

Environmental Compliance Guide for Auto Repair Shops

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(Update)



Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Air Pollution Control	2
Open Burning	4
Freon Recovery	5
Scrap Tires	6
Used Oil	7
Oil Filters	8
Burning Used Oil in Space Heaters	9
Oil Spill Prevention	10
Antifreeze	11
Hazardous Waste	12
Painting Wastes	13
Solvent Contaminated Wipers	15
Lead Acid Batteries	16
Wastewater Discharges	17
Floor Drains	18
Underground Storage Tanks	20
Appendix	
Glossary of Environmental Terms	21
Hazardous Waste Disposal Companies	22
Used Oil Recyclers	24
Used Oil Filter Recyclers	26
Antifreeze Recyclers	28
Ohio EPA District Office Map	29
Additional Resources	30
Compliance Screening Checklist	32

Introduction

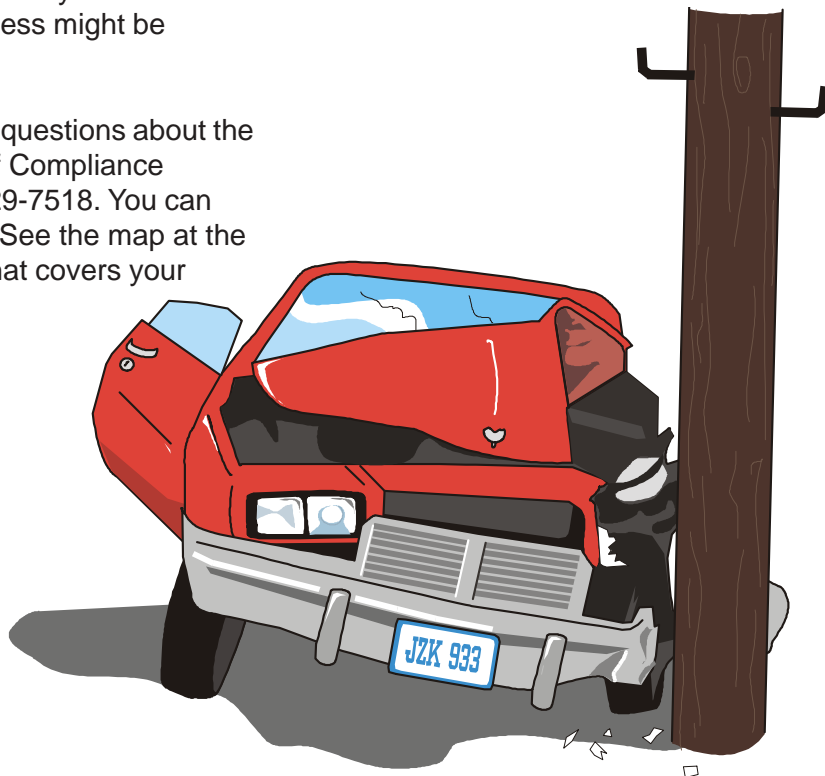
If you operate an auto repair shop, whether a mechanical repair or body shop, it is important for you to know the Ohio EPA regulations that apply to your activities. You may need permits for air pollution sources or wastewater discharges. You may also be required to notify Ohio EPA if you generate any hazardous waste.

Complying with some regulations, such as getting a permit, may take some time. So, the earlier you look into your responsibilities under the rules, the better.

This guidebook summarizes some of the major environmental requirements that could apply to your auto repair shop. It may not cover every requirement, and should not be used as your only source of information on the regulations. It provides you with a starting point to identify areas where your business might be subject to regulation.

If you need more information or have additional questions about the environmental regulations, contact the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at (800) 329-7518. You can also contact your local Ohio EPA district office. See the map at the end of this guidebook to find the district office that covers your area.

It is important that you are aware of and in compliance with the regulations to ensure that your company does not face environmental violations or penalties. Under Ohio's laws, a company can be fined up to \$10,000 per day for environmental violations!



Air Pollution Requirements

Under Ohio regulations, it is your responsibility to obtain all environmental permits that are needed for your business. Air pollution permits are required for air pollution sources. An air pollution source is anything that emits air pollutants, such as particulates, dust, fumes, gases, mist, smoke, vapors or odors.

While this definition covers many different processes, there are four rules of thumb that can often help identify an air contaminant source. Does your business:

- Have something with a stack, dust collector or vent?
Examples: shotblasters, grinders, storage tanks.
- Have a process that uses paints, solvents, adhesives or other chemicals?
Examples: paint booths, degreasers, solvent cleaning tanks.
- Have a process that burns fuel (e.g., oil, natural gas, coal)?
Examples: boilers, furnaces, process heaters.
- Have a process that produces visible dust, smoke or odors?
Examples: unpaved roadways, material handling areas.

Activities that involve paints and solvents are regulated because these materials contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs). VOCs contribute to photochemical smog. HAPs are harmful to human health and many are suspected to cause cancer. For these reasons, Ohio EPA regulates the emission of paints and solvents through permits.

If you paint, you will likely need air permits, especially for units such as spray booths. There are two permits required for an air pollution source: the permit-to-install (PTI) and permit-to-operate (PTO). The permit-to-install is required **before** installing equipment. The permit-to-operate is needed to operate the equipment **after** installation.

The terms and conditions of your permit will usually have emission limits. In addition, the permit will outline monitoring, operating conditions and record-keeping requirements for your company. Once you get the permit, it is very important that you read and understand the terms and conditions contained in it.



Paints and solvents are regulated because they often contain volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and hazardous air pollutants (HAPs).

Please note that if you are already operating your business and discover that you need an air permit, you must still complete and submit PTI and PTO applications. Most permits will require you to limit air pollutant emissions (for example, pounds per day or pounds per hour of VOCs). The permit will often require that daily or monthly operating records be kept on site.

Air Pollution Requirements (continued)

Permit Exemptions

There are exemptions from air pollution permit requirements. The exemptions are:

1. The "de minimis" exemption.

This exemption is for small sources of air pollution. To qualify for this exemption you must demonstrate through daily records that your emissions are both less than 10 pounds per day for each day of operation and less than one ton per year of HAPs.

2. The "permit-by-rule" (PBR) exemption.

Some specific sources of air pollution qualify for Ohio EPA's permit-by-rule (PBR) exemption. If you meet the qualifying criteria and comply with emission limitations, monitoring, operating and record-keeping requirements that are outlined in the rule, you do not need to obtain an air permit for PBR sources. You do need to provide Ohio EPA with a notification that your source qualifies for the PBR exemption. Certain paint booths and gas dispensing facilities are covered under the PBR exemption. For more information about the PBR exemptions, please see Ohio EPA's Web page: www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/pbr/permitbyrule.html

3. Source specific exemptions.

These exemptions are for specific sources of air pollution, including some solvent cleaning tanks and some solvent recycling equipment. You can find a list of these exemptions at www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/regs/3745-31/3745-31-03f.pdf.

Regional Coating Emission Requirements

Some auto body shops are required to meet additional operating requirements that reduce the amount of VOCs emitted. You'll have to comply with these requirements, unless your paint booth meets the de minimis exemption, If your shop is located in one of the following counties:

- Butler
- Clark
- Clermont
- Greene
- Hamilton
- Miami
- Montgomery
- Warren

More information on these requirements can be found at www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc/regs/3745-21/21_18.pdf.

Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Gasoline dispensing facilities (GDFs) are subject to Ohio's air pollution control requirements. GDFs include retail service stations or private facilities where gasoline is dispensed into vehicle fuel tanks. The regulations require emission controls to reduce gasoline vapors. These emission controls are called Stage I and Stage II emission controls. These emission control measures depend on annual amount of gasoline dispensed and the county where business is located. Some GDFs are also required to obtain air permits from Ohio EPA.

Contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Air Pollution Control or Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at (800) 329-7518 for more information on the air permitting requirements.

Open Burning

Auto repair shop owners should be aware of Ohio EPA's open burning regulations. "Open burning" is burning materials like trash, leaves, tree trimmings, tires and construction debris outdoors. When these materials are burned, they can release harmful air pollutants. Gases released by open burning can also corrode metal siding and damage paint on buildings.

Under Ohio's air pollution control regulations, a business cannot burn trash or any other waste for the purpose of waste disposal. A common violation Ohio EPA finds at small businesses is open burning wastes like pallets, trash or used shop rags.

A few types of open burning are allowed by businesses. In these situations, the business does not need to notify Ohio EPA or obtain permission from the Agency before burning. However, fires must be kept to a minimum size, cannot be used for waste disposal and the fuel burned must help minimize the emission of air contaminants. Examples of acceptable open burning include:

- heating tar;
- welding and acetylene torches;
- smudge pots and similar occupational needs; and
- heating for warmth of outdoor workers or strikers.

