

Implementation Guidance for Immediate Responses to Petroleum Product Releases

Florida Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Emergency Response

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The Bureau of Emergency Response (BER) will be the lead for emergency response (immediate response) incidents involving the release of petroleum products. If the cleanup can be accomplished by product and soil removal alone, and all the contamination is removed, the BER will work these cases until the emergency phase is complete, in accordance with the procedures described in this guidance. Incidents that involve extensive soil contamination, petroleum or petroleum product spills that are greater than or equal to 500 gallons, or situations where analytical results indicate that contamination of soil or groundwater remains after emergency response actions are terminated, will be referred to the Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems (BPSS) in Tallahassee, or to the Bureau of Waste Cleanup (BWC) if the discharge occurred on property owned by the Department of Defense. If it is determined by the BER staff's visual observations during the source removal, or through communications with the response contractor, that all contaminated soil will not be removed by immediate excavation, or that contamination has reached the groundwater, the BER will immediately notify the responsible party that the case is being referred to the BPSS. Once the case has been referred to the BPSS, the provisions of this guidance for the BER review of the source removal report and related documents for the purpose of determining whether contamination remains are not applicable to the incident. Staff of the BPSS, FDEP regulatory district office or contracted local programs will direct the responsible party to follow the provisions of Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., for subsequent assessment and remediation activities until Site Rehabilitation Completion is achieved.

Applicability

The cleanup criteria contained in subsection 62-770.160(1), F.A.C., apply to **any** cleanup of a site contaminated with petroleum or petroleum products. This includes diesel fuel, kerosene, heating fuel oil, all forms of fuel known or sold as gasoline, fuels containing a mixture of gasoline and other products, crude oil or other hydrocarbons (produced at the well in liquid form), and used or unused **petroleum-based** hydraulic oil, motor oil, brake fluid, power steering fluid, gear oil, and automatic transmission fluid. **Exceptions** to this are referenced in subsection 62-770.160(1), F.A.C. and summarized below:

- Petroleum or petroleum products contaminated with other non-petroleum substances that are regulated by the BWC.
- Liquefied petroleum gas, ASTM grade numbers 5 and 6 residual oils, bunker C residual oils, intermediate fuel oils used for marine bunkering with a viscosity of 30 or higher, asphalt oils, and petrochemical feedstocks.

- Discharges of **less than** 25 gallons on a pervious surface, as long as the discharge is removed and properly treated or disposed so no contamination remains on-site.

Reporting/Notification Requirements

The reporting requirements are 25 gallons or more of petroleum or petroleum products, on a pervious surface. Reference subsections 62-770.200(16) and 62-770.200(49), F.A.C.

In emergency response cases, expediency is critical in reporting and responding to the release. The objective should be to report the release to the State Warning Point as soon as possible, and promptly respond to limit the spread and extent of contamination. Discharges of reportable quantities that impact the surface of lands or surface waters must be reported as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours after occurrence. The discharge must be reported by the discharger, or owner or operator if the discharger is unknown or if the discovery was the result of a previously unreported discharge. In addition, the *Discharge Report Form* should be submitted to the BER.

The BER will hold the form until it is known whether to process it through the BER, BPSS or BWC. Regardless of the above, the responsible party **must** take steps to obtain the services of a cleanup contractor, or initiate product recovery, within three days of free product discovery. Within ten days after initiation of **free** product recovery, the responsible party must submit the *Free Product Removal Notification Form for Petroleum or Petroleum Products # 62-770.900(1)* to the BER. Reference rule 62-770.300, F.A.C.

If the discharge **enters or threatens to enter waters of the state, any amount of a pollutant** (per definition 376.031(16), F.S.) **or petroleum product is a reportable quantity.** The party responsible for the discharge must notify the State Warning Point and the National Response Center (NRC) within one hour of the discharge. Reference rule 62N-16.022, F.A.C.

Interim Source Removals

The responsible party will obtain the services of a cleanup contractor within three days of the discovery of free product. The methods of free product recovery that may be implemented without prior FDEP approval are absorbent pads or booms, skimmer pumps, hand bailing, and vacuum pump trucks (reference paragraph 62-770.300(1)(b), F.A.C.).

