

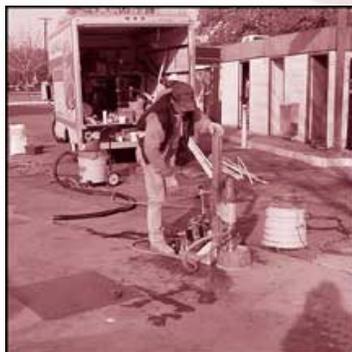
Just UST News

Issue No. 3

State Water Resources Control Board

WINTER 2002

News & Views
from California's
Underground
Storage Tank
Program



Technician is performing an Enhanced Leak Detection (ELD) test.



GeoTracker is used to identify owners/operators subject to ELD.

Notification of Enhanced Leak Detection

Senate Bill 989 (SB 989) (Stats.1999, Ch. 812) requires owners/operators of UST system(s) with a single-walled component located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well (see article on page 7) to implement a program of enhanced leak detection (ELD). The SWRCB adopted regulations, effective May 14, 2001, to implement ELD. The regulations require affected owners/operators to submit and have a program of ELD approved by their local agency within 6 months following notification by the SWRCB. The owner/operator must implement ELD no later than 18 months following receipt of notification from the SWRCB and must repeat ELD every 36 months thereafter. [California Health and Safety Code (H&SC) section 25292.4; California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 23, section 2644.1.]

Beginning in November 2000, preliminary notifications were mailed to owners/operators subject to the ELD requirement, based on the information in Geotracker at that time. However, since the preliminary notifications were mailed, a number of UST facilities and public water supply well locations have been corrected in Geotracker. Using the corrected information, distances have been recalculated and this corrected information is being used for the formal ELD notifications.

Beginning early November 2001 and continuing over the next several months, formal ELD notification letters are being mailed to affected owners/operators. Notifications will be grouped by county and mailed in four batches to distribute the potential workload associated with requests for reconsideration. Owners/operators may request reconsideration from the SWRCB if they think their tank systems are not subject to ELD. The appeal process is provided in the regulations under sections 2640(e) (2), and (3) of title 23 of the California Code of Regulations.

For additional information on the ELD requirement, please refer to local guidance (LG) letter 161, which can be found online at <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust/docs/lgs/lg-161.htm>. You may also wish to review the Spring 2001 "Just UST News" newsletter, which is available on-line at www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust/docs/newsletter/spring-2001.pdf.

If you have questions about the ELD requirement, including the notification process, please contact Mr. Ahmad Kashkoli at (916) 341-5855 or by E-mail at kashkola@cwphome.swrcb.ca.gov.

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UST Enforcement Unit

Welcome aboard - Since March 1, 2001, Senior Engineering Geologist Leslie Alford, RG, CHG, has led the SWRCB's recently established UST Enforcement Unit. The role of the enforcement unit is to investigate violations of UST regulations and to manage the tank tester licensing program.

Currently, the enforcement unit is continuing to investigate violations of the December 22, 1998 UST upgrade, and is in the process of updating the tank tester licensing exam. In the future, the unit may investigate unlicensed tank testers and other fraudulent UST activities.

If you have any questions regarding UST enforcement issues, please call Ms. Leslie Alford at (916) 341-5810 or by E-mail at: alfordl@cwpc.swrcb.ca.gov.

SWRCB UST Program Reorganization

After 37 years of state service, David Holtry, chief of Engineering Unit I, retired on September 19, 2001. Mr. Holtry helped establish the UST program in 1985 and helped develop many of the programs currently in place. We will miss Dave and wish him well.

Since Dave's departure, Engineering Units I & II have been renamed respectively, the Leak Prevention Regulatory Unit, which is now under the direction of Ms. Terry Brazell; and the Leak Prevention Engineering Unit, which remains under the direction of Ms. Shahla Farahnak.

Ms. Brazell holds a public policy undergraduate degree from the University of Chicago and a land use law and policy master's degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute & State University. Ms. Brazell has worked in the California UST program since 1985. As the new chief of the Leak Prevention Regulatory Unit, she will oversee the implementation of the Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA) program, and the development of new UST training and compliance certificate regulations. Her unit will also review appeals from owners/operators who wish to contest the requirement to perform enhanced leak detection testing of their UST systems.



