Small Business Assistance Office

Environmental Compliance Guide for Motor Vehicle Salvage Yards

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Introduction

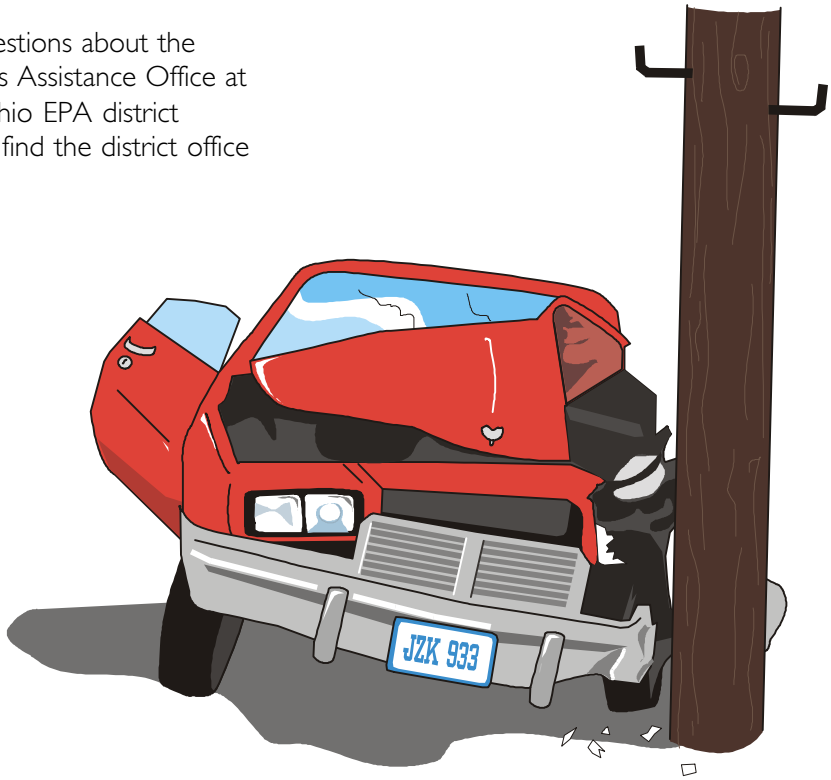
If you operate an auto salvage business, it is important for you to know the Ohio EPA regulations that apply to your activities. You may need permits for air pollution sources or wastewater discharges. You may also be required to notify Ohio EPA if you generate any hazardous waste.

Complying with some regulations, such as getting a permit, may take some time. So, the earlier you look into your responsibilities under the rules, the better.

This guidebook summarizes some of the major environmental requirements that could apply to your auto salvage business. It may not cover every requirement, and should not be used as your only source of information on the regulations. It provides you with a starting point to identify areas where your business might be subject to regulation.

If you need more information or have additional questions about the environmental regulations, contact the Small Business Assistance Office at (800) 329-7518. You can also contact your local Ohio EPA district office. See the map at the end of this guidebook to find the district office which covers your area.

It is important that you are aware of and in compliance with the regulations to ensure that your company does not face environmental violations or penalties. Under Ohio's laws, a company can be fined up to $10,000 per day for environmental violations!



Air Pollution Requirements

Under Ohio's regulations, it is your responsibility to obtain all environmental permits that are needed for your business. Air pollution permits are required for "air contaminant sources." An air contaminant source is anything that emits air pollutants, such as particulates, dust, fumes, gases, mist, smoke, vapors or odors.

While this definition covers many different processes, there are four rules of thumb that can often help identify an air contaminant source. Does your business:

- Have something with a stack, dust collector or vent?
  Examples: shotblasters, grinders, storage tanks.

- Have a process that uses paints, solvents, adhesives or other chemicals?
  Examples: paint booths, degreasers, solvent cleaning tanks.

- Have a process that burns fuel (e.g., oil, natural gas, coal)?
  Examples: boilers, furnaces, process heaters.

- Have a process that produces visible dust, smoke or odors?
  Examples: unpaved roadways, material handling areas.

You may have activities at your salvage yard that are subject to Ohio EPA's air pollution control regulations. If your business involves collision repair or painting, a permit may be needed, especially for units such as spray booths. Paints and solvents are regulated because they often ontain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

In addition to painting, metal recovery activities (such as lead, aluminum or copper recovery) may also be regulated. For example, if you are using a sweat furnace to recover aluminum from scrap metal at your salvage yard, this unit must have an air pollution control permit and meet specific technical standards.

Units such as car crushers can require an air permit from Ohio EPA.

Paints and solvents are regulated because they often contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

There are two permits required for an air pollution source: the permit-to-install (PTI) and permit-to-operate (PTO). The permit-to-install is required before installing equipment. The permit-to-operate is needed to operate the equipment after installation.

Please note that if you are already operating your business and discover that you need an air permit, you must still complete and submit PTI and PTO applications. Most permits will require you to limit air pollutant emissions (e.g., pounds per day or pounds per hour of VOCs). The permit will often require that daily or monthly operating records be kept on site.

There are exemptions from permitting for small air pollution sources (called "deminimis sources"). Whether a unit is exempt depends on factors such as the size of the operation and the types of materials used in the process (e.g., low VOC coatings). In addition, the air regulations also include a list of specific units that are exempt from permitting.

Contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Air Pollution Control or Small Business Assistance Program at (614) 644-4830 for more information on the air permitting requirements.

Open Burning

Salvage yard owners need to be aware of Ohio EPA's opening burning regulations, found in Chapter 3745-19 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). "Open burning" is burning materials like trash, leaves, tree trimmings, tires and construction debris outdoors. When these materials are burned, they can release harmful air pollutants. Gases released by open burning can also corrode metal siding and damage paint on buildings.

Under Ohio's air pollution control regulations, a business cannot burn trash or any other waste for the purpose of waste disposal. A common violation Ohio EPA sees at small businesses is open burning wastes like pallets, trash or used shop rags.

A few types of open burning are allowed by businesses. In these situations, the business does not need to notify Ohio EPA or obtain permission from the Agency before burning. However, fires must be kept to a minimum size, cannot be used for waste disposal and the fuel burned must help minimize the emission of air contaminants. Examples of acceptable open burning include:

- heating tar;
- welding and acetylene torches;
- smudge pots and similar occupational needs; and
- heating for warmth of outdoor workers or strikers.

Ohio EPA can also authorize other open burning activities such as: fires for controlling diseases/pests, ceremonial fires, fire fighting training, managing land clearing wastes and emergency management of ignitable or explosive wastes. Before conducting any of these activities, the company must first contact Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution Control. Special conditions may apply to some activities. In addition, the business may be required to complete an application and obtain written approval from the Agency before open burning.

There may also be local laws in your area regarding open burning. These local ordinances may be more strict than Ohio EPA's regulations. Knowing the open burning regulations can help your company avoid violations or penalties.

"Open burning" is burning materials like trash, leaves, tree trimmings, tires and construction debris outdoors.

Under Ohio's regulations, you CANNOT open burn waste at your salvage yard.

If you have any questions about the open burning requirements, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Air Pollution Control.

Freon Recovery

U.S. EPA regulates how freon is handled from motor vehicle air conditioners. Under these regulations, refrigerants must be removed from salvage vehicles before the vehicles are recycled. The rules also set standards for freon recovery and disposal.

Technician Training

Technicians who recover freon from salvage vehicles must be trained and certified by a U.S. EPA-approved organization. Training must include instruction on the proper use of equipment, regulatory requirements, importance of refrigerant recovery and the effects of ozone depletion. To be certified, technicians must pass a test demonstrating their knowledge in these areas. A list of approved testing programs is available from the U.S. EPA ozone hotline and Web site.

Approved Equipment

Technicians who service salvage vehicles must use U.S. EPA-approved equipment for refrigerant recovery and recycling. Recover/recycle equipment cleans the refrigerant so that contaminants like oil, air and moisture reach acceptably low levels. A list of approved recovery and recycling equipment is available from U.S. EPA's ozone hotline and Web site. Service shops performing recovery/recycle operations must certify to U.S. EPA that they own approved equipment.

Make sure your freon recovery technicians are certified and properly trained. They must also use approved recovery equipment.

U.S. EPA's Ozone Protection Program
Hotline: 800-296-1996
Web site: www.epa.gov/ozone/index.html

Disposal/Recycling and Recordkeeping

Freon recovered from salvage vehicles should be sent off-site to a reclamation facility. Or, you can send it to a certified auto technician for recycling and reuse in another vehicle. For refrigerants sent to a reclamation facility, you must keep records, including the name and address of the reclaimer. If refrigerant is distributed or sold, you must keep invoices that indicate the purchaser, date of sale and quantity purchased.

Prohibition on Venting Refrigerants

The Clean Air Act prohibits venting freon into the atmosphere.

For more information on the freon recovery requirements, contact U.S. EPA's Ozone Protection Program at (800) 296-1996.