Ohio EPA can also authorize other open burning activities such as fires for controlling diseases/pests, ceremonial fires, fire fighting training, managing land clearing wastes and emergency management of ignitable or explosive wastes. Before conducting any of these activities, the company must first contact Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution Control. Special conditions may apply to some activities. In addition, the business may be required to complete an application and obtain written approval from the Agency before open burning.

There may also be local laws in your area regarding open burning. These local ordinances may be more strict than Ohio EPA's regulations. Knowing the open burning regulations can help your company avoid violations or penalties.

If you have any questions about the open burning requirements, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Air Pollution Control.

"Open burning" is burning materials like trash, leaves, tree trimmings, tires and construction debris outdoors.



*Under Ohio's regulations, you **cannot** open burn waste at your business.*

Freon Recovery

U.S. EPA regulates how freon is handled from motor vehicle air conditioners. The rules also set standards for freon recovery and disposal.

Technician Training

Technicians who recover freon from motor vehicles must be trained and certified by a U.S. EPA-approved organization. Training must include instruction on the proper use of equipment, regulatory requirements, importance of refrigerant recovery and the effects of ozone depletion. To be certified, technicians must pass a test demonstrating their knowledge in these areas. A list of approved testing programs is available from the U.S. EPA ozone hotline and Web site.



Approved Equipment

Technicians who service motor vehicles must use U.S. EPA-approved equipment for refrigerant recovery and recycling. Recover/recycle equipment cleans the refrigerant so that contaminants like oil, air and moisture reach acceptably low levels. A list of approved recovery and recycling equipment is available from U.S. EPA's ozone hotline and Web site. Service shops performing recovery/recycle operations must certify to U.S. EPA that they own approved equipment.

Disposal and Recordkeeping

Freon recovered from vehicles must either be sent off-site to a reclamation facility or recycled on site. For any recycling done on site, there are specific procedures in the regulations that you must follow. For refrigerants sent to a reclamation facility, you must keep records, including the name and address of the reclaimer.

U.S. EPA's Ozone Protection Program
Hotline: 800-296-1996
www.epa.gov/ozone/index.html

Prohibition on Venting Refrigerants

The Clean Air Act prohibits venting freon into the atmosphere.

For more information on the freon recovery requirements, contact U.S. EPA's Ozone Protection Program at (800) 296-1996.

Scrap Tires

Ohio EPA has regulations in place for businesses that handle scrap tires. As an auto service shop, you could be subject to these regulations if you remove scrap tires from vehicles. Tires that are removed from vehicles (both those on and off rims) are defined as scrap tires. A tire that is still on a vehicle is not defined as a scrap tire.

Scrap tire generators are exempt from most of Ohio EPA's scrap tire regulations. This means that generators are not required to get a license or permit. To stay within the exemption, however, generators must meet certain requirements.

Scrap tire generators can store only up to 1,000 tires in an outdoor location. If the tires are kept inside a secure building or container, there is no storage limit.

All tires need to be stored and handled in a manner that prevents health and fire hazards. For outdoor storage, these requirements include having adequate mosquito control measures (for example, using a pesticide/larvicide, covering piles, keeping tires dry). All tires must also be stored safely to prevent fires, with adequate aisle space and protection from sources of ignition.

When scrap tires are shipped off-site, you must use a transporter that is registered by Ohio EPA. Scrap tire shipping papers must be completed and kept for three years.

If you transport scrap tires yourself, you may need to register as a scrap tire transporter. Whether you need to register depends on how many tires are transported in a load. The transporter requirements also include completing shipping papers and obtaining financial assurance.

Finally, you can dispose of scrap tires only at facilities that have been approved by Ohio EPA. Contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Solid and Infectious Waste Management for more information on scrap tire requirements. In some areas, the local health department may be responsible for the scrap tire program. Contact your local health department for information and assistance.

Tires that are removed from vehicles (both those on and off rims) are defined as scrap tires.



Outdoor tire piles create a health and fire hazard.



Poorly managed scrap tires can create a breeding ground for disease-carrying mosquitoes.

Used Oil

If you generate used oil from your auto repair shop, you are subject to Ohio's used oil regulations. Some examples of used oil include engine oil, lubricating oil, brake fluid, transmission fluid and hydraulic fluid. Many of the used oil regulations relate to good housekeeping practices. As a used oil generator, you must do the following:



Handling Used Oil

DON'T throw your used oil on the ground, down the sewer, into a dry well, in a septic tank or down a floor drain.

DON'T put liquid used oil in the trash dumpster with your solid waste. Solid waste landfills can't take liquids.

DON'T mix your used oil with materials, such as solvents or brake cleaner, that might cause the whole mixture to become a hazardous waste.

DON'T use used oil as a dust suppressant on your property.

DO inspect your used oil areas for leaks or spills and take quick action if clean-up is needed.

DO train employees on the correct methods for handling used oil.

DO look for ways to recycle used oil. If the used oil can't be recycled, it must be properly disposed.

- Label all storage containers or tanks with the words *used oil*.
- Store used oil in containers or tanks that are in good condition (not rusting, leaking).
- If there is a leak of used oil: stop the leak, contain it, clean it up and properly manage the cleanup materials.
- Use a transporter with an EPA identification number to ship used oil off site.

As a generator, you must ensure that used oil is properly managed by a recycling or disposal company. The best way to manage used oil is to send it off site to a recycling company. The regulations encourage different recycling options such as reconditioning, refining, reusing or burning for energy recovery.



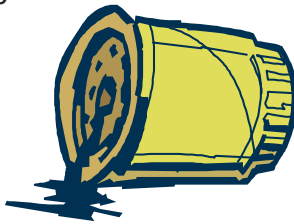
*Although these drums are labeled, they are stored in a poor location outside. **Don't** do this at your shop.*

Be aware that under Ohio's used oil regulations, it is also illegal to use used oil as a dust suppressant on roadways, drives or on other areas of your property.

For more information on the used oil regulations, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM). See appendix for a list of commercial used oil recyclers in Ohio.

Used Oil Filters

Under Ohio's regulations, you do not need to handle used oil filters as hazardous waste if the filters are non terne-plated and have been properly drained of used oil.



Under Ohio's regulations, four different methods are acceptable for "hot-draining" used oil filters. Hot draining means that you remove and drain the filter at close to engine temperature. Note that any oil removed from the filter after draining must be properly managed under the used oil regulations. Acceptable hot-draining methods include:

Gravity Draining

The filter is removed from the engine and placed gasket side down in a drain pan. If the filter has an anti-drain valve, the dome end of the filter is punctured so the oil can flow freely. The filter needs to drain for 12 (minimum) to 24 hours.

Crushing

The filter is crushed by a mechanical, pneumatic, or hydraulic device to squeeze out the used oil. The remaining filter material is compacted.

Disassembly

The filter is separated into its different parts using a mechanical device. Then, metal, rubber and paper can be recycled separately.

Air Pressure

The filter is placed into a device where air pressure forces the used oil out of the filter.

Once you have drained the filters, you can send them to a recycling facility as scrap metal. This is the recommended option for handling filters.

If you are not recycling your drained filters and want to dispose of them instead, you must know whether the filters are terne-plated or not. Terne-plated filters, because of their lead content, may be regulated as a hazardous waste. Hazardous waste needs to be properly managed and must be sent to an Ohio EPA-permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. Filters that are not terne-plated can be disposed of with your other non-hazardous solid waste, but they must be drained first.

Terne is an alloy of lead and tin. The lead in terne plating can make a used oil filter hazardous. Terne-plated filters are used more commonly with heavy-duty vehicles such as buses and trucks.

If you are not going to drain your used oil filters, you must evaluate the filters to see if they are hazardous before disposal. You cannot throw any undrained filters into the trash dumpster unless you have evaluated the filters first and found them to be non-hazardous.

Also note that even if the filters are non-hazardous, a solid waste landfill will not accept them if they contain free liquids. Because of this, your best option for handling used oil filters is to drain them and send them to a recycling facility.

For more information on used oil filters, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM). See appendix for a list of used oil filter recyclers in Ohio.



Don't throw undrained oil filters into your trash dumpster.

Burning Used Oil in Space Heaters

During colder months, some auto repair businesses help heat their shops by burning used oil in space heaters. It's important these businesses are aware of Ohio EPA's used oil and air pollution requirements. The used oil regulations state that used oil may be burned in space heaters only if all of the following conditions are met:

- The space heater is only used to burn oil that is generated at the business or received from a do-it-yourself oil changer who generated it as a household waste.
- The space heater does not exceed a capacity of 500,000 (.5 million) British Thermal Units (BTUs) per hour.
- Combustion gases from the unit are vented to the outside.

