

Exhibit A

Text proposed for deletion is shown stricken and text proposed for addition is shown underlined.

Supplement 57 provided by MuniCode is the base document for the EAR based changes shown.

Chapter 12 SOLID AND HAZARDOUS WASTE

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| Adopted: | February 20, 1990 | By Ordinance No. 373 |
| Amended: | October 27, 1992 | By Ordinance No. 419 |
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Section 12.1. Background Information

12.1.A. *Introduction.* Modern communities with large populations and relatively high standards of living produce tremendous amounts of waste. Useful consumer, agricultural and industrial products produced through modern technology have proved to be health hazards when improperly introduced into the environment. These wastes and byproducts need special management.

The key issues are the cost of waste disposal, the risk of contaminating the environment and the difficulty of locating waste disposal sites. Educating citizens about recycling and hazardous waste handling is a specific current concern.

Martin County and the State of Florida have taken many steps to dispose of wastes in a cost-effective and environmentally safe manner. In 2002, the Martin County Board of County Commissioners approved the closure of the Palm City II landfill and entered into a 30-year agreement to dispose of waste in the Okeechobee Landfill. County and municipal laws require collection of all household refuse to be delivered to the Martin County Transfer and Recycling Facility, located approximately 1½ miles northeast of the intersection of State Road 714 and Interstate Highway 95. Construction debris is also accepted at this location. The Transfer and Recycling Facility is operated under permit from the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) and the South Florida Water Management District. The permit requires protection of groundwater, surface water and air from contamination.

Potentially dangerous substances, called hazardous wastes, are controlled through several methods. These include:

1. Programs to assist individuals and businesses to identify hazardous wastes and properly dispose of them;
2. Regulations limiting activities that could contaminate groundwater from wellfields;
3. The County's "Hazmobile", which travels to designated locations and accepts hazardous waste from residents (up to 100 pounds of waste per visit) at no charge. Areas covered include Jensen Beach, Port Salerno, City of Stuart, Hobe Sound, Tequesta, Town of Sewall's Point and the Village of Indiantown. Hazardous waste is collected at the Martin County Fire Station in each community and brought back

for disposal to the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, located at the Transfer and Recycling Facility.

The State of Florida has adopted several laws dealing with waste disposal services and facility planning, including the 1985 Growth Management Act and the 1988 Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Management Act. The Growth Management Act requires Florida counties to have a funded plan to provide waste disposal facilities when needed. The Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Management Act required Florida counties to phase in recycling and recycle or produce usable energy from 30 percent of their wastes by 1994. The Martin County Solid Waste Management Plan, completed in 1985, looked at future needs for landfills and possible recycling.

12.1.B. *Purpose and intent.* The purpose of this element is to:

1. Establish a means of providing the citizens of Martin County with cost-effective, convenient and healthful disposal of wastes, including recycling;
2. Implement adopted waste management plans;
3. Comply with the laws of the State of Florida.

The Solid and Hazardous Waste Element is consistent with and supports the elements of Sanitary Sewer Services, Potable Water Services and Drainage and Natural Groundwater Aquifer Recharge. In addition, this Element contains policies that are consistent with requirements for Chapter 9, Conservation and Open Space.

12.1.C. *Landfill operations in general.* A modern sanitary landfill differs from what has traditionally been known as a "dump". In a sanitary landfill, solid wastes are spread in thin layers, compacted to the smallest practical volume and covered with soil, woodchips or other cover materials at the end of each operating day. This process minimizes environmental hazards. State of Florida regulations and local physical conditions dictate landfilling procedures.

Landfilled wastes are divided into two categories. Class I material, potentially more environmentally hazardous, is generally called garbage and includes kitchen and household wastes. Class III material, potentially less environmentally dangerous, is generally called trash and includes waste from land clearing, construction and yard maintenance. (Martin County does not operate any class II landfills, which are small class I landfills).

Class I/garbage areas require extensive engineering and are relatively expensive to create. After the land is cleared, a series of cells are graded. A liner, usually plastic, is laid over the graded area. A system is constructed to collect and treat the liquid leachate that seeps from the material and is trapped by the liner. Decomposing materials create gas, and vents are inserted to release the gas or collect it for treatment. Access roadways and an erosion control system are installed to minimize escape of leachate. Monitoring wells are installed to detect any failure in the liner system and minimize environmental impacts. Since the groundwater table at the Martin County landfill site is extremely high, disposal operations take place exclusively above ground. Cover material comes from excavating soil to create ponds (called borrow pits) that are used to contain surface water runoff.

