples, take measurements, observe permitted and related facilities and collect and document any information deemed necessary to determine compliance with the District's conditions of certification. The Licensee shall either accompany District staff onto the property or make provision for access onto the property.

B. The COCs are contingent upon continued ownership or legal control of all property on which pumps, wells, diversions or other water withdrawal facilities are located.

C. When necessary to analyze impacts to the water resource or existing users, the District shall require the Licensee to install flow metering or other measuring devices to record withdrawal quantities and submit the data to the District.

D. A District identification tag shall be prominently displayed at each withdrawal point that is required by the District to be metered or for which withdrawal quantities are required to be reported to the District, by permanently affixing the tag to the withdrawal facility.

E. Licensee shall mitigate to the satisfaction of the District any adverse impacts to environmental features or off-site land uses as a result of withdrawals. When adverse impacts occur or are imminent, the District shall require Licensee to mitigate the impacts. Adverse impacts include the following:

1. Significant reduction in levels or flows in water bodies such as lakes, impoundments, wetlands, springs, streams or other watercourses; or
2. Damage to crops and other vegetation causing financial harm to the owner; and
3. Damage to the habitat of endangered or threatened species.

SECTION B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

F. Licensee shall mitigate, to the satisfaction of the District, any adverse impacts to existing legal users caused by withdrawals. When adverse impacts occur or are imminent, the District may require Licensee to mitigate the impacts. Adverse impacts include:

1. A reduction in water levels which impairs the ability of a well to produce water;
2. A significant reduction in levels or flows in water bodies such as lakes, impoundments, wetlands, springs, streams or other watercourses; or
3. A significant inducement of natural or manmade contaminants into a water supply or into a usable portion of an aquifer or water body.

G. Licensee shall notify the District in writing within 30 days of any sale, transfer, or conveyance of ownership or any other loss of legal control of the Project and/or related facilities from which the authorized water use is made. Where Licensee's control of the land subject to the District's conditions of certification was demonstrated through a lease, the Licensee must either submit documentation showing that it continues to have legal control or transfer control of the project to the new landowner or new lessee. All transfers of ownership are subject to the requirements of Rule 40D-1.6105, F.A.C.

H. All withdrawals authorized by the District's conditions of certification shall be implemented as forth herein, including any documents submitted as part of the site certification process. These conditions of certification are subject to review and modification, enforcement action, or revocation, in whole or in part, pursuant to Section 373.136 or 373.243, F.S.

I. The District conditions of certification do not convey to the Licensee any property rights or privileges other than those specified herein, nor relieve the Licensee from complying with any applicable local government, state, or federal law, rule, or ordinance.

J. Licensee shall cease or reduce surface water withdrawals as directed by the District if water levels in lakes fall below the applicable minimum water level established in Chapter 40D-8, F.A.C., or rates of flow in streams fall below the minimum levels established in Chapter 40D-8, F.A.C.

K. Licensee shall cease or reduce withdrawals as directed by the District if water levels in aquifers fall below the minimum levels established by the Governing Board.

L. Licensee shall not deviate from any of the terms or conditions of certification without written approval by the District.

M. Licensee shall practice water conservation to increase the efficiency of transport, application, and use, as well as to decrease waste and to minimize runoff from the property. At such time as the Governing Board adopts specific conservation requirements for power plants, these conditions of certification shall be subject to those requirements upon notice and after a reasonable period for compliance.

N. Nothing in these COCs should be construed to limit the authority of the District to declare a water shortage and issue orders pursuant to chapter 373, F.S. In the event of a declared water shortage, the Licensee must adhere to the water shortage restrictions, as specified by the District. The Licensee is advised that during a water shortage, reports shall be submitted as required by District rule or order.

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O. These COCs are issued based on information provided by Licensee demonstrating that the use of water is reasonable and beneficial, consistent with the public interest, and will not interfere with any existing legal use of water. If, during the term of operation, it is determined by the District that a statement in the application and in the supporting data are found to be untrue and inaccurate, the use is not reasonable and beneficial, in the public interest, or does impact an existing legal use of water, the District shall modify its conditions of certification or shall initiate action for suspension or revocation of certification following notice and hearing, pursuant to Sections 373.136 or 373.243, F.S. The Licensee shall immediately notify the District in writing of any previously submitted information that is later discovered to be inaccurate.

P. If the District determines that significant water quantity or quality changes, impacts to existing legal uses, or adverse environmental impacts are occurring, Licensee shall be provided with a statement of facts upon which the District based its determination and an opportunity to address the change or impact prior to a reconsideration by the District of the quantities authorized in the conditions of certification.

Q. The District may establish special regulations for Water-Use Caution Areas. At such time as the Governing Board adopts such provisions, the District's conditions of certification shall be subject to them upon notice and after a reasonable period for compliance.

R. All reports, and data required by the District's conditions of certification, shall be submitted to the District according to the due dates contained in the specific conditions. If the condition specifies that a District-supplied form is to be used, Licensee should use that form in order for their submission to be acknowledged in a timely manner. The only alternative to this requirement is to use the District Permit Information Center (www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/permits/epermitting/) to submit data, plans or reports online. There are instructions at the District's website on how to register to set up an account to do so. If the report or data is received on or before the tenth day of the month following data collection, it shall be deemed as a timely submittal. All mailed reports and data are to be sent to:

Southwest Florida Water Management District
Tampa Service Office, Water Use Permit Bureau
7601 U.S. Hwy. 301 North
Tampa, Florida 33637-6759

Submission of plans and reports: Unless submitted online or otherwise indicated in the District's conditions of certification, the original and two copies of each plan and report, such as conservation plans, environmental analyses, aquifer test results, etc. are required.

Submission of data: Unless otherwise indicated in the District's conditions of certification, an original (no copies) is required for data submittals such as meter readings and/or pumpage, rainfall, water level, evapotranspiration, or water quality data.

S. Licensee is authorized to withdraw groundwater from the Upper Floridan aquifer and use for process water systems, makeup water for the cooling towers, and boiler makeup water purposes. In support of 31 MW nominal net ultimate generating capacity, the quantity of groundwater that Licensee is authorized to withdraw shall be limited to 0.720 MGD on an annual average basis, 0.720 MGD on a peak month basis, and 1.15 MGD on a maximum basis, subject to the following conditions:

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1. The authorized sources of process and cooling water in support of such generating capacity shall consist of existing water on site, on-site rainwater and stormwater capture, reuse of internal wastewater streams, and other alternative water supply sources including, but not limited to, treated wastewater (reclaimed water).

2. Licensee shall demonstrate that any incremental quantity of process or cooling water which it proposes to withdraw from the Upper Floridan aquifer in support of that increment of generating capacity will be minimized to the greatest extent practicable by prudent technologically and economically feasible water conservation practices consistent with those generally required within the SWUCA, including but not limited to the following:

- a. Minimization of loss of water from the site during construction;
- b. Use of water-conserving electric generation and pollution control technologies;
- c. On-site rainwater and stormwater capture and management;
- d. Reuse of internal wastewater streams of technologically suitable quality;
- e. Reuse of treated wastewater of technologically suitable quality available from other sources, such as publicly owned sewage treatment facilities, which Licensee shall diligently pursue; and
- f. Use of other available sources of non-potable water of technologically suitable quality.

T. The following withdrawal facilities shall continue to be maintained and operated with existing, non-resettable, totalizing flow meters or other measuring devices as approved by the Water Use Permit Bureau Chief: District ID Nos. 3 and 4, Permittee ID Nos. New Well No. 1 and Reclaimed Water. Meter reading and reporting, as well as meter accuracy checks every five years shall be in accordance with the metering instructions described below.

U. Metering Instructions. Licensee shall meter withdrawals/discharges from surface waters and/or the ground water resources, and meter readings from each withdrawal facility shall be recorded on a monthly basis within the last week of the month. The meter readings shall be reported to the District's Water Use Permit Bureau on or before the tenth day of the following month. Licensee shall submit meter readings online using the Permit Information Center at www.swfwmd.state.fl.us/permits/epermitting/ or on District supplied scanning forms unless another arrangement for submission of this data has been approved by the District. Submission of such data by any other unauthorized form or mechanism may result in loss of data and subsequent delinquency notifications. Call the District's Water Use Permit Bureau in Tampa at (813) 985-7481 if difficulty is encountered.

The meters shall adhere to the following descriptions and shall be installed or maintained as follows:

- 1. The meters shall be non-resettable, totalizing flow meters that have a totalizer of sufficient magnitude to retain total gallon data for a minimum of the three highest consecutive months authorized quantities. If other measuring devices are proposed, prior to installation, approval shall be obtained in writing from the District's Water Use Permit Bureau Chief.

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2. Licensee shall report non-use on all metered standby withdrawal facilities on the scanning form or approved alternative reporting method.

3. If a metered withdrawal facility is not used during any given month, the meter report shall be submitted to the District indicating the same meter reading as was submitted the previous month.

4. The flow meters or other approved devices shall have and maintain an accuracy within five percent of the actual flow as installed.

5. Meter accuracy testing requirements:

a. For newly metered withdrawal points, the flow meter installation shall be designed for inline field access for meter accuracy testing.

b. The meter shall be tested for accuracy on-site, as installed according to the Flow Meter Accuracy Test Instructions, every five years in the assigned month for the county, beginning from the date of its installation for new meters containing the metering condition with an accuracy test requirement for existing meters.

c. The testing frequency will be decreased if Licensee demonstrates to the satisfaction of the District that a longer period of time for testing is warranted.

d. The test will be accepted by the District only if performed by a person knowledgeable in the testing equipment used.

e. If the actual flow is found to be greater than 5% different from the measured flow, within 30 days, the Licensee shall have the meter re-calibrated, repaired, or replaced, whichever is necessary.

Documentation of the test and a certificate of re-calibration, if applicable, shall be submitted within 30 days of each test or re-calibration.

6. The meter shall be installed according to the manufacturer's instructions for achieving accurate flow to the specifications above, or it shall be installed in a straight length of pipe where there is at least an upstream length equal to 10 times the outside pipe diameter and a downstream length equal to 2 times the outside pipe diameter. Where there is not at least a length of ten diameters upstream available, flow straightening vanes shall be used in the upstream line.

7. Broken or malfunctioning meter:

a. If the meter or other flow measuring device malfunctions or breaks, Licensee shall notify the District within 15 days of discovering the malfunction or breakage.

b. The meter must be replaced with a repaired or new meter, subject to the same specifications given above, within 30 days of the discovery.

c. If the meter is removed from the withdrawal point for any other reason, it shall be replaced with another meter having the same specifications given above, or the meter shall be reinstalled within 30 days of its removal from the withdrawal. In either event, a fully functioning meter shall not be off the withdrawal point for more than 60 consecutive days.

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8. While the meter is not functioning correctly, the Licensee shall keep track of the total amount of time the withdrawal point was used for each month and multiply those minutes times the pump capacity (in gallons per minute) for total gallons. The estimate of the number of gallons used each month during that period shall be submitted on District scanning forms and noted as estimated per instructions on the form. If the data is submitted by another approved method, the fact that it is estimated must be indicated. The reason for the necessity to estimate pumpage shall be reported with the estimate.

9. In the event a new meter is installed to replace a broken meter, it and its installation shall meet the specifications of this condition. Licensee shall notify the District of the replacement with the first submittal of meter readings from the new meter.

V. Flow Meter Accuracy Test Instructions.

1. Accuracy Test Due Date - Licensee is to schedule their accuracy test according to the following schedule:

- a. For existing metered withdrawal points, add five years to the previous test year, and make the test in February.
- b. For withdrawal points for which metering is added for the first time, the test is to be scheduled five years from the issue year in February.
- c. For proposed withdrawal points, the test date is five years from the completion date of the withdrawal point in February.
- d. For Licensee's convenience, if there are multiple due-years for meter accuracy testing because of the timing of the installation and/or previous accuracy tests of meters, Licensee can submit a request in writing to the District's Water Use Permit Bureau Chief for one specific year to be assigned as the due date year for meter testing.
- e. The month for accuracy testing of meters is February. Licensee is requested but not required to have testing done in February. This is to have sufficient District staff available for assistance.

2. Accuracy Test Requirements: Licensee shall test the accuracy of flow meters on authorized withdrawal points as follows:

- a. The equipment water temperature shall be set to 72 degrees Fahrenheit for ground water, and to the measured water temperature for other water sources.
- b. A minimum of two separate timed tests shall be performed for each meter. Each timed test shall consist of measuring flow using the test meter and the installed meter for a minimum of four minutes duration. If the two tests do not yield consistent results, additional tests shall be performed for a minimum of eight minutes or longer per test until consistent results are obtained.
- c. If the installed meter has a rate of flow, or large multiplier that does not allow for consistent results to be obtained with four- or eight-minute tests, the duration of the test shall be increased as necessary to obtain accurate and consistent results with respect to the type of flow meter installed.
- d. The results of two consistent tests shall be averaged, and the result will be considered the test result for the meter being tested. This result shall be expressed as a

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plus or minus percent (rounded to the nearest one-tenth percent) accuracy of the installed meter relative to the test meter. The percent accuracy indicates the deviation (if any), of the meter being tested from the test meter.

3. Accuracy Test Report: Licensee shall demonstrate that the results of the meter test(s) are accurate by submitting the following information within 30 days of the test:

a. A completed Flow Meter Accuracy Verification Form, Form LEG-R.014.00 (07/08) for each flow meter tested. This form can be obtained from the District's website (www.watermatters.org) under "ePermitting and Rules" for Water Use Permits.

b. A printout of data that was input into the test equipment, if the test equipment is capable of creating such a printout.

c. A statement attesting that the manufacturer of the test equipment, or an entity approved or authorized by the manufacturer, has trained the operator to use the specific model test equipment used for testing.

d. The date of the test equipment's most recent calibration that demonstrates that it was calibrated within the previous twelve months, and the test lab's National Institute of Standards and Testing (N.I.S.T.) traceability reference number.

e. A diagram showing the precise location on the pipe where the testing equipment was mounted shall be supplied with the form. This diagram shall also show the pump, installed meter, the configuration (with all valves, tees, elbows, and any other possible flow disturbing devices) that exists between the pump and the test location clearly noted with measurements. If flow straightening vanes are utilized, their location(s) shall also be included in the diagram.

f. A picture of the test location, including the pump, installed flow meter, and the measuring device, or for sites where the picture does not include all of the items listed above, a picture of the test site with a notation of distances to these items.

W. Any wells not in use and in which pumping equipment is not installed shall be capped or valved in a water-tight manner in accordance with Chapter 62-532.500(3)(a)(4), F.A.C.

X. The Licensee shall investigate the feasibility of increasing the use of or using reclaimed water for irrigation when notified by the District that reclaimed water may be available in sufficient supply to be utilized for this facility. The Licensee shall submit a report documenting the feasibility investigation within six months of the notification. The report shall contain an analysis of reclaimed water sources for the area, including the relative location of these sources to the Licensee's property, the quantity of reclaimed water available, the projected date(s) of availability, costs associated with obtaining the reclaimed water, and an implementation schedule for reuse, if feasible. Infeasibility shall be supported with a detailed explanation. If the use of reclaimed water is determined to be feasible, the SFWMD may request that FDEP initiate a modification to this Site Certification to include reclaimed water as a source of water. The modification shall include a date when the reclaimed water will be available, a reduction in authorized withdrawals, and shall provide for the placement of equal quantities of authorized ground and/or surface water withdrawals on standby. The standby quantities may be used in the event that some or all of the reclaimed water is not available.

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Y. Licensee shall implement a leak detection and repair program as an element of an ongoing system maintenance program. This program shall include a system-wide inspection at least once a year.

Z. Licensee shall comply with allocated quantities. If the allocated quantities are exceeded, upon request by the District, Licensee shall submit a report that includes reasons why the allocated quantities were exceeded, measures taken to attempt to meet the allocated quantities, and a plan to bring the Licensee back into compliance with District's conditions of certification. The District will evaluate the information submitted to determine whether the lack of achievement is justifiable, and a variance is warranted. The report is subject to approval by the District; however, justification for exceeding the allowed withdrawal quantity does not constitute a waiver of the District's authority to enforce the District's conditions of certification.

[Chapters 40D-1, 40D-8, and 62-532, F.A.C.; Sections 373.136 and 373.243, F.S.]

III. FLORIDA FISH AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

A. *General Listed Species Survey*

The Licensee shall follow the current survey protocols for all listed species that may occur within the Certified Facility as well as accessible appropriate buffers within the property or rights-of-way as defined by the listed species' survey protocols, prior to conducting detailed surveys. Guidance related to species-specific survey protocols can be found in the FWC's Florida Wildlife Conservation Guide at <http://myfwc.com/conservation/value/fwcg/>. Surveys shall be conducted prior to clearing and construction in accordance with the survey protocols.

[Article IV, Section 9, Florida Constitution; Section 379.2291, F.S.; Chapter 68A-27 and Rule 62-17.191, F.A.C.]

B. *Specific Listed Species Surveys*

1. Surveys shall be conducted in accordance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)/FWC guidelines and methodologies by a person or firm that is knowledgeable and experienced in conducting flora and fauna surveys for each potentially occurring listed species.

2. FWC's survey protocols may be downloaded from <https://myfwc.com/wildlifehabitats/wildlife/species-guidelines/>.

3. FWC's permitting guidelines for the gopher tortoise may be downloaded from <https://myfwc.com/media/11854/gt-permitting-guidelines.pdf>.

4. This survey shall identify locations of breeding locations, nests, and burrows for listed wildlife species. Nests and burrows shall be recorded with GPS coordinates, identified on an aerial photograph, and submitted with the final listed species report. These locations should also be physically marked so that clearing and construction will avoid impacting them.

5. This survey shall include an estimate of the acreage and percent cover of each existing vegetation community that is contained within the Certified Facility prior to land clearing and construction activities using GIS. Examples of such wildlife-based habitat

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classification schemes include Florida's State Wildlife Action Plan¹ (FWC 2019) or the Natural Communities Guide² (Florida Natural Areas Inventory 2010).

[Article IV, Section 9, Florida Constitution; Sections 379.2291, F.S.; Chapters 68A-4, 68A-16, 68A-27, and Rule 62-17.191, F.A.C.]

¹ Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC). 2019. Florida's Wildlife Legacy Initiative: Florida's State Wildlife Action Plan. Tallahassee, Florida.

² Florida Natural Areas Inventory. 2010. Guide to the Natural Communities of Florida: 2010 edition. Florida Natural Areas Inventory, Tallahassee, Florida.

C. Listed Species Locations

Where any suitable habitat and evidence is found of the presence of listed species within the Certified Facility, the Licensee will report those locations to, and confer with, the appropriate regulatory agencies for possible additional pre-clearing surveys and to identify potential mitigation, or avoidance recommendations. If pre-clearing surveys are required, they shall be timed to be reasonably compatible with the construction schedule, considering the in-service date specified in the Public Service Commission's need determination. The Licensee will not construct in areas where evidence of listed species was identified during the initial survey until the particular listed species issues have been resolved.

1. *Listed Wildlife Species:* If listed wildlife species are found, their presence shall be reported to the DEP Siting Coordination Office, the appropriate DEP District Office(s), the FWC's Office of Conservation Planning Services, the appropriate WMD, the appropriate local government(s), and the USFWS.

2. *Listed Vegetation Species:* If listed vegetation species are found on public land or water, their presence shall be reported to the DEP Siting Coordination Office and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS). Listed wildlife species and listed vegetation species on public land or water shall not be disturbed, if feasible.

3. *Species Management Plan:* If avoidance is not feasible, the Licensee shall consult with DEP, FWC, and, if necessary, the USFWS for listed wildlife species, and with the DACS for listed vegetation species on public land or water, to determine the steps appropriate for the species involved which are to be taken to avoid, minimize, mitigate, or otherwise appropriately address impacts within each agency's respective jurisdiction. For wildlife species, these steps shall be memorialized in a Wildlife Management Plan and submitted to DEP, FWC, and the appropriate local government.

[Article IV, Section 9, Florida Constitution; Section 379.2291, F.S.; Chapter 68A-27 and Rule 62-17.191, F.A.C.]

D. Gopher Tortoise Management Plan

1. The Licensee shall identify the proposed gopher tortoise preserve, to be located in the 170-acre southwest portion of the site, on the site master plan. The Licensee shall develop a management plan as approved by the Florida Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission staff, that will adequately ensure the maintenance and enhancement of the gopher tortoises and their commensals on this preserve area.

2. The approximately 45 acres of remnant sandhill community, located in the northeast corner of the project site, should be utilized for borrow only when other potential on-site areas have been exhausted. Should adequate borrow material be obtained elsewhere, this

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remnant sandhill community should be incorporated into the management plan for the gopher tortoises, or incorporated into the buffer area.

[Chapter 379, F.S.]

IV. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

A. Access Management to the State Highway System

All access modifications to State roadway facilities will be subject to the access management standards pursuant to Rule Chapters 14-96, State Highway System Connection Permits, and 14-97, Access Management Classification and Standards, Florida Administrative Code, in accordance with Sections 334.044(2) and 335.182 to 335.188, Florida Statutes.

[Sections 334.044(10)(a), 335.18 - 335.188, F.S.]

B. Overweight or Overdimensional Loads

Operation of overweight or overdimensional loads by the Licensee on State transportation facilities during construction and operation of the utility facility will be subject to safety and permitting requirements of Chapter 316, Florida Statutes, and Rule Chapter 14-26, Safety Regulations and Permit Fees for Overweight and Overdimensional Vehicles, Florida Administrative Code.

[Chapter 316, F.S.; Chapter 14-26, F.A.C.]

C. Use of State of Florida Right of Way or Transportation Facilities

All usage of State of Florida right of way will be subject to the applicable non-procedural requirements of: Rule Chapter 14-46, Utilities Installation or Adjustment, Florida Administrative Code; and Florida Department of Transportation's Utility Accommodation Manual (Document 710-020-001); Design Standards for Design, Construction, Maintenance and Utility Operation on the State Highway System; Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction; and pertinent sections of the Florida Department of Transportation's Project Development and Environmental Manual.

[Sections 337.403 and 337.404, F.S.; Rules 14-15 and 14-46, F.A.C.]

D. Standards

The Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices; Florida Department of Transportation's Design Standards for Design, Construction, Maintenance and Utility Operation on the State Highway System; Florida Department of Transportation's Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction; Florida Department of Transportation's Utility Accommodation Manual; Florida Department of Transportation's Plans Preparation Manual; and pertinent sections of the Department of Transportation's Project Development and Environment Manual will be adhered to in all circumstances involving the State Highway System and other State-owned transportation facilities.

[Rule 14-15, F.A.C.]

E. Drainage

Any drainage onto State of Florida right of way and transportation facilities will be subject to the applicable non-procedural requirements of Rule Chapter 14-86, Drainage Connection, Florida Administrative Code.

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[Rule 14-86, F.A.C.]

F. Use of Air Space

Any newly proposed structure or alteration of an existing structure will be subject to the applicable non-procedural requirements of Chapter 333, F.S., and Rule 14-60.009, Airspace Protection, F.A.C. Additionally, notification to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) is required prior to beginning construction, if the structure exceeds notification requirements of 14 CFR Part 77, Objects Affecting Navigable Airspace, Subpart B, Notice of Construction or Alteration. Notification will be provided to FAA Southern Region Headquarters using FAA Form 7460-1, Notice of Proposed Construction or Alteration in accordance with instructions therein. A subsequent Determination by the FAA stating that the structure exceeds any federal obstruction standard of 14 CFR Part 77, Subpart C, for any structure that is located within a 10-nautical-mile radius of the geographical center of a public-use airport or military airfield in Florida will be required to submit information for an Airspace Obstruction Permit from the Florida Department of Transportation as a post-certification submittal under Condition of Certification XIX or variance from local government depending on the entity with jurisdictional authority over the site of the proposed structure. The FAA Determination regarding the structure serves only as a review of its impact on federal airspace and is not an authorization to proceed with any construction. However, FAA recommendations for marking and/or lighting of the proposed structure are made mandatory by Florida law. For a site under Florida Department of Transportation jurisdiction, application will be made by submitting Florida Department Transportation Form 725-040-11, Airspace Obstruction Permit Application, in accordance with the instructions therein as a post-certification submittal under Condition of Certification XIX.

[Chapter 333, F.S.; Rule 14-60.009, F.A.C.]

V. DEPARTMENT OF STATE – DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

A. Prior to new construction in areas not previously surveyed, the Licensee shall conduct a survey of sensitive cultural resource areas, as determined in consultation with the Department of State, Division of Historical Resources (DHR). A qualified cultural resources consultant will identify an appropriate work plan for this project based on a thorough review of the Certified Facility. Prior to beginning any field work, the work plan will be reviewed in consultation with DHR. Upon completion of the survey, the results will be compiled into a report which shall be submitted to DHR. If feasible, sites considered to be eligible for the National Register shall be avoided during construction of the project and access roads, and subsequently during maintenance. If avoidance of any discovered sites is not feasible, impact shall be mitigated through archaeological salvage operations or other methods acceptable to DHR, as appropriate.

B. If historical or archaeological artifacts or features are discovered at any time within the Certified Facility, the Licensee shall notify the appropriate DEP District office (s) and the DHR, R.A. Gray Building, 500 S. Bronough Street, Rm 423, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0250, telephone number (850) 245-6333, and the Licensee shall consult with DHR to determine appropriate action.

[Sections 267.061, 403.531, and 872.02, F.S.]

SECTION B: SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

VI. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CONSUMER SERVICES

Only herbicides registered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services shall be used at Certified Facilities. Herbicide applications will be in accordance with label directions and will be carried out by a licensed applicator, in compliance with all federal, state and local regulations. Herbicide applications shall be selectively applied to targeted vegetation. Broadcast application of herbicide shall not be used unless effects on non-targeted vegetation are minimized.

[Chapter 487, F.S.]

VII. PASCO COUNTY

A. Noise

The Licensee shall comply with applicable local noise ordinances, if any, during construction and operation of the Certified Facility.

B. Screening

The Licensee shall develop the site so as to retain a buffer of trees or shall plant a buffer of trees sufficient to minimize the aesthetic and noise impacts of the Facility. The buffer, as far as practicable, shall be of sufficient height and width suitable for the purpose of mitigating both construction and operational impacts of the Facility.

C. Dust and Odors

The Licensee shall employ proper odor and dust-control techniques to minimize odor and fugitive dust emissions. The applicant shall employ control techniques sufficient to prevent nuisance conditions on adjoining property.

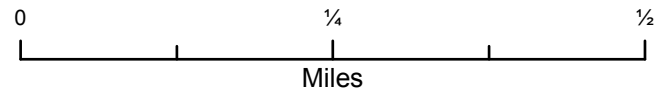
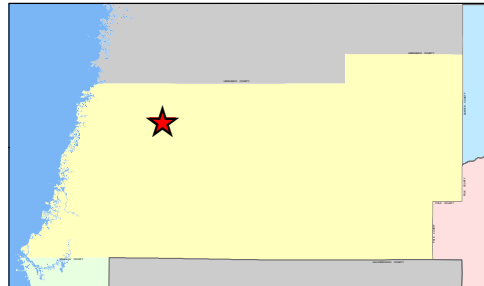
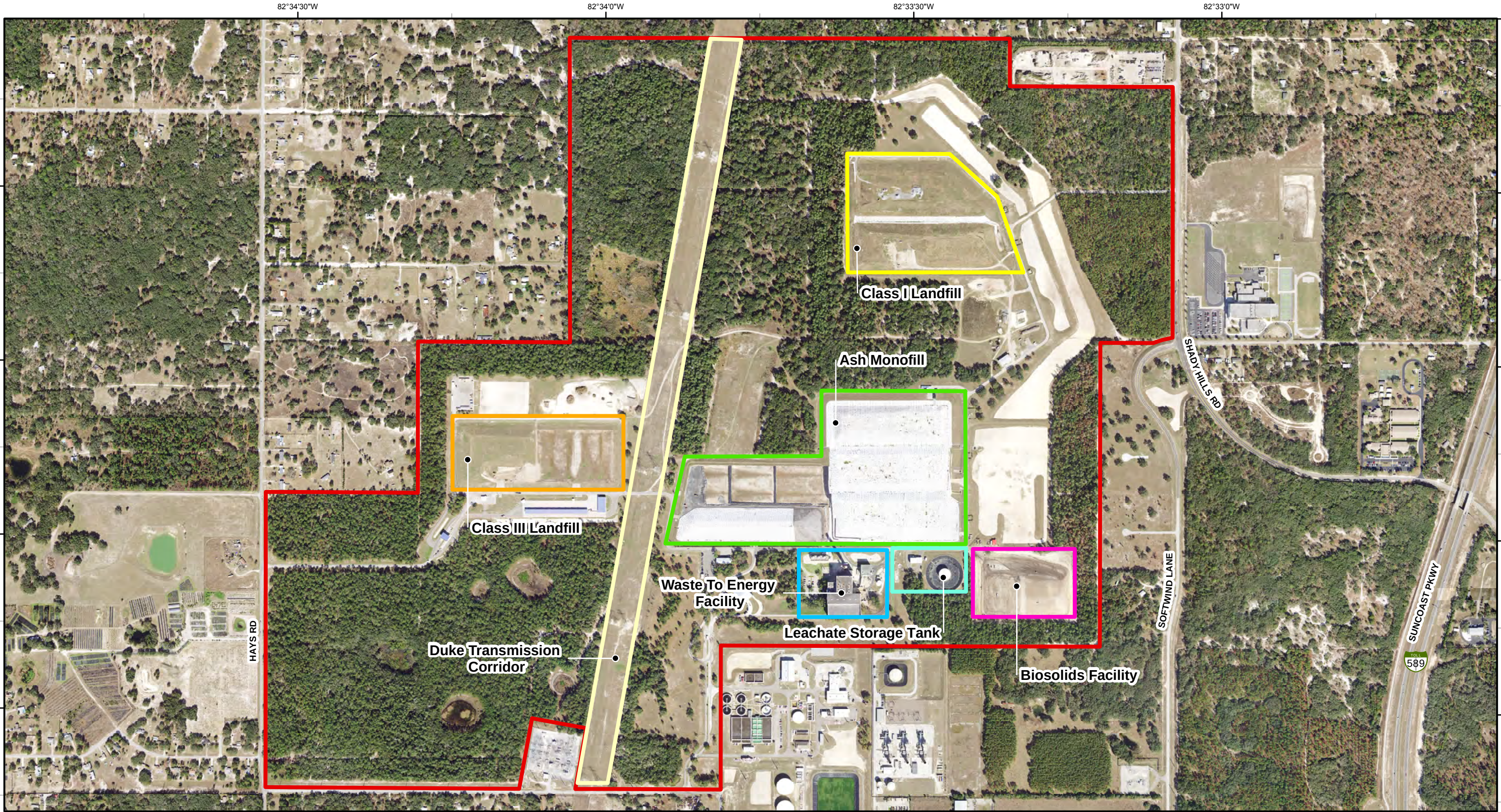
[Original Certification, Final Order signed 8/23/88]

VIII. HISTORY

Certification Issued 08/24/88; signed by Governor Martinez
Modification 04/29/03; signed by Siting Administrator Hamilton Oven
Modified 05/09/07; signed by Siting Administrator Halpin
Modified 05/26/17; signed by Siting Administrator Mulkey
Modified 06/19/19; signed by Siting Administrator Mulkey
Modified 02/03/2020; signed by Siting Administrator Mulkey
Modified 05/03/2021; signed by Siting Administrator Mulkey
Modified 10/19/2021; signed by Siting Administrator Mulkey

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT A: Certified Site/Areas/Facilities Delineation Map(s)



 West Pasco Resource Recovery Site

This map is for informational purposes only. The data contained herein is not collected under the supervision of, or approved by, a licensed surveyor. It is not intended for any legal use. The data does not meet the Standards of Practice under the Florida Administrative Code Chapter 5J-17 and Chapter 472 Florida Statutes. The Pasco County Board of County Commissioners does not accept any responsibility for errors or omissions of any kind contained in the data herein. All products and derivations from the data contained herein must retain this disclaimer.