Burning used oil in space heaters causes air pollution. The level of air pollution released depends on the amount of oil burned. Space heaters that have a burner rating of less than 500,000 BTUs per hour usually cause little air pollution and may qualify for the "de minimis exemption."

Qualifying for the de minimis exemption means an air permit from Ohio EPA is not required to install or operate the space heater. If the space heater qualifies for this exemption, you need to keep monthly records of the amount burned. Records should note the origin of the waste oil (either generated on-site or received from a do-it-yourselfer). In addition, the results of any lab testing done on the oil should be kept in your files.

The burner rating (BTU capacity) is usually found on the space heater or in the manufacturer's literature. Many space heaters on the market are rated less than 500,000 BTU per hour. If the heater rating is unknown, contact the manufacturer for this information.

Acceptable oils for burning include used crankcase oils from autos and trucks, lubricating oils, 90 W gear oil, automatic transmission fluid and hydraulic oil. Burning other types of waste oil may require approval from Ohio EPA's Division of Air Pollution Control (DAPC).

Contact the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (800) 329-7518 to get a copy of the de minimis exemption, or for additional information on the air pollution requirements for space heaters. For more information on the used oil rules, contact the Division of Hazardous Waste Management at (614) 644-2917 or your local Ohio EPA district office.

It's important to know that burning used oil in space heaters causes air pollution.



Burning used oil in a space heater can help offset the cost of heating your shop.

Oil Spill Prevention

If you handle oil or oil products at your facility, you could be subject to the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) regulations. These regulations require that companies prevent and contain discharges of oil or petroleum products. If you have any of the following oil storage capacities, you are subject to the SPCC regulations:

- a total aboveground storage capacity of 1,320 gallons; or
- more than 42,000 gallons underground storage capacity. (This excludes tanks regulated by the State Fire Marshal's Office, Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks.)

In determining whether these regulations apply, you must consider the *capacity of your tanks or containers* and not the actual amount of oil stored. If you store oil in containers that are less than 55 gallons in size, you do not need to include these in calculating your SPCC storage capacity.

Under these regulations, the definition of oil is very broad and includes animal, vegetable and soluble oils. Other common oil and petroleum products that are regulated include heating oil, crude oil, mineral oil, gasoline and diesel fuel.

If you are subject to the SPCC rules, you must provide secondary containment for oil or petroleum product storage units to contain any releases. You must also prepare a written SPCC plan.

Secondary containment must be sufficient to contain precipitation and the volume of the largest tank or container in each storage area. To meet these criteria, containment systems are typically designed to hold 110 percent of the volume of the largest tank or container in the area.

You must have a written SPCC plan which describes all measures taken at your facility to prevent and control a release of oil or petroleum products. The SPCC plan must be prepared and implemented before you begin to store oil and it must be updated every five years, or whenever significant changes in oil storage occur. You must also train employees who handle oil on the contents of the plan.

Under the SPCC rules, the definition of oil is very broad and includes animal, vegetable and soluble oils. Other common oil and petroleum products that are regulated include heating oil, crude oil, mineral oil, gasoline and diesel fuel.

The regulations apply to the storage of used oil and oil products.

Your SPCC plan must be certified by a professional engineer, or you can self-certify if you have 10,000 gallons or less of above ground oil storage capacity and meet other criteria. The plan must be signed by you as the owner or operator. As the owner or operator you must also review and sign the plan every five years, even when there are no changes. The SPCC plan must be kept on-site and be available for review.

Contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Emergency and Remedial Response for more information on the SPCC requirements.



Secondary containment around oil tanks and containers helps to prevent leaks and spills and can help you avoid a costly cleanup.

Antifreeze

Antifreeze drained from an auto, truck or other engine is considered a waste. Ohio EPA does not regulate used antifreeze as hazardous waste unless it has a high concentration of certain metals, such as lead, cadmium or chromium. It can also be a hazardous waste if it has been mixed with other wastes such as solvents or if it has a pH of 12.5 or greater. If you generate antifreeze, you must evaluate it to determine if it is a hazardous waste, see the section on Hazardous Waste for more information on what wastes are hazardous. You must also properly manage and dispose of spent antifreeze.



Antifreeze is not regulated as a hazardous waste unless it has a high concentration of metals such as lead or it has a high pH. This may happen if you are removing antifreeze from older vehicles.

It's also important that you don't mix antifreeze with other wastes such as solvents or gasoline. This can cause your antifreeze to be regulated as a hazardous waste.

You **cannot** dispose of used antifreeze by pouring it into your septic system, on the ground, or in the trash. In most areas of Ohio, you also cannot dispose of antifreeze in the sanitary sewer. You may hire a disposal company to dispose of your used antifreeze, but this will usually be the most expensive option.

The best option for handling used antifreeze is to recycle it. There are three ways you can recycle used antifreeze. You can purchase a small antifreeze recycling system to use at your facility. You can hire a mobile recycling company to come to your business, recycle the antifreeze and leave the recycled product for you to reuse. Or, you can hire a company to pick up your used antifreeze and recycle it at a central facility. If you recycle your own antifreeze on-site, you must make sure that any wastes from recycling (for example, sludges, filters) are evaluated before disposal to see if they are hazardous.

If your used antifreeze is a hazardous waste and you do not have it recycled, you must dispose of it at an Ohio EPA-permitted hazardous waste disposal facility. If you have any residue from recycling antifreeze that is a hazardous waste, this must also be sent to a permitted disposal facility.

Prior to sending it off-site for recycling or disposal, the used antifreeze must be managed properly on-site as a hazardous waste (e.g., keeping closed containers, labeling, inspections, etc.). If you have additional questions about antifreeze, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM). See appendix for a list of antifreeze recycling services.

Handling Used Antifreeze

DON'T mix solvents, degreasers or waste fuel with used antifreeze. This can cause your antifreeze to become a hazardous waste.

DON'T dispose of used antifreeze by pouring it into your septic system, into a dry well, on the ground, or in the trash.

DO store used antifreeze in a dedicated container.

DO train employees on the proper way to handle antifreeze.

DO consider either on-site or off-site recycling.

Hazardous Waste

Many small businesses are hazardous waste generators. Under Ohio regulations, all wastes generated from a business must be evaluated to see if they are hazardous. If your shop generates a hazardous waste, you are required to manage and dispose of that waste according to Ohio's hazardous waste regulations.

If you generate more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of hazardous waste in any month, you must obtain a generator identification number from Ohio EPA. A permit is not required to generate hazardous waste. A permit is only needed in Ohio if a company wants to treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. All hazardous waste must be sent to a permitted hazardous waste facility for treatment or disposal.

Even if you generate only a small amount of waste, the waste must still be evaluated and, if it is hazardous, properly managed. To determine if you have a hazardous waste, you must know about **all** the wastes that come from your business. Go through your workplace and make a list of all your wastes (include even those that you think are not hazardous). Review the list and carefully evaluate each waste stream.

Maintain any information that you use to make your waste evaluation in your files. If you do not have enough information from the process to evaluate a waste, you may need to have the waste sampled and sent to an environmental testing lab for analysis. Keep any lab results you have on your waste in your files.

Examples of Hazardous Wastes Generated by Auto Repair Shops

- spent solvents;
- waste paints;
- paint both filters;
- spent fluorescent bulbs (containing mercury)*;
- used antifreeze contaminated with metals, solvents or fuels; or
- used oil contaminated with metals, solvents or fuels.

* Can also be managed as universal waste, for more information on universal waste see www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/guidancedocs.html#UW.

If you have a material that can no longer be used, it is considered a waste. There are two ways in which your waste can be classified as a hazardous waste.



Drums of hazardous waste need to be stored to prevent leaks and spills. Leaking drums, especially in outdoor areas could lead to a costly cleanup!

Listed hazardous wastes

If your waste appears on any one of the lists published in Ohio's hazardous waste regulations, it is a hazardous waste. These hazardous waste lists are in the Ohio Administrative Code (OAC), rules 3745-51-31 through 3745-51-33. You can find these lists at www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/rules.htm.

Characteristic hazardous wastes

If your waste does not appear on any of the lists in Ohio regulations, your waste may still be regulated if it possesses a hazardous characteristic. Under the regulations there are four characteristics that make a waste hazardous: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity and toxicity. These characteristics are defined in OAC rule 3745-51-21 through 3745-51-24. You can find these rules at www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/rules.htm.