The RUST program provides funds for removal and replacement of USTs.

California Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency

RUST Loan & Grant Program

GOT FUNDING? The California Technology, Trade and Commerce Agency, Office of Small Business, offers direct grants and loans under the Replacement and Removal of Underground Storage Tank (RUST) Program. This program helps owners and operators of small independent underground storage tank (UST) facilities comply with requirements, including those mandated by Senate Bill 989 (SB 989) (Stats.1999, Ch. 812).

The RUST program provides funds for removal and replacement of USTs, under-dispenser containment boxes, monitoring systems, dispensers, and enhanced vapor recovery (EVR) systems. Applicants must provide evidence that their facility is in compliance with applicable requirements at the time of application for the grant or loan.

The program cannot pay for or reimburse expenses incurred before final approval of the grant or loan. The program will pay for site improvements associated with keeping the UST facility in compliance with SB 989 and EVR requirements but not for any required periodic testing, such as enhanced leak detection (ELD) and secondary containment testing. Small rural UST owners and operators may apply for a grant of between \$10,000 and \$50,000.

Those who do not qualify for a grant may apply for a RUST loan ranging from \$10,000 to \$750,000. The interest rate is 5.75% as of September 2001, for a 20 year loan. There is a 2% loan fee. The loan's flexible features make it substantially more feasible for applicants to participate in this program than in conventional financing programs. The loan payback period is longer; the fixed interest rate is below market rate, and a down payment is not required.

For further information, UST owners or operators should contact Mr. Eric Watkins at (916) 323-9879 or by E-mail at: ewatkins@commerce.ca.gov or Mr. Carlos Nakata at (916) 323-2688, or by E-mail at: cnakata@commerce.ca.gov. The fax number for both is (916) 322-5084.

Electronic Reporting of UST Data

California is pioneering a new advancement in electronic reporting of environmental data. In 2000, the Legislature adopted Assembly Bill 2886 (AB 2886) (Stats. 2000, Ch. 727) which requires environmental monitoring data from thousands of Underground Storage Tank (UST) sites to be electronically reported to the SWRCB's Internet-accessible database (Geotracker). The SWRCB adopted emergency regulations to implement the statute in April 2001. Between July and November 2001, the SWRCB and its contractors have been conducting a significant training and outreach effort to reach responsible parties, consultants, laboratories, regulators, and other stakeholders.

By November 2002, the SWRCB will have fully implemented the electronic reporting of environmental data from UST leak sites. This data will be available over the Internet to regulatory agency caseworkers as well as the public.

Background

The emergency regulations adopted by the SWRCB specify the software that must be used to submit electronic data. This software is available free of charge through any Internet browser.

Geotracker already contains the locations of UST leak sites, operating UST facilities, and public drinking water wells. With the electronically reported laboratory data (soil and groundwater test results) and monitoring well locations, Geotracker will allow "one-stop environmental data shopping" for UST sites. Electronic availability of

the data will allow easier scientific and statistical evaluation of the data. For example, after data are sent to Geotracker, groundwater data from UST leak sites with active remediation can be tracked over time and a trend analysis could demonstrate the associated improvement in groundwater quality. Availability of this environmental data over the Internet will allow regulatory agency caseworkers, the regulated community, and the public to perform this type of data analysis.

The following milestones are associated with electronic reporting of UST data:

- 9/1/2001 Geotracker system begins accepting electronic water chemistry data from responsible parties (owners/operators of UST leak sites).
- 11/1/2001 Geotracker is able to produce Internet-accessible water chemistry reports.
- 1/1/2002 Geotracker system begins accepting monitoring well location and depth to groundwater data.
- 3/1/2002 Geotracker is able to produce Internet-accessible well location and depth to groundwater data reports.
- 9/1/2002 Final regulations governing electronic reporting requirements are to be adopted by the SWRCB.

