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

The information contained in this brochure was compiled 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 at 850-245-8707 or visit our website at www.dep.state.fl.us

Guidance for Used Oil Management -- Secondary Containment Requirements

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 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 storage tanks and containers must be labeled with the words "Used Oil" in order to minimize the risk of cross contamination. It also means that all tanks and containers must have secondary containment (unless they are double-walled) that has the capacity to hold 110% of the volume of the largest tank or container within the containment area.

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 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, regardless of their size, 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) 807-3371
- Central: Orlando (407) 894-7555
- Southwest: Tampa (813) 632-7600
- Southeast: West Palm Beach (561) 681-6600
- South: Fort Myers (239) 332-6975
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 (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 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 or container 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.

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
N: Neat!

Used Oil Management
Fact Sheet

Think GREEN
Stay CLEAN

Remember, It’s the Generator’s Responsibility to Ensure Environmental Compliance

Closed and in Containment
Label all containers “Used Oil” & “Used Oil Filters”
Ensure proper disposal and Encourage Recycling
Abate and clean up any discharges
Neat and tidy