Pasco County, Florida
Utilities Administration Office
Geographic Information Systems
(G.I.S.)
19420 Central Blvd.
Land O' Lakes, FL 34637



**Power Plant
Siting Act (PPSA)
Certified/Non-Certified
Facilities**

Author: Gabriel Lama April 25, 2018

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT B: Surface Water Management System Operation and Maintenance Requirements

1. In accordance with Section 373.416(2), F.S., unless revoked or abandoned, all stormwater management systems, dams, impoundments, reservoirs, appurtenant works, or works permitted under Part IV of Chapter 373, F.S., must be operated and maintained in perpetuity. The operation and maintenance shall be in accordance with the designs, plans, calculations, and other specifications that are submitted with any amendment or modification and approved by the Department.
2. A registered professional must perform inspections annually after conversion of the project to the operation and maintenance phase to identify if there are any deficiencies in structural integrity, degradation due to insufficient maintenance, or improper operation of the stormwater management system or other surface water management systems that may endanger public health, safety, or welfare, or the water resources, and to insure that systems are functioning as designed and approved. Within 30 days of the inspection, a report shall be submitted electronically or in writing to the Department using Form 62-330.311(1), "Operation and Maintenance Inspection Certification".
3. If deficiencies are found, the PCRRF will be responsible for correcting the deficiencies so that the project is returned to the operational functions as designed and approved. The corrections must be done a timely manner to prevent compromises to flood protection and water quality.
4. If the operational maintenance and corrective measures are insufficient to enable the systems to meet the performance standards of this chapter, the PCRRF must either replace the systems or construct an alternative design.
5. The PCRRF shall provide for periodic inspections in addition to the annual inspections, especially after heavy rain. It must maintain a record of each inspection, including the date of inspection, the name and contact information of the inspector, whether the system was functioning as designed and approved, and make such record available upon request of the Department. Within 30 days of any failure of any system or deviation from these requirements, a report shall be submitted electronically or in writing to the Department using Form 62-330.311(1), "Operation and Maintenance Inspection Certification," describing the remedial actions taken to resolve the failure or deviation.
6. The PCRRF shall immediately notify the Department by telephone whenever a serious problem occurs at this facility. Notification shall be made to the Southwest District Office at (813) 470-5700. Within 7 days of telephone notification, a report shall be submitted electronically or in writing to the Department using Form 62-330.311(1), "Operation and Maintenance Inspection Certification," describing the extent of the problem, its cause, the remedial actions taken to resolve the problem.
7. The following operational maintenance activities shall be performed on approved systems on a regular basis or as needed:
 - (1) Removal of trash and debris from the surface water management systems,
 - (2) Inspection of culverts, culvert risers, pipes and screwgates for damage, blockage, excessive leakage or deterioration, if applicable,
 - (3) Inspection of stormwater berms, if applicable,

ATTACHMENTS

- (4) Inspection of pipes for evidence of lateral seepage,
 - (5) Inspection of flapgates for excessive backflow or deterioration, if applicable,
 - (6) Removal of sediments when the storage volume or conveyance capacity of the surface water management system is below design levels,
 - (7) Stabilization and restoration of eroded areas,
 - (8) Inspection of pump stations for structural integrity and leakage of fuel or oil to the ground or surface water, if applicable, and
 - (9) Inspection of monitoring equipment, including pump hour meters and staff gauges, for damage and operational status, if applicable.
8. In addition to the practices listed above, specific operational maintenance activities are required, if applicable, depending on the type of approved system, as follows:
- (1) Overland flow systems shall include provisions for:
 - a. Mowing and removal of clippings, and
 - b. Maintenance of spreader swales and overland flow areas to prevent channelization.
 - (2) Spray irrigation systems for reuse/disposal shall include provisions for:
 - a. Inspection of the dispersal system, including the sprayheads or perforated pipe for damage or clogging, and
 - b. Maintenance of the sprayfield to prevent channelization.
 - (3) Treatment systems which incorporate isolated wetlands shall include provisions for:
 - a. Stabilization and restoration of channelized areas, and
 - b. Removal of sediments which interfere with the function of the wetland or treatment system.

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT C: Wetland Mitigation Plan(s)

(To be attached as applicable)

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT D: Groundwater Quality Monitoring Requirements

ATTACHMENT D

GROUNDWATER QUALITY MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility
14230 Hays Road
Spring Hill, FL 34610
Pasco County

Latitude: 28°22'12" North Longitude: 82°33'36" West

INTRODUCTION

These Groundwater Quality Monitoring Requirements (GWQMR) were developed by the Licensee, Pasco County, in conjunction with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection Solid Waste (SW) Section – Tallahassee. The GWQMR incorporates groundwater monitoring for the Class I landfill (Solid Waste Cells SW-1 & SW-2 and Ash Monofill Cells A-1 through A-4). The Department's SW Section is responsible for reviewing and approving all revisions to this document that are: a) submitted concurrently with a SCA; b) submitted as part of an amendment request or a petition for modification; or c) in accordance with Section A, Condition XX. Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

1. General

A. The field testing, sample collection and preservation and laboratory testing, including quality control procedures, shall be in accordance with Chapter 62-160, F.A.C. Approved methods as published by the Department or as published in Standard Methods, ASTM, or EPA Methods shall be used. [62-701.510(2)(b), F.A.C.]

B. The organization collecting samples at this site must use the Field and Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures (DEP-SOP-001/01) referenced in Chapter 62-160, F.A.C. The laboratory designated to conduct the chemical analyses must be certified by the Florida Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Certification Program (DOH ELCP). This Certification must be for the test method and analyte(s) that are reported. [62-160.210(1), 62-160.300(1), 62-701.510(2)(b), F.A.C. and DEP SOP FS 1008.]

NOTE: DEP-SOP-001/01 can be accessed at:
<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/sas/sop/sops.htm>

C. The licensee must ensure that the analytical laboratory conducting the analyses uses analytical methods capable of achieving detection limits at or below the Groundwater Cleanup Target Levels (GCTLs) or the Freshwater Surface Water Cleanup Target Levels (SWCTLs) in Table I, Chapter 62-777, F.A.C. except those listed in Table C of the "FDEP Guidance for the Selection of Analytical Methods and for the Evaluation of Practical Quantitation Limits dated 10/12/2004". GCTLs and SWCTLs that are not water quality standards are used as screening tools and interim guidelines for ground water minimum criteria until standards are promulgated. [DEP SOP FM 1000]

D. If, at any time, analyses detect parameters which are significantly above background water quality, or which are at levels above the Department's water quality standards or criteria specified in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C., in the detection wells or at the edge of the Zone

of Discharge, the Licensee may confirm the data by resampling the affected wells within thirty (30) days of receipt of the sampling data. Should the licensee choose not to resample, the Department will consider the water quality analysis as representative of current ground water conditions at the facility. If the data is confirmed, or if the licensee chooses not to resample, the licensee shall notify the Department within 14 days of this finding. [62-701.510(6)(a), F.A.C.]

If the resampling event detects parameters which are significantly above background water quality, or which are at levels above the Department's water quality standards or criteria specified in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C., the Licensee shall notify the Department in writing within 14 days of receipt of the sampling data. Confirmed data must be submitted to the Department within 60 days from completion of lab analyses, unless a different due date is approved. Use "CONF" (for confirmation data) in the report type column. [62-701.510(8)(a), F.A.C.]

Upon notification by the Department, the licensee shall initiate evaluation monitoring in accordance with Rule 62-701.510(6)(a), F.A.C.

2. Specific

A. The twenty-nine ground water monitoring wells/piezometers included in this monitoring plan and designated for water quality testing and water level measurements are listed on Table 1 and shown on Figure 1. [62-701.510(3)(d)2 & 3, F.A.C.]

B. Any initial sample collected from a new ground water monitoring well, unless the new monitoring well is installed to replace an existing well within the monitoring network, shall be analyzed for the following Initial Ground Water Monitoring Parameters. [62-701.510(5)(b), F.A.C.]

Field Parameters	Laboratory Parameters
1. Static water level in wells before purging	1. Ammonia – N, Total
2. Dissolved oxygen	2. Chlorides
3. pH	3. Iron
4. Specific conductivity	4. Nitrate
5. Temperature	5. Sodium
6. Turbidity	6. Total dissolved solids (TDS)
7. Colors and sheens (by observation)	7. Those parameters listed in 40 CFR Part 258, Appendix II.*

* Mercury not listed because it is included in Appendix II.

* Appendix I is not listed because it is a subset of Appendix II

C. The twenty-nine active monitoring wells for the landfill shall be routinely sampled and analyzed semi-annually (during the periods January 1-June 30, and July 1-December 31 of each year) for the following Ground Water Monitoring Parameters. [62-701.510(5)(c) & (7)(a), F.A.C.]

Field Parameters	Laboratory Parameters
1. Static water level in wells before purging	1. Ammonia – N, Total
2. Dissolved oxygen	2. Chlorides
3. pH	3. Iron
4. Specific conductivity	4. Mercury
5. Temperature	5. Nitrate
6. Turbidity	6. Sodium
7. Colors and sheens (by observation)	7. Total dissolved solids (TDS)
	8. Those parameters listed in 40 CFR Part 258 Appendix I

D. All water quality analyses will be performed on unfiltered samples unless approved by the Department.

3. Surface Water Monitoring

A. It is not anticipated that the existing stormwater management system will discharge from the property. However, in the event that discharges from the stormwater management system leave the property, representative samples of each discharge event shall be collected. [62-701.510(4)(c), F.A.C.]

B. The samples shall be analyzed for the following Surface Water Monitoring Parameters. [62-701.510(5)(d) & (7)(b), F.A.C.]

Field Parameters	Laboratory Parameters
1. Surface Water Elevation	1. Unionized ammonia as N
2. Specific Conductivity	2. Total hardness as CaCO ₃
3. pH	3. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD ₅)
4. Dissolved oxygen	4. Iron
5. Turbidity	5. Mercury
6. Temperature	6. Nitrate
7. Colors and sheens (by observation)	7. Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
	8. Total Organic Carbon (TOC)
	9. Fecal Coliform
	10. Total Phosphorus as P
	11. Chlorophyll A
	12. Total nitrogen
	13. Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
	14. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)
	15. Those parameters listed in 40 CFR Part 258 Appendix I

4. Monitoring Requirements

A. If a monitoring well or piezometer becomes damaged or inoperable, the Licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days of discovery with a written report within ten (10) days of notice. The written report shall describe what problem has occurred and the remedial measures that have been taken to prevent a recurrence. The Department can require the replacement of inoperable monitoring wells or piezometers. [62-520.600(6)(l), F.A.C.]

B. New or replacement monitoring well design or placement must be approved by the Department. The design and construction of these wells must be based on site-specific borings with appropriate supporting data such as grain size distribution analyses, in-situ hydraulic conductivity testing, and depth to water. Wells shall be installed using standard, accepted practices for well construction. [62-701.510(3), F.A.C. and 62-520.600(3) and (6), F.A.C.]

C. All wells and piezometers shall be clearly and permanently labeled and the well site maintained so that the well is visible at all times. Unless otherwise authorized in a Department permit, new monitoring wells, and existing monitoring wells at the time of permit renewal, shall have protective bollards or other devices installed around them if they are located in areas of high traffic flow to prevent damage from passing vehicles. [62-701.510(3)(d)5, F.A.C.]

D. The Department shall be notified in writing before any monitoring wells are abandoned or plugged. Wells shall be abandoned using standard, accepted practices for well abandonment. [62-701.510(3)(d)6, F.A.C.]

5. Reporting Requirements

A. Field Activities

The Department must be notified in writing, hard copy or e-mail, at least fourteen (14) days prior to the installation and/or sampling of any monitoring well(s) so that the Department may collect split samples. [62-701.510(8)(a), F.A.C.]

B. Monitoring Well Completion Report

One (1) paper copy and one (1) electronic copy (Adobe pdf format) of the Monitoring Well Completion Report, Form 62-701.900(30), F.A.C., must be submitted to the Department within thirty (30) days after installation of any new or replacement monitoring well(s). In addition, as-built well construction diagrams and soil boring logs that cover the entire depth of the monitoring well(s) must be submitted to the Department. [62-520.600(6)(j), F.A.C.]

NOTE: The top of casing elevation of each well, to the nearest 0.01 feet, and the latitude and longitude of each well in degrees, minutes and seconds, to two (2) decimal places, must be determined and certified by a Florida Licensed Surveyor and Mapper and provided on the form. [62-701.510(3)(d)1 & 62-520.600(6)(i), F.A.C.]

C. Surveying

1. One (1) paper copy and one (1) electronic copy (Adobe pdf format) of a drawing must be submitted within sixty (60) days following monitoring well installation showing the location of all monitoring sites (active, abandoned, and Evaluation Monitoring), piezometers, water bodies and waste filled areas. The location of features on the drawing must be horizontally and vertically located by standard surveying techniques. The drawing shall include all monitoring well locations, each monitoring well name and identification (WACS) number, the top of casing, pad elevation, permanent benchmark(s) and/or corner monument marker(s) referenced to a nationally recognized datum (such as NGVD 1929 or NAVD 1988) to the nearest 0.01 feet. The latitude and longitude of each well in degrees, minutes and seconds, to two (2) decimal places, must be determined and provided on the drawing. The survey shall be conducted and certified by a Florida Licensed Surveyor and Mapper. [62-701.510(1)(c) and (3)(d)1, and 62-520.600(6)(i), F.A.C.]

2. If a monitoring well is being replaced or new wells are being added to an existing ground water monitoring plan, only the new wells need to be surveyed as long as all other monitoring wells in the monitoring plan have been surveyed and certified by a Florida Licensed Surveyor and Mapper and there is no reason to believe that the elevations have changed. The location and elevation determinations and the certification must be provided with the Monitoring Well Completion Report upon completion of each new well. [62-701.510(3)(d)1, F.A.C.]

D. Depth Measurements

A total depth measurement must be made on each well at time of the Technical Report or every five years. This measurement is to be reported as total apparent depth below ground surface and should be compared to the original total depth of the well.

E. Initial and Semi-Annual Sampling and Submitting Electronic Data

1. Required monitoring reports must be submitted to the Department within sixty (60) days from completion of laboratory analyses and no later than January 15th and July 15th of each year for the time periods July 1-December 1 and January 1-June 30, respectively and shall follow the Department's electronic reporting requirements using the ADaPT software. [Rule 62-701.510(8)(a), F.A.C.]

2. Required water quality monitoring reports and analytical results shall be submitted electronically. Water quality monitoring reports shall be submitted in Adobe pdf format. The water quality data Electronic Data Deliverable (EDD) shall be provided to the Department in a comma separated text file electronic format consistent with requirements for importing the data into the Department's databases as summarized at:

<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/ADaPT/>.

3. Water quality monitoring reports shall be signed and sealed by a Florida registered professional geologist or professional engineer with experience in hydrogeological investigations and shall include the following:

- (1) Cover letter;
- (2) Summary of exceedances and recommendations;
- (3) Ground water contour maps;
- (4) Laboratory report of results including chain of custody forms;
- (5) Water levels, water elevation table;
- (6) Water Quality Monitoring Certification using Form Rule 62-701.900(31), F.A.C.;
- (7) Appropriate information using the Groundwater Sampling Log, Form FD 9000-24 (DEP-SOP-001/01); and,
- (8) Laboratory and Field EDDs and error logs, as applicable.

All submittals in response to this specific condition shall be sent both to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Southwest District Office Air/Solid Waste Section 13051 N. Telecom Parkway Tampa, Florida 33637-0926 Email to: SWD_Waste@dep.state.fl.us	Florida Department of Environmental Protection Solid Waste Section 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 4565 Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-2400 Email to: ADaPT.EDDs.and.Reports@dep.state.fl.us
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F. Water Elevations

Water levels in all monitoring wells, whether sampled or not, all piezometers and all surface water sites must be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot and reported semi-annually. Surface water elevations at sampling locations must be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot on the same day as ground water levels in the wells and piezometers and reported semiannually. All water level measurements must be made within a one-day period. These measurements should be reported in a table that includes well or surface water point name, date water level measured, measuring point elevation referenced to a nationally recognized datum (such as NGVD 1929 or NAVD 1988), depth to water and calculated water level elevation referenced to the same nationally recognized datum. The ground water elevations shall be reported in the ADaPT data for the upload into WACS. [62-701.510(8)(a)8, F.A.C.]

G. Ground Water Contour Maps

Ground water elevation contour maps for each monitored aquifer zone must be submitted semi-annually to the Department, with contours at no greater than one foot intervals unless site specific conditions dictate otherwise. Ground water elevation contour map(s) should include monitoring well and piezometer locations, ground water elevation at each monitoring well or piezometer location referenced to a nationally recognized datum (such as NGVD 1929 or NAVD 1988), a bar scale, north arrow, ground water contour interval, date of measurement and ground water flow direction. The map(s) must incorporate adjacent and on-site surface water elevations where appropriate. These maps shall be signed and sealed pursuant to Florida Statutes (F.S.) Chapters 471 and 492 which require that documents requiring the practice of professional engineering or professional geology, as described in Chapter 471 or 492, F.S., be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them. This certification must be made by a licensed professional who is able to demonstrate competence in this subject area. [62-701.510(8)(a)9, F.A.C.]

H. Technical Report

1. A technical report, signed and sealed by a professional geologist or professional engineer with experience in hydrogeologic investigations, shall be submitted to the Department approximately every two and one-half years during the active life of the facility, and every five years during the long-term care period. The report shall summarize and interpret the water quality monitoring results and water level measurements collected since the last Technical Report. The report shall contain, at a minimum, the following [62-701.510(8)(b), F.A.C.]:

- a) Tabular displays of any data which shows that a monitoring parameter has been detected, and graphical displays of any leachate key indicator parameters detected (such as pH, specific conductance, TDS, TOC, sulfate, chloride, sodium and iron), including hydrographs for all monitor wells;
- b) Trend analyses of any monitoring parameters consistently detected;
- c) Comparisons among shallow, middle, and deep zone wells;
- d) Comparisons between background water quality and the water quality in detection and compliance wells;
- e) Correlations between related parameters such as total dissolved solids and specific conductance;
- f) Discussion of erratic and/or poorly correlated data;
- g) An interpretation of the ground water contour maps, including an evaluation of ground water flow rates; and

h) An evaluation of the adequacy of the water quality monitoring frequency and sampling locations based upon site conditions.

2. One (1) paper and one (1) electronic copy (Adobe pdf format) of the Technical Report shall be submitted to the Department on the following schedule: [62-701.510(8)(b), F.A.C.]

Sampling Periods Covered	Number of Semi-annual Sampling	Date Technical Report Due
Second semi-annual event 2015 through Second semi-annual event 2017	5	March 31, 2018
First semi-annual event 2018 through first semi-annual event 2020	5	August 30, 2020
Second semi-annual event 2020 through Second semi-annual event 2022	5	March 31, 2023
First semi-annual event 2023 through First semi-annual event 2025	5	August 30, 2025
Second semi-annual event 2025 through Second semi-annual event 2027	5	March 31, 2028
First semi-annual event 2028 through First semi-annual event 2030	5	September 30, 2030

3.. Required water quality monitoring reports and water quality data for the Technical Report shall be submitted in electronic format as described in Specific Conditions E.5-8 of this Attachment. [62-160.240, and 62-701.510(8)(a), F.A.C.]

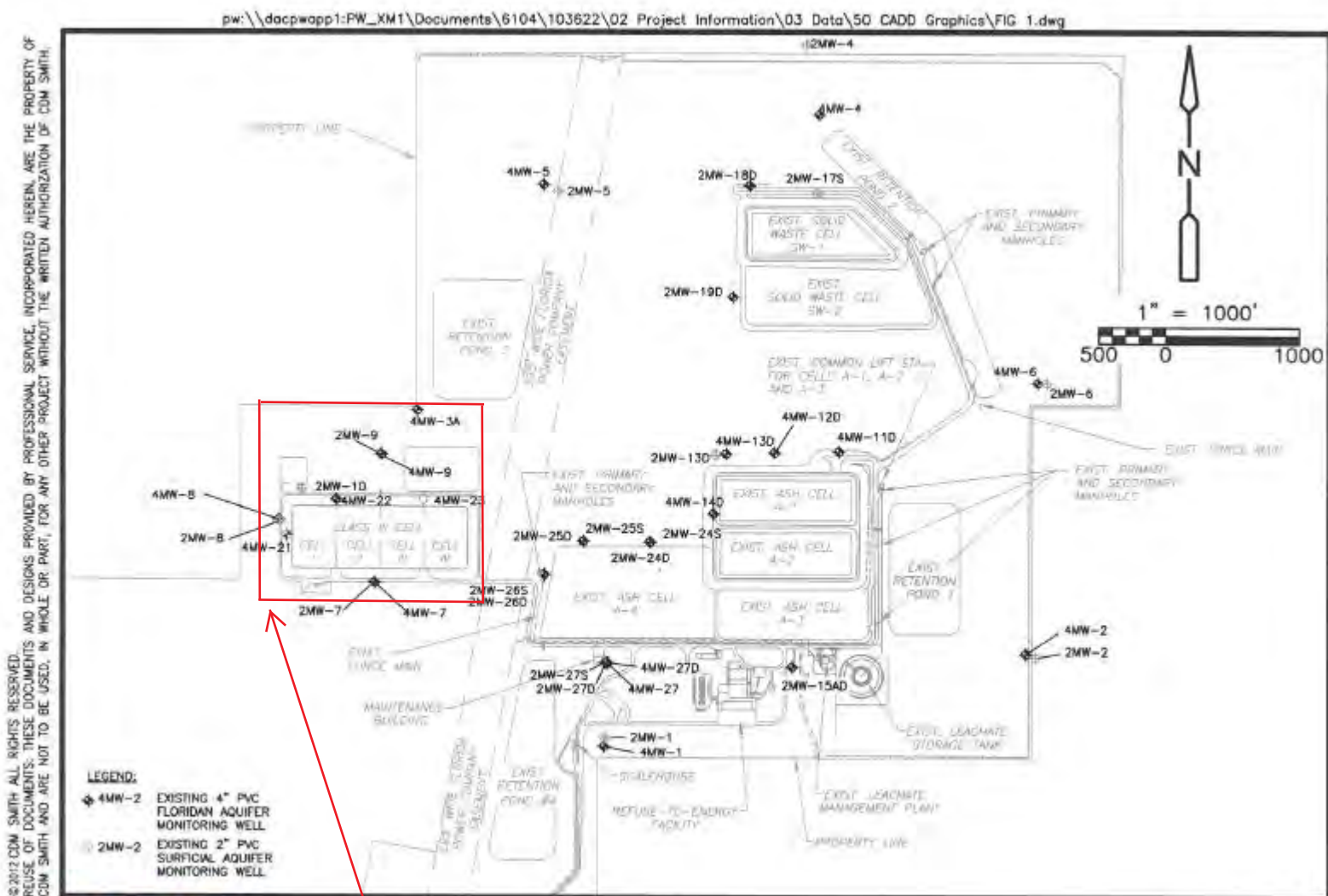
List of Attachments

Table 1 Water Quality Sampling Testsite Information
Figure 1 Groundwater Monitoring Locations Map

Table 1 – Water Quality Sampling Testsite Information

Testsite Name	Testsite WACS No.	Designation	Aquifer
2MW-1	2381	Surficial	Background
4MW-1	2386	Floridan	Background
2MW-2	2382	Surficial	Background
4MW-2	2387	Floridan	Background
2MW-6	2385	Surficial	Background
4MW-6	2390	Floridan	Background
2MW-15DA	19766	Floridan	Background
2MW-27S	23449	Surficial	Background
2MW-27D	23450	Floridan	Piezometer
4MW-27	23451	Floridan	Background
4MW-27D	23452	Floridan	Background
4MW-11D	2510	Floridan	Detection
4MW-12D	2511	Floridan	Detection
2MW-13D	2515	Surficial	Detection
4MW-13D	19214	Floridan	Detection
4MW-14D	2512	Floridan	Detection
2MW-17S	19758	Surficial	Detection
2MW-18D	19759	Floridan	Detection
2MW-19D	19764	Floridan	Detection
2MW-24S	23443	Surficial	Detection
2MW-24D	23444	Floridan	Detection
2MW-25S	23445	Surficial	Detection
2MW-25D	23446	Floridan	Detection
2MW-26S	23447	Surficial	Detection
2MW-26D	23448	Floridan	Detection
2MW-4	2383	Surficial	Piezometer
4MW-4	2388	Floridan	Compliance
2MW-5	2384	Surficial	Piezometer
4MW-5	2389	Floridan	Compliance

Figure 1: Monitor Well Location Map



Area outlined in red (Class III Landfill) is permitted separately by DEP Solid Waste under Permit #26254 and not part of the certification

**CDM
Smith**

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment E: Solid Waste Construction and Operations Requirements

ATTACHMENT E

SOLID WASTE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS REQUIREMENTS
(WACS Facility ID: 45799)

1. General

This site shall be classified as a Class I landfill [Solid Waste Cells SW-1 & SW-2 and Ash Monofill Cells A-1 through A-4] and shall be constructed, operated, closed, monitored and maintained in accordance with all applicable requirements of Chapters 62-4, 62-302, 62-330, 62-520, 62-550, and 62-701, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.) and all applicable requirements of Department rules.

A. Prohibitions. The prohibitions of F.A.C. Rule 62-701.300 shall apply to operations and new structures.

B. Pollution Prevention. The landfill shall be designed, constructed, operated, maintained, closed and monitored throughout its design period to control the movement of waste and waste constituents into the environment so that ground water and surface water quality standards and criteria of Chapters 62-302 and 62-520, F.A.C., will not be violated beyond the zone of discharge specified for the landfill.

C. Access Control. To prevent unauthorized waste disposal, as required by F.A.C. Rule 62-701.500(5), access to and use of the Facility shall be controlled by fencing, gates, or other barriers, as well as signs and Facility personnel.

D. Records Maintenance. As required by F.A.C. Rule 62-701.500(13), records shall be kept of all information used to develop or support the landfill design and any supplemental information provided to DEP pertaining to construction of the landfill. Records pertaining to the operation of the landfill shall be kept for the design period of the landfill. Records of all monitoring information, including calibration and maintenance records, all original chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by these conditions, shall be kept for at least ten years. Background water quality records shall be kept for the design period of the landfill.

E. Professional Certifications. Where required by Chapter 471 (P.E.) or Chapter 492 (P.G.), Florida Statutes, applicable portions of supporting documents which are submitted to the Department for public record shall be signed and sealed by the professional(s) who prepared or approved them.

F. Nuisance Conditions. Nuisance conditions shall be controlled by conducting site activities in the manner described in these Conditions of Certification, the operations plan, and applicable Department rules.

2. Construction

The Class I landfill disposal units associated with this site shall be constructed in accordance with all applicable requirements of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., and in accordance with all applicable requirements of other Department rules.