If soil is impacted by a discharge of petroleum or petroleum products, excavation of contaminated soil for proper treatment or disposal may be performed provided the following criteria are met (reference paragraph 62-770.300(3)(a), F.A.C.):

- Contaminated soil must not be spread into previously uncontaminated or less contaminated areas.
- Flammable products must be handled in a safe manner.

- Confirmatory samples must be collected (see Confirmation Soil Lab Samples below).
- Excavated soil must be secured in such a manner to prevent human exposure, control the spread of contamination, and prevent the soil from being exposed to precipitation that may cause runoff. This requirement can be met by stockpiling the soil on visqueen or another impervious surface and covering the soil with a visqueen cover.

Soil staged at an interim source removal site on a Department of Transportation (DOT) right-of-way should be removed from the site as soon as practicable, but no later than 30 days after excavation. In no case should contaminated soil be stored on-site for more than 60 days, unless it is to be landfarmed, which is not an option for emergency removals. If the soil is containerized, it can be stored on-site for 90 days during Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., removal activities, but again, this should not occur on DOT right-of-way sites. Reference subparagraph 62-770.300(3)(a)6., F.A.C.

Bioremediation takes a number of weeks or months to achieve cleanup results and requires confirmation sampling, and therefore is not considered an immediate response cleanup technique. The responsible party proposing bioremediation activities shall contact the BPSS in Tallahassee prior to starting bioremediation activities and obtain an Alternative Procedure Approval Order. Once the BPSS issues an Alternative Procedure Approval Order to conduct bioremediation, the BER will refer the case to the BPSS for follow-up review of the Interim Source Removal Report, including the results of the bioremediation action.

Immediate Source Removals

Discharges of 100 gallons or less of petroleum or petroleum products that do not impact the water table, and the petroleum or petroleum product and the petroleum-impacted soils are removed in accordance with the interim source removal procedures no later than 72 hours after the discharge occurred, do not require confirmation soil laboratory samples. However, post-excavation OVA soil screening must be performed pursuant to the screening procedures outlined in the Field Screening section below and the results from the sidewalls and bottom of the excavation must not be greater than 10 ppm from a properly calibrated field screening OVA/FID or OVA/PID instrument. If the discharge exceeds 100 gallons, the source removal takes longer than 72 hours, or OVA results in excess of 10 ppm remain after the excavation activities are completed, then confirmatory soil laboratory samples as outlined below in the Confirmation Soil Lab Samples section are required.

Field Screening

When products from the Gasoline and Kerosene Analytical Groups are discharged, OVA screening techniques must be used to estimate the extent of contamination, identify the best locations for soil and groundwater sampling, determine the number of laboratory

samples needed at a site, and assist with verifying if a site is cleaned up and ready for closure. The use of visual observations can be used to estimate the extent of contamination for soil that was impacted by a spill of petroleum-based lubricants (unused or used motor oil, hydraulic oil, brake fluid, power steering fluid, gear oil, or automatic transmission fluid). Reference paragraphs 62-770.600(4)(d), (e) & (f), F.A.C.

The OVA jar headspace method, or equivalent method approved by the FDEP, should be used when performing field soil screening. Reference the May 1998 Guidelines for Assessment and Source Removal of Petroleum Contaminated Soil ("Soils Manual"), 4.0 Soil Screening, and subsection 62-770.200(19), F.A.C.

Soil which does not elicit a response higher than 10 ppm from a properly calibrated field soil screening OVA/FID (or OVA/PID, as long as humidity will not interfere with the instrument's sensitivity such as when measuring wet or moist soil) is expected to be non-contaminated in the case of recent discharges. Reference "Soils Manual", 4.3 Soil Assessment Strategy.

The OVA instrument must be calibrated in the field prior to the start of field screening activities and at the end of the field-screening event (each day). The calibration results must be recorded on Form FD 9000-8 of the FDEP field sampling procedures (DEP-SOP-001/01, FT 1000, revised February 1, 2004), and a copy of the completed calibration log must be included in the Interim Source Removal Report.