When the cell is full it is closed, then capped with clay or another barrier. The area is then reclaimed by spreading topsoil and planting grass seed. Monitoring wells are installed and tested periodically for groundwater contamination.

Some class III/trash materials (such as yard waste, wood, furniture), can be placed between and on top of class I/garbage cells. County policy calls for reusing/recycling clean debris rather than putting it in a landfill. Some debris can even be used as cover for class I/garbage materials. However, class III/trash mixed with class I/garbage shall be treated as class I waste and shall be disposed of in a lined cell or incinerated.

12.1.D. *Resource recovery and other processing in general.* Resource recovery refers to any method of making something useful out of something that has been discarded. Examples include burning garbage to make energy, composting garbage to make ethanol gas for energy, and recycling discarded glass, paper, metals and plastics to make new glass, paper, metal and plastic products. These are also volume reduction methods - they reduce the amount of material being landfilled.

Some volume reduction methods do not recover usable energy or materials, such as shredding, baling, compacting and pulverizing. Processes such as incineration and composting can be used to reduce the volume of wastes, with or without also producing usable energy.

Entities risk loss of certain State revenue-sharing funds if they do not comply with the requirement that 30 percent of wastes be recycled or processed to produce energy.

Deciding which volume reduction method to use in a particular community is complicated by factors such as capital and operational costs, levels of required public support, flexibility, dependence on fluctuating economic markets for produced commodities, and environmental impacts. At a minimum, the ideal method pays for itself and has no negative environmental impacts. While system providers strive for this ideal, no method yet developed can create and maintain these two conditions with any certainty.

Resource recovery and other processing are essentially industrial processes. Key determinants of method are (1) location of operations in relation to input materials and (2) the costs and character of the transportation methods used to deliver raw and processed materials to and from a processing center. In addition, the cost-efficiency of most resource recovery and other processing methods depends on the scale of the operation. This encourages intergovernmental cooperation, which is much more significant in waste processing services than in most other public services.

12.1.E. *Hazardous waste management in general.* Hazardous materials and wastes are substances that can harm the health of human beings or the environment. They are used in various forms by most households, businesses, agricultural operations and industries.

The 1983 Water Quality Assurance Act established a program for hazardous waste management throughout Florida. In early 1985, a hazardous waste inventory for the counties in the Treasure Coast region documented all potential hazardous waste generators. A local hazardous waste management assessment was completed for Martin County in mid-1985. Using the inventories and assessments, regional planning councils assessed the need for various hazardous waste facilities and systems. The Act also provided for identification of potential sites for temporary hazardous waste storage and transfer facilities by each county, and for establishment of "Amnesty Day" special collections and the FDEP small quantity generator verification program. This program monitors and inspects all identified generators of small quantities of hazardous waste (between 220 and 2,200 pounds annually).

In recent years, publicity about contamination of sites internationally, nationally and locally has raised concerns about public safety. Contamination of wells used for drinking water in the Golden Gate neighborhood south of Stuart and at Witham Field Airport in Stuart focused attention on the costs and dangers of inadequate management of hazardous substances.

The responsibilities of local governments will likely increase as communities deal with the economic and health costs of such incidents, as the risk of contamination increases with population growth, and as hazardous waste management becomes more sophisticated. Local governments will be at least partly responsible for:

1. Educating business operators and residents to identify and properly handle hazardous wastes,
2. Providing convenient storage and transfer facilities, and
3. Establishing systems to regularly collect hazardous wastes from households and businesses.

Section 12.2. Existing Conditions

12.2.A. *Transfer and recycling operations.* Martin County has established a working recycling program to benefit all residents and business in Martin County. Private, franchised hauling companies provide required garbage, trash, vegetation and recycling collection services throughout most of the County. The only exceptions are the incorporated areas of the City of Stuart and the Towns of Sewall's Point, Jupiter Island and Town of Ocean Breeze Park. The City of Stuart and the Town of Jupiter Island collect garbage, ~~and~~ trash and recycling from businesses and residents within their boundaries as a municipal service. Each homeowner and business

in the ~~Town of Sewall's Point and the Town of Ocean Breeze Park~~ contracts separately with a hauling company to collect garbage, trash, vegetation and recycling.

