### Metalworking Fluids by Score alternatives list

**Warning:** Businesses are ultimately responsible for the proper designation and disposal of the waste they generate. Improper use of this document (using it without understanding its underlying assumptions and limitations) does not change your disposal responsibilities. Do not use it until you understand it.

Want help or an explanation on using the list? Contact Rolfe Parsloe, <u>rpar461@ecy.wa.gov</u>.

#### **Understanding disposal status**

Businesses must know the **disposal status of their spent metal working fluid (MWF)** to properly manage and dispose of it. The alternatives list shows the **unused product disposal status**. What is the difference between the two?

- Spent MWF has been used to depletion.
- Unused product is fresh out of the drum (diluted if water based).

Knowing the unused product disposal status can help you pick an alternative MWF by screening out ones that will need to become part of a tolling arrangement or have a hazardous waste determination made on them and identifying ones that can be managed as used oil **provided that you follow certain best management practices**. Businesses are ultimately responsible for proper designation and disposal of spent MWF because only they control what actually happens at their business.

The Washington State Department of Ecology worked with MWF manufacturers to identify the chemicals and properties of their product MWFs. We used the information to determine the disposal status of the MWFs as unused product. **Sometimes** the disposal status of an unused product is the same as the disposal status of the spent MWF.

The disposal status of an unused product MWF and the disposal status of a spent MWF **are the same** if:

• The disposal status of unused product is "used oil." Then the disposal status of the spent MWF will be "used oil" as long as chlorinated tapping fluids are not used and spent MWF is not mixed with anything except other used oil.

The unused product MWF disposal status and spent MWF disposal status are not the same if:

- The unused product disposal status is "not used oil" (it contains a vegetable or animal oil). Spent MWFs that have been used in shop that have an unused product disposal status of "not used oil" must have a hazardous waste determination made on it in accordance with 40 CFR 262 and all other local State requirements that may be more stringent than 40 CFR. Consult with your local hazardous waste compliance officer. "Not used oil" MWFs could end up being hazardous waste depending on the contaminants they pick up on the way to becoming spent (Pb, Cd, Cr, etc.).
- The unused product disposal status is "Tolling or Rebut" (it contains chlorinated alkanes or chlorinated paraffins). Such MWFs that have become spent after machining must be

recycled and returned to the shop in a tolling arrangement (40CFR279.24(c)) or have a hazardous waste determination (40 CFR 279.44) made on it in and comply with all other local State requirements that may be more stringent than 40 CFR (such as in WA State).

### How to use the alternatives list

What does all this mean to you? How should you use the Metalworking Fluids by Score alternatives list to find a non hazardous waste MWF?

Pick a MWF as high up the list as you can that has an unused product disposal status of "used oil". Do not use chlorinated tapping fluids. Do not mix spent MWF with anything except other used oil. If you do what is in red you will not make hazardous waste MWF.

The fluids higher up the list means they contain fewer toxic substances for your workers to breathe and touch. We recommend you pick one with the lowest weight percentage of unknown toxic substances because unknowns may be toxic.

If you pick an MWF that is "not used oil," when it becomes spent from machining make a hazardous waste determination on it (test it) in accordance with 40 CFR 262 and all other local State requirements. Consult your local haz waste compliance officer.

If you pick a MWF that is "Tolling or Rebut" it is formulated with chlorinated alkanes or paraffins. When it is spent from machining have it recycled and returned to the machine shop for reuse in a tolling arrangement or rebut the presumption that it has been mixed with hazardous waste (test it) if required to do so by your local hazardous waste compliance officer.

#### **Metalworking Fluids by Score**

Last updated March 5, 2021.

Metalworking Fluid Name	Unused Product Disposal Status	Water Dilution	% Toxic Substances	% Unknown Substances	% Preferred Substances
Blaser Synergy 735	Not used oil	y 20:1	0	0.6	99.4
Goodson SGC-10 (SDS: FG-550)	Used oil	y 20:1	0	1.3	98.7
Blaser Blasocut 4000 STRONG	Tolling or rebut	y 20:1	0	1.5	98.5
Blaser Vasco 7000	Not used oil	y 20:1	0	2.0	98.0
Qualichem Xtreme Cut 250C	Used oil	y 20:1	0	2.3	97.7
Blaser Blasocut 935 SW	Not used oil	y 20:1	0	3.2	96.8

Table 1: Water-based metalworking fluids found in Washington state.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Sorted by percent toxic substances reported by manufacturer as being in product as used.

