

Mulkey, Cindy

From: Mulkey, Cindy
Sent: Tuesday, November 04, 2008 2:57 PM
To: 'tpp@flaglerpa.com'
Cc: Halpin, Mike
Subject: RE: Assessment of Pollution Control Equipment

David,

Pursuant to 193.621(1), "If it becomes necessary for any person, firm or corporation owning or operating a manufacturing or industrial plant or installation to construct or install a facility, as is hereinafter defined, in order to eliminate or reduce industrial air or water pollution, any such facility or facilities shall be deemed to have value for purposes of assessment of ad valorem property taxes no greater than its market value as salvage."

I have discussed your below email with Mike Halpin as you requested. In reviewing §193.621, Florida Statutes, we do not believe that the described water reclaim system qualifies for assessment as pollution control equipment in this situation.

While the equipment may be for the purpose of reducing water pollution, we feel that a car washing facility does not qualify as a "manufacturing or industrial plant or installation". We read this language to infer large industrial complexes.

If you have other questions, or would like to discuss this issue further feel free to contact me or Mike Halpin at (850) 245-8005.

Cindy

Cindy Mulkey
Engineering Specialist
Department of Environmental Protection
Siting Coordination Office
Mail Station 48
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400
Phone: 850-245-8006
FAX: 850-245-8003

-----Original Message-----

From: David N. Murray, CFE [mailto:tpp@flaglerpa.com]
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2008 3:11 PM
To: Mulkey, Cindy
Subject: Assessment of Pollution Control Equipment

Cindy:

You didn't give me Mike's direct e-mail so I just went ahead and sent it through you. I don't mind if you don't mind. By the way, thanks for the quick response and information that you provided.

The attachment contains the data/brochure for the pollution control

request. Any guidance that can be provided as to whether or not this equipment qualifies will be greatly appreciated.

Thanks,

(You have to forward it to him)

CC

Mike Halpin, P.E., Administrator

Mulkey, Cindy

From: Mulkey, Cindy
Sent: Tuesday, October 28, 2008 1:45 PM
To: 'tpp@flaglerpa.com'
Subject: Assessment of Pollution Control Equipment

Attachments: Miami-Dade FPL Turkey Point.pdf; Putnam Co Ad Valorem Lafarge Request.pdf; Putnam Co Ad Valorem Lafarge DEP Recommendation.pdf; Nassau County Ad Valorem Logan.pdf

David,

Below you will find the Statute and Rule language regarding Ad Valorem Tax Assessment with respect to Pollution Control Equipment.

I've also attached example letters from this office as well as a county request.

Send your requests for recommendations to:

Mike Halpin, P.E., Administrator
DEP Siting Coordination Office
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400

Or
Fax: (850) 245-8003

Let me know if you have any other questions.

Cindy



Miami-Dade FPL Turkey Point.pdf; Putnam Co Ad Valorem Lafarge Request.pdf; Putnam Co Ad Valorem Lafarge DEP Recommendation.pdf; Nassau County Ad Valorem Logan.pdf

The 2008 Florida Statutes

193.621 Assessment of pollution control devices.--

(1) If it becomes necessary for any person, firm or corporation owning or operating a manufacturing or industrial plant or installation to construct or install a facility, as is hereinafter defined, in order to eliminate or reduce industrial air or water pollution, any such facility or facilities shall be deemed to have value for purposes of assessment for ad valorem property taxes no greater than its market value as salvage. Any facility as herein defined heretofore constructed shall be assessed in accordance with this section.

(2) If the owner of any manufacturing or industrial plant or installation shall find it necessary in the control of industrial contaminants to demolish and reconstruct that plant or installation in whole or part and the property appraiser determines that such demolition or reconstruction does not substantially increase the capacity or efficiency of such plant or installation or decrease the unit cost of production, then in that event, such demolition or reconstruction shall not be deemed to increase the value of such plant or installation for ad valorem tax assessment purposes.