Garbage, trash, construction debris, vegetation and recycling collected in Martin County are delivered to the Martin County Transfer and Recycling Facility which serves all of Martin County, both incorporated and unincorporated areas. In ~~2008~~ 2022, Martin County recycled ~~34~~ 54% of the waste processed at the Facility.

As of ~~2008~~ 2022, as much as ~~700 to 800~~ 1,100 tons of waste were being delivered daily for transfer. These transferred amounts are reduced as materials are diverted for reuse and recycling. The FDEP requires each solid waste facility to have an operations plan describing the manpower and equipment to maintain it. The Martin County Transfer and Recycling Facility has three basic functions:

1. Administration which oversees operations and keeps records for reporting and billing purposes;
2. Operations which physically manages the wastes;
3. Recycling which diverts waste from the landfill for reuse and recycling.

The Transfer Facility serves an estimated County population of ~~155,409 (2008 weighted average)~~ 161,655. The level of service is evaluated annually as part of the update of the Capital Improvements Element.

Palm City Landfill No. 2 was closed in January 2005. Martin County has built nesting boxes around the site to facilitate the reintroduction of native birds, and a park plan was prepared for the site in 2008. Palm City Landfill No. 1 was closed for landfilling in 1988. Portions of the site have been developed as a pistol range for the Martin County Sheriff's Office and a rifle range for the Sportsman's Association; a skeet shooting facility for another group has been proposed.

12.2.B. *Resource recovery and other volume-reduction operations.* To implement the 1988 Florida Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Management Act as it applies to resource recovery and other processes, Martin County has:

1. Reduced the amount of landfilled wastes by 34 percent;
2. Provided annual reports to the FDEP regarding the status of meeting the Act's requirements;
3. Purchased recycled materials for use in County government operations, when available;
4. Established a program for recycling waste products produced by County offices;
5. Established a curbside recycling program.
6. Established a Construction and Demolition Recycling Facility.

Martin County contracts with a private company to haul all residential and commercial vegetation onsite. This material is then processed for beneficial use. ~~mulch trees and branches from land clearing and other activities, using a chipping operation at the Transfer and Recycling Facility. The mulch is available free to residents, municipal departments and residents of unincorporated areas of Martin County, Sewall's Point, the City of Stuart and Ocean Breeze Park.~~

As of October 1988, State law requires establishment of used oil collection centers, either by the government or private operators. Martin County has established a community service collection centers at the County's Household Hazardous Waste Facility.

As of January 1989, State law prohibits disposal of lead-acid batteries in landfills. Disposal is available at the Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility.

Public and private recycling facilities in Ft. Pierce and Palm Beach County also provide recycling services for Martin County residents and businesses.

12.2.C. *Hazardous waste management.* Martin County has developed, approved and published a Hazardous Waste Management Strategy.

Under the supervision of FDEP, county governments are responsible for annually inspecting 20 percent of all businesses identified as small quantity generators. County governments also must instruct small quantity generators in proper handling and disposal of these wastes.

Businesses and other entities are expected to store hazardous and special wastes for short periods on site and to periodically have these wastes hauled to a storage and transfer facility by a waste hauler approved by the FDEP to transport hazardous materials.

Martin County provides households with a convenient method for disposal of hazardous wastes. In recent years the County has held special collection days, called Amnesty Days, during which it collects small quantities of hazardous waste free of charge from homeowners and at a reduced rate for farmers, schools, State and local agencies, and small businesses. A Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility was built in 2003 at the Transfer and Recycling Facility for the convenience of residents. The Martin County Utilities and Solid Waste Management Department regularly informs the public about hazardous waste issues.

The County is responsible for proper disposal of hazardous wastes generated through governmental operations. Cities, towns and villages have no specific assigned responsibilities with regard to hazardous wastes, except to handle and dispose of those created by their own operations.

Martin County controls public access to the landfill through fencing and other barriers such as ditches.

12.2.D. *Completed capital improvements.*

1. Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility, 2003.
2. Scale House Building, 2003.
3. Transfer and Recycling Facility, 2004.
4. Construction and Demolition ~~disposal area~~ Processing Facility, 2006.
5. Vehicle Maintenance Building, 2007.