Scrap Tires

Ohio EPA has regulations in place for businesses that handle scrap tires. These regulations are found in Chapter 3745-27 of the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). As a motor vehicle salvage business, you could be subject to these regulations if you generate, store or transport scrap tires. Tires that are removed from vehicles (both those on and off rims) are defined as scrap tires. A tire that is still on a vehicle is not defined as a scrap tire.

If you store scrap tires at your salvage yard, you may be required to register your business and get a storage license from Ohio EPA. Whether or not you need to register and get a license depends on factors such as the size of the storage area and whether tires are processed on-site or accepted from other businesses. There are fees associated with scrap tire registration and licensing.

Ohio's scrap tire regulations also outline the procedures that you must follow to ensure that scrap tires do not pose a health or fire hazard. For outdoor piles, these requirements include covering tire piles and having adequate mosquito control measures. All tires must also be stored safely to prevent fires, with adequate aisle space and protection from sources of ignition.

If you transport scrap tires, you may be subject to Ohio EPA's transporter requirements and may need to register as a scrap tire transporter. Whether you need to register depends on how many tires are transported in a load. (This does not include tires that are still on a salvage vehicle while the vehicle is being transported.) If you use someone else to transport your scrap tires off-site, you must use a hauler that is registered with Ohio EPA. The hauler must also comply with other requirements, including completing shipping papers and obtaining financial assurance.

Finally, you can dispose of or recycle scrap tires only at facilities that have been approved by Ohio EPA. Contact Ohio EPA's Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management for more information on scrap tire requirements. In some areas, the local health department may be responsible for the scrap tire program. You can contact your local health department for information and assistance.

Keys for Good Scrap Tire Management

* Store scrap tires in a single area of no more than 2,500 sq. ft.
* Tire piles must be no higher than 8 feet.
* Keep tires protected from sources of ignition.
* Outdoor piles must be either covered or sprayed for mosquitos.
* Have tires removed periodically, so large piles do not accumulate.
* Use a registered scrap tire transporter.

Tires that are removed from vehicles (both those on and off rims) are defined as scrap tires.

Outdoor tire piles can create a health and fire hazard.

Poorly managed scrap tires can create a breeding ground for disease-carrying mosquitos.

Used Oil

If you generate used oil from your salvage business, you are subject to Ohio's used oil regulations, found in Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-279. Some examples of used oil include engine oil, lubricating oil, brake fluid, transmission fluid and hydraulic fluid.

Many of the used oil regulations relate to good house-keeping practices. As a used oil generator, you must:

- label all storage containers or tanks with the words *used oil;*
- store used oil in containers or tanks that are in good condition (not rusting, leaking);
- if there is a leak of used oil: stop the leak, contain it, clean it up and properly manage the cleanup materials.
- use a transporter with an EPA identification number to ship used oil off site.

As a generator, you must ensure that used oil is properly managed by a recycling or disposal company. The best way to manage used oil is to send it off site to a recycling company. The regulations encourage different recycling options such as reconditioning, refining, reusing or burning for energy recovery.

Although these drums are labeled, they are stored in a poor location outside. DON'T do this at your salvage yard.

Handling Used Oil

DON'T throw your used oil on the ground, down the sewer, into a dry well, in a septic tank or down a floor drain.

DON'T put liquid used oil in the trash dumpster with your solid waste. Solid waste landfills can't take liquids.

DON'T mix your used oil with materials that might cause the whole mixture to become a hazardous waste, such as solvents or brake cleaner.

DON'T use used oil as a dust suppressant on your property.

DO inspect your used oil areas for leaks or spills and take quick action if clean-up is needed.

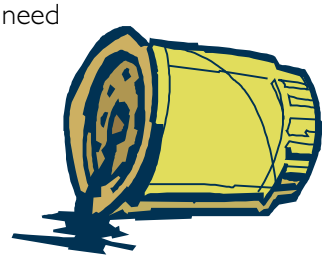
DO train employees on the correct methods for handling used oil.

DO look for ways to recycle used oil. If the used oil can't be recycled, it must be properly disposed of.

You should also be aware that under Ohio's used oil regulations, it is also illegal to use used oil as a dust suppressant on roadways, drives or on other areas of your property.

For more information on the used oil regulations, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM). See appendix for a list of commercial used oil recyclers in Ohio.

Used Oil Filters



Under Ohio's used oil regulations, you do not need to handle used oil filters as hazardous waste if the filters are non terne-plated and have been properly drained of used oil.

Under Ohio's regulations, four different methods are acceptable for "hot-draining" used oil filters. Hot draining means that you remove and drain the filter at close to engine temperature. Note that any oil removed from the filter after draining must be properly managed under the used oil regulations. Acceptable hot-draining methods include:

Gravity Draining

The filter is removed from the engine and placed gasket side down in a drain pan. If the filter has an anti-drain valve, the dome end of the filter is punctured so the oil can flow freely. The filter needs to drain for 12 (minimum) to 24 hours.

Crushing

The filter is crushed by a mechanical, pneumatic, or hydraulic device to squeeze out the used oil. The remaining filter material is compacted.

Disassembly

The filter is separated into its different parts using a mechanical device. Then, metal, rubber and paper can be recycled separately.

Air Pressure

The filter is placed into a device where air pressure forces the used oil out of the filter.

Once you have drained the filters, you can send them to a recycling facility as scrap metal. This is the recommended option for handling filters.

If you are not recycling your drained filters and want to dispose of them instead, you must know whether the filters are terne-plated or not. Terne-plated filters, because of their lead content, may be regulated as a hazardous waste. Hazardous waste needs to be properly managed and must be sent to an Ohio EPA-permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. Filters that are not terne-plated can be disposed of with your other non-hazardous solid waste, but they must be drained first.

Terne is an alloy of lead and tin. The lead in terne plating can make a used oil filter hazardous. Terne-plated filters are used more commonly with heavy-duty vehicles such as buses and trucks.

If you are not going to drain your used oil filters, you must evaluate the filters to see if they are hazardous before disposal. You cannot throw any undrained filters into the trash dumpster unless you have evaluated the filters first and found them to be non-hazardous.

Also note that even if the filters are non-hazardous, a solid waste landfill will not accept them if they contain free liquids. Because of this, your best option for handling used oil filters is to drain them and send them to a recycling facility.

For more information on used oil filters, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM). See appendix for a list of used oil filter recyclers in Ohio.

DON'T throw undrained oil filters into your trash dumpster.

Burning Used Oil in Space Heaters

During colder months, some auto service businesses help heat their shops by burning used oil in space heaters. It's important these businesses are aware of Ohio EPA's used oil and air pollution requirements. The used oil regulations state that used oil may be burned in space heaters if all of the following conditions are met:

- the space heater is only usedto burn oil that is generated at the business or received from a do-it-yourself oil changer who gener ated it as a household waste;
- the space heater does not exceed a capacity of 500,000 (.5 million) British Thermal Units (BTUs) per hour; and
- combustion gases from the unit are vented to the outside.

It's also important to know that burning used oil in space heaters causes air pollution. The level of air pollution released depends on the amount of oil burned. Space heaters that have a burner rating of less than 500,000 BTUs per hour usually cause little air pollution and may qualify for the "de minimis exemption" under OAC Rule 3745-15-05.

Qualifying for the de minimis exemption means an air permit from Ohio EPA is not required to install or operate the space heater. If the space heater qualifies for this exemption, you need to keep monthly records of the amount burned. Records should note the origin of the waste oil (either generated on-site or received from a do-it-yourselfer). In addition, the results of any lab testing done on the oil should also be kept in your files.

The burner rating (BTU capacity) is usually found on the space heater or in the manufacturer's literature. Many space heaters on the market are rated less than 500,000 BTU per hour. If the heater rating is unknown, you can contact the manufacturer for this information.

Acceptable oils for burning include used crankcase oils from autos and trucks, lubricating oils, 90 W gear oil, automatic transmission fluid and hydraulic oil. Burning other types of waste oil may require approval from Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution Control (DAPC).

It's important to know that burning used oil in space heaters causes air pollution.

Contact the DAPC Small Business Assistance Program at (614) 644-4830 to get a copy of the de minimis exemption, or for additional information on the air pollution requirements for space heaters. For more information on the used oil rules, contact the Division of Hazardous Waste Management at (614) 644-2917 or your local Ohio EPA district office.

This salvage yard uses a used oil space heater to heat its dismantling room. Commercially-manufactured units are safest and most efficient to operate.

Oil Spill Prevention

If you handle oil or oil products at your facility, you could be subject to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulations. These regulations require that companies prevent and contain discharges of oil or petroleum products. If you have any of the following oil storage capacities, you are subject to the SPCC regulations:

- a total aboveground storage capacity of 1,320 gallons; or
- more than 42,000 gallons underground storage capacity. [This excludes tanks regulated by the State Fire Marshal's Office, Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.]

In determining whether these regulations apply, you must consider the *capacity of your tanks or containers* and not the actual amount of oil stored. If you are storing oil in containers that are less than 55 gallons in size, you do not need to include these in calculating your SPCC storage capacity.

You should also be aware that, under these regulations, the definition of oil is very broad and includes animal, vegetable and soluble oils. Other common oil and petroleum products that are regulated include heating oil, crude oil, mineral oil, gasoline and diesel fuel.