(3) The terms "facility" or "facilities" as used in this section shall be deemed to include any device, fixture, equipment, or machinery used primarily for the control or abatement of pollution or contaminants from manufacturing or industrial plants or installations, but shall not include any public or private

domestic sewerage system or treatment works.

(4) Any taxpayer claiming the right of assessments for ad valorem taxes under the provisions of this law shall so state in a return filed as provided by law giving a brief description of the facility. The property appraiser may require the taxpayer to produce such additional evidence as may be necessary to establish taxpayer's right to have such properties classified hereunder for assessments.

(5) If a property appraiser is in doubt whether a taxpayer is entitled, in whole or in part, to an assessment under this section, he or she may refer the matter to the Department of Environmental Protection for a recommendation. If the property appraiser so refers the matter, he or she shall notify the taxpayer of such action. The Department of Environmental Protection shall immediately consider whether or not such taxpayer is so entitled and certify its recommendation to the property appraiser.

(6) The Department of Environmental Protection shall promulgate rules and regulations regarding the application of the tax assessment provisions of this section for the consideration of the several county property appraisers of this state. Such rules and regulations shall be distributed to the several county property appraisers of this state.

History.--s. 25, ch. 67-436; ss. 1, 2, ch. 69-55; ss. 21, 26, 35, ch. 69-106; s. 13, ch. 69-216; s. 2, ch. 71-137; s. 33, ch. 71-355; s. 1, ch. 77-102; s. 47, ch. 77-104; s. 4, ch. 79-65; s. 44, ch. 94-356; s. 1469, ch. 95-147; s. 20, ch. 2000-158; s. 1, ch. 2000-210.

Note.--Former s. 403.241.

CHAPTER 62-8

AD VALOREM TAX ASSESSMENT RULES GUIDELINES FOR TAX ASSESSORS

62-8.001 Intent.

In accordance with Chapter 193, Florida Statutes, the Board publishes the rules contained herein for the consideration and guidance of the several city and county tax assessors of the State to assist them in making a determination as to what assessment should be made for ad valorem taxes with respect to pollution control devices.

General Authority: 193.621(7), F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.021(7), 193.621, F.S.

History: Formerly 28-8.01. Previously numbered as 17-8.01, Formerly 17-8.001.

62-8.020 Definitions.

In construing this Chapter, the words, phrases or terms shall have the following meaning:

(1) "used primarily"-that the use of a facility in the control or abatement of pollution or contaminants which outweighs its use for any other purpose.

(2) "salvage value"-the estimated fair market value, if any, which may be realized upon the sale or other disposition of a pollution control facility when it can no longer be used for the purpose for which it was designed.

(3) "pollution control facilities"-devices, fixtures or machinery which are used to remove, decrease, stop or mitigate, by physical or chemical action, pollutants or contaminants which are a part or entirety of liquid, solid or gases released to the ambient air and water.

General Authority: 193.621(7), F.S.

Law Implemented 403.021(7), 193.621, F.S.

History: Formerly 28-8.02. Previously numbered as 17-8.02, Formerly 17-8.020.

62-8.030 Request for Assistance.

(1) The several tax assessors may, prior to assessing pollution control facilities or devices for ad valorem taxes, request the Florida Pollution Control Board to evaluate applications and advise the assessor as to the validity of the request for an assessment under the provisions of Section 403.241, F.S.

(2) Prior to approving an assessment for ad valorem taxes under the provisions of Section 403.241, F.S., a tax assessor should require the applicant to submit with his applications a detailed

list of pollution control devices being utilized by a facility; the cost of these devices; the function of the facility as it relates to pollution control and production. This information should be certified as being correct by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida. General Authority: 193.621(7), F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.021(7), 193.621, F.S.

History: Formerly 28-8.03. Previously numbered as 17-8.03, Formerly 17-8.030.

62-8.040 Procedures.

