

State Regulatory/Code Specifics

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Thompson Publishing Group
Underground Storage Tank Guide
1725 K Street, NW 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20006
1-800-677-3789

Alabama

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Lynn Battle

UST Compliance Unit

Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM)

P.O. Box 301463

Montgomery, Ala. 36130-1463

(334) 271-7759

(334) 270-5631 (fax)

Internet:

www.adem.state.al.us/enviroprotect/water/ground/grdwater.htm

Program Description:

In 1988, Alabama passed the Alabama Underground Storage Tank and Wellhead Protection Act of 1988 authorizing ADEM to promulgate rules and regulations governing Ousts and to seek EPA approval of the states UST program in lieu of the federal program. EPA granted final approval of the states UST program on January 24, 1997. ADEM also is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations for the protection of wellhead areas associated with public water supply systems. Pursuant to the 1988 Act, the state promulgated regulations establishing requirements for construction, installation, performance, closure, operation and corrective action. These technical and corrective action regulations became effective April 5, 1989.

Program Requirements:

Scope: The state program covers tanks that are regulated by the federal UST program.

Tank Installations and Upgrades: ADEM approval is required for new tank installations, removal or upgrades of existing tanks. The Department requires 30-day advance notice prior to the installation of new tanks or upgrading of existing tanks.

Leak Detection: Owners and operators of petroleum UST systems located within 1,000 feet of a public water supply well, within 300 feet of a private domestic water supply, or in an area that ADEM has determined to be exceptionally vulnerable to groundwater contamination, may be required to take additional measures to prevent contamination of groundwater. Tanks may be required to use automatic tank gauging, vapor monitoring, groundwater monitoring, interstitial monitoring or other release detection methods

ADEM deems adequate. UST piping may be required to use vapor monitoring, groundwater monitoring, interstitial monitoring or other release detection methods ADEM deems adequate. ADEM also may require the implementation of more frequent monitoring of release detection systems.

Other Related Provisions:

Alabama has adopted the 1996 editions of National Fire Protection Association codes 30 and 30A and the 1994 edition of the Standard Fire Prevention Code. In cases in which the tree codes conflict, the most restrictive code applies. The state regulates ASTs under the Alabama Water Pollution Control Act and requires owners of ASTs over a certain volume to develop spill prevention plans.

Local Programs:

Local jurisdictions can adopt more stringent fire code regulations. In some cities, the local fire department inspects UST installations.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls currently are not required in Alabama.

For information, contact:

Air, Pesticides and Toxic Management Division

EPA Region 4

61 Forsyth St. S.W.

Atlanta, Ga. 30303

(404) 562-9040

(404) 562-9019 (fax)

Last Revision Date: August 2001

Alaska

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Jim Hayden

Program Manager

Steve Bainbridge

LUST Field Operation Section

Ben Thomas,

UST Section

Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)

410 Willoughby Ave.

Juneau, Alaska 99801

(907) 465-5200

(907) 465-5218 (fax)

Internet: www.state.ak.us/dec/dspar/stp_home.htm

For storage tank financial assistance information:

Teresa Boston

Underground Storage Tank Financial Assistance Fund Section
555 Cordova Street

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

(907) 273-7504

Program Description:

Alaska's UST regulations took effect March 25, 1991, and were finalized Aug. 21, 1991. State rules generally parallel federal requirements, but contain more stringent registration, release-reporting, site-assessment and worker certification requirements. Financial assistance and worker certification requirements were amended in August 1994. Amendments to the site characterization and assessment, release investigation, corrective action and lab accreditation sections of its regulations took effect Nov. 3, 1995.

Program Requirements:

Scope: State regulations apply only to petroleum USTs with capacities of 110 gallons or greater. The state UST regulations do not apply to tanks storing hazardous waste.

Other Related Provisions:

The state has adopted by reference the Uniform Fire Code as well as other nationally recognized codes and standards related to USTs.

Local Programs:

Municipal fire departments should be contacted prior to installation and removal of USTs. Alaska does not currently require

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls.

For more information, contact:

Ben Thomas

DEC

Last Revision Date: June 2001

hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading and finishing, such as motor fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricants, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, petroleum solvents and used oils.

Notification: ADEQ does not require notification prior to UST installation, but must receive notice within 30 days of bringing the tank into operation. Send underground storage tank (UST) notification to ADEQ at the address listed above. Arizona uses a state form, which requires information such as:

- a legal description of the property;
- a diagram of the UST site; and
- other information about the UST site.

Other Related Provisions:

The state fire marshal or local fire departments regulate aboveground storage tanks to address fire code requirements. ADEQ has authority over leak cleanup and investigation.

Local Programs:

The state has adopted the Uniform Fire Code standard. The state has delegation agreements with 500 local fire departments and the state fire marshal to ensure that tank installations and closures comply with state UST statutes.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls are required in the Phoenix metropolitan area, but do not include all of Maricopa County. Effective Jan. 1, 2001, Stage II controls in the Phoenix area will be expanded to include parts of Pinal and Yavapai Counties.

For information, contact:

Jerry Jimenez

Department of Weights and Measures

4425 West Olive Ave., Suite 134

Glendale, Ariz. 85302

(623) 465-9941

(602) 255-1950 (fax)

Last Revision Date: November 2000

Arizona

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Ronald Kern, Manager

UST/LUST Section

Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ)

3033 North Central Ave. #4T

Phoenix, Ariz. 85012

(602) 207-4242

(602) 207-4346 (fax)

Internet: www.adeq.state.az.us/waste/ust/ust.htm

Program Description:

Federal UST requirements of Subtitle I of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act were adopted in 1986. Effective Sept. 15, 1989, the state further adopted federal UST requirements, bringing the state's UST program in line with the federal program, with some modifications.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Arizona regulates petroleum or any fraction of crude oil that is liquid at 60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. The state's program also covers petroleum-based substances composed of a complex blend of

Arkansas

State Contact(s):

For release reporting and regulatory information:

Lynda Perry, Program Manager

Regulated Storage Tank Division

Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality

P.O. Box 8913

8001 National Drive

Little Rock, Ark. 72219-8913

(501) 682-0999

(501) 682-0971 (fax)

Internet: www.adeq.state.ar.us/rst

Program Description:

Arkansas has enacted statutes effective July 1, 1989, establishing a state trust fund; requiring licensing and certification of tank installers, repairers, upgraders, removers, and testers; and directing DPCE to develop rules identical to the federal regulations. The federal rules were adopted by reference on April 22, 1990.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Arkansas regulates USTs covered by the federal UST program.

Notification: State requirements are identical to the federal regulations but the state has its own forms, which should be sent to the address listed above.

Other Related Provisions:

The state fire marshal's office regulates aboveground tanks under the Arkansas Fire Prevention Code. The code requires proper pressure checks before tank installation, as well as other requirements.

Local Programs:

The state program preempts all local laws, ordinances and regulations pertaining to USTs except for applicable local building permit or fire code requirements pertaining to UST installation and removal.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls are currently not required in Arkansas.

For information, contact:

Sandra Rennie

Air Planning Section

EPA Region 6

1445 Ross Avenue, Suite 1200

Dallas, Texas 75202

(214) 665-7367

(214) 665-7263 (fax)

Last Revision Date: June 2001

California

For regulatory information:

Liz Haven, Manager

Underground Storage Tank Program

State Water Resources Control Board

Division of Clean Water Programs

P.O. Box 944212

Sacramento, Calif. 94244

(916) 341-5700

(916) 341-5808 (fax)

Internet: www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust/usthmpg.htm

Program Description:

California's underground storage tank rules are similar to federal requirements. The state's UST regulations were adopted in August 1985 to implement Health and Safety Code Chapters 6 and 7, enacted in 1984. Since then, the legislature has amended Chapter 6.7 in response to federal mandates, new or changing industry practices and UST performance evaluations. The latest amendments were enacted October 1999, and the new regulations took effect May 14, 2001.

Tanks are regulated by the cities or counties where they are located. State law gives local implementing agencies (LIAs) the authority to manage and enforce local UST programs and make counties responsible for running adequate programs. LIAs issue UST operating and closure permits and oversee tank planning, construction, monitoring, leak reporting and closure. Some LIAs also oversee corrective action, but the Regional Water Quality Control Boards have primary responsibility for leak investigation and cleanup. LIAs may adopt UST ordinances more stringent than state or federal law.

SWRCB provides technical guidance and financial assistance for leak investigation and cleanup, and hears appeals of local agency and Regional Water Quality Control Board corrective action decisions.

Program Requirements:

Scope: California regulates petroleum and hazardous substance USTs. Home heating oil tanks and farm tanks with capacities of more than 1,100 gallons also are regulated.

Tank Standards: New USTs must have secondary containment, interstitial space monitoring, spill containment and overfill prevention systems.

Pressurized piping must have secondary containment and a continuous monitoring system. A list of leak detection equipment that has been evaluated by a third-party evaluator and reviewed by the SWRCB is available at the address listed above, or on SWRCB's Web site.

Effective May 2001, all UST systems, including single-wall systems, must have under-dispenser containment by Dec. 31, 2003.

Lining materials and lining processes must be listed or certified by an independent testing organization based on voluntary consensus standards. An ultrasound test is necessary before a tank can be lined. The state requires a special inspector on site to inspect the integrity of the lining as well as the methodology being used.

Effective January 1999, it is illegal to deliver product into a tank that does not have a certificate verifying upgrade compliance.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: Tank owners must have a leak detection monitoring program that is approved by the LIA and included in the UST operating permit.

For new tanks, the monitoring plan must include a response plan that shows how any leaked substance will be removed from the secondary containment before it overfills. For existing single wall tanks, the tank system must have a monthly leak detection system, such as an automatic tank gauge or statistical inventory reconciliation.

Effective May 2001, UST systems with any single-walled component located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well must undergo enhanced leak detection every three years. The regulations define enhanced leak detection as a test method that determines the integrity of an UST system through the introduction and external detection of a non-fuel substance.

Other Related Provisions:

California has adopted the Uniform Fire Code. The state enacted the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act in 1989 to regulate aboveground petroleum storage tanks.

The law requires owners and operators of aboveground petroleum storage tanks to: (1) file with SWRCB a storage statement on or before July 1, 1990, and every two years thereafter; (2) take specific action to prevent spills; and (3) in certain instances, implement a groundwater monitoring program.

Local Programs:

Fifty-eight counties and 46 cities regulate USTs. The laws vary by locality; local programs may be more stringent than the state program.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

California requires Stage II controls throughout the state to control benzene and VOC emissions; several areas also are designated as nonattainment for ozone.

Stage II requirements are enforced by 34 local air pollution control districts, which must adopt rules that are no less stringent than the state model rule, but may be more stringent.

The state rule exempts gasoline distributors with a monthly throughput of 48,000 gallons or less.

For information, contact:

Ranjit Bhullar
Compliance Division
California Air Resources Board
1001 I St.
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95812
(916) 323-7370
(916) 445-5025 (fax)
Last Revision Date: June 2001

Colorado

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Richard O. Piper, State Inspector of Oils
Oil Inspection Section (OIS)
Division of Oil and Public Safety
Department of Labor and Employment
Tower 3, Suite 610
1515 Arapahoe St.
Denver, CO. 80202-2117
(303) 318-8500
(303) 318-8546 (fax)

Program Description:

OIS administers programs concerning the sale, storage and handling of petroleum products. It develops and enforces storage tank regulations that govern the installation and safe operation of aboveground storage tank (AST) and underground storage tank (UST) facilities, as well as the remediation of petroleum contamination. In addition, OIS field inspectors inspect the calibration of fuel pumps and collect fuel samples for lab analysis in emergency situations, such as accidental petroleum releases.

Program Requirements:

Scope: In addition to tanks covered under federal provisions, Colorado regulates ASTs with capacities between 660 gallons and 40,000 gallons effective July 1 1992. ASTs used for agricultural purposes are excluded.

Installations, Repairs and Upgrades: A state form, with a site plan, must be filed with OIS when a new tank system is installed or an existing system is repaired or upgraded. OIS is responsible for inspecting new tank installations, repairs, upgrades, and plan reviews, but can delegate these duties to local authorities.

Other Related Provisions:

Owners of ASTs with a capacity between 660 and 40,000 gallons must submit to OIS plot plans describing characteristics of the property and tanks.