If you are subject to the SPCC, rules you must provide secondary containment for oil or petroleum product storage units to contain any releases. You must also prepare a written SPCC plan.

Secondary containment around oil tanks and containers helps to prevent leaks and spills and can help you avoid a costly cleanup.

Under the SPCC rules, the definition of oil is very broad and includes animal, vegetable and soluble oils. Other common oil and petroleum products that are regulated include heating oil, crude oil, mineral oil, gasoline and diesel fuel.

The regulations apply to the storage of used oil and oil products.

Secondary containment must be sufficient to contain precipitation and the volume of the largest tank or container in each storage area. To meet these criteria, containment systems are typically designed to hold 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank or container in the area.

You must also have a written SPCC plan which describes all measures taken at your facility to prevent and control a release of oil or petroleum products. The SPCC plan must be prepared and implemented before you begin to store oil and it must be updated every five years, or whenever significant changes in oil storage occur. You must also train employees who handle oil on the contents of the plan.

The SPCC plan must be signed by your management and certified by a professional engineer. Your management must review and sign the plan every three years, even when there are no changes. The SPCC plan must be kept on-site and be available for review.

Contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Emergency and Remedial Response for more information on the SPCC requirements.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze drained from an auto, truck or other engine is considered a waste. Ohio EPA does not regulate used antifreeze as hazardous waste unless it contains high enough levels of certain metals, such as lead, cadmium or chromium. It can also be a hazardous waste if it has been mixed with other wastes such as solvents or if it has a high pH. If you generate antifreeze, you must evaluate it to determine if it is a hazardous waste. You must also properly manage and dispose of spent antifreeze.

You CANNOT dispose of used antifreeze by pouring it into your septic system, on the ground, or in the trash. In most areas of Ohio, you also cannot dispose of antifreeze in the sanitary sewer. You can hire a disposal company to dispose of your used antifreeze, but this will usually be the most expensive option.

The best option for handling used antifreeze is to have it recycled. There are three ways you can recycle used antifreeze. You can purchase a small antifreeze recycling system to use at your facility. You can hire a mobile recycling company to come to your business, recycle the antifreeze and leave the recycled product for you to reuse. Or, you can hire a company to pick up your used antifreeze and recycle it at a central facility. If you recycle your own antifreeze on-site, you must make sure that any wastes from recycling (e.g., sludges, filters) are evaluated before disposal to see if they are hazardous.

If your used antifreeze is a hazardous waste and you do not have it recycled, you must dispose of it at an Ohio EPA-permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. If you have any residue from recycling antifreeze that is a hazardous waste, this must also be sent to a permitted disposal facility.

Prior to sending it off-site for recycling or disposal, the used antifreeze must be managed properly on-site as a hazardous waste (e.g., keeping closed containers, labeling, inspections, etc.).

Antifreeze is not regulated as a hazardous waste unless it has a high concentration of metals such as lead or it has a high pH. This may happen if you are removing antifreeze from older vehicles.

It's also important that you don't mix antifreeze with other wastes such as solvents or gasoline. This can cause your antifreeze to be regulated as a hazardous waste.

If you have additional questions about antifreeze, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM). See appendix for a list of antifreeze recycling services.

Handling Used Antifreeze

DON'T mix solvents, degreasers or waste fuel with used antifreeze. This can cause your antifreeze to become a hazardous waste.

DON'T dispose of used antifreeze by pouring it into your septic system, into a dry well, on the ground, or in the trash.

DO store used antifreeze in a dedicated container.

DO train employees on the proper way to handle antifreeze.

DO consider either on-site or off-site recycling.

Hazardous Waste

Under Ohio EPA's regulations, all wastes generated from a business must be evaluated to see if they are hazardous or not. If your company generates a hazardous waste, you are required to manage and dispose of that waste according to Ohio's hazardous waste regulations.

If your company generates more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of hazardous waste in any month, you must obtain a generator identification number from Ohio EPA. A permit is not required to generate hazardous waste. A permit is only needed in Ohio if a company wants to treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. All hazardous waste must be sent to a permitted hazardous waste facility for treatment or disposal.

If you have a material that can no longer be used, it is considered a waste. There are two ways in which your waste can be classified as a hazardous waste:

Listed hazardous wastes

If your waste appears on any one of the lists published in Ohio's hazardous waste regulations, it is a hazardous waste. These hazardous waste lists are in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), rules 3745-51-31 through 3745-51-33.

Characteristic hazardous wastes

If you find that your waste does not appear on any of the lists in Ohio EPA's regulations, your waste may still be regulated if it possesses a hazardous characteristic. Under the regulations there are four characteristics that make a waste hazardous: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity. These characteristics are defined in OAC rule 3745-51-21 through 3745-51-24.

Hazardous wastes generated by auto salvage yards may include:

- spent solvents
- solvent contaminated wipers/shop towels
- waste paints
- spent fluorescent bulbs (containing mercury)
- used antifreeze contaminated with metals, solvents or fuels
- used oil contaminated with metals, solvents or fuels
- contaminated gasoline
- lead acid batteries

Drums of hazardous waste need to be stored to prevent leaks and spills. Leaking drums, especially in outdoor areas could lead to a costly cleanup!

Many small businesses are hazardous waste generators. Even if you generate only a small amount of waste, the waste must still be evaluated and, if it is hazardous, properly managed. To determine if you have a hazardous waste, you must know about ALL the wastes that come from your business. Go through your business and make a list of all your wastes (include even those that you think are not hazardous). Go through the list and carefully evaluate each waste stream.

Keep any information that you use to make your waste evaluation in your files. If you do not have enough information from the process to evaluate a waste, you may need to have the waste sampled and sent to an environmental testing lab for analysis. Keep any lab results you have on your waste in your files.

If you would like more information about the hazardous waste regulations, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM) or DHWM's Compliance Assurance Section at (614) 644-2917.

Solvent Contaminated Wipers

Many small businesses use solvents and wipers to clean equipment. When disposed of, the solvents used for cleaning often meet the definition of a listed or characteristic hazardous waste under Ohio's regulations. Solvent wipers include both disposable and reusable rags and towels. After use, these wipers are contaminated with solvents.

If you generate solvent wipers, these wipers must be evaluated to see whether they are hazardous or not BEFORE you dispose of them. Under Ohio's regulations, you cannot throw solvent wipers in the trash unless you have information showing the wipers are not hazardous. And, in many cases, solvent wipers are hazardous, even if they seem dry when you dispose of them. There are two ways in which solvent contaminated wipers can be handled. They can either be disposed of or sent off-site to a commercial laundry for recycling.

Any company that sends contaminated wipers for disposal must evaluate those wipers to determine whether they are hazardous before they are disposed of. This includes determining whether the wipers are listed or characteristic hazardous wastes. If you have wipers that are hazardous and you want to dispose of them, you must send them to a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility.

A better option to manage solvent wipers is to send them off-site to a commercial laundry for cleaning. Under this scenario, Ohio EPA has determined solvent wipers that will be cleaned and reused are not subject to the hazardous waste regulations because they are not being discarded. All solvent wipers are eligible for this exclusion if the wipers contain no free liquids and are sent to a commercial laundry that is subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act or a dry cleaner.

DON'T throw solvent wipers into your trash dumpster unless you know they are not hazardous.

Solvent wipers include both disposable and reusable rags and towels.

Make sure you know whether these are hazardous or not BEFORE you dispose of them.

Evaporating Solvent Wipers

Many small business owners ask whether it is acceptable to dry out solvent wipers by leaving drum lids off or evaporating off solvents. Under Ohio's hazardous waste regulations, you CANNOT evaporate solvent contaminated wipers. In many cases, this is considered hazardous waste treatment and is not acceptable without a hazardous waste treatment permit. In addition, evaporating wipers can release air pollutants, a possible violation of Ohio's air pollution control requirements. When collecting wipers, you need to ensure that they are kept in containers that are in good condition. The containers must be kept closed, except when adding or removing wastes.

Burning Solvent Wipers

It is important to know that Ohio's waste and air pollution control regulations also prohibit the burning of solvent contaminated wipers. Therefore, you CANNOT burn wipers (or other wastes from your business) in burn barrels or trash piles.

If you would like more information about solvent contaminated wipers, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM) or DHWM's Compliance Assurance Section at (614) 644-2917.

Lead Acid Batteries

If you remove lead acid batteries from salvage vehicles, you need to be aware of Ohio's hazardous waste regulations that apply to this activity. If lead acid batteries are handled improperly, they can pose environmental and health hazards. Battery components are toxic and corrosive. Lead and sulfuric acid can contaminate the air, soil and water.

Companies that generate spent lead acid batteries are encouraged to send them to a recycling facility. Through recycling, both the lead and sulfuric acid can be recovered from batteries. Lead acid batteries are commonly used in cars, trucks, tractors, boats, motorcycles and other vehicles.

