Oily Wastes, Sorbent Clays ("kitty litter"), Oily Rags, Organic Sorbent Material:

[Rule 62-710.201(1), F.A.C.]

"Oily wastes" means those materials which are mixed with used oil and have become separated from that used oil.

These materials may be landfilled provided that:

- it is not prohibited in other Department rules or local ordinances
- the amount generated is "de minimus" (a small amount)
- it is the result of minor leaks or spills resulting from normal process operations
- all free-flowing oil has been removed to the practical extent possible

Storage of used oil filters

[Rule 62-710.850, F.A.C.]



Used oil filters must be stored in above ground containers which are clearly labeled "Used Oil Filters," and which are in good condition. The storage

containers must be sealed or otherwise protected from weather and stored on an oil impermeable surface such as sealed concrete or asphalt. Any leak or spill must be stopped, contained, cleaned up and managed and the tank repaired or replaced.

No person who removes or manages used oil filters shall dispose of such filters, or commingle such filters with other solid waste for disposal, in a landfill in Florida.

Guidance for Used Oil Management Secondary Containment Requirements

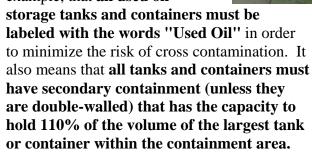
USED

DIL

Aceite

Usado

Rule 62-710.401(6) sets out several requirements that apply to the storage of used oil in tanks or containers. These terms are not defined but should be interpreted broadly to include all types of containers that store used oil, including drip pans, portable collection containers and satellite accumulation containers. This means, for example, that **all used oil**



The Department recognizes that it is not always practical to have specially constructed secondary containment for small containers, drip pans, portable collection containers, or satellite accumulation containers, and that the environmental risks of a spill of used oil from small containers is minimal. The Department will therefore assume that portable collection containers, satellite accumulation containers, and other small containers (those with a total capacity of equal to or less than 55 gallons) which are stored on an oil impermeable surface inside a structure will meet the secondary requirement**. In addition, any portable collection containers

regardless of size which have wheels, which are typically emptied within 24 hours, and which are stored on an oil impermeable surface inside a structure will meet the secondary containment requirement.

**Like any assumption, this one may be overcome if site-specific conditions create a likelihood that any spill from the containers would not be adequately contained.

All tanks and containers, stored outside of a structure, <u>regardless of their size</u>, shall be closed, or otherwise protected from the weather, and must either be double-walled or must be stored on an oil impermeable surface with engineered secondary containment.

Rule 62-710.401(6) also refers to a "structure" without defining that term. In context, it is clear that this term must refer to those structures which will protect the used oil storage tank or container from the weather in much the same way as would a covering and/or proper use of lids. Any structure other than a building with four walls and a roof must be evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine whether it is expected to adequately protect the used oil from the weather (e.g. blowing rain).

Contact your local Florida Department of Environmental Protection for additional information or if you have specific questions on this material.

FDEP Offices:

- Northwest: Pensacola (850) 595-8300
- Northeast: Jacksonville (904) 807-3300
- Central: Orlando (407) 894-7555
- Southwest: Tampa (813) 632-7600
- Southeast: West Palm Beach (561) 681-6600
- South: Fort Myers (239) 332-6975

Used Oil Generator

[40 CFR, Part 279.1]

Any person, by site, whose act or process produces used oil or whose act first causes used oil to become subject to regulation.

The following persons are exempted from the management standards for used oil generators:

- households
- vessels at sea or at port, and;
- farmers who generate a yearly average of 25 gallons or less per month of used oil.

Used Oil, defined:

[62-710.201(5), F.A.C]

Any oil which has been refined from crude oil or synthetic oil and, as a result of use, storage, or handling, has become contaminated and unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of physical or chemical impurities or loss of original properties.

Any material which meets this description must be managed as used oil. Used oil includes synthetic oils, transmission and brake fluids, lubricating greases, etc. Used oil does not include products derived from vegetable or animal fats.

Used oil destined for recycling is presumed **not** to be hazardous.

The information contained in this brochure was complied from F.A.C Rule 62-710 (effective June 9, 2005) and Department enforcement guidance dated December 9, 2005 and is not intended to be a substitution for the Department Rules. For copies of the Used Oil Management Rule please contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection or visit our website at www.dep.state.fl.us

Stay CLEAN

C: Closed and Contained



L: Labeled "Used Oil" & "Used Oil Filters"



E: Ensure Proper Disposal Encourage Recycling



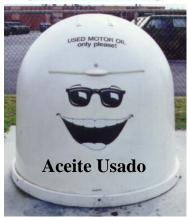


A: Abate & Clean Up
Discharges

and keep it

N: Neat!





Used Oil Management Fact Sheet

What you need to know and do to maintain a CLEAN operation when dealing with Used Oil and Used Oil Filters

Think GREEN Stay CLEAN

Remember it's the Generator's Responsibility to Ensure Environmental Compliance

C C I

Closed and in Containment

Label all containers "Used Oil" & "Used Oil Filters"
Ensure proper disposal and

Encourage Recycling

Abate and clean up any discharges

I

Neat and tidy