



# Used Oil Collection Centers, Transporters, and Transfer Facilities

Used oil is any oil refined from crude oil, or synthetic oil, that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. Visit [EPA's Reference Table](#) for examples of what used oil is and what it is not.

## Used Oil Collection Centers

A used oil collection center (UOCC) is any site [registered with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection](#) (NDEP) to manage used oil, and accepts, aggregates, and stores used oil collected from used oil generators.

All UOCCs must comply with the management standards at [40 CFR § 279](#). There are no quantity or storage time limits for UOCCs, however Spill Prevention Control Plan (SPCC) requirements may apply if storing more than 1,320 gallons above ground or more than 42,000 gallons underground ([40 CFR § 112](#)). There are three types of UOCCs.

### DIY Used Oil Collection Center

A do-it-yourselfer (DIY) UOCC accepts, aggregates, or stores used oil derived only from household do-it-yourselfers, such as the used oil generated through the maintenance of personal vehicles ([§ 279.30](#)). Accepting used oil from businesses, government entities, or non-profits is not permitted. Registration of a DIY UOCC with NDEP is not required but it is encouraged.

### Used Oil Collection Center

A UOCC is any site or facility that accepts, aggregates or stores used oil from used oil generators regulated under the Part 279 management standards ([§ 279.31](#)). Because used oil generators can only transport shipments of no more than 55 gallons, shipments greater than that should not be accepted. UOCCs may accept oil from DIYers.

### Used Oil Aggregation Point Owned by the Generator

A used oil aggregation point is a site or facility that accepts, aggregates, or stores used oil collected only from other used oil generation sites owned or operated by the owner or operator of the aggregation point ([§ 279.32](#)). The self-transport of used oil by the generator must be in a vehicle owned or leased by the generator or owned by an employee of the generator. Used oil cannot be accepted in shipments of greater than 55 gallons. Used oil aggregation points may also accept used oil from household DIYers.

## UOCC Registration Requirements

All UOCCs, except DIYers, must submit a one-time registration with NDEP by completing and submitting a [registration form](#) to:

Nevada Division of Environmental Protection  
Bureau of Sustainable Materials Management  
Attn: UOCC Registration Processing  
901 S. Stewart Street, Suite 4001  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

## Used Oil Transporters

Used oil transporters are persons who transport used oil, persons who collect used oil from more than one generator and transports the collected oil, and owners and operators of used oil transfer facilities ([§ 279.40](#)). This includes imports and exports of used oil from the time the used oil enters and until the time it exits the United States. Regulations for used oil transporters do not apply to on-site transportation, to generators transporting shipments of 55 gallons or less to a UOCC or an aggregation point, or to DIYers transporting oil to a regulated facility.

An EPA ID Number is required for all transporters, which may be obtained by submitting the [EPA Form 8700-12](#) or through an account on [RCRAInfo](#). Used oil transporters must also comply with all applicable SPCC requirements ([§ 112](#)), Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations ([49 CFR § 171 - 180](#)). Used oil transporters are also subject to the Underground Storage Tank ([40 CFR § 280](#)) standards for used oil stored in underground tanks whether or not the used oil exhibits any characteristics of hazardous waste.



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## Transporter Deliveries

Deliveries can only be made to these facilities

([§ 279.43\(a\)](#)):

- Another transporter with an EPA ID Number
- A used oil processing or re-refining facility with an EPA ID Number
- An off-specification used oil burner facility with an EPA ID Number
- An on-specification used oil burner facility

## Transporter Discharges

Take these steps in an event of a discharge ([§ 279.43\(c\)](#)):

- Take immediate action to contain the spill to protect human health and the environment (such as notifying authorities)
- Give notice to the National Response Center and DOT as required
- Give notice to NDEP as required
- Clean the discharge so that it no longer presents a hazard

## The Rebuttle Presumption

The rebuttle presumption presumes that used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is a hazardous waste, and therefore must be managed as a hazardous waste, because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste ([§ 279.10\(b\)\(1\)\(ii\)](#)). To ensure that used oil is not a hazardous waste under the rebuttable presumption, used oil transporters must determine the total halogen content of used oil being transported or stored at a transfer facility ([§ 279.44](#)). This can be determined by testing the used oil or by applying generator knowledge of the halogen content of the used oil in light of the materials or processes used. Records of this analysis must be maintained for three years.

## Used Oil Transfer Facilities

Used oil transfer facilities are transportation related facilities including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas, and other areas where shipments of used oil are held for more than 24 hours during the normal course of transportation and not longer than 35 days ([§ 279.45](#)). Facilities storing oil for more than 35 days are subject to regulation under [Subpart F](#).

## Container Requirements

Storage of used oil at transfer facilities requires the following ([§ 279.45](#)):

- Tanks or containers must be in good condition (no leaks, severe rusting, or apparent structural defects).
- Containers and tanks need to be labeled with the words "Used oil".
- Secondary containment is required for aboveground tanks and containers.
- Spills must be stopped, contained, and properly cleaned up; repair container if needed.

## Recordkeeping

Used oil transporters must keep record of each used oil shipment accepted for transport; and each used oil shipment delivered to another used oil transporter, burner, processor/re-refiner, or disposal facility ([§ 279.46](#)). Records must also be maintained for each shipment of used oil exported to any foreign country. Hazardous waste manifests are not required unless the used oil is determined to be a hazardous waste. All records must be maintained for three years.

Records of delivery must include:

- The name and address of the receiving facility or transporter;
- The EPA ID number of the receiving facility or transporter;
- The quantity of used oil delivered;
- The date of the delivery; and
- The signature of a representative of the receiving facility or transporter, dated upon receipt of the used oil.

Records of acceptance must include:

- The name and address of the used oil generator, transporter, or processor/re-refiner who provided the used oil for transport.
- The EPA ID number (if applicable) for the generator, transporter or processor/re-refiner who provided the used oil for transport;
- The quantity of used oil accepted;
- The date of acceptance; and
- The signature of a representative of the generator, transporter, or processor/re-refiner who provided the used oil for transport, dated upon receipt of the used oil.

\*Note that used oil generated in California is determined to be a hazardous waste and cannot be managed under the management standards at § 279. Transporters and transfer facilities therefore cannot terminate a manifest of used oil generated in California without first obtaining a [Written Determination](#) or permit from NDEP.



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DISCLAIMER: This guidance document is intended as general information and is not provided nor intended to act as a substitute for legal advice or other professional services. BEP advises the regulated community to read all applicable regulations set forth in both US Code of Federal Regulations (Title 40 C.F.R. Parts 260-279) and the Nevada Hazardous Waste Regulations and to keep informed of all subsequent revisions or amendments to these regulations. This guidance document was developed by BEP with funding support provided by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.