A. General Construction Requirements. All construction shall be done in accordance with the approved design, drawings, CQA plan, and specifications. The Department shall be notified before any changes, other than minor deviations, to the approved design are implemented in order to determine whether an amendment or modification is required. If an

amendment or modification is not required, it may be processed in accordance with Section A, Condition XX Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

B. Certification of Construction Completion. Upon completion of construction, the engineer of record shall certify to the Department in accordance with Rule 62-701.320(9)(b), F.A.C., that the permitted construction is complete and was done in substantial conformance with the approved construction plans except where minor deviations were necessary. All deviations shall be described in detail and the reasons therefore enumerated. The following documents shall be submitted along with the Certification:

(1) The final report and record drawings showing that the liner system has been installed in substantial conformance with the plans and specifications for the liner system. The record drawings must include the results of the surveys of the liner, base grade and collection pipe slopes.

(2) The final report showing the results of the geomembrane liner leak location survey, if applicable.

(3) Results of testing of geosynthetic and soil components of the liner system.

C. Construction Quality Assurance Plan pursuant to 62-701.400(1), F.A.C.

D. Approval of Certification. The licensee shall not begin using newly constructed Class I disposal unit at the facility until one of the following has occurred: (1) the Department has stated in writing that it has no objection to the certification of construction completion; or (2) at least 30 days have passed since the certification was submitted and the Department has not responded in writing to the certification.

3. Operation

Operation of the associated landfill shall be done in accordance with all applicable portions of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., including prohibitions, procedures for closing of the landfill, and final cover requirements, or, as provided in the Conditions Section B. Condition I. Department of Environmental Protection, C – Resource Recovery Facility in its entirety. Review shall be performed in accordance with the Conditions Section A. Condition VI. Design and Performance Criteria. The final plans for this Facility shall include provisions for the isolated temporary handling of suspected hazardous, toxic, or infectious wastes.

A. No suspected or known hazardous, toxic, or infectious wastes as defined by applicable Federal, State or local statutes, rules, regulations or ordinances shall be burned or landfilled at the site.

B. Special Wastes. The disposal or management of any "special wastes" shall be in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.300(8), 62-701.520 and any other applicable Department rules, to protect the public safety, health and welfare. All solid wastes, recovered materials, or residues shall be managed in a manner so as not to constitute a fire or safety hazard or a sanitary nuisance, and shall comply with all applicable local or state regulations. Recovered resources which may be offered for sale shall comply with applicable regulations of all appropriate state agencies.

C. Landfill Operation Requirements. This Facility shall be operated in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.500, Landfill Operation Requirements, and the current Department-approved Operations Plan (see attached Appendix I). Changes to the Operations Plan shall be submitted to the Department for review and written approval prior to implementation. The Department shall approve or disapprove requests for minor changes to the Operations Plan within 30 days of such change request. A minor change is defined to include: changes to filling sequence, changes to equipment used, dimensions of the working face, and similar daily operational issues.

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D. Operating Personnel. As required by F.A.C. 62-701.320(15) and 62-701.500(1), at least one operator shall be at the landfill at all times when the landfill receives waste and at least one spotter shall be at the working Face when the landfill receives waste. Copies of the training verifications shall be maintained at the site for the Department's review.

E. Operation Plan and Operating Record. The landfill owner and operators shall have an operations plan which meets the requirements of F.A.C. 62-701.500(2). A copy of these Conditions of Certification, operations plan, construction reports and record drawings, and supporting information shall be kept at the Facility at all times for reference and inspections. The operating record as required by F.A.C. 62-701.500(3) is part of the operations plan and shall also be maintained at the site.

F. Authorized Waste Types. The facility is authorized to manage only the following waste types defined in Rule 62-701.200, F.A.C.:

- (1) Fly Ash
- (2) Bottom Ash
- (3) Ash Residue
- (4) Class I Waste

G. Unauthorized Waste Types. The facility is not authorized to accept, process or dispose any waste types not listed in F, above. Any unauthorized waste inadvertently received by the facility shall be managed in accordance with the approved Operation Plan.

H. Landfill Elevation. The final elevation for Ash Monofill Cells A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4 shall not exceed +122 feet as shown in the approved Operation Plan (Appendix I). The final elevation of Solid Waste Cells SW-1 and SW-2 shall not exceed +121 feet as shown on Figure 7-1, Phasing Plan for Cells SW1 and SW2, of the approved Operation Plan (Appendix I).

I. Initial Waste Placement. The first layer of waste placed above the liner and leachate collection system shall be a minimum of four feet in compacted thickness and consist of selected wastes containing no large rigid objects that may damage the liner or leachate collection system.

J. Method and Sequence of Filling. The method and sequence of filling shall be in accordance with the current Department-approved Operations Plan.

K. Waste Records. Waste quantity records shall be maintained as required by F.A.C. 62-701.500(4) and submitted to the Department quarterly.

L. Control of Access. Access to, and use of, the Facility shall be controlled as required by F.A.C. 62-701.500(5).

M. Monitoring of Waste. Wastes shall be monitored as required by F.A.C. 62-701.500(6). No regulated hazardous waste as identified in Chapter 62-730, F.A.C. shall be accepted for disposal at this site. Hazardous waste should be disposed of in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.300(4) and 62-701.500(6)(b).

N. Working Face and Waste Handling Requirements. All solid waste disposed of in Cells SW-1 and SW-2 area shall be covered as required by F.A.C. 62-701.500(7). As required by F.A.C. 62-701.500(7)(d), the operator shall minimize the size of the working Face. The working Face of a cell shall be only wide enough to accommodate vehicles discharging waste. Leachate from the working Face shall be managed as described in the approved Operations Plan. Runoff from the landfill will be considered stormwater if the flow passes over only areas with no exposed waste.

(1) Initial cover shall be applied and maintained in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.500(7)(e), and as described in the approved Operations Plan.

(2) Alternate cover materials not identified herein shall be approved by the Department prior to use at the Facility. For those areas where solid waste will be deposited on the working Face within 18 hours, initial cover may consist of a temporary cover or tarpaulin. Waste tires that have been cut into sufficiently small parts, which means that 70 percent of the waste tire material is cut into pieces of 4 square inches or less and 100 percent of the waste tire material is 32 square inches or less and applied in a six (6) inch compacted layer, may be used as initial cover as described in the approved Operations Plan.

(3) Intermediate cover shall be applied and maintained in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.500(7)(g). An intermediate cover of one (1) foot of compacted earth in addition to the six (6) inch initial cover shall be applied within seven (7) days of cell completion at all landfills if final cover or an additional lift is not to be applied within 180 days of cell completion.

O. Final Cover. Portions of the landfill which have been filled with waste to the extent of final closure designed dimensions shall be closed (shall receive final cover) in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.500(7)(g) and all applicable requirements of Department rules.

P. Erosion Control. Erosion control measures shall be employed to correct any erosion which exposes waste or causes malfunction of the storm water management system. Such measures shall be implemented within three days of occurrence. If the erosion cannot be corrected within seven days of occurrence, the landfill operator shall notify the Department and propose a correction schedule.

Q. Leachate Management. Leachate shall be managed in accordance with the requirements of F.A.C. 62-701.500(8), these conditions of certification, and the current Department-approved Operations Plan.

(1) Leachate storage tanks shall be inspected as required by F.A.C. 62-701.400(6)(c)9, and inspection results shall be made available to the Department upon request.

(2) Each pump station shall be inspected on a semi-annual basis. Documentation of all inspections shall be kept on file at the Facility.

(3) Leachate generation reports as required by F.A.C. Rule 62-701.500(8) shall be compiled monthly and submitted to the Department quarterly.

(4) A report assessing the effectiveness of the leachate collection and removal system, force mains and gravity pipe lines, leachate storage tank and treatment Facility shall be submitted to the Department at least every five years. As part of the five-year assessment, the entire leachate collection and removal system, force mains and gravity pipelines, shall be visually or video inspected, or pressure tested where possible to verify adequate performance. Components not performing adequately shall be cleaned and/or repaired. Those portions of the tank secondary containment liner which can be readily visually inspected shall be inspected for damage and repaired if necessary. The report shall include the results of the inspection and any corrective measures undertaken to demonstrate adequate performance, signed and sealed by a professional engineer.

R. Landfill Gas Management

(1) Gas Monitoring and Control.

a. Landfills that receive biodegradable wastes shall have a gas management and control system designed to prevent explosions and fires, and to minimize off-site odors, lateral migration of gases and damage to vegetation. A gas management and control system is not necessary until such time as the methane generation rate exceeds the thresholds in 40 CFR 60, Subpart WWW.

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b. Landfill gas shall be monitored to demonstrate compliance with the criteria established in Rule 62-701.530(1)(a), F.A.C. (less than 25% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) for combustible gases in structures and less than 100% of the LEL for combustible gases at or beyond the property boundary).

c. The results of **quarterly gas monitoring** required by Rule 62-701.530(2)(c), F.A.C., conducted at the locations listed in Specific Condition #F.3., shall be submitted to the Department by the following dates:

<u>Measured During</u>	<u>Report Submitted By</u>
Quarter 1	April 15 th of each year
Quarter 2	July 15 th of each year
Quarter 3	October 15 th of each year
Quarter 4	January 15 th of each year

2. Gas Monitoring Locations. The gas monitoring probes installed in proximity to solid waste cells SW-1 and SW-2 shall be sampled at least **quarterly** for concentrations of combustible gases determined as a percentage of the LEL calibrated to methane, as described in Rule 62-701.530(2), F.A.C.

<u>Monitoring Probe</u>	<u>Location Description</u>
Solid Waste Cell SW-1	GMP-1, GMP-2, GMP-3 and GMP-4

Solid Waste Cell SW-2	GMP-5 and GMP-6
All gas probes are to be clearly labeled and easily visible at all times	

3. Gas Remediation. If the results of gas monitoring show that combustible gas concentrations exceed 25% of the LEL calibrated to methane in structures or 100% of the LEL calibrated to methane at the property boundary, the licensee shall immediately take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health and notify the Department. Within 7 days of detection, a gas remediation plan detailing the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy shall be submitted to the Department for approval. The remedy shall be completed within 60 days of detection unless otherwise approved by the Department.

4. Odor Remediation Plan. The facility shall be operated to control objectionable odors. If objectionable odors are confirmed beyond the property boundary then upon notification by the Department the licensee shall develop and implement an odor remediation plan in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-701.530(3)(b), F.A.C.

S. Stormwater System Management. Stormwater shall be managed as required by F.A.C. 62-701.400(9). The system shall minimize stormwater from entering waste filled areas and avoid the mixing of stormwater with leachate.

T. Record Keeping Requirements

1. Waste Quantity Records. Waste records shall be compiled monthly, and copies shall be provided to the Department no less than annually by February 1st of each year. This information shall be reported to the Department through the DEP Business Portal located at: <http://www.fldepportal.com/go>.

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2. Estimate of Remaining Life. The licensee shall submit the annual estimate of the remaining life and capacity by March 1st of each year. The report is required by Rule 62-701.500(13)(c), F.A.C. and must be submitted to the District Office and to:

Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Solid Waste Section, MS 4565
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida, 32399-2400
SWPP@dep.state.fl.us

U. Waste Burning. Open burning of solid waste is prohibited except in accordance with F.A.C. 62-701.300(3).

V. Liner Location. The top edge of the geomembrane liner shall be clearly identified in the field to prevent waste disposal and leachate runoff outside the geomembrane liner.

4. Closure Requirements.

A. Prior to initiating closure of a solid waste disposal unit, or part of a solid waste disposal unit, the Licensee shall receive authorization from the Department in one of the following ways.

(1) If the landfill is operating under a Department approved Closure Plan with sufficient detail to provide reasonable assurance of compliance with the closing requirements of Rule 62-701.600, F.A.C., then the Licensee shall notify the Department at least 30 days prior to initiating the closure activities and receive written approval from the Department prior to beginning the work in accordance with the Conditions Section A, Condition XX. Procedures for Post-Certification Submittals.

(2) If the landfill is operating under an approved Closure Plan that requires substantive changes to the closing activities in the permitted Closure Plan, then the Licensee shall request a modification of this license to include sufficient design detail to ensure compliance with the closing requirements of Rule 62-701.600, F.A.C., and shall initiate closing only after the license has been modified in accordance with the Conditions Section A, Condition XXIII. Modification of Certification.

(3) The Licensee shall submit an application to the Department for a closure permit on Form 62-701.900(1) and shall initiate closure activities only after the permit is issued. The application shall include a Closure Plan made up of the following:

- a. A closure design plan;
- b. A closure operation plan;
- c. A plan for long-term care; and,
- d. A demonstration that proof of financial assurance for long-term care will be provided.

B. Closure Design. All closure construction shall be done in accordance with the approved closure design plan. The Department shall be notified before any changes, other than minor deviations, to the approved closure design are implemented in order to determine whether a modification is required. If required it will be processed in accordance with the Conditions Section A, Condition XXIII. Modification of Certification.

C. Closure Operation Plan. All closure shall be done in accordance with the approved closure operation plan.

D. Certification of Closure Construction Completion. After closure construction has been completed, the engineer of record shall certify to the Department on Form 62-701.900(2) that the closure is complete and that it was done in accordance with the plans submitted to the Department except where minor deviation was necessary. All deviations shall be described in detail and the reasons therefore enumerated.

5. Financial Assurance and Cost Estimates

A. Financial Assurance Mechanism

The licensee may not receive waste for disposal or storage in any disposal unit for which financial assurance has not been approved. Proof that the financial mechanisms are established and funded in accordance with Rule 62-701.630, F.A.C. shall be submitted to the Department at least sixty (60) days prior to the planned acceptance of solid waste in any disposal unit. When established, the licensee shall maintain, in good standing, the financial assurance mechanisms. Supporting documentation and evidence of increases associated with cost estimate increases shall be submitted within the time frames specified in Rule 62-701.630, F.A.C.

All submittals in response to this specific condition shall be sent to:
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Financial Coordinator - Solid Waste Section
2600 Blair Stone Road, MS 4548
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

B. Cost Estimates.

(1) The licensee shall submit closure cost estimates, including annual adjustments for inflation, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-701.630(3) and (4), F.A.C., and 40 CFR Part 264.142(a) using Form 62-701.900(28).

(2) An owner or operator using an escrow account shall submit the annual inflation adjusted estimate(s) between July 1 and September 1. An owner or operator using a letter of credit, guarantee bond, performance bond, financial test, corporate guarantee, trust fund or insurance shall submit the inflation adjusted cost estimate(s) between January 1 and March 1.

(3) A revised closure cost estimate, made by recalculating the total cost of closure or long-term care, in current dollars shall be submitted every 5 years in accordance with 62-701.630(3), F.A.C.

(4) All submittals in response to this specific condition shall be sent to the District Office and a copy to the address identified in this Attachment (Attachment E) 5. Financial Assurance and Cost Estimates, A., or to the following email address: Solid.Waste.Financial.Coordinator@dep.state.fl.us.

6. Beneficial Ash Use Authorization

A. Beneficial Use Authorization by the Department.

Section 403.7045(5) of the Florida Statutes authorizes the Department to approve the beneficial use of ash residue when an applicant demonstrates that “no significant threat to public health will result and that applicable Department standards and criteria will not be violated.”

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B. Documents Submitted in Support of Beneficial Use of Ash Residue.

The following documents have been submitted by the Licensee and reviewed by the Department regarding the beneficial use of bottom ash residue by the Licensee:

(1) “Request for Approval of Standing Beneficial Use Encapsulated Bottom Ash Generated by the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility”. dated August 14, 2014.

(2) “Request for Amendment to Approval of Standing Beneficial Use of Encapsulated Bottom Ash Generated by the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility”, dated October 20, 2016.

(3) “Request for Amendment to the Previous Approval of the Standing Beneficial Uses of Bottom Ash Generated by the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility”, which was included as part of the “Request for Modification to Conditions of Certification”, dated February 6, 2019.

C. Approval of Beneficial Use of Bottom Ash Residue Generated by the Licensee.

Based on review of the documents listed in Paragraph 6.B. above, the Licensee is hereby authorized to beneficially use bottom ash residue in accordance with Section 403.7045(5), F.S., as follows:

(1) Specified Materials:

The following materials (Specified Materials) are allowed for recycling or reuse within Pasco County by, under the direction of the Licensee:

a. Bottom Ash Residue as defined in Rule 62-701.200(7)(a), F.A.C., from the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility (Facility), a waste-to-energy facility as defined in Section 403.7061(4), F.S. (bottom ash), and b. Any product or construction material, including asphalt or concrete, which contains bottom ash residue as referenced herein.

(2) Required Treatment:

a. The Specified Materials for recycling and reuse shall be conditioned, by or under the direction of the Licensee, in accordance with the following procedure:

Prior to recycling and reuse, bottom ash residue will be aged for a minimum period of 3 months. Aging will be conducted on top of or in a lined Class I landfill cell. During the entire treatment period, ash piles shall be no greater than 20 feet in height.

(3) Specified Uses:

a. The recycling and reuse of the above specified materials are limited to, and only approved for, the following specified uses where the Specified Materials shall be as required herein: (i) Covered use as a road base course, where bottom ash residue from the Facility has been screened to remove large pieces of waste materials (>3/4 inch), and the road base course will be completely covered by a pavement layer; (ii) Encapsulated use as a replacement for up to 50%, by weight, of the customarily used aggregate in Portland cement concrete pavement, where bottom ash residue from the Facility has been screened to remove large pieces of waste materials (>3/4 inch) and the fine fraction of the ash (<3/8 inch);

(iii) Encapsulated as an aggregate in hot mix asphalt pavement, where bottom ash residue from the Facility has been screened to remove large pieces of waste materials (>3/4 inch) and the fine fraction of the ash (<3/8 inch);

(iv) As a partial coarse aggregate replacement in Portland cement concrete slabs beneath structures; and

(v) As a structural base course, underlying multi-use paths.

(4) Recycling and Reuse Conditions:

The Licensee shall implement the recycling and reuse controls specified

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herein. The following controls and conditions are binding upon the Licensee and are enforceable under Chapter 403, F.S:

a. Bottom ash residue shall be treated by conditioning, prior to recycling and reuse, in accordance with this Authorization.

b. The Licensee shall not allow recycling, reuse, or disposal of the Specified Materials in any manner inconsistent with the requirements of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C., or this Authorization.

c. Bottom ash residue shall not be placed within 3 feet of groundwater, or 15 feet of wetlands or natural water bodies, or within 100 feet of a potable well that is being used or might be used for human or livestock water consumption.

d. When utilized as road base, the placement of the bottom ash residue shall not extend beyond the outside edge of the pavement*. Bottom ash residue remaining outside the edge of the pavement after construction shall be removed and recycled in a manner consistent with this Authorization or placed in a permitted Class I lined landfill.

e. When utilized as road base, placement of the pavement shall be completed as soon as practicable after placement of the bottom ash residue.

f. When bottom ash residue is utilized as a road base course, only dense-graded asphalt mixes shall be placed as the overlying pavement layer with a 4-inch or greater as-built thickness, except that for two lane roads designed for lower density traffic loads, an overlying pavement layer with a 2-inch as-built thickness may be used.

g. All roadways shall be placed and maintained following generally accepted road construction practices consistent with those utilized in Pasco County at the time of the issuance of the COC modification that incorporates this Authorization.

h. When used as structural base for multi-use paths, the placement of the bottom ash residue shall not extend more than six inches beyond the edge of the pavement and shall be completely covered by a compacted soil layer of a thickness of at least one inch, or equal to the thickness of the pavement, whichever is greater.

i. Bottom ash residue remaining outside this distance after construction shall be removed and recycled in a manner consistent with this Authorization or placed in a permitted Class I lined landfill.

j. When bottom ash residue is utilized as a structural base layer under a multi-use path, only asphalt or concrete mixes shall be placed as the overlying pavement layer with a one-inch or greater as-built thickness.

k. When removed from service, asphalt or concrete products containing bottom ash residue as aggregates shall be managed as construction and demolition debris, recycled or reused in a manner consistent with this Authorization, or placed in a permitted Class I lined landfill.

l. When removed from service, bottom ash residue that has been used as a base course shall be recycled or reused in a manner allowed under this Authorization or placed in a permitted Class I lined landfill.

m. Fugitive dust emissions from the storage, processing, transport or placement of bottom ash residue shall be controlled by wetting.

n. Bottom ash residue used as an aggregate in asphalt and concrete shall be stored on site at batch plants for a period of no more than 120 hours. Loads shall be covered with a tarp, or a similar protective cover, during transportation and ash will not be transported during periods of inclement weather. Following batching of the concrete or asphalt products, the unused

o. Bottom ash residue shall be recovered and either used in a subsequent allowed construction project or placed in a Class I lined landfill.

p. The Licensee shall comply with the following record keeping requirements:

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(i) Whenever not the owner, the Licensee shall receive written notice, from the owner or duly authorized agent of the owner (Owner) of the property where the Specified Materials are to be placed, providing the Licensee express authorization for the placement of the Specified Materials, detailing the Owner's authorized placement dates, placement locations, and the maximum quantities of bottom ash residue that may be recycled or reused, or otherwise placed, on the Owner's property;

(ii) The Licensee may receive such notices from Owner's electronically;

(iii) The Licensee shall provide and maintain records detailing the actual placement dates, locations, quantities, the nature of recycling or reuse including the types of associated construction materials (i.e., road base course, concrete pavement, or asphalt pavement) where the Specified Materials were placed, and the dates and disposition whenever any Specified Materials are removed from service;

(iv) Notices and records shall be maintained in a centralized record storage system accessible from the Facility, and also in association with the particular construction project records for any related road construction project that utilizes the Specified Materials; and

(v) Such notices and records shall be maintained by the Licensee for a period of not less than 30 years after the removal of the Specified Materials from service.

q. Recycling and reuse of the Specified Materials, and associated construction activities, shall be conducted in a manner that does not cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards. Performance-based erosion and sediment control best management practices shall be implemented and maintained immediately prior to, during, and after construction as needed to stabilize all disturbed areas, including material storage, staging, and processing areas, to prevent adverse impacts to the water resources and adjacent lands. Erosion and sediment control measures shall be installed and maintained in accordance with the State of Florida Erosion and Sediment Control Designer and Reviewer Manual (Florida Department of Environmental Protection and Florida Department of Transportation June 2007), available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wetlands/docs/erp/FLerosionSedimentManual_6_07.pdf, and the Florida Stormwater Erosion and Sedimentation Control Inspector's Manual (Florida Department of Environmental Protection, Nonpoint Source Management Section, Tallahassee, Florida, July 2008), available at www.dep.state.fl.us/water/nonpoint/docs/erosion/erosion-inspectors-manual.pdf.

r. The Licensee shall immediately notify the Department in writing upon, or at least within 5 business days of, becoming aware of any condition, test result, or other information indicating that recycling or reuse of the Specified Materials, in accordance with this Authorization, may cause or contribute to violations of state water quality standards.

s. Upon reasonable notice to the Licensee, Department staff or agents with proper identification shall have permission to enter, inspect, sample and test as the Department may claim needed to verify compliance with the requirements of Chapter 403, F.S., and this Authorization.

t. Uses other than as specified herein are not approved under this Authorization. Where bottom ash residue from the Facility, or related materials, may be used or placed in a manner that does not comply with this Authorization, such materials shall be managed as a solid waste subject to the requirements of Chapter 62-701, F.A.C.

*Pavement is defined as including the paved shoulders

APPENDIX I

**OPERATION PLAN
FOR THE
PASCO COUNTY
WEST PASCO COUNTY CLASS I LANDFILL**

Prepared for:

Pasco County Public Infrastructure
Solid Waste & Resource Recovery
14230 Hays Road
Spring Hill, Florida 34610

Prepared by:

Jones Edmunds & Associates, Inc.
730 NE Waldo Road
Gainesville, FL 32641

Certificate of Engineering Authorization #1841
Geology Business #133

July 2021

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1.0 GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SOLID WASTE COMPLEX

The West Pasco County Class I Landfill (WPCL) (for which this Operation Plan has been prepared) is an integral component of the larger West Pasco Solid Waste Complex. The overall 800-acre Complex is comprised of the following components:

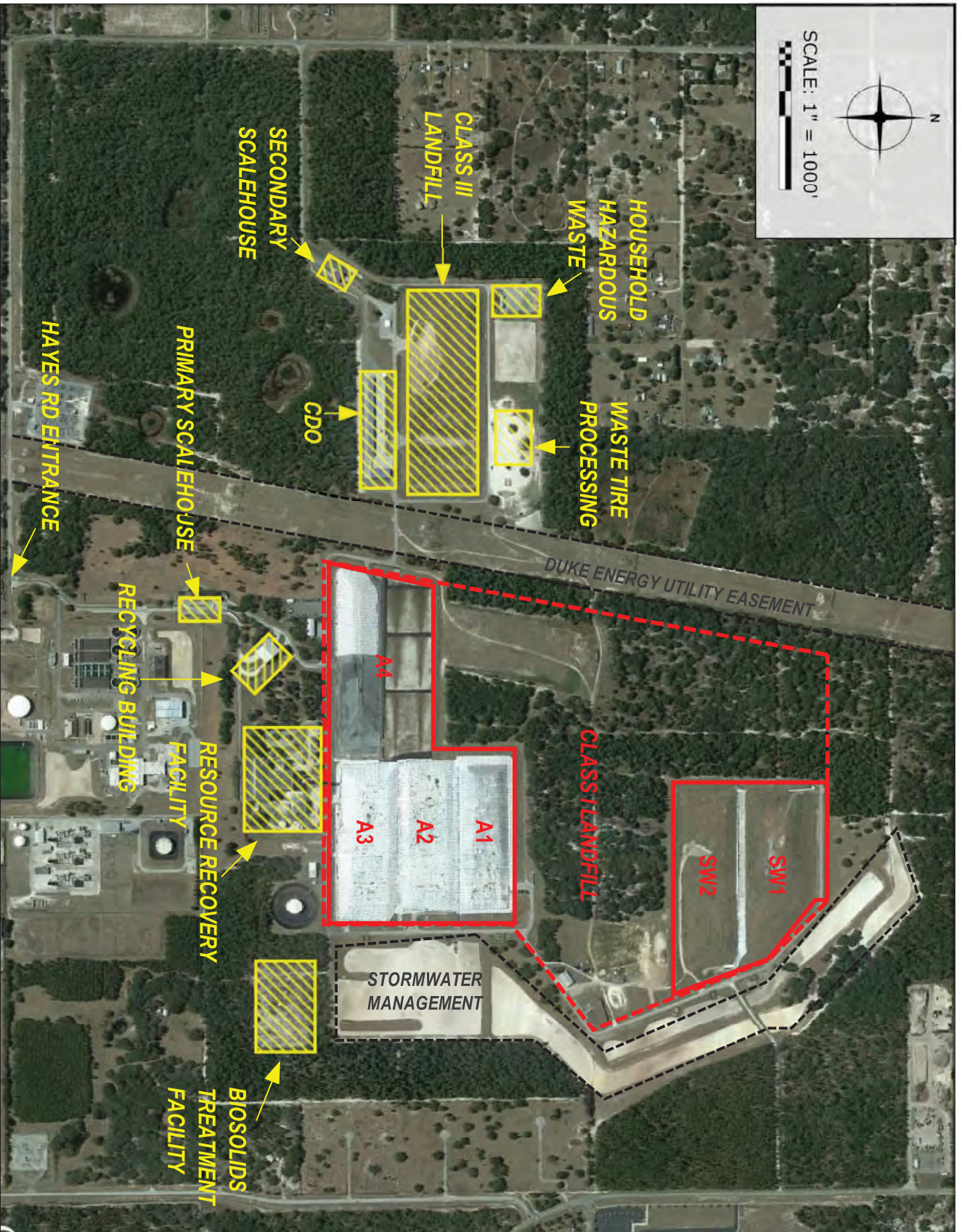
- The Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility;
- The West Pasco Class I Landfill (the component addressed by this Operation Plan);
- The West Pasco Class III Landfill;
- The West Pasco Materials Recovery Facility;
- Citizen's Drop Off Facility;
- The Pasco County Biosolids Treatment Plant, and;
- Various support structures, including two scalehouses, vehicle maintenance buildings, etc.

The main entrance of the West Pasco Solid Waste Complex is at 14230 Hays Road in Spring Hill and is depicted on **Figure 1-1**. The majority of the complex is permitted under the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act through Conditions of Certification No. PA 87-23F; however, the Class III Landfill and the Biosolids Treatment Plant are permitted through individual permits outside of PA 87-23F. The following solid waste management activities occur at the Complex:

- Scalehouse operations.
- Solid Waste combustion at the Resource Recovery Facility.
- Metals recovery in the Ash Storage Building of the Resource Recovery Facility.
- Ash disposal in the Ash Monofill (currently Cell A-4).
- Engineered Aggregate processing within the Ash Monofill (currently limited to Cell A-4).
- Maintenance of temporary cover on the inactive cells of Ash Monofill (Cells A-1, A-2, and A-3).
- Solid Waste Disposal in the Solid Waste Landfill (currently Cell SW-2).
- Maintenance of temporary cover on the inactive cell of the Solid Waste Landfill (Cell SW-1).
- Construction and demolition (C&D) disposal within the Class III Landfill.

- Yard waste processing.
- White goods collection and recycling.
- Household hazardous waste (HHW) collection.
- Recycled materials processing.
- Stormwater collection and treatment.
- Landfill gas monitoring.
- Groundwater monitoring.
- Landfill leachate collection and transport.
- Heavy equipment and vehicle maintenance.
- Waste tire collection and processing.

