Management Standards for Used Oil Generators Guidance Document

Colorado Department
of Public Health
and Environment

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division
(303) 692-3300

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Purpose of this Guidance

This guidance document is intended to provide general guidance on the appropriate management of used oil and materials contaminated with used oil based on Colorado solid and hazardous waste statutes and regulations. The wastes described in this guidance may also be regulated under other statutes and regulations.

This guidance is not meant to modify or replace any adopted regulations, which undergo periodic revisions. In the event of a conflict between this guidance and the adopted regulations, the regulations govern. Some portions of the regulations are complex and this guidance does not go into the details of all situations. If a regulatory situation is not described in the guidance or clarification is desired, an official interpretation of a specific regulatory situation can be requested by writing to the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division at the address on page 12.

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What is Used Oil?

Used oil is any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil made from coal, shale or polymer-based starting material. As the name implies, it must have been used, and as a result of such use, it is contaminated with physical impurities (like metal fines, sawdust or dirt) or chemical impurities (like fuel, solvents, halogens or water). Common uses include lubricants and heat transfer fluids.

The used oil management standards were included as Part 279 of the Colorado Hazardous Waste Regulations (6 CCR 1007-3), but used oil destined for recycling is generally not regulated as hazardous waste unless it is mixed with hazardous waste. Used oil that exhibits one or more hazardous characteristics by its own nature is managed as used oil, not hazardous waste, when recycled. If disposed, it would be regulated as hazardous waste.

Used oil does include:

- engine oil
- transmission fluid
- compressor oil
- metalworking oils
- hydraulic oil
- refrigeration oil
- oils used as buoyants
- electrical insulating oil

Used oil does not include:

- vegetable oil or animal oil, even when used as a lubricant
- virgin (unused) oil
- bottom clean-out waste from virgin oil storage tanks
- petroleum-derived products like antifreeze or kerosene
- petroleum-distillates used as solvents

Some Other Things That Are Regulated as Used Oil

- Materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil if the material is burned for energy recovery.
- Materials produced from used oil that are burned for energy recovery (e.g., used oil fuels).
- Used oil drained or removed from materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil.

Some Things That Are Not Regulated as Used Oil

- Materials containing or otherwise contaminated with used oil from which the used oil has been properly drained or removed to the extent possible such that no free-flowing oil remains are regulated as solid waste unless the contaminated material is itself a hazardous waste.
- Materials that are reclaimed from used oil that are used beneficially and are not burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal (e.g., re-refined lubricants) are regulated as a product.
- Materials that are derived from used oil that are disposed of or used in a manner constituting disposal are regulated as solid or hazardous waste.

- Wastewater contaminated with de minimis quantities of used oil if discharge is subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act.

Mixtures Containing Used Oil

- A mixture of used oil and listed hazardous waste is generally regulated as hazardous waste, not used oil. *Note*: Mixing used oil and hazardous waste is considered to be treatment and is subject to applicable hazardous waste permitting requirements.

- A mixture of used oil and hazardous waste that is listed in Part 261 Subpart D solely because it exhibits one or more hazardous waste characteristics is regulated as:
  - hazardous waste if the resultant mixture exhibits any characteristics of hazardous waste.
  - used oil if the resultant mixture does not exhibit any characteristics of hazardous waste.

- A mixture of used oil and hazardous waste that solely exhibits one or more hazardous waste characteristics defined in Part 261 Subpart C (ignitability, reactivity, corrosivity, toxicity) is regulated as:
  - hazardous waste if the resultant mixture exhibits any characteristics of hazardous waste.
  - used oil if the resultant mixture does not exhibit any characteristics of hazardous waste.

- Mixtures of used oil and fuels or other fuel products are regulated as used oil.

- Mixtures of used oil and diesel fuel mixed on-site by the generator of the used oil for use in the generator's own vehicles are regulated as fuel product after the used oil and diesel fuel have been mixed.

- Mixtures of used oil and conditionally exempt small quantity generator hazardous waste are regulated as used oil. *Note:* Despite this, it may be difficult or impossible to find a used oil recycler willing to accept used oil mixed with <u>any</u> hazardous waste.