If you are removing lead acid batteries from vehicles and sending them to a recycling facility, they are not subject to the full scope of Ohio's hazardous waste rules. For batteries that will be recycled, you can manage them under Ohio's existing lead acid battery rule in OAC 3745-58-70. Or, you can manage them under Ohio's hazardous waste regulations as a "universal waste." The universal waste regulations are found in OAC Chapter 3745-273. Both regulations have reduced standards for batteries that will be recycled.

If you are not recycling lead acid batteries, you must evaluate them before they are disposed of to determine if they are hazardous. Because of the lead and acid contained in these batteries, they will likely be a characteristic hazardous waste. And, if not recycled, these must be sent to a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. You should also be aware that if you are reclaiming batteries yourself on-site by opening batteries and removing acid and/or lead, you are subject to additional hazardous waste regulations. There may also be surface water and air pollution regulations that apply to these activities.

This company has an indoor battery storage area which is well ventilated. An impervious floor helps contain spills and leaks.

Tips for Handling Lead Acid Batteries

- Do not open, handle or store batteries in a way that could rupture the battery case or cause it to leak.
- Separate batteries from other wastes like paper, rags, garbage and flammable or hazardous chemicals.
- Consider using a dike or other form of secondary containment to help prevent spills, reactions or fires. If storing batteries outside, protect them from the elements and consider placing them on an impervious surface to prevent discharges.
- Monitor your battery storage area for leaks or deterioration. Take quick action to address any spills or leaks.
- Make sure employees know how to safely handle batteries.
- Don't reclaim battery components yourself, unless you are sure that you are in compliance with the hazardous waste regulations that apply to this activity.

If you would like more information about handling lead acid batteries, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM) or DHWM's Compliance Assurance Section at (614) 644-2917.

Wastewater Discharges

An auto salvage business may generate process wastewater from equipment cleaning, car washing, paint spray booths or other sources. Under Ohio EPA's regulations, options for handling process wastewater include direct and indirect discharges.

Industrial Wastewater: Direct Discharges

Any discharge of industrial wastewater to "waters of the state" will require a discharge permit (NPDES permit) from Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water. Examples of waters of the state include: streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells and springs. Wastewater discharges entering a conveyance system (like a ditch or storm sewer) that leads to a waterway may also require an NPDES permit.

You may also be required to treat wastewater to remove harmful contaminants (e.g., metals, chemicals, oils or grease) before it is discharged. If treatment is required, a separate permit is needed to construct wastewater treatment units, called a permit-to-install (or PTI). The PTI application is reviewed by Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water.

Industrial Wastewater: Indirect Discharges

Often, the local wastewater treatment plants (POTWs) are responsible for regulating the companies that discharge wastewater to them. A large POTW may be able to handle the wastewater from your business. However, even large wastewater treatment plants are not generally designed to handle industrial wastes like chemicals, metals, oils, etc. They are designed to handle sewage related wastes and wastewater. Because of this, the treatment plant may require you to conduct "pretreatment" (e.g., remove of metals, oil or grease, etc.) before discharging your wastewater to them.

If you want to discharge industrial wastewater to a local POTW, you need to discuss these activities with the treatment plant directly. Permission to discharge to the POTW and/or obtaining a permit may be necessary. If you are required to construct wastewater treatment or storage units, this activity requires a permit to install (or PTI) from Ohio EPA.

If you discharge wastewater to waters of the state, you MUST have an NPDES permit for this activity.

***** NOTE *****

Ohio EPA's regulations prohibit the discharge of process wastewater into injection wells without a permit. Examples of injection wells include dry wells, drain fields and cesspools. In addition a septic tank, mound system or leaching line is defined as an injection well system.

Contact the Division of Surface Water at your local Ohio EPA district office for more information on the wastewater discharge and permitting requirements.

Floor Drains

Floor drains are found at many small businesses. A common floor drain system can include a concrete trench which runs down the center of a shop floor. The trench is designed to capture water, cleaners, oil, dirt or other materials. Some shops have small rectangular or round floor drains connected to underground piping.

A common floor drain system can include a concrete trench which runs down the center of a shop floor.

Some floor drains are necessary for day-to-day operations. Others are used for emergency purposes only. And, some floor drains don't seem to have any apparent use. *Do you know where the floor drains in your business go? Are you discharging wastewater or other fluids into your floor drains?*

It is very important that you know where all your floor drains lead, and are aware of Ohio EPA's regulations that apply to your discharge activities. If you do not know where your drains lead, or if you are using floor drains improperly, you could be contaminating nearby surface waters or drinking waters.

Make sure you know where your floor drains go. Make sure floor drains DO NOT discharge outside onto the ground or into an injection well system such as a septic tank or dry well.

Some floor drains lead into a sanitary sewer, where wastewater goes directly to a public wastewater treatment plant (POTW). Other floor drains lead to an on-site sewage treatment system like a septic tank. Sometimes floor drains lead directly to an underground holding tank or discharge to a waterway or to the ground outside. Ohio EPA's water pollution control regulations apply to all of these activities.

Any company that wants to discharge an industrial wastewater to waters of the state needs to get a permit (NPDES permit) from Ohio EPA. Examples of waters of the state include streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, marshes, waterways, wells and springs. If your floor drains lead to any water of the state, you must have a discharge permit for this activity.

Companies that discharge industrial wastewater directly to a POTW are also regulated. Often, the POTW regulates the discharge activities. If you are discharging to a POTW, you need to contact them and discuss your activities with them. You may be required to obtain a permit for the discharge. In addition, you may be required to treat the wastewater before discharging (e.g., oil/water separation, removing solids, chemicals, etc.).

***** NOTE *****

It is illegal to discharge process wastewater outside your business onto the ground! Make sure your floor drains don't lead outside where wastewater could end up on the ground.

Discharges to Injection Well Systems

If you have a floor drain which leads to an injection well, you are subject to Ohio's underground injection control (UIC) regulations. The UIC regulations are in place to protect underground drinking water sources from becoming contaminated. If you are discharging industrial wastewater to a floor drain that leads to a septic system or other injection well system, you could be in violation of Ohio's water pollution control laws. Examples of injection wells include dry wells, drain fields and cesspools. In addition, a floor drain that is tied to a septic tank, mound system or leaching lines is defined as an injection well system.

Under Ohio EPA's water pollution control regulations, a company CANNOT discharge industrial wastewater into an injection well. This activity is strictly prohibited unless a company has obtained a permit to drill and a permit to operate (UIC permit) from Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters. This includes discharging industrial wastewater to an on-site sewage treatment system (e.g., septic tank, leach field). Not only would this activity be a violation without a permit, the discharged materials (chemicals, solids, oil, etc.) could also damage your on-site system.

The use of some types of disposal wells has been completely banned, including the use of motor vehicle waste disposal wells.

Some types of disposal wells have been banned, including the use of motor vehicle waste disposal wells.

Important Points to Remember

- Check all your floor drains and make sure you know where they drain to.
- If you are using floor drains to discharge industrial wastewater into a septic system or onto the ground, you need to stop these discharge activities immediately. You must find another way to manage your wastewater.
- If you are using floor drains to discharge industrial wastewater to a water of the state, and you do not have an NPDES permit, you must stop these discharge activities immediately. You must either obtain a permit or find another way to manage wastewater.
- If you are using floor drains to discharge wastewater to a local wastewater treatment plant, make sure the treatment plant knows about this activity. You may be required to conduct treatment on the wastewater before discharging it. You may also need to get a permit for the discharge.
- DO NOT put other fluids like oil, solvents, paints or chemicals into a floor drain. This could contaminate your property and lead to large fines and cleanup costs.
- Think about installing an emergency shut-off on the drain pipes to prevent accidental spills from entering the sewer.
- If you have floor drains at your company that you are not using, think about having them capped or plugged. Good housekeeping and planning can help avoid costly problems later.

If you have any questions about floor drains and Ohio's water pollution control requirements, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Surface Water (DSW) for assistance.

You can contact Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Water, UIC Program at (614) 644-2752 for more information about injection wells.

Storm Water

Many businesses have outside processes, storage units and/or material handling areas. Auto salvage yards typically have outdoor areas where salvage operations are conducted or materials are stored. Storm water contacting these outdoor areas can carry pollutants such as heavy metals, oils and solvents directly to a stream, ditch, lake or other surface water. In 1987 the Clean Water Act was amended to include requirements for controlling storm water discharges at industrial sites. Even a small business may be subject to Ohio EPA's storm water regulations.

Businesses that have certain Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes are subject to the storm water regulations. Recycling facilities including scrap yards, battery reclaimers and salvage yards are included on this list of regulated facilities.

Under the storm water regulations, businesses are required to obtain a permit and develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). The permit is called a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and is issued through Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water. Storm water permits usually include record keeping, spill reporting and monitoring requirements.

This salvage yard stores vehicles on a concrete surface until the fluids are removed.

At this salvage yard, vehicles undergo fluid removal in an indoor area. The impervious floor helps contain any spills.

In the SWPPP, you must identify potential activities at your business that may contaminate storm water. In addition, the plan must outline the practices that you will use to help prevent storm water from becoming contaminated and running off into surface waters.