The entire 800-acre site is enclosed by a chain link fence or barbed wired fence to limit access. Public access is limited to two gates, both of which are monitored by Pasco County staff in the scalehouses adjacent to the gates. After-hours access to the primary entrance gate off Hays Road is monitored and controlled by the control room operator at the Resource Recovery Facility.



Site Plan
West Pasco Solid Waste Facility

Figure
1-1

2.0 SAFETY

2.1 EMERGENCY CONTACTS AND REPORTING

Dr. Justin Roessler, PhD, PE	Office	(727) 856-0119
Interim Solid Waste Director	Cell	(352) 270-1454
Mr. Tim Treshler	Office	(727) 856-0119
Sr. Project Manager	Cell	(727) 856-0119

The emergency contact individuals are subject to change. The Operation Plan will be updated if any changes occur. All accidents should be immediately reported to the Interim Solid Waste Director. After immediately reacting to the accident (first aid or equipment repair), the Interim Solid Waste Director or others designated by the Interim Solid Waste Director will investigate the cause of the accident. A full accident report will be drafted and submitted to Director. The accident report will include all facts involved in the incident as applicable including, but not limited to, date, time of day, weather conditions, hauler vehicle traffic conditions, location on the landfill, equipment and personnel involved, circumstances leading to cause, and response. Photographs will be attached when applicable.

2.2 OPERATOR AND HAULER REQUIREMENTS

Smoking is prohibited on and near the landfill cells and the working face. A spark from a lighter, cigarette, cigar, or pipe could ignite landfill gas (LFG). A sign at the scalehouse notifies anyone entering the landfill of the No-Smoking Policy. All Pasco County employees will enforce this policy in the field. "No Smoking" signs are posted at all entrances, roadways, and active areas.

Welding and oxy-acetylene cutting are prohibited near the landfill or working face. If a vehicle requires this type of maintenance, it shall be towed to an area away from LFG venting. If this is not possible, an employee trained in using a combustible gas meter will take a reading around the area to determine whether methane/combustible gases are absent and their concentrations if they are present.

2.3 TRAINING, EQUIPMENT, AND MATERIALS

Safety materials and equipment include fire extinguishers at landfill sites and first aid kits that are easily accessible for field use. Other equipment provided by the County may include various types of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) and protective disposable coveralls. Landfill field employees are required to wear appropriate clothing on the work site, such as steel-toed boots, long pants, and a shirt.

Pasco County Public Infrastructure maintains a pro-active approach to training by requiring key operating personnel attend the University of Florida's Training, Research, and Education of Environmental Operations (TREEO) certification courses. All Operators and Spotters must attend and pass the Initial Training for Operators of Landfills and Waste Processing Facilities

course. Within three years of passing the initial training course and every three years thereafter, each operator must complete an additional 16-hour refresher course. Additionally, all spotters must attend and pass the Initial Training Course for Spotters at Landfills, C&D Sites, and Transfer Stations. Within three years of passing the initial training course and every three years thereafter, each spotter must complete an additional 8-hour refresher course.

Copies of course completion certificates are kept on file within the Administration offices. The landfill has at least one trained operator on site during all times when the landfill receives waste. At least one trained spotter is at each working face at all times to detect unauthorized wastes when the landfill receives waste other than ash.

3.0 ORGANIZATION

Pasco County Solid Waste is organized as follows:

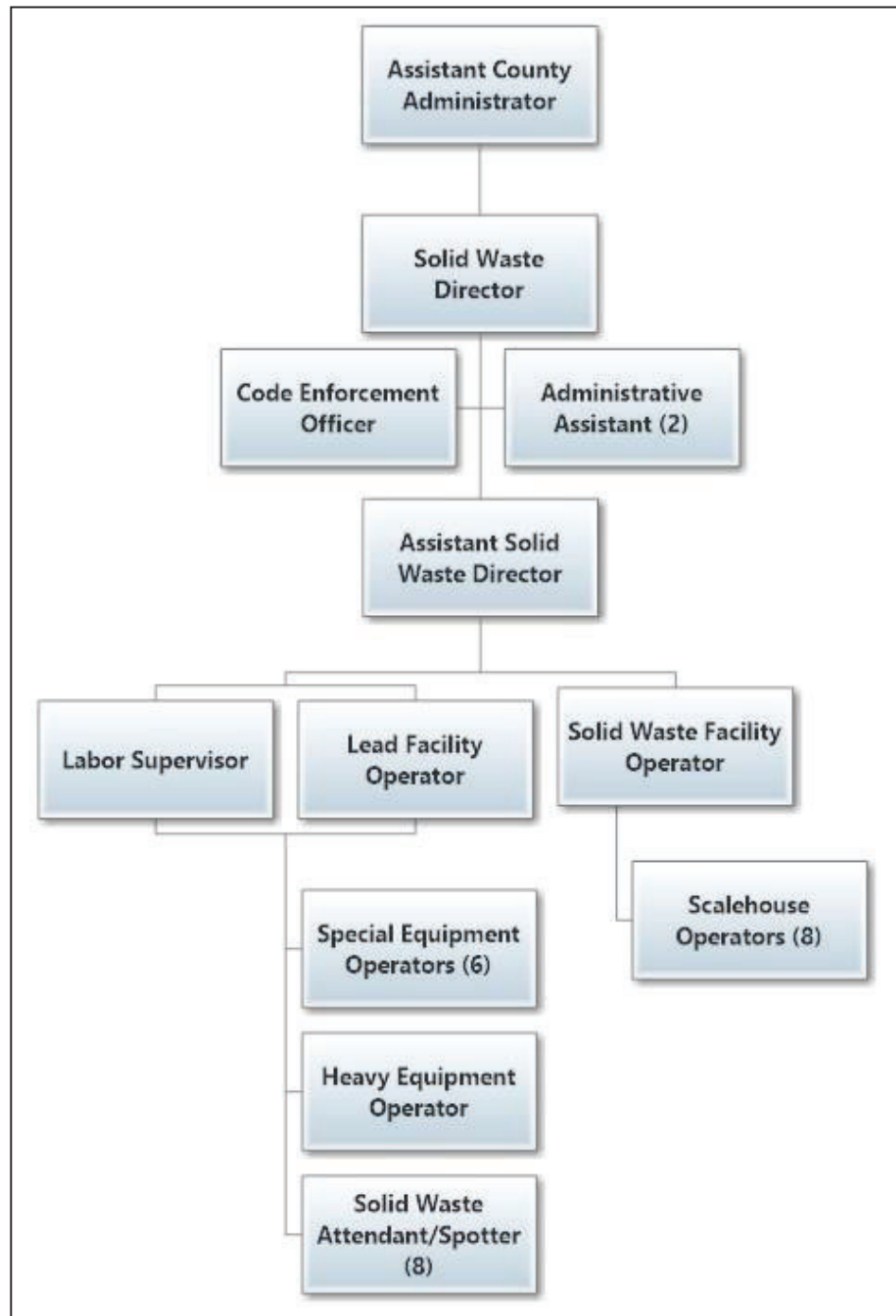


Figure 3-1
Organizational Chart

4.0 SCALEHOUSE OPERATIONS

The scale operation is critical to the efficiency of the landfill facility. This operation serves several important functions including security, initial load checking, waste identification and segregation, traffic control, waste quantity recording, and financial documentation.

The primary scalehouse is the original to Facility, was constructed in 1990, and is approximately 1,000 feet from the entrance gate on the main facility access road. The scale facility has a scalehouse, two inbound scales, one outbound scale, one inbound bypass lane, one outbound bypass lane, and a video surveillance system. Monitoring the movement of haul trucks and other vehicles is part of the duties of the Scalehouse Attendant. All traffic entering the facility must check in with the Scalehouse Attendant. Waste delivery vehicles are required to weigh in, and all visitors must first report in and state the purpose of their visit. A Scalehouse Attendant is maintained on duty during all periods when the facility is open.

A secondary scalehouse, constructed in 2011, is utilized primarily for citizens that choose to self-haul to the Citizens' Drop-Off facility. The secondary scalehouse has a scalehouse, one inbound scale, one outbound scale, one inbound bypass lane, one outbound bypass lane, and a video surveillance system.

Administration maintains communication with landfill staff via hand-held radios and cell phones. A sign at both entrances to the facility identifies the operating authority, hours and days of operation, waste disposal restrictions, and other information. Speed limit signs are posted along the main road leading to the active filling areas. Signs identifying roads leading to the Class I filling area are posted at the intersection of each road. Other miscellaneous signs direct customers to the other public facilities, including recycling drop-off containers, mulch, and tire disposal area.

4.1 LOAD SCREENING

The Scalehouse Attendant screens all loads as they are received at the scale facility. The Scalehouse Attendant performs two types of inspections on incoming waste loads per transaction: hauler interview, and visual inspections when visible from inside the scale facility.

The initial inspection of the incoming waste is conducted by the Scalehouse Attendant. This inspection includes identification from the driver of the type of waste and random visual inspections of the vehicle. The random visual inspections include looking for suspicious containers that may contain prohibited wastes and smoke rising from the payload area of the vehicle.

The types of businesses in the area that may generate prohibited wastes include automotive repair, painting, dry cleaning, fiberglass fabrication, and marine service. All incoming loads

of waste should be checked for visual and olfactory indications. Indications of suspicious loads include the following:

- Hazardous placards or markings.
- Drums.
- Containerized liquids.
- Powders or dusts.
- Sludges.
- Bright or unusual colors.
- Chemical odors.

4.2 PROHIBITED WASTES

The Scalehouse Attendant should also scan incoming loads for components that contain prohibited materials. Waste materials prohibited from disposal at the West Pasco Facility are listed below. Refer to Section 7.6 for handling and removal of prohibited wastes from the waste stream. References to sections where disposal is addressed are shown parenthetically. Please note that waste tires, white goods, yard waste, and other selected items are accepted at the Complex but diverted from the Class I cell.

- Lead Acid Batteries (8.7).
- Paint (8.4 and 8.5).
- Biomedical wastes (8.10).
- Whole tires (8.11).
- Used motor oil and oil filters (8.3).
- White goods (8.12).
- Household Hazardous Waste (8.1).
- Unknown Wastes (8.2).
- Septic/sewage/sludge except that bound for the Biosolids Processing Facility or meeting the definition of a solid waste in accordance with 62-701(107) and not prohibited by Rule 62-701.300, FAC (8.10).
- Segregated Electronics (8.8).
- Contaminated Soils (8.9).

4.3 WASTE CATEGORIES

Pasco County utilizes defined categories of types of waste received at the scalehouse. These categories of waste are designed to provide required reporting to FDEP as well as to properly manage the incoming waste. Each waste category is managed at a specific area of the Complex. The Scalehouse Attendant is responsible for directing the driver of the haul vehicle to the proper location in the landfill for unloading.

Table 4-1 lists all waste categories received at the Complex and the location for unloading within the Complex.

The tonnage of all waste categories is compiled monthly. The waste quantity reports are submitted annually to FDEP.

Table 4-1
PC Scales Waste Category Codes and Disposal Area

Code	Description	Disposal Area
AC	Air Conditioner	HHW
AR	Adopt a Road	RRF, Class I, Class III, Waste Tire
CCT	Coastal Cleanup	RRF, Class I, Class III, Waste Tire
CD	Construction Debris	Class III
CEE	Commercial Electronic Equipment	HHW
CM	Computer Monitor	HHW
COM	Computer without Monitor	HHW
EE	Electronic Equipment	HHW
FCY	Fuel Cylinder	HHW
HEL	Helium Tank	HHW
MET	Metal	Class III
MSW	Municipal Solid Waste – Residential	RRF, Class I
MSWC	Municipal Solid Waste – Commercial	RRF, Class I
OXY	Oxygen Tank	HHW
PT20	Propane Tank up to 20 gallons	HHW, Class III
PT50	Propane Tank up to 50 gallons	HHW, Class III
REF	Refrigeration	HHW

RIMS	Outbound Tire Rims	N/A
TC	Tire Chips	Waste Tire
TCOTR	Off road Tire Chips	Waste Tire
TLT	Toilet Recycling Program	Class III
TR	Tires	Waste Tire
TRE1	Tires (each) car or pickup	Waste Tire
TRE2	Tires (each) large truck or semi	Waste Tire
TVP	TV Projection and Console	HHW
TV1	TV up to 36" screen	HHW
WC	Wood Chips	RRF, Class I, Class III
WG	Outbound metal and white goods	N/A
YWC	Yard Waste Commercial	Yard Waste
YWR	Yard Waste Residential	Yard Waste

4.4 DATA RECORDING AND REPORTING

Vehicles are first weighed at the scale with the gross weight of the vehicle recorded. Pasco County utilizes the software PC Scale to categorize and track inbound and outbounds loads. Following assignment of the appropriate commodity code into the PC Scale program, the Scalehouse Attendant then directs the vehicle to the appropriate area of the Complex to unload. The vehicle returns to the scale where the tare weight is recorded to determine the net weight of the material. Materials such as white goods, tires, and bulk yard waste are dropped off at the designated areas as shown on **Figure 1-1**. These areas are clearly indicated by signs.

5.0 LANDFILL OPERATOR AND SPOTTER TRAINING PLAN

Landfill Operator and Spotter training will comply with Rule 62-701.320(15), FAC.

Training courses, whether public or in-house, meet the requirements of Rule 62-701.320(15), FAC and shall be certified by the FDEP Solid Waste Management Training Committee (SWMTC). This training plan, along with documents that record training plan implementation, are kept on site and will be made available to FDEP's inspection staff upon request. Training records are also kept by University of Florida Center for Training, Research, and Education for Environmental Occupations (TREEO).

5.1 OPERATORS

New Supervisors hired by Pasco County Solid Waste will participate in 24 hours of initial training provided by an entity that has been pre-approved by the Department pursuant to Section 403.716, Florida Statutes. Within 3 years after passing the exam and every 3 years thereafter, Supervisors will participate in continuing education courses totaling 16 hours conducted by an approved provider.

5.2 SPOTTERS

New spotters will participate in 8 hours of initial training provided by entities meeting the requirements of Rule 62-701.320(15), FAC. Every 3 years after initial training, landfill Spotters will participate in continuing education courses provided by approved entities totaling 4 hours.

6.0 ASH MONOFILL OPERATIONS

The Ash Monofill portion of the Class I Landfill receives only combustion residue (ash) from the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility. Ash that is generated from the combustion process is directed to the dedicated Ash Storage Building at the Resource Recovery Facility, where it is periodically loaded within the building by a front-end loader into top loading trucks. The loaded trucks travel to the active ash disposal cell, where they are off-loaded. Ash hauling operations occur between 7 AM and 6 PM, Monday through Friday, or more frequently as needed.

The liner and leachate collection system have been constructed, one disposal unit at a time (A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4) with temporary roads and swales for access and surface-water management. The phasing plan for the currently active ash disposal cell (A-4) is depicted in the drawing set dated July 2008 by CDM sheets C-6 through C-11. The proposed modifications to the side slopes and vertical expansion of Cells A-1, A-2, and A-3 to a final buildout elevation of 122 feet North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (ft NAVD) requires an update to the preexisting phasing plan. As of June 2021, Cell A-4 is the active disposal cell for the Resource Recovery Facility's ash; however, activities such as advanced metals recovery exercises by Covanta and periodical ash-derived aggregate processing partially occupy the available disposal area, encouraging the County to explore revised phasing plans to increase operational flexibility.

In general, waste filling is done in conjunction with using a rain tarp as intermediate cover to reduce leachate generation. As of May 2021, Cells A-1, A-2, and A-3 are covered by such intermediate cover. The rain tarp is a 20-mil geomembrane that serves as intermediate cover for areas that are not expected to be used for disposal within 180 days. All precipitation on the landfill that comes in contact with the rain tarp (and not in contact with ash) is managed as non-contact stormwater.

Cell A-4 is divided into six subcells. The subcells are numbered from one to six, starting at the southwest corner of the overall cell progressing eastward (subcells 1, 2, and 3), then from the northwest corner progressing eastward (subcells 4, 5, and 6). The sequence of filling is depicted on drawings dated July 2008 by CDM, sheets C-6 through C-11.

The general filling sequence is accomplished by filling in each subcell to an approximate elevation of 85 feet, with a side-slope of 3:1. A secondary berm (inside the subcell divider berms) around the Phase I fill area has been constructed to divert contaminated stormwater (leachate) to low areas as shown on sheet C-6. This overall plan is accompanied by a modified phasing plan for the entire ash monofill, which accounts for the vertical expansion and valley fills between Cells A-1/A-2, Cells A-2/A-3, and Cells A-3/A-4. Unless otherwise noted, all ash beneficial reuse activities (described in detail in Section 6.6) shall be relocated or ceased as necessary as this phasing plan proceeds.

6.1 CURRENT FILLING SEQUENCE OF A-4

This section describes the current filling sequence for Cell A-4 starting with the individual subcells, after which the modified filling sequence will be discussed.

6.1.1 PHASE I - FILLING IN SUBCELL 1

1. Flag the edge of the liner at the top of the berm or mark with traffic cones. Ash will not be placed within 2 feet of the flagged or marked line.
2. Close the ball valves in subcells 2 and 4. All other ball valves will be in open position. Install stormwater pumps in subcells 2 and 4. Stormwater from all subcells except subcell 1 will be pumped to the surface drainage swales.
3. Place a berm/swale around the active phase of the cell area. All waste and water in contact with waste will be contained within the bermed area. (See sheet C-6.)
4. Ash will be unloaded from the entrance ramp to the cell and spread over the 2 feet of protective sand cover, constructing a platform. A minimum of 5 feet of initial lift will be placed and rolled to cover subcell 1. The ash for the initial lift will be free from large, sharp objects that may damage the liner system.
5. Continue normal filling operation, maintaining the perimeter berm/ swale around the sub-cell 1. Filling the sub-cell 1 will be accomplished by constructing approximately 10-foot lifts, working in a general direction from south to north, and from west to east.
6. As the filling operation progresses, construct an access road using ash from the west of subcell 1 as shown in sheet C-6, and provide drainage berms/swales on both sides of the access road and around the perimeter of the subcell 1 area. Only the portion of the access road within the landfill footprint shall be constructed of ash.
7. Continue the operation until the elevation of 85 feet is achieved as indicated in sheet C-6.

6.1.2 PHASE II - FILLING IN SUBCELL 2

1. Close the ball valves in subcells 3 and 4. All other ball valves will be in open position. Remove stormwater pumps for subcell 2 and install them in subcell 3. Stormwater from all subcells except subcells 1 and 2 will be pumped to the surface drainage swales.
2. Begin the filling operation in the Phase II area in a similar manner as in Phase I. Please see sheet C-7 for additional details.

6.1.3 PHASE III - FILLING IN SUBCELL 3

1. Close the ball valves in subcell 4. All other ball valves will be in open position. Remove stormwater pumps for subcell 3. Stormwater from all sub-cells except subcells 1, 2, and 3 will be pumped to the surface drainage swales.
2. Begin the filling operation in the Phase III area in a similar manner as in Phases I and II. Please see sheet C-8 for additional details.

6.1.4 PHASE IV - FILLING IN SUBCELL 4

1. Close the ball valves in subcell 5. All other ball valves will be in open position. Remove stormwater pumps for subcell 4 and install them in subcell 5. Stormwater from all subcells except subcells 1, 2, 3, and 4 will be pumped to the surface drainage swales.
2. Begin the filling operation in the Phase IV area in a similar manner as in Phases I, II, and III. Please see sheet C-9 for additional details.

6.1.5 PHASE V - FILLING IN SUBCELL 5

1. Close the ball valves in subcell 6. All other ball valves will be in open position. Remove stormwater pumps for subcell 5 and install them in subcell 6. Stormwater from subcell 6 will be pumped to the surface drainage swales.
2. Begin the filling operation in the Phase V area in a similar manner as in Phases I, II, III, and IV. Please see sheet C-10 for additional details.
3. The Aggregate Processing Operation described in Section 6.5 will take place within subcell 5. Once the subcell has been floored with ash, equipment will be placed in the approximate configuration shown on **Figure 6-1**. Please refer to Section 6.5 of this Operation Plan for a description of the Aggregate Processing operation.

6.1.6 PHASE VI - FILLING IN SUBCELL 6

1. All ball valves will be in open position. Remove stormwater pumps for subcell 6.
2. Begin the filling operation in the subcell 6 area in a similar manner as in Phases I, II, III, IV, and V. Please see sheet C-11 for additional details.

6.2 VALLEY FILLING AND VERTICAL EXPANSION

This section discusses the valley fills proposed between Cells A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4, as well as the vertical expansion for filling all four cells to a final elevation of 122 ft NAVD. Filling in the existing valleys between Cells A-1/A-2, A-2/A-3, A-3/A-4, and within A-4 may occur after filling in the remainder of area in Cell A-4 or upon completion of the current phase in A-4.

6.2.1 VALLEY FILL BETWEEN CELL A-1/A-2

1. The temporary rain cover should be removed within the valley starting west to east. The valley should be filled in progressing west to east by constructing approximately 10-foot lifts. Before filling in the valley area, the existing ash surface shall be prepared to limit the potential for surface water short-circuiting between the “aged” and “fresh” ash contact surface. Continue the filling operation until approximate elevation of 85 ft NAVD.
2. Leachate collection system cleanout points exist at several points in this valley. To accommodate valley filling, these existing cleanouts will be extended/abandoned as necessary.

6.2.2 VALLEY FILL BETWEEN CELL A-2/A-3

1. The temporary rain cover should be removed within the valley starting west to east. The valley should be filled in progressing west to east by constructing approximately 10-foot lifts. Continue the filling operation until approximate elevation of 85 ft NAVD. Leachate collection system cleanout points exist at several points in this valley. To accommodate valley filling, these existing cleanouts will be extended/abandoned as necessary.

6.2.3 FILLING IN VALLEY WITHIN CELL A-4

1. Begin filling the valley area between subcells from east to west. Fill the area by constructing approximately 10-foot lifts working in the general direction from south to north and toward the west. Continue the filling operation until approximate elevation of 85 ft NAVD.

6.2.4 VALLEY FILL BETWEEN CELL A-3/A-4

1. Begin filling the valley area between cells from east to west. Fill the area by constructing approximately 10-foot lifts working in the general direction from south to north and toward the west.

6.2.5 FINAL BUILDOUT OF CELLS A-1, A-2, A-3, AND A-4 TO ELEVATION 122 FT NAVD

1. These lifts will be an area fill over Cells A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4 to the final elevation of 122 ft NAVD. Slopes will be maintained to meet the modified 3H:1V. These lifts will be approximately 10 feet thick.

6.3 ASH MONOFILL WASTE INSPECTION

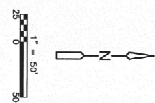
Because the ash monofill receives only combustion residue (ash) from the Resource Recovery Facility, there is no need to deploy spotters to the working face. All Operators working within the ash monofill are trained to identify materials that may have inadvertently been loaded into the ash transport trucks and to segregate such materials if necessary. Such materials could be oversized material (such as white goods) that were segregated at the tipping floor of the Resource Recovery Facility. If such non-ash materials are identified at the monofill, they will be segregated and taken to the appropriate location within the larger Solid Waste Complex.

6.4 ASH MONOFILL HAULER QUEUING

Private haulers are not authorized to utilize the ash monofill. All hauling of ash residue from the Ash Storage Building to the active cell is accomplished by a single contractor employed by the Resource Recovery Facility Operator (Covanta Pasco, Inc.). Hauling takes place Monday through Friday, or more frequently if needed. The Ash Storage Building is sufficiently sized to store several day's worth of ash.

6.5 WASTE COMPACTION AND APPLICATION OF COVER

The ash is spread and compacted as necessary by a front-end loader. Because it contains no putrescible material, daily cover is not applied. On areas where no activity is expected for 180 days or more, a 20-mil geomembrane rain tarp may be installed to minimize leachate generation.



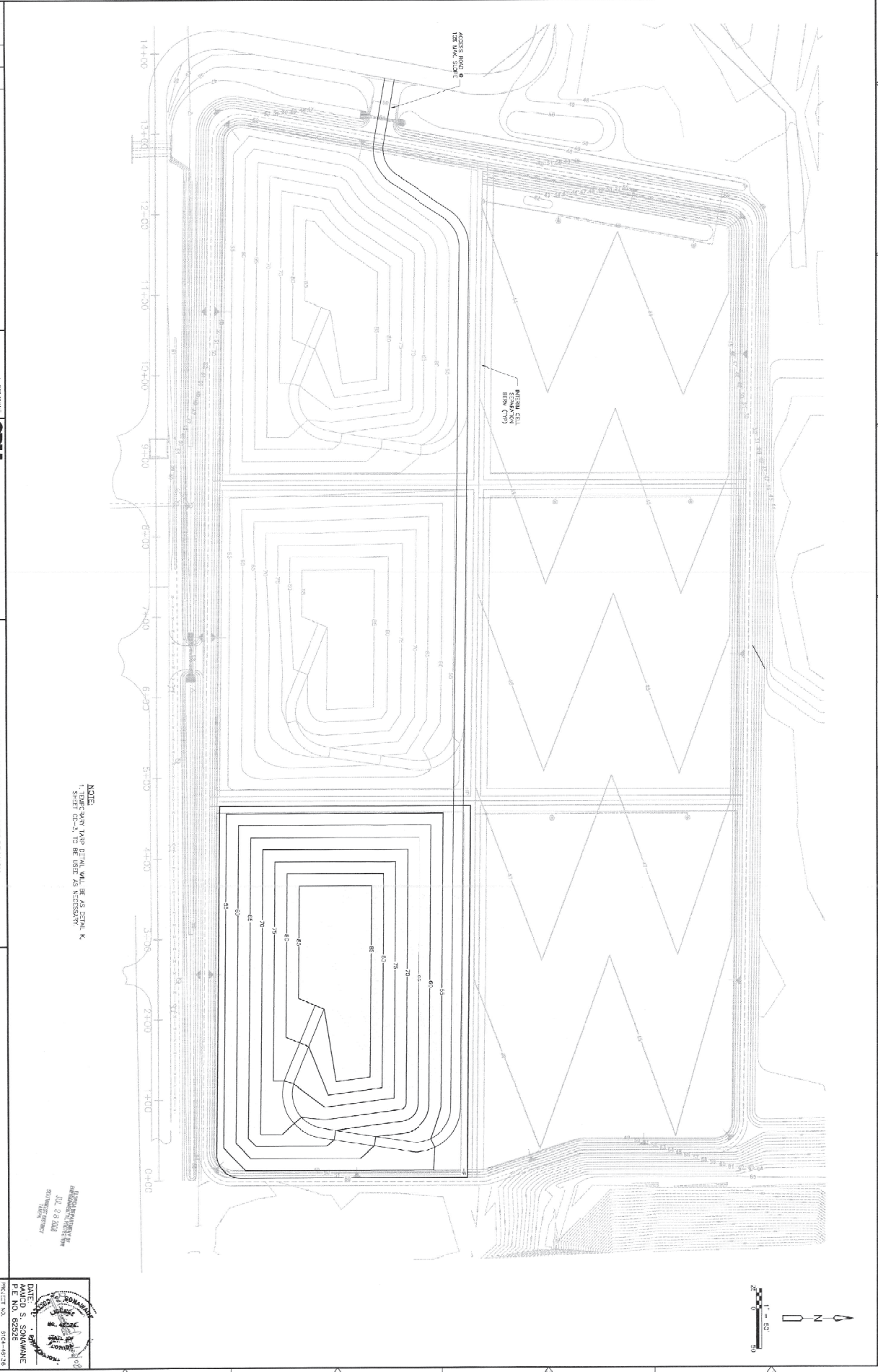
NOTE:
1. TEMPORARY TARP DETAIL WILL BE AS DETAILS K & L, SHEET CD-3, TO BE USED AS NECESSARY.
2. SEE LANDFILL OPERATIONS PLAN 3.6.1, PHASE 2

PASCO COUNTY UTILITIES SERVICES BRANCH
PASCO COUNTY FLORIDA
WEST PASCO CLASS I LANDFILL
CELL A-4 CONSTRUCTION

PHASE 2 PLAN FOR
CELL A-4

PROJECT NO.	6104-48136
FILE NAME	CC37STP
SHEET NO.	C-7

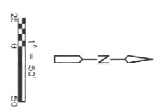
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2	08/05/08	AWD			
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93	08/05/08	AWD			
94	08/05/08	AWD			
95	08/05/08	AWD			
96	08/05/08	AWD			
97	08/05/08	AWD			
98	08/05/08	AWD			
99	08/05/08	AWD			
100	08/05/08	AWD			



NOTE:
 1. THE 100' GRID IS TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY.
 2. THE 100' GRID IS TO BE USED AS A GUIDE ONLY.

