

UTAH

TANK NEWS

Underground Storage Tank Branch

INTERACTIVE MAP

By Rick Saathoff

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The Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) recently developed an interactive map that now is available on the internet. The interactive map allows anyone internet access to detailed site information anytime and anywhere 24 hours a day and 7 days a week. The map can be found on the DERR internet homepage at

<http://www.deq.state.ut.us/eqerr/errhmpg.htm>, by accessing the link labeled "Interactive Map".

Initially a disclaimer will appear. Please read this disclaimer so you will understand the limitations of the data and internet browser capabilities. The map works best with Internet Explorer 4.0, 5.0 or better. The Disclaimer page also has a link to a "map help" page.

The help page gives a description of the map tools, shows how to search and zoom, and gives a description of the types of facilities which are shown on the map.

The map contains information about sites that the DERR regulates, including details about Underground Storage Tank

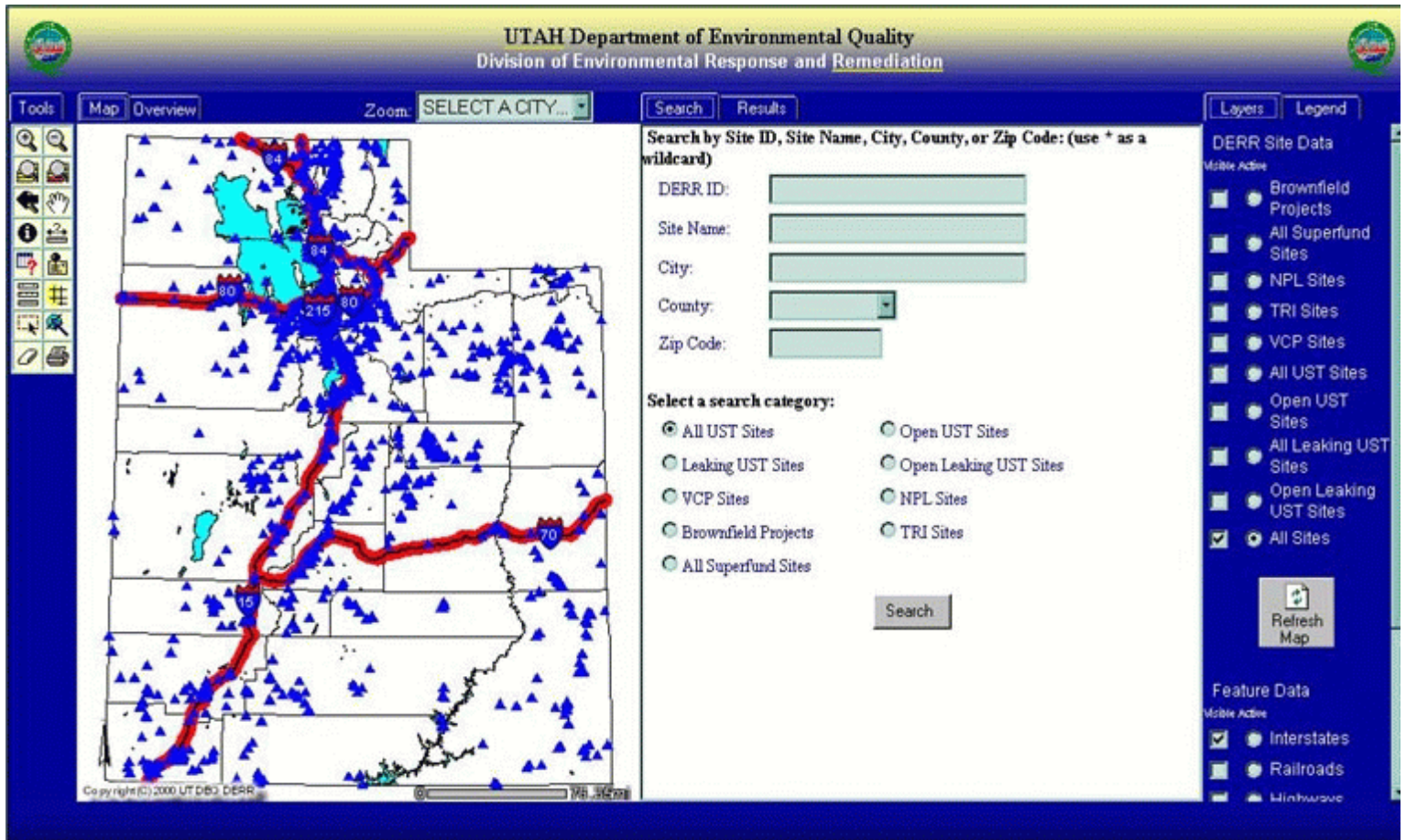
(UST) facilities, Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites and Superfund Sites. For example if you have questions about UST or LUST sites you can access information about the owner/operator, location, number of tanks, construction of tanks and piping, installation and closure dates and clean-up start and end dates. Some of the categories under Superfund sites include: Toxic Release Inventory (TRI), Brownfields, Voluntary Release Clean-up Program (VCP) and National Priority List (NPL).

