CHAPTER 62-814
ELECTRIC AND MAGNETIC FIELDS

62-814.100 Intent, Findings, Basis of Standards, and Research Needs.

(1) Intent. The intent and purpose of this chapter is to establish electric and magnetic field (EMF) standards for 60 hertz electrical transmission lines and substations rated at 69 kV or greater, to prescribe how compliance with those standards shall be determined, and to establish rules for all electrical facilities, pursuant to Sections 403.061(30) and 403.523(1) and (14), F.S., relating to the protection of public health and welfare from such electrical facilities.

(2) Findings. Based on the information available to the Department, the Department makes the following general findings:

(a) The Department has reviewed the present scientific data on the potential for health effects of electric and magnetic fields. The Department has also reviewed data on the existing or potential electric and magnetic field levels near electrical transmission and distribution lines and substations in Florida. Although there is evidence of biological effects and a potential for adverse health effects on the public, there is no conclusive evidence that there is any danger or hazard to public health at the levels of electric and magnetic fields permitted by the standards set forth in this chapter.

(b) With respect to 60 hertz EMF, reasonable measures include requiring all new and modified transmission lines and substations to meet standards which are achievable through the use of available EMF reduction technology and measures, but in no case to allow any new or modified transmission line or substation, under normal conditions, to cause electric or magnetic field strengths greater than the highest operating voltage and the maximum current rating (MCR) values for existing transmission lines and substations.

(3) Basis of EMF Standards.

(a) Electric Field Strength. The electric field strength standards in this rule are based on the avoidance of the perception of an electric field at the edge of the right-of-way (ROW) or within a ROW; and on the reasonable measures and status quo cap criteria stated under paragraph (2), Findings, above. Compliance with the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC), which applies to all electrical transmission lines and substations within Florida through rules administered by the Florida Public Service Commission (PSC), ensures that unsafe conditions will not exist in the vicinity of these facilities, but compliance with that code does not ensure that a person will not experience tingling sensation or mild, though harmless, shock within the ROW.

(b) Magnetic Field Strength. The magnetic field strength standards in this rule are based on the reasonable measures and status quo cap criteria stated under paragraph (2), Findings, above.

(c) Both Field Strengths. For both electric and magnetic fields, the standards apply to the maximum field strength that occurs, or is predicted to occur by the model prescribed in this rule (whichever is greater) under any normal operating mode (all operating conditions except emergency load conditions). Under most normal load conditions, the actual magnetic field strength at the edge of the ROW will be about one-half of the standards, which are to be met at the facilities maximum current rating (MCR).

(4) Categories of Electrical Facilities. This chapter sets forth two categories of electrical facilities for regulation in regards to the electric and magnetic fields associated with these facilities.

(a) The first category is for existing electrical facilities on which construction was commenced prior to March 21, 1989, and new distribution lines. These facilities will be allowed to operate in accordance with subsection 62-814.400(2), F.A.C.

(b) The second category is for new transmission lines and substations the construction of which commenced after March 21, 1989.

(5) Effect of Rule. The effect of this chapter is to establish requirements to reasonably protect the public health and welfare from electric and magnetic fields associated with electrical transmission lines, distribution lines and substations.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.100, 17-814.100, Amended 6-1-08.

62-814.200 Electric and Magnetic Fields; Definitions.

Words, terms and phrases used in this chapter, unless otherwise indicated, shall have the meaning set forth in the Standards Dictionary of Electrical and Electronic Terms (ANSI/IEEE Standards No. 100-1988) adopted by reference in Rule 62-814.300, F.A.C. In addition, the following words or terms, when used in this chapter, shall have the following indicated meanings:

(1) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.

(2) "Balanced Current" means currents in three-phase electrical systems which are equal in amplitude and separated by a phase angle of 120 degrees.

(3) "Balanced Voltage" means voltages in a three-phase system which are equal in amplitude and separated by a phase angle of 120 degrees.