APPROVED BY: [Signature]
 DATE: 8/5/08
 PROJECT: PASCO COUNTY UTILITIES SERVICES BRANCH
 SHEET NO. C-8



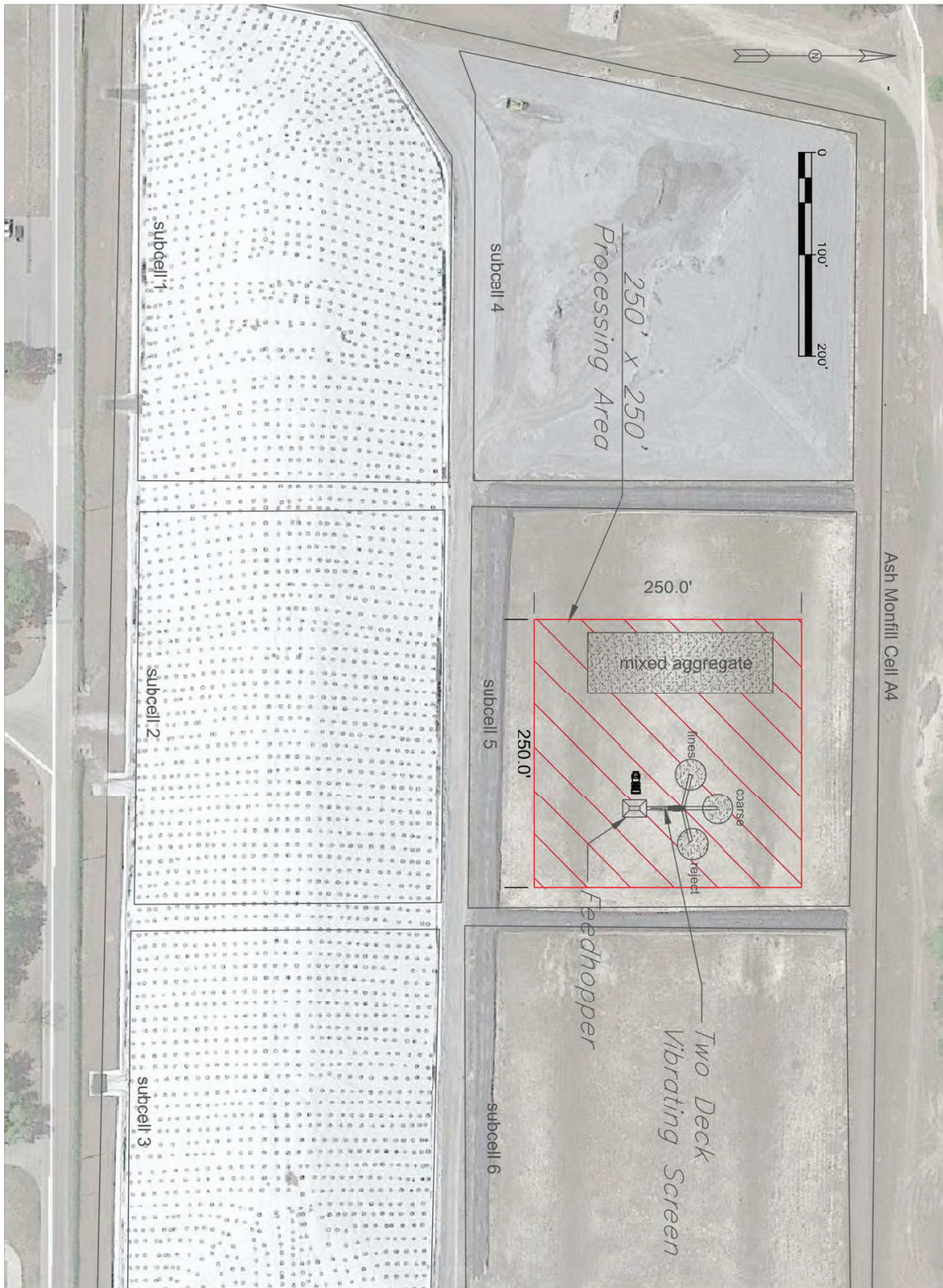


MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
JUL 28 2008
SOUTH WEST DISTRICT
TAUNTA

PHASE 4 PLAN FOR
CELL A-4

C-9

DATE: 01/10/86
PROJECT NO. 6104-46136
FILE NAME: C003572



Generalized Layout Ash Processing Equipment



Project Name and Address
Pasco County, Class 1 Landfill
14230 Hwy 90
Spring Hill, FL

Project
Date 12/18/2018
Scale 1" = 100'

6-1

6.6 ENGINEERED AGGREGATE PROCESSING

In 2019, the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility's Conditions of Certification (PA 87-23D) were updated to include beneficial ash reuse. These are codified in Attachment E Part 6 of the Conditions of Certification – Solid Waste Construction and Operation Requirements. This allows for the use of processed bottom ash as an engineered aggregate in certain roadway and building construction applications. A copy of the relevant section of the conditions of certification is included as **Attachment 1**. To enhance the properties of the bottom ash for use as a construction material, it is necessary to process the bottom ash to achieve a specified gradation. To accomplish this, a two-deck vibrating screen will periodically be leased and positioned on subcell 5 of A-4 as shown on **Figure 6-1**. The frequency of the screening operation is dependent upon the need for engineered aggregate destined for beneficial reuse. The screen will segregate raw bottom ash into three size fractions: $> 1\frac{1}{4}"$, $3/8" - 1\frac{1}{4}"$, and $< 3/8"$. The screening operation will occupy an approximate 250' x 250' area within the cell.

Raw bottom ash will be placed in the screening equipment feedhopper and processed into separate piles of the size fractions discussed above. Processing will continue until each pile is approximately

20-feet high as depicted on

Figure 6-2. The material greater than $1\frac{1}{4}"$ is unsuitable for beneficial reuse and will remain as waste in the ash cell. Depending upon the specified use, the two remaining piles (referred to as the coarse fraction and the fine fraction) will either be used "as-is" or blended together to achieve the desired gradation. In

addition to screening of ash, the processing area in

A-4 may also be utilized to remove residual ash from ferrous and non-ferrous metals (*additional information on this process is presented in Section 15*).



Figure 6-2
Segregated Aggregate Piles

7.0 MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL OPERATIONS (SW-1 AND SW-2)

The Solid Waste Landfill portion of the Class I Landfill receives municipal solid waste delivered to the Complex that is unable to be processed by the Resource Recovery Facility because the Facility is either at capacity or is unavailable during maintenance periods. The Resource Recovery Facility is the primary disposal option for all of the municipal solid waste generated within the County, however, it becomes necessary from time to time to divert MSW from the RRF. The diverted waste is directed to disposal cells SW-1 and SW-2. Diversion periods typically last for up to one month before all maintenance at the Resource Recovery Facility is completed and all waste once again is processed at the Resource Recovery Facility.

Following is a detailed description of the fill sequence for the Solid Waste cells (SW-1 and SW-2)

7.1 VALLEY FILL CELLS SW-1 AND SW-2 FILL SEQUENCE

The Class I Landfill at the West Pasco Landfill and Resource Recovery Facility consists of two 10-acre cells – SW-1 and SW-2. Cell SW-1 is nearly at capacity and Cell SW-2 is the active cell. Cell SW-2 was designed with features and filled in such a manner to reduce leachate generation from stormwater. The filling of SW-1 and SW-2 to-date has been conducted as two separate cells, which resulted in a valley between the two cells. The general filling sequence will be accomplished by filling the valley between the cells and then area-filling SW-2 until the final build-out grades are achieved. Before valley filling begins, the temporary rain tarp will be removed, and protective cover soil will be placed in preparation for accepting waste. The filling sequence is as follows:

7.1.1 LIFTS 1 AND 2, VALLEY FILL, PART 1

The following liner preparations and valley filling may be progressed all at one time or in three or more phases depending upon site conditions and operational needs. Work will progress within the valley from west to east.

Liner Preparation

1. Remove temporary rain tarp and stormwater interceptor berm from side slope of SW-1 exposing geocomposite (geonet and geotextile), as shown in **Figure 7**, Stormwater Interceptor Control. Inspect geocomposite for damage. Geocomposite should not be exposed to sunlight for more than 21 days.
2. Install 2 feet of sand protective cover on the geocomposite side slope where the rain tarp has been removed. Verify sand depths on a 50-foot grid by potholing taking care not to damage the geocomposite or geomembrane.

Filling Lifts 1 and 2

3. Selected waste filling - Selected solid waste will be unloaded and spread over the two feet of protective sand cover. The waste will be inspected for large objects that shall be removed so there is no damage to the liner system. The initial selected waste lift shall be a minimum of 4 feet thick.
4. Fill Lift 1 of the Phase IV valley area between SW-1 and SW-2 from west to east. Fill the area by constructing approximately 10-foot lifts working in the general direction from south to north and west to east. Lift 1 may be progressed across the entire width of the cell or lifts may be placed in phases depending upon site conditions and operational needs. Continue the filling operation until the solid waste match waste elevation in Cell SW-2 as shown in **Figure 7-1** and **Figure 7-2**.

7.1.2 LIFTS 3 AND 4

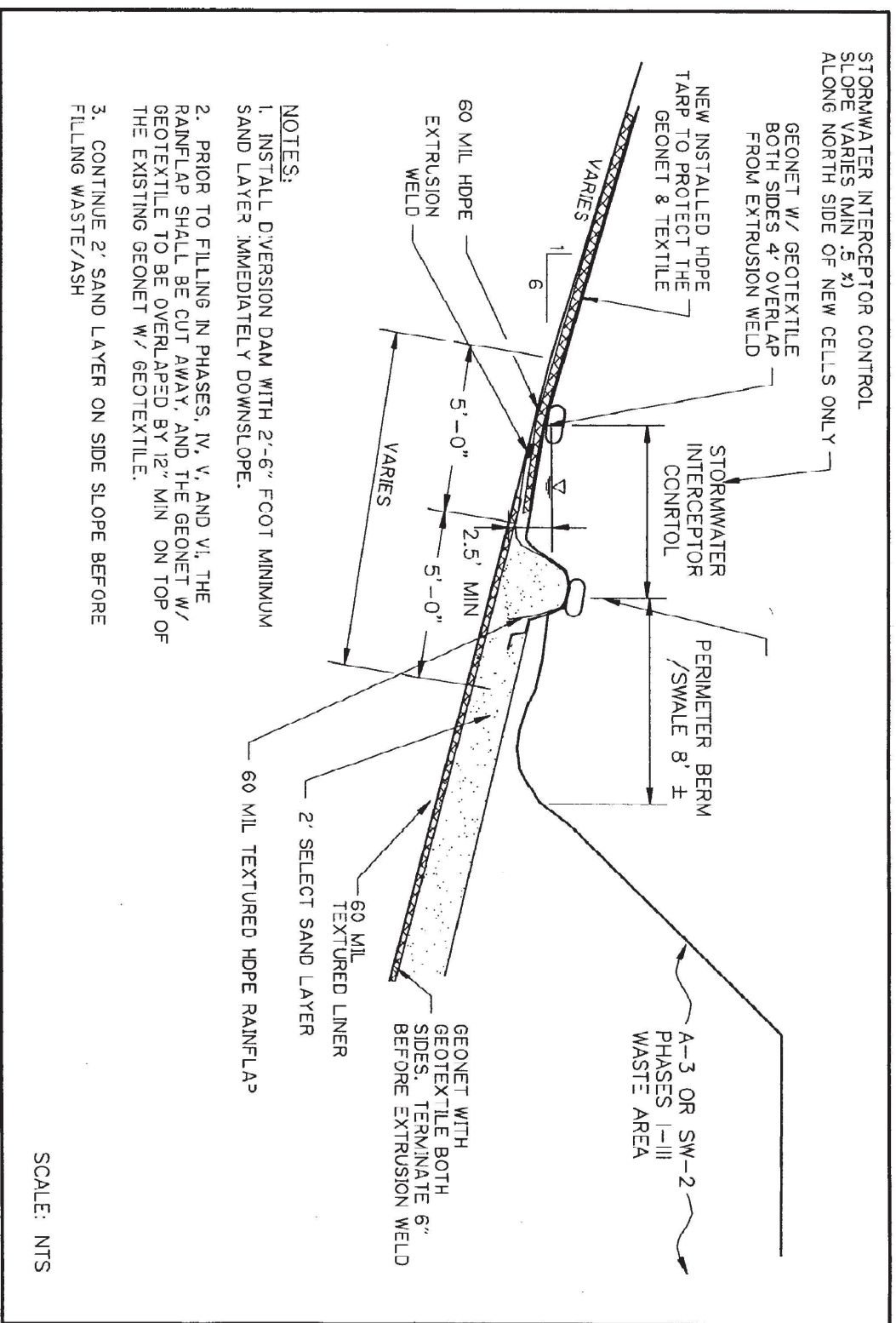
1. Lifts 3 and 4 will be area fills over the SW-2 cell and the previous valley fill. Filling will generally begin in the northwest and will proceed from north to south in rows such that the lift is filled to the outer buildout grades. Once a row is complete, additional rows will be filled moving from west to east.
2. Lifts 3 and 4 are approximately 10 feet thick and will fill up to elevation 95 feet. Slopes will be modified to meet the final build out criterial of 3H:1V.

7.1.3 LIFT 5

1. Lift 5 will be an area fill over the SW-1 and SW-2 cells. Lift 5 varies in thickness and may be up to 15 feet thick. Filling will generally begin in the northwest and will proceed from north to south in rows such that the lift is filled to the outer buildout grades. Once a row is complete, additional rows will be filled moving from west to east.
2. Lift 5 will be filled so that the outer slopes are at build out grades of 3H:1V.

7.1.4 LIFT 6

1. Lift 6 will be an area fill over the SW-1 and SW-2 cells. Filling will generally begin in the northwest and will proceed from north to south in rows such that the lift is filled to the outer buildout grades. Once a row is complete, additional rows will be filled moving from west to east.
2. Lift 6 is approximately 10 feet thick and will fill up to elevation 111 feet. Slopes will be modified to meet the final buildout criteria of 3H:1V.



SCALE: NTS

NOTES:

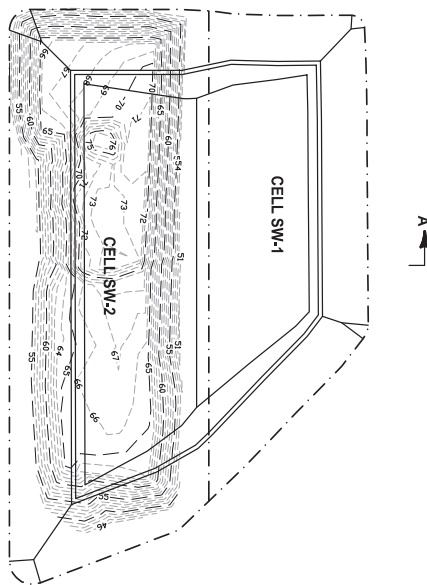
1. INSTALL DIVERSION DAM WITH 2'-6" FCOT MINIMUM SAND LAYER IMMEDIATELY DOWNSLOPE.
2. PRIOR TO FILLING IN PHASES, IV, V, AND VI, THE RAINFLAP SHALL BE CUT AWAY, AND THE GEONET W/ GEOTEXTILE TO BE OVERLAPED BY 12" MIN ON TOP OF THE EXISTING GEONET W/ GEOTEXTILE.
3. CONTINUE 2' SAND LAYER ON SIDE SLOPE BEFORE FILLING WASTE/ASH

Figure No. 7
Stormwater Interceptor Control

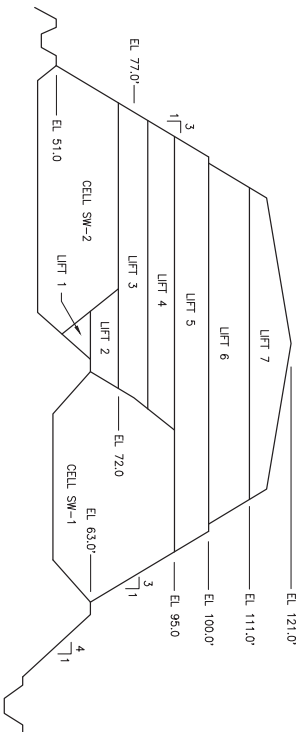
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CONSTRUCTION

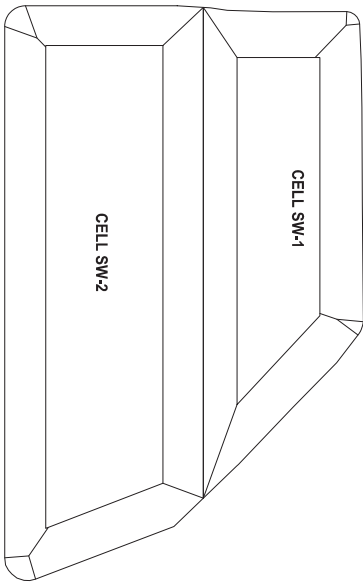


A
PLAN
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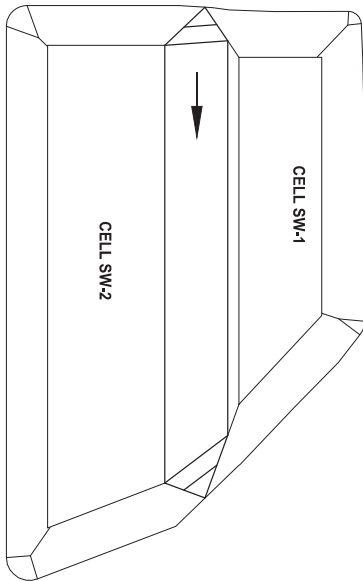
SECTION A-A
NTS

FIGURE 7-1 PHASING PLAN
WEST PASCO LANDFILL AND
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA



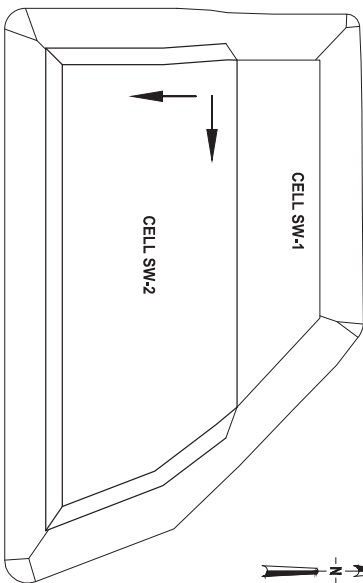
EXISTING CONDITIONS

NTS



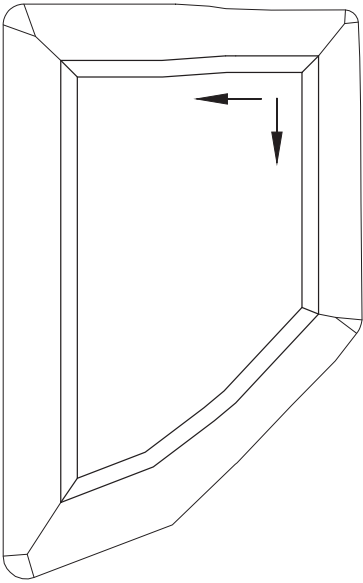
LIFTS 1 AND 2

NTS



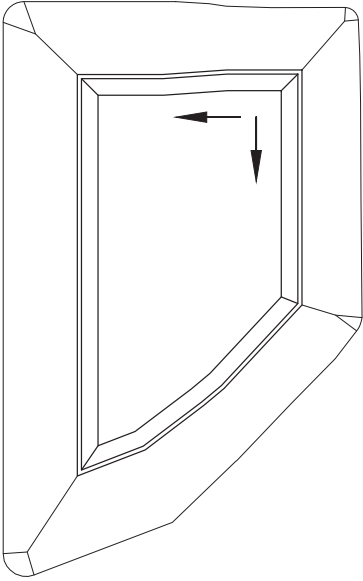
LIFTS 3 AND 4

NTS



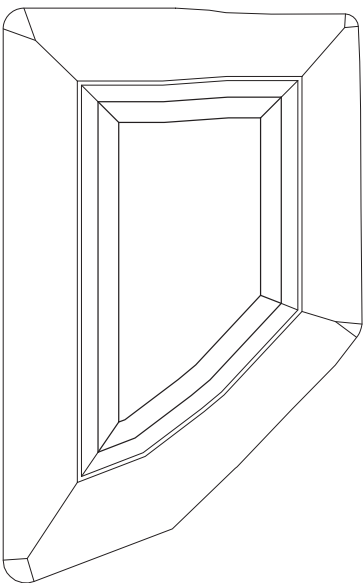
LIFT 5

NTS



LIFT 6

NTS



LIFT 7

NTS

FIGURE 7.2
CELLS SW-1 AND SW-2 FILLING SEQUENCE
WEST PASCO LANDFILL AND
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
PASCO COUNTY, FLORIDA

7.1.5 LIFT 7

1. Lift 7 will be an area fill over the SW-1 and SW-2 cells. Filling will generally begin in the northwest and will proceed from north to south in rows such that the lift is filled to the outer buildout grades. Once a row is complete, additional rows will be filled moving from west to east.
2. Lift 7 is approximately 10 feet thick and will be fill up to an elevation of 118 feet to account for the 3 feet of soil cover resulting in the final elevation of 121 feet.

7.2 SOLID WASTE INSPECTION

All Operators and Spotters are trained according to the requirements of Section 5.0. Pasco County Solid Waste maintains at a minimum one trained Spotter at the active working face during waste disposal operations. The Spotter (trained) is stationed where they can inspect each shipment of waste for unauthorized/prohibited waste before being compacted. The Spotter (trained) will be located on heavy equipment spreading the waste at the working face. Although this section is written to generally address Spotters on heavy equipment, Spotters trained on the ground may be used periodically if Equipment Operators are used that are not trained Spotters. Additionally, trained Operators may also serve as Spotters. Generally, two Operators are onsite available to assist at the active working face.

A Pasco County employee will direct incoming traffic to the appropriate area at the working face. If the Equipment Operator identifies unauthorized/prohibited materials, they will do one of the following as allowed by the Florida Administrative Code:

- Move the unauthorized waste away from the active area for later removal and proper management. These wastes will be moved to temporary storage points as addressed below as soon as ground labor is available (same day).
- Stop operation and notify another person on the ground or on other equipment who will come to the active area and remove the unauthorized waste before operations are resumed.

A Spotter or Operator is inspecting waste at all times when a waste-hauling vehicle is unloading. Waste materials such as white goods, and tires are pulled from the working face and placed in pick-up trucks or to the side away from traffic if the pickup truck is not close to the Spotter. To ensure the health and safety of the spotters, if tires are observed in the waste while the waste is being pushed, the tires will be staged at the end of the slope and picked up at the end of the day. Other landfill staff have been trained to be aware of materials that are prohibited from disposal in a Class I Landfill and to help identify and remove these materials as required.

If suspicious wastes are identified, the waste load is cordoned off and the Landfill Operations Supervisor is contacted. They will examine the suspicious waste and determine whether to accept or reject the load. Loads are rejected if they contain hazardous waste or prohibited material that cannot feasibly be separated from the rest of the load or when

separation would cause possible contamination such as the presence of liquids or powders that cannot be removed from the landfill once the load is dumped. If the waste material is determined to be an unacceptable waste, the hauler is contacted and asked to remove the waste themselves from the waste stream. All incidents of attempted unauthorized waste disposal will be documented and maintained in the Administration Office.

Scavenging and salvaging by the employees or the public are strictly forbidden at the landfill for the safety of everyone at the landfill. Employees have been informed of this prohibition.

7.3 HAULER QUEUING

The Pasco County employees (who may be trained Spotters) at each working area shall control the number of vehicles allowed at that working face to afford comfortable maneuverability. Additional vehicles will be held at a distance from the working face to allow existing vehicles sufficient room to maneuver and unload.

Unloading vehicles should be spaced adequately to allow the crews sufficient space to work safely. For their own safety, vehicle crews are not permitted to wander from their vehicle for any reason. As vehicles leave the working face, the next vehicle is directed to a vacant unloading area. Pasco County employees move traffic into and out of the working face as quickly as possible while maintaining safe working conditions.

The trained Landfill Equipment Operators or Spotters inspect all loads discharged from the unloading vehicles, remove all unacceptable wastes, and spread the waste as soon as the vehicle moves. Another vehicle is permitted to unload its waste load in an area only after the previous waste load has been inspected, the prohibited wastes have been removed, and the load has been moved to the working face for compaction.

7.4 WASTE PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION

The active face width will be kept as small as practical to accommodate waste delivery vehicles. The actual working face width may vary depending on the daily vehicle traffic volume. The maximum width of the active face will be maintained at approximately 250 feet. Landfill Management may consider expanding the size of the working face if the backup of waste vehicles become too large.

For health and safety reasons and due to weather, fill-sequencing two working faces may be necessary to accommodate traffic in some situations. This second working face will be bermed and use the same traffic area. This area will be in the immediate vicinity of the Primary Active Area. Given the limited use of the Solid Waste cells, the use of two working faces is unlikely.

Solid waste shall be formed into horizontal lifts to construct cells. The working face of the cell and side grades above land surface shall be at a slope no greater than 3 feet horizontal to 1 foot vertical rise (3H:1V). Normal lift depths should not exceed 20 feet of compacted

solid waste. However, during initial filling of the bottom lift of waste or when completing the last lifts in a phase, larger depths may be necessary.

7.5 COVER MATERIALS AND METHODS

All soil used for daily, intermediate, and final cover over the required impervious cover or synthetic liner required for closure consists of material excavated from the landfill property, other County-owned lands, or purchased from offsite sources.

7.5.1 INITIAL DAILY COVER

At the end of each working day, a compacted 6-inch layer of soil (daily cover) shall be placed over the working face to control odor, litter, fires, and vector control. Pasco County will use Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) in place of soil for daily cover, such as plastic tarps, Posi-Shell or other FDEP-approved materials, to extend the life of onsite soil sources. This includes a 50% soil and mulch mixture. Posi-Shell or mulch may also be utilized to stabilize erosion of covered side slopes as necessary.

Daily cover material is applied in a manner that prevents wasting material or exposing wastes. In areas where the initial waste layer is being installed or the lift is near the side slope, daily cover shall be applied from the top down the face of the fill cell. Inner slopes or plateaus are covered from the top or bottom depending on working conditions.

Throughout the day, cover soil and mulch may be delivered to the active area and spread when possible to reduce the area needing cover at the end of the working day. Additional landfill equipment is used to transport cover soil to the working face area. A dozer is used to spread the cover soil and compact it over the working face. Pasco County maintains excavating equipment and off-road dump trucks to perform this work.

7.5.2 INTERMEDIATE COVER/TEMPORARY COVER

Intermediate cover consisting of 12 inches of soil will be placed on areas that are not expected to receive additional wastes within 180 days. This intermediate cover is in addition to the 6-inch initial cover required. When an ADC is used in lieu of the 6-inch initial soil cover, the intermediate cover shall be 18 inches thick. Before additional wastes are placed in areas previously covered with intermediate cover, the intermediate cover will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the active face to use as daily cover.

7.5.3 FINAL COVER

Cell closure will begin immediately after final receipt of waste, when all grades have reached their final elevations. Final cover and seeding or planting of vegetative cover will be fully described in a separate Application for Landfill Closure Permit.

7.6 SPECIAL WASTE RECOVERY

Special wastes prohibited from disposal in the Class I Landfill are addressed in Section 4.2. Small amounts of special and hazardous wastes may be contained within a load of refuse

unloaded from a vehicle. While spreading the wastes onto the working face from a discharged load, the Spotters/Equipment Operators will be looking for special and hazardous wastes, which will be removed from the discharged load before being compacted into the landfilled waste. These prohibited waste materials will be placed to the side of the working face, in pick-up trucks, or 20-yard bins that are away from vehicle traffic. The materials collected in the bins and pick-up trucks will be removed from the site daily.

Spotters/Equipment Operators will remove items such as white goods and tires more frequently throughout the day if a stockpile accumulates. These materials are taken to the white goods and tire storage areas within the Solid Waste Complex.

Operators are to be aware of containers that could contain prohibited hazardous wastes. These containers include the following:

- 55-gallon drums.
- 5-gallon chemical drums or paint containers.
- Marked medical wastes.
- Small containers of paints or pesticides and other HHWs.

As discussed in Section 4.2, these non-allowed wastes are isolated and the Landfill Operations Supervisor will be contacted for closer inspection. The vehicle will be detained until the material is identified for proper disposal. If the material is identified as a hazardous waste, it is loaded back into the hauler vehicle for proper disposal, if practical. Otherwise, the area should be cordoned off to prevent other loads from being dumped in the vicinity. The Solid Waste Director will contact a contracted hazardous waste hauler. The identified hazardous waste will be loaded onto this vehicle as soon as it arrives at the landfill. All identified hazardous wastes must be removed the same day they are identified or stored in the Household Hazardous Waste Area if transportation cannot occur until the next working day.

7.7 LITTER CONTROL

Litter fences will typically be used near the active cells and working face to collect and prevent the spread of litter. Due to the shifting waste operations, fences may periodically not be in place. Litter that escapes the landfill working area shall be picked up by the end of the working day but no later than the next working day. The Landfill Operations Manager or Landfill Construction/Lead Operator inspects the normal traffic areas surrounding SW-2 daily when the cell is in use. The operational boundaries of the entire Solid Waste Complex are inspected weekly.

Pasco County staff will collect litter continually on windy days. Temporary labor may be used as needed to support County staff for litter control if the volume of litter becomes too much for existing staff. The use of trustees and community service workers is also available as needed.

All open vehicles delivering waste to the Pasco County Solid Waste Complex must have a tarp or some type of enclosure to prevent litter on the site as well as all roads within the

County, as required by Florida law. All open-top vehicles entering the Complex without a tarp or enclosure will be informed by the Scalehouse Attendant that a tarp or enclosure is required to transport solid waste within the County.

8.0 SPECIAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

8.1 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

Household hazardous waste (HHW) is accepted for disposal at the HHWCF north of the Class III Landfill (see **Figure 1-1**). This facility is operated for Pasco County residents Monday through Saturday, 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M.

