

UTAH TANK NEWS

Winter 2012-13

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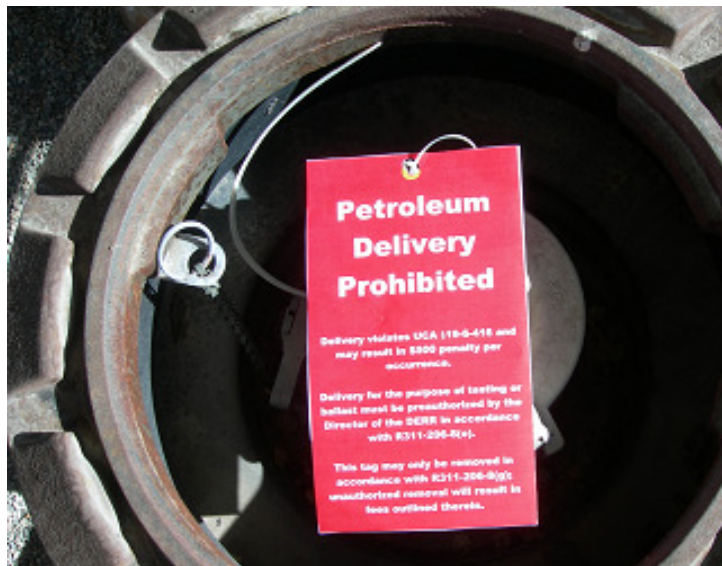
New Red Tag Program by Gary Astin

No more tank tags! Starting in 2013 the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) will discontinue issuing tags to be placed on underground petroleum storage tanks to show they are eligible to receive deliveries of fuel or other regulated substances. From now on, large red "delivery prohibition" tags will be placed on tanks that are **NOT** eligible to receive deliveries. These are tanks whose Certificate of Compliance has lapsed or has been revoked, and tanks that have never qualified for a Certificate of Compliance. The 2012 Utah legislature changed the Utah Underground Storage Tank Act to create the new "red tag" program.

The DERR will continue to issue a Certificate of Compliance each year. You should be sure to keep the certificate on site, but it will not be necessary to have it posted for deliveries. Delivery drivers will only have to see that a delivery prohibition tag is not in place to verify that a tank is eligible to receive deliveries. You should also remove all the tags issued for previous years from your tanks.

Delivery prohibition tags will also be placed on a new tank during the installation process, to help ensure that no unauthorized deliveries are made to the tank before it qualifies for a Certificate of Compliance. When the new tank does qualify for a certificate, the DERR will issue the certificate and a letter authorizing the removal of the delivery prohibition tag.

If you have questions, please contact the UST Section at (801) 536-4100.



WHAT is Under-dispenser Containment? by Dave Wilson

Under-dispenser containment (UDC) greatly reduces the risk of having a release of petroleum into the environment due to a leak beneath your fuel dispensers. Dispenser sumps are found directly under your fuel dispensers and are designed to provide access to piping, flex connectors, shear valves, and other equipment located beneath the dispenser.

For a dispenser sump to qualify as having UDC, it must be liquid tight on its sides, bottom and all penetrations. Any dispenser which is not liquid tight sump or has no sump bottom is not considered to have UDC.

Effective October 2008, UDC is required:

- Under each dispenser island for all newly installed UST systems;
- Under dispensers added to an existing UST system;
- Under an existing dispenser, when any major repairs or modification are made beneath the shear valve. This includes replacing or reconfiguring the piping and flex connectors beneath the dispenser; and
- Containment is not required on existing dispensers installed prior to October 2008.

In addition, the under-dispenser containment must allow for visual inspection or be continuously monitored. All sumps should be free from cracks and holes and all penetration seals must be positioned correctly and be in good condition. If UDCs are present they must remain free from debris, liquid and ice.

Each dispenser should be opened and inspected on a monthly basis as part of completing the UST Operator Inspection Form, even if there are no UDCs.



Under-dispenser Containment



No Sump Bottom



Sump Not Liquid Tight

Dewatering UST Excavations & Properly Disposing of Groundwater

by John Menatti

The Division of Environmental Response and Remediation's Underground Storage Tank Branch oversees the removal and installation of underground storage tanks (USTs) used to store petroleum products. Some of these UST removals and installations require the removal of shallow groundwater from the UST excavations. Most of the time, this groundwater is contaminated with petroleum compounds and must be disposed of properly. There are several options for properly disposing of contaminated groundwater removed from petroleum UST excavations. For disposal to the storm drain system, a permit from the Division of Water Quality (DWQ) and approval of the storm drain owner are required. For discharges to the sanitary sewer, approval from local sanitary sewer utility or Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) is required.

Information on DWQ permits can be found on the following website:

http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/updes_f.htm.

Information on sanitary sewer permits can be found on each town or city's website.

The purpose of this article is to emphasize that pre-planning for groundwater discharges is highly recommended so that your project will not be delayed. Regulatory agencies need information, data, and time to process these permits. Pre-planning may include collecting groundwater samples with a direct-push rig and having the samples analyzed by a Utah-certified laboratory for the potential contaminants of concern at the site. This information will help you determine which type of permit you will need.

The first type of permit is the DWQ's "General Permit for Construction Dewatering and/or Hydrostatic Testing" (UTG070000). To use this permit, the groundwater to be discharged to the storm drain system cannot have any contamination from leaking underground storage tanks (LUSTs). Shallow groundwater encountered at most, if not all, UST removals has some petroleum contamination in it. Therefore, this type of permit is probably not applicable. If you know, through appropriate analysis, that the groundwater you will encounter contains no detectable contamination, then this type of permit may be applicable. Installation of USTs at sites with no known historical sources of contamination may be able to use this permit. A Notice of Intent (NOI) must be completed and submitted to the DWQ. The DWQ needs 30 days to process these permits. The NOI, instructions, and costs can be found on the following website: <http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/NOI-updated.pdf>.

The second type of permit is the DWQ's "General Permit for Treated Groundwater from Petroleum Contaminated Sites" (UTG790000). This permit is probably most applicable to UST removals and re-installations. To use this permit, the groundwater discharged to the storm drain system must meet the Discharge Limitations specified in the permit. Since groundwater encountered during most, if not all, UST removals is contaminated with petroleum compounds, this is the type of permit that you will need. If contaminant concentrations in the removed groundwater exceed the Discharge Limitations, you will have to treat the water prior to discharge to the storm drain system. A NOI must be completed and submitted to the DWQ. The cost for this type of permit is \$396.00. The NOI and instructions can be found on the following website: http://www.waterquality.utah.gov/UPDES/UTG790000_NOI_form_2010.pdf.

The third type of permit to consider is a sanitary sewer permit. Contaminant concentrations in groundwater that are acceptable for discharge to the sanitary sewer system are specified by the sanitary sewer utility (POTW) and are dependent on the type of sewage treatment works that the town or city owns. Sewage treatment can vary from sophisticated "trickling bed" secondary treatment systems to simple evaporation ponds or aerated lagoons. Contact the town or city for their requirements.

