

UTAH TANK NEWS

Winter 2022

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ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE
& REMEDIATION

Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Notification Reminder

Beginning May 5, 2021, new state law required the regulation of Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks (APSTs) by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). Regulated APSTs must be registered with DEQ by June 30, 2022.

To learn more, please visit ASTnotice.utah.gov, or call 801-536-4100.

New Environmental Media Sampling Handbook By Gary Harris

The Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Branch staff worked throughout last winter to upgrade and improve our groundwater and soil sampler's manual. The new manual is titled, "Utah Petroleum Storage Tank Environmental Media Sampling Handbook", dated June, 1, 2021.

The handbook includes in-depth sampling protocols that must be followed by certified consultants and environmental media samplers, as per Utah Rule R311-205-2c.

The primary goal of the PST Branch sampling program is the identification and quantification of hazardous substances, petroleum compounds and derivatives from regulated tanks. Proper quantification of these regulated substances is necessary to identify potential threats to human health and the environment.

Sampling for regulated substances is necessary from a variety of media. The sampling of groundwater, surface water, and soil sampling will account for the majority of the sampling to be conducted. Based on site specific conditions, other mediums for environmental sampling may be considered, including air, sludge, and petroleum product. Proper sampling protocol requires all sampling to be conducted by a certified sampler and a chain-of-custody to be maintained from sample collection to final analysis.

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New Topics in the Handbook Include

Soil Sampling

- Field Screening
- Subsurface Investigation and Corrective Action Confirmation Sampling
- Land Farm Sampling
- Proper Waste Disposal
- QA/QC, Chain of Custody, Containers and Preservation

Groundwater Sampling

- Well Depth Measurements
- Non-aqueous Phase Liquids
- Purging Monitoring Wells
 - Bailers
 - Pumps
 - Over purging
 - No-purge sampling
- and Surface Water and Culinary Water Sampling Techniques
- QA/QC, Chain of Custody, Containers and Preservation

Air Sampling

- Vapor Probe Installation
- Leak Testing
- Hand Held Direct Measurement Sampling
- Indoor/Outdoor Air Sampling
- Sub-Slab/Near-Slab Soil Gas Sampling
- Sorbent Tube Sampling
- Off-Gas Sampling
- QA/QC, Chain of Custody, Containers and Preservation

The Utah Petroleum Storage Tank Environmental Media Sampling Handbook is available at:

<https://documents.deq.utah.gov/environmental-response-and-remediation/ust-lust/leaking-underground-storage-tanks-petroleum-storage/DERR-2021-015465.pdf>



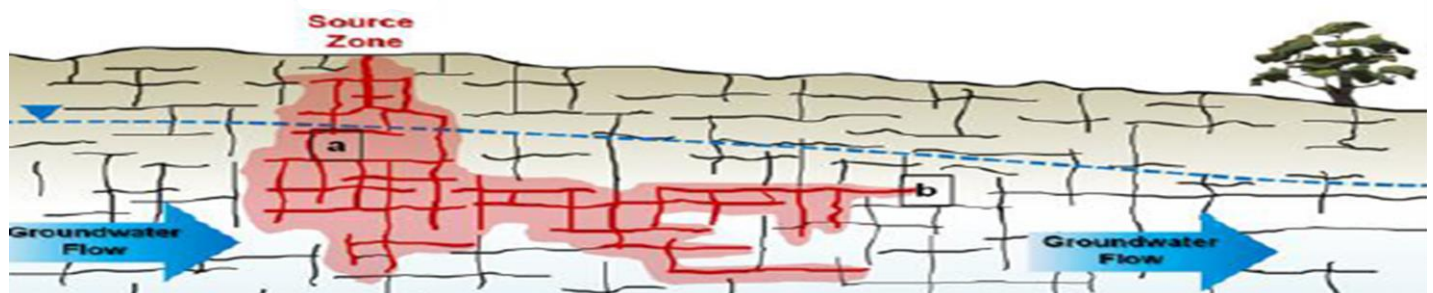
Petroleum Storage Tank Regulations

By Zach Moore

If you're not involved in the petroleum industry, you may not realize there are federal and state programs charged with regulating petroleum storage tanks (PSTs). But for most people reading this, you are very aware that these regulations exist. State and federal agencies, with the help of petroleum industry partners, have developed codes and practices that regulate almost every aspect of PSTs, from tank installations to tank removals, and everything in between. Overtime, government agencies and numerous stakeholders have created the PST regulations we know and love. But how did we get here?

Prior to 1986, underground storage tanks (USTs) were operated with little to no oversight. Although this may sound appealing to some, the lack of regulatory oversight nationwide resulted in a long history, about 100-years, of petroleum spills and leaks occurring, with most going unnoticed or not reported. Countless individuals were living near petroleum release sites, and unknowingly being exposed to petroleum contamination. In 1983, a *60 Minutes* television special brought this subject to national attention by highlighting families in Canob Park, Rhode Island, who were affected by a gasoline release originating from USTs. In response, concerned citizens urged Congress to act, and prevent this from happening in the future. Congress proceeded to establish a Federal UST Program in 1984 and directed the EPA to develop regulations surrounding UST systems; regulations now known as 40 CFR Parts 280 and 281. These regulations, adopted in 1988 and later revised in 2015, were designed to prevent and detect releases, and facilitate prompt cleanups when they do occur. Since 1988, many states have extended their UST regulations to include aboveground storage tanks, including Utah, as of May 5, 2021.