You are also able to search for data using a variety of options. For example, if you wanted to view all of the UST sites in Logan, you could use the "select a city" search option, and select Logan. The program zooms in on Logan and shows all of the UST sites. You can also enter an

address and select all of the LUST sites within a designated distance of the address. Another useful feature is the ability to draw a polygon around an area and select all the sites (UST, LUST or Superfund) within the polygon. All the site locations on the map are based on the

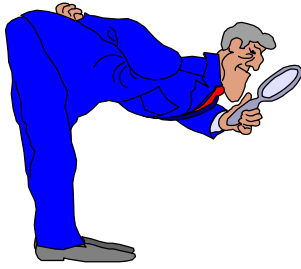
Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) system, for example: Northing Y 4,509,336.07 Easting X 422,671.78. The accuracy of the coordinate data varies depending on the age of the technology used to collect it. The DERR is continually updating this geographical data so that ultimately all of this data will be accurate to within 1-3 meters.

The map is updated everyday to provide the most current and accurate data. If you have any suggestions, ideas for improvement or questions please contact Rick Saathoff or David Wilson at (801) 536-4100.



INSPECTION

TIPS by Jason Wilde



Preparing for leak detection inspections can be a headache if you don't have all your paperwork in order. Here is a breakdown of the records you should have available for the inspector.

1. Notification

Current year tank tags : proof that your tanks are in compliance with UST rules.

EPA Notification form: which details type of tank material, product stored, date of installation and upgrades, if any, etc.

2. UST System Repairs and Maintenance

Manufacturer's schedule of required calibration & testing.

Dates and details of any repairs or maintenance.

Dates and details of upgrades: corrosion, spill or overfill protection.

3. Corrosion Protection Test Results

(even if you have fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) tank and lines there may be metal parts, i.e. flex connectors that will need to be protected)

Test results - 6 months after installation and every three years thereafter.

Sacrificial anode system - last 2 tests.

Impressed Current system - last 2 tests and last 3 rectifier operation checks performed every 60 days.

4. Release Detection Records for Lines

Pressurized Piping: annual test results for leak detectors - to verify they are functioning properly; results of annual line tightness test or results of monthly monitoring method (ATG with electronic line leak detection, SIR, interstitial monitoring...) for last 12 months and 3rd party certification.

Suction Piping (with foot valve - product stays in line): results of line tightness test every 3 years or results of monthly monitoring method for last 12 months and 3rd party certification.

Suction Piping (without foot valve- product does not stay in line when not pumping) also known as "safe suction":

- a. Evidence that there is no foot valve (installation records, testing, or other documentation)
- b. Evidence piping is sloped so product drains into tank.

4. Release Detection Records for Tanks

Inventory Control/Tank Tightness Test

(Can only be used for 10 years after the tank has been upgraded with corrosion protection)
Tightness test every 5 years.

Daily inventory records (inputs, withdrawals) for last 12 months.

Delivery receipts.

Monthly reconciliation calculations for last 12 months.

Appropriate conversion chart (1/8 inch increments to gallons).

Water reading every 30 days.

Record of reporting any "suspected" or "confirmed" release.

Manual Tank Gauging (1000 - 2000 gallon tanks)

(Can only be used for 10 years after the tank has been upgraded with corrosion protection)
Tightness test every 5 years.

Weekly stick readings for last 12 months.
Monthly reconciliation calculations for last 12 months.

Appropriate conversion chart (1/8 inch increments to gallons).
Record of reporting any “suspected” or “confirmed” release.

Manual Tank Gauging (1000 gallons or less)
Weekly stick readings for last 12 months.
Monthly reconciliation calculations for last 12 months.
Appropriate conversion chart (1/8 inch increments to gallons).
Record of reporting any “suspected” or “confirmed” release.