Used Oil Assumed to be Hazardous Waste (Rebuttable Presumption)

Used oil containing more than 1000 parts per million (ppm) total halogens is presumed to have been mixed with hazardous waste and is regulated as hazardous waste. This presumption can be challenged (rebutted) by using analytical or other means to demonstrate that the used oil doesn't contain hazardous waste.

Halogens are reactive nonmetals that include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and astatine. Halogenated compounds are persistent organic pollutants that degrade very slowly and can be transported long distances in the air or water. They accumulate in the fatty tissue of aquatic life and animals, and get more concentrated as they move up the food chain. These compounds have a negative impact on human health and the environment.

The rebuttable presumption:

- does not apply to metal-working oil/fluids containing chlorinated paraffins that are processed through a tolling agreement to reclaim the oils/fluids and returned to the generator.

- does apply to metal-working oil/fluids containing chlorinated paraffins that are recycled in any other manner or disposed.

- does not apply to used oil contaminated with chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) from refrigeration units where the CFCs are destined for reclamation.
- does apply to used oil contaminated with CFCs that have been mixed with used oil from sources other than refrigeration units.

Used Oil Specifications

Used oil burned for energy recovery and any fuel produced from used oil by processing, blending or other treatment is regulated as used oil until it is shown to meet the used oil specifications. Once used oil that is to be burned for energy recovery has been shown to meet the used oil specifications, it is no longer regulated as used oil. The person making this determination must have analyses showing that the used oil meets the specifications, must keep records of each shipment of oil to an on-specification used oil burner, and must notify the Department as a used oil fuel marketer to obtain an EPA identification number. If they already have an EPA identification number for other purposes, they must also notify as a used oil fuel marketer. Their EPA identification number will remain the same.

The used oil specifications don't apply to mixtures of used oil and hazardous waste that are regulated as hazardous waste.

Constituent/property	Allowable level
Arsenic	5 ppm maximum
Cadmium	2 ppm maximum
Chromium	10 ppm maximum
Lead	100 ppm maximum
Flash point	100 degrees F minimum
Total halogens	4000 ppm maximum (if successfully rebutted)

Used Oil Prohibitions

Used oil cannot be stored in surface impoundments unless the impoundments are managed as hazardous waste units, and it cannot be used as a dust suppressant. Acceptable alternatives for dust suppression include calcium chloride, lignosite, magnesium chloride, lignous sulfates or other compounds approved for this use by the US EPA.

Off-specification used oil can only be burned for energy recovery in an industrial furnace, boiler or hazardous waste incinerator that have notified the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and obtained an EPA identification number for these activities. They must also meet all requirements of the Colorado hazardous waste regulations applicable to such units.

Management Standards for Used Oil Generators

A used oil generator is any person, business or government agency whose act or process produces used oil. For purposes of this guidance, two exceptions to this are farmers who generate an average of 25 gallons or less per month of used oil and household "do-it-yourselfers" that generate used oil from their personal vehicles and equipment.

Oil Change Service Providers

If you provide oil change services, either at your facility or from a mobile unit, you are considered to be the generator of that used oil. As such, you must follow the management standards for used oil generators.

Storage Requirements

Used oil cannot be stored in lagoons, pits or surface impoundments unless you have permitted them under the state hazardous waste program. As a used oil generator, you are required to store your used oil in non-leaking tanks or containers that are in good condition (i.e., free of severe rusting and apparent structural defects). These should be located in an area where they are unlikely to be damaged or knocked over, and should have enough aisle space around them so that you can easily inspect them for leaks or damage.

You are required to take steps to prevent releases and spills of used oil and should take extra care when transferring used oil into and out of tanks or containers to ensure that you don't drip or spill the oil. Spigots and funnels are helpful in minimizing such releases. You should also perform regular preventative maintenance to repair or replace gaskets and dispensers before they become a problem. Although not required, it is also a good idea to have secondary containment for your tanks and containers. If you have a release of used oil, you will be required to conduct appropriate cleanup actions based on the size and location of the spill and the potential to cause environmental harm. It is often easier and less expensive to prevent releases that it is to clean them up.

Used oil containers and aboveground storage tanks must be clearly labeled with the words "Used Oil." Fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks or remote aboveground storage tanks must also be labeled as "Used Oil." If your facility uses drain pans or buckets to collect used oil that drains from used oil filters, oil filter crushers, vehicles or other equipment, you should also label these pans and buckets as "Used Oil," even if used only temporarily. You can purchase pre-made labels, obtain them from your used oil recycler or create your own hand-written or computer-generated labels.