The personnel at the facility manage a diverse range of HHWs according to the characteristics of each waste. All personnel at the HHW are 40-hour HAZWOPER-certified and receive 8-hour refresher courses annually. The facility is capable of accepting and managing nearly any waste produced in a household including oils, paints, solvents, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, fluorescent tubes, oxidizers, and propane. However, explosive, radioactive, and bio-hazardous materials like hypodermic needles, lancets, and wound dressings are not accepted for disposal at the HHW.

At the HHW, personnel only accept materials for disposal from households within Pasco County. Wastes from Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQGs) may be accepted under specific circumstances, such as a special business waste collection event. However, if a customer has an especially large amount of waste, if they have numerous containers of a particular brand of product, or if the waste they have brought for disposal is typically produced by a business, the customer will be asked additional questions. These questions may include, but are not limited to, what the product was used for.

Once collected, wastes are disposed of using a hazardous waste transporter and delivery to treatment, storage, and disposal facilities (TSDFs) operating under a permit issued pursuant to Subtitle C of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and issued by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) or an authorized state.

All packaged materials are shipped by a licensed hazardous waste transporter every 60 days to a fully permitted TSDF as defined in 40 CFR 264. No waste remains at the HHWCF for more than 120 days.

8.2 UNKNOWN AND UNMARKED WASTES

If containers accepted for disposal are unmarked, have illegible labels, or have contents that do not resemble their labels, the customer is questioned about the purchase and use of the material to determine its waste characteristics (i.e., flammability, reactivity [oxidizers], toxicity, or corrosivity). Many household products have uniquely shaped containers to help determine their use and waste characteristic. Materials are further grouped according to physical appearance (e.g., solid, liquid, color, viscosity etc.). The unknown material is then stored in chemical storage lockers with blast-proof doors. Ultimately, Pasco County uses their Hazardous Waste Contractor to identify waste types before bulking or lab packing the material for disposal.

Liquids suspected of being acidic or basic are tested using pH paper. Smelling a container to determine its contents is forbidden at the HHW. However, most poisons, petroleum products, and some cleaners have strong, distinct aromas that are detectable simply by opening their container. Any HHWs that are found to be potentially reactive by these tests are stored separately from antagonistic chemicals (e.g., acids are stored in the locker marked "Corrosive"). The caustic materials are stored in the "Corrosive" locker. Flammable liquids must be kept away from oxidizers, so they are stored in the "Flammable" locker while the oxidizers are stored in the "Corrosive" locker. Regardless of the results of these tests, all collected materials are stored at the HHW until they have been prepared for reuse or disposal. Any material determined to be reactive is stored in a locker with fire suppression and blast-proof doors. If material in unlabeled drums can be identified, it will be bulked with compatible material.

8.3 USED OIL

Used motor oils, hydraulic fluids, transmission fluids, and similar petroleum lubricants are consolidated into 55-gallon drums. The Used Oil Contractor is responsible for testing for the halogen content in these materials when they are collected. The drums are removed by a contracted Used Oil Contractor. Used oil is not permitted to be disposed of in the Class I Landfill.

8.4 LATEX PAINTS

The HHW uses a wire rack to store 1- and 5-gallon paint cans. These racks are typically capable of holding about 60 cans of paint. Approximately two-thirds of the paint that arrives at the HHW is latex-based. Useable latex paint is opened and consolidated into 5-gallon buckets. This paint is given to citizens of Pasco County.

Paint that is not suitable for give-away is combusted at the Resource Recovery Facility.

8.5 OIL BASED PAINTS

The HHW uses wire racks to store 1- and 5-gallon paint cans. These racks are typically capable of holding about 60 cans of paint. Approximately one-third of the paint that arrives at the HHWCF is oil-based. Useable oil-based paint is consolidated into 5-gallon buckets. This paint is given to citizens of Pasco County. Paint that is unusable is bulked into 55-gallon drums for disposal. A hazardous waste transporter moves the filled drums to a fully permitted TSDF for proper disposal.

8.6 POISONS

Herbicides and pesticides are the largest group of poisons that are accepted at the HHW. They are prepared as "combination packages" or "lab packs" for disposal by the Hazardous Waste Contractor. Small individual containers are placed with similar wastes into a larger container (5-gallon bucket or 55-gallon drum) with Vermiculite to provide shock absorption and hold any liquids that may escape during shipment. The material is moved by a

hazardous waste transporter to a fully permitted TSDF for proper disposal. A few specialized wastes such as pentachlorophenol and arsenic compounds are packed by and managed separately by the Hazardous Waste Contractor. These specialized wastes are shipped by a hazardous waste transporter to a fully permitted TSDF in the same way that the lab packs are. However, they are subject to different treatment standards.

8.7 LEAD ACID BATTERIES

Lead-acid batteries are stacked on wooden pallets. The stacked batteries are then shrink wrapped onto the pallets and stored on a large containment pallet inside the HHW. The containment pallet has enough room to store three wooden pallets and have room for other products. The wooden pallets are picked up by a Lead-Acid Battery Contractor for recycling.

8.8 ELECTRONICS RECYCLING

Electronics waste, including televisions, VCRs, computer towers, monitors, digital cameras, and PDAs are collected and stored at the HHW for recycling. Electronics wastes are stored and managed in a manner that prevents breakage. The e-waste is stored in enclosed roll-off containers and transported to an electronics recycler.

8.9 CONTAMINATED SOILS

Pasco County will accept minor amount of contaminated soils for disposal in SW-2. Soil that has been contaminated with petroleum products or any other materials that are not hazardous wastes may be disposed of in permitted Class I landfills. Petroleum-contaminated soil that has been treated pursuant to Chapter 62-713, FAC may be disposed of at permitted disposal facilities and may, if it meets the criteria of Rules 62-701.200 (53) and (55), FAC, be used as initial or intermediate cover material at solid waste disposal facilities. Contaminated soil that has the potential to leach constituents in excess of FDEP groundwater standards or criteria may be used only at Class I landfills and only in those areas of the landfill where runoff or infiltration is captured by the leachate collection system.

8.10 BIOLOGICAL WASTES

Bodies of captive wildlife, as well as bodies of domestic animals that have not died due to disease, may be disposed of in the SW cells of the Class I Landfill.

Disposal of bodies of domestic animals, after death due to natural or accidental causes or euthanasia, shall be accomplished according to Section 823.041(1), FS. This statute requires the disposal of the bodies of domestic animals by burning or burying at least 2 feet below the ground surface. This provision does not prohibit the disposal of such animals in Class I landfills.

Disposal of dead poultry and hatchery residue shall be accomplished according to Section 583.181(2), FS, which provides for disposal of dead poultry and hatchery residue by every poultry producer, egg producer, and poultry hatchery in Florida. The statute includes disposal of the dead poultry and hatchery residue in a sanitary landfill as an acceptable

method of disposal. Furthermore, the transporter of the poultry or hatchery residue will transport the material in containers that are sufficiently sealed to prevent spillage.

Treated biomedical waste (i.e. autoclaved waste) is not accepted at the Class I landfill but is accepted at the Resource Recovery Facility. Biomedical waste that has been treated may be disposed of as solid waste that is not biomedical. Such treated waste must be in containers clearly labeled with the phrase "Treated Biomedical Waste." The local governments that are responsible for solid waste collection and disposal shall be notified that treated biomedical waste will be disposed of in their facility before such disposal. All transport vehicles transporting treated biomedical waste to a solid waste facility for disposal shall be fully enclosed and secured when unattended. Treated biomedical waste shall be disposed of only at permitted Class I landfills or incinerators used to combust solid waste.

8.11 TIRES

Segregated tires that are brought to the Facility are stored and processed in a Waste Tire Processing Area just north of the Class III Landfill. A chipping contractor is brought in approximately every six months to process the tires, which are then hauled to a permitted off-site disposal facility.

8.12 WHITE GOODS

White goods are removed from the site at least every 3 months. White goods containing chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs, such as Freon) are stored upright and managed carefully so that CFCs are not discharged to the atmosphere. White goods with the refrigerant removed are marked as such. Because Freon is extracted from all units, the compressors are not removed. Other scrap metals, such as lawnmowers, are processed (by removing tires, oil, and gasoline, as needed) and compacted with the white goods into 40-cubic-yard containers.

9.0 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT

As defined in Rule 62-701.200 (66), FAC, leachate is liquid that has passed through or emerged from solid waste and may contain dissolved, suspended, or mixed materials. Leachate must be contained and kept separate from any groundwater or surface waters. This section will provide Pasco County Solid Waste employees with a general understanding of the requirements for managing the leachate generated from the Class I (Ash and Solid Waste) Landfill operations. **Figure 9-1** identifies all locations for the leachate collection system. Rule 62-701.500(8) FAC establishes requirements for leachate management and provides the criteria for this section.

9.1 LEACHATE REDUCTION

Leachate is generated from rainfall that is absorbed into the landfill and water within the waste at the time of disposal. The leachate is collected by the Class I Landfill bottom liner system and treated as wastewater. One of the goals of the landfill design and daily operation is to minimize leachate production from the landfill to reduce the cost associated with leachate treatment and to minimize the potential environmental contamination risks. The methods described in this section can be used separately or simultaneously to achieve leachate reduction.

9.1.1 RAIN COVERS

In addition to the leachate/stormwater separation intrinsic to the design of the A-4 and SW-2 cells, Pasco County may use rain covers (or tarpaulins) to minimize leachate generation. Areas of the landfill that will not be utilized for at least 180 days may be covered with a 20-mil geomembrane and anchored using tires. Stormwater that collects on the rain cover in areas utilizing this technique is managed as non-contact stormwater, which discharges to the perimeter stormwater ditch.

9.1.2 STABILIZED SIDESLOPES

As filling progresses, side slopes that will not receive solid waste for 2 months or more will be stabilized with sod, seed and mulch, or rain covers. Exterior side slopes that are up to design grade and interior side slopes that will not be filled again for longer than 180 days will be covered with either intermediate cover and sod or a rain cover.

9.1.3 CLOSING

Pasco County Solid Waste plans to achieve an effective runoff factor of at least 30% and will work toward a goal of 50% or more upon final closure in the Class I Landfill. The methods described above represent the present plan; however, as operations continue, they may be modified if alternate methods prove more efficient or allow a higher percentage of stormwater runoff resulting in greater leachate minimization.



Note: THIS FIGURE IS NOT TO SCALE AND THE LOCATIONS OF SOME ITEMS HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED FOR CLARITY

9.2 LEACHATE COLLECTION

The leachate collection system encompasses the Ash Monofill (Cells A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-4) and the Solid Waste Landfill (Cells SW-1 and SW-2). Monitoring the collection, pumping and storage components occurs daily, Monday through Friday. All of these phases have been included in this Operation Plan.

9.2.1 ASH MONOFILL CELL A-1

Cell A-1 of the Ash Monofill is the original cell of the landfill constructed in 1990. It is approximately 10 acres in size and received ash between approximately 1990 and 1995. The cell was constructed with a double liner system, with intrinsic leachate removal systems for both liners (primary and secondary).

Leachate in the cell is collected by perforated laterals running north-south which drain to a 12-inch PVC leachate header pipe that runs (east to west) on the southern perimeter of the cell. The leachate collection pipes (primary and secondary) penetrate the liner(s) and discharges into one of two leachate manholes on the east side of the cell, one for the primary leachate collection system and one for the secondary leachate collection system. Leachate from the secondary liner is allowed to accumulate in the metering manhole and is periodically pumped (and metered) into the primary manhole. Leachate drains from the metering manholes by gravity to a pump station adjacent to the metering manholes. From the pump station, leachate is pumped to a 2,000,000-gallon concrete storage tank for eventual disposal off-site.

9.2.2 ASH MONOFILL CELL A-2

Cell A-2 was constructed circa 1995 and is of a similar configuration to that of Cell A-1. The leachate collection system for Cell A-2 was modified circa 2000 from its original design by converting the leachate evacuation method from a pumped principle to a gravity principle. The original design and construction of the cell directed leachate from the primary liner system and the secondary liner system to headers running east-west along the northern perimeter of the cell. The headers discharged into a sump in the northeast corner of the cell, and the accumulated leachate was pumped through a side-slope riser pipe to the pump station located adjacent to cell A-1. In 2000, the side slope riser pumping system was abandoned, and new gravity pipes with liner penetrations (one for leachate collected by the primary liner and one for leachate collected by the secondary liner) were installed and directed to new leachate metering manholes. As with Cell A-1, leachate flows by gravity from the metering manholes to the master pump station adjacent to A-1. From the pump station, leachate is combined with the leachate from Cell A-1 and pumped to a 2,000,000-concrete storage tank for eventual disposal off-site.

In 2016, during a routine evaluation of the effectiveness of the landfill leachate collection and removal system, it was discovered that little to no leachate was flowing from the primary liner sump to the metering manhole. It has been determined that the most likely cause of this problem is calcification of the stone within the sump, thus preventing leachate from draining through the gravity pipes. To remedy the situation the County has been utilizing a diesel-powered pump to pump the primary leachate from the 8-inch HDPE

leachate clean-out pipe stub on the east side of the cell to the primary metering manhole of Cell A-2. The County is currently in the design process of replacing the temporary diesel pump with permanent infrastructure consisting of the following:

- One submersible pump of 1.0-HP, (Grundfos Model 30 SQE 05-40 or equal) located inside the existing 8-inch HDPE primary leachate collection clean-out pipe which connects to the leachate collection sump. The submersible pump is electrically powered and sits at the bottom of the clean-out pipe to pump out primary leachate through a half-inch or greater size discharge tubing into a new 3-inch leachate forcemain.
- A 3-inch HDPE pipe connection to the existing 8-inch HDPE leachate clean-out pipe stub on the east side of Cell A-2. This new 3-inch pipe is the new leachate forcemain and is buried at least 3 feet below grade from the east side of Cell A-2 and crosses the access road and discharges into the primary wet-well of Cell A-2. The road crossing is accomplished by using a 12-inch steel casing extended beyond the paved road limits by at least 5 feet.
- A control panel integral with the submersible pump which offers controls over the submersible pump and has an emergency hand 'ON/OFF' switch. A magnetic flow meter which is strapped on the 3-inch forcemain and measures leachate flows. Instrumentation with the control panel which transmits electronic signals for recorded flow through a fiber optic cable to provide output and record flow at the leachate building.
- An 8 feet x 12 feet concrete pad on the east side of Cell A-2 to house the above grade parts of the 3-inch primary leachate forcemain, flow meter and control panel.
- A new 120v single phase electrical power connect stub-out on the concrete pad/control panel as a potential measure to power a new submersible pump for pumping secondary leachate in case the secondary leachate cannot flow by gravity in future. The existing 3-inch leachate forcemain is capable to convey the additional flow for secondary leachate.

9.2.3 ASH MONOFILL CELL A-3

Cell A-3 was constructed circa 2003 and is of a similar configuration to cell A-1. It is approximately 10 acres in size and received ash between approximately 2003 and 2008. The cell was constructed with a double liner system, with intrinsic leachate removal systems for both liners (primary and secondary).

Leachate in the cell is collected by perforated 8-inch PVC leachate header pipes that run (east to west) on the interior of the cell. The leachate collection pipes (primary and secondary) penetrate the liner(s) and discharges into one of two leachate manholes on the east side of the cell, one for the primary leachate collection system and one for the secondary leachate collection system. Leachate from the secondary liner is allowed to accumulate in the metering manhole and is periodically pumped (and metered) into the primary manhole. Leachate drains from the metering manholes by gravity to a pump station adjacent to cell A-1. From the pump station, leachate is combined with the leachate from Cells A-1 and A-2 and pumped to a 2,000,000-gallon concrete storage tank for eventual disposal off-site.

9.3 ASH MONOFILL CELL A-4

Cell A-4 was constructed circa 2008 and currently serves as the active ash disposal cell for the landfill. It is approximately 20 acres in size and has been receiving ash since 2009. The cell was constructed with a double liner system, with intrinsic leachate removal systems for both liners (primary and secondary).

Leachate in the cell is collected by perforated laterals running north-south which drain to four 12-inch PVC leachate header pipes that run (east to west) on in the interior of the cell. The leachate collection pipes (primary and secondary) penetrate the liner(s) and discharges into one of two leachate holding tanks on the west side of the cell, one for the primary leachate collection system and one for the secondary leachate collection system. Leachate drains from the holding tanks by gravity to a pump station adjacent to the holding tanks. From the pump station, leachate is pumped to a 2,000,000-gallon concrete storage tank for eventual disposal off-site.

9.3.1 9.2.5 SOLID WASTE CELL SW-1

Cell SW-1 of the Solid Waste Landfill is the original cell of the landfill constructed in 1990. It is approximately 10 acres in size and received waste between approximately 1990 and 1998. The cell was constructed with a double liner system, with intrinsic leachate removal systems for both liners (primary and secondary).

Leachate in the cell is collected by perforated laterals running north-south which drain to an 8-inch PVC leachate header pipe that runs (east to west) on the southern perimeter of the cell. The leachate collection pipes (primary and secondary) penetrate the liner(s) and discharges into one of two leachate manholes on the east side of the cell, one for the primary leachate collection system and one for the secondary leachate collection system. Leachate from the secondary liner is allowed to accumulate in the metering manhole and is periodically pumped (and metered) into the primary manhole. Leachate drains from the metering manholes by gravity to a pump station adjacent to the metering manholes. From the pump station, leachate is pumped directly to the adjacent Shady Hills Wastewater Treatment Facility.

9.3.2 SOLID WASTE CELL SW-2

Cell SW-2 of the Solid Waste Landfill was constructed circa 2001. It is approximately 10 acres in size and has been receiving waste since 2002. The cell was constructed with a double liner system, with intrinsic leachate removal systems for both liners (primary and secondary).

Leachate in the cell is collected by perforated laterals running north-south which drain to an 8-inch PVC leachate header pipe that runs (east to west) on the southern perimeter of the cell. The leachate collection pipes (primary and secondary) penetrate the liner(s) and discharges into one of two leachate manholes on the east side of the cell, one for the primary leachate collection system and one for the secondary leachate collection system. Leachate from the secondary liner is allowed to accumulate in the metering manhole and is periodically pumped (and metered) into the primary manhole. Leachate drains from the

metering manholes by gravity to a pump station adjacent to the metering manholes. From the pump station, leachate is pumped directly to the adjacent Shady Hills Wastewater Treatment Facility.

9.4 ASH LEACHATE STORAGE TANK

As described above, leachate that is collected in the ash disposal cells is pumped to a 2-million gallon concrete storage tank located to the south of cell A-3. From the pump station, the leachate flows through a 6" PVC forcemain, through a totalizing meter, and into the storage tank. The tank has a 100-foot interior diameter and is 34 feet tall (excluding the domed roof). Each foot of depth in the tank holds approximately 60,000 gallons.

9.4.1 TANK INSPECTIONS

Pasco County staff visually inspect the exterior of the tank weekly. The inspector will look for any structural damage to the tank, damage to the coating system, loose connections, visible leaks, and maintenance deficiencies. The inspector also looks for any structural damage to the secondary containment system (described below) and visible leaks.

The interior of the tank is inspected at least once every 5 years. During an interior inspection, the inspector looks for any damage to the interior two-part epoxy coating system, structural damage or cracking of the tank, and/or visible leaks.

If inspections reveal any deficiencies with the interior and/or exterior of the tanks that could result in the system failing to contain leachate, Pasco County will take immediate action to remediate the situation. The tank manufacturer (Crom Corporation), coordinating with Pasco County, will handle failures or damage to the tank. Pasco County will immediately notify the manufacturer of the situation; the tank manufacturer will perform a detailed damage assessment report and remediation of the tank. FDEP will be immediately notified in writing by Pasco County of the situation and of the proposed corrective action for significant deficiencies that require more than 48 hours to repair.

9.4.2 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SYSTEM

The secondary containment design includes a bermed area lined with 60-mil HDPE geomembrane. This area is designed to provide 2,200,000 gallons of storage capacity or 110 percent of the tank volume. Two feet of freeboard is provided at the maximum design capacity. The containment area liner material is high density polyethylene (HDPE), which is compatible with the leachate. The liner is continuous under the storage tank slab, separated by a soil drainage layer for protection of the liner.

The secondary containment area is designed with a 12-inch drain line which discharges to a stormwater swale leading to stormwater retention pond No. 1. The 12-inch discharge line is designed to discharge up to 5.4 cubic feet per second (cfs). This rate is equal to the accumulation rate of a 25-year/24-hour storm event at the point in time when 10 percent of the secondary containment volume has accumulated.

A valve is also provided on the gravity discharge line for the secondary containment system. The valve will normally remain closed. Within 24 hours of any significant rainfall accumulation, Stormwater collected in secondary containment will be visually inspected to determine if the stormwater has been contaminated. Signs of contamination include the following:

- An oily sheen on the surface of the liquid.
- A dark or nontransparent appearance of the liquid.
- An excess of suspended solids in the liquid.
- An odor coming from the liquid.

If no contamination is noted, the valve will be opened to discharge the accumulated stormwater. Once the stormwater is drained from the secondary containment area, the valve will be closed by the operator. If it is contaminated, the stormwater will be treated as leachate and pumped to the storage tank.

9.5 ASH LEACHATE DISPOSAL

Once produced, leachate must be disposed of. Disposal of leachate generated by the ash disposal cells is achieved by loading leachate onto tanker trucks and hauling it to a WWTP for treatment. Leachate is normally loaded into tanker trucks from a dedicated pump station located adjacent to the 2-million-gallon storage tank, but can also be loaded from different areas (such as the metering manholes or the pump station sump) as needed based on the conditions at the site. The primary disposal mechanism for leachate generated from the ash monofill is the City of Tampa's Howard F. Curren Wastewater Treatment Facility. Pasco County maintains a contract with the City of Tampa for leachate disposal rights at the wastewater treatment plant. If changes in the facility receiving leachate occur, FDEP will be notified.

9.6 SOLID WASTE LEACHATE DISPOSAL

Leachate collected by the leachate collection systems serving Cells SW-1 and SW-2 is pumped directly to the adjacent Shady Hills Wastewater Treatment Plant, owned by Pasco County, for disposal. An intra-Department account has been established to charge Solid Waste for the amount of leachate delivered to the wastewater plant.

9.7 LEACHATE MONITORING, DATA COLLECTION, AND REPORTING

Rule 62-701.500(8)(f), F.A.C. requires that the quantity of leachate collected by the leachate collection and removal system be recorded in gallons per day before on-site treatment and transport off-site. To accurately record the amount of leachate collected, Pasco County utilizes in-line magnetic flow meters on the discharge side of the three pump stations (the first serving A-1, A-2, and A-3; the second serving A-4; and the third serving SW-1 and SW-2). Each of the flow meters totalizes the volume of leachate (in gallons) passing through the respective leachate transmission pipeline. On a daily basis (Monday through Friday), an Operator records the totalized value and the time of day that

the reading was recorded. The records are compiled on monthly basis into a spreadsheet and submitted semi-annually to the FDEP.

Separate from the flow measuring requirements of 62-701.500(8)(f) is an obligation to monitor the effectiveness of the liner systems serving each of the individual cells. Pasco County accomplishes this by separately collecting leachate generated off of the secondary liner system(s). Anything but a trivial amount of leachate collected off of a secondary liner system could indicate a possible breach (or other problem) of the primary liner. On a daily basis, Pasco County operators inspect the metering manholes for all of the secondary liner systems. Anything more than a small amount of leachate collected in a secondary liner metering manhole is immediately reported to the Solid Waste Manager.

9.8 LEACHATE SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

Leachate flow rates from the pump stations are observed at least weekly. An extremely low (or high) flow rate, when compared to recent flow rates, may indicate a problem with the leachate-collection system. This problem could be a malfunction with pumps or its instrumentation controls. The problem could also be a blockage in or a collapse of the leachate-collection pipe. If a block is suspected, Pasco County will hire the services of a jet-cleaning and video-inspection company. An emergency purchase order for jet-cleaning and/or video-inspection of the leachate collection lines can be prepared as soon as an inspection is determined to be required. Pasco County expects that an emergency purchase order can be approved and a contractor can be hired within a maximum of 1 month. The jet-cleaning and video-inspection company will first jet-clean the pipes from the clean-outs and then video-inspect the pipes from the same clean outs. If major problems within the system are found, Pasco County will propose a remedial action plan and submit it to FDEP for approval before beginning the remedial work.

In accordance with 62-701.500(8)(h), FAC water pressure cleaning or video recording inspection is conducted at least once every five years.

9.9 LEACHATE CONTINGENCY PLAN

9.9.1 LEACHATE PUMPS, HAULING, AND FLOW METERS

If all pumps (onboard vehicle pump, storage tank transfer pumps, and leachate wet well pumps) fail, portable pumps are available from other County Departments. In addition, a rental transfer pump can be obtained from a local rental source.

If the sewer discharge pipeline is not functioning (for the Solid Waste cells) and the existing hauling contractor is unable to transport the leachate offsite (for the Ash Cells), an emergency can be declared to select another hauler so that unnecessary delays caused by bidding and selection can be prevented.

If the primary flow meter (the compliance meter) ceases to operate for either the Solid Waste cells or the Ash cells, contracted maintenance personnel will remove the instrument and insert a spare flow meter supplied by Pasco County Water & Wastewater. The faulty

instrument will be shipped to the service representative or manufacturer to repair or replace.

9.9.2 ELECTRICAL POWER FAILURE

The leachate collection and leak detection metering manholes that receive leachate from all primary and secondary leachate collection systems are all gravity based and do not require electrical power. However, the pump stations that evacuate the manholes require electrical power. In the event of a prolonged electrical outage, back-up generators will be brought in to operate the leachate collection pump stations.

If electrical power is not available at the ash monofill tanker loadout station, leachate can be pumped from the Crom tank directly into tankers using the onboard vehicle pumps or a portable 3-inch pump or an electrical generator can be provided to supply backup power to the pump station. Backup generators are available from Pasco County Public Infrastructure.

9.9.3 LEACHATE TREATMENT CONTINGENCY

If the primary disposal facilities (City of Tampa for ash leachate and Shady Hills for solid waste leachate) are unable to accept the leachate, Pasco County will implement a contingency plan consisting of hauling the leachate to an industrial disposal facility or another treatment facility for disposal. Pasco County retains one or more vendors who can haul leachate off-site for disposal. If leachate is determined to be hazardous, it will be managed in accordance with the requirements of Rule 62-730, FAC, for hazardous waste generators and transporters.

10.0 SURFACE WATER MANAGEMENT

The Class I Landfill utilizes two surface water drainage areas as shown on **Figure 10-1**. The ponds have been sized to accommodate surface water runoff from the entire landfill at buildout and are at this time largely over-sized. Surface water flowing from the landfill drains to perimeter swales that discharge to the large retention ponds east of the landfill. Stormwater modeling indicates that any runoff that will overflow the ponds will travel essentially along the natural drainage paths that existed pre-development to undeveloped depressional areas west of the power line easement. However, because the retention pond capacity is largely underutilized at this time, overflow from the ponds is not expected to occur.

Drainage ditches have been constructed adjacent to the operating landfill cells and the closed landfill areas. These drainage ditches lead to the surface water ponds described above. These ditches are designed to receive the stormwater runoff from the landfill cells, paved areas and roads for collection and infiltration (and/or evapotranspiration) in the ponds.

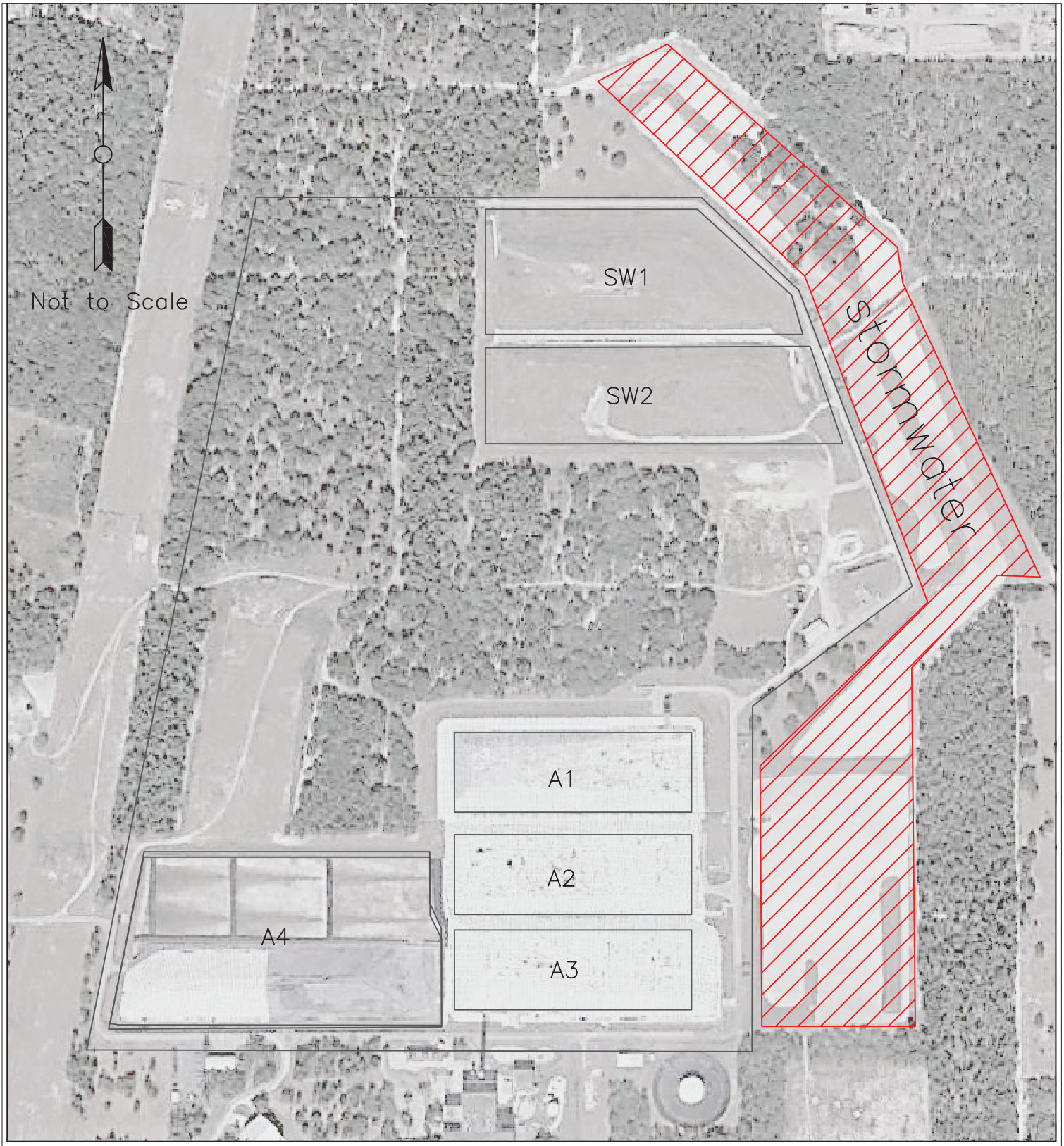
10.1 STORMWATER SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

The following maintenance activities are performed as needed on an appropriate frequency to ensure the proper collection, conveyance, and disposition of surface waters associated with the Class I Landfill:

- All conveyance swales and ditches on the project site will be kept cleared of dense vegetation, debris, and trash that would impede the flow of stormwater runoff.
- All disturbed areas, swales, and basin side slopes that do not have living grass to prevent erosion will be sodded or seeded and mulched.
- All culverts that are damaged thereby inhibiting design flow rates will be cleaned, repaired, or replaced.
- The ditches, side slopes, and stormwater pond side slopes and berms will be mowed and kept clear of vegetation that would impede the discharge or receiving of stormwater.