Section 12.3. Future Needs

12.3.A. *Landfill operations.* It is safe to assume that landfilling will be a permanent method for disposing of at least a portion of human-generated wastes in Florida. Changes in the types of waste generated and volume-reduction methods - such as recycling, composting and incineration of waste materials can reduce but not eliminate the demand for landfill space. In 2001 the Board of County Commissioners approved a 30-year disposal agreement with Okeechobee Landfill Inc. for disposing of Martin County's Class I and Class III waste. As of November 19, 2010, Waste Management increased the capacity at the Okeechobee Landfill and at today's current volume it has 150 years of capacity.

Martin County has considered various forms of management for future landfill planning and operations, as well as for resource recovery and dealing with hazardous waste. Solid waste authorities have been established in some of the larger nearby counties. In the future Martin County may investigate the benefits of having one entity dedicated solely to waste management and able to act independently.

12.3.B. *Resource recovery and other processing operations.* Future resource recovery and other processing of wastes is based on the requirements of the 1988 Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Management Act and the specific decisions made by the Board of County Commissioners.

12.3.C. *Hazardous waste management.* Wellfields and aquifer recharge areas are vulnerable to contamination by hazardous wastes. Certain activities are prohibited from locating in vulnerable areas to protect the public water supply. Martin County adopted a Wellfield Protection Ordinance in 1994 to address this concern. The

Ordinance prohibits the use, storage, handling or production of hazardous substances within 500 feet of a potable water well as defined in the Ordinance. It also prohibits septic tanks and stormwater retention ponds within 200 feet and wastewater treatment plant effluent discharge within 500 feet. Uses exempted include utilities, continuous traffic, vehicle use, certain pesticides and herbicides, and retail sales. The Ordinance is enforced through a coordinated effort of the Growth Management Department, Building and Zoning Department, Code Enforcement Division and Environmental Control Officer.

Temporary hazardous waste storage and transfer facilities hold containerized wastes for short periods of time. These facilities consolidate smaller shipments of wastes from individual generators so that economical truckload shipments can be made to permitted facilities where wastes are treated, recycled or disposed.

Martin County has implemented the Small Quantity Generator Program and conducts special hazardous waste collection events, which are offered free for households and at a reduced rate for small quantity generators.

12.3.D. *Level-of-service standards.* The 1985 Growth Management Act requires local governments to establish minimum levels of service as well as funding and construction systems to ensure maintenance of those standards. Services are to be provided when demand occurs, referred to as "concurrency".

Minimum levels of service for waste management are determined by various factors. For instance, landfill demand is dictated by the amount of waste generated by the public.

The minimum level of service for resource recovery was set by the 1988 Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Management Act, which mandated a 30 percent reduction in landfilled wastes and other requirements for all Florida communities.

The requirements and responsibilities of local governments to provide hazardous waste collection services are less defined. To some degree each entity can determine whether or not to provide these services. Martin County's proposed minimum level of service for hazardous waste storage and transfer facilities is based on conservative estimates of unmanaged hazardous wastes.

The levels of service standards are as follows:

1. *Disposal facilities or landfill sites:* To ensure adequate solid waste service (i.e., contracted, approved and/or permitted facilities) for Martin County residents:
 - a. In July 2002 the County began a 30-year contract with Okeechobee County Landfill Inc. for disposal of Class I and Class III solid waste.
 - b. As of November 19, 2010, Waste Management increased the capacity at the Okeechobee Landfill and at today's current volume it has 150 years of capacity.
2. *Resource recovery and other processing facilities:* Martin County will reduce waste tonnage by 30 percent through resource recovery methods including incineration.
3. *Hazardous waste storage and transfer facilities:* The Martin County Utilities and Solid Waste Management Department shall maintain the capacity to store and transfer hazardous wastes at the minimum rate of one-tenth of one percent of the Class I waste stream for homeowners. Businesses are required to manage their hazardous wastes properly under federal regulations overseen by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Landfill facilities are category A capital improvements, meaning level-of-service standards apply to development orders issued by Martin County as well as the County's annual budget and Capital Improvements Program. Resource recovery and other processing facilities and hazardous waste storage and transfer facilities are category B capital improvements, meaning the level-of-service standards do not apply to development orders issued by Martin County but do apply to the County's annual budget and Capital Improvements Program. The solid waste level of service will be evaluated annually with the update of the Capital Improvements Element. The need

projections resulting from this evaluation will guide County acquisition of land and development of solid waste facilities.

