



aware



Summer 1998 Environmental Assistance Network Newsletter

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1-800-542-3914

Deadline in December for Some Underground Used Oil Tanks

Dealerships that store used oil in underground storage tanks (USTs) may need to make substantial changes to their UST system by December 22 of this year.

Was your UST installed *before* December 22, 1988? (It is presumed tanks installed after this date meet the U.S. EPA standards.) If the answer is "yes," by December 22, 1998, you must:

- 1 Upgrade the UST by adding spill, overfill and corrosion protection, or
- 2 Replace it with a new UST that has spill, overfill and corrosion protection, or
- 3 Properly close the old UST. (This usually means removal and cleanup of contaminated soils. Toyota/Lexus dealers will probably want to convert from USTs to aboveground storage anyway.)

If you are using a UST that is ten or more years old, there is a "25-gallon" exemption. You are not required to provide spill and overfill protection when the amount added to the tank at any time is 25 gallons or less. For more detailed information regarding UST regulations, please contact the RCRA Hotline at 1 (800) 424-9346.

What if your used oil UST is made of fiberglass or steel? If the tank and pipes are made of fiberglass, you will need no corrosion protection. If they are made of steel, you will need to provide corrosion protection. Some existing USTs already meet the corrosion protection requirements if they are

made of noncorrodible materials (such as fiberglass) or their exteriors are heavily coated with noncorrodible material (such as ACT-100R tanks). Also, steel tanks that have a corrosion-resistant coating and cathodic protection (such as sti-P3R tanks) meet the corrosion-protection requirements.



If your tank(s) and piping are not one of the types already protected from corrosion, you must add equipment that protects your existing tank and piping from the damage of corrosion. You have three choices:

- Add cathodic protection such as an impressed current system or sacrificial anode system [refer to Recommended Practice 1632, "Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems," available through the American Petroleum Institute (API), (202) 682-8000], or
- Add a thick layer of noncorrodible lining to the tank interior (refer to API's Recommended Practice 1631, "Interior Lining of Underground Storage Tanks"), or
- Combine cathodic protection and tank interior lining.

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MANAGING USED OIL

NOTE: Used oil is regulated under special U.S. EPA rules. About 17 states designate used oil as a hazardous waste or special waste or have additional used oil rules. State and local regulations covering used oil, used oil filters, absorbents and other debris containing used oil and storage and transportation of used oil vary widely. The state used oil coordinator should be contacted for more information.

USED OIL MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

Federal U.S. EPA Used Oil Management Standards cover used oil from all automotive service shops, regardless of the amount generated. Some states have not adopted the federal standard—even though it has been required for several years. The standard addresses storage and transportation of used oil, used oil filters and absorbents.

STORAGE

- Used oil must be stored in compliance with existing underground storage tank (UST) or aboveground storage tank (AST) standards or in containers.
- Spills and releases must be immediately stopped and cleaned up. Measures must be taken to prevent future releases. Clean up spills of used oil with absorbents, and properly dispose of the spent materials.

- Keep collection drums covered and labeled, in good condition and secure from vandals and in compliance with local fire codes. Inspect frequently for leaks, corrosion or spillage.
- Label drums, tanks and fill pipes with the words “Used Oil” (or follow state or local labeling and storage requirements).

In addition to these requirements, consider converting used oil USTs to ASTs.

TRANSPORTATION

- Used oil shipped off site must be picked up only by transporters with U.S. EPA identification numbers.
- Generators may transport 55 gallons or less of used oil without becoming regulated transporters. Generators who transport more than 55 gallons are subject to U.S. EPA and U.S. DOT rules.
- There are no tracking or recordkeeping requirements set out in the federal regulations. However, generators should consider keeping logs or other records of their off-site shipments of used oil.

Deadline in December for Some Underground Used Oil Tanks (cont.)

Either provide the corrosion protection in these cases or properly close the UST. If you fall into this category, it will become quite clear to you it is time to close the UST and replace it with an aboveground storage tank for used oil. For more details, review U.S. EPA’s booklet, “Don’t Wait Until 1998,” on pages 5–31 of your *Environmental Guidebook*.