Local Programs:

State law prohibits local governments from adopting requirements more stringent than the state's rules.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Colorado does not require Stage II vapor recovery controls. The Denver area is classified as transitional for nonattainment.

For information, contact:

Chip Hancock
Stationery Sources
Air Pollution Control Division
Department of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive, South
APCD-SSB1
Denver, CO 80222
(303) 692-3150
(303) 782-0287 (fax)
Last Revision Date: November 2001

Connecticut

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

G. Scott Deshefy
UST Enforcement Program
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
79 Elm Street
Hartford, CT 06106
(203) 424-3374
(860) 424-4061 (fax)
Internet: dep.state.ct.us/wst/ust/indexust.htm

Program Description:

Connecticut's heating oil and petroleum UST regulations were adopted and became effective Nov. 1, 1985. The rules adopted the tank abandonment provisions from National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 30 and regulations for the use of solid and inert material in abandoned tanks. Some of the state's current provisions are more stringent than the federal regulations. Legislation was enacted in 1989 to establish a state trust fund and to ensure that the current state regulations include all provisions of the federal program. The state adopted UST regulations in 1994 that expanded notification, leak detection, closure and record keeping requirements to encompass federal requirements.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Connecticut regulates commercial USTs of any size that contain motor fuels, heating fuels, waste oils or CERCLA-listed chemicals. State provisions also cover residential heating fuel tanks. CERCLA-listed chemical liquids are covered under state regulations, which adopt federal regulations for hazardous substance tanks. Leak Detection and Monitoring: Owners and operators of new and existing UST systems are required to provide a method, or combination of methods, of release detection. Specific release detection requirements are provided for petroleum and hazardous substance UST systems. The methods of release detection for tanks must be conducted in accordance with specific regulatory requirements. Statistical inventory control is not acceptable as a "stand-alone" method of leak detection.

Tank Standards/Upgrades: As of Dec. 22, 1998, no bare steel UST can be used unless solely for onsite heating and

then only up to its 20th year or Dec 22, 2005, whichever comes first.

All nonresidential UST systems installed after Nov. 1, 1985, must either be constructed of fiberglass-reinforced plastic or else tanks and integral piping must have a manufacturer-applied corrosion coating and cathodic protection. All exiting UST systems made of corrodible materials, such as steel, were required to install corrosion-resistant components and cathode protection by the 1998 deadline. New composite tanks may be installed only if they have cathodic protection.

Legislation is being contemplated to require double-walled UST systems with coaxial piping for all new installations.

Other Related Provisions:

An owner or operator must fully disclose the status of a petroleum or hazardous substance UST system 15 days prior to transfer.

Local Programs:

The number of localities regulating tanks is increasing; 30 percent to 40 percent of towns in the state currently have their own provisions. Contact the Fire Marshal or municipal government for local provisions. Some localities are developing requirements that are more stringent than the state rules, such as the regulation of residential tanks. Many localities include aboveground and abandoned tanks in their provisions.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Connecticut requires Stage II vapor recovery controls throughout the state. The state is designated as nonattainment for ozone, with all but the southwestern portion of the state being classified as serious. Fairfield County, except Shelton but including New Milford and Bridgewater, are classified as severe. The state is located in the northeast ozone transport region.

For information, contact:

Brian Kenny
Bureau of Air Management
DEP
(860) 424-3028
(860) 424-4063 (fax)
Last Revision Date: August 2001

District of Columbia

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information and release reporting:

Dr. V. Sreenivas, Chief
Environmental Health Admonition
Underground Storage Tank (UST) Division
51 N St. N.E. Room 3019
Washington, D.C. 20020-3315
(202) 535-2525

(202) 535-1383 (fax)

For other UST/LUST information:

UST Division Staff
(202) 535-2525

Program Description:

The District enacted underground storage tank legislation on March 8, 1991. The legislation includes provisions for tank installation, closure and upgrading; release notification,

investigation and cleanup; the establishment of a trust fund; and enforcement of the act.

Owners who sell property must disclose to prospective buyers the presence of tanks. District law defines "responsible party" to include adjacent landowners who refuse to allow access to their properties for site assessment and cleanup.

The District adopted new UST regulations effective Oct. 1, 1999, that generally parallel the federal program. As of Aug. 8, 1997, the District received state program approval from EPA to implement its program in lieu of the federal program.

Program Requirements:

Scope: In addition to federal requirements, the District requires secondary containment upon installation of new USTs except for heating oil tanks. District regulations also cover heating oil tanks with capacities greater than 1,100 gallons and require leak detection for heating oil tanks more than 15 years old.

Other Related Provisions:

The city's water quality regulations set cleanup standards for surface and ground waters. The Fire Department has adopted National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 30.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery has been required since 1977 in the District, which classified as a serious nonattainment area.

For more information, contact:

Leela Sreenivas
Chief of Compliance and Enforcement
Air Resources Management Division
Environmental Regulation Administration
51 N St. N.E.
5th Floor
Washington, D.C. 20020-33215
(202) 535-2250
(202) 535-2881 (fax)
Last Revision Date: July 2000

Delaware

State Contact(s):

Kathleen Stiller
UST Branch
Division of Air and Waste Management
Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control (DNREC)
391 Lukens Drive
New Castle, DE 19720
(302) 395-2500
(302) 395-2601 (fax)

Program Description:

Delaware's Underground Storage Tank Act, Chapter 74 of Title 7, was passed in July 1985, and regulations became effective in July 1986. The regulations were last revised on March 12, 1995.

The state UST program was approved by EPA effective Oct 28, 1996. Legislation (SB 422) enacted in 1992 amends the definitions of owner and operator to make these terms consistent with federal regulations. This law also corrected several technical errors in the Underground Storage Tank

Act. Legislation (HB473) enacted in 1994 created contractor certification requirements.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Delaware regulates hazardous substance and petroleum tanks greater than 110 gallons. Farm and residential heating oil USTs greater than 1,100 gallons also are regulated.

Tank Upgrades: Existing tanks were required to be upgraded to state standards by Jan. 1, 1991. A separate timetable for upgrading heating fuel tanks became effective May 14, 1993. All heating fuel tanks must have been upgraded by Dec. 31, 1998. All heating oil tanks with a capacity greater than 2,000 gallons must have had corrosion protection by Dec. 31, 1998. Contact DNREC for other provisions that may be applicable to heating fuel tank upgrades.

Other Related Provisions:

The state fire marshal reviews plans for new construction of underground and aboveground tanks. The Division of Water Resources within DNREC regulates bulk storage aboveground tanks. The Delaware Water and Air Resources Act (Chapter 60 of Title 7 of the Delaware Code) regulates any activity involving the construction, maintenance or operation of a pipeline system including any appurtenances such as a storage tank or pump station.

Local Programs:

Few local jurisdictions in Delaware regulate tanks. However, Wilmington requires owners to use concrete slabs during installation. The city also requires owners to strap tanks into the ground. The city of Newark and New Castle County have passed ordinances requiring more stringent standards for the installation of USTs in water resource protection areas. The state implements these programs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery is required throughout the state. All tanks with annual gasoline throughputs greater than 10,000 gallons must have Stage II vapor recovery.

For information, contact:

Colin Gomes
UST Branch
(302) 395-2500

Last Revision Date: August 2001

Florida

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Marshall Mott-Smith, Administrator
Storage Tank Regulation Section
Division of Waste Management
Bureau of Waste Cleanup
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, Fla. 32399-2400
(904) 488-3935
(904) 441-1521 (fax)
Internet: www.dep.state.fl.us/dwm/programs/tanks

Program Description:

Florida's underground and aboveground storage tank law (Chapter 376, Florida Statutes) were enacted in 1983. State UST and aboveground storage tank rules took effect in

September 1984. Chapter 62-770, F.A.C., Petroleum Contamination Cleanup Criteria, took effect Nov. 1, 1987. Amendments to Florida's UST rules incorporating the federal requirements became effective Dec. 10, 1990. Some state rules, such as those concerning tank monitoring and replacement and upgrade deadlines, are more stringent than the federal requirements. Aboveground tank rules (Chapter 62-762) took effect March 12, 1991.

In 1998, DEP revised its regulations so that rules for underground and aboveground tanks are in the same section (Chapter 62-761)

Program Requirements:

Scope: Underground hazardous substance tanks and petroleum product tanks with capacities greater than 110 gallons are covered, as well as underground agricultural fuel tanks with capacities of more than 550 gallons. In addition, aboveground tanks with capacities greater than 550 gallons that contain pollutants (pesticides, chlorine, ammonia, petroleum products and their derivatives) are regulated. Leak Detection and Monitoring: Monthly observation or inspection of the tank monitoring system is required. DEP can require a tank test if a leak is suspected.

Tank Standards: Secondary containment is required for all tanks installed in 1984 or earlier. All tanks installed after 1984 are required to have secondary containment by Dec. 31, 2009. Florida's regulations do not allow existing tanks to be upgraded with cathodic protection or tank lining.

However, internal lining is allowed as a repair procedure. For more information, contact the Storage Tank Regulation Section at the above number.

Other Related Provisions:

Groundwater provisions prohibit placement of a well within 100 feet of a sanitary hazard. Aboveground tank rules (Chapter 62-762) took effect March 12, 1991.

Local Programs:

Dade and Broward counties have adopted additional UST regulations. All of the state's 67 counties have compliance and enforcement programs with annual inspections. More than 30,000 inspections are performed annually by approximately 140 inspectors statewide.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II controls are required in Broward, Dade and Palm Beach Counties. Although state standards provide an exemption for tanks with a throughput less than 20,000 gallons per month, Broward and Dade counties require Stage II on all tanks with a throughput greater than 10,000 gallons per month.

For information, contact:

Richard McElveen
Mobile Sources Section
Division of Air Resources Management
DEP
(850) 921-9582
(850) 922-6979 (fax)

Last Revision Date: October 2000

Georgia

State Contact(s):

For general information:

Robert A. Hawkins, Program Manager
Regulatory Compliance Unit
Underground Storage Tank Management Program (USTMP)
Environmental Protection Division (EPD)
Department of Natural Resources
4244 International Parkway, Suite 104
Atlanta, GA 30354
(404) 362-2687
(404) 362-2654 (fax)

For information concerning state installation, spill and overfill requirements:

Terry Skinner
Assistant State Fire Marshal
2 MLK Drive
West Tower, Suite 620
Atlanta, Ga. 30334
(404) 656-9798
(404) 657-6971 (fax)

Program Description:

Georgia Rules for Underground Storage Tank Management (GUST rules) covering address notification, interim prohibition and the GUST trust fund took effect July 1, 1988. The rules were amended Feb. 23, 1995, to allow consideration of risk-based environmental factors for corrective action. The rules also require annual registration for all regulated USTs. It is unlawful for any person to place, or cause to be placed, regulated substances in an UST without annual tank notification to EPD.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Georgia regulates tanks covered by the federal UST program.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: Georgia's leak detection requirements are the same as the federal rules.

Other Related Provisions:

The state Fire Marshal's office regulates USTs and aboveground storage tanks. The state has adopted the National Fire Protection Association Code. For more information, contact Terry Skinner at the address and phone number listed above.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

The state requires Stage II controls in all gasoline dispensing facilities in Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Decal, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding and Rockdale counties.

For information, contact:

William Mullis
Air Protection Branch
Mobile and Area Sources
EPD
Suite 136
(404) 363-7042

Last Revision Date: September 2000

Hawaii

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information and release reporting:
Gregory Olmsted
Environmental Health Specialist
UST Section

Steven Chang, Manager
Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch (SHWB)
Environmental Management Division
Department of Health (DOH)
919 Ala Moana Blvd., Room 212
Honolulu, HI 96814
(808) 586-4226
(808) 586-7509 (fax)
Internet: www.state.hi.us/doh/eh/shwb

Program Description:

Hawaii's UST regulations became effective Jan. 28, 2000. The state has adopted enabling legislation (Hawaii Revised Statutes Chapter 342L, titled "Underground Storage Tanks"). Hawaii is currently in the process of obtaining EPA state program approval. The state submitted a draft proposal in February 2000 and is currently preparing its final draft for submission.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Hawaii regulates USTs covered by the federal program.

Secondary Containment: Secondary containment is required for petroleum USTs and piping installed after Jan. 28, 2000. Hazardous substance USTs and piping installed after Dec. 12, 1998 must have secondary containment that includes monthly monitoring.