In considering an assessment for ad valorem taxes under Section 193.621, Florida Statutes, the tax assessor may utilize the following guidelines in determining whether the facilities claimed are used primarily for pollution control purposes and subject to assessment under Chapter 193, Florida Statutes:

(1) If the person owning or responsible for operation of the facility secured approval of such equipment prior to its installation, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Board.

(2) Upon written request by a tax assessor, the Florida Pollution Control Board will determine the applicable use of a facility with respect to Subsection 193.621(1), Florida Statutes. For this purpose the applicant must submit to the assessor, for submission to the Department, the following information prepared by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida:

(a) Plans and specifications and related documents describing the equipment alleged to be used for pollution control. Plans or other information relative to the process which is controlled, adequate in scope to validate the claim for the proposed control equipment.

(b) A list of pollution control equipment which the applicant declares subject to assessment under Chapter 193, Florida Statutes, certified as to its true primary use by the engineer. The assessor may require on the equipment list the salvage value of each item.

(3) Prior to demolition and reconstruction of a plant or installation the owner should have such demolition and reconstruction approved by the Department as necessary for the control of industrial contaminants in order to comply with phrase "in the necessary control of industrial contaminants." Such approval will be given by the Department only after review of information relative to the specific plant submitted by a professional engineer registered in the State of Florida. Such information shall be adequate in scope to determine the necessity for demolition in the control of contaminants, and shall include plans and specifications for the reconstruction. The Florida Pollution Control Board will provide advice and consultation to the several tax assessors upon request concerning the phrases "increase the capacity of efficiency" and "decrease the unit cost of production."

General Authority: 193.621(7), F.S.

Law Implemented: 403.021(7), 193.621, F.S.

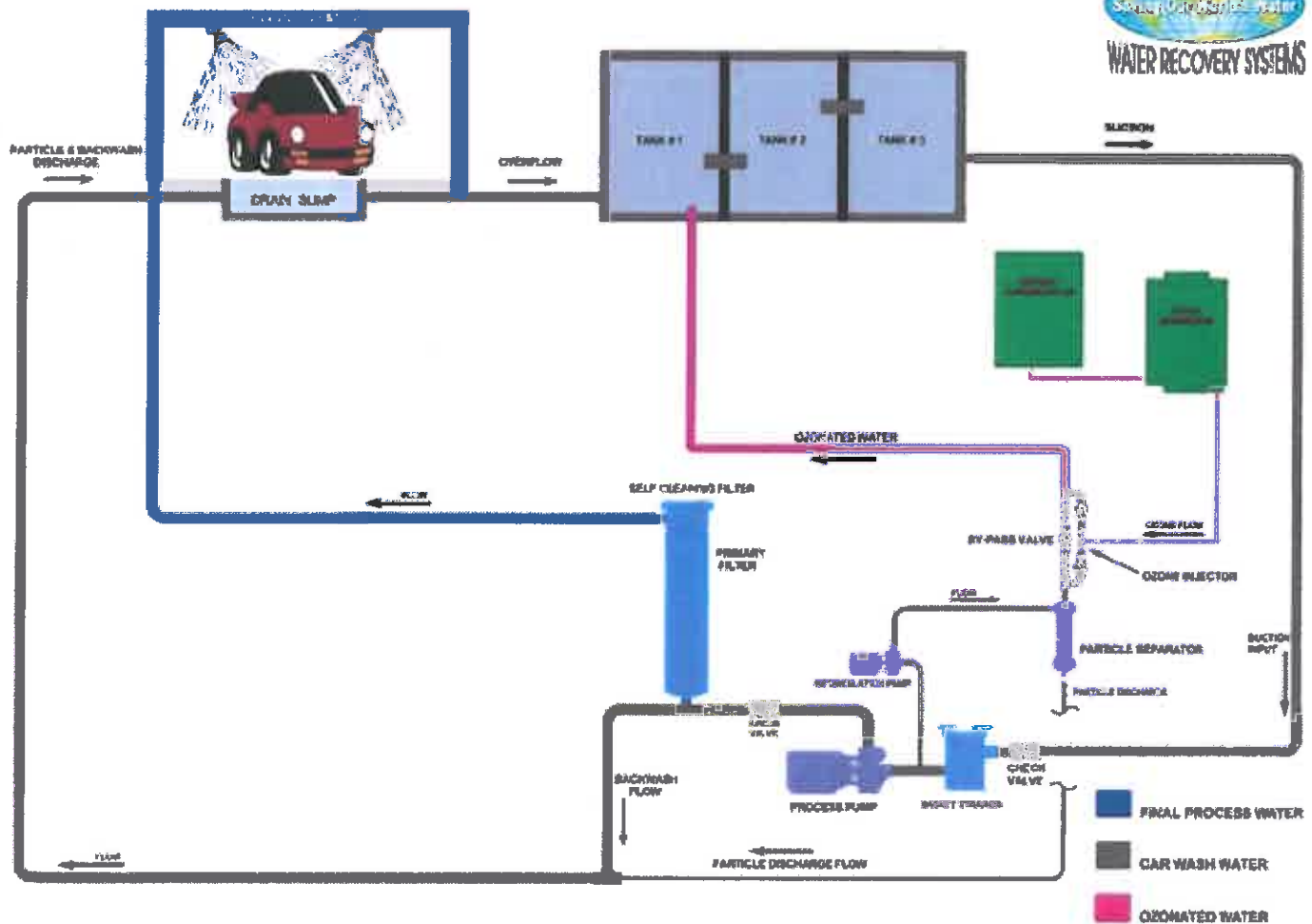
History: Formerly 28-8.04. Previously numbered as 17-8.04, Formerly 17-8.040.

