Oily Wastes, Sorbent Clays ("kitty litter"), Oily Rags, Organic Sorbent Material:
[Rule 62-710.201(1),F.A.C.]

"Oily wastes" mean those materials which are mixed with used oil and have become separated from that used oil.
These materials may be landfilled (e.g. placed in your trash or dumpster) 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 **clear- ly labeled "Used Oil Fil- ters"** and which are in **good condition**. The stor- age **containers must be sealed or otherwise pro-tected 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 or container repaired or replaced.
No person who removes or manages used oil fil-ters shall dispose of such filters, or commingle such filters with such solid waste for disposal, in a landfill in Florida.

Stay CLEAN

C: Closed and in Containment



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



E: Ensure Proper Disposal Encourage Recycling

A: Abate & Clean Up Discharges



And keep it N: Neat!

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) 256-1700
Central: Orlando (407) 897-4100
Southwest: Tampa (813) 470-5700
Southeast: West Palm Beach (561) 681-6600
South: Fort Myers (239) 344-5600

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 **Closed and in Containment**

L **Label all containers "Used Oil" & "Used Oil Filters"**

E **Ensure proper disposal and Encourage Recycling**

A **Abate and clean up any discharges**

N **Neat and tidy**

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
- Farmers who generate a yearly average of 25 gallons or less per month of used oil

Used Oil, defined:
[403.75(7), F. S.]

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, provided that the total halogen content is less than 1,000 parts per million.

The information contained in this brochure was compiled from Chapter 62-710, Used Oil Management, Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.), effective April 23, 2013, and the Department's Guidance for Used Oil Management, Chapter 62-710, F.A.C., September 3, 2013. It is not intended to be a substitution for Department rules. For copies of these documents, please contact the Florida Department of Environmental Protection at 850-245-8707 or visit our website at www.dep.state.fl.us

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Guidance for Used Oil Management — Used Oil Storage



Rule 62-710.401 (6) F. A. C., sets out several requirements that apply to the storage of used oil in tanks or containers. These terms "tanks" and "containers" are not defined but should be interpreted broadly to include all types of containers that store used oil, including drip pans and portable collection containers. This means, for example, that **all used oil storage tanks and containers must be labeled with the words "Used Oil"** in order to minimize the risk of cross contamination.

Rule 62-710.401(6), F.A.C., 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 case-by-case basis to determine whether it is expected to adequately protect the used oil from the weather (e.g. blowing rain).

All tanks and containers, stored outside of a structure, regardless of their size, must be closed, or covered, and must either be double-walled or stored on an oil impermeable surface with engineered secondary containment.

The Department recognizes that it is not always practical to have specially constructed secondary containment for small containers, drip pans, and portable collection 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 containment requirement.**

For larger containers, the facility may demonstrate that the building structure meets secondary containment requirements. This demonstration could include, but is not limited to, the following:

- Appropriate documentation (such as an analysis by an engineer with experience in containment structures) that is maintained at the facility to demonstrate the structure's secondary containment is sufficient to contain spills and leaks from containers and prevent migration of used oil to the soil, groundwater or surface water.
- The container(s) is in good condition, and is not stored near a doorway leading outside or on a surface that slopes toward an outside doorway or drain that leads to the environment; the floor surface is in good condition and is oil impermeable, the walls connect to the floor, and there is sufficient volume to collect the used oil if it spills.

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.