Section 12.4. Goal, Objectives and Policies

Goal 12.1. To ensure that adequate, cost-effective, convenient and healthful waste disposal and recycling are available to Martin County businesses and residents.

Objective 12.1A. To ensure that contracted or County-owned landfill capacity is available for appropriate wastes produced by the County's businesses, governments and residents.

Measure: Maintenance of a 10-year supply of class I and class III capacity.

Policy 12.1A.1. Martin County, through contracts, will maintain available disposal capacity of not less than 10 years.

Policy 12.1A.2. Martin County will issue no development permits if the level of service is not being maintained through implementation of the capital budget.

Policy 12.1A.3. Martin County will continue to recycle or reuse more than 50% of the material delivered to the Martin County Transfer and Recycling Facility. Martin County will continue to recycle construction and demolition debris, vegetative waste, as well as paper, plastic, tires, aluminum and other metals.

Objective 12.1B. To provide landfills and landfill or transfer services in a cost-effective manner by monitoring costs and the availability of alternative waste management techniques.

Policy 12.1B.1. Any lands purchased for solid waste facilities after adoption of the CGMP must be reviewed for compatibility with wetlands in accordance with FDEP requirements and Martin County policies mandating wetlands protection and monitoring.

Policy 12.1B.2. At a minimum, annual cost monitoring reports to the Board of County Commissioners shall contain:

- (1) Current, past and projected costs per resident for operation and capital to provide landfill service;
- (2) Explanations for cost decreases and increases; and
- (3) Description of any opportunities for cost containment through alternative waste management or financing techniques.

Objective 12.1C. To maximize the beneficial use of closed landfills by adopting policies for their use, soliciting broad input regarding possible uses, and completing appropriate final grading, planting and other treatment.

Policy 12.1C.1. Martin County shall establish policies, by resolution, for alternative land reclamation of closed landfills. Policies shall aim to maximize public benefit, such as by providing park-type facilities, as needed.

Policy 12.1C.2. Prior to developing a closure plan for any landfill, the County shall solicit and document input from constitutional officers, department heads, State and regional agency representatives, and recreation, environmental and staff professionals regarding appropriate and publicly beneficial uses. Closure plans submitted to the Board of County Commissioners for approval shall include this documentation.

Policy 12.1C.3. All designs for landfill development included in permit applications shall consider possible final use as parks, wildlife preserves or golf courses to meet the demands documented in the Recreation and Conservation and Open Space Elements of the CGMP. Documentation of these

alternatives and their costs shall be included with permit plans submitted for approval to the Board of County Commissioners.

Policy 12.1C.4. If uses such as golf courses, sports fields and landscaped areas are included in reclamation and land use plans, final grading and planting of these landfills prior to closure shall meet recreational use standards.

Objective 12.1D. To minimize land consumption environmental contamination and loss of energy and materials associated with landfills through active participation in resource recovery programs.

Policy 12.1D.1. Martin County waste disposal fees will continue to be raised or maintained at a level sufficient to produce a fund to offset the operating costs for the first few years of a resource recovery and/or energy facility operation.

Objective 12.1E. To use the site plan review process to support the resource recovery program.

Policy 12.1E.1. Martin County will work with private recycling enterprises to design conditions for development permit approvals that will encourage collection of materials for recycling.

Features could include:

- (1) Provision of special waste collection areas in contained communities and office and industrial complexes; and
- (2) Provision of pedestrian circulation systems that facilitate access to special waste collection areas.

Policy 12.1E.2. Martin County shall work with local design professionals - including architects, landscape architects, engineers and organizations such as the Treasure Coast Builders Association - to promote designs that encourage proper community solid waste management.

Objective 12.1F. To obtain economies of scale for resource recovery operations by cooperating with other local governments.

Policy 12.1F.1. Martin County shall work with other government entities for waste incineration, waste reduction and recycling.

Policy 12.1F.2. Martin County may participate with other appropriate local governments in funding a regional resource recovery feasibility study, if the concerned governments each agree to pay their fair share of its cost. Such a study would evaluate potential economies of scale and include draft interlocal agreements for implementation.