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"POLLUTION CONTROL - WATER RECLAIM SYSTEMS - SAVING OUR WORLD'S WATER"

Water is a valuable resource. Modern high technology Car Wash facilities are designed to use between 130 to 145 gallons of water per vehicle. Employing "Green" Environmentally beneficial technologies allows this process to use only 30 to 34 gallons of fresh water per vehicle while controlling pollution, reclaiming, cleaning, and reusing over 100 gallons. As fresh water replaces the reclaimed supply, pre-treated discharge water, rather than contaminated water, is sent returned. Additionally, Reverse Osmosis water produced for the final vehicle rinse process is void of all harsh chemicals and contaminants. This not only eliminates spots on surfaces, it also provides non-contaminated water to be carried off into the surrounding environment. The positive environmental impact is clear and requires an initial investment in time, design and funding. Today's environmentally sensitive business owners, water authorities and communities benefit greatly from this investment.

THE CON-SERV FILTRATION PROCESS



System Operations

Refer to the [Process Flow Diagram](#) for more information

When processed water is required, the primary pump may be remotely energized from a dry contact source, or from an optional on board pressure switch and bladder tank.

Ozonated wastewater is drawn from holding tank No. 2 into the primary pumps stainless steel filter basket. Here large debris is captured prior to entering the

pump.

The water then enters the primary filter where all particles and globules larger than 25 micron cross sections are captured. This filter may be easily and quickly be cleaned or replaced. After leaving the primary filter, the water enters the secondary filter where chemicals, oils, and small debris (larger than 5 micron cross-section) are removed.

The water is now clean and free of chemicals, dyed organic and inorganic materials, and ready for re-use.

The Con-Serv systems are equipped with filter monitors, which indicate when the filters are becoming clogged with debris.

Maintenance of the system is to inspect and clean the pump basket strainers daily, clean and or replace the primary and secondary filters as indicated by the filter monitoring gauges.

Ozonation process in filtration:

The ozone re-circulation pump runs continuously drawing water from the last tank and pulling through a stainless steel filter basket (where large debris is trapped), then sending it through a centrifugal vortex style particle separator. In the centrifugal particle separator the heavy sand and dirt particles are extracted and returned to the drain sump. The processed water from the centrifugal particle separator is then forced through the ozone injector where ozone and dry air are injected into the water stream.