Do not label your used oil tanks or containers as "Waste Oil." Waste oil includes virgin oil, bottom cleanout waste from virgin oil storage tanks, and other oil wastes that have not been used. Waste oil is not used oil because the oil has never been "used" for its intended purpose.

Used Oil Collection Centers and Aggregation Points

To facilitate recycling, the used oil management standards allow collection centers and aggregation points to accumulate and store used oil from facilities that generate small quantities of used oil as part of their business. Collection centers and aggregation points are also encouraged to accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers. There are three types of collection facilities:

- Do-it-yourselfer Used Oil Collection Centers
  - accumulates and stores used oil collected ONLY from household do-it-yourselfers
  - must comply with the used oil generator standards

- Used Oil Collection Centers
  - accumulates and stores used oil collected from other sites owned or operated by the owner of the collection center and used oil collected from other used oil generators
  - may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers
  - must comply with the used oil generator standards

  - must notify the Department and receive an EPA identification number as a used oil collection center
  - must determine that accumulated used oil is on-specification before it can be burned in a space heater

- Aggregation Points
  - accumulates and stores used oil collected ONLY from other sites owned or operated by the owner of the aggregation point
  - may also accept used oil from household do-it-yourselfers
  - must comply with the used oil generator standards

Allowable Processing

Used oil generators are allowed to conduct limited processing of their used oil without notifying the Department as a used oil processor/re-refiner. In order for this to be true, the used oil must have been generated on site and it cannot be sent off site directly to a burner of on- or off-specification used oil.

You as the generator can filter, clean or otherwise recondition your used oil before reusing it onsite. You can separate your used oil from wastewater generated on site to make the wastewater acceptable for discharge. You can use an oil mist collector to remove small droplets from in-plant air to make the air suitable for recirculation. You can also drain or otherwise remove used oil from contaminated materials (for example, wringing all of the free-flowing oil from used sorbents so that the oil can be recovered and the sorbents used again). And if you have an onsite space heater, you can filter, separate or otherwise recondition your used oil before burning it in the space heater.

Transportation

You may self-transport up to 55 gallons of your own used oil, or used oil you've collected from household do-it-yourselfers, as long as you transport the oil to your own used oil aggregation point or to a used oil collection center that has notified the Department of their used oil activities and obtained an EPA identification number. You must transport the oil in a vehicle that you own or that is owned by one of your employees.

Otherwise, if you ship your used oil offsite for recycling, you must ensure that your oil is transported by a used oil transporter that has an EPA identification number that is valid for use in Colorado. The only exception is if you have a tolling arrangement with a used oil processor/re-refiner where your oil is reclaimed under a contractual agreement and returned to you for use as a lubricant, cutting oil or coolant. In this case, the used oil must be transported to and from your facility in a vehicle that is owned and operated by the used oil processor/re-refiner.

On-Site Burning of Used Oil in a Space Heater

As a used oil generator, you are allowed to burn used oil in a used oil-fired space heater if:

- the heater burns only used oil that you generate yourself or used oil that you have received from household do-it-yourselfers;

- your heater is designed to have a maximum capacity of not more than 500,000 Btu/hour and

- the combustion gases from the heater are vented to the outside.

Used oil that you generate or that you have received from household do-it-yourselfers does not need to be tested to determine if the used oil meets the used oil specifications in order to be burned in your own space heater. You may also burn used oil obtained from a used oil marketer that has determined that their used oil meets the used oil specifications.

You may self-transport up to 55 gallons of used oil at one time from one of your facilities to an aggregation point at another that you own if you do so in your own vehicle or one that is owned by one of your employees. This oil can also be burned in your space heater without first testing it to determine if it meets the used oil specifications.

If you own or operate a used oil collection center, you may not accept used oil from another business for burning in your space heater unless it has been tested to ensure that the used oil meets the used oil specifications. Off-specification used oil may only be burned for energy recovery in a permitted industrial furnace, boiler or hazardous waste incinerator.