The primary reason these regulations exist is because petroleum contamination can have great consequences on human health and the environment. A small petroleum leak can have devastating repercussions over time, where a single gallon of gasoline can contaminate up to 1 million gallons of water. This is a concern for all, as groundwater is a drinking water source for many communities. Drinking petroleum-contaminated water can increase health risks by exposure to harmful chemicals, such as benzene, a known carcinogen. Another potential pathway for petroleum exposure is through vapor intrusion into buildings. This occurs when petroleum vapors migrate into overlying homes or businesses through cracks in flooring, foundations, or utility pathways. Chemical exposure, whether ingested or inhaled, can lead to short and long-term health effects.



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The PST regulations that are in place work to minimize the frequency and severity of these petroleum releases. The State of Utah's PST program has accomplished much since its inception in 1989. To date, more than 5,728 Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites have been opened, with 5,397 of the LUST sites being closed of concern through investigation or cleanup. The UST Branch, soon to be rebranded as the PST Branch, is continuously looking to improve its PST program by working with stakeholders, the public, environmental consultants and contractors, to provide a cleaner and safer environment for all Utahns.



UST Facility Signage Requirements By Zach Moore

Owning an underground storage tank facility comes with a lot of responsibilities. One of those responsibilities is to ensure your facility has proper signage for emergency situations related to petroleum dispensing. The absence of the required signage is one of the most common violations cited during facility compliance inspections, and is also one of the easiest to resolve. Let's take a look at signage requirements that may apply to your facility.

Overfill Alarm Sign

A sign that often gets overlooked is the Overfill Alarm sign. It is only required if your tanks are equipped with an overfill alarm as the overfill prevention device. This sign is required to be visible from the location of the tank farm so that fuel deliverers can easily locate the overfill alarm.



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Emergency Contact Sign

If you own a facility that normally has no employee on site, or is open to dispense fuel at times when no employee is on site, you must have an Emergency Contact sign. The sign shall be posted in a conspicuous place with the name and telephone number of the facility owner, operator, or local emergency responder. This ensures that in the event of an emergency, while no employees are available, the general public can quickly identify who to contact.



If unsure of what signage to use, or have other questions about UST-related safety requirements at your facility, please contact the DERR at (801) 536-4100.

New Branch and Section Names

Since the passing of Senate Bill 40, Spring 2021, new state law required the regulation of Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tanks by the Utah Department of Environmental Quality. Accordingly, the Division of Environmental Response and Remediation and the Underground Storage Tank (UST) Branch and sections are responding administratively and structurally. As such, the following name changes will be used moving forward.

- The Petroleum Storage Tank Branch, formerly UST Branch
- The Release Prevention and Compliance Section, formerly UST Section
- The Environmental Assurance Cleanup Section, formerly LUST-PST Section
- The Remedial Assistance Cleanup Section, formerly LUST-RA Section

Safety Considerations for Inspections By Mark Crim



If you perform petroleum storage tank inspections or maintenance activities, you should be aware of the hazards presented and safety measures to protect yourself.

Chances are you will be working in a high-traffic area, such as a gas station, truck stop or other facility. To begin, ensure you have the proper tools for the job and know how to use them. If appropriate, mark off your area of work with safety barriers, and begin your work.

In addition to your inspection tools or equipment, you should have the following safety items:

- ❖ Safety barriers, such as traffic cones or yellow tape
- ❖ Orange or dayglow safety vest
- ❖ Hard hat (for construction sites)
- ❖ Steel-toed boots
- ❖ Chemical resistant gloves
- ❖ First-aid kit

Be alert and remember that Safety is No Accident!

Important Dates to Remember

1. Throughput forms are mailed out around March 15th.
2. Throughput forms are due by April 30th.
3. Annual tank registration and PST Fund fee invoices are mailed around May 15th and the payment deadline for these fees is July 1st.
4. Any facility that has not paid the annual fees by September 1st will lose PST Fund coverage and the Certificate of Compliance will lapse.
5. Certificates of Compliance are mailed around the 15th of December.
6. The Secondary Containment Tests to qualify for the rebate must be received by December 15th.

DERR Updates

Position Changes

Greg Gavin, Environmental Assurance Cleanup Section, New Hire, Environmental Scientist, December 2021
Porter Henze, Remedial Assistance Cleanup Section, New Hire, Environmental Scientist, January 2022
Justin Wood, Release Prevention and Compliance Section, New Hire, Environmental Scientist, January 2022
Zach Moore, Release Prevention and Compliance Section, Left DERR, January 2022

Certification Corner

EXAMS for A/B Operators, Groundwater and Soil Samplers, UST Removers, UST Installers, UST Technicians, UST Testers and PST Consultants

Testing Location: Utah DEQ/DERR office at 195 North 1950 West, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Testing Times: DERR is testing on Tuesday, by appointment only, and offered by Chelsea Qualls, as availability occurs.

Currently with social distancing measures during our exam periods, we can only allow a limited number of testers per date. If you are hoping for a particular exam date, please send your application and supporting documents to Chelsea at least 3 weeks in advance of the date you prefer, as exam dates tend to get completely booked 3 weeks prior.

You can pay fees online: <https://deq.utah.gov/certification/derr-payment-portal-shopping-cart>

If you are unsure you have submitted an application, contact Chelsea, she would be happy to check for you. Please contact Chelsea Qualls at cqualls@utah.gov or 801-536-4100.

Certified PST Consultant Recertification Changes

Regarding the Certified PST Consultant course: at this time the DERR is providing an online version of the course on Google Meet.



UTAH DEPARTMENT of
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
**ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE
& REMEDIATION**