Immediately the ozone starts to react with the organic and inorganic materials in the waste water: this reaction continues as the water is transferred back into the holding tank

No.1.

The ozone reacts with the oils, waxes, dyes and solvents to de-emulsify these materials where they are removed from the water, forming floating dry dirty foam at the surface. This foam may be removed with oil absorbent cloth materials, or it may be floated off to a holding bin via overflow of the No. 1 holding tank.

The ozone reacts with the organic materials by oxidation. Bacterial cells are killed and turned into a globule material, which is easily captured by the post filtration. Killing the bacteria cell prohibits the accumulation of odor associated with reclaim water.

The ozone reacts with the inorganic materials in the water by chemical oxidation reactions, which generally turn these materials into an inert oxide chemical form, which either settles out of the water or is caught in post filtration.

This ozonation process may be timed for small holding tanks with moderately dirty water, or may be left to run continuously for larger tanks.

Treatment Methods

What is ozone and why is it useful?

Ozone may be generated by man in small quantities. Ozone is oxygen atoms, O₂, which have been activated to accept an extra oxygen atom, and combine to form the ozone molecule, O₃.

ENZYMES AND/OR OZONE ARE POWERFUL TOOLS THAT YIELD USABLE WATER FROM WASTE WATER

- ▶ De-Color dye laden effluents
- ▶ Pre-treat organic and inorganic materials and remove algae
- ▶ Aid coagulation of suspended solids, oils, waxes, detergents
- ▶ Prevent odor buildup due to decomposition of organics

Ozone is inherently an unstable molecule and will react with a great variety of materials in order to return to its more stable oxygen, O₂ state. In fact, if the Ozone molecule cannot react with any material, it will naturally decay within 20 to 40 minutes after generation. This reaction with other materials, Oxidation, makes Ozone very attractive in purifying water and waste water.

How are Natural Enzymes Derived?

Natural enzymes are a renewable source, through the natural fermentation of seaweed, malt, molasses, and vegetable matter. Small amounts of non-toxic stabilizer are added to the formula to prevent it from becoming polluted prior to each use.

OZONE WILL ATTACH AND DESTROY VIRUSES, BACTERIA, AND OTHER POLLUTANTS up to 3000 TIMES FASTER THAN CHLORINE.

Enzymes - a Totally Different Approach

Enzymes enhance the quality of reclaimed water, in a safe manner, without the use of string corrosive oxidizers that cause damage to equipment and pose a health risk to employees. This type of water treatment is completely natural and will not cause irritation to eyes or skin.

It works more effectively and efficiently, because it attacks bacterial cell walls, causing instant cell destruction. Ozone will react with hydrogensulfide (the chemicals that make water smell like rotten eggs) and alleviate much of the bad smell. In most reactions, noticeable clarification of cloudy or discolored water will occur. Unlike chlorine, Ozone has no residual, and leaves no chemical by-products in the water. In short, Ozone is the most powerful and safe biocide known today that can be employed to help purify water, and water for vehicle wash systems.

Con-Serv Water Recovery Systems

Offer Automatic Dosing in all models of enzyme recovery systems. Con-Serv uses a safe, dependable, dose-injecting dispenser. This method allows up to 90 days of unattended dispensing. This type of programmable pump and timer will dispense exact proportions to accommodate the variable size and capacity of reclaim storage tanks.

COCONUTS CARWASH RECLAIM SYSTEM CONFIGURATION



Additional system requirements include:

- Permanent plumbing to building infrastructure
- Permanent 120v and 230v electrical installation
- Three 2000 gallon portioned concrete holding tanks and one 750 partitioned concrete oil separator tank
- Placement, installation, plumbing and drainage of all tanks
- Bio Enzyme injection system and weekly addition of Enzyme consumables
- Testing, titration adjustments, monthly maintenance and replacement of disposable filter elements



Figure 8. Example of heavy equipment washing facility equipped with a 100% closed-loop recycle system.