(4) "Commence Construction" means, as applied to the construction of a new transmission line, or new substation supplied by a new transmission line, or new distribution line, that the facility owner has begun a continuous program of actual on-site construction or physical modification of the electrical facility, to be completed within a reasonable period of time.

(5) "Department" means the Florida Department of Environmental Protection.

(6) "Distribution Line" means a system of conductors used to transport electrical energy at voltages of less than 69 kV including service drops from transformers to residences or businesses.

(7) "Electrical Facility" means the components of an electrical transmission line, distribution line or substation that produce or affect electric and magnetic fields.

(8) "Facility Owner" means an owner or operator of an electrical facility.

(9) "Gauss" means the unit of magnetic flux density that will induce an electromotive force of 1 x 10 to the -8 volt in each linear centimeter of a wire moving laterally with a speed of one centimeter per second at right angles to the magnetic flux.

(10) "Hertz" means the unit of frequency of an electrical facility equivalent to a cycle per second.

(11) "Highest Operating Voltage" means the maximum voltage value set forth for a particular transmission line on Table 1, ANSI C 84.1-1982, or ANSI C 92.2-1981, or the maximum operating voltage as established by the facility owner.

(12) "IEEE" means the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.

(13) "Kilovolts/meter" means a unit of measurement of electric field strength generally measured at a point one meter above the ground and expressed as kV/m.

(14) "Maximum Current Rating" or "MCR" means the maximum quantity of electric current, expressed in amperes, that can be continuously carried on the conductors of an electrical circuit as determined by the facility owner.

(15) "Maximum Electric Field Strength" means the amplitude (Root Mean Square) of the electric field produced by an electrical facility operating at the highest operating voltage expressed in kV/m at a height of one meter above ground level.

(16) "Maximum Magnetic Field" means the amplitude (Root Mean Square) of the magnetic flux density produced by an electrical facility operating at MCR measured in Gauss one meter above the earth's surface.

(17) "Minimum Conductor Height" means the minimum vertical distance from the earth's surface to the geometric center of the conductor or conductor bundle at MCR.

(18) "Modified" as it relates to electrical facilities means a transmission line or substation that is altered or upgraded to operate at a higher nominal voltage or current after March 21, 1989.

(19) "New Distribution Line" means a distribution line that commenced construction after March 21, 1989.

(20) "New Electrical Facility" means an electrical facility which commenced construction after March 21, 1989.

(21) "New Substation" means a substation that commenced construction after March 21, 1989, that is built to connect new transmission lines of 69 kV or larger with other electrical facilities, or a substation into which a new transmission line is built.

(22) "New Transmission Line" means a transmission line upon which construction commenced after March 21, 1989, or an existing transmission line which commences construction for the purpose of reinsulating to operate at a higher nominal voltage or

reconductoring to operate at a higher MCR after March 21, 1989. This does not include transmission lines which are relocated or rebuilt unless such lines are modified. This also does not include conductors used to connect existing transmission lines to substations unless a new edge of right-of-way is created on or immediately adjacent to private property.

(23) "NESC" means the National Electrical Safety Code.

(24) "Nominal Voltage" means the voltage classification as defined in Table 1, ANSI C 84.1-1982 or ANSI C 92.2-1981.

(25) "Residential, Commercial or Industrial Building" means a structure that persons use for their residence, for commercial transactions, or for manufacturing a product. It includes structures used by providers of private and governmental services. It does not include buildings visited by people for short periods of time on a non-daily basis.

(26) "Right-of-Way" (ROW), as used herein, is a term intended to be used only for purposes of determining the appropriate points for compliance with this rule, and not for the purpose of determining a legal interest in property. "Right-of-way" means the area between two edges of ROW. Each edge of the ROW shall be identified as the farthermost point located by application of the following methods:

(a) The boundary of land where the facility owner has a property interest, such as, but not limited to, an easement, prescriptive easement, or fee simple title, and which is used or designated for construction, operation and maintenance of transmission lines.

