

# Notes

## Ohio's Used Oil Regulations for Generators



Ohio EPA  
Small Business Assistance Office and  
Division of Hazardous Waste Management

## Today's Presentation

- Background
- What is used oil?
- Regulations for used oil generators
- Burning and transporting used oil by generators
- Resources to help you

## Used Oil Regulations

- New used oil rules effective October 1998. Ohio Administrative Code (OAC) Chapter 3745-279.
- Revised standards for different used oil activities, including used oil generators.
- Used oil program handled by Ohio EPA, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM).

## Used Oil Activities

- generators
- transportation
- collection centers
- burning
- marketing
- processing, re-refining



There are used oil regulations that apply to each of these activities.

## Used Oil Generator Standards

- Regulations relating to good housekeeping, container and tank standards.
- Some paperwork requirements, more for other used oil handlers than generators.
- Regulations encourage companies to send used oil to recycling companies for reconditioning, reusing, re-refining or energy recovery.

## What is Used Oil?

- Petroleum-based or synthetic oils that have been used and are contaminated with physical or chemical impurities.
- Used oil is not defined as a hazardous waste on its own (unless mixed with materials such as solvents or other chemicals).
- Used oil is subject to its own set of regulations.

# Notes

## Examples of Used Oil

- engine oils from vehicles and equipment
- lubricating oil
- brake/transmission fluid
- hydraulic fluid
- insulating oil
- metal cutting fluid
- compressor or refrigerant oil



## Used Oil Does Not Include

- oil products (unused/new)
- contaminated oil products
- cleanup material from oil product spills
- sludge from virgin oil storage tanks
- animal/vegetable oil
- antifreeze
- kerosene, petroleum based solvents

## Mixing Used Oil With Other Materials

You need to be careful when mixing used oil with other materials, especially chemicals like used solvents, kerosene, gasoline, etc.

You may cause the whole mixture to become a hazardous waste. It may also be harder to recycle the used oil.

## Mixing Used Oil With Other Materials

Mixing is acceptable under some circumstances. For example, some hazardous waste generators (CESQGs) can mix their hazardous waste and used oil together. The mixture is regulated as used oil. If you have questions about mixing, talk with DHWM.

A Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) generates < 220 lbs. (or about 25 gallons) of hazardous waste in a month.

## Used Oil Generator

A person whose action first causes used oil to become subject to regulation. Examples:

- manufacturers
- machine shops
- metal working shops
- quick lube, auto service shops
- equipment servicing (compressors, forklifts, field vehicles, other large equipment)



## Used Oil Containers

- Label used oil containers with the words "Used Oil" (not "Waste Oil")
- Containers must be in good condition (no rust, leaks)
- As a generator, there's no time limit on storing used oil at your business.



# Notes



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



This company was not being careful in how they stored used oil.

Make sure your containers are in good condition and managed to prevent spills or leaks.

## Used Oil Containers



If you store used oil in drums outside, make sure that drums are in good condition.

## Used Oil Storage Tanks

- Tanks must be in good condition and labeled "Used Oil." For underground tanks, fill pipes used to transfer used oil into tanks must also be labeled "Used Oil."

- For underground tanks, you are also subject to Ohio's underground storage tank regulations. Contact BUSTR, State Fire Marshal's Office.



## Used Oil Aboveground Storage Tank



## Used Oil Regulations Spill Prevention

Depending on how much oil you store on-site, you may need to develop a spill response plan (SPCC plan) and have secondary containment.



Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasures Plan

# Notes

## SPCC Regulations

Ohio EPA's Division of Emergency and Remedial Response (DERR) is responsible for the SPCC Program.

SPCC rules apply to the storage of used oil and oil products.

## You need to comply with the SPCC rules if you have any of the following oil storage capacities:

- > 660 gallons above ground in a single container;
- > 1,320 gallons total volume above ground storage; or
- > 42,000 gallons underground storage.

*These regulations are based on the storage capacity of your tanks or containers, not how much you actually store.*

## The SPCC Plan

- The SPCC plan outlines the basic procedures your company will follow to prevent and respond to a release of oil.
- The plan must be implemented if there is a spill.
- There are other requirements, such as certifying and updating and the plan.

## The SPCC Plan

- If you are required to develop an SPCC plan, contact your local Ohio EPA District Office, Division of Emergency and Remedial Response for more guidance.
- A boilerplate plan and other guidance is available.

## SPCC Regulations Secondary Containment

The SPCC plan must describe the secondary containment measures in place to contain a release from oil tanks and containers.



## SPCC Regulations Secondary Containment

- berms, dikes
- curbing
- culverts, drainage systems
- booms, sorbent materials



Secondary containment must hold 110% of the volume of the largest oil tank or container in the area.

# Notes

## Secondary Containment for Containers



## Secondary Containment for Used Oil Containers and Tanks

If a generator is not subject to the SPCC rules, secondary containment for aboveground tanks and containers is not required under the used oil rules. To protect you from a costly cleanup, it's a good idea to provide it, however.

Other used oil handlers such as transporters, burners and processors/re-refiners must have secondary containment.



## Underground Storage Tanks for Used Oil

All underground storage tanks for used oil need to meet Ohio's underground storage tank (UST) regulations. This includes leak detection and secondary containment.

UST regulations are handled by the State Fire Marshal's Office, Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.



## Used Oil Containing Spills

If you have a spill or leak of used oil:

- Stop the release
- Clean up the spill
- Remove contaminated soil
- Replace/repair tanks or containers if needed

These requirements apply regardless of the quantity of used oil spilled.