Some of the best management practices to help reduce the possibility of pollution at your auto salvage yard may include:

- Removing all fluids from vehicles prior to storage onsite;
- Liberal use of drip pans in areas where fluids are collected and stored;
- Storing materials indoors or, if outdoors, under tarps or other covers;
- Proper spill protection around car-crusher equipment;
- Keeping disposal or recycling records for automotive fluids (oil, transmission fluid, antifreeze, etc.);
- Making sure that no fluids are disposed of onto the ground, into storm drains, or into septic systems or waterways; and
- Using spill containment devices and absorbent materials to prevent releases.

Some businesses can be exempt from the permitting requirements if they operate or make process changes to prevent storm water contamination (e.g., moving activities under a roof). Questions about this "no exposure" exemption from the permitting process can be discussed with Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water.

For additional information on the storm water requirements, please contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Surface Water.

Underground Storage Tanks

It is estimated that there have been about 1.1 million underground storage tanks (USTs) buried at over 400,000 sites nationwide. And, until the mid-1980s, most USTs were made of bare steel, which is likely to corrode and allow UST contents to leak into the environment over time.

Faulty installation or inadequate operation/maintenance can also cause USTs to leak. Potential hazards from leaking USTs include soil and groundwater contamination, fire and explosion. For these reasons, U.S. EPA established the UST regulations in the mid-1980s.

Companies in Ohio that have USTs for storage of petroleum or hazardous substances are regulated by the Division of State Fire Marshal, Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUSTR). A UST is a tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground. The UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping that store either petroleum or certain hazardous substances.

If you are using an underground tank for storage of petroleum or hazardous substances, you could be subject to these regulations. Some tanks are exempt from the regulations, including certain farm/residential units, small tanks (storing 110 gallons or less) and some process-related tanks. Specific information on these exemptions is included in Ohio's UST rules.

A company subject to the UST rules must ensure that underground tanks meet certain technical specifications. The technical regulations for USTs are designed to reduce the chance of releases. To meet the requirements, owners were required to upgrade, replace or close existing UST systems by 1998. Tanks remaining in operation and any newly installed tanks are now required to have leak detection systems. UST owners and operators are responsible for reporting and cleaning up any releases.

UST systems must be registered with the State Fire Marshal's Office. Financial assurance is also required for UST operators to ensure that adequate funds are set aside to cover the costs associated with a leak or cleanup.

In addition, a certified tank installer must oversee any installation, removal or repair of an underground tank. A permit from BUSTR is also required for any installation, upgrade, major repair or closure of an underground tank. There are also closure guidelines for tanks that are taken out of service, removed or closed.

For more information about the UST requirements, contact the Department of Commerce, State Fire Marshal's Office, Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulation (BUSTR) at (614) 752-7938.

Mercury Switches

Mercury is a highly toxic metal and is often found in vehicle hood and trunk light switches. During crushing or shredding, mercury can be released into the environment, polluting water and soil. Mercury can also be released to the air when steel mills melt metal from scrapped autos. Although the amount of mercury in each switch is relatively small (about one gram), the potential amount of mercury released into Ohio's environment annually from auto recycling can total thousands of pounds.

There are no current mandatory Ohio EPA requirements to remove mercury switches at all auto recycling facilities. However, some auto shredders may be required to remove switches under the terms and conditions of their air pollution control permits. And, because of the growing concern over mercury and its toxicity, other auto recycling facilities may also be required to remove switches in the future.

By removing switches at your salvage yard, you play an important role in keeping mercury out of the environment. Mercury switch removal is not difficult nor expensive to do.

Mercury switches like the one in this light fixture are found in auto hoods and trunks. Mercury switches help conduct electricity to trunk and hood lights.

Vehicles Containing Mercury Switches

Mercury is found in a small glass or metal capsule within hood and trunk light switches. These types of switches were commonly used in vehicles manufactured in the 1970s and 1980s. Some late model cars still use them, although the use of mercury is being phased out by many car manufacturers.

A list of vehicles that are known to contain mercury switches can be found on U.S. EPA Region V's Web site at www.epa.gov/Region5/air/mercury/autoswitch.htm#remove.

The actual mercury switch is the small, bullet-shaped metal or glass capsule that forms the base of the light socket and is visible once the bulb is removed. Sometimes the mercury switch will be found not at the light fixture, but further along the wire that runs toward the bottom of the hood or trunk.

Mercury is contained in a small capsule in the switch.

***** IMPORTANT *****

When removing switches, work very carefully to ensure that the capsule containing the liquid mercury does not break open. If you do have a spill or release, immediately contact Ohio EPA's Division of Emergency and Remedial Response at (800) 282-9378 for guidance on containing and cleaning up the release.

Removing Switches

Mercury switches should be removed before the vehicle is crushed. It only takes a few seconds to remove the hood and trunk lighting fixture and this can be done during the dismantling process.

The basics for removal include (1) cutting the power supply wire attached to the base of the light fixture and (2) removing any fasteners in order to separate the entire fixture from the vehicle.

A number of car manufacturers have published easy-to-understand fact sheets that outline the procedures for switch removal, including Ford, GM and Chrysler. You can find these at procedures at www.epa.gov/Region5/air/mercury/autoswitch.htm#remove.

Storing Switches After Removal

Properly storing switches after removal is very important, not only for the protection of the environment, but for the protection of your employees. For basic storage, remember the following:

- Collect mercury switches in a well-sealed, leak-proof, heavy, plastic container. Because of the weight of mercury, it is recommended that switches be collected in 5-gallon plastic containers, not in large drums.
- Clearly mark your storage container so employees know what's in it and can take precautions to prevent exposure or damage to the container. You may want to label the container "Waste Mercury Switches."
- Store the mercury switch container in a safe area, away from heavy traffic and in an area where there is little risk of fire
- Do not use tin or aluminum containers because mercury may combine with these metals and leak through seams.
- NEVER break open mercury switches and try to remove the liquid mercury yourself! Leave this to a professional company specializing in mercury recycling.

***** IMPORTANT *****

Once switches are removed, NEVER dispose of them with regular solid waste in your trash dumpster. If switches are not sent to a recycling company, then they must be sent to a hazardous waste disposal company.

Recycling Switches

There are several companies that can recycle the mercury found in switches and other devices. A list of mercury recyclers is available from Ohio EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention (OPP) by calling (614) 644-3469. Or, you can find a list of recyclers on OPP's Web site at www.epa.state.oh.us/opp/recyc/mercrec.html.

The Ohio Mercury Reduction Group may also be a helpful resource for you. The group is a partnership of various state agencies and educational institutions, working to reduce mercury use and emissions in the state. One of the many activities of the group has been to assist in arranging for transportation and recycling of mercury waste. For help, contact Bowling Green State University at (419) 372-2173. Or, visit the Web site for Ohio's Elemental Mercury Collection and Reclamation Program at www.bgsu.edu/offices/envhs/environmental_health/mercury/program.htm.

You do not need to pay a lot of money to recycle your mercury switches and, by doing so, you help play an important role in keeping Ohio's environment clean!

Resources

Office of Pollution Prevention
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
E-Mail p2mail@epa.state.oh.us
Phone (614) 644-3469
Fax (614) 644-2807

Ohio Elemental Mercury Collection Program
Environmental Health and Safety
102 College Park Office Building
Bowling Green State University
Bowling Green, OH 43403
Phone (419) 372-2171
Fax (419) 372-2194

GLOSSARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS

Air Pollutant:
Any substance in air that could cause a threat to public health or the environment. Pollutants may solid particles, liquid droplets, gases (alone or in combination). Generally, they fall into the following categories: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compounds, and odors.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs):
A family of chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator:
Generators of less than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) per month of hazardous waste.

Direct Discharger:
A municipal or industrial facility that introduces pollution directly to a waterway through a conveyance system such as outlet pipes.

EPA Identification Number:
A 12-character, site specific identification number required by hazardous waste facilities, including small and large quantity generators.

Indirect Discharge:
Commercial or industrial facilities that discharge pollutants through local sewers into a publicly owned waste-treatment system.

Large Quantity Generator:
Facility that generates 1000 kgs. (2200 lbs.) or more of hazardous waste, or more than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acutely hazardous waste in any month.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):
A provision of the Clean Water Act that prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a permit is issued.

POTWs (Publicly Owned Treatment Works):
Public sewage/wastewater treatment facilities. POTWs are usually owned and operated by cities or municipalities.

Pretreatment:
Processes used to reduce or eliminate wastewater pollutants before they are discharged into a POTW.

SIC Codes:
Standard Industrial Classification codes. An indexing and classification system of business types. The SIC was developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce and is used for census and statistical information.

Sanitary Waste:
Waste discharged from sinks, showers, kitchens, rest rooms or other nonindustrial operations.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG):
A facility that generates more than 100 kgs. (220 lbs.) and less than 1000 kilograms (2200 pounds) of hazardous waste a month.

Storm Water:
Runoff from a storm event, snowmelt runoff, surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Sewer:
A system of pipes (separate from sanitary sewers) that carries only water runoff from buildings and land surfaces.

