



## Used Oil and Universal Waste Management Standards

This is a brief guidance document to assist you with managing used oil and / or universal wastes produced by your business operations. Please refer to the noted rule sections for complete compliance information.

### Used Oil Management

*“Used oil” means 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 (403.75(7), FS).*

Used oil is destined for **recycling**. **Waste oil** is destined for **disposal** or **does not meet the definition** of used oil. Used oil management requirements are found in [40 CFR 279 Subpart C – Standards for Used Oil Generators](#), and there are additional state requirements in [Chapter 62-710, FAC – Used Oil Management](#). Here are the basic requirements for managing your used oil:

1. Store used oil only in containers and / or tanks that are in good condition and free of leaks ([40 CFR 279.22\(a\) & \(b\)](#) and [62-710.401\(6\), FAC](#)).
2. Label each container and / or tank of used oil with the words “Used Oil” ([40 CFR 279.22\(c\)](#) and [62-710.401\(6\), FAC](#)).
3. Upon detection of a release of used oil to the environment, you must take the following steps, as applicable ([40 CFR 279.22\(d\)](#)):
  - a. **Stop** the release
  - b. **Contain** the released used oil
  - c. **Clean up** and manage properly the released used oil and clean-up materials
  - d. **Repair or replace** any leaking containers or tanks prior to returning them to service.
4. Store used oil in tanks or containers that are **closed or covered** ([62-710.401\(6\), FAC](#)).
5. Locate tanks and containers of used oil on an oil-impermeable surface and **provide secondary containment**, such as a pan or other suitable enclosure. The containment must be able to hold 110% of the capacity of the *largest* tank or container inside ([62-710.401\(6\), FAC](#)).

For example, the secondary containment for a 110-gallon container would need to be at least 121 gallons. One 55-gallon drum would require secondary containment that can hold at least 60.5 gallons, but a single containment pan for two 55-gallon drums would still need to be just 60.5 gallons.

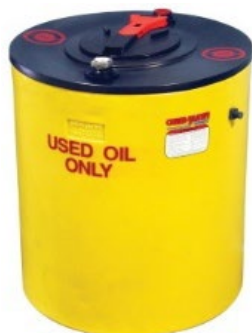
6. You can **self-transport** your used oil ([40 CFR 279.24](#) and [62-710.600\(1\), FAC](#)), **as long as**:
  - a. you secure the containers in an enclosed part of the vehicle
  - b. the used oil is from your site, and you or your employee own the vehicle
  - c. the used oil is taken to a public used oil collection center
  - d. you transport less than 55-gallons at a time and less than 500-gallons each year
7. If you have your used oil picked up, your used oil transporter must have an EPA ID number ([40 CFR 279.24](#)). The State Florida’s list of Registered Used Oil Handlers can be accessed at: [https://fldeploc.dep.state.fl.us/www\\_rcra/reports/UsedOilHandlers.asp](https://fldeploc.dep.state.fl.us/www_rcra/reports/UsedOilHandlers.asp)

## Universal Waste Management

You are allowed to manage waste **batteries**, waste **pesticides**, waste **mercury-containing equipment**, waste **fluorescent lamps**, and waste **aerosol cans** as universal wastes, which are ultimately recycled, instead of disposing of them as hazardous waste. The management requirements for universal wastes are generally less stringent.

Universal waste management requirements are found in [40 CFR 273 – Standards for Universal Waste Management](#). Additional state requirements for mercury containing lamps and other devices are found in Chapter [62-737, FAC – Management of Spent Mercury-Containing Lamps and Devices Destined for Recycling](#). Here are the basic requirements for managing your universal wastes:

1. Always handle and manage your universal waste, especially fragile wastes, in a way that **prevents releases** of the universal waste or its components ([40 CFR 273.13](#)).
2. Store your universal wastes in containers that are normally **closed**, structurally **sound**, and **adequate to prevent breakage** of the contents ([40 CFR 273.13](#)).
3. **Label** your containers of universal waste with the following words ([40 CFR 273.14](#)), depending on the contents:
  - a. “Universal Waste Batteries,” “Waste Batteries,” or “Used Batteries”
  - b. “Universal Waste Pesticide(s)” or “Waste Pesticide(s)”
  - c. “Universal Waste Mercury Containing Equipment / Thermostat” or “Waste Mercury Containing Equipment / Thermostat”
  - d. “Universal Waste Lamps,” “Waste Lamps,” or “Used Lamps”
  - e. “Universal Waste - Aerosol Can(s),” “Waste Aerosol Can(s),” or “Used Aerosol Can(s)”
4. Mark your containers of universal wastes with the **storage start date**, and you can keep it on site for **up to one year** ([40 CFR 273.15](#)).
  - a. You can store longer than a year if you don’t have enough waste to ship.
5. **Train** your employees in appropriate universal waste handling and emergency response procedures at your business ([40 CFR 273.16](#) and [62-737.400\(4\), FAC](#)).
6. **Respond to releases** of universal waste **immediately**:
  - a. You will need to perform a waste determination on the associated clean-up debris to determine if the material is a hazardous waste ([40 CFR 273.17](#)). The waste must then be managed and disposed of accordingly.
  - b. You are allowed to continue managing broken lamps as universal waste under the state rule. ([62-737.400\(5\)\(a\), FAC](#)).



<b>USED OIL</b>
GENERATOR INFORMATION
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY, STATE, ZIP _____
SOURCE _____
CONTACT _____

<b>UNIVERSAL WASTE</b>
SHIPPER _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY, STATE, ZIP _____
CONTENTS _____
ACCUMULATION START DATE _____