OVA screening samples should be collected at the four sidewalls and bottom of the excavation, and should also be taken in a grid pattern throughout the entire excavated area. During or prior to the excavation, it is generally recommended to collect soil-screening samples beginning at 0.5-foot or 1-foot below land surface and vertically at 1-foot intervals throughout the spill/excavation area. In general, it is recommended that OVA screening be performed laterally within a grid pattern at intervals of 10 feet or less throughout the excavation and at the boundaries of the excavation. The exact grid spacing and the vertical OVA screening interval may vary depending on the volume of the product spilled, but the goal of the OVA screening should be to adequately document the horizontal and vertical extents of the petroleum-impacted soil and the degree of contamination throughout the spill/excavated area. Reference: Verbal communication from the BPSS.

If soil is excavated in an unpaved area directly adjacent to a paved road, OVA screening still needs to be performed at the excavation sidewall adjacent to the paved road so that a determination can be made as to whether soil contamination exists under the paved road and whether a confirmation soil lab sample needs to be collected from that sidewall location.

Confirmation Soil Lab Samples

Soil samples obtained for laboratory confirmation must be grab samples (not composited) that are collected after the field screening activities are completed. The soil samples must be collected from within the unsaturated zone. The purpose of collecting the soil samples is to verify the field screening results, to determine whether all of the petroleum-impacted soil was excavated during the interim source removal activities, and to evaluate if the spill incident qualifies for a No Further Assessment determination.

For **small areas** of soil contamination (such as truck saddle tank spills), one soil laboratory sample must be collected from the bottom of the soil excavation area if the soil is not completely excavated to the water table. A soil laboratory sample does not need to be collected if the criteria outlined above in the Immediate Source Removals section applies. The following criteria should be used when determining the optimal location to collect the confirmation bottom lab sample for small areas of soil contamination (reference: Verbal communication from the BPSS):

- **If post-excavation OVA readings above 10 ppm are recorded at the base of the excavation**, the location of the bottom soil lab sample should be obtained from the location at the bottom of the excavation that has the highest post-excavation OVA reading.
- **If all of the post-excavation bottom OVA readings are 10 ppm or less**, then an excavation bottom soil lab sample still needs to be collected to confirm that all of the petroleum-impacted soil was excavated. The location of the sample that is collected at the bottom of the excavation should coincide with the location where the highest OVA reading was recorded from within the soil that was excavated. For example, if the highest OVA reading was obtained at soil screening location SB-3 at 2 feet below land surface (bls) within the excavation and the bottom of the excavation is 6 feet bls, then the soil lab sample should be collected at the SB-3 location at a depth of 6 feet bls.

The criteria listed below should be used when determining if post-excavation sidewall samples should be collected from within the unsaturated zone for **small areas** of soil contamination to confirm that all of the petroleum-impacted soil was removed (reference: Verbal communication from the BPSS):

- **If the post-excavation OVA screening results from any of the sidewalls of the excavation within the unsaturated zone are greater than 10 ppm**, then a soil sample for laboratory analysis (in addition to the bottom soil lab sample) needs to be collected from one of the excavation sidewalls. The location and the depth interval for the one sidewall soil lab sample should coincide with the highest OVA reading that was recorded in the unsaturated zone for the sidewalls.
- **If the soil in the spill area is completely excavated to the water table and all post-excavation sidewall OVA screening results are 10 ppm or less**, then a sidewall soil lab sample should be collected from one of the sidewalls of the

excavation at the depth interval within the unsaturated zone where the highest OVA reading was obtained prior to or during the excavation.

In **large areas** of soil contamination (such as a tanker truck accident or where greater than 500 gallons of petroleum or petroleum products are discharged), additional soil screening and confirmation samples must be collected. The generally accepted practice is to collect one confirmation soil sample for laboratory analysis for every 20-field soil screening samples, or 5%. Confirmation lab soil samples must be collected for large areas of soil contamination from **at least four** (more as needed) equally spaced locations around the perimeter of the excavation (at the depths where the soil was most impacted) and **at least one** from the bottom of the excavation. Field screening should indicate that the soil is apparently clean (≤ 10 ppm) at locations where confirmation samples for laboratory analyses are taken. Reference "Soils Manual", 4.4 Soil Samples for Laboratory Analysis and subparagraph 62-770.300(3)(a)4., F.A.C.

