

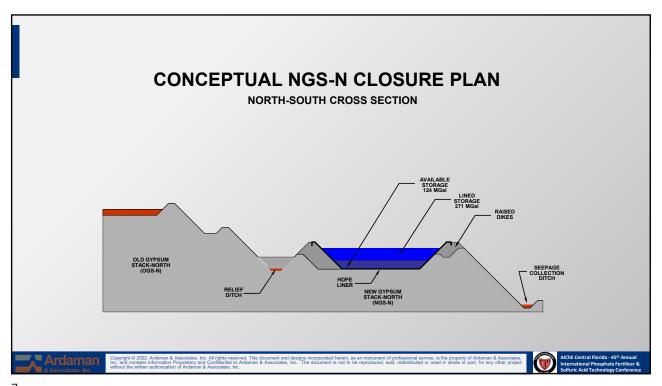






## WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGE 600 MGal of Ponded Process Water 600 MGal of Drainable Pore Water 160 MGal Added Each Year (Assuming Normal Rainfall) 160 MGal Added Each Year (Assuming Normal Rainfall) • Extra 12.5 MGal Added for Each Inch of Rain Above Normal Company 2022 Added Added for Each Inch of Rain Above Normal

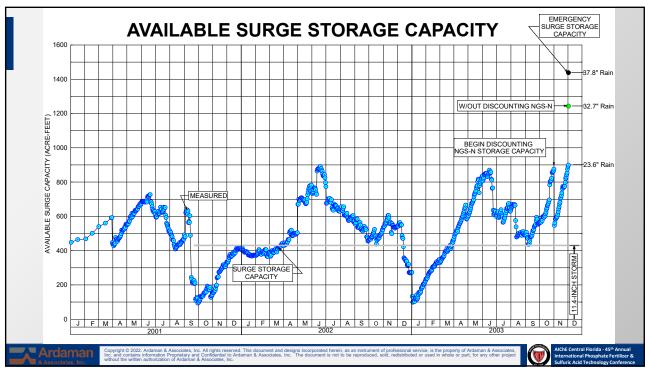


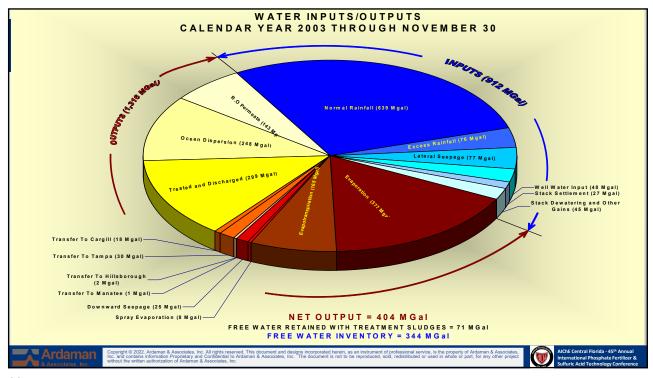


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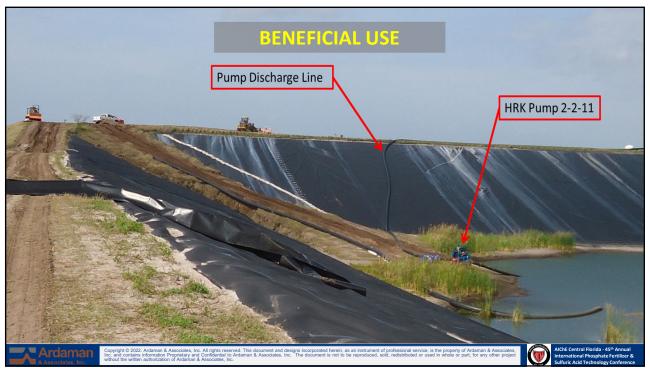