TSD Facility:
An Ohio EPA-permitted facility that conducts hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal activities.

Ohio EPA
Division of Hazardous Waste Management
Ohio Facilities Accepting Hazardous Waste

The following is a list of commercial facilities in Ohio accepting hazardous waste. Users should contact each facility for a complete description of services. Users should also check the compliance status of the facility they work with. For additional information, contact Ohio EPA's Division of Hazardous Waste Management at (614) 644-2917.

Ashland Distribution Co.
2854 Springboro Road
Dayton, Oh 45439
(800) 637-7922
Storage/Transfer

Chemical Solvents
1010 Denison Ave.
Cleveland, OH 44109
(216) 741-9310
Solvent Recycling, Fuel Blending

Chemtron Corporation
35850 Scheneider
Avon, Ohio 44011
(800) 676-5091
Solvent Recycling, Fuel Blending,
Mercury Recovery

Clean Harbors
4879 Spring Grove
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232
(513) 681-5738
Fuel Blending, Stabilization,
Aqueous Treatment

Clean Harbors of Cleveland
2900 Broadway
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 429-2402

Detrex Corporation
1410 Chardon Road
Euclid, Ohio 44117
(216) 692-2464
Storage/Transfer

Envirite of Ohio Inc
2050 Central Ave. SE
Canton, Ohio 44707
(330) 456-6238
Chemical Precipitation, Chemical Treatment

Environmental Enterprises
4650 Spring Grove
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232
(513) 541-1823
Fuel Blending, Treatment, Stabilization

Environmental Purification
2111 Champlain Street
Toledo, Ohio 43611
(419) 727-0495
Thermal Treatment

Envirosafe Services of Ohio
876 Otter Creek Road
Oregon, Ohio 43616
(419) 698-3500
Landfill

Hukill Chemical
7013 Krick Road
Bedford, Ohio 44146
(440) 232-9400
Fuel Blending, Solvent Recycling

Klor Kleen Inc.
3118 Spring Grove Ave.
Cincinnati, Ohio 45225
(513) 681-0060
Storage/Transfer

Ohio EPA
Division of Hazardous Waste Management
Ohio Commercial Facilities Accepting Hazardous Waste (continued)

Onyx Environmental Recycling
4301 Infirmary Road
West Carrollton, Ohio 45449
(937) 859-6101
Fuel Blending, Solvent Recycling

Perma-Fix of Dayton
300 S. West End Ave.
Dayton, Ohio 45247
(937) 268-6501
Storage/Transfer, Aqueous Treatment

General Environmental Management
2655 Transport Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 621-3694
Aqueous Organic & Inorganic Treatment

Reserve Environmental Services
4633 Middle Road
Ashtabula, Ohio 44004
(440) 992-2162
Chemical Precipitation

Ross Incineration
36790 Giles Road
Grafton, Ohio 44044
(440) 748-2200
Incineration Services

Safety Kleen
581 Milliken Drive SE
Hebron, Ohio 43025
(740) 929-3532
Solvent Recycling

Systech Environmental Corp.
11397 CO. RD. 176
Paulding, Ohio 45879
(419) 399-4835
Fuel Blending

Von Roll America Inc.
1250 Saint George St.
East Liverpool, Ohio
(330) 385-7336
Incineration

Vickery Environmental
3956 State Route 412
Vickery, Ohio 43464
(419) 547-7791
Underground Injection

Re-Gen Inc.
1040 Pine Ave. SE
Warren, Ohio 44481
(330) 841-8200
Acid Regeneration

Ohio EPA
Office of Pollution Prevention
Commercial Used Oil Marketers and Recyclers

The used oil processors/handlers below were obtained from the list of companies that have notified Ohio EPA as used oil marketers. Please note that this list is only a partial representation of recyclers and is updated periodically. This list should not be seen as an endorsement or approval of the businesses by Ohio EPA. Users of this list are encouraged to research the compliance status of any business they utilize. For additional nformation, contact Ohio EPA, Office of Pollution Prevention at (614) 644-3469 or visit OPP's Web site at www.epa.state.oh.us/opp/wastex.html.

American Energy Products
of Indiana, Inc.
375 Columbus Road
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050
Telephone: (800) 201-0988
Fax: (740) 397-3943

American Energy Products
of Indiana, Inc.
310 Huron Street
Elyria, Ohio 44035
Telephone: (800) 322-6139
Fax: (440) 322-4520

Best Solutions Environmental, Inc.
120 Citycentre Drive, Box 7
Cincinnati, Ohio 45216
Telephone: (513) 821-2600
Fax: (513) 821-2649

Central Ohio Oil, Inc.
795 Marion Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43027
Telephone: (614) 443-9728
Fax: (614) 444-5552

Chemical Solvents, Inc.
1010 Old Deinson Ave.
Cleveland, Ohio 44109
Telephone: (216) 741-9310
Fax: (216) 741-4080

Clean Harbors
2940 Independence Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
Telephone: (216) 429-2402
Fax: (216) 883-1918

Cousins Waste Control Corp.
1801 East Matzinger Road
Toledo, Ohio 43612
Telephone: (419) 726-1500
Fax: (419) 729-8501

DISC Environmental Service. Inc.
151 E. Andrus Rd.
P.O. Box 530
Walbridge, OH 43465
Telephone: (419) 691-3451
Fax: (419) 691-4390

First Recovery
3737A Fisher Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43228
Telephone: (800) 545-3520
Fax: (800) 362-1494

Hazleton Oil Salvage
Route 309
Hazleton, PA
Telephone: (800) 458-3496

Ohio EPA
Office of Pollution Prevention
Commercial Used Oil Marketers and Recyclers
(continued)

Heritage Environmental Services
2851 South Ave.
Toledo, Ohio 43609
Telephone: (419) 389-1451
Fax: (419) 389-1702

Hukill Chemical Corporation
7013 Krick Rd.
Bedford, Ohio 45430
Telephone: (440) 232-9400
Fax: (440) 232-9477

Peerless Oil Service
P.O. Box 173
North Olmsted, Ohio 44070
Telephone: (216) 777-6629

Perma-Fix, Inc.
300 5. West End Ave.
Dayton, Ohio 45427
Telephone: (513) 268-6501
Fax: (937) 268-5734

Petroleum Products, Inc.
4608 Central College Rd.
Westerville, Ohio 43081
Phone: (614) 882-2278

Petroleum Products, Inc.
628 Keen St.
Zanesville, Ohio 43701
Telephone: (614) 855-3934
Fax: (614) 855-7407

Research Oil
2655 Transport Rd.
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
Telephone: (216) 623-8383
Fax: (216) 623-8424

Safety Kleen Corp
4465 Marketing P1.
Groveport, Ohio 43125
Telephone: (614) 836-2505
Fax: (614) 836-1336

Systech Environmental Corporation
11397 Road 176
Paulding, Ohio 45879
Telephone: (419) 399-4835
Fax: (419) 399-4876

Commercial Ulman Lubricants Co.
2846 E. 37th St.
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
Telephone: (216) 441-7200
Fax: (216) 441-7205

Ohio EPA
Office of Pollution Prevention
Used Oil Filter Transportation and Recycling Services

The companies listed below provide used oil filter transportation or recycling services in Ohio. Please note that this list is only a partial representation of companies, and it should not be seen as an endorsement or approval of the businesses by Ohio EPA. Users of the list are encouraged to research the compliance status of any business they utilize. For additional information, contact Ohio EPA, Office of Pollution Prevention at (614) 644-3469 or visit OPP's Web site at www.epa.state.oh.us/opp/wastex.html.

Advanced Recycling Technology, Inc.
5238 Broadway
Lancaster, New York 14086
Telephone: (716) 681-7938

American Resource Recovery, Ltd.
P.O. Box 306
Maywood, Illinois 60153
Telephone: (800) 841-6900 or (708) 681-3999
Fax: (708) 681-5583

Crystal Clean Parts Washer Service
7817 West Morris Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46231
Telephone: (317) 486-2770

Detrex Corporation
322 International Parkway
Arlington, Texas 76011
Telephone: (800) 727-6461
Fax: (817) 633-6834

Drug and Laboratory Disposal, Inc.
331 Broad Street
Plainwell, Michigan 49080
Telephone: (616) 685-9824
Fax: (616) 685-1130

Northeast Environmental Services, Inc.
732 Smithtown Bypass, Suite 200
Smithtown, N.Y. 11787
Telephone: (516) 724-9496
Fax: (516) 724-0184

Environmental Enterprises
10163 Cincinnati-Dayton Road
Cincinnati, Ohio 45241
Telephone: (513) 541-1823 or (800) 453-7230
Fax: (513) 541-1638

First Recovery- Ecoguard, Inc.
301 East Main Street
Lexington, Kentucky 40507
Telephone: (606) 357-7389

Key Environmental
287 Lackawanna Drive
Andover, New Jersey 07821
Telephone: (800) 821-9741

Liquid Waste Removal, Inc.
500 South Polk Street, Suite 100
Greenwood, Indiana 46142
Telephone: (317) 881-9754
Fax: (317) 889-0383