If you would like more information about the hazardous waste regulations, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM) or DHWM's Compliance Assurance Section at (614) 644-2917.

Painting Related Waste

It is common for auto body shops to have some waste from painting operations. This may include waste paint, spent solvents from cleaning and spray booth filters. The first step in ensuring that your company is complying with the regulations is to make sure that you know about all the wastes that are generated from your shop. If you have a material that can no longer be used, it is considered a waste. From here, you must determine if each waste is hazardous or nonhazardous **before** you dispose of it.

Leftover Paint

The best way to reduce the amount of leftover paint you have is to use only the amount you need for a particular job. Many body shops have gone to computerized painting systems that help them accurately estimate the amount of paint needed for a particular job, helping to eliminate waste. There are other ways you can manage leftover paint instead of throwing it away:

- Make arrangements to return unopened, unused containers of paint to your vendor.
- Use leftover paint for touch up work, as a primer or undercoat.
- Combine leftover paint with other compatible paints, re-tint it and use it.
- Give it to another business or organization who can use it, or contact a local waste exchange program.

Any leftover paint that cannot be reused or recycled must be properly disposed. Under Ohio's regulations, a business owner must determine if a waste is hazardous **before** it is disposed of. All hazardous waste must be sent to a permitted hazardous waste facility for disposal and **cannot** be thrown in the dumpster, on the ground or put down a septic system.

Some paint formulations may contain toxic metals (mercury, lead, chromium, cadmium, etc.) that will cause the waste paint to be a hazardous waste. Other paints can be regulated as hazardous because of their ignitability or if they've been mixed with spent solvents.

Solvent Waste

Solvents are often used for equipment cleaning, paint stripping and paint thinners. Spent solvents are usually hazardous wastes due to their flammability and/or chemical constituents (for example, xylene, toluene, acetone, methylene chloride). Solvent wipers also can be considered hazardous. Before you dispose of any solvent waste, you must determine if the waste is hazardous. If hazardous, solvent waste must be sent to a permitted hazardous waste disposal or recycling facility.

Often businesses will use their solvent once before disposing it. Some tips to help you extend the life of the solvents you use include:

- **Use a two-stage cleaning process**

When the first bath doesn't clean, replace it with the second bath and refill the second bath with clean solvent. Properly dispose of spent solvent.

- **Reuse your solvents**

Allow solids to settle, then pour off and reuse the clean solvent. Use this solvent to do your initial cleaning, saving the new solvent (a smaller amount) for the final cleaning.

- **Recycle solvent by distilling it either on-site or off-site**

If you distill solvent on-site, the sludge and any filters will likely be a hazardous waste and must be managed and disposed of properly. Air permits might also be required for a larger solvent still.

Painting Related Waste (continued)

Empty Containers

Paint, thinner and other materials that are left in cans and containers may be a hazardous waste unless the containers are considered "RCRA empty." A can or container is considered RCRA empty* if all the material has been removed using practices (for example, pouring or pumping) commonly employed to remove the material from that type of container; and

- no more than one inch of residue remains on the bottom; or
- no more than three percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container if the container is less than or equal to 100 gallons; or
- no more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container if the container is greater than 110 gallons.

Metal containers that are RCRA empty can usually be recycled as scrap metal or disposed of in the dumpster (as solid waste). You should note, though, that landfills won't accept any waste liquids, including paint, so you must ensure that the containers have no free liquids.

If a container is not RCRA empty and you want to dispose of it, you'll have to evaluate the contents of the container and, if hazardous, properly dispose of this waste.

Paint Booth Filters

You will need to determine if your paint booth filters are hazardous. Filters that contain paint with heavy metal pigments (for example, lead, chromium, cadmium, etc.) may be hazardous, depending on the level of metals present. Depending upon the types of paint used at your shop, paint filters have a good chance of being a nonhazardous waste. To help keep filters from becoming a hazardous waste, ensure that spray guns are not cleaned or emptied into the filters.

If your filters are nonhazardous, you can dispose of them as solid waste. Be aware that your local solid waste landfill may ask you to document that the filters are nonhazardous.

Pollution Prevention

You can probably save money and reduce your regulatory burdens if you explore ways of preventing painting related waste. This can include reducing waste streams, emissions or recycling.

Some Pollution Prevention Ideas for Your Body Shop:

- Use high-efficiency spray equipment.
- Use nonhazardous solvents and cleaning materials.
- Have good housekeeping practices to minimize spills and leaks.
- Recycle materials such as used solvents.
- Keep a good inventory of material and use up all products before they become outdated.

** RCRA is the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and includes the regulations for hazardous waste management. Under these regulations, a container is not considered to be a hazardous waste if it meets the criteria of "RCRA empty."*

Solvent Contaminated Wipers

Many small businesses use solvents and wipers to clean equipment. Solvent wipers include both disposable and reusable rags and towels. After use, these wipers are contaminated with solvents.

If you generate solvent wipers, you need to evaluate them to see whether they are a characteristic hazardous waste **before** you dispose of them. If a wiper is used to clean up a spill of a listed hazardous waste solvent, the wiper would be considered a listed hazardous waste. Under Ohio's regulations, you cannot throw solvent wipers in the trash unless you have information showing the wipers are not hazardous.

A better option to manage solvent wipers is to send them off-site to a commercial laundry for cleaning. Under this scenario, solvent wipers that will be cleaned and reused are not subject to the hazardous waste regulations because they are not being discarded. All solvent wipers are eligible for this exclusion if the wipers contain no free liquids and are sent to a commercial laundry that is subject to regulation under the Clean Water Act or a dry cleaner.

Evaporating Solvent Wipers

Many small business owners ask whether it is acceptable to dry out solvent wipers by leaving drum lids off or evaporating off solvents. If your wipers are hazardous, you **cannot** evaporate solvent contaminated wipers. It could be considered hazardous waste treatment. When collecting hazardous waste wipers, you need to ensure that they are kept in containers that are in good condition. The containers must be kept closed, except when adding or removing wastes.

In addition, evaporating wipers can release air pollutants, a possible violation of Ohio's air pollution control requirements.

Burning Solvent Wipers

It is important to know that Ohio's waste and air pollution control regulations also prohibit the burning of solvent contaminated wipers. Therefore, you **cannot** burn wipers (or other wastes from your business) in burn barrels or trash piles.

If you would like more information about solvent contaminated wipers, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM) or DHWM's Compliance Assurance Section at (614) 644-2917.

Solvent wipers include both disposable and reusable rags and towels.

Make sure you know whether these are hazardous BEFORE you dispose of them.



***Don't** throw solvent wipers into your trash dumpster unless you know they are not hazardous.*

Lead Acid Batteries

If you remove lead acid batteries from vehicles for disposal, you need to be aware of Ohio's hazardous waste regulations that apply to this activity. If lead acid batteries are handled improperly, they can pose environmental and health hazards. Battery components are toxic and corrosive. Lead and sulfuric acid can contaminate the air, soil and water.

Companies that generate spent lead acid batteries are encouraged to send them to a recycling facility. Through recycling, both the lead and sulfuric acid can be recovered from batteries. Lead acid batteries are commonly used in cars, trucks, tractors, boats, motorcycles and other vehicles.

If you remove lead acid batteries from vehicles and send them to a recycling facility, they are not subject to the full scope of Ohio's hazardous waste rules. For batteries that will be recycled, you can manage them under Ohio's existing lead acid battery rule in OAC 3745-266-80. Or, you can manage them under Ohio's hazardous waste regulations as a "universal waste." The universal waste regulations are found in OAC Chapter 3745-273. Both regulations have reduced standards for batteries that will be recycled. You can find these rules at www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm/laws_regs.html.

If you do not recycle lead acid batteries, you must evaluate them before they are disposed to determine if they are hazardous. Because of the lead and acid contained in these batteries, they will likely be a characteristic hazardous waste. These must be sent to a permitted hazardous waste disposal facility if they are not recycled. You should also be aware that if you are reclaiming batteries yourself on-site by opening batteries and removing acid and/or lead, you are subject to additional hazardous waste regulations. There may also be surface water and air pollution regulations that apply to these activities.



This company has an indoor battery storage area which is well ventilated. An impervious floor helps contain spills and leaks.

Tips for Handling Lead Acid Batteries

- Do not open, handle or store batteries in a way that could rupture the battery case or cause it to leak.
- Separate batteries from other wastes like paper, rags, garbage and flammable or hazardous chemicals.
- Consider using a dike or other form of secondary containment to help prevent spills, reactions or fires. If storing batteries outside, protect them from the elements and consider placing them on an impervious surface to prevent discharges.
- Monitor your battery storage area for leaks or deterioration. Take quick action to address any spills or leaks.
- Make sure employees know how to safely handle batteries.
- Don't reclaim battery components yourself, unless you are sure that you are in compliance with the hazardous waste regulations that apply to this activity.