Local Programs:

County fire departments (CFDs) are responsible for permit approval and regulating the installation of USTs containing flammable and combustible liquids. The Uniform Fire Code has been adopted by the State Model Fire Code and city and county ordinances.

UST owners must obtain a permit from the applicable CFD prior to tank installation. CFDs also are responsible for inspection upon UST removal. In addition, CFDs regulate aboveground tanks. For more information, contact the appropriate CFD:

Honolulu CFD
Fire Prevention Bureau
3375 Koapaka St.
Suite H 425
Honolulu, HI 96819-1869
(808) 831-7765
(808) 831-7780 (fax)
Maui CFD
Fire Prevention Bureau
21 Kinipopo St.
Wailuku, HI 96793
(808) 270-7566
(808) 270-7889 (fax)
Hawaii CFD
Fire Prevention Bureau
777 Kilauea Avenue, Mall Lane
Room 6
Hilo, HI 96720
(808) 961-8297
(808) 961-8296 (fax)
Kauai CFD
Fire Prevention Bureau
4444 Rice St., Suite 295
Lihue, Hawaii 96766

(808) 241-6500

(808) 241-6508 (fax)

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Hawaii does not require Stage II vapor recovery controls.

For more information, contact:

Kathy Hendricks

Clean Air Branch

Department of Health

P.O. Box 3378

Honolulu, Hawaii 96801

(808) 586-4200

(808) 586-4359 (fax)

Last Revision Date: December 2000

Idaho

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information and release reporting:

Rick Jarvis

UST/LUST Program Manager

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

1410 N. Hilton

Boise, ID 83706

(208) 373-0502

(208) 373-0154 (fax)

Internet: www2.stete.id.us/deq/waste/waste1.htm

Program Description:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) UST rules apply in Idaho. The state has adopted cleanup rules, as well as Article 79 of the Uniform Fire Code, and certain provisions of National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 30, regulating ASTs and USTs storing flammable and combustible liquids.

Program Requirements:

Scope: The Environmental Protection and Health Act gives the state authority to regulate USTs when the groundwater or soil has been contaminated or is threatened by leaking USTs.

Local Programs:

Local fire departments in Idaho may enforce provisions of the Uniform Fire Code dealing with underground tanks.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Idaho currently does not require Stage II vapor recovery controls.

For information, contact:

DEQ

(208) 373-0502

(208) 373-0154 (fax)

Last Revision Date: December 2000

Illinois

State Contact(s):

For underground storage tank (UST) regulatory information:

Melvin H. Smith

Director, Division of Petroleum and Chemical Safety

Office of the State Fire Marshall

035 Stevenson Drive

Springfield, IL 62703-4259

(217) 785-1020

(217) 524-9284 (fax)

Internet: www.state.il.us/osfm/petro.htm

Program Description:

Illinois enacted UST regulations effective April 21, 1989.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM) registers all petroleum and chemical tanks. Owners of heating oil USTs with capacities of 110 gallons or more in use after Sept. 6, 1991, must register their tanks with OSFM, which is responsible for all aspects of the UST program except for leaking USTs. Illinois UST regulations (parts 170.1000-170.1300) were amended effective April 1, 1995, changing financial responsibility requirements, administrative procedures and fire prevention regulations, such as sign and emergency shut-off requirements.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Underground petroleum tanks and heating oil tanks with capacities greater than 110 gallons are regulated. However, farm and residential heating oil tanks of any capacity are exempt from regulation.

Tank Upgrades: Illinois has more stringent upgrade requirements than federal law. Heating oil USTs had to be upgraded by Dec. 22, 1998, and emergency-power generator USTs must have leak-detection equipment.

Other Related Provisions:

Some provisions of National Fire Protection Association Code 30 have been adopted.

The Responsible Property Transfer Act, effective Nov. 1, 1989, requires the seller of a property with USTs to complete a disclosure document prior to the transfer of the property.

The Illinois Groundwater Protection Act, as amended, contains provisions concerning USTs, specifically regarding setback distances from wells.

Local Programs:

The state's UST law prohibits localities from adopting UST provisions that are different from the state regulations.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery currently is required in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, McHenry and Will counties, and in the Oswego Township of Kendall County and the Auxsable and Goose Lake townships of Grundy County. Stage II requirements in those counties do not exempt small independent marketers with less than 50,000 gallons per month throughput, as the federal rule does.

For information contact:

Jason Pontnack

Air Monitoring Section

Bureau of Air Management

Illinois EPA

P.O. Box 19276

Springfield, Ill. 62794-9276

(217) 782-5811

Last Revision Date: October 1999

Indiana

State Contacts:

For regulatory information:

Skip Powers, Chief

UST Section

Craig Schroeder, Chief
LUST Section
Office of Land Quality (OLQ)
Department of Environmental Management (DEM)
100 North Senate Ave.
P.O. Box 7015
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206-6015
(317) 308-3064
(317) 308-3086 (fax)
Internet: www.state.in.us/idem/olq
Mara Snyder, Chief Inspector
Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
402 W. Washington Street
Room E241
Indianapolis, Ind. 46204
(317) 232-2222
(317) 233-0307 (fax)

Program Description:

Indiana Public Laws 170 and 69; Indiana Code 13-23-1 through 13-23-15; and 329 IAC 9 govern USTs in Indiana. In January 1993, the state issued UST regulations that closely mirror federal UST rules. OER and the OSFM share UST responsibilities.

The fire marshal enforces the Indiana Fire Prevention Code, Article 79, covering UST installation, removal and abandonment in place. Local fire departments handle routine inspections and closures.

OER handles all other regulation of USTs.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Indiana regulates all USTs included in the federal program.

Tank Standards: The State Building Commissioner's Office approves new tanks and reviews them for compliance with the applicable Indiana regulations. A prospective tank owner must submit plans, including a plot plan, to that office for approval.

Other Related Provisions:

OSFM regulates aboveground tanks (ASTs) containing flammable or combustible liquids. The State Chemists' Office regulates aboveground tanks that contain fertilizers or pesticides.

The Responsible Property Transfer Law, effective January 1, 1990, requires the disclosure of the existence of storage tanks and operations involving the processing, storage or handling of petroleum in connection with the transfer of certain types of real property. A disclosure document, executed by the transferor, must be provided to the transferee and filed with the DEM and the appropriate County Recorder.

Local Programs:

Some local fire departments are addressing abandoned tanks that have not been closed.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II controls are required in Clark, Floyd, Lake and Porter counties.

For information, contact:

Vaughn Ison
Air Compliance Section
Office of Air Management
DEM
(317) 233-0432
(317) 233-6865 (fax)

Last Revision Date: October 2001

Iowa

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information and release reporting:

Jim Humeston, Supervisor

UST Section

Department of Natural Resources (DNR)

Wallace State Office Building

502 East 9th St.

Des Moines, Iowa 50319-0034

(515) 281-8135

(515) 281-8895 (fax)

Internet: www.iowadnr.wmad.org/lqbureau/ust/index.htm

Program Description:

USTs are regulated under Chapter 135 of the Iowa Administrative Code. Iowa has incorporated the federal rules into its regulatory program. EPA approved Iowa's UST program effective May 8, 1995 (60 Fed. Reg. 12,630, March 7, 1995). The program is codified at 40 CFR 282.65.

Some state requirements are more stringent than the federal regulations. Iowa's program covers tanks that are excluded from federal regulation, requires reporting of any quantity of a hazardous substance release, and requires reporting to be made within six hours if a hazardous condition exists.

Program Requirements:

Scope: The state's program covers all USTs. Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) are regulated by the state fire marshal. In addition, owners must register farm and residential tanks under 1,100 gallons, and must comply with all technical requirements for tanks installed after July 1, 1987.

Tank Upgrades: Tanks storing hazardous substances must have secondary containment. Petroleum tanks at contaminated sites must have secondary containment or another method approved by the UST Fund Board.

Other Related Provisions:

NFPA 30 has been revised and updated since it was first adopted by the state in 1957. The NFPA standards governing underground and aboveground storage tanks for combustible substances have been adopted by reference and are enforced by the state fire marshal.

Property sellers must furnish to buyers a groundwater hazard statement identifying a property's history (i.e., used as landfill, contained underground tank, etc.). Sellers can obtain the form through the county recorder's office or from DNR.

Local Programs:

Some localities have more stringent regulations and some local fire departments inspect every tank closure. Contact local authorities for more specific information.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls are not required in Iowa.

For more information, contact:

Jim Humeston

DNR

Last Revision Date: October 2001

Kansas

State Contact(s):

For release reporting, regulatory and trust fund information:
Tim Winn, Section Chief
Storage Tank Section
Bureau of Environmental Remediation (BER)
Department of Health and Environment (DHE)
Forbes Field, Building 740
Topeka, KS. 66620-0001
(785) 296-1684
(785) 296-6190 (fax)
Internet: www.kdhe.state.ks.us/tanks

Program Description:

Kansas adopted state tank provisions in 1981. In 1989, legislation was signed into law authorizing DHE to promulgate rules in accordance with federal regulations. In November 1990, those regulations became final under Article 44 of the DHE Administrative Regulations. EPA approval of Kansas' UST program took effect July 6, 1994, allowing the state's program to operate in lieu of the federal one (59 Fed. Reg. 29,201, June 6, 1994). The program was codified at 40 CFR 282.66 (59 Fed. Reg. 49,211, Sept. 27, 1994).

Some state rules, such as those on leak detection and monitoring, are more stringent than the federal requirements.

Program Requirements:

Scope: The state's program covers petroleum and hazardous substance USTs with a capacity greater than 110 gallons, or greater than 1,100 gallons if the tank is used for personal or agricultural purposes. The program also covers heating oil tanks at nonresidential sites and aboveground storage tanks (ASTs).

Leak Detection and Monitoring: UST owners must perform inventory control every operating day for all UST systems that store and dispense fuel.

The state allows owners to perform manual tank gauging as a substitute for inventory control in waste oil tanks with capacities of 2,000 gallons or less. Kansas permits manual tank gauging as the sole method of leak detection for tanks of 1,000 gallons or less and for used oil tanks of 2,000 gallons or less. The state also allows owners of standby heating fuel tanks to use inventory control to meet leak detection requirements if fuel is dispensed from the tank a total of 24 hours or less each month and less than 500 gallons of fuel per month are used.

Soil vapor monitoring requirements are similar to federal requirements; Kansas enforces them stringently. Statistical inventory reconciliation is a permitted leak detection method for tanks and piping.

Other Related Provisions:

The state has adopted National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 30. The NFPA provisions governing storage tanks are enforced by the State Fire Marshal. DHE's Bureau of Environmental Remediation and the State Fire Marshal's office conduct joint reviews of tank installation applications.

Local Programs:

Local jurisdictions may impose more stringent requirements than are imposed by state regulations. Overland Park and a few other localities in Johnson County have adopted more stringent regulations, especially with regard to fire codes. The

city of Hays requires new UST installations to have double wall tanks and product lines.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls are not required in Kansas. However, Stage I controls are required in Wyandotte and Johnson counties (the Kansas City area). Stage I controls collect vapors during delivery of fuel to USTs.

For information, contact:

Chuck Layman
Bureau of Air and Radiation
DHE
(785) 296-1579
(785) 296-1545 (fax)
Last Revision Date: September 2001

Kentucky

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Lori Terry, Manager
UST Branch
Division of Waste Management (DWM)
Department of Environmental Protection
14 Reilly Road
Frankfort, Ky. 40601-1190
(502) 564-6716
(502) 564-1939 (fax)
Internet:
www.nr.state.ky.us/nrepc/dep/waste/programs/ust/usthome.htm

Program Description:

The state had UST provisions (KRS Chapter 224, sections 60-100 and 60-105 and 401 KAR 42:010) before federal regulations were promulgated. An UST law was passed by the state legislature in April 1990. The state adopted the federal corrective action and technical compliance regulations in December 1990.

Program Requirements:

Scope: In addition to petroleum tanks, the state also regulates chemical product tanks.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: Owners or operators are required to maintain leak detection records for one year. Owners must comply with State Fire Marshal requirements for fire safety by performing daily inventory monitoring for fuel storage tanks. For more information, contact the State Fire Marshals hazardous materials office at (502) 564-3626.

Other Related Provisions:

The state is authorized to conduct site-by-site groundwater, soil and site evaluations.