Policy 12.1F.3. Martin County shall cooperate with the Treasure Coast Regional Planning Council in planning efforts related to resource recovery.

Policy 12.1F.4. The Director of the Utilities and Solid Waste Management Department shall provide an annual report to the Board of County Commissioners regarding implementation of the policies of this section.

Objective 12.1G. To inform households and small quantity generators regarding the safe handling of hazardous wastes.

Measure: Public information disseminated to the public via mailings, a hotline and garbage stickers, as documented by mailing lists and hotline logs.

Policy 12.1G.1. Martin County shall continue to work with the FDEP Small Quantity Generator Program to provide tailored, written procedures for hazardous waste handling, storage and disposal for each identified generator.

Policy 12.1G.2. The hazardous waste generators receiving the procedures document shall include:

- (1) Large and small quantity generators registered with the FDEP;
- (2) Generators identified through evaluations of applications for Martin County occupational licenses; and
- (3) Generators identified through any other source of information.

Policy 12.1G.3. Annually, all households in Martin County will receive information about proper disposal of the most common hazardous household wastes. The information shall be presented in a style geared to the general public.

Policy 12.1G.4. Martin County shall inform the public about safe handling of hazardous waste. The information shall be provided through various media and/or through mailings to all County households.

Objective 12.1H. To encourage awareness of human impacts on Florida's environment and the consequences of contamination by hazardous wastes.

Policy 12.1H.1. Martin County shall continue to assist the Martin County School Board and the administrators of each public and private elementary, middle and high school with information on solid waste management and recycling.

Policy 12.1H.2. Martin County shall implement a conservation effort to revitalize closed landfills, including efforts to plant native vegetation. The Utilities and Solid Waste Management Department will also take measures to control invasive plant species in closed landfills.

Objective 12.1I. To create and maintain a current and complete list of hazardous waste generators.

Policy 12.1I.1. Applications for all occupational licenses shall include a four-digit standard industrial classification (SIC) code and business telephone number. This coding will facilitate identification of hazardous waste generators.

Policy 12.1I.2. Municipalities issuing occupational licenses, the Martin County Tax Collector, Martin County Development Review Division and FDEP shall jointly prepare a memorandum of understanding regarding cooperative recordkeeping to identify hazardous waste generators.

Objective 12.1J. To actively support and augment state Amnesty Day collections.

Policy 12.1J.1. Martin County shall hold Amnesty Days for businesses that are small quantity generators at its Household Hazardous Waste Facility. Businesses shall pay a disposal fee, unless it is funded by grants for hazardous waste disposal. Businesses will be allowed to bring hazardous waste to this facility only on days advertised as a Small Business Roundup or Amnesty Day.

Policy 12.1J.2. Recognizing the positive relationship between convenience and effectiveness, Martin County shall make every effort to conduct hazardous waste collections in locations where population is concentrated. These areas include Jensen Beach, City of Stuart, Port Salerno, Hobe Sound, Tequesta and Indiantown.

Policy 12.1J.3. Incentives to households and other small quantity generators to bring hazardous wastes to collection centers shall be considered.

Policy 12.1J.4. Martin County shall continue to inform the public about its Household Hazardous Waste Program through newspaper, radio and television announcements; school system bulletins; and notices accompanying collection billings.

Objective 12.1K. To take steps to prevent environmental contamination that could occur as a result of improper handling of hazardous wastes.

Policy 12.1K.1. Martin County prohibits establishment of hazardous waste storage/transfer or generating facilities within wellfield recharge areas or zones of influence and other vulnerable natural recharge areas.

Policy 12.1K.2. Martin County shall periodically review and update all standard procedures for emergency response and cleanup for hazardous waste and/or infectious waste spills, including provisions that can be attached as conditions to site plan approvals, when appropriate. Input shall be obtained from the Fire Marshal, Health Department and other professionals in the field.

Policy 12.1K.3. Any hazardous or infectious waste facility will require approval from both the Board of County Commissioners and the FDEP.

Objective 12.1L. To implement the 1988 Florida Resource Recovery and Solid Waste Management Act as it applies to hazardous wastes.

Policy 12.1L.1. Martin County shall place signs at all Transfer and Recycling Facility entry points noting the facility does not accept any hazardous wastes, including lead-acid batteries, used oil or biological wastes. State penalties for violations can also be noted.