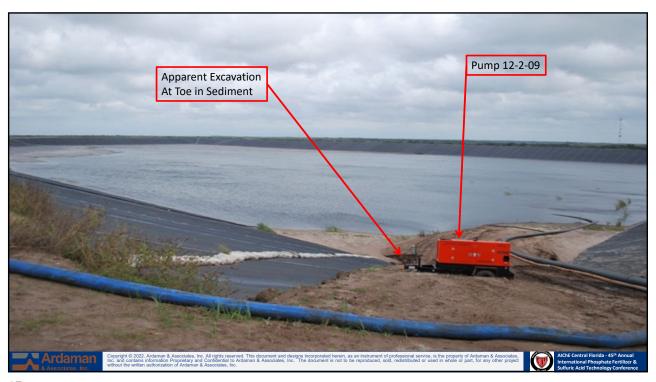
















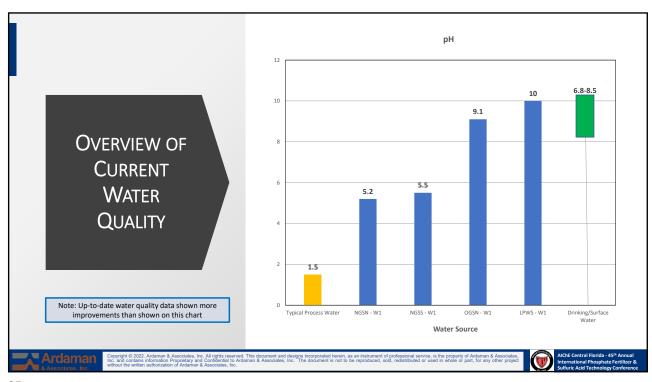


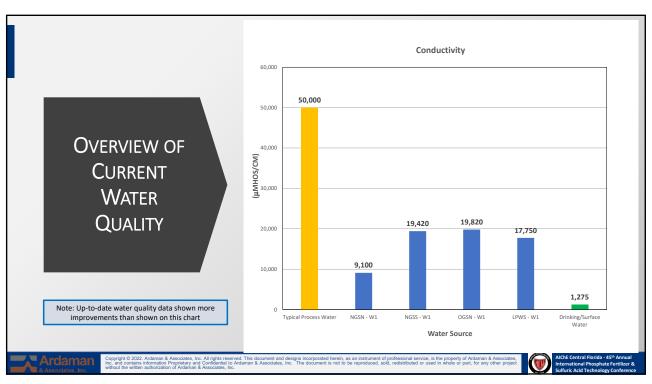


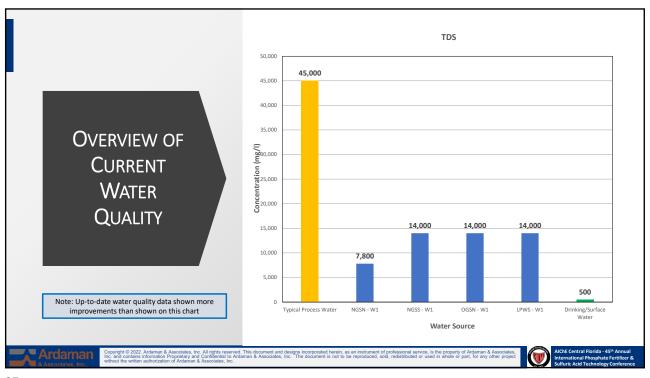


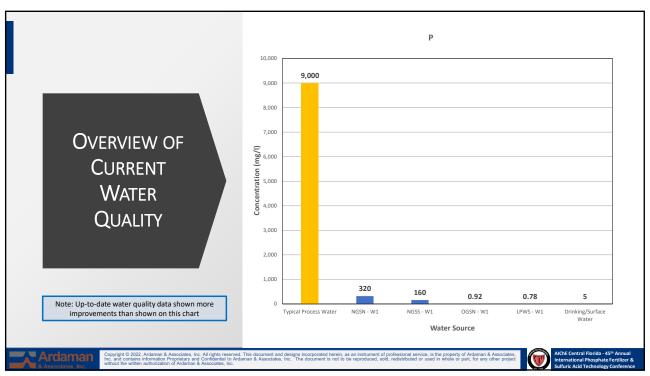


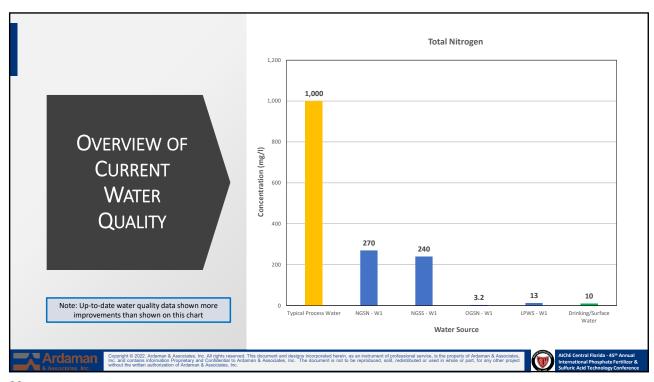
## Pond Water Volume (Mgal) NGS-N 230 NGS-S 152 OGS-N 46 LPWS 15 TOTAL 443