Local Programs:

Lexington and Louisville have their own provisions in addition to the state requirements.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery is required in Boone, Campbell, Jefferson and Kenton counties, which is classified as nonattainment areas for ozone.

For information, contact:

John Goines
Program & Planning Administration
Division of Air Quality

803 Schenkel Lane
Frankfurt, KY 40601-1403
(502) 573-3382
(502) 573-3787 (fax)
Last Revision Date: September 2001

Louisiana

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Raul Busquet, John Halk, or Monroe Penrod
Remediation Division
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
P.O. Box 82231
Baton Rouge, La. 70884-2231
(504) 765-0355
(504) 765-0617 (fax)
Email: remediation@deq.state.la.us
Internet: www.deq.state.la.us

Program Description:

Louisiana's original UST program went into effect Dec. 20, 1985. The EPA granted final approval to the state's UST program effective Sept. 4, 1992. Following the reorganization of DEQ in July 1999, the functions of the former UST Division were transferred to various DEQ departments.

Program Requirements:

Scope: State provisions cover tanks containing petroleum and chemicals as well as new and used oil tanks.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II controls are required in the parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, Pointe Coupee and West Baton Rouge.

For information, contact:

Dewayne Persinger
DEQ
5222 Summa Ct.
Baton Rouge, La. 70884
(504) 765-0180
(504) 765-0866 (fax)
Last Revision Date: September 2000

Massachusetts

State Contact(s):

For UST information:
Code Compliance & Enforcement Unit
State Fire Marshal's Office (SFMO)
PO Box 1025
State Road
Stow, MA 01775
(978) 567-3300
(978) 567-3199 (fax)
Internet: www.state.ma.us/dfs/ust/usthome.htm

Program Description:

The Massachusetts Board of Fire Prevention Regulations has promulgated comprehensive UST regulations, 527 CMR 9.00, that are more stringent than federal regulations in the areas of secondary containment and tank monitoring. The state's UST program was approved by EPA, effective April 17, 1995.

Program Requirements:

Scope: All USTs are regulated except fuel oil tanks less than 1,100 gallons storing fuel for consumptive use on the premises. In 1993, amendments were added to cover aboveground storage tanks, and all liquids that fall under the definition of Class I liquids. In 1994, amendments were added to cover underground and aboveground waste oil tanks.

Installation: Tank owners must notify the fire department and have tanks inspected for damage/external defects prior to installation. In addition, SFMO has identified PEI's RP-100 *Recommended Practices for Installation of Underground Liquid Storage Systems*, as the recommended standard.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: The state requires USTs to be monitored for leaks. For existing tanks, in-tank monitoring systems and double-wall tanks with interstitial space monitors are acceptable monitoring methods. New or replacement tanks must be monitored with an approved interstitial space monitor. Daily inventory must be performed as well as monthly reconciliation.

Tank Standards and Upgrades: Existing USTs were required to meet spill and overfill containment requirements by Sept. 30, 1994. Heating oil tanks installed before Jan. 1, 1989, and with less than 1,100-gallon capacity are exempt from the spill containment manhole requirement.

New or replacement USTs must have double-wall containment, except heating oil tanks with a capacity of 1,100 gallons or less. In a sole source aquifer area, all new or replacement tanks must be double walled. New or replacement USTs also must have a striker plate (minimum 12 inch square and one-quarter inch thick) on the bottom of the tank at each opening.

Local Programs:

Some cities and towns may have bylaws that are more stringent than the state regulations. Approximately 120 localities regulate USTs more stringently than required by state regulations.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Massachusetts requires Stage II vapor recovery throughout the state, which is designated as a serious nonattainment for ozone. The Massachusetts program is slightly more stringent than the federal program. Stage II controls must be installed upon new construction or substantial modification of existing facilities. Massachusetts requires weekly visual inspection of Stage II systems, which must be constructed of CARB approved equipment. Stage II regulations were revised in September 2000.

For general information:

Stage II Information Line
(617) 556-1035
Email: aq.stage2@state.ma.us
For technical information:
Jeff Gifford
Bureau of Waste Prevention
Stage II Program
DEP
(617) 556-1144
Last Revision Date: May 2001

Maryland

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Mick Butler

Oil Control Program

Waste Management Administration

Maryland Department of Environment (MDE)

2500 Broening Highway

Baltimore, MD. 21224

(410) 631-3386

(410) 631-3092 (fax)

Internet: www.mde.state.md.us

Program Description:

Maryland's UST regulations are set forth in COMAR 26.10.02.-14, as amended Nov. 4, 1996. The state has regulated USTs since 1978. In 1984, requirements were added for tank tightness testing and cathodic protection. On Feb. 4, 1991, the state adopted regulations similar to the federal rules but with some differences. Effective Aug. 3, 1992, EPA granted final approval to Maryland's UST program.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Maryland's Oil Control Program regulates both aboveground and underground tanks storing oil of any kind, including petroleum. Heating oil tanks also are covered, but the regulations differ with respect to spill and overfill, and release detection requirements. In addition, the state regulates USTs storing hazardous substances.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: The state imposes more stringent inventory control standards than the federal requirements. UST owners and operators must perform inventory control in addition to some other monthly method of leak detection.

Tank Standards/Upgrades: Tank tightness testing and cathodic protection are required for all UST systems.

Other Related Provisions:

National Fire Protection Association Code 30 and 30A are adopted by reference at the state level and with less consistency at the local level.

Local Programs:

State law pre-empts local groundwater regulations. Counties can implement more stringent siting and safety requirements.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Maryland requires Stage II vapor recovery in its three ozone nonattainment areas, all of which are classified as severe. The Baltimore nonattainment area includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties. The Philadelphia nonattainment area includes Cecil County. The Washington nonattainment area includes Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Montgomery, and Prince George's counties.

For information, contact:

Scott Thompson

Air and Radiation Management Administration

MDE

(410) 631-3231

(410) 631-3202 (fax)

Last Revision Date: November 2001

Maine

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Scott Whittier, Division Director

Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

17 State House Station

Augusta, ME 04333-0017

(207) 287-2651

(207) 287-7826 (fax)

Internet: janus.state.me.us/dep.rwm.homepage.htm

Program Description:

Maine has enacted UST legislation (38 MRSA Section 561 et seq.) and promulgated regulations (06-096 CMR Chapter 691). Amended regulations governing the registration, installation, operation and closure of underground oil storage facilities were approved on Sept. 16, 1991, and Dec. 24, 1996. The amended regulations include provisions for secondary containment and continuous interstitial monitoring for most new and replacement installations; retrofitting of leak detection and overfill prevention equipment on existing motor fuel, marketing and distribution facilities; site assessments as part of the closure of most facilities; and minimum requirements for the investigation and remediation of leaking underground oil storage facilities.

Effective July 13, 1992, U.S. EPA granted final approval to Maine's UST program.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Maine's UST program covers USTs regulated under the federal program and any other UST containing petroleum products, including home heating oil USTs, farm USTs, waste and used oil USTs and residential USTs. Maine also regulates aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and requires any underground piping associated with an AST to meet specifications for UST piping.

Tank Standards: All new or replacement tanks must be constructed of fiberglass, cathodically protected steel, or other equally non-corrosive material approved by DEP. Secondary containment with continuous interstitial space monitoring also is required for new or replacement tanks or piping. All USTs that do not meet these requirements should have been removed or replaced by October 1997.

Other Related Provisions:

The state has adopted the National Fire Protection Association Code. The State Fire Marshal regulates motor fuel ASTs; the Oil and Solid Fuel Board regulates heating oil ASTs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Maine requires Stage II vapor recovery in three counties - York, Cumberland, and Sagadahoc - for gasoline facilities with annual throughputs of more than 1 million gallons.

For information, contact:

Rick Perkins, Inspector

Bureau of Air Quality

DEP

312 Canco Road

Portland, ME 04103

(207) 822-6355
(207) 822-6303 (fax)
Last Revision Date: July 2001

Michigan

State Contact(s):

For registration, installation and release reports:
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
Storage Tank Division (STD)
333 South Capitol Avenue, 2nd Floor
P.O. Box 30157
Lansing, Michigan 48909-7657
(517) 373-8168
(517) 335-2245 (fax)
Internet: www.deq.state.mi.us/std/index.html

Program Description:

Michigan's UST program was signed into law in 1984 and went into effect March 1985. Regulations that adopt the federal rules, with slight variation, took effect Jan. 3, 1991. Some state requirements for tank technical standards, installation and closure are more stringent than federal rules. The state's UST laws (Michigan Public Act 451, Parts 211, 213 and 215) were revised in 1994. Rules implementing these statutes and others were updated in 1998 and took effect in January 1999.

State rules require UST owners and operators to show proof of financial responsibility. The state financial assurance fund began operation on July 18, 1989.

In recent years, storage tank programs that were formerly within the State Fire Marshal Division have been transferred to STD within the newly created DEQ. The Leaking Underground Storage Tank Division (LUST) is now also part of STD. The Michigan Underground Storage Tank Financial Assurance Fund (MUSTFA) program was transferred from the Department of Management and Budget to STD.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Michigan regulates USTs covered by the federal program.

Leak Detection: Under the Michigan UST rules Section 280.41 and 280.42, any tank with a capacity of 110 gallons or more that stores petroleum products - or a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act hazardous substance - must have leak detection. Residential tanks for noncommercial use and farm tanks under 1,100 gallons, and heating oil tanks for consumptive use on the premises are exempt.

There are criminal as well as civil penalties for owners and operators who have not met the leak detection requirements.

Tank Standards: Double-walled tanks or integral secondary containment systems are required when there is a drinking water well or surface water intake in the surrounding area. Precision tank-testing devices must be capable of testing the entire volume of the tank, not just that portion that routinely contains product. Tanks and piping not constructed of fiberglass or other noncorrosive materials that are in contact with the ground must be protected against corrosion as stated in Section 280.20 (a) and (b). For more information, contact USTD at (517) 373-8168.

Tank Installation: An installation/registration form must be submitted to STD/DEQ at least 45 days prior to installing an UST. Tanks must be registered prior to their use. Forms can be obtained from the address listed above. STD will monitor the installation and operation of new UST systems. Installation of an UST system at a new location is prohibited if there is a drinking water well or surface water intake in the immediate area.

Other Related Provisions:

USTs storing fuel oil and connected to a burner or furnace must conform to provisions found in Part IV of Michigan's Flammable and Combustible Liquid Rules. Revised rules for the storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids took effect July 15, 1992.

Local Programs:

As of Oct. 1, 1990, local jurisdictions may not enact or enforce an ordinance that requires a permit, license, approval, inspection or the payment of a fee or tax for the installation, use, closure or removal of an UST. However, local authorities have the right to enforce ordinances other than those outlined above if they are not in conflict with the state's UST rules.

The city of Grand Rapids has UST regulations and a mandatory tank testing program. Three Rivers also has its own rules, as do other cities. The state recommends that tank owners and operators check with their local jurisdictions.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery requirements are not required in Michigan.

For information, contact:

John Mooney
EPA Region 5/AR18J
Air Quality Division
77 W Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
(312) 886-6043
(312) 886-0617 (fax)
Last Revision Date: October 2000

Minnesota

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Bob Dullinger
Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA)
UST/AST, MD/RF
520 Lafayette Road North
St. Paul, Minn. 55155-4194
(612) 297-8608
(612) 282-6247 (fax)

For state fire code information:

State Fire Marshal Division
444 Cedar Street, Suite 145
St Paul, MN 55101-5145
(612) 215-0500
(612) 215-0525 (fax)

Program Description:

Minnesota had a regulatory program for underground storage tanks before federal provisions were adopted. In 1985, the state adopted enabling legislation, Minnesota

Statutes, Sections 116.46-116.50. On July 10, 1991, the state adopted regulations similar to the federal rules. The state plans to seek program approval from EPA.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Minnesota regulates heating oil tanks greater than 1,100 gallons, in addition to tanks covered by federal regulations. The state has adopted a list of regulated hazardous substances that is more inclusive than the federal CERCLA list.

Other Related Provisions:

The storage, use, dispensing, mixing and handling of flammable and combustible liquids is regulated under the Minnesota Uniform Fire Code. Contact the state fire marshal division for information.

Local Programs:

Owners should check with their own localities because some local programs are more stringent than state law. Some localities in the metropolitan St. Paul and Minneapolis areas have their own programs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Minnesota does not require Stage II vapor recovery; there are no designated ozone nonattainment areas in the state.