More information on the electronic reporting requirement for UST leak sites is available at: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust/docs/ab2886/list.html>

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Michael W. Gjerde at (916) 341-5682 or by E-mail at: gjerdem@cwpc.swrcb.ca.gov.

AB 2886 SITE STATS - JANUARY 25, 2002	
TOTAL SITES CLAIMED	5920
SITES WITH SUBMITTALS	1864
SITES WITH EDF SUBMITTALS	1146
SITES WITH XYZ SUBMITTALS	410
NUMBER SITES WITH MTBE TESTED	1126
MONITORING WELL STATS	
NUMBER OF MONITORING WELLS	33618
MONITORING WELLS WITH EDF DATA	11424
MONITORING WELLS WITH XYZ DATA	5254
WELLS WITH MTBE TESTED	11078
NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL EDF SUBMITTALS	1541
NUMBER ACCEPTED EDF SUBMITTALS	131

AB 2886 Site Statistics

Cal CUPA Forum/ UST Annual Conference – “Measuring Our Progress”
February 4 - 8, 2002,
Marriott Hotel, Santa Clara, CA.

SEE YOU THERE! The California Certified Unified Program Agency (Cal-CUPA) Annual Conference promises to be even more informative and “action-packed” than ever. Those who have attended the conference in past years can attest to the value of gathering a wide-spectrum of industry and regulatory representatives to exchange ideas. This year's conference will have five theme-based tracks to cover the wide range of subjects that affect those connected with the CUPA in one way or another. The “Tank Track” will have sessions covering topics such as “Electronic Lab Submittal Implementation”, “Investigation/ Remediation of Oxygenate Contamination”, “Secondary Containment Testing”, “Enhanced Leak Detection”, “Enforcement and Leak Detection”, and “Vapor Recovery Systems” as well as many others. You can expect to see a variety of industry vendors, along with representatives from key governmental agencies, who will have information booths.

For more information, please visit the Cal-CUPA website at: www.calcupa.net/conference/2002.

Recent Local Guidance Letters

The UST Program has recently issued the following Local Guidance (LG) Letters:

- LG-160 UST Secondary Containment Testing.
- LG-161 Enhanced Leak Detection (ELD) for UST Systems with a Single-Walled Component within 1,000 feet of a Public Drinking Water Well.
- LG-150-1 UST Overflow Prevention Systems, which supersedes LG-150.
- LG-113-16, the most recent update of List of Leak Detection Equipment and Methods for USTs.

To access all LG letters, please visit our website at: www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust/docs/lgs.

Air Resources Board Column

UST Vapor Pressure

By Tom Scheffelin, California Air Resources Board

Many UST vapor recovery systems are required to undergo a positive pressure leak integrity test. Once the vapor recovery system is pressurized to an initial positive pressure, usually either 2" water column gage (wgc) or 10" wgc, the ullage vapor pressure is recorded for a certain time interval, usually 5, 10, or 15 minutes. The observed final pressure at the end of the test is compared to an allowable pressure based on the vapor recovery system's ullage, the number of nozzles, and the type of vapor recovery system. If the observed final pressure is too small, indicating excessive leaks, the sources of the excessive pressure decay are investigated and repaired. However, vapor recovery systems that maintain a negative tank pressure may be exempt from this test.

If one of the sources of pressure decay is a crack, rupture, or de-bond in the underground vapor recovery piping, yet the vapor recovery system still passes the leak decay test, a potential point of gasoline vapor release into the soil or groundwater may exist if the vapor recovery system operates at a positive ullage vapor pressure.

For example, consider a worst-case analysis for a site with 12 nozzles, a vacuum-assist vapor recovery system, and an average of 10,000 gallons in the underground storage tank ullage that operates with a continuous average tank pressure of 2" wgc. If all of the leaks in the vapor recovery system occur in the underground vapor recovery piping, yet the vapor recovery system just passes the leak decay test, a potential annual release of over 247,000 gallons of gasoline vapor (equivalent to 250 liquid gallons of gasoline, or 1,500 pounds) into the soil and groundwater surrounding the vapor recovery piping is theoretically possible. If the site has high groundwater, chemicals in the gasoline such as benzene and MTBE could be introduced into the groundwater.