If you would like more information about handling lead acid batteries, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Hazardous Waste Management (DHWM) or DHWM's Compliance Assurance Section at (614) 644-2917.

Wastewater Discharges

An auto repair shop may generate process wastewater from equipment cleaning, car washing, paint spray booths or other sources. Under Ohio EPA's regulations, options for handling process wastewater include direct and indirect discharges.

Industrial Wastewater: Direct Discharges

Any discharge of industrial wastewater to "waters of the state" requires a discharge permit from Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water. This permit is called a national Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Examples of waters of the state include streams, rivers, lakes, ponds, marshes, watercourses, waterways, wells and springs. Wastewater discharges entering a conveyance system (like a ditch or storm sewer) that leads to a waterway may also require an NPDES permit.

You may also be required to treat wastewater to remove harmful contaminants (for example, metals, chemicals, oils or grease) before it is discharged. If treatment is required, a separate permit is needed to construct wastewater treatment units, called a permit-to-install (or PTI). The PTI application is reviewed by Ohio EPA's Division of Surface Water.

Industrial Wastewater: Indirect Discharges

Often, the local publicly owned treatment works (POTWs) are responsible for regulating the companies that discharge wastewater to them. A large POTW may be able to handle the wastewater from your business. However, even large wastewater treatment plants are not generally designed to handle industrial wastes like chemicals, metals, oils, etc. They are designed to handle sewage related wastes and wastewater. Because of this, the treatment plant may require you to conduct "pretreatment" (for example, removal of metals, oil or grease, etc.) before discharging your wastewater to them.

If you want to discharge industrial wastewater to a local POTW, discuss it with the treatment plant directly. Permission to discharge to the POTW and/or obtaining a permit may be necessary. If you must construct wastewater treatment or storage units, a PTI from Ohio EPA is required.



*If you discharge wastewater to waters of the state, you **must** have an NPDES permit for this activity.*

NOTE

Ohio EPA's regulations prohibit the discharge of process wastewater into injection wells without a permit. Examples of injection wells include dry wells, drain fields and cesspools. Septic tanks, mound systems or leach fields are defined as injection well systems.

Contact the Division of Surface Water at your local Ohio EPA district office for more information on the wastewater discharge and permitting requirements.

Floor Drains

Many small businesses have floor drains. A common floor drain system can include a concrete trench that runs down the center of a shop floor. The trench is designed to capture water, cleaners, oil, dirt or other materials. Some shops have small rectangular or round floor drains connected to underground piping.

Some floor drains are necessary for day-to-day operations. Others are used for emergency purposes only. And some floor drains don't seem to have any apparent use. *Do you know where the floor drains in your business go? Are you discharging wastewater or other fluids into your floor drains?*

It is very important that you know where all your floor drains lead, and are aware of Ohio EPA's regulations that apply to your discharge activities. If you do not know where your drains lead, or if you are using floor drains improperly, you could be contaminating nearby surface waters or drinking waters.

Some floor drains lead into a sanitary sewer, where wastewater goes directly to a POTW. Other floor drains lead to an on-site sewage treatment system like a septic tank. Sometimes floor drains lead directly to an underground holding tank or discharge to a waterway or to the ground outside. Ohio EPA's water pollution control regulations apply to all of these activities.

Any company that wants to discharge industrial wastewater to waters of the state needs to obtain a NPDES permit from Ohio EPA. If your floor drains lead to any water of the state, you must have a discharge permit for this activity.

Companies that discharge industrial wastewater directly to a POTW are also regulated. Often, the POTW regulates the discharge activities. If you are discharging to a POTW, you need to contact the plant to discuss your activities. You may be required to obtain a permit for the discharge. In addition, you may be required to treat the wastewater before discharging (for example, oil/water separation, removing solids, chemicals, etc.).

A common floor drain system can include a concrete trench that runs down the center of a shop floor.



*Make sure you know where your floor drains go. Make sure floor drains **do not** discharge outside onto the ground or into an injection well system such as a septic tank or dry well.*

NOTE

It is illegal to discharge process wastewater outside your business onto the ground! Make sure your floor drains don't lead outside where wastewater could end up on the ground.

Discharges to Injection Well Systems

If you have a floor drain which leads to an injection well, you are subject to Ohio's underground injection control (UIC) regulations. The UIC regulations are in place to protect underground drinking water sources from becoming contaminated. If you are discharging industrial wastewater to a floor drain that leads to a septic system or other injection well system, you could be in violation of Ohio's water pollution control laws. Examples of injection wells include dry wells, drain fields and cesspools. In addition, a floor drain that is tied to a septic tank, mound system or leach field is defined as an injection well system.

Under Ohio EPA's water pollution control regulations, a company **cannot** discharge industrial wastewater into an injection well. This activity is strictly prohibited unless a company has obtained a permit to drill and a permit to operate (UIC permit) from Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Waters. This includes discharging industrial wastewater to an on-site sewage treatment system (for example, a septic tank or leach field). Not only would this activity without a permit be a violation, the discharged materials (chemicals, solids, oil, etc.) could also damage your on-site system.

The use of some disposal wells has been completely banned, including the use of motor vehicle waste disposal wells.

Important Points to Remember

- Check all your floor drains and make sure you know where they drain.
- If you are using floor drains to discharge industrial wastewater into a septic system or onto the ground, you must stop these discharge activities immediately. You must find another way to manage your wastewater.
- If you are using floor drains to discharge industrial wastewater to a water of the state, and you do not have an NPDES permit, you must stop these discharge activities immediately. You must either obtain a permit or find another way to manage wastewater.
- If you are using floor drains to discharge wastewater to a local wastewater treatment plant, make sure the treatment plant knows about this activity. You may be required to conduct treatment on the wastewater before discharging it. You may also need to get a permit for the discharge.

The use of motor vehicle waste disposal wells has been banned.

- **Do not** put other fluids like oil, solvents, paints or chemicals into a floor drain. This could contaminate your property and lead to large fines and cleanup costs.
- Consider installing an emergency shut-off on the drain pipes to prevent accidental spills from entering the sewer.
- If you have floor drains at your company that you are not using, think about having them capped or plugged. Good housekeeping and planning can help avoid costly problems later.

If you have any questions about floor drains and Ohio's water pollution control requirements, contact your local Ohio EPA district office, Division of Surface Water (DSW) for assistance.

Contact Ohio EPA's Division of Drinking and Ground Water, UIC Program at (614) 644-2752 for more information about injection wells.

Underground Storage Tanks

It is estimated that there are about 1.1 million underground storage tanks (USTs) buried at over 400,000 sites nationwide. And until the mid-1980s, most USTs were made of bare steel, which is likely to corrode and allow UST contents to leak into the environment over time.

Faulty installation or inadequate operation/maintenance can also cause USTs to leak. Potential hazards from leaking USTs include soil and groundwater contamination, fire and explosion. For these reasons, U.S. EPA established the UST regulations in the mid-1980s.

Companies in Ohio that have USTs for storage of petroleum or hazardous substances are regulated by the Division of State Fire Marshal, Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUSTR). A UST is a tank and any underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground. The UST regulations apply only to underground tanks and piping that store either petroleum or certain hazardous substances.

If you are using an underground tank for storage of petroleum or hazardous substances, you could be subject to these regulations. Some tanks are exempt from the regulations, including certain farm/residential units, small tanks (storing 110 gallons or less) and some process-related tanks. Specific information on these exemptions is included in Ohio's UST rules.

A company subject to the UST rules must ensure that underground tanks meet certain technical specifications. The technical regulations for USTs are designed to reduce the chance of releases. To meet the requirements, owners were required to upgrade, replace or close existing UST systems by 1998. Tanks remaining in operation and any newly installed tanks are now required to have leak detection systems. UST owners and operators are responsible for reporting and cleaning up any releases.

UST systems must be registered with the State Fire Marshal's Office. Financial assurance is also required for UST operators to ensure that adequate funds are set aside to cover the costs associated with a leak or cleanup.

In addition, a certified tank installer must oversee any installation, removal or repair of an underground tank. A permit from BUSTR is required for any installation, upgrade, major repair or closure of an underground tank. There are also closure guidelines for tanks that are taken out of service, removed or closed.



For more information about the UST requirements, contact the Department of Commerce, State Fire Marshal's Office, Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulation (BUSTR) at (614) 752-7938 or visit their Web site (www.com.state.oh.us/sfm/bust/).

GLOSSARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL TERMS

Air Pollutant:

Any substance in air that could cause a threat to public health or the environment. Pollutants may solid particles, liquid droplets, gases (alone or in combination). Generally, they fall into the following categories: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compounds and odors.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG):

Generators of less than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) per month of hazardous waste.

Direct Discharger:

A municipal or industrial facility that introduces pollution directly to a waterway through a conveyance system such as outlet pipes.

EPA Identification Number:

A 12-character, site specific identification number required by hazardous waste facilities, including small and large quantity generators.

Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs):

A list of 188 air pollutants that are known or suspected to cause cancer or other serious health effects.

Indirect Discharge:

Commercial or industrial facilities that discharge pollutants through local sewers into a publicly owned waste-treatment system.

Large Quantity Generator (LQG):

Facility that generates 1,000 kgs. (2,200 lbs.) or more of hazardous waste, or more than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acutely hazardous waste in any month.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES):

A provision of the Clean Water Act that prohibits discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States unless a permit is issued.

Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs):

Public sewage/wastewater treatment facilities. POTWs are usually owned and operated by cities or municipalities.

Pretreatment:

Processes used to reduce or eliminate wastewater pollutants before they are discharged into a POTW.

Sanitary Waste:

Waste discharged from sinks, showers, kitchens, rest rooms or other nonindustrial operations.

Small Quantity Generator (SQG):

A facility that generates more than 100 kgs. (220 lbs.) and less than 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) of hazardous waste in a month.

Treatment, Storage or Disposal (TSD) Facility:

An Ohio EPA-permitted facility that conducts hazardous waste treatment, storage or disposal activities.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs):

Organic chemical compounds that under normal condition significantly vaporize into the air. VOCs typically are industrial solvents.

Universal wastes:

Specific hazardous wastes that a generator can choose to manage in an alternative manner instead of the more complex hazardous waste requirements.

Ohio EPA Division of Hazardous Waste Management Ohio Facilities Accepting Hazardous Waste

The following is a list of commercial facilities in Ohio accepting hazardous waste. Users should contact each facility for a complete description of services. Users should also check the compliance status of the facility they work with. For additional information, contact Ohio EPA's Division of Hazardous Waste Management at (614) 644-2917.

Agmet Metals, Inc.
7800 Medusa St
Oakwood Village, Ohio 44146
(440) 439-7400
www.agmetmetals.com
Metals Recovery

BizMat Center
1085 Sweitzer Rd
Akron, Ohio 44301
(330) 535-6677
www.bizmatcenter.org
Storage/Transfer **only** accepts waste from CESQGs in Summit, Stark, Medina, Portage, and Trumbull counties.

Chemical Solvents
1010 Denison Ave
Cleveland, Ohio 44109
(216) 741-9310
www.chemicalsolvents.com
Solvent Recycling, Fuel Blending

Chemtron Corporation
35850 Scheneider
Avon, Ohio 44011
(440) 937-6348
www.chemtron-corp.com
Solvent Recycling, Fuel Blending, Mercury Recovery

Clean Harbors of Cleveland
2900 Broadway
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 429-2402
www.cleanharbors.com
Chemical Reduction, Chemical Precipitation

Envirite Corporation
2050 Central Ave SE
Canton, Ohio 44707
(330) 456-6238
www.envirite.com
Chemical Precipitation, Chemical Treatment

Environmental Enterprises
4650 Spring Grove
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232
(513) 541-1823
www.eeienv.com
Fuel Blending, Aqueous Organic & Inorganic Treatment, Stabilization

Envirosafe Services of Ohio
876 Otter Creek Rd
Oregon, Ohio 43616
(800) 537-0426
www.enso.net/esoi.htm
Landfill

General Environmental Management
2655 Transport Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(866) 436-2677
www.gemenv.cc
Aqueous Organic & Inorganic Treatment

Hukill Chemical
7013 Krick Rd
Bedford, Ohio 44146
(440) 232-9400
www.hukill.com
Fuel Blending, Solvent Recycling

Ohio EPA
Division of Hazardous Waste Management
Ohio Commercial Facilities Accepting Hazardous Waste
(continued)

Klor Kleen Inc.
3118 Spring Grove Ave
Cincinnati, Ohio 45225
(513) 681-9990
www.midwestenvironmental.com
services.com
Storage/Transfer

Onyx Environmental Recycling
4301 Infirmary Rd
West Carrollton, Ohio 45449
(937) 859-6101
www.onyxes.com
Fuel Blending, Solvent Recycling

Perma-Fix of Dayton
300 S West End Ave
Dayton, Ohio 45247
(800) 543-3670
www.perma-fix.com/dayton
Storage/Transfer, Aqueous Treatment

Reserve Environmental
4633 Middle Rd
Ashtabula, Ohio 44004
(440) 992-2162
Wastewater Treatment

Ross Incineration Services
36790 Giles Rd
Grafton, Ohio 44044
(440) 748-2200
www.rossenvironmental.com
Incineration Services

Safety Kleen Systems Inc
581 Milliken Dr SE
Hebron, Ohio 43025
(740) 929-3532
www.safety-kleen.com
Solvent Recycling

Spring Grove Resource Recovery
4879 Spring Grove
Cincinnati, Ohio 45232
(513) 681-6242
www.cleanharbors.com
Fuel Blending, Stabilization, Aqueous Treatment with
Carbon Adsorption

Systech Environmental Corp.
11397 CO Rd 176
Paulding, Ohio 45879
(419) 399-4835
www.sysenv.com
Fuel Blending

Vickery Environmental
3956 State Route 412
Vickery, Ohio 43464
(419) 547-7791
www.wm.com
Underground Injection

Von Roll America Inc.
1250 Saint George St
East Liverpool, Ohio
(330) 385-7336
www.vonrollwti.com
Incineration

Ohio EPA Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention Used Oil Recyclers

The used oil processors/handlers below were obtained from the list of companies that have notified Ohio EPA as used oil marketers or recyclers. Please note that this list is only a partial representation of recyclers and is updated periodically. This list should not be seen as an endorsement or approval of the businesses by Ohio EPA. Users of this list are encouraged to research the compliance status of any business they utilize. For additional information, contact Ohio EPA, Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at (614) 644-3469 or visit OCAPP's Web site at www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/p2/wastex.html.

Advanced Oil Technologies Inc.
PO Box 159
Maryville, IL 62062
(618) 781-8470
www.advancedoiltech.com

American Energy Products of Indiana, Inc.
375 Columbus Rd
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050
(800) 201-0988

Best Solutions Environmental, Inc.
120 Citycentre Dr, Box 7
Cincinnati, Ohio 45216
(513) 821-2600

Capital City Road Oil, Inc.
PO Box 416
Johnstown, Ohio 43031
(800) 934-8790

Central Ohio Oil, Inc.
795 Marion Rd
Columbus, Ohio 43027
(614) 443-9728

Chemical Solvents, Inc.
1010 Old Deinson Ave
Cleveland, Ohio 44109
(216) 741-9310
www.chemicalsolvents.com

Clean Harbors
2940 Independence Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 429-2402
www.cleanharbors.com

Commercial Ulman Lubricants Co.
2846 E 37th St
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 441-7200

Cousins Waste Control Corp.
1801 E Matzinger Rd
Toledo, Ohio 43612
(419) 726-1500

DISC Environmental Service, Inc.
151 E Andrus Rd
P.O. Box 530
Walbridge, Ohio 43465
(419) 691-3451
www.disces.com/

Environmental Specialists Inc.
243 Marshall Rd
McDonald, Ohio
(888) 331-3443

Everclear of Ohio
3700 Oakwood Ave, PO Box 4058
Austintown, Ohio 44515
(888) 888-3208

First Recovery
3737A Fisher Rd
Columbus, Ohio 43228
(800) 545-3520

General Environmental Management
2727 Transport Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(866)-GEM-CORP
www.gemenv.cc/

Ohio EPA
Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention
Used Oil Recyclers
(continued)

General Oil Company, Inc.
31478 Industrial Dr, Suite 100
Livonia, MI 48239
(734) 266-6500
www.generaloilco.com/

Glockner Environmental Services
(Glockner Oil Company)
4407 US RTE 23
Piketon, Ohio 45661
(740) 289-2979
www.glockner.com/

Hazleton Oil Salvage
Route 309
Hazleton, PA 18201
(800) 458-3496

Heritage Environmental Services
2851 South Ave
Toledo, Ohio 43609
(419) 389-1451

Hukill Chemical Corporation
7013 Krick Rd
Bedford, Ohio 45430
(440) 232-9400
www.hukill.com

Oil Distributing Company
5228 River Rd
Cincinnati, Ohio 45233
(513) 941-2800
www.oildistributing.com/

Peerless Oil Service
PO Box 173
North Olmsted, Ohio 44070
(216) 777-6629

Perma-Fix, Inc.