C. Marinas and Boatyards

Pressure washers may be used to remove barnacles and marine life from boats. The wastewater generated from pressure washing must be contained and directed to a recycling system, or to a POTW. For detailed information on BMPs for boat cleaning visit Florida's Clean Marina Program at <http://www.dep.state.fl.us/law/Grants/CMP/default.htm>.

D. Other Equipment Wash

The 100% closed-loop recycle system is often used at a variety of other facilities. Such facilities may wash small aircraft, heavy equipment, and military vehicles. Significant savings in water usage as a result of installing the closed-loop recycle systems are reported.

4. Regulatory Requirements

There are many factors that determine the need for a wastewater permit from the Department. The regulatory requirements for these types of systems are discussed below.

A. General Permit

There is a General Permit (GP) for Car Wash Systems available under the Industrial Wastewater Program pursuant to Rule 62-660.803, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.). The GP is valid for 100% as well as partial recycle Car Wash Systems that meet the requirements established in the rule. However, it is not applicable to truck or heavy equipment wash facilities.

Under this rule, spent process water must be disposed of at a Department-permitted wastewater treatment facility or a pretreatment facility connected to a Department-permitted wastewater treatment facility. Small residential car washes that meet the exemption criteria of Rule 62-660.803(1)(b), F.A.C., are not required to obtain coverage under the GP or an Individual Industrial Wastewater Permit.

B. Individual Industrial Wastewater Permit

Facilities that do not qualify for coverage under the GP may be required to obtain an Individual Industrial Wastewater Permit. However, facilities may seek an exemption from permitting and should provide the Department with a description of and information regarding the processes involved including the type of operation, location, site specific BMPs and justification supporting their request for an exemption. To grant an exemption, the Department staff must make a determination that the facility has provided reasonable assurance that water quality standards will be met, thereby protecting Florida's natural resources.

Note: Before applying for an industrial wastewater permit, you are encouraged to contact the Industrial Wastewater Section of your local DEP District Office (<http://www.dep.state.fl.us/water/wastewater/iw/contacts.htm>) to ensure that the proper permit, if required, is obtained.

C. Discharges to Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4)

A Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) is a public-owned conveyance or system of conveyances (i.e., ditches curbs, catch basins, underground pipes, etc.) that is designed for the discharge of stormwater to surface waters of the State. Water from individual residential car washing can be discharged to a MS4. The discharge of industrial wastewater from car washing is not authorized by MS4 permits. However, some MS4s require Best Management Practices (BMPs) at their municipal fleet and or equipment maintenance facilities. Please contact the MS4 authority in your area for additional information.

5. Developing BMP Guidelines

Each facility operating a 100% closed-loop recycle system should develop a BMP plan. The BMP plan is a documented step-by-step process for ensuring that pollutants from the facility are not discharged from the site and thus potentially adversely affecting the quality of waters of the State. BMPs should include schedules of activities, recommended practices to help operate the recycle system in the best possible manner, practices to avoid, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent runoff from the site.

- (a) The appropriate Department District Office shall be notified that the facility is to be dismantled.
- (b) Disposal of the media in the tank shall comply with 40 CFR 262 as adopted by Chapter 62-30, F.A.C.
- (c) Disposal of system components and media shall be in a manner that does not contaminate ground or surface water.
- (7) Details of recommended construction and operation can be found in the Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Bulletin No. 242. (Available from Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences Editorial Department, G022 McCarty Hall, Gainesville, Florida 32611.)

Specific Authority 403.051, 403.814 FS. Law Implemented 403.051, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.814 FS. History—New 11-27-89, Amended 4-2-90, 4-22-93, Formerly 17-660.802.

62-660.803 General Permit for Car Wash Systems.

(1) Applicability.