## Oil Spill Prevention



Spills can be expensive to clean up. Take steps to prevent spills and if one does happen, respond quickly.

## Respond promptly to oil spills. Don't let them become a problem!



## Notes

**This company had to pay for an expensive clean up because of oil and waste contamination.**



**Make sure you don't pour used oil or any other chemical wastes into your floor drains or septic system!**



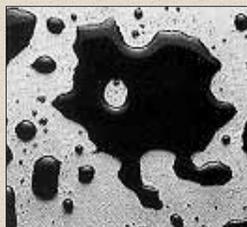
**DON'T pour your used oil into a sewer or down a storm drain!**

**Not only does this cause environmental damage, it can also lead to violations or penalties.**



**DON'T dispose of used oil outside onto the ground or use it as a dust suppressant!**

**Ohio EPA, DAPC has a list of dust suppression alternatives.**



### Managing Used Oil

- Generators must send their used oil off-site to a disposal or recycling company.
- Ohio EPA has a list of companies that recycle used oil. See handout materials.
- Used oil CANNOT go into the dumpster, a septic system or on the ground!

### What About Used Oil Filters?

Used oil filters need to be properly drained. There are EPA guidelines on how to properly "hot drain" filters.

Once filters are properly hot drained, you should send them to a scrap metal recycling company or disposal company.



# Notes

## Handling Used Oil Filters

Acceptable "hot draining" methods include:

- Puncture back valve or dome end and hot drain,
- Hot drain and crush, or
- Dismantle and hot drain.

Hot draining means that oil is removed at close to engine temperature, when oil flows freely. Filters need to drain for 12 (minimum) to 24 hrs.

## Handling Used Oil Filters



Up to 55% of oil can be removed by draining and 88% through compaction.

## Handling Used Oil Filters

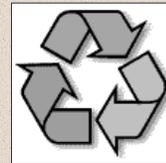
Once the filters are drained, the best option is to have them sent to a scrap metal recycler.

Used oil generated from draining filters must be managed properly.



## Used Oil Filters

Once hot drained, filters can be thrown in the dumpster with your other solid waste, provided they are not terne-plated filters.



It's recommended, though, that you consider sending the filters to a scrap metal company for recycling.

## Terne-Plated Filters

Terne is an alloy of lead and tin. The lead in terne plating can make a used oil filter hazardous. Terne-plated filters were used more commonly with heavy-duty vehicles such as trucks and buses. Most terne plating was phased out in the early 1990s.



## Used Oil Filters

DON'T put used oil filters in the dumpster unless they are non terne-plated and have been properly hot drained. Remember, recycling is the best option.



## Notes

### Used Oil Shipments Off-Site

- The transporter picking up your used oil must have an identification number from Ohio EPA.
- You can check on a transporter's number by calling the Division of Hazardous Waste at (614) 644-2917.



### Used Oil Shipments Off-Site

- Your transporter must keep a shipping record for the used oil they take.
- Under the regulations, the generator does not need to keep records of used oil shipments. It's a good idea to do so, though.



### Used Oil Transportation

If your used oil is reclaimed under a contractual agreement, your transporter does not need an EPA identification number. The reclaimed oil must be returned to you for use as a lubricant, cutting oil or coolant.

Your contractual agreement must also meet certain conditions as outlined in the regulations.



### Used Oil Transportation

A used oil generator may self-transport up to 55 gallons of used oil to the following locations without registering with Ohio EPA as a transporter:

- collection center, or
- aggregation point

### Used Oil Collection Center

A site that is registered with Ohio EPA and accepts used oil from other businesses. This site can also accept used oil from homeowners.

### Used Oil Aggregation Point

A site that accepts used oil from other sites that it owns or operates.

*Remember, you can only self-transport up to 55 gallons of used oil.*

### Used Oil Transportation to a Burner

**Caution:** If you have used oil transported to a commercial facility that burns the oil for energy recovery, you may meet Ohio EPA's definition of a *used oil marketer*.

Check with DHWM to find out what additional requirements apply to you.

# Notes

## Can I burn used oil in my space heater?

Many small businesses burn used oil in space heaters to heat their shops. This is acceptable, if the following three conditions are met:

- You only burn oil that you've generated or received from a household oil changer ("do-it-yourselfer")

## Burning Used Oil in Space Heaters

- The space heater has a burning capacity of no more than .5 million BTUs per hour, and
- The combustion gases from the space heater are vented outside.



## Burning Used Oil

You should also check with Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution Control on any air regulations that might apply to burning used oil.

If you are burning used oil in a unit other than a space heater, such as a boiler or industrial furnace, you should discuss this with DHWM. You may be subject to additional regulations.

## Burning Used Oil

You should not take used oil from other businesses to burn. You would be subject to additional rules, including possible lab analysis of the oil. You may also need to register with Ohio EPA as a used oil burner.

Also, open burning of used oil, shop rags or any other waste from your business is strictly prohibited under Ohio's air rules.



## Other Used Oil Issues

You CANNOT put used oil on the ground to control dust at your business. This includes putting used oil on roadways, drives and parking lots.

DON'T put used oil on the ground to control weeds.

These activities can lead to violations of Ohio EPA's used oil and air regulations. Contact DHWM for a list of dust suppressant alternatives.

## For More Help . . .

Ohio EPA, Central District Office  
Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM)  
614-728-3778

DHWM, Technical Support Unit  
614-644-2917  
[www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm](http://www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm)

Small Business Assistance Office  
800-329-7518 or 614-728-8573