300 S West End Ave
Dayton, Ohio 45427
(513) 268-6501

Petroleum Products, Inc.
4608 Central College Rd
Westerville, Ohio 43081
(614) 882-2278

Petroleum Products, Inc.
628 Keen St
Zanesville, Ohio 43701
(614) 855-3934

Safety Kleen Corp
4465 Marketing Pl
Groveport, Ohio 43125
(614) 836-2505

Systech Environmental Corporation
11397 Rd 176
Paulding, Ohio 45879
(419) 399-4835

Warner Diesel Filtration
2303 Cole Creek Dr
Norwalk, Ohio 44857
(866) 500-3835

Ohio EPA Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention Used Oil Filter Transportation and Recycling Services

The companies listed below provide used oil filter transportation or recycling services in Ohio. Please note that this list is only a partial representation of companies, and it should not be seen as an endorsement or approval of the businesses by Ohio EPA. Users of the list are encouraged to research the compliance status of any business they utilize. For additional information, contact Ohio EPA, Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at (614) 644-3469 or visit OCAPP's Web site at www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/p2/wastex.html.

Advanced Recycling Technology, Inc.
5238 Broadway
Lancaster, New York 14086
(716) 681-7938

Heritage Crystal Clean LLC, Inc.
10706 Maintenance Rd
Vandalia, Ohio 45377
(800) 769-7622

American Resource Recovery, Ltd.
PO Box 306
Maywood, Illinois 60153
(800) 841-6900

Liquid Waste Removal, Inc.
500 South Polk St, Suite 100
Greenwood, Indiana 46142
(317) 881-9754

Capitol City Oil, Inc.
375 Columbus Rd
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050
(800) 201-0988

Metropolitan Diesel Supply, Inc.
18211 Weaver St
Detroit, Michigan 48228
(313) 272-6370
www.metrodiesel.com

Crystal Clean Parts Washer Service
3970 West 10th Street
Indianapolis, Indiana 46222
(317) 486-2770
www.crystal-clean.com

Necessary Oil Company
1300 Georgia Ave
Bristol, Tennessee
(423) 764-4533

Environmental Enterprises
10163 Cincinnati-Dayton Rd
Cincinnati, Ohio 45241
(513) 772-2818

Oil Filter Recyclers of Illinois
P.O. Box 72
Easton, Illinois 62633
(309) 329-2131

First Recovery- Ecoguard, Inc.
301 East Main St
Lexington, Kentucky 40507
(606) 357-7389

Phillip Services Corporation
515 Lycaste St
Detroit, Michigan 48214
(313) 824-5534 or 5836
www.contactpsc.com/core/services/s_recyclingoperations.asp

General Environmental Management
2727 Transport Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 621-3694, Ext. 256
www.gemenv.cc

Research Oil Company
2655 Transport Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 623-8383

**Ohio EPA
Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention
Used Oil Filter Transportation and Recycling Services
(continued)**

Safety-Kleen Systems, Inc. - Ohio Service Centers
www.safety-kleen.com

Brunswick Service Center (Cleveland)
1169 Industrial Parkway
Brunswick, Ohio 44212
(330) 273-3111

Groveport Service Center (Columbus)
4465 Marketing Pl
Groveport, Ohio 43215
(614) 836-2505

Kent Service Center (Akron)
354 Portage Blvd
Kent, Ohio 44240
(330) 673-3340

Sharonville Service Center (Cincinnati)
11919/11923 Tramway Dr
Sharonville, Ohio 45214
(513) 563-0931

Toledo Service Center
5148 Tractor Rd
Toledo, Ohio 43612
(419) 476-4500

Ohio EPA Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention Antifreeze Recycling Services

The following list identifies companies that provide antifreeze recycling services. Please note that this list is only a partial representation of providers and is updated periodically. This list should not be seen as an endorsement or approval of the businesses by Ohio EPA. Users of this list are encouraged to research the compliance status of any business they utilize. For additional information, contact Ohio EPA, Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at (614) 644-3469 or visit OCAPP's Web site at www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp/p2/wastex.html.

Capital City Oil, Inc.
375 Columbus Rd
Mount Vernon, Ohio 43050
(800) 201-0988

Central Ohio Oil
795 Marion Rd
Columbus, Ohio 43207
(614) 443-9728
www.centralohiooil.com

Dickinson Antifreeze Recycling
975 Plymouth East Rd
Greenwich, Ohio 44837
(419) 752-2691

EnviroFreeze Inc.
9009 Quince St
Henderson, CO 80640
(303) 289-7227
<http://envirofreezeinc.com>

Glvcol Specialists, Inc. (GSD)
5915 N. Broadway
Denver, Colorado 80216
(303) 292-2000
<http://antifreeze-recycler.com>

Heritage Crystal Clean
10706 Maintenance Rd
Vandalia, Ohio 45377
(800) 769-7622
www.crystal-clean.com

Max-Tech Antifreeze Recycling
PO Box 345
Toledo, Ohio 43697
(800) 360-6299

Research Oil
2777 Rockefeller Avenue
2655 Transport Rd
Cleveland, Ohio 44115
(216) 623-8383

R. Harris Services
1440 Harding Ave
Hershey, PA 17033
(717) 533-6353

Safety Kleen
www.safety-kleen.com

Brunswick Service Center
(Cleveland)
1169 Industrial Parkway
Brunswick, Ohio 44212
(330) 273-3111

Groveport Service Center
(Columbus)
4465 Marketing Pl
Groveport, Ohio 43215
(614) 836-2505

Kent Service Center
(Akron)
354 Portage Blvd
Kent, Ohio 44240
(330) 673-3340

Sharonville Service
Center (Cincinnati)
11919/11923 Tramway Dr
Sharonville, Ohio 45214
(513) 563-0931

Toledo Service Center
5148 Tractor Rd
Toledo, Ohio 43612
(419) 476-4500

TDA Antifreeze Recycling
(800) 587-4009

Wright On The Spot
153 Laddie Dr
Washington, PA 15301
Phone: (724) 229-3125
www.airfilterdrycleaning.com

Environmental Compliance Guide for Auto Repair Shops



Central District Office (CDO)

50 W. Town St., Suite 700
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 728-3778

Northeast District Office (NEDO)

2110 E. Aurora Road
Twinsburg, Ohio 44087
(330) 963-1200

Southeast District Office (SEDO)

2195 Front Street
Logan, Ohio 43138
(740) 385-8501

Northwest District Office (NWDO)

347 N. Dunbridge Road
Bowling Green, Ohio 43402
(419) 352-8461

Southwest District Office (SWDO)

401 East 5th Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402
(937) 285-6357

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Ohio EPA, Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (OCAPP)

Phone: (614) 644-3469 or 800-329-7518

Fax: (614) 644-2807

www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp

The Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (OCAPP) is a one-stop location for answers and information about environmental regulations, compliance concerns and pollution prevention. All services of the office are **free**. OCAPP is an independent, non-regulatory office within Ohio EPA. This means that information obtained **will not** be shared with Ohio EPA inspection and enforcement staff.

OCAPP can answer your questions regarding air, waste, water and other EPA requirements and help you find ways to reduce waste and save money. The office provides:

- toll-free telephone hotline;
- on-site compliance assessments;
- air permitting assistance;
- on-site pollution prevention assessments;
- Internet Web site with up-to-date information;
- environmental workshops; and
- a quarterly newsletter and other easy-to-understand publications

Getting Publications From Ohio EPA's Divisions

Many of the divisions and offices within Ohio EPA have guidance documents, fact sheets and other written materials available. These publications can be helpful resources for businesses in understanding the environmental regulations. Many of these fact sheets and guidance documents are provided free-of-charge and cover a variety of different topics. If you are interested in knowing more about the specific publications that are available, you can contact the division(s) directly either at the central or district office. Many of the divisions' publications are also currently available through the Agency's web site (www.epa.state.oh.us).

Getting Copies of Ohio EPA's Regulations

Ohio's environmental regulations are contained in the Ohio Administrative Code. Ohio EPA has made all of its regulations available at www.epa.state.oh.us/rules.html. You also can sign-up to receive updates on rule revisions on the Web. Printed copies of rules are available as single rules or sets of regulations. There is a fee associated with requesting some of the printed regulations. There is no fee for viewing or printing the regulations from the Web site. For more information about obtaining printed copies, contact Ohio EPA's Legal Records Section at (614) 644-2129.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES (continued)

Ohio EPA Internet Web Sites

Several Ohio EPA divisions have Web sites and offer environmental information to the regulated community. Web sites provide technical resources, including guidance documents and fact sheets and allow businesses to obtain permit applications and information. Some Web page offers county-specific information about permit activities and public notices, and news about special programs.