For information, contact:

John Mooney
U.S. EPA Region 5/AR18J
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Ill. 60604
(312) 886-6084
(312) 886-0617 (fax)
Last Revision Date: June 2000

Missouri

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Frederick Hutson
Closure Unit Chief
Hazardous Waste Program, Tank Section
Department of Natural Resources (DNR)
P.O. Box 176
Jefferson City, Mo. 65102
(314) 751-6822
(314) 751-7869 (fax)

Program Description:

Missouri had no laws with tank provisions before federal provisions were adopted. Technical regulations almost identical to federal regulations became effective Sept. 28, 1990. Financial responsibility regulations took effect Aug. 30, 1991. Legislation passed in May 1992 requires DNR inspectors to give UST owners written instructions on how to bring tanks into compliance, which is provided in the form of a checklist or an inspection report.

Program Requirements:

Scope: The state program regulates the same tanks covered under federal law.

Local Programs:

Some localities regulate USTs. Check with each locality.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery currently is required in the counties of Jefferson, Franklin, St. Charles and St. Louis, and in the city of St. Louis.

For information, contact:

Christina Baker
Air Pollution Control Program
DNR
10805 Sunset Office Drive
Suite 100
St. Louis, MO 63127
(314) 882-0101
(314) 882-0943 (fax)
Last Revision Date: July 1998

Mississippi

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Walter Huff
Underground Storage Tank Director
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
P.O. Box 10385
Jackson, Miss. 39289-0385
(601) 961-5171
(601) 961-5093 (fax)
Internet: www.deq.state.ms.us

Program Description:

Mississippi has adopted the federal underground storage tank (UST) regulations, and received approval May 27, 1990, from the U.S. EPA to operate its program. State regulations parallel the federal rules with the addition of UST installer, remover and repairer certification requirements and a state trust fund program.

Program Requirements:

Scope: The state's program regulates all USTs covered by federal rules.

Local Programs:

Most localities do not have UST programs; however, some localities may have one or two requirements in addition to state requirements. For example, Jackson requires a monitoring well for tanks.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

There are no ozone nonattainment areas in Mississippi that require Stage II vapor recovery.

For information, contact:

Alan Powell
61 Forsythe St, SW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303-8909
(404) 562-9045
(404) 562-9068 (fax)
Last Revision Date: May 2000

Montana

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Jim Hill
UST Program
Remediation Division

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, Mont. 59620-0901
(406) 444-5970
(406) 444-1901 (fax)

Program Description:

Montana has developed a program that is similar to the federal program, with some differences. Most technical regulations were adopted Nov. 23, 1989. Some state requirements are more stringent than the federal rules, including regulation of underground piping and piping attached to aboveground storage tanks; and regulation of farm and residential tanks installed after April 27, 1995, or if they are greater than 1,100 gallons in capacity. Regulations have been promulgated for permitting and installer licensing and certification.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Farm and residential tanks and underground piping attached to aboveground tanks are covered if installed after April 27, 1995, or if they are greater than 1,100 gallons in capacity. Aboveground tanks with capacities of less than 30,000 gallons and aboveground pipes connected to tanks also are required to report releases and conduct remediation if owners or operators claim compensation under the state's trust fund for corrective action performed through the UST program. Heating oil tanks also are regulated.

Other Related Provisions:

The Fire Marshal has adopted UFC Section 79.601, addressing USTs.

Local Programs:

Many local fire departments regulate USTs through the UFC. Some cities, including Helena, Billings, Bozeman, Helena, and Missoula require permits for UST installations, retrofits and closures. Great Falls requires installers to be certified.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Montana does not require Stage II vapor recovery because there are no designated nonattainment areas within the state.

For more information, contact:

Bob Raisch
Air Quality Bureau
P.O. Box 200901
Helena, MT 59620-0901
(406) 444-4323
(406) 444-1374 (fax)
Last Revision Date: July 2000

North Carolina

State Contact(s):

For regulatory and trust fund information:

Dr. Burrie Boshoff, Assistant Chief

UST Section

Division of Waste Management (DWM)

P.O. Box 29578

Raleigh, N.C. 27626-0578

(919) 733-8486

(919) 733-9413 (fax)

Program Description:

Legislation authorizing the promulgation of UST regulations was enacted in 1985. The state adopted regulations, effective

Jan. 1, 1991, which are similar to EPA regulations with some differences.

Program Requirements:

Scope: All tanks covered by the federal program are covered by the state program.

Other Related Provisions:

The North Carolina Farmers Home Administration (FHA) has adopted a policy that requires USTs to be removed prior to the issuance of a loan. FHA may grant an exception to this requirement if the seller can show the tank is not leaking, is in serviceable condition, the tank's remaining life expectancy will exceed the term of the loan, and there is no contamination on the property.

Local Programs:

Some local fire departments administer their own programs, which may have requirements more stringent than the state. Individual counties also may administer their own programs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery currently is not required in North Carolina. However, there are certain requirements for facilities located in various regions. These requirements are listed in sections .0953 and .0954 of Part 2D of the Administrative Code. Section .0953, effective July 1, 1996, requires that certain facilities install necessary piping for future installations of the California Resources Board (CARB) certified Stage II vapor recovery systems. Section .0954, effective May 1, 1995, lists certain Stage II requirements and their time frames.

The Greensboro/Winston Salem area was redesignated for ozone on Nov. 8, 1993. The Raleigh/Durham area was redesignated for ozone on June 17, 1994. The Charlotte area was redesignated for ozone on July 5, 1995.

For information, contact:

Donny Redmond, Supervisor

Mobile Sources

Department of Environment, Health and Natural Resources (DEHNR)

Air Quality Section

P.O. Box 29535

Raleigh, N.C. 27626-0535

(919) 733-1481

Last Revision Date: December 1998

North Dakota

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Gary Berreth

UST Program Coordinator

North Dakota Department of Health (NDDH)

Division of Waste Management

1200 Missouri Ave., Room 302

P.O. Box 5520 (for mailing)

Bismarck, ND 58506-5520

(701) 328-5166

(701) 328-5200 (fax)

Program Description:

New regulations virtually identical to federal regulations took effect in December 1989 and were updated in 1992. Effective Dec. 10, 1991, EPA granted final approval to

North Dakota's UST program. The new program is implemented by NDDH. The State Insurance Commission administers the trust fund.

Program Requirements:

Scope: North Dakota regulates tanks covered by the federal UST program.

Other Related Provisions:

The state has adopted the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code verbatim.

Local Programs:

Some city fire departments regulate USTs using the Uniform Fire Code.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

There are no ozone non-attainment areas in North Dakota; the state does not require Stage II vapor recovery.

For information, contact:

Cindy Reynolds

U.S. EPA Region VIII/8ATAP

999 18th St., Suite 500

Denver, CO 80202-1603

(303) 293-1755

Last Revision Date: September 1999

Nebraska

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information and release reporting:

Clark Conklin, Deputy Chief

Flammable Liquid Storage Tank Division

State Fire Marshal's Office

246 S. 14th St.

Lincoln, NE 68508-1804

(402) 471-9465

(402) 471-1024 (fax)

Program Description:

The state regulates USTs under Title 159: Rules and Regulations Concerning Nebraska USTs. The state adopted cleanup regulations before federal provisions passed.

Nebraska also regulates USTs under NFPA Codes 30 and 30A, which the state adopted verbatim.

Program Requirements:

Scope: State provisions cover heating oil tanks in addition to hazardous substance and petroleum tanks.

Tank Upgrades: Tank tightness testing is required prior to upgrading.

Local Programs:

Some cities require a permit for both tank removal and repair.

Six cities - Omaha, Lincoln, Grand Island, North Platte,

Norfolk and Bellevue-enforce the state regulations as delegated authorities of the Nebraska State Fire Marshal.

Notification still goes to the state office.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

The state currently has no nonattainment areas and does not require Stage II vapor recovery.

For information, contact:

Clark Conklin, Chief Deputy

Flammable Liquid Storage Division

State Fire Marshal's Office

Last Revision Date: September 2001

New Hampshire

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Thomas Beaulieu

New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (DES)

Waste Management Division

Attn: UST Registration

6 Hazen Drive

P.O. Box 95

Concord, NH 03301

(603) 271-3644

(603) 271-2181 (fax)

For fire code information:

Office of the State Fire Marshal

10 Hazen Drive

Concord, NH 03301

(603) 271-3294

Program Description:

New Hampshire's tank regulations became effective in September 1985. Effective April 1997, the state further amended its regulations to incorporate certain federal requirements. EPA granted final approval to New Hampshire's UST program, effective July 19, 1991.

Program Requirements:

Scope: New Hampshire regulates hazardous substance, motor fuel and lubricating oil tanks greater than 110 gallons in capacity. Heating oil tanks greater than 1,100 gallons in capacity are also regulated.

Tank Standards: Secondary containment and continuous monitoring are required for new petroleum tanks and piping. All steel tanks and piping must be cathodically protected by Dec 22, 1998, or be permanently closed.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: All steel, single-wall, motor-fuel tanks are required to have release detection. New Hampshire also re-quires all tanks to have overfill protection and inventory control.

Other Related Provisions:

The State Fire Marshal administers a code similar to the National Fire Protection Association Code and the Building Officials and Code Administrator's National Fire Prevention Code.

Local Programs:

Underground and aboveground storage tanks must - in some cases - be registered with local fire departments. A few localities have UST regulations.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

The state requires facilities that pump more 420,000 gallons of gasoline a year in Hillsborough, Rockingham, Merrimack and Strafford counties to have Stage II vapor recovery controls. All four counties are within areas designated nonattainment for ozone. Portions of Hillsborough and Rockingham are classified as serious; Merrimack County is classified as marginal. The state is in the northeast ozone transport region.

For information, contact:

Jim Poisson

Air Resources Division

6 Hazen Drive
P.O. Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-2033
(603) 271-1370
Last Revision Date: August 2000

New Jersey

State Contact(s):

Wayne Howitz
Bureau of Underground Storage Tanks (BUST)
Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)
P.O. Box 433
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 292-8761
(609) 777-4285 (fax)
Internet: www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/bust/bust.htm

Program Description:

In 1986, legislation (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq.) was passed to enable New Jersey to write regulations for UST registration, fees, permitting, operation, monitoring, construction standards, installation, closure, release reporting, investigation and corrective action. Regulations for the registration of tanks have been in effect since December 1987. Technical rules to administer all other aspects of the program (except financial responsibility) became effective on Sept. 4, 1990, and were amended in November 1997.

Program Requirements:

Scope: New Jersey's program covers all federally regulated USTs, as well as commercial heating oil tanks and non-residential heating oil tanks with capacities of more than 2,000 gallons used for onsite consumption. New Jersey's list of regulated hazardous chemicals is more extensive than EPA's. New Installations: An installation permit is required for all new installations, except secondarily contained tanks and piping with interstitial monitoring. A building permit from the local construction office is required for all UST systems. Submit permit application form, engineer drawings and certifications to BFO 45 days prior to initiating activity. A registration questionnaire must be submitted even if a permit is not required. Tanks must be anchored if groundwater will be present in the excavation.

Secondary Containment: New UST systems installed in designated wellhead protection areas must have secondary containment, such as double-walled tanks or external linings. Secondary containment must be monitored at least every 30 days.

Other Related Provisions:

The Uniform Construction Code (UCC, N.J.S.A. 52:27D-119 et seq.) also regulates the installation and closure of USTs at the local level. The reference standard is National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 30. The UCC has been amended to include the UST program.

Local Programs:

Local jurisdictions use the UCC and NFPA 30 to regulate installation and closure of tanks. The UCC was amended when technical UST regulations were adopted on Sept. 4, 1990.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls are required throughout New Jersey. The state currently is undergoing a rulemaking process

to replace the 1996 CARB standards with its own state-issued standards.

For information, contact:

DEP
PO Box 027
401 E. State St.
Trenton, NJ 08625
(609) 633-7259
(609) 633-8236 (fax)
Last Revision Date: November 2001

New Mexico

State Contact(s):

For regulatory and trust fund information and for release reporting:

Underground Storage Tank Bureau (USTB)
New Mexico Environment Department
Harold Runnels Building
1190 St. Francis Drive
P.O. Box 26110
Santa Fe, N.M. 87502
(505) 827-0188
(505) 827-0310 (fax)
Internet: www.nmenv.state.nm.us

Program Description:

New Mexico has an active underground storage tank (UST) program that includes technical tank standards, financial responsibility requirements, installer certification and corrective action requirements. Regulations to bring the state's UST program in line with the federal program became effective July 13, 1990. Effective Nov. 16, 1990, U.S. EPA granted final approval to New Mexico's UST program.