M & M Chemical & Equipment, Inc.
1229 Valley Drive
Attalla, Alabama 35954
Telephone: (256) 538-3800
Fax: (256)541-1638

Metropolitan Diesel Supply, Inc.
18211 Weaver Street
Detroit, Michigan 48228
Telephone: (313) 272-6370
Fax: (313) 272-9280

Ohio EPA
Office of Pollution Prevention
Used Oil Filter Transportation and Recycling Services (continued)

Phillip Services Corporation
515 Lycaste St.
Detroit, Michigan 48214
Telephone: (313) 824-5534 or 5836
Fax: (313) 824-5423

Oil Filter Recyclers of Illinois
P.O. Box 72
Easton, Illinois 62633
Telephone: (309) 329-2131
Fax: (309) 329-2355

Research Oil Company
Site Address: 2655 Transport Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
Telephone: (216) 623-8383
Fax: (216) 623-8424

Safety-Kleen Corporation
1000 North Randall Road
Elgin, Illinois 60123
Telephone: (800) 669-5740

Tonawanda Tank Transport Service, Inc.
1140 Military Road
Buffalo, New York 14217
Telephone: (716) 873-9703
Fax: (716) 877-0227

Tri-Star Environmental, Inc.
257 West South
Salt Lake City, Utah 84115
Telephone: (800) 967-6993
Fax: (801) 269-0335

United Recyclers Services of Texas, Inc.
1340 Manufacturing Street
Dallas, Texas 75207
Telephone: (800) 886-5657 or (214) 748-5764
Fax: (241) 761-1039

Ohio EPA
Office of Pollution Prevention
Antifreeze Recycling Services

The following list identifies companies that provide antifreeze recycling services. Please note that this list is only a partial representation of providers and is updated periodically. This list should not be seen as an endorsement or approval of the businesses by Ohio EPA. Users of this list are encouraged to research the compliance status of any business they utilize. For additional information, contact Ohio EPA, Office of Pollution Prevention at (614) 644-3469 or visit OPP's Web site at www.epa.state.oh.us/opp/wastex.html.

American Energy Products of Indiana, Inc.
375 Columbus Road
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050
Phone: (800) 201-0988

American Energy Products of Indiana, Inc.
310 Huron Street
Elyria, Ohio 44035
Phone: (800) 322-6139

Colyeco, Inc.
P.O. Box 60064
Harrisburg, PA 17106
Phone: (717) 232-1122

Crystal Clean/Petroleum Management
3970 West 10th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46222
Phone: (800) 769-7622

Dickinson Antifreeze Recycling
975 Plymouth East Road
Greenwich, OH 44837
Phone: (419) 752-2691

EnviroFreeze Inc.
9009 Quince Street
Henderson, CO 80640
Phone: (303) 289-7227

First Recovery
3737A Fisher Road
Columbus, Ohio 43228
Phone: (800) 545-3520

Glvcol Specialists. Inc.(GSD)
5915 N. Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80216
Phone: (303) 292-2000

Hi-Tech Antifreeze Recycling & Recovery
RR2, Box 2528
Brewick, PA 18603
Phone: (717) 759-7843

Max-Tech Antifreeze Recycling
P.O. Box 345
Toledo, OH 43697
Phone: (800) 360-6299

Research Oil
2777 Rockefeller Avenue
Site Address: 2655 Transport Road
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
Phone: (216) 623-8383

R. Harris Services
1440 Harding Avenue
Hershey, PA 17033
Phone: (717) 533-6353

Safety Kleen
581 Milliken Dr. SE
Hebron, Ohio 43025-9687
Phone: (740) 929-3532

TDA Antifreeze Recycling
Phone: (800) 587-4009
Fax: (614) 587-2280

Ohio EPA
Office of Pollution Prevention
Mercury Recyclers

A & B Iron & Metal Co., Inc.
329 Washington St.
Dayton, OH 45402
Phone: (513) 228-1561
Fax: (513) 220-6236

Adrow Chemical
2 Lines Ave.
Wanaque, NJ 07465
Phone: (201) 839-2372
Fax: (201) 244-9448

AERC.com, Inc.
2591 Mitchell Ave.
Allentown, PA 18103
Phone: (610) 797-7608 or (800) 554-2372

Advanced Recovery Systems, Inc.
PO Box 2231
North Canton, OH 44720
Phone: (216) 494-9364

Ashtabula Salvage Company
P.O. Box 800
Ashtabula, OH 44004
Phone: (216) 997-5341

Bethlehem Apparatus
890 Front St., P.O. Box Y
Hellertown, PA 18055
Phone: (610) 838-7034
Fax: (610) 838-6333

Bellefontaine Recycling
117 Buckingham Ave. W.
Bellefontaine, OH 43311
Phone: (513) 592-2514

C & E Recycling
204 E. Railroad St.
Columbiana, OH 44408
Phone: (216) 482-2357

Clean Harbors
2950 Independence Rd.
Cleveland, OH 44115
Phone: (216) 429-2402
Fax: (216) 883-1918

DF Goldsmith Chemical and Metal
909 Pitner Ave.
Evanston, IL 60202
Phone: (847) 869-7800
Fax: (847) 869-2531

Environmental Enterprises, Inc.
10163 Cincinnati-Dayton Rd.
Cincinnati, OH 45241
Phone: (800) 722-2818
Fax: (513) 782-8950

Marcon Recycling Center
P.O. Box 2001
Marietta, OH 45750
Phone: (614) 374-5467

Molise Paper & Metal Recycling
1271 E. 289th St.
Wickliffe, OH 44092
Phone: (216) 944-8819
Fax: (216) 944-0964

MRS (Mercury Recovery Services)
700 5th Ave.
New Brighton, PA 12205
Phone: (412) 843-5000
Fax: (412) 843-5353

Mercury Refining Co.
1218 Central Ave.
Albany, NY 12205
Phone: (518) 459-0820
Fax: (518) 459-2334

Mercury Waste Solutions, Inc.
21211 Durand Avenue
Union Grove, WI 53182
Phone: (800) 741-3343 or (816) 554-8080
Fax: (816) 554-8787

Central District Office (CDO)
3232 Alum Creek Drive
Columbus, Ohio 43207
(614) 728-3778

Southeast District Office (SEDO)
2195 Front Street
Logan, Ohio 43138
(740) 385-8501

Southwest District Office (SWDO)
401 East 5th Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402
(937) 285-6357

Northeast District Office (NEDO)
2110 E. Aurora Road
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
(330) 963-1200

Northwest District Office (NWDO)
347 N. Dunbridge Road
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
(419) 352-8461

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Ohio EPA, Small Business Assistance Office (SBAO)
Phone: (614) 728-8573 800-329-7518 Fax: (614) 728-8579
www.epa.state.oh.us/sbao

The SBAO offers assistance to small businesses (less than 100 employees) in understanding and complying with any of Ohio's environmental regulations. Services include:

- A hotline for technical assistance
- An information site on the Internet
- Help in obtaining appropriate permits
- Conducting on-site environmental compliance assessments, and
- Providing training opportunities

Ohio EPA, Small Business Assistance Program (SBAP)
Division of Air Pollution Control
Phone: (614) 644-4830 Fax: (614) 644-3681
www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/sba/sbaintro.html

The SBAP offers assistance to small businesses (less than 100 employees) in Ohio in understanding and complying with Ohio's air pollution control regulations. Staff from the SBAP can answer questions about the air pollution control regulations, visit sites to evaluate the need for an air permit, and assist in preparing applications for air pollution control permits. The services of the SBAP are free, confidential and available to businesses statewide.

Getting Publications From Ohio EPA's Divisions

Many of the divisions and offices within Ohio EPA have guidance documents, fact sheets and other written materials available. These publications can be helpful resources for businesses in understanding the environmental regulations. Many of these fact sheets and guidance documents are provided free-of-charge and cover a variety of different topics. If you are interested in knowing more about the specific publications that are available, you can contact the division(s) directly either at the central or district office. Many of the divisions' publications are also currently available through the Agency's web site.

Getting Copies of Ohio EPA's Regulations

Ohio's environmental regulations are contained in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC). The regulations are available in sets, each covering a different program area (air, waste, water, etc.). Anyone interested in more information about obtaining copies of regulations can call Ohio EPA's Legal Records Section at (614) 644-2129.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES
(continued)

Ohio EPA Internet Web Sites

Several Ohio EPA divisions have Web sites and offer environmental information to the regulated community. Web sites provide technical resources, including guidance documents and fact sheets and allow businesses to obtain permit applications and information. Some Web page offers county-specific information about permit activities and public notices, and news about special programs.