(b) In areas where the facility owner does not have a property interest in the land where the transmission line or distribution line will be located, the ROW will be assumed to extend to the closer of:

1. The edge of the nearest residential, commercial or industrial building in existence prior to the date the electrical facility commenced construction or obtained a permit, whichever is sooner, or

2. Fifty feet from the point beneath the conductor closest to the edge of the ROW being determined.

(c) In areas where the transmission line or distribution line is adjacent to or within the property boundary of a linear easement of a railroad, utility pipeline, communication line, or public utility linear facility, or public road or canal, the ROW will be assumed to extend to the closer of:

1. The farthermost edge of the linear easement, or 50 feet from the point beneath the conductor closest to the edge of the ROW being determined, whichever is farther, or

2. The edge of the nearest residential, commercial or industrial building in existence prior to the date the electrical facility commenced construction or obtained a permit, whichever is sooner. OR

(d) In areas where the transmission line or distribution line is adjacent to or within property owned by federal, state, regional or local governmental agencies, the ROW will be assumed to extend to the closer of:

1. The edge of the nearest residential, commercial or industrial building in existence prior to the date the electrical facility commenced construction or obtained a permit, whichever is sooner, or

2. Fifty feet from the point beneath the conductor closest to the edge of the ROW being determined.

(27) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Environmental Protection.

(28) "Substation" means the electrical facility and related property used for the connection of transmission lines or distribution lines to other such electrical facilities or electrical generating plants.

(29) "Transmission Line" means a system of conductors used to transport electrical energy at voltages of 69 kV or greater.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.200, 17-814.200.

62-814.300 General Technical Requirements.

(1) The technical standards and criteria contained in the standard manuals and technical publications listed in subsection (2), below, are hereby incorporated by reference and shall be applied unless a deviation is approved, in determining whether proposed new or modified electrical facilities comply with the provisions of this chapter.

(2) Standard Manuals and Publications.

(a) Standards Dictionary of Electrical and Electronic Terms (ANSI/IEEE Standards No. 100-1988). Copies are available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., Service Center, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ, 08854-4150, or (908)981-1393.

(b) Appendix E, ANSI C 84.1-1989. Copies are available from the American National Standards Institute Service Center, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036, or (212)642-4900.

(c) IEEE Standard No. 644-1987. Copies are available from the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., Service

Center.

(d) ANSI C 92.2-1987. Copies are available from the American National Standards Institute Service Center, or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., Service Center.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.300, 17-814.300, Amended 6-1-08.

62-814.310 Deviations from Standards and Criteria.

(1) Deviations from the standards and criteria contained in publications listed in subsection 62-814.300(2), F.A.C., above or equivalent methodology for the computation and measurement methodology referenced in Rule 62-814.460, F.A.C., may be approved by the Department provided the applicant's engineer's report provides reasonable assurance that the proposed design, calculations or measurement methods will result in electrical facilities meeting the requirements of this rule.

(2) The Department may approve deviations from the standards and criteria contained in the publications listed in subsection 62-814.300(2), F.A.C., above or equivalent methodology for the computation or measurement of electric and magnetic fields upon a finding that conformance to them will not result in noncompliance with the remainder of this chapter or other rules of this Department in accordance with the following:

(a) The owner or operator of any electrical facility subject to the provisions of this section may request in writing a determination by the Secretary or the Secretary's designee that any requirement of Rule 62-814.300 or 62-814.460, F.A.C., relating to measurement or calculation of electric or magnetic fields, procedures, test equipment, methodology, or test facilities shall not apply to such electrical facility, and shall request approval of alternate standards or criteria.