The UST Part XV Regulations, adopted on June 13, 1991, by the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Board to implement the Ground Water Protection Act, became effective on July 17, 1991. Corrective Action Fund regulations adopted Sept. 24, 1992, implement the reimbursement facet of the State Fund. Minor revisions to selected parts of regulations were made effective April 1, 1998. Significant changes to corrective action and fraud administration took effect Feb 2, 2000.

Program Requirements:

Scope: New Mexico regulates tanks covered by federal UST regulations.

Other Related Provisions:

All flammable liquids coming into the state are regulated. State groundwater provisions authorize the cleanup of spills by the remedial action staff of the Underground Storage Tank Program of the Environmental Protection Division.

Local Programs:

Local programs are pre-empted by state requirements.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Donna Anna is the only ozone nonattainment area that requires Stage II controls in New Mexico.

For information, contact:

Sandra Rennie
Mobile Resources
Air, Pesticides and Toxics Division

U.S. EPA, Region VI
1445 Ross Ave.
Dallas, Texas 75202-2733
(214) 665-7367
(214) 665-7263 (fax)
Last Revision Date: August 2000

401 Ryland, Ste. 331
Reno, Nev. 89502
(702) 784-7200
(702) 784-7225 (fax)
Last Revision Date: January 2001

Nevada

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Ralph Capurro
UST Program
Bureau of Corrective Action (BCA)
Division of Environmental Protection (DEP)
Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
333 W. Nye Lane, Room 138
Carson City, NV 89706
(702) 687-4670, ext. 3061
(702) 687-6396 (fax)
Internet: www.state.nv.us/ndep/bca/ust_home.htm

Program Description:

The state adopted the federal regulations in 1989. In addition, the legislature also passed SB 238, establishing a trust fund. Nevada's UST program received EPA approval effective March 31, 1993.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Nevada's UST program regulates tanks included in the federal UST program.

Other Related Provisions:

The state fire marshal has adopted NFPA 30. The fire marshal may approve tank installation plans and follows Article 79 of the Uniform Fire Code for tank inspection.

Local Programs:

The Clark County District Health Department and Washoe County District Health Department regulate UST compliance in their respective areas under contract to DEP.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery currently is required in Las Vegas and Reno. County air programs are autonomous from the state air program. Contact each program for more information.

For information, contact:

Adele Malone
Bureau of Air Quality
Division of Environmental Protection
(702) 687-4670, ext. 3076
(702) 687-6396 (fax)
County Offices:
Renee Moreno
Permitting Section
Air Pollution Control Division
Clark County District Health Department
625 Shadow Lane
Las Vegas, NV 89127
(702) 383-1276
(702) 383-1443 (fax)
Charlene Albee
Permitting Section
Air Quality Management Division
Washoe County District Health Division

New York

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Morris Leno
Bulk Storage Section
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
50 Wolf Road, Room 360
Albany, N.Y. 12233-3750
(518) 457-3891
(518) 457-4332 (fax)
For technical information:
Bulk Storage Helpline
(518) 457-4351

Program Description:

New York adopted a petroleum bulk storage law in 1983. Regulations under the law took effect Dec. 27, 1985. These regulations, along with hazardous substances regulations, which became effective Aug. 11, 1994, and regulations governing major oil storage terminals having a capacity of 400,000 gallons or more, form New York's state program. Both aboveground and underground storage tanks are covered by these programs.

Requirements for new petroleum storage tanks include leak monitoring, overfill protection and secondary containment. New pipes must be manufactured from corrosion resistant materials, such as fiberglass or cathodically protected steel. Existing tanks must be in proper working condition, and owners or operators must implement a tank testing program. State regulations do not, however, require a tank replacement program or overfill protection if the tank complies with the testing program.

The state's hazardous substances regulations require owners to register all tanks containing any of 1,000 hazardous chemicals. Chemical storage regulations, which became final Aug. 11, 1994, address facility inspections; design, construction and operating standards; proper closure; release reporting; corrective action; and new construction standards.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Chemical underground storage tanks (USTs) of all capacities are regulated by New York. Petroleum USTs of all sizes are regulated once a site capacity reaches 1,101 gallons. Home heating oil tanks of 1,100 or less are not subject to the regulations.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: Noncomplying petroleum storage tanks (including pipes) must be tested for leaks, and the tester must be certified by the manufacturer. All tanks which require testing must be re-tested every five years from the date of the last test.

Unprotected tanks - such as bare steel and tanks retrofitted with cathodic protection or interior linings - must be tested when 10 years old. Tanks installed with corrosion resistant materials, must be tested when 15 years old. Corrosion-

resistant tanks and pipes equipped with leak monitoring systems do not require testing, but do require periodic monitoring.

Other Related Provisions:

Aboveground tanks also are regulated under petroleum and chemical bulk storage regulations. A storage facility with a combined capacity of 400,000 gallons or more also is licensed under the Major Oil Storage Facility Program.

Local Programs:

Tank owners must notify the city, town or village building or fire code enforcement official of proposed construction of storage tanks. Local building permits also may be required. Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester and Cortland counties have individual programs through the Fire Commission or Department of Health. These regulations are equal to or more stringent than state requirements and operate in lieu of state regulations.

New York City's Fire Department regulates the installation, alteration, testing and repairing of motor vehicle fuel storage tank systems. The NYC regulations are additional to the state requirements. For more information on the NYC regulations, contact:

Motor Fuel Safety Unit
New York City Fire Department
9 MetroTech Center
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201
(718) 999-2460

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II Vapor recovery controls are required in Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, and Westchester counties, in addition to all five boroughs of New York City and parts of Orange county. Certain USTs may be exempt from the Stage II controls, depending on age and size.

For more information, contact:

Division of Air Resources
DEC
(518) 457-7230
Last Revision Date: July 2000

Ohio

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Peter Chace
Chief, Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR)
Division of State Fire Marshal
Department of Commerce
P.O. Box 687
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-0687
(614) 752-7938
(614) 752-7942 (fax)
Internet: www.com.state.oh.us/sfm/bustrmain.htm

Program Description:

Ohio's UST regulations are contained in Ohio Administrative Code Chapter 1301:7-9. The various rules were adopted at different times, beginning in 1990. BUSTR regulations cover UST system design, construction, installation, registration, upgrading, operation, leak detection requirements and methods, installer certification and training, financial

responsibility, out-of-service tanks, closure, release reporting, corrective action, inspections, reporting and record keeping, designation of sensitive areas, delegation of authority, UST systems located in sensitive areas and petroleum-contaminated soils.

Program Requirements:

Scope: BUSTR regulates USTs storing petroleum and certain hazardous substances. USTs that store heating fuel for consumption on the premises are not covered.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: Ohio's UST regulations require all UST systems to have leak detection.

Local Programs:

Most localities regulate USTs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery is required in 16 counties in Ohio: Ashtabula, Butler, Clark, Clermont, Cuyahoga, Geauga, Greene, Hamilton, Lake, Lorain, Medina, Miami, Montgomery, Portage, Summit and Warren.

For more information, contact:

Jim Orleman
Division of Air Pollution Control
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
122 S. Front St.
Columbus, Ohio 43215
(614) 644-2270
(614) 644-3681 (fax)
Last Revision Date: September 2000

Oklahoma

State Contact(s):

Frank Jeffers
Inspection and Compliance Manager
Petroleum Storage Tank (PST) Division
Oklahoma Corporation Commission
P.O. Box 52000-2000
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73152-2000
(405) 521-4683
(405) 521-6672 (fax)
Internet: www.occ.state.ok.us

Program Description:

In April 1989, technical regulations were adopted and a state trust fund was established. Financial responsibility rules were promulgated in August 1989. Oklahoma's regulations are the same as the federal requirements, except for the state's regulation of ethylene glycol-based antifreeze tanks and an installer-licensing program.

Effective Oct. 14, 1992, EPA granted final approval to Oklahoma's underground storage tank (UST) program. In 1993, legislation was passed and regulations were promulgated, implementing requirements for certification of UST consultants.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Oklahoma regulates all tanks covered by the federal program, as well as ethylene glycol-based antifreeze tanks and all aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) that contain gasoline, diesel or kerosene. AST farm tanks are not regulated.

Local Programs:

Tulsa and some other localities regulate USTs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Oklahoma currently does not require Stage II controls; there are no designated ozone non-attainment areas in the state.

For information, contact:

Sandra Rennie

Air Planning Section

EPA Region 6

1445 Ross Ave., Suite 1200

Dallas, TX 75202-2733

(214) 665-7367

(214) 665-7263 (fax)

Last Revision Date: July 2001

Oregon

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Sheila Monroe

UST Compliance and Cleanup Program

Waste Management and Cleanup Division

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

811 S.W. Sixth Ave.

Portland, OR 97204-1390

(503) 229-6704

(503) 229-6954 (fax)

Internet: www.deq.state.or.us/wmc/tank/ust-lust.htm

Program Description:

Oregon established an UST program in 1985 to register tanks throughout the state. In 1987, legislation authorizing promulgation of regulations was enacted. In 1991, the state adopted UST rules covering permitting, prevention (leak detection, spill and overflow protection and corrosion protection), permanent closure and corrective action procedures. In November 1998, the UST compliance rules were modified to incorporate changes to tank permit requirements and to adopt financial responsibility provisions. One of the primary differences between the federal and state programs is Oregon's permit system. Other differences include state requirements concerning leak detection methods, cathodic protection installation, notice before starting work on USTs, approval of groundwater monitoring well design and documentation of tank decommissioning.

The state established rules effective March 1989 to license UST service providers and certify supervisors.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Oregon regulates all USTs covered by the federal program.

Leak Detection: Groundwater and soil vapor leak detection systems must be monitored daily or continuously instead of monthly. DEQ also must approve the design of groundwater monitoring systems prior to installation.

Other Related Provisions:

Oregon has adopted the Uniform Fire Code.

The State Fire Marshal's Office enforces AST regulations.

AST cleanup provisions are enforced by DEQ.

UST spills are often covered in the broad definition of "spill" in the Spill Response and Cleanup of Hazardous Materials Act. The state also has groundwater provisions. All groundwater monitoring wells at OUSTs, whether within or

outside the tank excavation, must meet the Water Resources Department rules that took effect Jan. 1, 1991.

The Oregon Occupational Safety and Health Division requires tank owners, businesses providing UST services, municipalities and contractors to follow occupational safety and health standards when USTs are upgraded, removed or decommissioned.

Local Programs:

No localities regulate USTs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery is required in Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington counties.

For information, contact:

Kevin McCrann

Northwest Region

DEQ

(503) 229-5473

(503) 229-5265 (fax)

Last Revision Date: October 2000

Pennsylvania

State Contacts:

For regulatory information:

Glen H. Rider II, Chief

Division of Storage Tanks

Bureau of Watershed Conservation

Department of Environmental Protection (DEP)

400 Market Street

P.O. Box 8762

Harrisburg, Pa. 17105-8762

(717) 772-5599

(717) 772-5156 (fax)

Internet:

www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgmt/wc/subjects/storagetanks.htm

Program Description:

Pennsylvania enacted in July 1989 the Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Act (Act 32 of 1989), a comprehensive storage tank law covering both underground and aboveground storage tanks. DEP has promulgated the Administration of Storage Tank and Spill Prevention Program (Chapter 245) and the Corrective Action Process Regulations, (effective Aug. 21, 1993), Certification Program (September 1991), permitting and technical standards for aboveground and underground tanks (effective Oct. 11, 1997), and financial responsibility (effective Dec. 23, 1994)

Program Requirements:

Scope: Generally, USTs with capacities of more than 110 gallons are covered as required by federal law. However, Act 32 excludes 18 categories of USTs from regulation. Aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) with capacities greater than 250 gallons are regulated, except for 18 categories that are excluded.