Air Pollution Control	www.epa.state.oh.us/dapc
Drinking & Ground Waters.....	www.epa.state.oh.us/ddagw
Hazardous Waste Management	www.epa.state.oh.us/dhwm
Solid and Infectious Waste Management	www.epa.state.oh.us/dsiwm
Surface Water	www.epa.state.oh.us/dsw
Emergency and Remedial Response	www.epa.state.oh.us/derr
Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention	www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp
Public Interest Center	www.epa.state.oh.us/pic
Central District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/cdo
Northeast District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/nedo
Northwest District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/nwdo
Southeast District Office	www.epa.state.oh.us/sedo
Southwest District Office	http://swdoweb.epa.state.oh.us

Other Environmental Contacts

Department of Commerce, State Fire Marshal's Office Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUSTR)	(614) 752-7938
Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) General Information	(800) 582-1708
On-Site Consultation Service	(800) 282-1425

Compliance Screening Checklist for Auto Repair Shops

The *Environmental Compliance Guide for Auto Repair Shops* and this checklist highlight the major environmental requirements that might apply to your business. They don't, however, cover every requirement, and should not be used as your only source of information on environmental regulations. The guide and checklist are good starting points to identify regulations that may apply to you and areas where you can improve compliance.

This checklist is for your use and you are not required to send it to the Ohio EPA when you are finished. However, if you check any circles (○) on this checklist, you probably have environmental compliance problems at your business. If you need help with the regulations or have additional questions, contact your local Ohio EPA district office (see map on page 29) or the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at (800) 329-7518.

	Yes	No	N/A
Air Pollution Control (see page 2)			
• Do you have anything that has stacks, vents or dust collectors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you have a paint spray booth or solvent degreasing tanks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you have a boiler, furnace or space heater?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you have any processes that produce visible dust, smoke or odors?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• If you answered yes to any of the questions above, have you checked into whether you need an Ohio EPA air permit for these activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open Burning (see page 4)			
• Do you burn waste from your business outside (for example, trash, tires, pallets, rags)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Freon Recovery (see page 5)			
If you remove air conditioner refrigerants from vehicles:			
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are your freon recovery technicians certified by U.S. EPA?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do technicians use U.S. EPA-approved refrigerant recovery equipment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you send refrigerants to an approved reclamation facility?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you make sure that refrigerants are not vented into the air?			
Scrap Tires (see page 6)			
If you remove tires from vehicles:			
	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you store scrap tires outside?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Are you storing more than 1,000 tires outside?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you provide mosquito control for outdoor piles?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you protect tires from sources of ignition?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• If you transport scrap tires, have you checked into whether you need to register with Ohio EPA as a transporter?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Do you make sure that scrap tire shipping papers are kept on-site?			

Compliance Screening Checklist for Auto Repair Shops

Yes No N/A

Used Oil (see pages 7 and 10)

If you remove used oil from vehicles:

- Are used oil storage containers or tanks in good condition? Yes No N/A
- Are storage containers or tanks labeled with the words “used oil”? Yes No N/A
- Are you storing used oil in an underground tank? Yes No N/A
- Do you have used oil shipped off-site for recycling or disposal? Yes No N/A
- Does your used oil transporter have an EPA identification number? Yes No N/A
- Is used oil put on the ground to control dust on your property? Yes No N/A
- Do you mix used oil with solvents, brake cleaners or other wastes? Yes No N/A
- Is used oil dumped on the ground or thrown away in your trash? Yes No N/A
- If you’ve had any spills of used oil, have these been promptly cleaned up? Yes No N/A

If you store used oil or petroleum products (for example, gas, diesel fuel):

- Do you have a total above-ground capacity of 1,320 gallons or more? Yes No N/A
- Do you have more than 42,000 gallons of underground storage capacity? Yes No N/A
- If you have any of the above capacities, are you in compliance with Ohio EPA’s spill prevention (SPCC) requirements? (This includes having secondary containment and developing a spill prevention plan for your company.) Yes No N/A

Oil Filters (see page 8)

If you remove used oil filters from vehicles:

- Is used oil removed from filters before they are recycled or disposed? Yes No N/A
- Are you following EPA’s guidelines for hot draining oil filters? Yes No N/A
- Do you have used oil filters recycled as scrap metal? Yes No N/A
- Do you throw undrained used oil filters in the trash? Yes No N/A

Burning Used Oil in Space Heaters (see page 9)

If you burn your used oil in a space heater:

- Is the capacity of your space heater less than 500,000 BTUs per hour? Yes No N/A
- Is your space heater vented outside the building? Yes No N/A
- Do you accept used oil from other businesses and burn it in your space heater? Yes No N/A
- Do you keep records of how much used oil you burn in your space heater? Yes No N/A

Compliance Screening Checklist for Auto Repair Shops

Yes No N/A

Antifreeze (see page 11)

If you remove antifreeze from vehicles:

- Do you send antifreeze off-site to a disposal or recycling company? Yes No N/A
- Are containers of collected antifreeze in good condition and managed to prevent leaks or spills? Yes No N/A
- Is antifreeze put into the sewer or septic system? Yes No N/A
- Is antifreeze dumped on the ground or put into your trash? Yes No N/A

Hazardous Waste (see page 12)

- Have you evaluated all of your waste streams to determine whether they meet Ohio EPA's definition of hazardous waste? Yes No N/A
- Do you have your waste evaluation information in your files? Yes No N/A
- Have you evaluated your spent solvents to see if they are hazardous? Yes No N/A
- Are all hazardous wastes sent to an Ohio EPA-permitted disposal company or recycling company? Yes No N/A
- Do you know how much hazardous waste you generate in a month? Yes No N/A
- Do you know if you need a hazardous waste identification number? Yes No N/A
- Do you know if you are complying with all of the Ohio EPA hazardous waste generator requirements? Yes No N/A

Solvent Contaminated Shop Rags/Wipers (see page 15)

If you generate solvent contaminated shop rags:

- Have you evaluated shop rags to see if they're hazardous waste? Yes No N/A
- Are used shop rags put in a closed container so solvents don't evaporate off? Yes No N/A
- Do you burn any of your shop rags in a burn barrel? Yes No N/A
- Do you dispose of your solvent contaminated shop rags in the trash? Yes No N/A

Lead Acid Batteries (see page 16)

If you remove lead acid batteries from salvage vehicles:

- Are lead acid batteries stored on-site in a manner that prevents leaks or spills? Yes No N/A
- Do you send lead acid batteries off-site to a recycling company? Yes No N/A
- Do you reclaim any lead acid battery components yourself? Yes No N/A

Compliance Screening Checklist for Auto Repair Shops

Yes No N/A

Wastewater Discharges (see page 17)

If you have floor drains or generate wastewater from your body shop (for example, clean up, washing, oil/water separator):

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Do you know where your wastewater and floor drain discharges go? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • If your wastewater goes to a creek, river or other water of the state, do you have a discharge (NPDES) permit from Ohio EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • If your wastewater goes to a public wastewater treatment plant, do you have permission or a permit for the discharge? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Does your wastewater go to a dry well, cesspool, septic tank, or leach field? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Does your wastewater go to a storm drain? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Does your wastewater go outside onto the ground? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Do you put other materials like oil, solvent, paints or chemicals into your drains? | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

On-Site Septic System (see page 17)

If your business has its own on-site septic system:

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| • Has the system been approved and permitted by Ohio EPA? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Do you make sure that only sanitary wastewater from restrooms and sinks is sent to the septic system (no process wastewater or chemicals)? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Underground Storage Tanks (see page 20)

If you have underground storage tanks for petroleum or hazardous substances:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| • Do you know if your business is in compliance with Ohio's underground tank (UST) regulations? | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|

If you checked any circles (○) on this checklist, you probably have environmental compliance problems at your business. If you need help with the regulations or have additional questions, contact your local Ohio EPA district office (see map on page 29) or the Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention at (800) 329-7518.

This guide was produced by:



Ted Strickland, Governor
Chris Korleski, Director

Office of Compliance Assistance and Pollution Prevention (OCAPP)
50 W Town Street, Suite 700
P.O. Box 1049
Columbus, Ohio 43216-1049
Telephone : (800) 329-7518 or (614) 644-3469
www.epa.state.oh.us/ocapp

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