All used oil should be destined for re-refining or for burning for energy recovery or other U.S. EPA-approved use. On-site burning of used oil for energy-recovery purposes is also acceptable provided the burner meets U.S. EPA standards. Do not dispose of used oil in sewers, drains, waste dumpsters or on the ground, or for dust or weed control.

MIXING OTHER MATERIALS WITH USED OIL

No mixing of other materials with used oil should be allowed without consulting with your oil-recycling company and state waste-management office. The following are defined as a "used oil" and may be added to the used oil:

- transmission and hydraulic fluids;
- petroleum-based, nonhazardous lubricating fluids;
- hydraulic, cutting, gear and cooling oils; and
- synthetic oils and petroleum greases.

It may be permissible to mix diesel fuel, kerosene, heating oil, mineral spirits and brake fluid (none of which are defined as a used oil) to used oil in small quantities. Your state agency and used oil processor can assist in making this determination. For more information, contact your state used oil coordinator listed in Appendix A of your *Guidebook*. Never intentionally mix gasoline, wastewater, a listed hazardous waste, an unknown waste, halogenated solvents or antifreeze with used oil.

USED OIL FILTERS

Used oil filters must first be "properly" drained (for at least 12 hours; longer in some states) before they can be disposed as a nonhazardous solid waste—meaning they can be placed in the dumpster—as long as it is permitted under state and local regulations.

Use one of the following draining methods:

- Puncture the filter antidrain back valve or the filter dome end and "hot-drain";
- Hot-drain and crush the filter;
- Dismantle and hot-drain; or
- Any other equivalent draining method that will remove used oil.

Crushing filters reduces storage volume and transport costs and reduces or eliminates oil spills around the dumpster that can lead to eyesores and oily stormwater discharges. Oil filter crushers are available through the Approved Dealer Equipment Program 1(800)368-6787.

Recycling of used oil filters has become more popular and is required in some state and local areas. Some state and local rules and landfill operators prohibit their disposal in landfills. Some states require expensive lab testing. Call the **Used Oil Filter Hotline at 1(800)993-4533** to receive a fax of the rules in your area.

USED OIL ABSORBENTS

Absorbents (rags, paper wipes, socks, granulated materials, etc.) containing used oil only are not considered a hazardous waste if they are not dripping with free-flowing oil—according to the federal standard. Here are some tips regarding used absorbents:

- Use absorbents to the maximum extent possible.
- Store used absorbents in covered and labeled containers.
- Reuse cloth towels by using a laundry service.
- Spent absorbents that contain no "free-flowing" used oil may be landfilled in most states—but check with your state agency.

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Automotive Repair Environmental Facts

Service managers and technicians at dealerships might consider themselves a minor contributor to pollution and wastes. But collectively, the vehicle maintenance industry generates a large quantity of wastes. Over 150 million cars and 40 million trucks and buses are maintained in an estimated 500,000 automotive maintenance and refueling facilities in the U.S. Consider the following partial inventory of materials and wastes:

- 700 million gallons of used motor oil every year
- 400 million used oil filters every year
- 70 million spent lead-acid batteries every year
- 400 million gallons of spent antifreeze every year
- 250 million scrap tires every year
- 10 million junked vehicles every year
- 2 million motor fuel and used oil storage tanks

In addition, operation of vehicles produce millions of tons of air pollution and the consumption of over 110 billion gallons of motor vehicle fuels used every year. It is no wonder there are strict rules to assure motor vehicle maintenance facilities are managed to minimize the impact to the environment. 🌲 🌲 🌲

MANAGING USED OIL CONT.

- Consider the mop-and-bucket method of picking up small oil spills where oil-water separation and adequate wastewater treatment are provided.
- Provide a spill kit to clean up a variety of spills that could occur in your shop and replenish as necessary.

SOILS AND OTHER WASTES CONTAINING USED OIL

Soils and wastewaters contaminated with used oil can be a U.S. EPA hazardous waste, but not necessarily. These wastes are not covered under the used oil management standard. Sludge removed from used oil tanks, pipes and drains may also be hazardous. Only sampling and analysis will determine this.