In accordance with Rule 62-701.500(7)(k), F.A.C., the landfill will repair within 3 days erosion that causes waste to be exposed or the stormwater management system to malfunction. If the major erosion cannot be repaired within 7 days, the Pasco County will notify FDEP and propose an erosion correction schedule for the repairs.

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Note: THIS FIGURE IS NOT TO SCALE AND THE LOCATIONS OF SOME ITEMS HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED FOR CLARITY

11.0 LANDFILL GAS MANAGEMENT

Because the solid waste disposal cells SW-1 and SW-2 are relatively small and are intended to be utilized infrequently, there is no active landfill gas management associated with them. In addition to a series of passive vents, Pasco County maintains a robust landfill gas monitoring program to ensure that landfill gas does not migrate laterally. The monitoring program is described below.

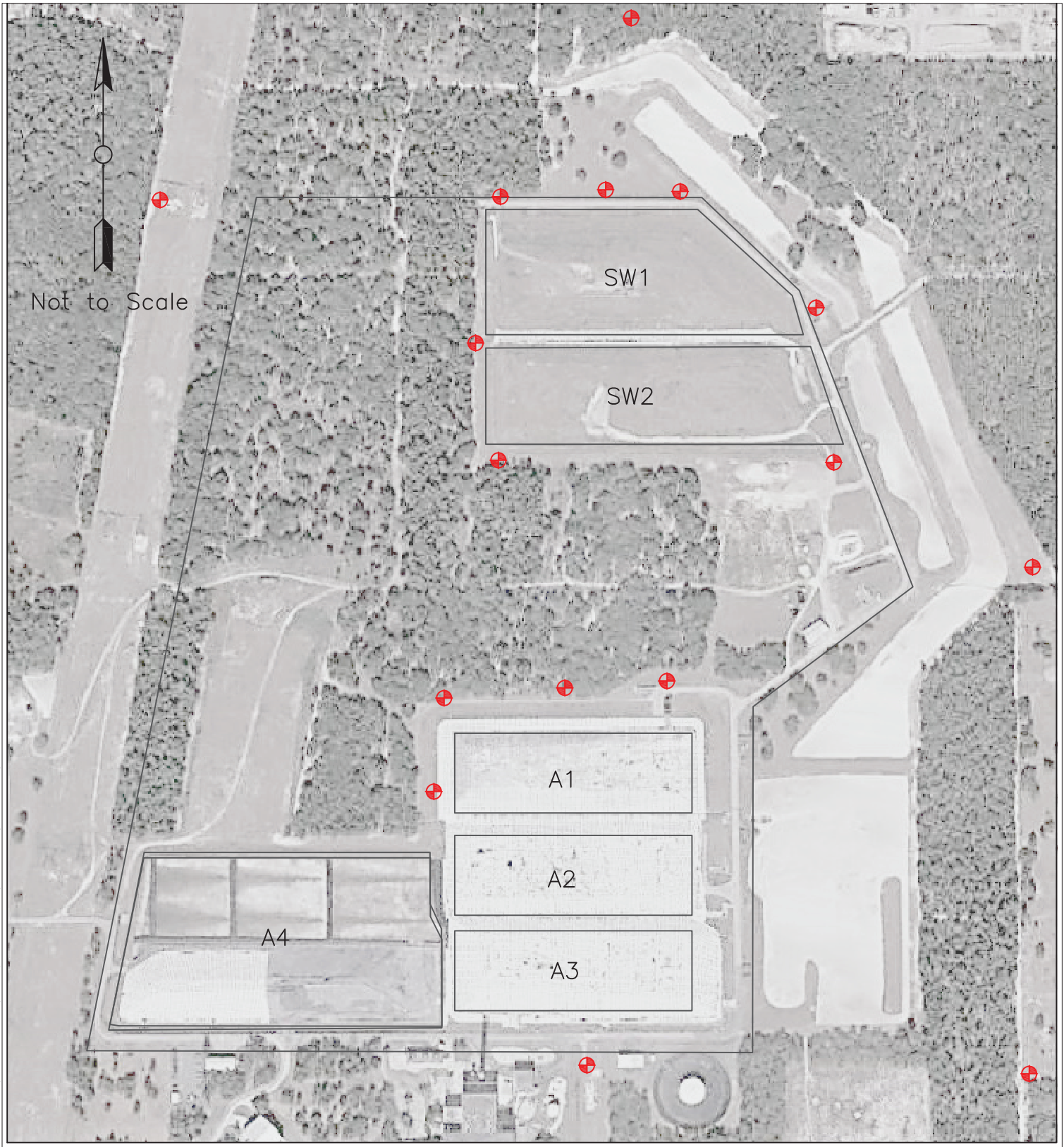
11.1 LANDFILL GAS MONITORING PROGRAM

Pasco County Environmental Services is responsible for implementing the Gas Monitoring Program at the landfill. The LFG monitoring program consists of quarterly monitoring of six LFG monitoring wells, in addition to monitoring gas levels in nineteen groundwater monitoring wells. Gas monitoring is also conducted within the enclosed structures at the Class III scalehouse and the Class III Operations Building. **Figure 11-1** depicts the location of each of the gas monitoring locations. Gas monitoring is conducted in accordance with Rule 62-701.530(2)(c), F.A.C.

A portable landfill gas analyzer is used to measure the levels of combustible gases (primarily methane) at each of the monitoring locations. Part of the monitoring program is inspection of the monitoring wells for any symptoms of LFG leakage such as dead grass in the vicinity of the monitoring well or other locations. All field measurement data and observations are provided to FDEP no later than 15 days after the end of the quarter in which the monitoring occurred.

If results indicate that gas is present in excess of the 25% of the lower explosive limit (LEL) in a structure or 100% of the LEL at or beyond the landfill property boundary, a Gas Remediation Plan will be prepared in accordance with Rule 62-701.530(3)(a), F.A.C., and Pasco County Public Infrastructure will:

- Immediately take all necessary steps to ensure protection of human health and notify FDEP.
- Within 7 days of detection, submit to FDEP for approval a remediation plan for the methane gas releases. The plan shall describe the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy.



Note: THIS FIGURE IS NOT TO SCALE AND THE LOCATIONS OF SOME ITEMS HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED FOR CLARITY

12.0 SITE CONTINGENCY PLAN

Emergency conditions that may constitute a special waste-handling event at the Solid Waste Complex may be created by a natural disaster (i.e., hurricane, tornado, and/or flooding), explosion, or fire. The Landfill Operations Manager is responsible for implementing the contingency operations.

12.1 LANDFILL FIRE

A fire extinguisher is maintained in all Pasco County landfill equipment. The quantity, type, and location of fire extinguishers located throughout the site is subject to change as conditions change on the site. Landfill fires can be very dangerous with the presence of LFG, which includes methane. Fire-fighting should only be attempted if the fire is relatively small and controllable. The area should be immediately evacuated of operating staff and outside personnel if a fire is ignited that cannot be easily and quickly controlled. The Solid Waste Manager should be contacted, and the fire should be reported to the Administration Office via field communications. The Administration office will immediately call the fire department. During a fire, incoming trucks will be prevented from using the landfill.

Once the fire is extinguished, appropriate cover will be applied to the waste and operations will continue at the original active face. If the fire is extensive and a temporary active face cannot be established, incoming trucks will be redirected to another landfill.

Landfill fires can be ignited from several sources or causes. These causes include the following:

- A gas pocket ignited from a spark generated from smoking.
- Sparks generated from pushing metal wastes.
- Chemical reactions.
- Sparks from operating equipment.
- Introduction of smoldering waste into the working face.

Onsite materials and equipment of fire protection consist of soil stockpiles near the working face, fire extinguishers carried on landfill equipment, and onsite water trucks.

The daily cover used in the landfill operation provides an effective firewall. Instructions in firefighting procedures will be routinely provided to site personnel through the prescribed TREEO training. If a fire occurs within the waste pile at the landfill, the fire department will be immediately notified, and additional soil cover will be applied to cut off the flow of oxygen to the burning area. If the fire cannot be extinguished or controlled within 1 hour, the landfill shall cease accepting waste for disposal in those areas of the facility impacted by the fire. The local fire department will again be notified via 911 of the conditions at the site and may be requested to assist site personnel and provide additional equipment, if necessary. Pasco County officials and FDEP will also be notified of conditions at the site and of the fire control plan being implemented.

Collection vehicles entering the landfill with smoldering loads shall be directed to the Hot Load area at the Resource Recovery Facility. The truck should remain closed to minimize the amount of oxygen available to feed the fire. The local fire department shall be notified by dialing 911; Pasco County HHW staff shall be notified as well as landfill operations.

13.0 RECORDKEEPING

In addition to records and reporting required by other sections of this operation plan, Pasco County Solid Waste will maintain the following the following:

- Keep records of all information used to develop or support the permit applications and any supplemental information submitted to comply with FDEP requirements pertaining to the construction of the landfill throughout the design period. Records pertaining to the operation of the landfill, except for weigh tickets, shall be kept for the design period of the landfill. Weigh tickets shall be kept for a minimum of 5 years.
- Retain records of all monitoring information, including calibration and maintenance records and copies of all reports required by permit, for at least ten years. Background water quality records shall be kept for the design period of the landfill.
- Maintain an annual estimate of the remaining life and capacity in cubic yards of each active disposal facility for the Class I landfill. The annual estimate shall be based on a summary of the heights, lengths, and widths of the solid waste disposal units. The estimate shall be made and reported annually to FDEP.

All records 5 years or older may be archived offsite given that the records can be retrieved within 7 days for inspection.

14.0 OFF-SITE BENEFICIAL ASH REUSE

Section 403.7045(5) of the Florida Statutes authorizes the Department to allow beneficial reuse of ash residue when an applicant demonstrates that “no significant threat to public health will result and that applicable Department standards and criteria will not be violated.” Beginning in 2012, Pasco County began working with the FDEP to investigate the recycling of bottom ash for beneficial reuse as a building construction material. A series of roadway test strips and associated groundwater monitoring wells were constructed under an FDEP research and development project (Permit No. 26254-004-SO-21). Through the research and development process, the County demonstrated that the requirements of Chapter 403.7045(5), F.S., could be achieved and the Department issued a Standing Authorization specifying the conditions under which bottom ash could be beneficially utilized within the County’s geographic boundaries. In 2019, the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility’s Condition of Certification (PA 87-23D) was updated to include beneficial ash reuse. These are codified in Attachment E Part 6 of the Conditions of Certification – Solid Waste Construction and Operation Requirements. A copy of the relevant section of the conditions of certification is included as Attachment 1.

To render the bottom ash usable for targeted recycling projects, the County follows the procedures described in Section 6.6 of this Operation Plan. Following processing, the engineered material is beneficially reused consistent with the requirements in the attached conditions of certification.

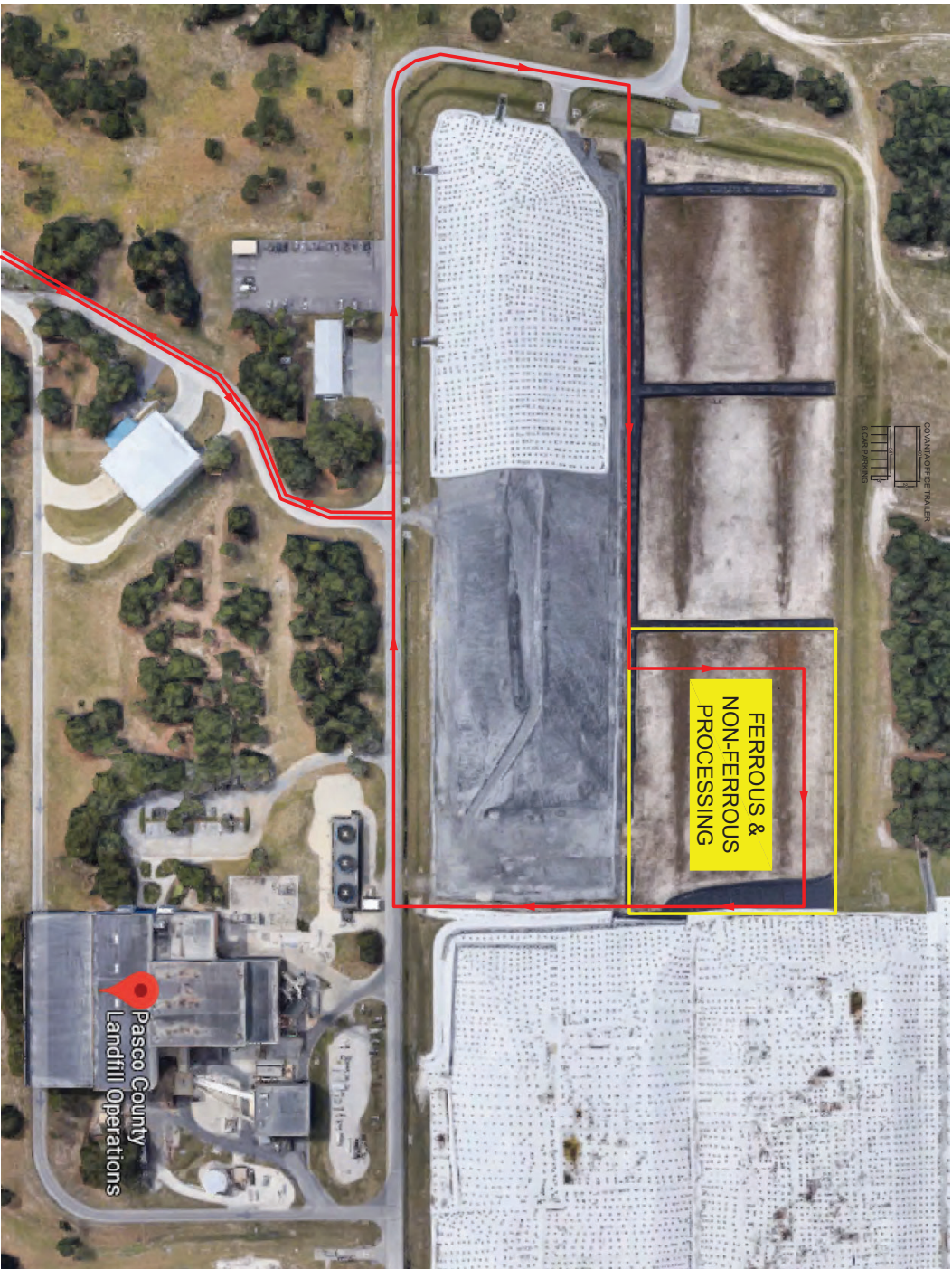
15.0 ASH MONOFILL FERROUS AND NON-FERROUS METALS PROCESSING

The 6th subcell of ash cell A-4 will be temporarily used to process ferrous and non-ferrous metal to remove residual ash prior to transport to a third-party recycling facility. This will include metal generated at the Pasco County Resource Recovery Facility as well as metal from other waste-to-energy (WTE) facilities within the state. Metal from all facilities will be brought over the County's scales and weighed. This metal will be stored in discrete storage bunkers and then processed through a series of screens and magnets to remove the residual ash. Following processing, the ash and metal will be loaded into separate bunkers. All ash not generated from Pasco County will be returned to the facility of origin. The mass of outgoing metal and ash for all facilities be weighed and recorded.

Figure 15-1 outlines the location of the processing area and a traffic pattern for the transfer truck operations. **Figure 15-2** provides an illustration of the equipment and storage bunkers which will be located within the ash cell. The processing area (Cell A-4 – subcell 6) will be floored with 4 feet of select waste (ash) before the processing equipment is brought on site. All equipment will be placed on top of the floored ash and will not be anchored into the ash or underlying leachate collection system in any way. The metals processing system is designed as a mobile operation.

To prevent the mixing of leachate and stormwater, the cell will be floored such that all rainwater that contacts the area will be introduced into the leachate collection and removal system. This will be accomplished by establishing a floored area no less than 10 feet inward from the extent of the liner. The aerial displayed in **Figure 15-1** is several years old; to reduce leachate generation the entire south 10 acres of the cell have been covered with a temporary rain cap and the metals processing area in operation in the north 10 acres of the cell will be open. Consistent with practices previously described in the Operation Plan, fugitive dust emissions within the processing area will be controlled by wetting on an as-needed basis.

Figure 15-1



- NOTES:
1. ALL TRUCK MUST CHECK IN AND OUT AT THE SCALE HOUSE LOCATED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PASCO FACILITY.

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ROCKSTOWN, NEW JERSEY 07866

APPROVED

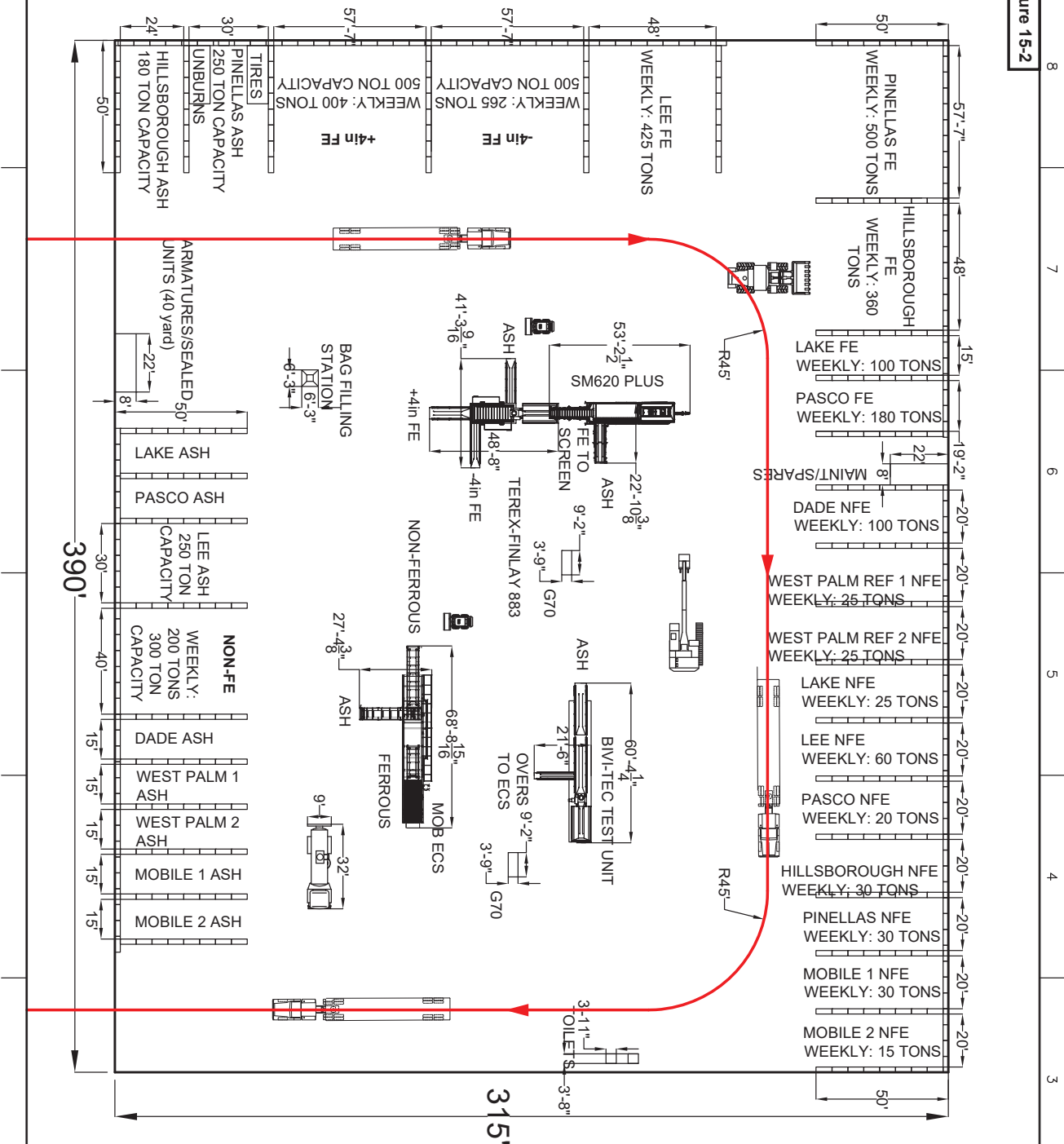
DATE 10/01/19

PASCO-1

1 OF 2

1

Figure 15-2



- NOTES:
1. ALL NFE BUNKERS HAVE 150 TON CAPACITY, CAN BE INCREASED IF NECESSARY.
 2. ALL ASH BUNKERS HAVE 100 TON CAPACITY UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
 3. ARMATURES/SEALED UNITS TO BE PICKED OUT AND STORED IN ROLL-OFF 40 YARD CONTAINER 8'X22'.
 4. PINELLAS ASH: TIRES AND UNBURNS TO BE SEPARATED INTO TWO ROLL-OFF CONTAINERS 8'X22'.
 5. TWO (2) G70 GENERATORS WILL BE USED TO POWER THE MOBILE PROCESSING EQUIPMENT. 9'-2" BY 3'-9".
 6. SIX (6) PARKING SPOTS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYEES.
 7. TWO (2) PORTABLE TOILETS AVAILABLE FOR EMPLOYEES IN ADDITION TO FACILITIES IN COVANTA OFFICE TRAILER.

THIS DRAWING AND ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN ARE THE PROPERTY OF COVANTA ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC. AND ITS AFFILIATES OF ANY TIER AND ARE NOT TO BE USED EXCEPT AS EXPRESSLY AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY THE COMPANY.

COMPANY
CONFIDENTIAL

PROPOSED PASCO
MOBILE NFE/FE PLANT

COVANTA

COVANTA ENGINEERING SERVICES, INC.
445 SOUTH STREET
ROCKSTOWN, NEW JERSEY 07860

DATE: 10/22/19 DRAWING NO: PASCO-2 SHEET NO: 2 OF 2

ATTACHMENT 7
Replacement page 4-5

The severity matrix (Table 4-4) and definitions (Table 4-5) were used to assess the potential and residual impacts of the Project.

4.1.4 Presentation of impact assessment

For each identified impact, an impact assessment evaluation matrix is provided to identify the impact intensity, receptor sensitivity, and the potential impact severity (Table 4-6). **Note that for receptors/activities where no impact is expected, we do not apply a ranking table.**

Table 4-6. Example Impact Summary Table

Description of the Impact	Impact Intensity Definition	Impact Intensity Ranking	Receptors Sensitivity Ranking	Impact Severity
A summary of each Project aspect that may result in an impact.	Outlines which categories of the impact intensity parameters are applicable to the impact (Table 4-1).	Gives the rating for the impact intensity based on the definition provided in Table 4-2.	Gives the rating for the impact sensitivity based on the definitions provided in Table 4-3.	Defines the severity of the identified impact (using the matrix provided in Table 4-4).

4.2 Land Impact

4.2.1 General Construction Impacts

4.2.1.1 Staging, Material Laydown, and Work Force Parking

The staging, materials laydown, storage, and work force parking areas will be on the Certified Site (751 acres), adjacent to the Project Site (0.55 acres), as shown on Figure 3-3. An open area used for vehicle parking exists north of the metals sorting facility. Open land also occurs on the east side of the metal sorting facility. It is anticipated that these areas will be the primary location for material laydown. Areas used for construction will be prepared to minimize dust and potential run-off (silt screens, hay bales, gravel or mulch parking, etc.). Drainage of these laydown areas will be managed consistent with requirements of the approved stormwater management plan.

4.2.1.2 Construction Impacts

Construction of the Project will affect the Project Site, which is approximately 0.55 acres, plus an additional 0.7 acres that will be used for staging, materials laydown, and work force parking. These construction impacts will be negligible (Table 4-7). Open areas immediately surrounding the Project Site have been previously developed. No new roads, rail lines, sidings, or utility lines will be needed. Construction debris and other solid wastes will either be recycled or disposed of at the existing Resource Recovery Facility. Chemical waste, if any, will be appropriately handled and disposed of off-site at permitted facilities. General construction impacts will be the building pad for the construction of the Proposed MWC Unit and the other components of the Project.

ATTACHMENT 8
Replacement page 2-42

2012 includes wind direction. Based on the data, the windier part of the year is from October to May, when average wind speed is above 8 mph. The prevailing wind direction is from the east-northeast.

Table 2-17. Florida Climate Center Monthly Average and Maximum Wind Speed

Month	Wind Speed (MPH)		Direction
	Average	Maximum	
January	8.5	44.0	NNE
February	9.1	50.0	NNE
March	9.4	43.0	NNE
April	9.2	44.0	NNE
May	8.6	46.0	NNE
June	7.9	67.0	NNE
July	7.1	58.0	NNE
August	6.9	38.0	NNE
September	7.5	56.0	NNE
October	8.3	40.0	NNE
November	8.2	40.0	NNE
December	8.3	45.0	NNE
Annual	8.3	67.0	NNE

Notes:
MPH = miles per hour

The Iowa Environmental Mesonet maintained by the University of Iowa provides wind roses of available national and state weather centers. The following wind rose plot shows the prevailing winds at KTPA from January 1970 to September 2020 (Figure 2-24).

ATTACHMENT 9

Waste Inspection Excerpt from Environmental Compliance Manual

3. PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING, HANDLING, AND FEEDING MSW

3.1 PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING MSW

3.1.1 RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR WASTE DELIVERY HAULERS

3.1.1.1 FACILITY OPERATION

1. The facility will open to receive waste at the following times:

Monday - Saturday 7:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

The facility is closed on Thanksgiving, Christmas Day, and New Years Day.

3. The speed limit at the facility is fifteen (15) MPH, unless otherwise posted. The speed limit will be strictly enforced.
4. Haulers shall proceed through the main entrance and form lines at the weight scale. The Scalehouse attendant will direct the drivers to the appropriate scale.
5. Upon exiting the scale, trucks shall enter the enclosed tipping floor area through the door at the southwest corner of the tipping floor area and position for an available bay to unload. Upon unloading, the driver, before exiting the facility, shall make sure all refuse is off all external parts of the vehicle. Any personnel outside of the delivery vehicle must remain at least 6 feet away from the edge of the storage pit.
6. Haulers shall exit the tipping floor in single file through the door at the southeast corner of the tipping floor area.

3.1.1.2 HAULER IDENTIFICATION

1. Each waste hauler shall properly display and comply with their respective jurisdiction rules regarding truck and equipment identification and permitting. Vehicle and container identification shall be made visible to the tipping floor Equipment Operator by placing permit identification on both sides of the vehicle.

3.1.1.3 TIPPING FLOOR INSPECTIONS

1. Upon request of the tipping floor Equipment Operator, or Pasco County Representative, trucks may be directed to a specific area on the floor for examination of the waste being delivered. This inspection can occur due to a suspected problem or on a random basis as part of the facility's inspection program. The inspection may result in some materials being rejected. Haulers shall follow the instructions below if

unacceptable waste is detected:

- a. For Prohibited Waste (as defined in Exhibit A) which is not Hazardous Waste, the Hauler may be required to reload such materials for disposal at another location.
 - b. For Hazardous Waste (as defined by Federal, State, and Local law, haulers shall remain at the facility until appropriate facility management representative(s) arrive. A decision will be reached at that time as to the most appropriate disposal option.
 - c. Waste coming to the facility from areas other than Pasco County without prior approval will be directed to the appropriate disposal site.
2. The truck shall not leave the facility until released by the Equipment Operator, Covanta Pasco Management or Pasco County Representative. At the time of release, the Hauler may be given a Notice of Inspection or Infraction.