Policy 12.1L.2. Martin County shall update annually the full cost of the County's Hazardous Waste Management Program for its service area.

Policy 12.1L.3. Martin County shall inform all users of the Hazardous Waste Management Program of their share of the cost. Notice can be included in garbage assessment notices.

Policy 12.1L.4. Martin County shall only employ operators for hazardous waste facilities who have completed appropriate education and/or training courses approved by the FDEP, or the County will provide this education training to staff.

Policy 12.1L.5. Martin County shall provide materials to the Board of County Commissioners to aid its consideration of public hazardous waste services, facilities and funding. The materials will include an assessment of the suitability of contracting with private enterprise or another governmental entity to provide the service or facility.

Policy 12.1L.6. Martin County will complete written interlocal agreements defining responsibilities and procedures before providing hazardous waste management and disposal services to municipalities and other units of government.

Objective 12.1M. To manage sewage biosolid wastes to prevent hazardous materials from contaminating the environment.

Policy 12.1M.1. Martin County shall continue to prohibit the land spreading of domestic, industrial or municipal biosolids that contains heavy metals or other toxic materials. Biosolids that meet local, State and Federal standards may be spread on approved sites in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Policy 12.1M.2. In developing the Resource Recovery Program, Martin County shall consider alternative disposal methods for sewage biosolids, such as composting and burning.

Objective 12.1N. To address the lack of local control over environmental contamination by small quantity generators and residents.

Policy 12.1N.1. Martin County shall continue to work with the FDEP Small Quantity Generator Program to ensure enforcement of rules governing small generators and provisions for containment or cleanup of contamination and designation of financial responsibility.

Policy 12.1N.2. Martin County shall consider establishment of a Hazardous Materials Division to monitor handling and disposal of hazardous wastes and to disseminate information, develop policies and coordinate issuance of violations through appropriate legal procedures.

Policy 12.1N.3. Martin County shall apply its procedure for quarterly FDEP reporting to all large and small quantity generators that have applied for occupational licenses. Through this procedure the County will keep a current master list of all possible small and large generators of hazardous wastes.

Policy 12.1N.4. Martin County shall develop construction design standards for small quantity generators in wellfield and high recharge areas.

Objective 12.1O. To coordinate with other governments to create an efficient and effective hazardous waste management program.

Policy 12.1O.1. Martin County shall cooperate with the FDEP on hazardous waste management by encouraging public education, Amnesty Days and the Small Quantity Generator Program.

Objective 12.1P. To continue implementation of a recycling program for residents and businesses in the unincorporated areas of Martin County.

Policy 12.1P.1. Martin County shall work with the City of Stuart, Sewall's Point, Town of Jupiter Island, the Village of Indiantown and the Town of Ocean Breeze to support all recycling programs.

Policy 12.1P.2. Contracted waste haulers shall provide educational material and support to Martin County recycling efforts.

Policy 12.1P.3. Martin County shall find ways of earning income from recycling programs to benefit solid waste programs.

Objective 12.1Q. To provide safe and convenient recycling drop-off areas to residents who do not have access to recycling in their community.

Policy 12.1Q.1. Martin County shall set up recycling drop-off centers at churches, schools, community areas and public facilities for its residents.

Policy 12.1Q.2. Martin County shall work with civic organizations, schools and churches to help implement recycling programs at their facilities.

Objective 12.1R. To implement a recycling program at the Transfer and Recycling Facility for the County's businesses and residents.

Policy 12.1R.1. Martin County shall establish areas at the Transfer and Recycling Facility for businesses and residents to recycle metals and appliances, tires, vegetation, paper, cardboard, mixed household materials (such as plastic and glass) and concrete.

Policy 12.1R.2. Martin County employees shall, when able, remove metals and appliances from materials brought to the Transfer and Recycling Facility for disposal, thus reducing disposal tonnages.

Policy 12.1R.3. Martin County shall reuse concrete and vegetative mulch for erosion control, road surfaces, storm waste runoff control and other such projects that will help control costs.

Policy 12.1R.4. Martin County shall implement a free cardboard recycling program at the Transfer and Recycling Facility. This program will help offset disposal costs to businesses, thus reducing the tonnage of materials that would be landfilled or incinerated.