Recycling is an easier and less costly method for managing used antifreeze than disposal. Recycling also saves natural resources.

Generators who intend to recycle used antifreeze, either on-site or through a commercial recycling service, do not need to conduct TCLP analyses. Any generator choosing to use a commercial recycling service should ensure that the recycler has all appropriate regulatory permits.

See inside for how to manage your used antifreeze destined for recycling...

The Resale of Reconditioned/Recycled Antifreeze

The Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services registers “recycled” antifreeze/coolant products.

A listing of “Currently Registered Antifreeze Brands” can be found by searching www.freshfromflorida.com for antifreeze, or by contacting the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services at (850) 921-1550.

Off-Site or On-Site Recycling

Off-Site Disposal

If you choose to dispose of your used antifreeze rather than recycle it, a waste determination must be conducted prior to disposal. Typically, a representative sample of the used antifreeze is collected and analyzed, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test, for the presence of potential contaminants including metals and volatile organic compounds. Be sure to use a NELAP certified lab. Information can be obtained at https://fldeploc.dep.state.fl.us/aams/method_search.asp

If any contaminants are detected above the regulatory limits found in 40 CFR 261.24, the used antifreeze must be managed and disposed of as a hazardous waste.

Small Quantity Generator Program

(727) 464-7500

www.pinellascounty.org/solidwaste
Best Management Practices for Used Antifreeze Destined for Recycling

Visit www.dep.state.fl.us/waste for information on hazardous waste disposal and recycling.

Storage

- Use dedicated antifreeze collection equipment. This would include collection funnels, transfer pans of buckets, and storage containers (drums or tanks).
- Transfer used antifreeze immediately to a dedicated storage container.
- Keep stored antifreeze free from cross-contamination by oils, fuels and degreasers by providing a separate, well-labeled storage container.
- Storage containers must be in good condition. Replace leaking containers immediately.
- Storage containers must be compatible with the antifreeze stored in them.
- Keep antifreeze storage containers closed at all times except when emptying or filling.
- Inspect storage containers at least weekly to check for signs of leaks or deterioration caused by corrosion or other factors.
- Storage containers should be protected from the elements and located in a secured area.

Labeling/Marking

- Label used antifreeze collection equipment and storage containers with the words “Used Antifreeze”.
- Label reconditioned or recycled antifreeze storage containers with the words “Reconditioned Antifreeze” or “Recycled Antifreeze”.

Accumulation Volume Limits

- Never accumulate more than 2,200 pounds (approximately five full 55-gallon drums) of used antifreeze on-site at any one time.

The Hazards of Used Antifreeze

Although used antifreeze is not a listed hazardous waste under either federal or state regulations, it can be classified as a characteristic hazardous waste due to the presence of metals and/or other contaminants. The most common contaminant is lead. Other possible contaminants include cadmium, chromium, benzene, and perchloroethylene (a.k.a. tetrachloroethylene).

Antifreeze can also be harmful to wildlife and the environment. Do not dump it on land or discharge it into a sanitary sewer, storm drain, ditch, dry well, or septic tank.

Record Keeping

- Keep all receipts of used antifreeze shipments for at least three (3) years.
- Written receipts/records must include:
  - Name and address of the generator and the recycling facility for off-site shipments;
  - The amount of used antifreeze shipped off-site or recycled on-site;
  - The amount of used antifreeze filters shipped off-site; and
  - Date of shipment or recycling.