Recordkeeping

You are not required to notify the Department or get an EPA identification number as a used oil generator. Although there are few recordkeeping requirements for used oil generators, you are strongly encouraged to maintain copies of shipment and disposal records for the used oil that you generate. If you have a tolling arrangement with a used oil processor/re-refiner, you must keep a copy of the contractual agreement that shows the type of used oil and frequency of shipments. These records are important during a compliance inspection to document that you are properly managing your used oil. As a used oil generator, you are required to respond to a spill or release of used oil if it should occur. Having a written contingency plan helps your employees know how to effectively respond in the event of an emergency.

If you own or operate a used oil collection center, you are required to notify the Department and obtain an EPA identification number. If you want to accept used oil from another business for burning in your space heater, it must be tested to ensure that the used oil meets the used oil specifications. The first one to declare that the used oil meets the used oil specifications must keep records of the laboratory analysis or other documentation used to make this determination for at least three years; must notify the Department that they are a used oil marketer that first determines that the oil meets the specifications, and must keep records of each shipment to an on-specification used oil burner including the name and address of the receiving facility, the quantity shipped, the date of shipment or delivery, and a cross reference of each shipment to the analytical records used to document that the oil was on-specification used oil. These records must be kept for at least three years.

Other Regulatory Requirements

If you store used oil in aboveground storage tanks with a capacity of 660 gallons or more, or in underground storage tanks with a capacity equal to or greater than 110 gallons, your tanks are subject to the State petroleum storage tank regulations. These regulations are implemented by the Division of Oil and Public Safety of the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment, and include specific requirements for tank installation, registration, operation, release reporting and cleanup of releases.

You may also be subject to applicable US EPA Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures (SPCC) requirements if you have an aggregate aboveground bulk storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons and/or an aggregate underground storage capacity greater than 42,000 gallons. This is based on capacity and it doesn't matter how much oil is actually stored in your tanks or containers. Bulk storage containers include tanks, containers, drums and mobile or portable totes with individual capacity equal to or greater than 55 gallons. When calculating total capacity for SPCC, the term oil includes petroleum, fuel oil,

sludge, oil refuse, used oil, vegetable oil, animal oils and greases, synthetic oils and mineral oils. SPCC plans are intended to ensure that a facility has containment and other countermeasures in place that will prevent oil spills.

Used Oil Filters

One of the most common violations related to used oil filter management is that the filters are not properly drained before they are disposed of or recycled. The filter should be removed from the vehicle at engine operating temperature. A device, such as a screwdriver or similar tool, should be used to puncture the filter anti-drain back valve or the filter dome end. The valve consists of a rubber flap that creates a vacuum to prevent oil from draining back into the engine when it's not running. Puncturing the filter breaks the vacuum and allows trapped oil to be recovered.

Once the filter has been punctured, it should be placed on a rack to drain into a used oil container or drain pan. The filter should be kept at or above 60 degrees F for a minimum of 12 hours to allow the oil to drain out. For practical purposes, if any oil drips out of the filter when it is picked up, the filter would not be considered properly drained. Alternatively, the filter can be crushed or dismantled after puncturing to recover the trapped oil in a more timely manner. If you crush the filters, you should ensure that it is done in an enclosed unit so that all of the used oil is recovered.

Oil that is removed from drained filters is regulated as used oil. This means that the container or drain pan used to collect the oil should be labeled with the words "Used Oil." The collected oil should be periodically emptied into an accumulation drum or tank, which should also be labeled with the words "Used Oil." Unlabeled or improperly labeled used oil containers is a common violation for used oil generators.

Terne plating is an alloy of lead and tin, which often causes the filter to exhibit the toxicity characteristic for lead. Most used oil filters from passenger vehicles and light to medium duty trucks are non-terne plated filters. Under the used oil filter exemption, properly drained non-terne plated used oil filters are not hazardous waste and can be recycled (preferred option) or disposed of as solid waste.

Terne plated filters are much less common and are used mainly in heavy utility vehicles. Properly drained terne plated used oil filters can be recycled under the scrap metal exemption, or they must be disposed of as hazardous waste. While in your possession, terne plated filters should be accumulated in a drum or container that is labeled as "hazardous waste" (if they are destined for disposal) or as "terne plated used oil filters" or "scrap metal" (if they are destined for scrap metal recycling) to ensure that these filters are not disposed of in the trash. It is your responsibility to determine if the used oil filters you manage are terne plated and to handle them appropriately.