If the soil has been contaminated with a spill of a used petroleum-based lubricant (motor oil, hydraulic oil, brake fluid, power steering fluid, gear oil, or automatic transmission fluid) where the used product was stored in a petroleum storage tank, a drum, or is being transported by a waste hauler to a recycling facility, at least one grab sample from the most visually stained area shall be collected for laboratory analyses for the used oil parameters as listed in Table C of Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. After the soil has been excavated, at least one grab sample must be taken from the bottom of the excavation, if the water table was not reached, and at least one grab sample must be taken from the wall of the excavation at an equivalent depth of where the soil was visually stained. If the excavation is not extensive or is relatively shallow, one sample from the bottom is sufficient. The two post-excavation soil lab samples (bottom and excavation sidewall samples) for used oil contamination can be analyzed for the contaminants of concern that were detected in the sample that was previously collected in the most visually stained area. Reference paragraph 62-770.600(4)(d), F.A.C.

If the soil has been contaminated with a spill of an unused petroleum-based lubricant (motor oil, hydraulic oil, brake fluid, power steering fluid, gear oil, or automatic transmission fluid) where the unused product represents virgin oil or was being used for the sole purpose of the operation of a vehicle involved in the accident, at least one grab sample must be taken from the bottom of the excavation, if the water table was not reached, and at least one grab sample must be taken from the wall of the excavation at an equivalent depth of where the soil was visually stained. If the excavation is not extensive or is relatively shallow, one sample from the bottom is sufficient. The two post-excavation soil lab samples (bottom and excavation sidewall samples) for unused lubricant oil contamination must be analyzed for Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPHs). Reference: Verbal communication from the BPSS.

Impact to Groundwater

If groundwater is encountered during the excavation, the BER will refer the incident to the BPSS for follow-up instructions. The BPSS will require a minimum of one temporary well constructed with a sand filter pack around the screen and installed at the location that exhibited the highest OVA screening result or (for a used or unused oil spill) at the area that was most visibly contaminated. For extensive areas of soil contamination or where greater than 500 gallons of petroleum or petroleum products are discharged, the BPSS may require additional temporary wells to be installed. The temporary wells must be purged and sampled following the requirements of FS 2200 of DEP-SOP-001/01 and the Petroleum Cleanup Program Standard Operating Procedures PCS-005 (Groundwater Sampling Standard Operating Procedures Variances and Clarifications for Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems Sites, May 2, 2005).

If groundwater is not encountered in the excavation, then a statement must be included in the Interim Source Removal Report indicating how the depth to water for the spill area was estimated (topography, nearby surface water bodies, hydrogeology, hand-augered soil boring, etc.).

Soil and Groundwater Laboratory Analyses

The required analyses for petroleum products contaminants of concern are identified in Tables B (Gasoline and Kerosene Analytical Groups) and C (Used Oil Group) of Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. (copies of the tables are included at the end of this document). For immediate responses to discharges of petroleum products classified in the Gasoline or Kerosene Analytical Groups, groundwater and surface water samples only need to be analyzed for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, total Xylenes, MTBE, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPHs).

In Update III of SW-846, USEPA deleted several standard analytical methods. Specifically, EPA Methods 8010, 8020, 8240, and 8250 were deleted. Based on the latest version of the USEPA's SW-846, the options now available are listed in Tables B and C, except that for PAHs only EPA Methods 8270 and 8310 (and EPA Method 610 using liquid chromatography) meet the Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. requirement for best achievable detection limit.

All analyses must be performed by a laboratory certified by the Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Certification Program for the appropriate matrix/method/analyte combinations in accordance with Chapter 62-160, F.A.C., Quality Assurance. Reference rule 62-770.400, F.A.C.

The VOC concentration in each sample should be analyzed by the laboratory using EPA Method 5035 (VOA Low Level Analysis). Reference July 15, 1998 Memorandum – New Soil Sampling Procedures..., and the Petroleum Cleanup Program Standard Operating

Procedures PCS-004 Soil Assessment and Sampling Methods for Florida Bureau of Petroleum Storage System Sites (October 1, 2001).

Interim Source Removal Report

Within 60 days of the completion of interim source removal activities, the responsible party must submit one original and one copy of the Interim Source Removal Report to the BER for review. The failure of the responsible party to meet the 60-day time frame for the submittal of the Interim Source Removal Report or any of the time frames specified in Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., shall be a violation of Chapters 376 and 403, F.S., and may result in enforcement actions or penalties levied against the responsible party. Reference subsection 62-770.800(5), F.A.C.

