



Florida Solid and Hazardous Waste Regulation Handbook: Pollution Prevention Act (PPA)¹

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What Is the Pollution Prevention Act (PPA)?

The primary purpose of the Pollution Prevention Act is to discourage the disposal of recyclable toxic substances. Under this statute, EPA conducts a yearly audit of the major users of toxic substances and producers of toxic wastes. The purpose of the audit is to determine:

- whether there are better and less environmentally damaging ways to complete the task without use of toxic substances.
- whether there are ways to minimize the production of toxic wastes.
- whether there are ways to recycle the toxic substances.

Who Is Regulated?

Those regulated by the Pollution Prevention Act include:

- people or businesses using more than 10,000 pounds of any toxic substance per year.
- people or businesses producing more than 25,000 pounds of toxic wastes per year.

The statute requires an annual report to EPA concerning the use and production of toxic substances and wastes. The forms require:

- the quantity of chemical entering any waste stream prior to recycling, treatment, or disposal during the calendar year.
- the amount of chemical that is recycled during the calendar year.
- the amount of toxic chemical released into the environment due to a catastrophic event or remedial action.
- the techniques that were used to identify source reduction opportunities.
- the amount of chemical from the facility that has been treated during the calendar year.

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- source reduction practices with respect to that chemical during the previous year.

EPA cannot delegate this responsibility to the states. Thus, you must report directly to EPA if this law affects you. Also, since toxic substances may include gasoline in underground storage tanks, pesticides, oil, etc., farmers are encouraged to contact EPA to see whether they fall under the requirements.

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This handbook is designed to provide an accurate, current, and authoritative summary of the principal Florida laws that directly or indirectly relate to agriculture. It should provide a basic overview of the many rights and responsibilities farmers and farmland owners have under Florida laws. The reader is provided information about these rights and responsibilities and the appropriate contacts for more detailed information. However, the reader should be aware that because the laws, administrative rulings, and court decisions on which this publication is based are subject to constant revision, portions of this publication could become outdated at any time. Many details of cited laws are also left out due to space limitations.

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