(b) The request shall set forth the following information, at a minimum:

1. Specific electrical facility for which an exception is required.

2. The specific provision(s) of Rule 62-814.300 or 62-814.460, F.A.C., from which an exception is sought.

3. The basis for the exception, including but not limited to any hardship which would result from compliance with the provisions of Rule 62-814.300 or 62-814.460, F.A.C.

4. The alternate standard(s) or criteria for which approval is sought and a demonstration that such alternate standard(s) or criteria shall be adequate to demonstrate compliance with the field strength standards contained in this chapter.

(c) The Secretary or the Secretary's designee shall specify by order each alternate standard or criteria approved for an individual electrical facility in accordance with this section or shall issue an order denying the request for approval. The Department's order shall be the final agency action, reviewable in accordance with Section 120.57, F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.301, 17-814.310.

62-814.400 General Standards.

(1) No electrical facility, subject to the provisions of this chapter, shall be operated in such a way that it exceeds the standards set forth in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., except as provided in Rule 62-814.480, F.A.C.

(2) All existing electrical facilities on which construction was commenced on or prior to March 21, 1989, and all new distribution lines shall be allowed to operate at their maximum current ratings, highest operating voltage, and emergency conditions, provided that such facilities comply with the National Electrical Safety Code (NESC) as required by the Florida Public Service Commission.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in Rule 62-814.480, F.A.C., no facility owner shall operate a new transmission line with a nominal voltage of 230 kV or greater above the highest operating voltage or MCR such that the standards in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., are exceeded.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.400, 17-814.400.

62-814.450 Electric and Magnetic Field Standards.

(1) Existing electrical facilities for which construction was commenced on or prior to March 21, 1989 (Reserved).

(2) New transmission lines and substations.

(a) The maximum electric field at the edge of the transmission line ROW containing a 500 kV nominal voltage or less transmission line or at the property boundary of a new substation containing facilities operating at these voltages shall not exceed 2.00 kV/m.

(b) The maximum electric field at the edge of the transmission line ROW for a line with a nominal voltage greater than 500 kV or at the property boundary of a new substation containing facilities operating at these voltages shall not exceed 5.50 kV/m.

(c) The maximum electric field on the ROW of a 230 kV or smaller transmission line shall not exceed 8 kV/m.

(d) The maximum electric field on the ROW of a transmission line with a nominal voltage greater than 230 kV and up to 500 kV shall not exceed 10 kV/m.

(e) The maximum electric field on the ROW of a transmission line greater than 500 kV shall not exceed 15 kV/m.

(f) The maximum magnetic field at the edge of a 230 kV or smaller transmission line ROW or at the property boundary of a new substation serving such lines shall not exceed 150 milliGauss.

(g) The maximum magnetic field at the edge of the transmission line ROW for a transmission line with a nominal voltage greater than 230 kV and up to 500 kV or at the property boundary of a new substation containing facilities operating at these voltages shall not exceed 200 milliGauss, except for double circuit 500 kV lines to be constructed on ROWs existing on March 21, 1989, as identified below where the limit will be 250 milliGauss.

(h) The maximum magnetic field at the edge of the transmission line ROW for a transmission line with a nominal voltage greater than 500 kV or at the property boundary of a new substation containing facilities operating at these voltages shall not exceed 250 milliGauss.

(i) For existing ROWs extending from the Andytown substation to the Orange River substation, Andytown substation to the Martin Generating Plant, and the Martin Generating Plant to the Midway substation, where the facility owner has acquired, prior to March 21, 1989, a ROW sufficiently wide for two or more 500 kV transmission lines and has constructed one or more 500 kV transmission lines on this ROW prior to March 21, 1989, the maximum magnetic field at the edge of the ROW or property boundary of a new or modified substation shall not exceed 250 milliGauss.