(a) This rule authorizes a general permit for any person constructing or operating a car wash treatment, disposal, and recycle system, designed and operated in accordance with this rule, provided that all of the conditions of this rule are met.

(b) Any residential car wash, as defined below, discharging 4000 gallons or less of wastewater per week is exempt from the requirement to obtain this general permit or a Department industrial wastewater permit if all of the following requirements are met:

1. Wastewater is not discharged directly to surface waters or to ground waters through wells or sinkholes that allow direct contact with Class G-I or Class G-II ground waters as defined in Chapter 62-520, F.A.C.;

2. Best management practices (BMPs) are implemented to minimize run-off from, or run-on to, the site;

3. The facility maintains a 100 foot setback from public drinking water wells and a 75 foot setback from private drinking water wells;

4. The car wash discharges into:

a. A percolation system that incorporates a grassed swale or infiltration area capable of treating both the wastewater and the first half-inch of runoff from the impervious surface set aside for the car wash. Grit, oil or grease shall be prevented from leaving the retention area, and any trapped solids and oils shall be disposed of in accordance with subsection 62-660.803(4), F.A.C., or

b. An existing, permitted, stormwater treatment system, if the discharge will not violate any condition of the stormwater permit;

5. The wash equipment incorporates a method to determine wash water flows such as a meter or a non-reset type counter or similar device which measures the number of cycles and a control timer or similar device which limits the time of each cycle;

6. A sign is posted which contains, at a minimum, the following language: "NO ENGINE OR OUTBOARD MOTOR CLEANING OR REPAIRING, NO OIL CHANGING OR DUMPING, NO COOLANT FLUSHING";

7. The owner of the facility notifies the Department in writing within 30 days of completion of construction that a car wash facility has been constructed pursuant to this exemption.

(c) Car washes that do not qualify for either a general permit or an exemption in accordance with this rule shall apply for an industrial wastewater permit or connect to a domestic wastewater treatment facility capable of treating the car wash wastewater.

(2) General Requirements.

(a) This general permit shall be subject to the general conditions of Rule 62-4.540, F.A.C.

(b) The permittee shall complete and submit DEP Form 62-660.900(5), Car Wash Recycle System General Permit Notification Form, effective 1-2-91, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference, and required information 30 days before use of this general permit. This form may be obtained by contacting the appropriate district office or by writing the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Facilities Planning and Regulation, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS3535, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400.

(c) Within 30 days after construction is complete, the engineer of record or another registered professional engineer shall certify to the Department, using DEP Form 62-620.910(12), Notification of Completion of Construction, that the permitted construction is complete and usable and that it was done in accordance with the plans submitted to the Department except when minor deviations were necessary. These deviations and the reasons for them shall be described in detail.

(d) This general permit does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility for obtaining any other permits required by the Department or any other federal, state, or local agency.

(3) Definitions. Terms used in this rule shall have the meaning specified below.

(a) "Residential car wash" shall mean any facility located in a single-family or multi-family housing development, which is designed specifically for the purpose of vehicle washing.

(b) "Rinse water" for car wash recycle systems means the treated or fresh water sprayed on the car after washing.

(c) "Rollover car wash" means a car wash where the vehicle remains stationary while the washing, rinsing, waxing, and drying equipment passes over the car.

(d) "Spent process water" for car wash recycle systems means the water contained in the system (tanks, pumps, and piping) that is no longer suitable for use, because of the long-term build-up of salts or other contaminants.

(e) "Tunnel car wash" means a car wash where the vehicle is pulled through a building by conveyor or other means, passing through separate washing, rinsing, waxing, and drying areas.

(f) "Wand car wash" means a self-service car wash where the vehicle remains stationary and the car is washed using a high pressure stream of water from a hand-held wand.

(g) "Wash water" for car wash recycle systems means the water containing detergent used to remove dirt from the car.

(4) Prohibitions.