The following documents and information are required to be included in the Interim Source Removal Report (as applicable):

- The BER Interim Source Removal Report Form, or a report providing all of the informational requirements of paragraph 62-770.300(5)(b), F.A.C.
- Documentation confirming proper treatment or disposal of all contaminated materials.
- GPS coordinates of the spill area and/or measurements (measuring wheel or tape, in feet) made from structures or other prominent features (road exit or street signs, billboards, mileage markers, large tree, storm drainage inlets, buildings, etc.) that can be used to locate the spill area in the future.
- Color photographs of the spill area and cleanup. The photographs should be labeled with the date, the direction of view, and the information that is conveyed in the photograph. Whenever possible, the photographs should include nearby structures or other prominent features in relation to the spill area.
- OVA instrument calibration log (Form FD 9000-8 of the FDEP field sampling procedures; DEP-SOP-001/01).
- Copy of the complete laboratory analytical report, chain of custody for the lab samples, and, if groundwater sampling was performed, a groundwater sampling log (Form FD 9000-24) that is completely filled out. The laboratory used **must** be certified for all the analyses to be performed.
- A scaled site map (including a graphical representation of the scale used with North identified) showing the entire spill area, the locations of product recovered and the area of soil removed or treated, the locations of all OVA screening and lab samples obtained, any structures within the map area, drainage ditches or swales, and surface water bodies. Paved and unpaved areas should also be clearly labeled on the scaled site map. Samples must be identified in such a manner so that they correlate with the locations labeled on the map where the samples were taken. If the depth of the excavation varied across the excavated area, then the depth intervals for the excavation must be indicated on the site map.
- A table indicating the identification, depth, and unfiltered, filtered and corrected (net) results for each OVA soil screening location. If an OVA/PID is used, then

filtered and net results are not applicable. The type (FID or PID) of OVA instrument that was used must be stated in the Interim Source Removal Report.

- A soil analytical summary table that includes the identification, depth, net (or unfiltered if a PID is used) OVA soil screening result, and the laboratory results of each sample collected. The summary analytical table should also include the residential direct-exposure and leachability-based soil cleanup target levels (CTLs) for each contaminant of concern listed on the table.
- A benzo(a)pyrene conversion table for each soil sample where at least one of the carcinogenic PAHs [benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene] was detected in a sample at a concentration equal to or greater than the Method Detection Limit (MDL).
- A groundwater analytical summary table that includes the identification and groundwater analytical results for each sample collected. The summary analytical table should also include the groundwater CTLs for each contaminant of concern listed on the table.
- The temporary well construction details, including: length of the screen and riser, length of the stickup portion of the riser above land surface, depth to water measured from the top of the riser, length of the sand filter pack around the screen, the total time that the temporary well was developed, and the approximate volume of groundwater extracted during well development. A statement should also be provided in the Interim Source Removal Report indicating if the temporary well was removed after the groundwater sampling event or if the temporary well was not abandoned.
- A copy of the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) if the discharge is from unused oil (motor oil, hydraulic oil, brake fluid, power steering fluid, gear oil, or automatic transmission fluid) to verify that the unused oil is petroleum-based.
- Documentation that OVA and other field screening and laboratory sampling QA/QC procedures were followed according to the FDEP field sampling procedures (DEP-SOP-001/01) and the applicable Petroleum Cleanup Program guidance documents.

The BER has 60 days to review the Interim Source Removal Report. The Interim Source Removal Report will be returned to the responsible party for corrections or missing documentation one time. If the responsible party cannot correct the deficiencies, the Interim Source Removal Report will be referred to the BPSS. Reference subsection 62-770.300(6), F.A.C.

Under some limited circumstances the BER may allow supplemental soil excavation with additional soil analyses performed and reported in an addendum to the Interim Source Removal Report before taking final action. If there is any question about this being a proper course of action, the BER should contact the BPSS for consultation.

The *Discharge Report Form (DRF)*, the *Free Product Removal Notification Form for Petroleum or Petroleum Products*, and the Interim Source Removal Report will be filed with the BER in the case file.