Interstitial Monitoring
Written documentation of installation, calibration, and set-up.
Record of maintenance or repairs.
Device documentation (operator’s manual)
Record of monthly monitoring for last 12 months (sensor status reports, manual inspections, etc.)
Details of any alarms and justification if not reported.

Automatic Tank Gauging
Written documentation of installation, calibration, and set-up.
Record of maintenance or repairs.
Device documentation (operator’s manual)
Results of valid leak test for last 12 months.
Details of any “failed” tests and justification if not reported.

Statistical Inventory Reconciliation (SIR)
SIR vendor reports.
Inventory records (inputs, withdrawals) for the last 12 months.
Delivery receipts.
Appropriate conversion chart (1/8 inch increments to gallons).
Water readings as required by method (every 1-2 weeks).
Details of any “inconclusive” or “failed” test

results and verification that the data was re-verified the following month.

THE SALT LAKE VALLEY GROUNDWATER PROTECTION COALITION

by John Menatti

The Salt Lake Valley Groundwater Protection Coalition (Coalition) is a group made up of public water suppliers and regulatory agencies. The purpose of the Coalition is to encourage communities, businesses, and individuals to work together to prevent groundwater pollution and protect drinking water sources (wells and springs). Currently, groundwater provides approximately 43% of the Salt Lake Valley’s drinking water. In accordance with the Drinking Water Source Protection Rule, public water suppliers are required to determine Groundwater Protection Zones (GPZ) around their municipal wells. A GPZ is an area of groundwater around a municipal well, that if polluted, could contaminate the well. GPZs are determined for each well using real-world hydrogeological data and computer modeling. The Coalition developed a Model Drinking Water Source Protection Ordinance (Ordinance) that establishes rules and regulations for the use, storage, and production of chemicals that could have an adverse impact on Salt Lake Valley’s groundwater. The Ordinance requires new businesses located within GPZs to install chemical spill protection and employ Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent chemicals from infiltrating into the groundwater. If you would like more information on the Coalition or the Ordinance, please call Brian Harris of the Jordan Valley Water Conservancy District at (801) 565-8903 or John Menatti of the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation at (801) 536-4159.

LAB RULE CHANGES

by David Wilson

The Underground Storage Tank (UST) Administrative Rules have recently been amended. UST owners and operators need to be aware of a rule change affecting the analytical methods used by UST approved laboratories when testing environmental samples for levels of contamination. Updated analytical methods (see table below) for UST sample analysis have now been implemented. Laboratories

benefit because regulatory review and compliance actions driven by analytical results are more uniform and fair. Samples analyzed by any method other than the updated methods may be rejected by the Executive Secretary (UST). This could result in unnecessary costs to the owners or operators of UST systems in order to obtain additional samples for the correct analyses.

An updated list of labs can be obtained at <http://www.deq.state.ut.us/eqerr/TANKCON/S/certlistst.htm>. You may also call (801)536-4100 or e-mail dwilson@deq.state.ut.us and request the current listing.

Substance or Product Type	Contaminant Compounds to be Analyzed	ANALYTICAL METHODS
		Soil, Groundwater or Surface Water
Gasoline	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH); <u>and</u> Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylenes, Naphthalene, (BTEXN) and MTBE	EPA 8015B ¹ <u>and</u> EPA 8021B ¹ or 8260B
Diesel	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH); <u>and</u> Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylenes, and Naphthalene (BTEXN)	EPA 8015B <u>and</u> EPA 8021B or 8260B
Used Oil	Oil and Grease (O&G) or Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH); <u>and</u> for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes, Naphthalene (BTEXN) & MTBE; <u>and</u> Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)	EPA 1664 or 5520 ² <u>and</u> EPA 8021B or 8260B
New Oil	Oil and Grease (O&G) or Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TRPH)	EPA 1664 or 5520
Other or Unknown	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH); <u>and</u> Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl benzene, Xylenes, and Naphthalene (BTEXN); <u>and</u> Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's)	EPA 8015B <u>and</u> EPA 8021B or 8260B

not certified in these required methods have been removed from the UST approved laboratory listing unless otherwise approved on a case-by-case basis by the Executive Secretary (UST). A new listing was published at the first of the year based on method certification status.

The intent of the rule change is to standardize the analytical methods used by laboratories. More consistent analytical results between different laboratories and between different sampling events are expected. Owners

UST CONFERENCE 2000

by Doug Hansen

The Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) hosted the UST 2000 underground storage tank conference on April 13th and 14th at the Ogden Eccles Conference Center. This two day conference was held in order to heighten understanding of the tank program among the regulated community, and those who are certified to provide services for them. Lunches and breaks were provided to allow conference attendees to intermingle.