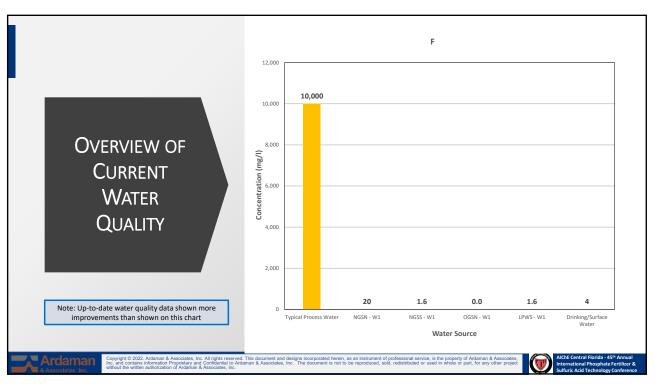


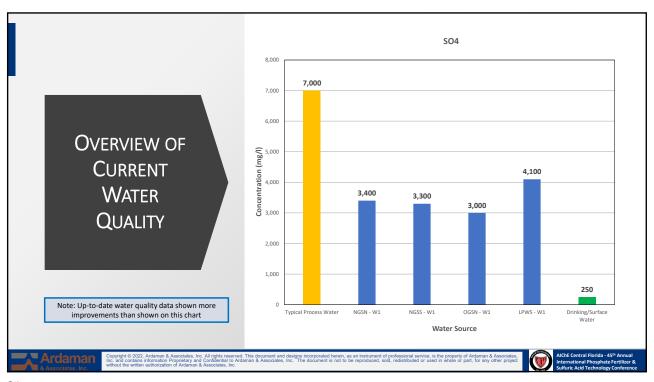


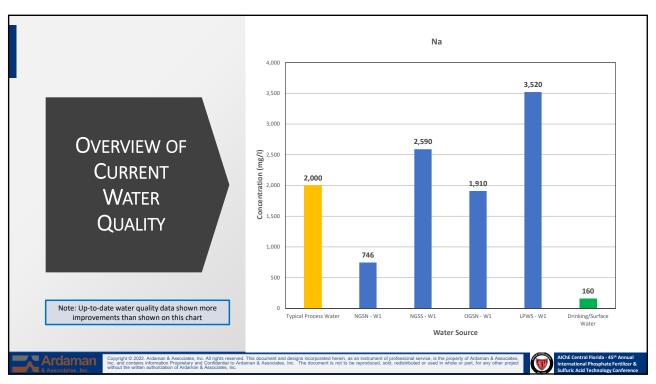


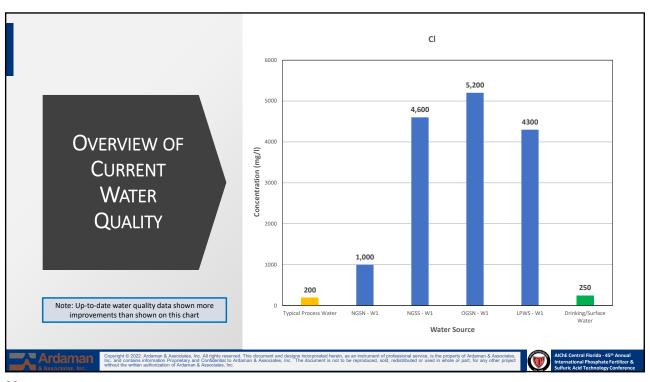


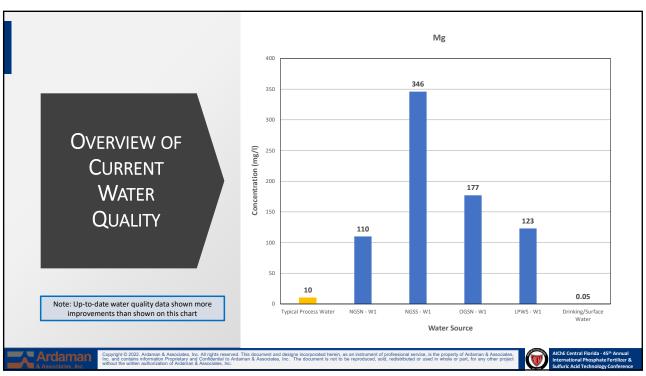




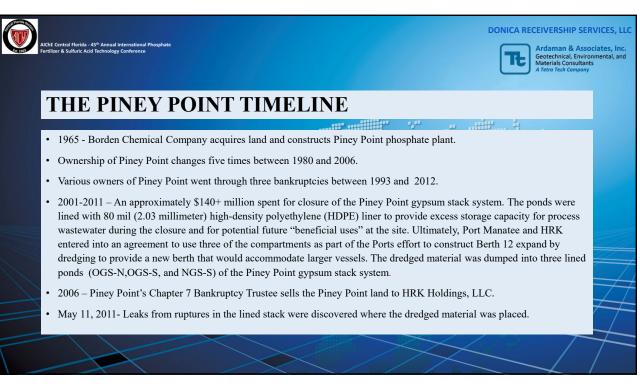


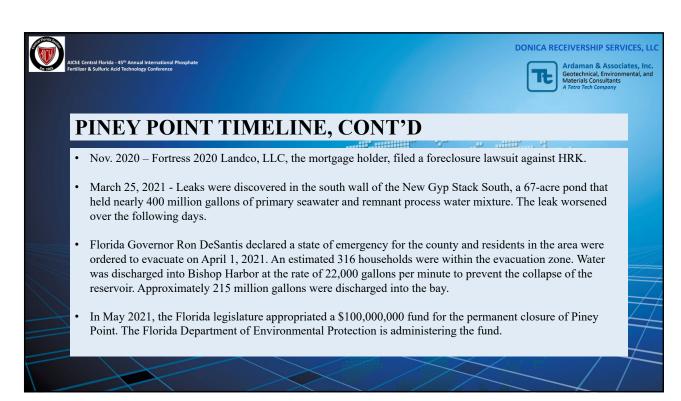


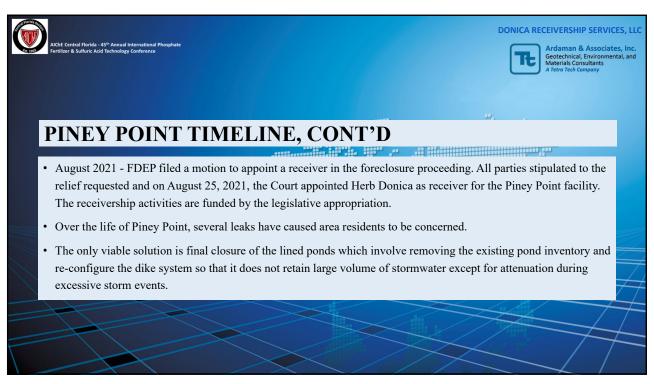


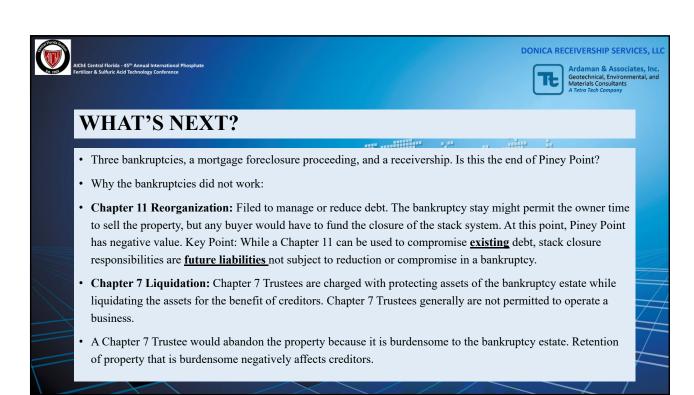












AIChE Central Florida - 45<sup>th</sup> Annual International Phosphate
Fertilizer & Sulfuric Acid Technology Conference

DONICA RECEIVERSHIP SERVICES, LLC



## RECEIVERSHIP

- 403.4154 Phosphogypsum management program.—
- (3) ABATEMENT OF IMMINENT HAZARD.—
- (a) The department may take action to abate or substantially reduce any imminent hazard caused by the physical condition, maintenance, operation, or closure of a phosphogypsum stack system.

- .....
- (e) To abate or substantially reduce an imminent hazard, the department may take any appropriate action, including, but not limited to, using employees of the department or contracting with other state or federal agencies, with private third-party contractors, or with the owner or operator of the stack system, or financing, compensating, or **funding a receiver**, trustee, or owner of the stack system, to perform all or part of the work. (*Emphasis added*.)
- In addition to the specific statutory authority, courts have inherent equity power to appoint a receiver as an ancillary remedy to enforce state laws to protect human health or the environment.

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FUNDING THE RECEIVERSHIP

Owners of environmentally impacted properties are required to fund cleanup and remediation.

The owners may lack the capital needed to bring the property into compliance. In some cases, the properties are abandoned.

Without viable ownership, regulators cannot enforce compliance. State and federal laws permit regulators to take over environmentally impacted properties if they are unable to enforce compliance. However, regulatory bodies are not set up to conduct remediation activities. Further, a logical conundrum arises: remediation activities require permits; how can a regulatory agency issue a permit to itself?

Regulatory agencies have access to funding and legislative action to appropriate funds. When a private owner entity has become insolvent, government funding may be the only way to achieve public safety.