Incident Conclusion

If after reviewing the Interim Source Removal Report the BER determines that the product and the interim soil removal response activities have adequately remediated the discharge incident and no further contamination exists, the BER will notify the responsible party in writing of its adequacy in the No Further Assessment letter. The BER will issue a No Further Assessment letter to the responsible party when **all** of the requirements listed below are attained:

- An Interim Source Removal Report was submitted to the BER that adequately documents that the discharge was cleaned up and includes the proper documentation referenced in paragraph 62-770.300(5)(b), F.A.C.
- Large amounts (greater than or equal to 500 gallons) of petroleum or petroleum products were not discharged and extensive soil contamination did not occur as a result of the discharge.
- An Alternative Procedure Approval Order was not issued by the BPSS for the discharge.
- Contaminated soil is not present in the unsaturated zone as demonstrated by laboratory analyses. The concentrations for each contaminant of concern must not exceed background concentrations, or not exceed the lower of direct exposure residential and leachability based on groundwater criteria CTLs specified in Table II of the April 17, 2005 version of Chapter 62-777, F.A.C. (see the soil CTL table at the end of this document).
- The sum concentration for the total benzo(a)pyrene equivalents must not exceed the residential direct exposure soil CTL of 0.1 mg/kg for the carcinogenic PAH petroleum contaminants of concern [benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene]. If any of the carcinogenic PAH petroleum contaminants of concern are detected at or above the MDL in the soil analysis, then the concentration for each of the seven carcinogenic PAH petroleum contaminants of concern should be converted to total benzo(a)pyrene equivalents [see the benzo(a)pyrene conversion table at the end of this document]. Note the table rounds up the concentration to 0.2 mg/kg only if the sum concentration is equal to or greater than 0.15 mg/kg. It is considered that a sum concentration of 0.149 mg/kg for the benzo(a)pyrene equivalents does not exceed the residential direct exposure concentration of 0.1 mg/kg. An electronic version of the benzo(a)pyrene conversion table is available at the BPSS web site at:
http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/quick_topics/publications/pss/pcp/BaPConversionTable091305.xls
- Concentrations of all petroleum contaminants of concern for groundwater samples do not exceed the background concentrations, or do not exceed the CTLs referenced in Table I of the April 17, 2005 version of Chapter 62-777, F.A.C. (see the groundwater table at the end of this document).

- Groundwater was not encountered in the excavation during source removal activities. If groundwater is encountered during excavation, the BER shall refer the incident to the BPSS.
- The soil excavation was performed within 60 days of the date of the discharge or a temporary well was installed and sampled if the soil excavation was not completed within 60 days of the date of the discharge. The reason why a No Further Assessment determination should not be issued by the BER if this requirement is not met, is that a determination will have to be made by the BPSS as to whether it is possible that seasonal fluctuations of the water table during the 60-day period may have caused the groundwater to have come in contact with the petroleum-impacted soil before the soil was excavated.
- Concentrations of all petroleum products' contaminants of concern in surface water samples do not exceed the background concentrations, or do not exceed the cleanup target levels referenced in Table I of Chapter 62-777, F.A.C., freshwater surface water criteria column or marine surface water criteria column.

If any of the requirements listed above are not attained, the BER will refer the discharge incident to the BPSS (except for properties owned by the Department of Defense, which will be referred to the BWC). With the referral, **the BER will forward the complete case file**, including the DRF, the Interim Source Removal Report, the BER incident report, the Free Product Removal Notification Form for Petroleum or Petroleum Products, a copy of the referral letter that was sent by the BER to the responsible party, and any other pertinent documentation (photographs, correspondence, e-mails, etc.). The BER shall refer all other hazardous substances releases and petroleum discharges not covered by Chapter 62-770, F.A.C. to the BWC. The BER shall not forward petroleum or petroleum product discharge incidents directly to the FDEP district offices or the contracted local programs. Reference: Verbal communication from the BPSS.

The BPSS will copy the BER on any supplemental assessment requests, No Further Assessment letters, or FDEP district or contracted local program referral letters that are submitted by the BPSS to the responsible party. Reference: Verbal communication from the BPSS.

Tables referenced in this guidance are available for download on:

http://www.dep.state.fl.us/waste/categories/pcp/pages/pg_documents.htm