Table of New Transmission Line and Substation Standards

KV Rating	Property Boundary of new Substation	Edge of Transmission Line Right-of-Way	On the Transmission Line Right-of-Way
<=230 kV	2.00 kV/m & 150 milliGauss	2.00 kV/m & 150 milliGauss	8 kV/m
<=500 kV and > 230 kV	2.00 kV/m & 200 milliGauss [1]	2.00 kV/m & 200 milliGauss [1]	10 kV/m
>500 kV	5.50 kV/m & 250 milliGauss	5.50 kV/m & 250 milliGauss	15 kV/m

Footnote 1: Except as provided in paragraphs (2)(g) and (2)(i).

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523 FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.450, 17-814.450, Amended 6-1-08.

62-814.460 Computation and Measurement Methodology.

(1) Computations to establish compliance with the standards set forth in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall be performed by the use of the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) Corona and Field Effects Program for calculating electric and magnetic fields set forth in paragraphs 62-814.470(1) and (2), F.A.C., below. When electric and magnetic field calculations are made using the BPA Corona and Field Effects Program, the following input data will be used:

(a) Magnetic field calculations.

1. The MCR currents will be used.

2. The conductor will be at its minimum clearance to the earth.

3. Currents will be assumed to be balanced in phase and in magnitude with no zero-sequence current.

(b) Electric field calculations.

1. The highest operating voltage will be used.

2. The conductor will be at its minimum clearance to the earth or other conductor height, whichever produces the highest electric field along the ROW.

3. Voltages will be assumed to be balanced in phase and in magnitude.

(c) Equivalent methodology. The Department and the facility owner may agree on substituting other equivalent methodology to verify compliance, in accordance with Rule 62-814.310, F.A.C.

(2) On-site measurements of electric and magnetic fields, when made, shall be conducted in accordance with the procedures set forth and with instruments conforming to and calibrated in accordance with the IEEE Standard No. 644-1987.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.460, 17-814.460.

62-814.470 Compliance Methodology.

(1) New Transmission Lines for Which Construction Was Commenced After March 21, 1989.

(a) Compliance with the electric field standards set forth in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall be determined by calculations using the highest operating voltage for a new transmission line, together with parallel transmission lines then existing in the ROW.

(b) Compliance with the magnetic field standard set forth in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall be determined by calculations at the MCR current for a new transmission line, together with parallel transmission lines then existing in the ROW.

(c) Where calculations under this section indicate that operation of existing electrical facilities on an existing ROW produces electric or magnetic fields at levels higher than the limits specified for new facilities in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., a new electrical facility may be constructed and operated on that existing ROW provided that the new facility does not increase the electric or magnetic fields above the maximum field values created by the existing line. Where calculations under this section indicate that the existing electrical facility produces field strengths less than the limits in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., then the limits in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall apply.

(d) Measurements shall be made in conformance with the criteria of Rule 62-814.460, F.A.C., above.

(2) New Substations for Which Construction Was Commenced After March 21, 1989.

(a) Compliance with the electric field standard set forth in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall be determined by calculations using the highest operating voltages for the entering and exiting new transmission lines together with existing transmission lines associated with the substation and shall be equal to the maximum edge of ROW electric field of any new transmission line entering or exiting the substation property boundary calculated pursuant to subsection (1).

(b) Compliance with the magnetic field standard set forth in Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall be determined by calculations using the MCR current of the entering and exiting new transmission lines together with existing transmission lines associated with the substation and shall be equal to the maximum value of the edge of ROW magnetic field of any new transmission line entering or exiting the substation property calculated pursuant to subsection (1).

(3) Access. Department employees shall have access to all electrical facilities with reasonable notice to the facility owner for the purpose of determining compliance in accordance with Section 403.091, F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.091, 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.091, 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.470, 17-814.470.

62-814.480 Emergency Exemptions.