Hillary Mason of the DERR chaired the conference organizing committee. Funding was provided through registration fees and State public outreach money. Exhibitors included tank equipment manufacturers, installers and removers, laboratories, and remedial service providers. Presentations were prepared and delivered by tank owners and representatives from consulting, EPA, academia and DERR staff. Attendees included tank owners, removers, installers, consultants, laboratory service providers, regulators and others from the tank community.

200 individuals attended the single-day Owner's Session which included topics such as: leak detection, corrosion prevention, release reporting, record keeping and financial assurance. The two-day Consultant's Session was attended by 150 individuals who heard presentations covering Utah's Risk Based Corrective Action (RBCA) process, sampling techniques, reporting requirements, MTBE, pay for performance, and natural attenuation monitoring.

In the past, tank conferences were held every two years. In the future, the DERR anticipates holding conferences when

significant changes in technology, practices or laws warrant this type of forum. Based on responses on the evaluation forms completed, the conference was a great success and the organizing committee thank all those who participated in making this the best tank conference yet..

COMPLIANCE INSPECTION FOLLOW-UP

by Gary Astin

Compliance inspections at underground storage tank (UST) facilities in Utah are performed by Local Health Department or state Division of Environmental Response and Remediation (DERR) inspectors. An inspection may reveal compliance problems regarding leak detection, spill and overfill prevention, corrosion protection, or record keeping. If there are any issues which need to be resolved, the DERR scientist assigned to the county in which the facility is located sends an initial compliance letter which outlines the problems noted in the inspection and requests that the owner submit information to verify that the problems have been resolved. The letter indicates a date by which the information should be submitted, usually approximately 30 days from the date of the letter.

If the owner/operator has not resolved the compliance issues by the date given in the letter, the scientist may initiate the process to revoke the Certificate of Compliance for the tanks. If this is done, a "Notice of Intent to Revoke" letter is sent by certified mail. This letter gives the owner/operator an additional 60 days to come into compliance. If

compliance is not achieved by the end of this 60-day period, an order revoking the Certificate of Compliance is issued.

If this occurs, the Certificate of Compliance for the tanks is no longer in force. The tanks covered by the certificate may no longer receive product, and any coverage under the Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Fund is no longer valid. To have the Certificate of Compliance re-issued the owner/operator must provide another form of financial responsibility or re-qualify the tanks for the PST Fund. To re-qualify the tanks for the PST Fund, the owner/operator must perform a new tank and line tightness test and conduct a site assessment with soil and/or groundwater samples, to show the tanks are not leaking. An additional re-certification fee must be paid before the certificate is re-issued. Since all this can be expensive, it is in your best interest not to let the certificate lapse. Most compliance issues can be resolved easily and at little expense, so it makes sense to stay in compliance, or, if problems are found, perform the work needed to come into compliance as quickly as possible.

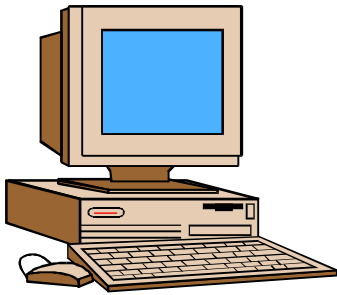
Compliance Inspector in your county

Iron, Washington, Duchesne, Daggett, Uintah	Bill Moore	536-4106
Utah, SLC	Gary Astin	536-4103
Tooele, Kane, SLC	Paul Harding	536-4108
Summit/Wasatch, SLC	Rick Saathoff	536-4180
Box Elder, Cashe, Rich, SLC	Victor Scherer	536-4240
Garfield, SLC	Jason Wilde	536-4132
Weber/Morgan, SLC	Gary Harris	536-4160
Juab, Millard, Sanpete, Sevier, Piute, Wayne, Beaver, SLC	David Wilson	536-4138
Carbon, Emery, Grand, San Juan, County,	Sean Warner	536-4183

CERTIFICATION CLASSES

PETCON	November 6-8, 2000,	March 2001(TBA)	1-800-852-8374
UVSC	Oct 24 and Dec 12, 2000	(Groundwater/soil only)	801-222-8000 EX. 8677
Re-certification tests given the first Tuesday of each month. Contact David Wilson at 536-4138			

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<http://www.deq.state.ut.us/eqerr/errhmpg.htm>
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