Air Pollution Control	www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc
Drinking & Ground Waters	www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw
Hazardous Waste Management	www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm
Solid and Infectious Waste Management	www.epa.state.oh.us/dsiwm
Surface Water	www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw
Division of Emergency and Remedial Response	www.epa.state.oh.us/derr
Office of Pollution Prevention	www.epa.state.oh.us/opp
Public Interest Center	wwvv.epa.state.oh.us/pic
Central District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/cdo/cdomain.htm
Northeast District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/nedo/nedo.html
Northwest District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/nwdo/nwdo.html
Southeast District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/sedo/sedo.html
Southwest District Office	http://swdoweb.epa.state.oh.us

Other Environmental Contacts

Department of Commerce, State Fire Marshal's Office
Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUSTR) . . . . . (614) 752-7938

Ohio Department of Commerce, OSHA Consultation Program
General Information . . . . . (800) 582-1708
On-Site Consultation Service . . . . . (800) 282-1425

Compliance Screening Checklist for Motor Vehicle Salvage Yards

The *Environmental Compliance Guide for Motor Vehicle Salvage Yards* and this checklist highlight the major environmental requirements that might apply to your motor vehicle salvage yard. They don't, however, cover every requirement, and should not be used as your only source of information on environmental regulations. The guide and checklist are good starting points to identify regulations that may apply to you and areas where you can improve compliance. This checklist is for your use and you are not required to send it to the Ohio EPA when you are finished. However, if you check any circles ○ on this checklist, you likely have environmental compliance problems at your business. If you need help with the regulations or have additional questions, you should contact your local Ohio EPA district office (see map in guidebook) or the Small Business Assistance Office at (800) 329-7518.

Air Pollution Control	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**
• Do you have anything that has stacks, vents or dust collectors?	☐	☐	☐
• Do you have a paint spray booth or solvent degreasing tanks?	☐	☐	☐
• Do you have a boiler, furnace or space heater?	☐	☐	☐
• Do you have any processes that produce visible dust, smoke or odors?	☐	☐	☐
• Do you crush or shred vehicles?	☐	☐	☐
• Do you do any metal smelting at your business?	☐	☐	☐
• If you answered yes to any of the questions above, have you checked into whether you need an Ohio EPA air permit for these activities?	☐	○	☐
Open Burning			
• Do you burn waste from your business outside (e.g., trash, tires, pallets, rags)?	○	☐	☐
Freon Recovery			
If you remove air conditioner refrigerants from salvage vehicles:			
• Are your freon recovery technicians certified by U.S. EPA?	☐	○	☐
• Do your technicians use U.S. EPA-approved refrigerant recovery equipment?	☐	○	☐
• Do you send recovered refrigerant to either an approved reclamation facility or certified auto technican for recycling?	☐	○	☐
• Do you make sure that refrigerants are not vented into the air?	☐	○	☐
Scrap Tires			
If you remove tires from salvage vehicles:			
• Do you store scrap tires outside?	○	☐	☐
• Is your outdoor storage area for scrap tires 2,500 square feet or less (50' x 50')?	☐	○	☐
• Do you cover outdoor piles or provide other mosquito control?	☐	○	☐
• Do you protect tires from sources of ignition?	☐	○	☐
• Are tire piles are higher than 8 feet?	○	☐	☐
• If you transport scrap tires, have you checked into whether you need to register with Ohio EPA as a transporter?	☐	○	☐
• If you use a outside hauler for scrap tires, is the hauler registered with Ohio EPA?	☐	○	☐
• Do you conduct other scrap tire activities such as shredding or cutting?	○	☐	☐

Used Oil

	Yes	No	N/A
If you remove used oil from salvage vehicles:			
• Are used oil storage containers or tanks in good condition?	☐	○	☐
• Are storage containers or tanks labeled with the words "used oil?"	☐	○	☐
• Are you storing used oil in an underground tank?	○	☐	☐
• Do you have used oil shipped off-site for recycling or disposal?	☐	○	☐
• Does your used oil transporter have an EPA identification number?	☐	○	☐
• Is used oil put on the ground to control dust on your property?	○	☐	☐
• Do you mix used oil with solvents, brake cleaners or other wastes?	○	☐	☐
• Is used oil dumped on the ground or thrown away in your trash?	○	☐	☐
• If you've had any spills of used oil, have these been promptly cleaned up?	☐	○	☐
If you store used oil or petroleum products (e.g., gas, diesel fuel):			
• Do you have a total above ground capacity of 1,320 gallons or more?	☐	☐	☐
• Do you have more than 42,000 gallons of underground storage capacity?	☐	☐	☐
• If you have any of the above capacities, are you in compliance with Ohio EPA's spill prevention (SPCC) requirements? [This includes having secondary containment and developing a spill prevention plan for your company.]	☐	○	☐

Oil Filters

If you remove used oil filters from salvage vehicles:			
• Is used oil removed from filters before they are recycled or disposed of?	☐	○	☐
• Are you following EPA's guidelines for hot draining oil filters?	☐	○	☐
• Do you have used oil filters recycled as scrap metal?	☐	○	☐
• Do you throw undrained used oil filters in the trash?	○	☐	☐

Burning Used Oil in Space Heaters

If you burn your used oil in a space heater:			
• Is the capacity of your space heater less than 500,000 BTUs per hour?	☐	○	☐
• Is your space heater vented outside the building?	☐	○	☐
• Do you accept used oil from other businesses and burn it in your space heater?	○	☐	☐
• Do you keep records of how much used oil you burn in your space heater?	☐	○	☐

Spill Prevention

• Do you use drip pans around your fluid recovery areas to help collect spills?	☐	○	☐
• Do you drain and collect automotive fluids before vehicles are salvaged or stored?	☐	○	☐
• Do you have a spill kit for hazardous waste and other liquids?	☐	○	☐

Antifreeze	Yes	No	N/A
If you remove antifreeze from salvage vehicles:			
• Do you send antifreeze off-site to a disposal or recycling company?	☐	○	☐
• Are containers of collected antifreeze in good condition and managed to prevent leaks or spills?	☐	○	☐
• Is antifreeze put into the sewer or septic system?	○	☐	☐
• Is antifreeze dumped on the ground or put into your trash?	○	☐	☐

Hazardous Waste			
• Have you evaluated all of your waste streams to determine whether they meet Ohio EPA's definition of hazardous waste?	☐	○	☐
• Do you have your waste evaluation information in your files?	☐	○	☐
• Have you evaluated your spent solvents to see if they are hazardous?	☐	○	☐
• Do you make sure that gasoline removed from vehicles is collected in a container and NOT allowed to evaporate from a collection pit?	☐	○	☐
• Is gasoline drained directly onto the ground?	○	☐	☐
• Are all hazardous wastes are sent to an Ohio EPA-permitted disposal company or recycling company?	☐	○	☐
• Do you know how much hazardous waste you generate in a month?	☐	○	☐
• Do you know if you need a hazardous waste identification number?	☐	○	☐
• Do you know if you are complying with all of the Ohio EPA hazardous waste generator requirements?	☐	○	☐

Solvent Contaminated Shop Rags/Wipers			
If you generate solvent contaminated shop rags:			
• Have you evaluated shop rags to see if they're hazardous waste?	☐	○	☐
• Are used shop rags put in a closed container so solvents don't evaporate off?	☐	○	☐
• Do you burn any of your shop rags in a burn barrel?	○	☐	☐
• Do you dispose of your solvent contaminated shop rags in the trash?	○	☐	☐

Lead Acid Batteries			
If you remove lead acid batteries from salvage vehicles:			
• Are lead acid batteries stored on-site in a manner to prevent leaks or spills?	☐	○	☐
• Do you send lead acid batteries off-site to a recycling company?	☐	○	☐
• Do you reclaim any lead acid battery components yourself?	○	☐	☐

Compliance Screening Checklist for Motor Vehicle Salvage Yards

Wastewater Discharges	Yes	No	N/A
If you have floor drains or generate wastewater from your salvage operations (e.g., clean up, washing, oil/water separator):			
• Do you know where your wastewater and floor drain discharges go?	☐	○	☐
• If your wastewater goes to a creek, river or other water of the state, do you have a discharge (NPDES) permit from Ohio EPA?	☐	○	☐
• If your wastewater goes to a public wastewater treatment plant, do you have permission or a permit for the discharge?	☐	○	☐
• Does your wastewater go to a dry well, cesspool, septic tank, or leach field?	○	☐	☐
• Does your wastewater go to a storm drain?	○	☐	☐
• Does your wastewater go outside onto the ground?	○	☐	☐
• Do you put other materials like oil, solvent, paints or chemicals into your drains?	○	☐	☐
On-Site Septic System			
If your business has its own on-site septic system:			
• Has the system been approved and permitted by Ohio EPA?	☐	○	☐
• Do you make sure that only sanitary wastewater from restrooms and sinks is sent to the septic system (no process wastewater or chemicals)?	☐	○	☐
Storm Water Permits			
• Do you have a storm water permit from Ohio EPA for your salvage yard?	☐	○	☐
• Do you have a storm water pollution prevention plan?	☐	○	☐
Underground Storage Tanks			
If you have underground storage tanks for petroleum or hazardous substances:			
• Do you know if your business is in compliance with Ohio's underground tank (UST) regulations?	☐	○	☐

NOTES:

If you've checked any circles ○ on this checklist, you likely have environmental compliance problems at your business. If you need help with the regulations or have additional questions, you should contact your local Ohio EPA district office (see map in guidebook) or the Small Business Assistance Office at (800) 329-7518.

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