

29 October 1996



Supply

**RECYCLING OF WASTE PETROLEUM
PRODUCTS**

COMPLIANCE WITH THIS PUBLICATION IS MANDATORY

NOTICE: This publication is available digitally on the HQ AFRC WWW site at: <http://www.afrc.af.mil> and the AFRCEPL (CD-ROM) published monthly.

OPR: 419 MXS/LGMG (SMSgt Thomas R. Peterson)

Certified by: 419 LG/CC (Col Bruce L. Miller)

Supersedes 419 FWI 19-3, 1 October 1993

Pages: 3
Distribution: F

This instruction establishes procedures to handle reclamation, recycling, and resale of non-hazardous liquid waste petroleum products. It implements AFD 23-5, *Reusing and Disposing of Material*. It also references AFI 23-502, *Recoverable and Unusable Liquid Petroleum Products* (formerly AFR 19-14). This instruction addresses segregation, collection, quality control, accounting and the reuse of waste petroleum generated by the wing. This instruction applies to all personnel assigned to the 419th Logistics Group (LG) and 419th Operations Group (OG).

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This revision changes JP-4 to JP-8 throughout entire instruction. A | indicates revisions from the previous edition.

1. Responsibilities. It is the responsibility of all supervisors to ensure that all personnel comply with this regulation.

2. Procedures:

2.1. Segregation. All liquid waste petroleum is disposed of in the proper waste bowser. Petroleum products should not be mixed. Under no circumstance should hazardous material, such as cleaning solvents, carbon tetrachloride, chloride, freon, or methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) be mixed with other petroleum products. Training is conducted by supervisors to ensure no foreign materials, such as safety wire, nuts, or bolts, enter the collection bowser.

2.2. Collection:

2.2.1. When JP-8 bowsers are full the base fuel laboratory (OO-ALC/TIDSF) is notified, by the aerospace ground equipment (LGMG) shop. Base fuel laboratory takes a sample to determine if

the JP-8 can be recycled. If at that time the sample indicates that the JP-8 is of sufficient quality, aerospace ground equipment shop pumps the JP-8 bowser into large 500 gallon holding tank. When this 500 gallon tank is full, Fuel Control Center (OO-ALC/TIDSF) is called for a base defuel truck to pump the tank out. The holding tank and all bowsers are secured. Combination is controlled by LGMG. If the sample by OO-ALC/TIDSF indicates the JP-8 is contaminated, LGMG transfers contaminated (dirty discolored or excessive water) JP-8 fuel to 55 gallon drum for delivery to building 514. Contaminated JP-8 drums are spot checked periodically for hazardous contents. Because no hazardous substances have been found in wing generated JP-8, spot checks are sufficient. If spot check indicates a hazard does exist, see Attachment 1, the JP-8 is treated as a hazardous waste and is packaged, contained and disposed.

2.2.2. Other Waste Oils. All other oils are collected separately. Bowsers are locked. The individual bowsers are furnished by AGE flight. AGE flight transfers full bowsers of waste oil to 55 gallon drums, (provided by building 514) for delivery to building 514. Wing waste oil drums are spot checked periodically for hazardous contents. Because no hazardous substances have been found in wing generated waste oil, spot checks are sufficient. If spot check indicates a hazard does exist, see Attachment 1 the waste oil is treated as a hazardous waste and is packaged, contained and disposed of.

2.3. Quality Control. All supervisors periodically check bowsers and personnel for compliance with this instruction. Personnel will be periodically reminded of this instruction and of its importance. Non-powered AGE personnel inspect bowsers at one hundred eighty day intervals, for any visible defects, as periodic inspections are performed. Quality assurance (LGQ) annually inspects bowsers for serviceability.

2.4. Accounting. Aerospace ground equipment shop maintains a waste petroleum log that indicates approximate quantities of all waste petroleum products. AGE shop calls in all pick ups for waste petroleum products at the time of pick up AGE shop annotates petroleum recycle log that a defuel has occurred.

2.5. Reuse. Any liquid waste petroleum product that is found by OO-ALC/TIDSF to be reusable is turned into OO-ALC/TIDSF. The fuels or oils are redistributed by OO-ALC/TIDSF.

DAVID E. TANZI, Brig Gen, USAFR
Commander

Attachment 1

**APPENDIX C
LIST OF PRE-DETERMINED HAZARDOUS WASTES**

A1.1. F001--The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons.

A1.2. F002--The following spent halogenated solvents are tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1, 1, 1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, and trichlorofluoromethane.

A1.3. F003--The following spent non-halogenated solvents are xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol.

A1.4. F004--The following spent non-halogenated solvents are cresol and cresylic acid and nitrobenzene.

A1.5. F005--The following spent non-halogenated solvents are toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, and pyridine.

A1.6. F007--Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations (except for precious metals electroplating spent cyanide plating bath solutions) (see note).

A1.7. F009--Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals electroplating spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions) (see note).

A1.8. F015--Spent cyanide bath solutions from mineral metals recovery operations.

NOTE: These solutions and sludges are turned in for processing under the Precious Metals Recovery Program and should be turned in as hazardous material.