



# Florida Department of Environmental Protection

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## Department of Environmental Protection A Guide on Hazardous Waste Management Petroleum Contact Water (PCW)

### DEFINITION AND EXAMPLES OF PCW

Petroleum Contact Water, or PCW, is defined as water containing a petroleum product. Examples of PCW include the following:

- Condensate from underground and aboveground petroleum tanks.
- Water bottoms or drawdown water removed from a petroleum storage tank system as defined in Chapters 62-761 and 62-762, F.A.C.
- Spill containment and/or secondary containment areas associated with petroleum tank storage, petroleum transportation, and petroleum distribution systems which are product, or water in contact with product which displays a visible sheen; however, stormwater that displays a visible sheen in a spill containment and/or secondary containment area associated with a diesel or No. 2 fuel storage tank, transportation or distribution system is not PCW.
- Petroleum tank filler sump and dispenser sump water.
- Recovered product or water in contact with product, which does not contain hazardous constituents other than petroleum, from first response actions to petroleum spills or from petroleum contamination site cleanups conducted under Chapter 62-770, F.A.C.
- Aboveground petroleum tank seal leakage water.
- Pumpable liquids from petroleum tank cleaning operations.

### EXAMPLES WHICH DO NOT MEET THE DEFINITION OF PCW

- Equipment or vehicle wash water.
- Bilge water.
- Separated solids from tank cleaning operations.

## WHO PRODUCES OR GENERATES PCW?

"Producer" means any person whose act or process generates PCW or whose act first causes PCW to become subject to regulation.

## RECOVERY OF PRODUCT

If a producer decides not to recover product from the PCW, or the PCW contains hazardous constituents above those found in the product that produced the PCW, the PCW is a solid waste and the producer of the PCW must determine whether the PCW is a hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR 262.11. If it is a hazardous waste it must be managed in accordance with the hazardous waste regulations and counted toward generator status. A producer that has determined PCW to be non-hazardous, and has determined not to recover product is only subject to the provisions of Rule 62-740.040(4)(a)-(f), F.A.C., below, regarding the management and disposal of the PCW. PCW managed for the recovery of product in accordance with the management standards contained in 62-740 is not a solid waste as defined in 40 CFR Part 261.2.

If a producer decides to recover product or have product recovered from PCW, the producer must maintain adequate records including documentation of process knowledge or test results to demonstrate that the PCW:

- (a) Contains a recoverable product,
- (b) Is managed as a product,
- (c) Undergoes product recovery,
- (d) Is managed in accordance with the applicable PCW management practices, and
- (e) Does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW.

Methods used for recovery of product in PCW include the following:

- (a) Phase separation of product from PCW by the producer.
- (b) Use of one or more oil/water separators by the producer.
- (c) Use of available technology on site by the producer beyond oil/water separators (e.g., centrifuge, filter press, thermal desorption, etc.).
- (d) Shipment of PCW to and reintroduction of the PCW into a petroleum refinery.
- (e) Recovery of product from PCW at a recovery facility.

## **MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PRODUCERS WHICH RECOVER PRODUCT**

If subject to regulation under Petroleum Storage System Rules (UST's and AST's), a producer shall register with the Department PCW storage tanks which are not those tanks in which PCW is initially produced and shall manage such PCW storage tanks in accordance with those rule chapters (62-761 & 62-762). These PCW storage tanks must be clearly labeled or marked with the words "Petroleum Contact Water." A producer may either maintain on site records that reflect accumulation and removal dates of PCW from such storage tanks or clearly mark the PCW storage tanks with the date when PCW accumulation first begins after the existing PCW in the storage tank has been removed. A producer that stores PCW in containers or tanks that are not required to be registered under Chapter 62-761 or 62-762, F.A.C., must:

- (a) Ensure that the container or tank is made of or lined with material that is compatible with PCW;
- (b) Keep the container or tank closed and stored in a safe manner;
- (c) Label or mark the container or tank clearly with the words "Petroleum Contact Water" and the date when PCW accumulation first begins after the existing PCW in the container or tank has been removed;
- (d) Not handle the container or tank in a manner that may rupture it or cause it to leak; and
- (e) Inspect the container or tank for leaks and deterioration at least weekly.