In order to encourage recycling of used oil filters, the Filter Manufacturers' Council maintains a hotline and listing of companies that transport, process and recycle used filters. Call 1-800-99-FILTER (1-800-993-4583) for information on recycling opportunities or visit their website at www.filtercouncil.org. Scrap metal recyclers can also be found in your local yellow pages under "scrap metal" or "recycling services."

Used Oil Filter Exemption

It is important to note that the used oil filter exemption in Section 261.4 (b)(13) of the Colorado hazardous waste regulations does not apply to fuel filters, transmission oil filters, or specialty oil filters such as railroad filters because the US EPA did not have sufficient quantitative data on these types of

filters to include them in the categorical exemption. This exemption included only non-terne plated used oil filters.

Other Filters

Used fuel filters, transmission oil filters, and specialty filters may exhibit the toxicity characteristic for benzene and/or heavy metals. Whether or not the filter exhibits any hazardous waste characteristics is largely dependent on the construction of the filter. Some filters are made entirely of metal and some filters consist of a metal casing with fibrous filter material inside.

In the case of filters made entirely of metal, the residual amount of fluid clinging to the metal parts is not likely to cause the filter to fail the toxicity characteristic for benzene or other fuel constituents. Filters that are made entirely of metal and that are properly drained of fuel or oil can be recycled as scrap metal. Alternatively, properly drained non-terne plated metal filters can be disposed of as solid waste. The alternative for terne plated metal filters is disposal as hazardous waste if they are not recycled as scrap metal.

Filters that contain fibrous filter material need to be carefully evaluated since the fibrous materials retain residual amounts of fluid even after draining. This is true whether or not the filters are sent for recycling and whether or not they are dried out. Depending on the type of fuel they contained, some fuel filters fail the toxicity test for benzene or other volatiles. Similarly, some specialty filters fail the toxicity test for heavy metals. Fibrous filters that exhibit a toxicity characteristic should either be disposed of as hazardous waste or can be recycled. If recycled, the used filters must be managed as a hazardous waste from the point of generation through the point the filter actually enters the recycling process.

Release Reporting

If you have a spill or release of used oil, you must determine if the release is subject to spill reporting requirements. Failure to report spills or releases of used oil may result in enforcement action and/or penalties.

Any spill that pollutes or has the potential to pollute waters of the state (including surface water, ground water, and ditches or storm sewers leading to surface waters), must be reported to the Water Quality Control Division at the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment as soon as the release is discovered. Contacting the Department's 24-hour emergency spill reporting line will satisfy this reporting requirement. If the release causes a sheen on the surface of navigable waters, or an emulsion to be deposited beneath the water surface or on the adjacent shoreline, you may also have to report it to the National Response Center under the Clean Water Act.

Releases greater than 25 gallons from regulated petroleum storage tanks must be reported to the Division of Oil and Public Safety at the Colorado Department of Labor and Employment within 24 hours. If the release occurs after normal business hours, you should contact the Department of Public Health and Environment's 24-hour spill reporting line. A release of less than 25 gallons of used oil from a regulated petroleum storage tank does not need to be reported if it does not have the potential to impact state waters and if it is adequately cleaned up within 24 hours.

Hydraulic oils and lubricating oils are not specifically listed under Section 304 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA). However, local response authorities should be notified if there is an emergency situation and/or if emergency assistance is needed.

For non-emergency situations, petroleum releases greater than 25 gallons (rule of thumb) should be reported to the Solid Waste Unit of the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division. This is consistent with release reporting requirements from the Colorado State Patrol for highway accidents and with requirements for regulated petroleum storage tanks. Releases of less than 25 gallons of used oil do not need to be reported if the oil has not impacted, and does not have the potential to impact, state waters and if it is adequately cleaned up in a reasonable timeframe.

Release Reporting Numbers

Colorado Dept. of Public Health and Environment	
24-hour spill reporting line, statewide toll-free	1-877-518-5608
Colorado Dept of Labor and Employment	
Division of Oil and Public Safety (business hours)	303-318-8547
National Response Center (NRC)	1-800-424-8802

Release Response and Cleanup Guidance

Used oil transporters are required to take steps to prevent releases and spills of used oil into the environment. It is generally easier and less expensive to prevent a release in the first place than it is to conduct environmental cleanup after a spill occurs. You should analyze what types of releases could occur at your facility ahead of time to ensure that you know how to respond to potential release events, and plan on keeping adequate spill containment and cleanup materials readily available.