Local Programs:

Allegheny and Philadelphia counties have their own UST regulations. In Allegheny County, for information contact the city Fire Marshal at (412) 473-2552. In Philadelphia

County, contact the Philadelphia Department of Licensing and Inspection at (215) 686-1776.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II controls are required in the Pittsburgh area counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Butler, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland, which are designated as moderate nonattainment for ozone. Stage II controls also are required in the Philadelphia area counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery and Philadelphia, which are designated as severe nonattainment for ozone.

For information, contact:

Jon Harwick

Bureau of Air Quality

DEP

Rachel Carson State Office Building

12th Floor

400 Market Street

Harrisburg, PA 17105-8468

(717) 772-3994

(717) 772-2303 (fax)

Last Revision Date: October 2000

Rhode Island

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Bruce Catterall, P.E.

UST Program

Office of Waste Management

Bureau of Environmental Protection

Department of Environmental Management (DEM)

235 Promenade St.

Providence, R.I. 02908-5767

(401) 222-2797

(401) 222-3812 (fax)

Internet:

www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/benvironwaste/index.htm

Program Description:

Rhode Island drafted emergency underground storage tank regulations in 1984; permanent regulations were adopted in 1985 and amended in 1987 and 1989. DEM rewrote the regulations and adopted new ones effective July 21, 1992, which superseded earlier rules. The latest amendments to the program took effect Aug. 25, 1993, and Dec. 30, 1993.

Effective March 5, 1993, EPA issued final approval granting Rhode Island's UST program the authority to operate in lieu of the federal program.

Program Requirements:

Scope: State regulations apply to proposed, new and existing petroleum or hazardous material UST facilities. Heating oil tanks (farm and residential) with capacities greater than 1,100 gallons as well as heating oil tanks that serve more than three family dwellings are regulated. Owners of tanks with less than or equal to 1,100 gallons of capacity are prohibited from abandonment; are subject to release reporting and abatement action requirements. Certain regulated USTs are exempt from specific requirements in the rules.

Leak Detection and Monitoring:

(Existing USTs): All tanks installed prior to Jan. 1, 1965, or of unknown age, were required to be precision tested by May of

1986. Tanks installed on or after Jan. 1, 1965, were required to be precision tested by May of 1987. All tanks and piping for which the date of installation is known and verifiable that do not meet the new facility requirements must be precision tested at the ages of five, eight, 11 and 13 years, and annually 13 years after the date of installation. Tank systems of unknown age must be precision tested annually.

(New USTs): All new systems must be precision tested upon completion of installation but before operation. All leak monitoring devices must be tested annually to insure proper operation. All continuous monitoring systems must be tested by the owner/operator on a monthly basis.

All results of precision testing must be submitted to DEM at the above address within 15 days after the test.

Tank Standards: All new UST systems must be equipped with secondary containment of the tank and associated piping and must be constructed in accordance with specific national codes and requirements listed in the Rhode Island regulations. New USTs must have steel wear plates centered under all openings with minimum dimensions of 8 inches x 8 inches in area and at least 1/4 inch thick.

Except for USTs used to store heating fuels consumed on-site, all USTs must be retrofitted with overflow protection by Jan. 1, 1996. All fill pipes had to be labeled with product identification no later than Jan. 1, 1993.

For new USTs located in environmentally sensitive areas, one or more groundwater monitoring wells may be required. DEM does not allow new UST installations in wellhead-protected areas.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Rhode Island requires Stage II vapor recovery controls throughout the state for stations with throughputs of more than 10,000 gallons a month effective November 1991. Stations constructed or substantially modified after Nov. 15, 1992, also must comply regardless of throughput. The entire state is classified as serious nonattainment for ozone. The state is part of the northeast ozone transport region. Rhode Island amended its Stage II regulations Feb 7, 2001, to clarify that Stage II equipment must meet either the California Air Resources Board (CARB) 1996 certification standards or the new CARB enhanced vapor recovery standards. All Stage II leak testing that had been required every five years now is required annually. Leak blockage testing and 10 gallon per minute dispenser testing now are required annually.

For information, contact:

Allen Burns

Office of Air Resources

(401) 222-2808, ext. 7029

Last Revision Date: July 2001

South Carolina

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Bob Hutchinson, Director

UST Regulatory Compliance Division

Bureau of UST Management

Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC)
2600 Bull St.

Columbia, SC 29201
(803) 889-4350
(803) 889-4330 (fax)
Internet: www.state.sc.us/dhec/eqc/ust

Program Description:

South Carolina's UST regulations have been in effect since May 1985. The state modified its program on March 23, 1990, to conform to the federal UST program. State requirements for tank placement, site assessments and permitting are more stringent than federal requirements. Trust fund legislation was passed in May 1988.

Program Requirements:

Scope: South Carolina regulates tanks covered by the federal UST program.

Tank Installation: A tank may not be installed within 100 feet of a water supply well or navigable water unless it has secondary containment.

Other Related Provisions:

Site rehabilitation activity must be conducted by a certified contractor. A list of contractors certified by the state may be obtained from the UST program office listed above. Well standards and regulations apply when installing a monitoring well for leak detection if the well is installed by drilling. If the well is installed in the tank pit without drilling, the standards and regulations do not apply. Water classifications and standards apply for groundwater quality in the event of a leak.

Local Programs:

State law pre-empts any local programs.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

South Carolina currently does not require Stage II vapor recovery controls.

For information, contact:

Stan Clark, Chief
Bureau of UST Management
DHEC
(803) 898-4350
(803) 989-4330 (fax)
Last Revision Date: November 2000

South Dakota

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Douglas L. Miller, UST Coordinator
Groundwater Quality Program
Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR)
Joe Foss Building
523 East Capitol
Pierre, S.D. 57501
(605) 773-3296
(615) 773-6035 (fax)
Internet: www.state.sd.us/denr/des/ground/groundprg.htm

Program Description:

State UST regulations are in force (S.D. Codified Laws 34A-2-98, 99, 100 and 101). EPA approval of the state's UST program was effective May 15, 1995. Tank closure procedures contained in NFPA 30 and API 1604 have been adopted.

Program Requirements:

Scope: South Dakota regulates USTs covered by the federal program.

Tank Standards/Upgrades: Construction specification plans must have prior approval from DENR. The state originally had a Nov 30, 1997, deadline for compliance with all federal tank regulations, but amended its rules to adopt the federal Dec. 22 1998, deadline.

Other Related Provisions:

Aboveground provisions are similar to underground provisions. Contact DENR for more information

Local Programs:

Many local fire departments regulate USTs. Some local regulations are stricter than state rules; for example, some require secondary containment for petroleum tanks.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

South Dakota does not currently require Stage II vapor recovery controls.

For information, contact:

Jay Fenenga
Air Quality
DENR
(605) 773-3351
(605) 773-5286 (fax)
Last Revision Date: January 2001

Tennessee

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Wayne Gregory, Director
Division of Underground Storage Tanks
Tennessee Department of Environment & Conservation (TDEC)
4th Floor, L & C Tower
401 Church Street
Nashville, TN 37243
(615) 532-0945
(615) 532-9759 (fax)
Internet: www.state.tn.us/environment/ust

Program Description:

Tennessee did not have regulations before passage of federal provisions, though it did adopt NFPA 30 by reference. In 1988, the state passed the UST Petroleum Act. The state also adopted UST regulations, which became effective April 15, 1990. The regulations established the state's trust fund and special requirements for tank removal and disposal and for leak detection and monitoring. EPA granted final approval to Tennessee's UST program, which only covers petroleum USTs, effective Jan. 15, 1999.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Tennessee's program only covers petroleum tanks. EPA's Region 4 administers federal regulations for USTs containing hazardous substances.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: Tennessee allows a variety of leak detection methods. However, the state restricts the use of some methods, such as groundwater monitoring and vapor monitoring. UST owners and operators can obtain more information about such restrictions from TDEC.

Other Related Provisions:

The state has adopted NFPA 30 and NFPA 30A by reference.

Local Programs:

State law pre-empts local provisions, unless they were in effect before the UST Petroleum Act was passed, and are more stringent than state law.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery is required in Davidson, Sumner, Rutherford, Williamson and Wilson counties.

For information, contact:

Division of Air Pollution Control
TDEC

711 R.S. Gass Blvd.

Nashville, TN 37243

(615) 532-7043

(615) 687-7072 (fax)

Last Revision Date: May 2001

Texas

State Contacts:

For regulatory information:

Grace Montgomery Faulkner, Director

Registration, Review and Reporting Division

MC 133

Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC)

P.O. Box 13087

Austin, Texas 78711-3087

(512) 239-2106

(512) 239-2177 (fax)

Internet: www.tnrcc.state.tx.us

Program Description:

Laws and regulations governing Texas' PST program are contained in Chapter 26, Subchapter I of the Texas Water Code and Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (TAC), Chapter 334, respectively. The state also adopted rules in 1993, amending 30 TAC, Chapter 334, Subchapter J.

The state's UST program is generally similar to the federal program but has more stringent requirements, such as an earlier deadline for compliance with release detection, cathodic protection and spill and overfill requirements.

The U.S. EPA granted final approval to Texas' UST program March 17, 1995, allowing it to operate in lieu of the federal program.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Generally, the state regulates the same USTs as the federal program.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: Tank tightness testing is no longer an acceptable method of release effective December 22, 1998.

Tank Standards and Upgrades: All tanks were required to have spill and overfill protection and cathodic protection by Dec. 22, 1994, rather than EPA's 1998 deadline.

Other Related Provisions:

The state references National Fire Protection Association Code 30, as well as industry standards from the American Petroleum Institute, the Association for Composite Tanks, the Petroleum Equipment Institute and Underwriters Laboratories.

Local Programs:

All localities follow the state tank regulations. In addition to the state regulations, Austin requires double-wall tanks, continuous leak monitoring, and removal of abandoned tanks. Localities near Edwards Aquifer have specific groundwater

regulations. These counties are Keny, Uvalde, Medina, Bexar, Williamson, Comal and Hayes.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II controls are required in the Dallas/Ft. Worth area (Collin, Dallas, Denton, and Tarrant County), El Paso County, the Beaumont/Port Arthur area (Hardin, Jefferson and Orange County), and the Houston/Galveston area (Brazoria, Chambers, Fort Bend, Galveston, Harris, Liberty, Montgomery and Waller counties).

All gasoline dispensing facilities in these 16 counties constructed on or after Nov. 15, 1992, must have Stage II controls.

For information, contact:

The appropriate TNRCC Regional Waste Program Office:

• Dallas/Ft. Worth Area: Region 4-Arlington: (817) 469-6570

• El Paso Area: Region 6-El Paso: (915) 778-9634

• Beaumont/Pt. Arthur Area: Region 10-Beaumont: (409) 898-3838

• Houston/Galveston Area: Region 12-Houston: (713) 767-3600

Or contact the TNRCC Statewide Stage II Vapor Recovery Program

Office:

Stage II Vapor Recovery Section, Petroleum Storage Tank Division,

Austin

(512) 239-2038

(512) 239-1422 (fax)

Last Revision Date: February 2001

Utah

State Contact(s):

For regulatory and trust fund information:

Dale Marx, Manager

UST/LUST Branch

Division of Environmental Response and Remediation

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

168 North, 1950 West

Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

(801) 536-4100

(801) 359-8853 (fax)

Internet: www.eq.state.ut.us/eqerr/ust.htm

Program Description:

In 1989, Utah enacted the Petroleum Storage Tank Act. Amendments were made to the act in January 1994 and became effective July 1, 1994. Utah adopted by reference the federal regulations, with the addition of closure and certification requirements. A state trust fund also has been established. EPA approved Utah's UST program effective April 7, 1995.

Program Requirements:

Local Programs:

The DEQ contracts with local health districts to assist in the implementation of the state's UST program. Local UST ordinances may be more stringent than state rules.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II vapor recovery controls are not required in Utah.

For information, contact:
Division of Air Quality
DEQ
150 North 1950 West
Salt Lake City, Utah 84116
(801) 536-4000
Last Revision Date: May 2001

Virginia

State Contact(s):

For general information:
Andrew Hagelin, Director
Office of Spill Response and Remediation
Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)
P.O. Box 10009
Richmond, VA 23240-0009
(804) 698-4010
(804) 698-4266 (fax)

Program Description:

Virginia law (VA 62.1-44.34:8) regulated oil discharges and spill cleanup before federal regulations were adopted. State UST laws (VA 62.1-44.34:8-12) were enacted in 1987. State technical regulations went into effect Oct. 25, 1989, and financial responsibility regulations became effective May 9, 1990.

