



- Solid Waste Facility Types
- Permitting Process
- Permit Coverage
- Other Program Permits

Disposal

Class I Landfills:

• Disposal of all solid waste (municipal and Class III) that is not hazardous waste, and that is not prohibited by rule from disposal in a lined landfill.

Class III Landfills:

• Disposal of yard trash, construction and demolition debris, processed tires, asbestos, carpet, cardboard, paper, glass, plastic, furniture other than appliances, or other materials approved by the Department, that are not expected to produce leachate that poses a threat to public health or the environment.

Construction and Demolition Debris Disposal Facilities:

• Disposal of discarded materials generally considered to be not water soluble and non-hazardous in nature, including but not limited to steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt material, pipe, gypsum all board, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a structure as part of a construction or demolition project or from the renovation of a structure, including such debris from construction of structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site.



Disposal

Yard Trash Disposal Facilities:

• Disposal of vegetative matter resulting from landscaping maintenance or land clearing operations and includes materials such as tree and shrub trimming, grass clippings, palm fronds, trees and tree stumps, and associated rock and soils.



Processing

Transfer Stations:

A facility the primary purpose of which is to store or hold solid waste for transport to a disposal facility.
Operations at transfer stations may include separation of incidental amounts of recyclable materials or unauthorized waste.

• Materials Recovery Facility:

• A facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials.

Organics Processing and Recycling Facility:

Processing of yard trash and/or composting with vegetative debris/manure.



Processing

- Waste Tire Processing Facility:
 - A facility where equipment is used to treat waste tires mechanically, chemically, or thermally so that the resulting material is a marketable product or is suitable for proper disposal.
- Recovered Materials Processing Facility:
 - A facility engages solely in the storage, processing, resale or reuse of recovered materials. Depending on operations, this type of facility be exempt from permitting under certain provisions in the rule.



Permitting Process

Pre-Application Meeting:

• It is recommended that the Applicant or the Applicant's Consultant contact the Department to schedule a Pre-Application Meeting prior to the submittal of any Application.

Permit Types

There are several different permit types: Individual, General, Registrations and Exemptions.

Permitting Timeline:

- By Florida Statute, the Department shall review an application for permit within 30 days, once the application and the correct processing fee are deemed complete. Before the expiration of the 30 days, the Department may request additional information (RAI). The Applicant has 90 days to respond to the RAI, and may request one 90 day extension.
- Permits shall be approved or denied within 90 days after receipt of the original application or the last item of timely requested additional information. This does not apply to General Permits, Hazardous Waste, Title V Air Permits, or other permitting for which there are other specific procedures in Rule or Statute.



Financial Assurance

- Purpose of Financial Assurance
 - Protection for taxpayer dollars.
- Required with all Individual Permits, unless
 - Transfer station, first in first out.
 - Less than \$10,000.

Assurance Process

- Closure Cost Estimate
- Financial Instrument
- Acceptance of waste



Other Program Permits

- Depending on the Operations at the Solid Waste Facility, additional permits from other Department Programs may be required:
 - Air Permit (eg., if the facility has qualifying RICE-regulated engines or a flare system)
 - Stormwater (NPDES, either point-source or Multi-Sector Generic Permit)
 - Environmental Resource Permit (if wetlands are impacted)
 - Hazardous Waste (if activities include the collection and storage of hazardous waste or if equipment repairs are conducted on-site)



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Permit Coverage

Length of Permit Coverage Varies:

- By rule, no permit shall be issued for a term of more than five (5) years unless otherwise specified by statute, rule or Order of the Department, however:
 - Solid waste has longer durations authorized by Statute and Rule, eg. 20 years with leachate control, 10 for unlined disposal facilities, one year for Registrations/Certifications and 5 years for everything else.
 - ERP Permits.
 - Air Construction Permits may be issued for a period of time necessary to construct and do initial testing.



Contact Information

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