3.1.1.4 BREAKDOWNS/EMERGENCIES/DAMAGES

1. Trucks with mechanical problems shall exit the facility, or, if disabled, request immediate towing at the Hauler's expense. Should the vehicle have to stay on site for a short period of time, Haulers should attempt to "park" the vehicle outside of the main traffic flow.
2. Trucks with hydraulic leaks will be allowed to unload but not permitted further use of the facility until the leak is repaired. Vehicles with repeated mechanical problems will be referred to the proper county authority for appropriate action.
3. Haulers who discover a fire in their truck (hot load) shall be directed to a designated area outside to unload. Under no circumstances are these loads to be unloaded into the refuse storage pit. Covanta Pasco employees and/or Pasco County Fire Department personnel shall use available equipment to extinguish all fires.

3.1.1.5 DRIVER REGULATIONS

1. Obey all posted traffic control signs.
2. Obey the instructions of the Scalehouse Operator and the Equipment Operator.
3. No external cleaning of vehicles or vehicle maintenance may be performed at the facility site.
4. No firearms, explosives or other weapons are permitted on the facility site.
5. No smoking at any time, anywhere.
6. Open-topped containers must be cleaned of all debris and paper or recovered after unloading to minimize litter at the facility site.
7. All hauler personnel using the facility will be informed of the facility's Hazardous and Unacceptable Waste Screening Program.
8. Foul language and inappropriate behavior are not permitted on the facility site.
9. Consumption of alcoholic beverages or controlled substances (drugs) is not allowed on facility site at any time.

3.1.1.6 TIPPING FLOOR / REFUSE PIT FUEL MANAGEMENT

Purpose:

The purpose this procedure is to establish a safe, effective fuel management on the tipping floor and refuse pit at our operating facilities, with the expressed goal of mitigating any associated potential negative events or consequences to facility personnel, equipment, structures, or to the surrounding environment. This fuel management approach is intended to slow the progression of a fire until it can be controlled by automatic sprinkler protection and manual firefighting response.

Facility management is directed to review and revise their current facility Fuel Management procedures using this standard as a guideline.

It is recognized that each Covanta facility is different and present challenges to fuel management on the Tipping Floor and Refuse Pit. The facilities are encouraged to contact Covanta's fire protection group for assistance in the implementation of this operating procedure.

Definition:

Fire Watch: The assignment of a person or persons to an area for the express purpose of notifying the fire department, the building occupants, or both of an emergency; preventing a fire from occurring; extinguishing small fires; or protecting the public from fire or life safety

dangers.

- The fire watch shall be trained to understand the inherent hazards of the work site.
- The fire watch shall be familiar with the facilities and procedures for sounding an alarm in the event of a fire.
- The fire watch shall have fire-extinguishing equipment readily available and shall be trained in its use.
- The fire watch shall watch for fires in all exposed areas and try to extinguish them only when the fires are obviously within the capacity of the equipment available. If the fire watch determines that the fire is not within the capacity of the equipment, the fire watch shall sound the alarm immediately.
- The fire watch shall be permitted to perform additional tasks, but those tasks shall not distract him or her from his or her fire watch responsibilities.

Fuel: For this document is defined as MSW based on a composition of 34% paper, 17% food waste, 8% plastic and rubber, 10% glass, 11% metal and 14% leaves and grass. (*NFPA 850 Recommended Practice for Electric Generating Plant and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations, Section A.9.3.3.1*).

Fuel Storage: For this document Fuel Storage is defined as fuel storage on the Tipping Hall floor for a period of 24 hours or longer.

Temporary Fuel Storage: For this document Temporary Fuel Storage is defined as fuel storage on the Tipping Hall floor during non-operating hours of the Tipping Hall floor.

Preparations:

1. Each Covanta facility shall establish a “Fuel Management Procedure” for the tipping floor and refuse pit.
2. The fuel management procedures are specific to each facility and shall written instruction as to the size of the fuel pile(s) length x width x height.
3. A drawing shall be developed by the facility showing the location on the tipping floor of the fuel pile(s) and the separations from the refuse pit, side walls and access aisle between fuel pile(s). An up to date copy of the drawing shall be kept in the tipping floor supervisor’s office and in the crane operator’s pulpit.
4. At minimum, annually, the “Fuel Management Procedure” for the tipping floor and refuse pit shall be reviewed by the tipping floor operating personnel and crane operators.

Precautions:

1. Recommend that there be NO storage of fuel on the Tipping Floor; but there are many circumstances that may result in the need to use this area for fuel.

- The use of the tipping floor for fuel storage shall be documented in the Fuel Management Procedures.
 - Fuel storage on the tipping floor shall not violate the operating permit(s) for the facility.
2. Inspections and prohibitions on dumping hot loads in building. Outdoors area for hot load dump/extinguishment. Refer to Hot Load Procedures SOP No. 1.
 3. Prohibition on moving hot loads/fires forward
 4. Loader/Machines – No low or under hung exhaust components

Tipping Hall Fuel Management:

1. Maintain a clear space of at least 10 ft. between the waste piles and all non-fire rated structural steel columns along the building's exterior walls and means of egress from the building.
 - Barriers similar to Jersey Barriers can keep piles away from the structure and means of egress.
2. Limit the potential for fire spread into the refuse bunker by maintaining an aisle/clear space of approximately 10 - 15 ft. between the waste piles and the edge of the refuse bunker.
 - *Example: When a bay is stacked out and fuel needs to be stored on the Tipping Hall floor; for a long weekend, boiler outage, etc., a clear space shall be maintained between the bay and fuel pile to help prevent a fire originating in the fuel pile propagating to the Refuse Pit.*
3. Clear spaces and aisle spaces should be immediately cleared of all combustibles (included in facility fire response procedures) upon discovery or declaration of a fire on the tipping floor, provided it is safe for equipment operator to do so.
4. All aisles and clear spaces shall be inspected and cleared of all combustibles prior to the tipping floor being shut down (during unmanned shifts)
5. Provide an aisle between refuse piles on the tipping floor of at least the operating requirements of the material handling equipment.
6. Number of refuse piles on the tipping floor to be determined by site conditions and permit limitations:
 - Maximum pile dimension 100'-0" *
 - Maximum pile height 20'-0" **
 - Maximum pile volume 200,000ft³ *
7. When storage of fuel is required on the tipping floor due to operational issues a fire watch shall be established. A fire watch shall consist of trained personnel who continuously patrol the affected area. Ready access to fire extinguishers and the ability to promptly notify facility personnel and the fire department in the event of an emergency. (NFPA 1 Fire Code, Section 1.7.17)

** International Fire Code, Chapter 32 High Pile Combustible Storage, Table 3206.2*

***NFPA 850 Recommended Practices for fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations, Section A.9.3.3.1*

8. Mobile Material Handling Equipment:

- When not, in-service Material Handling Equipment should not be parked on the Tipping Floor.
- If Material Handling Equipment must be parked on the Tipping Floor due to facility space limitations the following shall apply:
- No combustible materials within 25'-0" of the equipment.
- Combustible materials shall be removed from air intakes, hot surfaces and from around the exhaust.
- Maintenance/Hot Work on Material Handling Equipment shall not be performed on the Tipping Hall floor.
 - If hot work must be performed on the Tipping Hall floor, Covanta's hot work procedures shall be followed.

Refuse Pit Fuel Management:

1. Provide Restrictions on pile heights and shape:
 - a. Provide laser marking or painted lines as work aids for operator reference for pile area limitations, height and width.
2. Manage pile shape, see Appendix B:
 - a. Trough maintenance across pit opening
 - b. One slope against back wall, no V-shaped piles or wing stacks

Tipping Hall Fuel Management Appendix A

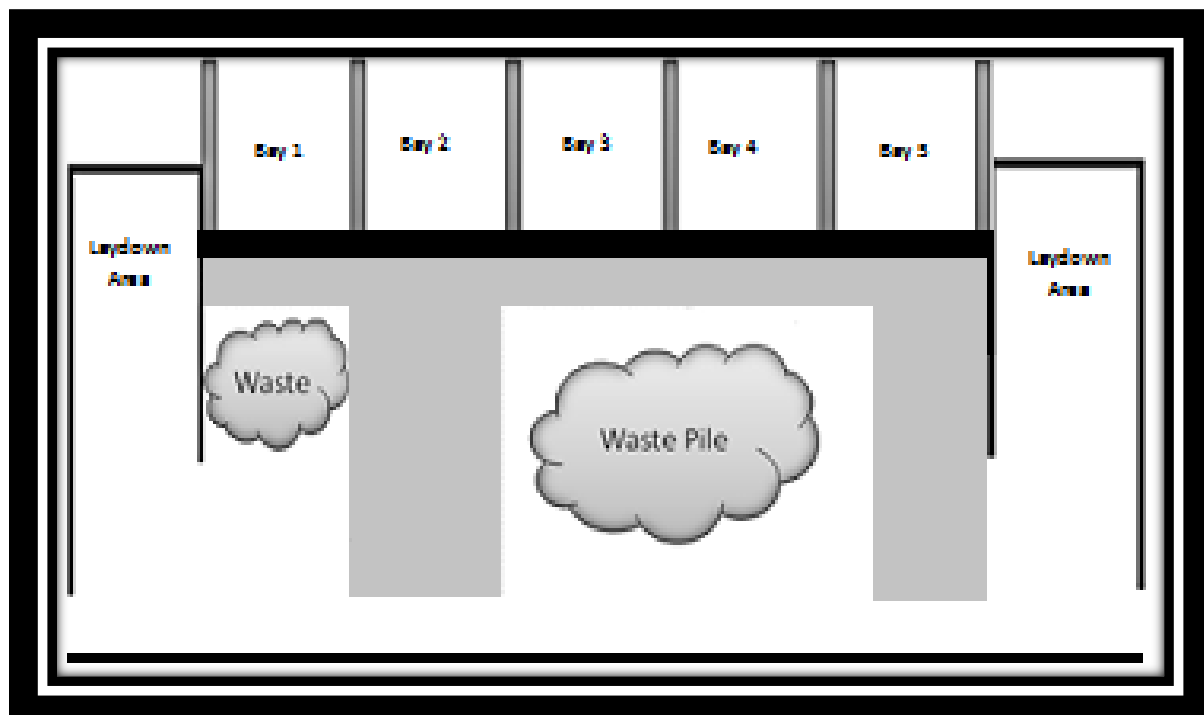
Covanta Pasco Tipping Hall Fuel Management Enhancement

There are 5 tipping bays across tipping floor into the refuse bunker

In the event that waste is stored on the tipping floor, Operating procedures are in place to leave a bay open between the storage piles on the tipping floor

Operating procedures will be implemented to maintain an approximately 10 - 15 foot aisle between refuse bunker and tipping floor storage piles

An audible horn has been installed to detect any vehicle entering the tipping floor.



Refuse Pit Fuel Management Appendix B

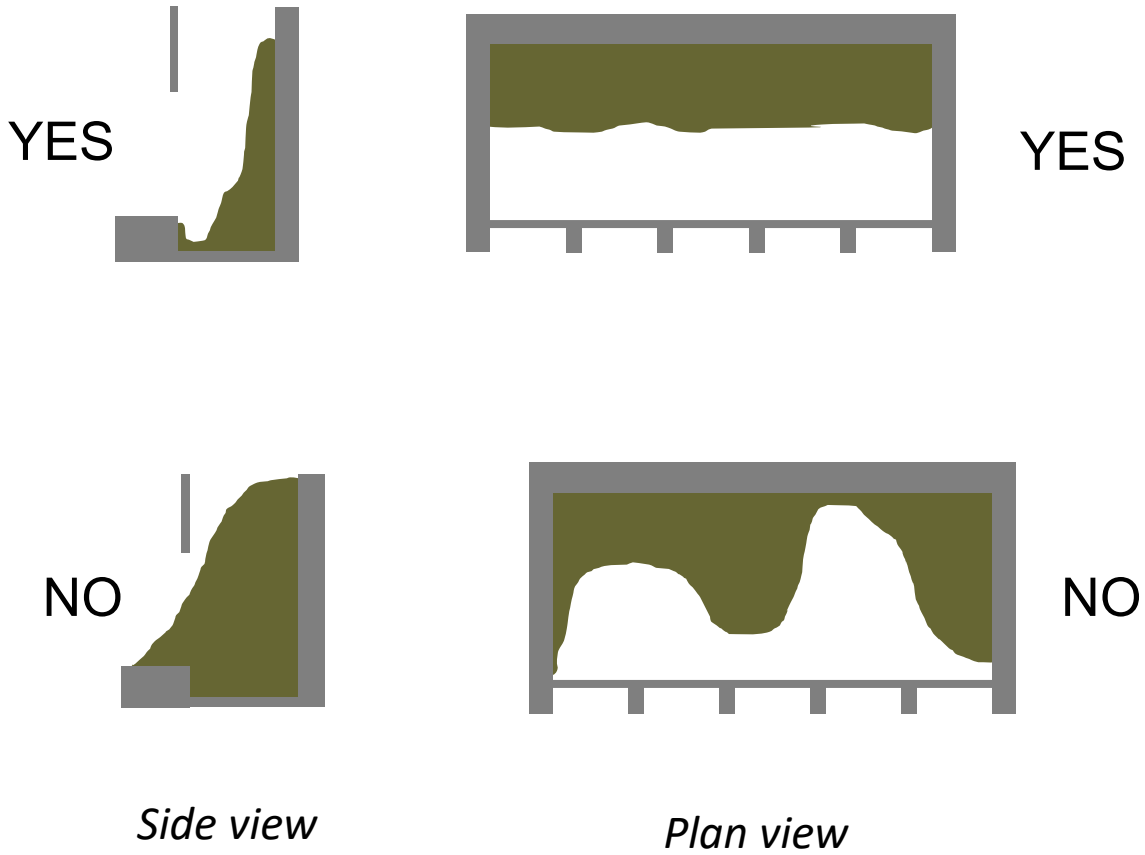


EXHIBIT A

PROHIBITED WASTE

Prohibited waste shall include the following material (A) if present in concentrations or quantities that, in the reasonable judgment of the Company, (1) would post a substantial threat to public health or safety, (2) may cause applicable air quality or water effluent standards to be violated by the normal operation of the facility, (3) are so large and bulky as to present a risk of blocking the facility's waste feed chutes (6 ft. in length and 30 inches in width), or (4) would result in ash residue from the facility being hazardous.

1. EXPLOSIVES

- Dynamite
- Hand grenades
- Blasting caps
- Shotgun shells
- Any other explosives
- Fireworks

2. LIQUID WASTE

Gasoline	Fungicides
Kerosene	Alcohol
Acids	Turpentine
Hydraulic oil	Waste oil
Petroleum	Ether
Caustics	Naphtha
Sewage or process waste waters	Acetate
Leachate	Solvents
Sewage sludge	Paints
Inflammable or volatile liquids	

3. DEMOLITION DEBRIS

Aggregate	Asbestos
Brick	Sawdust
Stone	Roofing materials
Pallets (unless halved)	Plaster
Cement	Porcelain fixtures
Gravel	Boilers
Sand	Other non-combustible demolition debris
Structural clay products	Creosote treated lumber
Soil	Dry wall
Tree stumps	Metal pipes

EXHIBIT A

PROHIBITED WASTE (CONTINUED)

4. MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS

Offal	Radioactive materials
Tar	Ashes
Asphalt	Human remains
Sealed drums	Animal remains
Pressurized containers (over one quart in size)	
Car batteries	
Automobile parts	

5. TIRES

Tires or rims

6. HAZARDOUS WASTE as defined under Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.

NOTE: Loads whose major components are acceptable non-combustible metal items must off-load to process rejects box as directed by Equipment Operator. (i.e., appliances, water heaters, metal furniture and equipment, etc.)

Haulers who transport appliances with motors that may have capacitors containing PCB may be required, at the discretion of Covanta Pasco, to certify that these capacitors have been removed before disposal.

Haulers are encouraged to transport metal goods to a scrap dealer.

EXHIBIT B

HAZARDOUS WASTE

"Hazardous Waste" means: (A) any material or substances the treatment, storage or disposal of which, because of the composition or characteristics of the material or substance, is unlawful to treat, store, or dispose of at the Facility is (i) regulated as a toxic or hazardous waste as defined under either Subtitle C or the Solid Waste Disposal Act, 42 U.S.C 69921-6939a, or section 6 (e), of the Toxic Substances Control Act, 15 U.S.C. 2605(e), as replaced, amended, expanded or supplemented, and any rules or regulations promulgated hereunder, or under the State of Florida, as replaced, amended, expanded or supplemented, and any rules or regulations promulgated hereunder, or (ii) special nuclear or by-products materials within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954; and (B) any other materials which any governmental agency or unit having appropriate jurisdiction shall lawfully determine from time to time to be ineligible for disposal through waste to energy facilities similar to the Facility because of the harmful, toxic or dangerous composition or characteristics of the material or substance.

All commercial and industrial establishments are required by federal and state law to determine whether any wastes which they generate are Hazardous Wastes, and to dispose of all Hazardous Wastes at a permitted Hazardous Waste disposal facility. You are responsible for assuring that industrial and commercial establishments from which you collect waste, have excluded all Hazardous Waste from waste which you collect for disposal at the Facility.

HAZARDOUS/NON-PROCESSABLE WASTE DOCUMENTATION

DATE _____

TIME _____

COMPANY NAME _____ TRUCK AND/OR TRAILER NO. _____

MATERIAL NOTED _____ DID MATERIAL GO INTO PIT? YES ____ NO ____

IS MATERIAL CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS? YES ____ NO ____

WAS MATERIAL REMOVED FROM PIT? YES ____ NO ____

IF NOT REMOVED, GIVE DETAILS FULLY: _____

—

—

CHECKING OF LOADS

WHAT INSTIGATED CHECK?

_____ RANDOM CHECK

_____ SUSPICION OF HAZARDOUS OR NON-PROCESSABLE MATERIAL

IN DETAIL, DESCRIBE WHAT WAS FOUND IN LOAD

LOAD CHECK BY _____ COUNTY OFFICE NOTIFIED BY _____ AT _____

COVANTA PASCO, INC.

INCIDENT REPORT

DATE

TIME

TRUCK AND/OR TRAILER NO.

DUMPSTER NO.

INCIDENT

REPAIRS

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE

3.1.2 UNACCEPTABLE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAM

3.1.2.1 INTRODUCTION

Federal and State regulations require that waste-to-energy facilities establish contractual relationships or other appropriate notification or inspection procedures to ensure that hazardous wastes are not received at or burned in such a facility. The following Unacceptable and Hazardous Waste Screening Program was developed by Covanta Pasco (the "Company") in consultation with Pasco County to comply with such laws and regulations. The intent of this program is to ensure that neither Unacceptable Waste nor Hazardous Waste is received or processed at the Covanta Pasco Facility (the "Facility"). As used herein, Hazardous Waste refers to waste which by law is defined as hazardous; Unacceptable Waste is waste which the Company determines is unacceptable for processing pursuant to its contract with the County.

At the outset, it is important to keep in mind that most commercial generators of Hazardous Wastes, including those legally defined as small quantity generators, are already required to handle their Hazardous Wastes in accordance with provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and to be registered with Federal and State regulatory agencies. These agencies are authorized to hold criminally liable, and to impose fines up to \$27,500 per day against those who knowingly violate laws and regulations regarding Hazardous Waste management. These laws already minimize the likelihood that significant quantities of Hazardous Waste will reach the Facility. The Facility is not and is not intended to become or be operated as, a facility to receive, store or process Hazardous Waste pursuant to RCRA.

Most of the waste handled by the Facility is delivered by haulers licensed by the County. The County will co-operate with the Company in enforcing the implementation of this Program against Licensed Haulers. The provisions of this program apply as well to other haulers who make occasional deliveries to the Facility. With respect to these other haulers, the Company may refuse entry to the Facility for any violation of the rules.

3.1.2.2 PROGRAM OPERATION

1. NOTICE TO HAULERS

All arriving solid waste vehicles are weighed at an inbound scale. At this scale, there will be posted a clearly visible notice that Unacceptable and Hazardous Waste is prohibited, together with clear warning of potential hauler bans and other legal penalties for violators.

2. INSPECTION PRIORITIES FOR HAULERS

Although all vehicles are subject to inspection, priority for manual screening will be given to:

- those haulers known to serve industrial areas,
- those haulers whose service areas are not well known,
- front-end loaders and roll-off drop boxes, and
- packer trucks with commercial pick ups.

3. SCREENING PROCEDURES FOR UNACCEPTABLE AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

The screening procedures to be used at the Facility will include the following activities:

- Visual inspection of trucks by Equipment Operator for unusual looking loads (e.g. smoldering, uncovered, etc.);
 - Routine visual inspection by tipping floor personnel and crane operator of material in the refuse vehicles as they are unloading;
 - Visual inspection by the crane operator and other Facility personnel of the materials in the refuse pit; and
 - Selection of vehicles to be screened as part of the spot-check portion of the screening program outlined below will be done both on a judgmental basis using criteria in Section 2 above and on a random load basis.
- a. As detailed in Section 6, all personnel directly involved in the handling of incoming refuse, (tipping floor personnel, front end loader operator and crane operator), will be trained to visually identify, and instructed on how to deal with, Unacceptable Wastes and suspected Hazardous Wastes.

Whenever Facility staff identifies a hauler with Unacceptable or suspected Hazardous Waste or screens a hauler for possible Unacceptable or Hazardous Waste, inspection reports will be completed. Notification letters will be sent, as set forth in paragraph f hereof.

- b. If the tipping floor personnel discover Unacceptable or suspected Hazardous Waste in an incoming truck, either at or before the truck reaches the pit area, the driver will not be permitted to discharge his load and will be directed to leave the site. The attempt to deliver will be recorded and repeat attempts could lead to disbarment from the facilities.
- c. Operations staff routinely visually screen the refuse being unloaded and in the pit, looking for Unacceptable Waste and other prohibited materials, including drums/containers possibly containing unused or waste chemicals, large numbers of filled sacks, or substantial quantities of soil or powdery debris. If suspected Hazardous Waste is discovered, the procedures in Section 4 will be applied.

If the tipping floor personnel or the crane operator (any observation by the crane

operator will be relayed by radio to the tipping floor equipment operator) observe Unacceptable or suspected Hazardous Waste being discharged into the refuse pit, that hauler will not be permitted to leave the Facility. The vehicle will be reloaded and the hauler will be required to remove the Unacceptable or suspected Hazardous Waste from the Facility site. If the waste is suspected to be Hazardous and cannot be moved safely, the procedures in Section 4 will be followed.

If the Unacceptable or suspected Hazardous Waste is observed in or going into the refuse pit, but the delivery vehicle exits the tipping floor before it can be stopped, the Scalehouse Operator will be notified and every attempt will be made to identify and halt the vehicle before it exits the Facility. The hauler will then be required to reload the Waste and remove it from the Facility site. If the hauler cannot be identified or timely stopped and the Waste is suspected to be Hazardous, the procedures in Section 4 will be followed. If the Waste is Unacceptable, it will be placed in the process rejects box on the tipping floor.

- d. Loads will be selected for inspection on a random basis. Loads selected for inspection will be directed to a designated screening area where an unloading spot will be provided. At the screening area, the load will either be discharged into the pit under the scrutiny of the tipping floor personnel, or haulers will be required to spread their load on the floor by dumping it in piles. If suspect materials are spotted, but are not readily accessible, the front end loader operator will spread the refuse tipped onto the floor using the loader bucket. If Unacceptable or suspected Hazardous Waste is found, the hauler will be required to remove it from the Facility. If the waste is suspected to be Hazardous and cannot be moved safely, the procedures in Section 4 will be followed. After conclusion of screening, Acceptable Waste will be charged to the pit by the front end loader. If no unacceptable materials are located, haulers will not be required to wait more than 10 minutes after the truck is emptied before exiting the tipping floor, unless in the reasonable judgement of the Company additional screening is warranted in which case the hauler must wait until the screening is completed.
- e. In order to ensure safe handling of waste during screening and inspection, appropriate personnel protective gear, fire fighting equipment, and clean up equipment will be stored near the tipping floor. Appropriate materials needed to isolate any prohibited waste (rope, pylons, etc.) will also be stored near the tipping floor.
- f. Whenever a vehicle is screened, a waste screening report will be completed by the Tipping Floor Equipment Operator. Attached as Appendix A is an illustrative example of a Waste Screening Report. If there is a violation of a

Facility rule, the driver of the offending vehicle will be immediately notified orally. The Pasco County Solid Waste Department will then be notified to transmit the information on the Unacceptable Waste so that the County can follow through and minimize this type of waste delivery. When the violation is committed by a Designated Hauler, a copy of the letter will be sent to the County.

4. HANDLING SUSPECTED HAZARDOUS WASTE

- a. Whenever suspected Hazardous Waste is found and the hauler can be identified and it is safely possible the hauler will be required to reload and leave the Facility site. If it is not possible to reload the vehicle safely, subject to local laws and regulations, municipal or the authorities will be requested to impound the vehicle until the hauler can arrange for and actually remove the Hazardous Waste. A Notice of Violation (Appendix B) will be sent by the Company to the owner of the vehicle; and, if the violation is committed by a Designated Hauler; a duplicate copy will be sent to the County. It is the responsibility of the hauler to arrange for removal and disposal of Hazardous Waste in compliance with the law.
- b. When haulers cannot be identified and the Company is required to handle suspected Hazardous Waste that does not appear to be an immediate threat, it will be set aside, roped off and isolated, away from traffic and personnel. Danger signs and warnings will be posted. No attempt will be made to open suspect waste containers. The Company will notify appropriate government agencies, including the local Fire and Rescue Department and Police Department, for dispatch to the Facility.
- c. In all cases where suspected Hazardous Waste is found and is considered to present a possible immediate threat (such as explosives or ruptured drums), no attempt will be made by Facility personnel to move it. The material will be left in place and the area roped off. Personnel and traffic will be prevented from operating in that section of the plant. The Company will notify appropriate Emergency Response Personnel (Appendix C).
- d. All sampling and identification of suspected hazardous Waste will be done by specially trained and equipped members of the local Fire and Rescue Department. If it becomes necessary, an independent contractor shall determine the status of any suspect material and identify the handling to be used. If a spill of a reportable quantity of an identified hazardous waste occurs, the Facility Manager and Pasco County Representatives will be notified either by the Company or local authorities. If the waste meets any of the hazardous waste identification criteria established by the controlling regulatory agencies, it will be properly packaged, labelled and transferred by appropriate local authorities. Its

transfer from the Facility will be accomplished in as expeditious a manner as practicable, using appropriate State/Federal forms and procedures, and only by appropriately-licensed hazardous waste transporters.

5. ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES

a. UNACCEPTABLE WASTE

Haulers will be billed by the Company for any and all costs and expenses incurred as a result of bringing prohibited waste to the Facility. In addition, a special charge will be imposed by the Company on any hauler that attempts to deliver Unacceptable Waste to the Facility or otherwise violates the Facility's rules and regulations. With respect to Designated Haulers, written notice of the special charge will be sent to the hauler within seven business days of imposition, with a copy to the County; and any Designated Hauler that fails to pay the special charge or to reimburse the Company for its reasonable expenses for removing Unacceptable Wastes from the pit and disposing of it within 30 days of receipt may be refused entry to the Facility until the charges and any late payment interest have been paid. Also, the Company will request that the County revoke or suspend a Designated Hauler's license for repeat violations of Facility rules.

b. HAZARDOUS WASTE

All of the enforcement provisions outlined above may be applied against a hauler whose load includes Hazardous Waste.

The Company will take steps necessary to ensure that any hauler who knowingly brings Hazardous Waste to the Facility is permanently barred from the Facility.

6. EDUCATION

The Company will train its operations and supervisory staff on facility procedures needed to operate this Unacceptable and Hazardous Waste Screening Program. Training will include actions to be taken in the event suspect or identifiable Hazardous Waste. The employee training program will be implemented in the following manner:

Prior to assignments involving the management of incoming solid wastes, employees will be given training that is repeated annually. No new employee will be assigned to a position involving the management of incoming solid waste without supervision by an individual already trained or without having received formal training themselves. A master file which lists completed personnel ECOM training will be maintained at the Facility. This master file will include the trainee names, dates of sessions and instructors who participated in each training session.

Aggressive implementation of the screening, enforcement, and education program outlined above should effectively ensure that neither Unacceptable Wastes nor Hazardous Wastes is received at or processed at the Facility.

COVANTA PASCO, INC

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

TELEPHONE

1. Covanta Management

A.	Facility Manager Christopher Spence	work -	(727) 856-2917
		cell -	(256) 682-2225
B.	Operations Manager Bruce Hartmier	work-	(727) 856-2917
		home-	(727) 858-7134
C.	Maintenance Supervisor Terry Harrison	work -	(727) 856-2917
		cell -	(727)
D.	Business Manager Patrick Walsh	work -	(727) 856-2917
		cell -	(813) 399-1773
E.	Environmental Specialist Jamie Rocco	work -	(727) 856-2917
		cell-	(941) 567-7472

2. Pasco County Consolidated Contact Number

Fire and Rescue Department (Emergency)	"911"
Fire (Non-Emergency)	(727) 847-8102
Ambulance (Non-Emergency)	(727) 847-8102

3. Police Department (Emergency)

Non-emergency	"911"
	(727) 847-5878

4. Local Hospital

Nearest: Regional Medical Center Bayonet Point	(727) 819-2929
2 nd Nearest: Bayfront Health Hospital	(352) 688-8200

5. Southwest Florida Department of Environmental Protection (813) 470-5700