## **STORAGE, SHIPPING AND RECORD KEEPING**

- A producer shall not store PCW in containers or tanks for more than 180 days.
- A producer shall include a shipping paper with each off site shipment of PCW.
- A producer shall notify the recovery facility receiving its PCW that the PCW does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW.
- A producer with on site product storage capacity of less than 95,000 gallons shall maintain records for 3 years and shall make the records available to the Department upon five working days notice if records are not maintained on site.
- A producer with on site product storage capacity of 95,000 gallons or more shall maintain records for 3 years, shall maintain these records on site, and shall make these records available to the Department upon request. On site record retention may include the use of electronic media such as computers or telephone facsimiles. Records shall include:

- (a) Date and volume of the PCW removed from the product or PCW tank and shipped off site.
  - (b) Names and addresses of transporters shipping PCW off site.
  - (c) Name and address of the PCW receiving facility destination.
  - (d) A copy of the shipping paper included with each shipment of PCW.
  - (e) A copy of the written statement provided to the receiving facility from the producer that the PCW does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW.
  - (f) Copies of weekly container or tank inspections.
- A producer shipping PCW off site by rail or over public roads for recovery shall use a hazardous waste transporter or a transporter who has received a DEP/EPA ID number by notifying the Department on DEP Form 8700-12FL.

#### **PCW TRANSPORTER REQUIREMENTS**

- A transporter of PCW destined for recovery shall be a hazardous waste transporter and receive a DEP/EPA ID number by notifying the Department on DEP Form 8700-12FL.
- A transporter who is not a producer or who does not engage in the ultimate recovery of product from PCW shall not store PCW for more than 35 days.
- A transporter shall keep an operating record of PCW related activities for 3 years. The information will include:
  - (a) Name and location of the person shipping the PCW.
  - (b) Date the PCW was picked up.
  - (c) Volume of the PCW transported.
  - (d) Name and location of the person receiving the PCW.
  - (e) Delivery date of the PCW.
  - (f) A copy of the shipping paper used for the shipment of the PCW.

#### **MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR RECOVERY FACILITIES**

A recovery facility receiving PCW shall:

- (a) Obtain a hazardous waste facility operation permit in accordance with Rule 62-730.200 and 62-730.231, F.A.C.;
- (b) Qualify for an exemption from the hazardous waste permitting process, pursuant to Rule 62-730.270(1)(a)-(c), F.A.C.; or
- (c) Obtain a used oil processing general permit in accordance with Section 62-710.800, F.A.C., except for paragraphs 62-710.800(5) and (6). For the purpose of this permit, the words "used oil" shall mean "PCW" and the phrase "used oil processing facility" shall mean "PCW recovery facility."

A recovery facility shall meet the following requirements:

- (a) Store PCW in registered tanks in accordance with the requirements in Chapter 62-761 or 62-762, F.A.C.
  - (b) Store PCW in containers or tanks that are not required to be registered under Chapter 62-761 or 62-762, F.A.C., in accordance with the requirements in Rule 62-740.100(2), F.A.C.
  - (c) Maintain records of the following PCW related activities for each shipment of PCW received for a minimum of 3 years, maintain the records on site, and make the records available to the Department upon request:
    - 1. Name and address of the PCW producer.
    - 2. Name and address of the PCW transporter.
    - 3. Date of receipt of the PCW shipment.
    - 4. Volume of the PCW received.
    - 5. A copy of the shipping paper used for shipment of the PCW.
    - 6. Documentation of weekly container or tank inspections.
- A recovery facility shall obtain written assurances from the producer that the PCW does not contain levels of hazardous constituents above those found in the source of the PCW. These records must be kept by the recovery facility for 3 years.
  - A recovery facility shall maintain records documenting quantities of product recovered from PCW and submit a report to the Department by March 1 of each year. The report shall include the total quantity of the PCW received and an estimate of the total quantity of product recovered from the PCW during the previous calendar year.
  - A recovery facility shall test and manage all waste residuals after the recovery of product as appropriate in accordance with Chapter 62-730, F.A.C., or other applicable rules of the Department.