NOTE: For more information, consult Chapter 4 of your Environmental Guidebook contained within the EAN Binder. Also, the current Guidebook Update being supplied to you along with this issue of aware provides additional information on used oil. 🌲 🌲 🌲



What Should Your Environmental/Safety Program Cover?

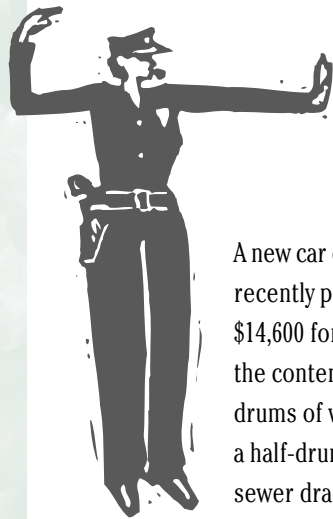
Your Toyota/Lexus dealerships' environmental/safety program should address at least the following:

- Management and proper disposal of wastes, such as spent antifreeze, used oil filters, used oil, absorbents, solvents, paint wastes, paint spray-booth filters, scrap tires, batteries and all other wastes generated;
- Management and proper disposal of wastewaters, such as service bay drain wastewaters, tank bottom waters, vehicle washwaters and stormwater;
- Management of fuel storage and liquid storage systems, such as underground and above-ground tanks and containers used to store used oil or hazardous wastes;
- Compliance with clean air requirements for air-conditioning servicing and automotive-refinishing operations;
- Community Right-to-Know reporting of hazardous materials stored on site;

- Recycling of solid wastes and waste minimization; and
- Compliance with OSHA rules including hazard communication standard, bloodborne pathogen standard, lockout/tagout, confined-space entry, asbestos controls, physical hazard and noise controls, personal protective equipment (PPE), ventilation and fire protection.

IMPORTANT NOTE: All of these topics are discussed in detail in your Environmental Guidebook contained within the EAN binder provided by Toyota. Consult it frequently. If you would like another copy of the Environmental Guidebook or the Compliance Audit System for automotive service operations, please contact the Environmental Development Corporation directly at (419) 422-1200.





ENFORCEMENT

A new car dealer in Kirkwood, MO, recently pled guilty and will pay \$14,600 for illegally disposing of the contents of four 55-gallon drums of waste antifreeze and a half-drum of gasoline into a sewer drain connected to the St. Louis Metropolitan Sewer District in violation of the Clean Water Act.

- U.S. EPA has fined a Fresno, CA, automotive repair shop \$4,500 for using the illegal HC-12a (R) refrigerant in mobile air conditioners. This refrigerant is also sold under the brand names of Duracool 12a and OZ-12 (R). For current information on acceptable and unacceptable refrigerants, contact the U.S. EPA hotline at 1-800-296-1996.
- A major oil company has settled with Illinois EPA for \$2.6 million for alleged violations of underground storage tank regulations at its service stations. The company issued a statement asserting the sites posed no risk. In 1996, the company settled with the State of Iowa for \$10 million for similar alleged violations.
- A national waste service firm that services many auto dealers and automotive repair businesses was fined \$780,000 by the Indiana Department of Environmental Management. The firm received a tanker truck of used oil contaminated with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (found in some transformer cooling oils), which, in turn, contaminated 86,000 gallons of re-refined oil product that was subsequently shipped to 13 customers.
- The U.S. EPA continues to take a strong stand against CFC violators. A Miami man was recently sentenced to three years in prison and three years supervised release, and ordered to pay a \$375,000 fine after he pled guilty to illegally diverting 4,000 tons of CFC refrigerants from Europe into the U.S. The U.S. EPA said the man will also forfeit over \$13 million in assets and \$5 million in illegal proceeds.
- Two enforcement records for fiscal year 1997 were set by the U.S. EPA when it assessed \$169.3 million in fines and referred 278 criminal cases to the U.S. Department of Justice (U.S. DOJ). The U.S. EPA also referred 426 civil cases to the U.S. DOJ and levied \$95.1 million in fines for civil penalties. 🌲 🌲 🌲

EnviroQuiz

Q The U.S. EPA has about 18,000 employees on staff between Washington, D.C. headquarters, ten regional offices, research labs and other offices. How many state environmental agency employees are there?