Metalworking Fluid Name	Unused Product Disposal Status	Water Dilution	% Toxic Substances	% Unknown Substances	% Preferred Substances
Qualichem Q-Cool 355D	Used oil	y 20:1	0	3.2	96.8
Buckeye Lubricants #324-24NC	Used oil	y 20:1	0	5.0	95.0
Hangsterfers-500CF German MWF	Not used oil	y 20:1	0	5.0	95.0
Hangsterfers Semi Synthetic S-787	Not used oil	y 20:1	0	5.0	95.0
Fuchs Ecocool S 761 B	Used oil	y 20:1	0	5.0	95.0
Syntillo 9918	Tolling or rebut	y 20:1	0.02	4.68	95.3
Blaser Blasocut 2000 CF SW	Not used oil	y 20:1	0.03	0.97	99.0
Blaser Blasocut BC 35 NF	Not used oil	y 20:1	0.05	0.95	98.99
Blaser Blasocut BC 35 SW	Not used oil	y 20:1	0.05	0.95	99.0
Castrol Carecut S 130	Not yet determined	y 20:1	0.05	4.05	95.9
Chevron Soluble B OIL	Used oil	y 20:1	0.07	4.73	95.2
Qualichem Xtreme Cut 290	Used oil	y 20:1	0.15	2.85	97.0
Qualichem EQO PURE 450	Not used oil	y 20:1	0.15	4.35	95.5
Syntillo AL 30	Not used oil	y 20:1	0.15	4.55	95.3
Castrol 311 Synkool SS	Used oil	y 20:1	0.18	4.82	95.0
Cimstar Qualstar LF Pink	Used oil	y 15:1	0.27	5.33	94.4
Lenox Band Ade	Not used oil	y 10:1	0.5	7.5	92.0
Schaeffers Maxkool 411 SS	Not used oil	y 20:1	0.58	3.02	96.4
Rustlick WS 5050	Tolling or rebut	y 10:1	1.0	2.4	96.6
Techcool 35052	Tolling or rebut	y 20:1	1.3	3.7	95.0
Xtreme Cut 291VLC	Tolling or rebut	y 20:1	1.5	3.3	95.2
Hocut 795 B	Used oil	y 20:1	1.7	3	95.3
Cimcool Cimperial 1070B Blue	Tolling or rebut	y 20:1	1.7	0.6	97.7
Trimmicrosol585XT	Used oil	y 15:1	2.33	4.7	93.0
SemiSpar HD	Tolling or rebut	y 10:1	3.3	2.3	94.4

Metalworking Fluid Name	Unused Product Disposal Status	Water Dilution	% Toxic Substances	% Unknown Substances	% Preferred Substances
Far West soluble Oil 2500	Tolling or rebut	y 15:1	4.3	3.2	92.5
Rustlick WS 1000	Tolling or rebut	y 10:1	?*	10.0	90.0

Mix 1 gallon of concentrate metalworking fluid (MWF) with 19 gallons of water. Make 20 gallons ready to use MWF (20:1, 5% concentrate, 95% water). Dilutions used per manufacturer SDS (midrange use or many machining applications). 15:1 yields 92.5 % water.

Table 2: Straight oils and synthetics not mixed with water.	