State rules are similar to federal requirements. In certain areas they are more stringent than the federal program, requiring permits for corrective action plans; notification for USTs that went out-of-service before 1974, yet remain in the ground.

Program Requirements:

Scope: State law applies only to tanks covered by federal regulations.

Other Related Provisions:

Effective July 1, 1992, owners or operators of aboveground storage tanks and heating oil aboveground and underground storage tanks may be able to recover some of the cost of spill cleanups.

Local Programs:

Enforcement of the Uniform Statewide Building Code and the state fire prevention code is performed by local building/fire officials who issue permits to install, upgrade, repair and close USTs. The Uniform Statewide Building Code references the DEQ's UST regulations.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II controls currently are required in Charles City, Chesterfield, Hanover, Henrico, Arlington, Fairfax, Loudoun, Prince William and Stafford Counties, and in the cities of Colonial Heights, Hopewell, Richmond, Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park.

For information, contact:
Andrew Gayne (Richmond area)

DEQ
Piedmont Regional Office
4949-A Cox Road
Glen Allen, VA 23060
(804) 527-5020
Jeff Marcell (Northern Virginia area)
DEQ
Northern Virginia Regional Office

13901 Crown Court
Woodbridge, VA 22193
(703) 583-3913
Last Revision Date: November 2000

Vermont

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:
Ted Unkles, Coordinator
Underground Storage Tank Program
Waste Management Division
Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC)
Vermont Agency of Natural Resources
103 South Main Street, West Building
Waterbury, Vt. 05761-0404
(802) 241-3888
(802) 241-3296 (fax)
Internet:
www.anr.state.vt.us/dec/wastediv/sms/SMSGDINT.HTM

Program Description:

Vermont enacted an UST law in 1985 that provided authorization and funding for the program. Regulations were amended to meet federal requirements. Effective Feb. 3, 1992, U.S. EPA granted final approval to Vermont's UST program.

Program Requirements:

Scope: Vermont regulates all types of USTs. Tanks used exclusively for heating with capacities of more than 1,100 gallons must be registered and are subject to closure and site assessment requirements upon removal.

Tank Standards: New or replacement Category I tanks, in addition to farm or residential motor fuel tanks with capacities of more than 1,100 gallons must meet new construction standards. These new standards require tanks to have secondary containment, be protected from corrosion, and be equipped with spill and overflow prevention equipment. Piping also must be protected from corrosion and have secondary containment. Suction piping with a vertical check valve and the proper slope does not require secondary containment. Heating oil tanks must be protected from corrosion, but do not have to have secondary containment.

Other Related Provisions:

National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 30 is enforced by the State Fire Marshal.
Aboveground tanks used by industry are regulated by the Department of Labor and Industry, Fire Prevention Division.

Local Programs:

No local programs exist.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Beginning Dec. 31, 1997, Vermont began requiring Stage II vapor recovery controls at gasoline dispensing facilities across the state. On the date, facilities that pumped at least 1.2 million gallons annually were required to obtain Stage II controls. On Dec. 31, 1998, facilities that pumped at least 1.0 million gallons annually were required to obtain Stage II controls. On Dec. 31, 1999, facilities that pump at least 700,000 gallons annually will need Stage II controls. Finally, on Dec. 31, 2000, facilities that pump at least 400,000 gallons annually will need the controls.

For information, contact:
Air Pollution Control Division
DEC
103 South Main Street
Waterbury, Vt. 05671-0402
(802) 241-3840
Last Revision Date: December 1999

Washington

State Contact(s):

For general information:
Barry Rogowski
UST/LUST Section
Toxics Cleanup Program
Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE)
P.O. Box 47655
Olympia, Wash. 98504-7655
(206) 407-7236
(800) 826-7716 (in-state)

Program Description:

In 1989, the state enacted legislation, creating a comprehensive program for the regulation of USTs and a reinsurance program to assist owners and operators in demonstrating financial assurance under EPA's financial responsibility requirements. Effective Sept. 8, 1993, EPA granted final approval to Washington's UST program. State regulations incorporating federal requirements were adopted Nov. 28, 1990. Amendments were adopted Nov. 30, 1991. New state rules include new tank standards and requirements for upgrading, operating and closing tanks as well as for detecting and reporting leaks and spills. Permits are required under the Uniform Fire Code to install, alter, remove, abandon, or place temporarily out of service any underground tanks containing flammable or combustible liquids. The Uniform Fire Code and WDOE both impose standards on the design, construction and installation of these tanks.

Program Requirements:

Local Programs:

Local governments enforce the Uniform Fire Code, which is adopted as part of the state building code. In addition, there are local ordinances that address underground storage tanks. Both Spokane County and the city of Spokane have storage tank ordinances, as do the cities of Renton and Tacoma. The Redmond Fire Department has developed standards for tank installation and removal. Double-walled tanks are not required by the state but some localities may require them. The 1989 UST law permits local jurisdictions wishing to protect environmentally sensitive areas to establish programs more strict than the state program if certain criteria are met. Contact local officials for information concerning any local requirements.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Washington in early 1996 amended its Stage II vapor recovery law, limiting Stage II requirements for service stations in some counties. Under the new legislation, Stage II is required for facilities with annual throughputs of more than 1.2 million gallons of gasoline in ozone contributing areas in the counties of Cowlitz, Island, Kitsap, Lewis, Skagit, Thurston,

Wahkiakum and Whatcom, until Dec. 31, 1998. After that date, facilities selling more than 840,000 gallons of gasoline must have Stage II controls where the Department of Ecology determines it is important for maintaining attainment status. Stage II still is required for facilities with annual throughputs of more than 600,000 gallons of gasoline in Clark, King, Pierce and Snohomish counties, which are part of a nonattainment area, and in Kitsap County, which has a maintenance plan.

For information, contact:

John Raymond
WDOE
Air Program
P.O. Box 47600
Olympia, Washington 98504-7600
(360) 470-6856
Last Revision Date: October 1999

Wisconsin

State Contact(s):

For regulatory compliance information:
Bill Morrissey, Deputy Administrator
Division of Environmental and Regulatory Services
Sheldon Schall, Chief
Bureau of Storage Tank Regulation
Darla LeGrade, Chief
Petroleum Inspection
Bureau of Retail and Petroleum Services
(608) 266-7605
(608) 267-1381 (fax)
Internet: www.commerce.state.wi.us

Program Description:

Effective May 1, 1991, Wisconsin adopted regulations incorporating the federal rules. The new regulations are codified in the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter 10.

Program Requirements:

Scope: The state regulates all underground and aboveground petroleum storage tank systems. Requirements differ, according to the size and use of a tank.

Installation: Tank owners must submit a Flammable and Combustible Liquid Tanks Installation and Plan Review Application Form to DOC and obtain plan review and written approval before performing any tank work, including installation, changes in operation and upgrades. In addition, a certified inspector must review plans for compliance with groundwater protection provisions. Any changes that deviate from an already approved plan must be submitted to DOC for review as a revision.

DOC, or an authorized agent of the department, conducts site inspections during installation, which must be performed by a certified installer.

After DOC grants review and approval, the installer must notify the local authorized agent of the department in writing at least five days before beginning installation. The local agent will inspect the installation and grant notice of approval or disapproval through the Underground Storage Tank Installation Inspection Checklist. A certified tank installer may fill out the form when the inspector is unable to do so.

Tank/upgrade standards: The state requires corrosion protection for new UST systems-those installed after Dec. 22, 1988, in addition to federally regulated tanks, farm and residential motor fuel, and heating oil USTs. Spill and overflow protection also is required for farm and residential motor fuel tanks. Heating oil tanks with capacities of 4,000 gallons or less must have vent whistles as overflow devices.

Existing farm and residential motor fuel USTs and heating oil USTs with capacities of more than 4,000 gallons must be upgraded or replaced to have corrosion, spill and overflow protection by May 1, 2001.

Leak Detection and Monitoring: The regulations require leak detection for federally regulated USTs, and heating oil tanks with capacities of more than 4,000 gallons. Heating oil tanks with less capacity must have leak detection by May 1, 2001.

Other Related Provisions:

The 1987 versions of National Fire Protection Association Code 30 and 30A have been incorporated by reference in state regulations.

Local Programs:

A few localities regulate tanks. Some have more stringent tank regulations.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Wisconsin's Stage II vapor recovery rules took effect Feb. 1, 1993. Facilities located in the counties of Kenosha, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Sheboygan, Washington and Waukesha that distribute more than 10,000 gallons of gasoline per month must have Stage II controls because these counties are in areas that are designated as moderate or worse nonattainment for ozone.

In addition, Stage II vapor recovery is required statewide for large petroleum retailers-those who distribute more than two million gallons of gasoline per year-to control benzene emissions. DNR has a program intended to offset some of the capital costs incurred by retail gasoline facilities that are required to install Stage II equipment. The grants, which are available only to facilities located in ozone non-attainment areas, cover up to 95 percent of the installation costs, with a maximum of \$37,250 per facility.

For information, contact:

Steve Dunn

DNR

(608) 267-0566

Last Revision Date: November 1999

West Virginia

State Contact(s):

For regulatory information:

Gill W. Sattler, Program Manager

UST Unit

Division of Environmental Protection (DEP)

1356 Hansford Street

Charleston, WV 25301

(304) 558-6371

(304) 558-2387 (fax)

Program Description:

In 1988, the state enacted the Underground Storage Tank Act (1988 S.B. 85), which authorized a state UST program. DEP's Compliance Assurance and Emergency Response Section

administers the UST program. The department's Office of Environmental Remediation administers the LUST program. The UST law gave broad regulatory authority to DEP to promulgate regulations applicable to USTs. On March 19, 1990, West Virginia passed S.B. 608, which amended the state's UST Act, authorizing DEP to establish an UST insurance fund to satisfy federal financial responsibility requirements.

Program Requirements:

Scope: West Virginia regulates tanks covered by the federal UST program.

Installation, Upgrading and Closure: Tank owners must notify the UST unit 30 days prior to tank installation, upgrading or closure.

Other Related Provisions:

The State Fire Marshal is involved with USTs only if one poses a safety, fire or explosive hazard. Tank owners also must comply with the state Groundwater Act.

Local Programs:

Some localities regulate tank abandonment or prohibit abandonment in place. Before proceeding with abandonment contact the local fire department or other regulatory agency.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Stage II controls are currently not required in West Virginia.

For information, contact:

John Benedict

Office of Air Quality

Planning Section

DEP

7012 MacCorkle Ave., S.E.

Charleston, WV 25304

(304) 926-3638

(304) 926-3637 (fax)

Last Revision Date: December 2000

Wyoming

State Contact(s):

For technical/regulatory information:

Robert Lucht, PE, Engineering Supervisor

AUST/LAUST Program

Water Quality Division

Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ)

Herschler Building, 4W

122 W. 25th St.

Cheyenne, Wyo. 82002

(307) 777-7095

(307) 777-5973 (fax)

Program Description:

Wyoming's UST program is implemented under W.S. 35-11-1414-1428. The statute includes provisions for soil and groundwater quality; third-party liability; site remediation criteria; and tank installations, modifications, removal inspections and closures. USTs that have been registered with the department and for which tank fees have been paid are eligible for the state corrective action program, which provides for 100 percent remediation funding and management by the state for tank system releases into the environment. State rules and regulations, Chapter 17,

Underground Storage Tanks, were promulgated Nov. 2, 1994.

Program Requirements:

Scope: All USTs regulated by the federal program are governed by the state program. In addition, certain aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) owned by dealers who sell gasoline or diesel fuel to the general public are regulated by the state.

Other Related Provisions:

Certain petroleum ASTs that are used by dealers to sell gasoline or diesel fuel to the general public are regulated by the department with respect to tank registration, fees, installations, modifications, closures, environmental restoration actions and financial responsibility. As of July 2000, specific DEQ rules and regulations had not been established. AST siting and electrical safety matters are regulated by the State Fire Marshals' Office or local fire authority if the local government has home rule authority for fire protection matters.

Local Programs:

Cheyenne and Casper require permits for tank removals. Cheyenne also requires a special contractor's license to work on any fuel tank.

Stage II Vapor Recovery:

Wyoming currently does not require Stage II vapor recovery controls.

For information, contact:

Tim Russ

EPA Region 8

999 18th St., Suite 300

Denver, CO 80202

(303) 312-6479

Last Revision Date: November 2000