A About 54,000 employees.

NEWS BRIEFS

Toyota Motor Corporation obtained ISO 14001 certification in April for its Product Environment Management System—the first Japanese automaker to obtain the award. ISO 14001 certification is an international environmental management standard. Toyota's system promotes the design and development of vehicles that reduce the burden on the environment and includes six areas: fuel efficiency, exhaust emissions, external noise, air-conditioning refrigerants, environmentally harmful substances and recyclability.

Final federal regulations to reduce air emissions from automotive refinishing have been delayed until later this year. The U.S. EPA had planned to publish the final regulations in 1997, but could not make this deadline because of the number and type of public comments they received.

The National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA) and over 20 other organizations have filed a lawsuit against the U.S. EPA, claiming the agency has failed to show the need for the new and stricter air-quality standard for ozone and particulate matter. The NADA also claims the U.S. EPA did not adequately consider the burden the new rules will have on small businesses, which NADA contends will be impacted by increases in new car prices and costs for dealership repair services and energy.

Workplace ergonomics will not be regulated by OSHA before October 1998 in accordance with restrictions placed on the agency by Congress. California remains the only state where ergonomics rules are in place. 

PUBLICATIONS

A leaflet from the U.S. EPA Office of Underground Storage Tanks is available to help UST owners and operators make sound decisions about choosing tank integrity assessment methods and upgrading USTs to meet 1998 deadline requirements. Call the National Center for Environmental Publications & Information at 1-800-490-9198 or U.S. EPA's RCRA Hotline at 1 (800) 424-9346 to order *Are You Upgrading An Underground Storage Tank System?*, EPA-510-F-97-009.

The National Automobile Dealers Association (NADA) has a new publication, *A Dealers Guide to the Federal Hazmat Transportation Regulations*. It covers federal training requirements for handling and shipping hazardous materials. To obtain a copy, call 1 (800) 252-6232, Extension 2.



FEDERAL ENVIRONMENTAL HOTLINES:

Clean Air Act	(202) 260-7400
Clean Water Act	(202) 260-5700
Community Right-to-Know	(800) 535-0202
Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Materials	(800) 467-4922
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Hazardous Waste	(800) 262-7937
Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA)	(800) 321-6752
RCRA (EPA Region IX only)	(415) 744-2074
RCRA/Superfund/UST	(800) 424-9346
RCRA/Superfund (EPA Region II—NJ only)	(800) 346-5009
RCRA/Superfund (EPA Region II—NY only)	(800) 424-9346
Refrigerant Recycling	(800) 296-1996
Safe Drinking Water	(800) 426-4791
Small Business and Asbestos Ombudsman	(800) 368-5888
Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasures	(202) 260-2342
Stormwater NPDES Permitting	(202) 260-9545
Stormwater (Phase I)	(202) 260-9529
Stormwater (Phase II)	(202) 260-6599
For Others Not Listed Above	(800) 752-6367



or visit the EPA Web site: www.EPA.gov

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ATTENTION SERVICE MANAGERS

EAN Provides Updates to Guidebook for Toyota and Lexus Dealers

Included with your issue of **aware** is your sixth update to *the Environmental Guidebook* provided by the EAN. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc. and the EAN distributed the entire *Guidebook* to Toyota and Lexus Dealers nationwide in October 1995. The updates will help keep the *Guidebook* current with major changes in EPA regulations and add new subject material as needed. IMPORTANT: Take the time now to follow the instructions carefully. Add/remove/replace the pages as explained on the cover sheet.

The purpose of aware is to assist Toyota and Lexus dealerships in developing sound environmental practices and policies. The information presented in this publication is not intended as legal or professional advice. The information may be condensed and/or simplified to aid in its presentation to the widest possible audience. Readers should seek advice from qualified legal or environmental professionals regarding the applicability of any information presented to the reader's specific situation. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., assumes no responsibility or liability to any person for reliance upon the information presented in this publication. Toyota Motor Sales, U.S.A., Inc., further assumes no responsibility for articles authored by the Environmental Development Corporation of Findlay, Ohio.