Metalworking Fluid	Unused Product	% Toxic	% Unknown	% Preferred
Name	Disposal status	Substances	Substances	Substances
Blaser Blasogrind	Not used oil	0	2.0	98.0
GTC7				
Blaser Vascomill 10	Not used oil	0	3.0	97.0
Blaser Vascomill 22	Not used oil	0	4.0	96.0
Blaser Blasomill TLB	Not used oil	0	5.0	95.0
Blaser Blasogrind HC 5	Not used oil	0	8.0	92.0
Goodson Man845	Tolling or rebut	0	5.0	95.0
Qualichem EQO-Max	Not used oil	0	30.3	69.7
712 MM				
Qualichem EQO-Max	Not used oil	0	50.0	50.0
716				
Hangsterfers Missile	Not used oil	0	100.0	0
Lube				
Goodson VG010 valve	Used oil	0	100.0	?
grinding oil				
EQO-Max 716	Not used oil	0	50.0	50.0
Blaser Blasomill GT 22	Used oil	5	13.0	82.0
Met-Cut 754HD	Not used oil	20	80.0	0
Lubricoolant 2050 AC	DW WT02	75	22.0	3.0
Rapid Tap Cutting	Tolling or rebut	85	15.0	0
Fluid 22 oil				
Fuchs Ecocut 30EDM	Used oil	?*	100	0
Smartcut	Tolling or rebut	?*	100	?

# § 279.10 Applicability. (b) *Mixtures of used* oil and hazardous waste -

(1) (ii) Rebuttable presumption for used oil. Used oil containing more than 1,000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a <u>hazardous waste</u> because it has been mixed with halogenated <u>hazardous</u> <u>waste</u> listed in subpart D of <u>part 261</u> of this chapter. <u>Persons</u> may rebut this presumption by demonstrating that the <u>used oil</u> does not contain <u>hazardous</u> <u>waste</u> (for example, by showing that the <u>used oil</u> does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in appendix VIII of <u>part</u> <u>261</u> of this chapter).

(A) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to metalworking

oils/fluids <u>containing</u> chlorinated paraffins, if they are processed, through a tolling arrangement as described in § 279.24(c), to reclaim metalworking oils/fluids. The presumption does apply to metalworking oils/fluids if such oils/fluids are recycled in any other manner, or disposed.

## § 279.44 Rebuttable presumption for <u>used</u> <u>oil</u>.

(a) To ensure that <u>used oil</u> is not a <u>hazardous waste</u> under the rebuttable presumption of § 279.10(b)(1)(ii), the <u>used</u> <u>oil transporter</u> must determine whether the total halogen content of <u>used oil</u> being transported or stored at a <u>transfer facility</u> is above or below 1,000 ppm.

**(b)** The <u>transporter</u> must make this determination by:

(1) Testing the <u>used oil</u>; or

(2) Applying knowledge of the halogen content of the <u>used oil</u> in light of the materials or processes used.

(c) If the <u>used oil contains</u> greater than or equal to 1,000 ppm total halogens, it is presumed to be a <u>hazardous waste</u> because it has been mixed with halogenated <u>hazardous waste</u> listed in subpart D of <u>part 261</u> of this chapter. The <u>owner</u> or <u>operator</u> may rebut the presumption by demonstrating that the <u>used oil</u> does not contain <u>hazardous</u> <u>waste</u> (for example, by showing that the <u>used oil</u> does not contain significant concentrations of halogenated hazardous constituents listed in appendix VIII of <u>part</u> <u>261</u> of this chapter). (1) The rebuttable presumption does not apply to metalworking

oils/fluids <u>containing</u> chlorinated paraffins, if they are processed, through a tolling arrangement as described in <u>§ 279.24(c)</u>, to reclaim metalworking oils/fluids. The presumption does apply to metalworking oils/fluids if such oils/fluids are recycled in any other manner, or disposed.

#### 40cfr279.24(c) Tolling arrangements. Used

<u>oil generators</u> may arrange for <u>used oil</u> to be transported by a <u>transporter</u> without an <u>EPA identification number</u> if the <u>used</u> <u>oil</u> is reclaimed under a contractual agreement pursuant to which reclaimed oil is returned by the processor/re-refiner to the <u>generator</u> for use as a lubricant, cutting oil, or coolant. The contract (known as a "tolling arrangement") must indicate:

(1) The type of <u>used oil</u> and the frequency of shipments;

(2) That the vehicle used to transport the <u>used oil</u> to the processing/rerefining <u>facility</u> and to deliver recycled <u>used</u> <u>oil</u> back to the <u>generator</u> is owned and operated by the <u>used oil processor/re-</u> <u>refiner</u>; and

(3) That reclaimed oil will be returned to the <u>generator</u>.