(a) This general permit shall not be valid for truck wash facilities.

(b) No engine degreasing solvents shall be used at the facility.

(c) No oil or engine coolant or other solid wastes shall be disposed of at the facility.

(d) There shall be no discharge of wastewaters from the treatment, disposal, or recycle system to surface waters.

(5) Specific Requirements.

(a) Spent process water shall be disposed of at a Department – permitted wastewater treatment facility or a pre-treatment facility connected to a Department – permitted wastewater treatment facility.

(b) Solids from sedimentation tanks and used filter material shall be disposed of at a Class I or II landfill authorized by the Department to accept solid wastes under Chapter 62-701, F.A.C.

(c) Any waste oil collected from oil/water separators shall be disposed of by a licensed used oil recycler in accordance with Chapter 62-710, F.A.C.

(d) Wand or rollover car wash systems using this general permit shall install and use a total recycle system that recycles both wash water and rinse water with no discharge of wastewater to waters of the state.

(e) All facilities that provide wax, add drying agents or other additives, or have water softening equipment shall install a total recycle system that recycles both wash water and rinse water, with no discharge of wastewater to waters of the state.

(6) Design Requirements. The car wash recycle system shall be designed and operated to prevent discharge to ground water and surface water except as described in paragraph (g) below.

(a) An oil/water separator shall be installed.

(b) A chlorination system shall be installed if the facility is creating an objectionable odor as defined in Rule 62-296.200, F.A.C.

(c) Recycling equipment, such as sedimentation tanks, filtration units, and pumps, shall have adequate capacity to handle maximum hourly flows based on expected usage and the size of the facility.

(d) Recycling equipment shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations to ensure proper operation.

(e) Overhangs or other devices shall be installed on buildings to prevent stormwater from entering the recycle system.

(f) Curbs around wash bays or tunnel entrances shall be installed or bays or tunnels shall be elevated to prevent stormwater from entering the recycle system.

(g) Partial Recycle Systems. A tunnel car wash or other car wash that separates wash and rinse water and recycles wash water may dispose of excess rinse water to an absorption field system, provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Only rinse water shall be disposed of in the absorption field system. Wash water is prohibited from disposal.

2. The discharge of rinse water shall not exceed 2000 gallons per day to the absorption field.

3. The rinse water shall be treated in a settling tank having a minimum detention time of 90 minutes based on the maximum discharge rate.

4. The absorption field shall be designed, sized, and installed in accordance with the technical standards and criteria for absorption fields contained in Chapter 64E-6, F.A.C.

Specific Authority 403.051, 403.814 FS. Law Implemented 120.55, 403.051, 403.061, 403.087, 403.088, 403.814 FS. History—New 1-2-91, Amended 4-22-93, 5-19-94, Formerly 17-660.803, Amended 12-24-96.

62-660.804 General Permit for Sand and Limestone Mines.

(1) General Requirements. This rule authorizes a general permit for any person constructing or operating a sand or limestone mine designed and operated in accordance with this rule, provided that all of the conditions of this rule are met.

(a) This general permit shall be subject to the general conditions of Rule 62-4.540, F.A.C.

(b) A permittee for a sand or limestone mine general permit shall complete and submit to the Department DEP Form 62-660.900(6), Sand and Limestone Mine General Permit Notification Form, effective 1-2-91, which is adopted and incorporated herein by reference. This form may be obtained by contacting the appropriate district office or by writing the Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Water Facilities Planning and Regulation, 2600 Blair Stone Road, MS3535, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2400. The general permit will become effective 30 days after Department receipt of the notification form, unless the Department notifies the permittee that the project does not qualify for a general permit.

(c) This general permit does not relieve the permittee of the responsibility for obtaining a wetlands resource permit or any other permits required by the Department or any other federal, state, or local agency.

(d) This general permit is not valid for phosphate, peat, or heavy mineral mining operations.

(2) Definitions. Terms used in this rule shall have the meaning specified below.