If a spill or leak does occur, you must take appropriate immediate action to protect human health and the environment by stopping the continued release of used oil by plugging the hole or transferring the used oil to another suitable tank or container, containing the used oil that was released, and repairing or replacing the leaking or damaged tank, container or piping prior to returning it to service. You are also required to conduct appropriate cleanup actions based on the size and location of the spill and the potential to cause environmental harm.

[**Note: This section is currently under revision.** Refer to the Colorado Soil Evaluation Values (CSEV) table (http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hm/csev.htm) and contact the appropriate Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division technical staff for further guidance.]

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Contact Information

Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division	(303) 692-3300
toll-free	(888) 569-1831
Division Technical Assistance Program	(303) 692-3320
toll-free	(888) 569-1831 ext. 3320
Department Website	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/
Division Website	http://www.cdphe.state.co.us/hm/
Division Internet e-mail	comments.hmwmd@state.co.us

Email questions or send questions in writing to:

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division
HMWMD-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80246-1530

OR

FAX (303) 759-5355

Please provide as much detail as possible regarding your question and the waste or process to which it applies.

Related Information

Management Standards for Used Oil Transporters Guidance Document,

Used Oil Generators Checklist

- **Is your used oil stored in aboveground or underground storage tanks or in containers?** (storage in lagoons, pits or surface impoundments is prohibited)
- **Are tanks and containers marked with the words "Used Oil?"**
- **Are fill ports for piping leading to storage tanks labeled with the words "Used Oil?"**
- **Are tanks and containers in good condition and not leaking?**
- **Are tanks and containers maintained in a manner to prevent ruptures, leaks and spills?**
  - Are you careful not to spill when transferring used oil?
  - Are your tanks and containers kept closed?
  - Do you have adequate space around your tanks and containers to allow unobstructed movement of personnel and equipment?
  - Do you have cathodic protection or secondary containment for your tanks, if required?
- **If your aboveground or underground storage tanks are also regulated by the Division of Oil and Public Safety at the Department of Labor and Employment, do you comply with those requirements?**
  - The Division of Oil and Public Safety regulates aboveground petroleum storage tanks with capacity between 660 gallons and 39,999 gallons and underground storage tanks with capacity greater than or equal to 110 gallons.
- **Do you have a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan, if required?**
- **If a spill or leak has occurred, have you reported it?**
- **Have you taken the necessary corrective actions to clean up any spills?**
  - Have you stopped further releases and contained the oil?
  - Have you removed, repaired or replaced the defective tank, container or piping?
  - Have you properly disposed of used absorbents, contaminated media (water, soil) and recovered oil?
- **Does the used oil recycler that picks up your used oil have an EPA Identification Number as a used oil transporter?** Note: Used oil generators may self-transport up to 55 gallons of used oil in their own vehicle to an approved collection center or an aggregation point owned by the generator without obtaining an EPA Identification Number as a used oil transporter.

Used Oil Filter Management Checklist

- **Have you hot-drained the filter using one of the following methods?** (drained with the oil near engine operating temperature)
  - o Puncture the anti-drain back valve or filter dome end and draining for a minimum of 12 hours.
  - o Draining and crushing.
  - o Dismantling and draining.
  - o An equivalent method that will remove any free-flowing oil.
- **Did you continue draining the filter if any oil drained out when it was picked up?**
- **If you drained the filter over a container, is the container labeled "Used Oil?"**
- **Did you dump the used oil that drained from the filter in with your other used oil for recycling?**
- **Are you careful not to spill oil when you remove and drain a filter?**
- **Is the filter a non-terne-plated filter?** (terne is an alloy of tin and lead)
  - o Hot-drained filters can be recycled or disposed of as solid waste.
- **Is the filter a terne-plated filter?** (used in some large trucks and heavy equipment)
  - o Hot-drained filters must be disposed of as hazardous waste or can be recycled as scrap metal.
- **If this is a used fuel filter, transmission oil filter or a specialty filter such as a railroad filter, have you made a hazardous waste determination to determine if the filter must be disposed of as hazardous waste?** (these filters are not included in the used oil filter exemption)