An electrical facility that exceeds the maximum current rating (MCR) or highest operating voltage due to emergency conditions is exempt from the provisions of Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., provided the facility owner exercises reasonable practices to minimize the time the facility exceeds the MCR or highest operating voltage, and reports the duration of the exceedance and reasons for the exceedance to the Department pursuant to subsection 62-814.510(2), F.A.C. The Department may consult with the Florida Public Service Commission to verify any emergency conditions. Emergency conditions mean conditions that cause the MCR or highest operating voltage to be exceeded due to unexpected, unforeseen or unanticipated events such as, but not limited to, failure of generating or electrical facilities due to natural or man-made causes beyond the control of the facility owner.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.081, 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.480, 17-814.480.

62-814.510 Monitoring and Reporting.

(1) Monitoring for compliance shall be accomplished by including devices for measuring and recording voltage and current flow or their equivalent on all new 230 kV or greater transmission lines in accordance with this chapter.

(2) Reporting of exceedances of highest operating voltage or MCR on new 230 kV and greater transmission lines shall be made when the standards of Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., are exceeded, as determined pursuant to paragraphs (a) and (b), below. Notification shall be made to the Department in writing within 30 days of the determination of an exceedance.

(a) An exceedance of any of the standards of Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall be considered a violation if the average field strength exceeds the standard for a one-hour period.

(b) The one-hour average shall be based on no less than six readings per hour with at least one data scan per ten-minute period.

(c) The data that is used to determine compliance with the standards of Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., shall be stored by the facility owner for a period of not less than one year.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.510, 17-814.510.

62-814.520 Compliance.

(1) No certification, as described in subsection (2), of this rule, for a new electrical facility may be issued unless the applicant gives reasonable assurance that the standards of this rule and other rules of the Department will be complied with.

(2) Any electrical facility owner seeking certification of an electrical facility under the provisions of the Florida Electrical Power Plant Siting Act or the Transmission Line Siting Act, Chapter 403, Part II, F.S., after March 21, 1989, shall include in the application for certification sufficient information to demonstrate compliance with the standards of this rule.

(3) Any facility owner seeking to construct a new transmission line of nominal voltage of 230 kV or larger or a new substation served by transmission lines of 230 kV or larger, which is not subject to Chapter 403, Part II, F.S., shall submit to the Department Siting Coordination Office, a compliance report at least 90 days prior to the start of construction. The information in the compliance report shall be of sufficient detail to show compliance with the standards of Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., and shall be certified by an engineer practicing in Florida and regulated by Chapter 471, F.S. Any facility owner seeking a permit subject to the provisions of Chapter 62-330, F.A.C., for new 230 kV or larger transmission lines shall also include a compliance report as specified above from an engineer practicing in Florida and regulated by Chapter 471, F.S., with the other applicable application forms.

(4) On or before March 31 of each year, any facility owner that placed in operation, during the preceding calendar year, a transmission line of nominal voltage less than 230 kV or a new substation serving new transmission lines of less than 230 kV, shall submit to the Department Siting Coordination Office, a statement and a compliance report as specified above from an engineer practicing in Florida and regulated by Chapter 471, F.S., verifying that the electrical facility complies with the criteria set forth in Rules 62-814.400 and 62-814.450, F.A.C.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.0877, 403.523(14) FS. History–New 3-21-89, Amended 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.520, 17-814.520, Amended 2-15-16.

62-814.530 Time of Compliance.

(1) A facility owner shall take immediate action after discovery of an exceedance to bring the facility into compliance with the requirements of Rule 62-814.450, F.A.C., unless a specific provision of this chapter authorizes a longer period of time.

(2) Failure by a facility owner to comply with the requirements of this chapter, or any conditions of certification or variance authorized under Sections 403.511, or 403.531, F.S., shall be a violation of this chapter and shall subject that facility owner to enforcement action under Chapter 403, F.S.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), (30), 403.161, 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.530, 17-814.530.

62-814.900 Form and Instructions.

Rulemaking Authority 403.061(7), 403.523(1) FS. Law Implemented 403.061(30), 403.523(14) FS. History–New 1-7-93, Formerly 17-274.901, 17-814.900, Repealed 2-15-16.