If a leak occurs in a vapor recovery system that maintains a negative pressure, ambient air will tend to leak into the vapor recovery system, rather than gasoline vapors leaking out into the atmosphere, soil, or groundwater. Several vapor recovery systems utilizing thermal processors are currently in use that are capable of maintaining negative ullage pressure; vapor recovery systems utilizing membrane technologies that recover the product and minimize evaporative losses are under development. Leaks in the vapor recovery system will tend to increase the processor run time; however, if the processor can manage the

increased load, net emissions can be minimized. In addition, an increased processor run time is an indication of a leak in the vapor recovery system, providing the station owner or operator with a diagnostic tool.

Under the Air Resources Board's (ARB) Enhanced Vapor Recovery regulations, future ARB-certified vapor recovery systems must have an average tank pressure of equal or less than 0.25" wgc, thus greatly reducing the magnitude of vapors that

potentially could be released into the atmosphere, soil, or groundwater.

Owners and operators of gasoline dispensing facilities that have vapor recovery systems may wish to consider the potential contamination of groundwater from gasoline vapors through the underground vapor recovery piping when building a new site or performing major rework at an existing site. Vapor recovery systems that continuously manage the gasoline vapors at a negative pressure can minimize the magnitude of potential future groundwater contamination through underground vapor recovery piping faults. Additional information is available at: www.arb.ca.gov/vapor. For further information on this article, please contact Mr. Tom Scheffelin at (916) 322-8922 or by E-mail at: tscheffe@arb.ca.gov.

Vapor recovery systems that continuously manage the gasoline vapors at a negative pressure can minimize the magnitude of potential future groundwater contamination through underground vapor recovery piping faults.

Update on SWRCB UST Projects

Field-Based Research Project

Pursuant to SB 989 (Stats. 1999, Ch. 812), the SWRCB initiated the Field-Based Research (FBR) project to quantify the probability and environmental significance of releases from UST systems meeting the 1998 upgrade requirements. We anticipate completing the project report on or before June 2002. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25284.1.)

In November 2000, Tracer Research Corporation began testing UST systems in Sacramento and Yolo counties. Since then, 73 UST systems have been tested using the Enhanced Tracer Tight® test method in this area. Testing in San Diego County began in November 2001. The results of testing conducted in Sacramento and Yolo Counties are being evaluated. We expect to release preliminary findings in the next few months.

Please refer to the Autumn 2000 "Just UST News" article entitled "Field-Based Research Project – Are 1998 UST Upgrades Effective?" for additional information on this project, contact Ms. Erin Ragazzi at (916) 341-5863 or by E-mail at: ragazzie@cwpswrcb.ca.gov.

Line Leak Detection (LLD) & Automatic Tank Gauge (ATG) Field Evaluation Project

As we mentioned in the Spring 2001 "Just UST News", the LLD & ATG Field Evaluation Project is designed to simulate artificial leaks (without actual releases to the environment) and evaluate the equipment's ability to quantitatively detect the simulated leak rates. The objective of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of both mechanical and electrical LLDs and ATGs.

We sent out a request for proposal to prospective contractors in March 2001. In May 2001, our contract office sent out a notice of intent to award the LLD and ATG Field Evaluation Study contract to Ken Wilcox & Associates Inc. (KWA). Our contract office is working on finalizing and signing the contract. In the meantime, KWA is working with several local agencies and contractors to solicit participation in the study. If you would like to participate in this study or if you have questions, please contact Ms. Erin Ragazzi at (916) 341-5863 or by E-mail at: ragazzie@cwpswrcb.ca.gov.

Sensor Field Evaluation Project

As you may remember from the Spring 2001 "Just UST News", we conducted a study of the Veeder-Root brand discriminating sensors. Our staff worked closely with local agencies and Veeder-Root representatives to test these sensors at over 40 UST facilities throughout California. Our testing identified recurring problems with the Veeder-Root model 794380-341, which since then has been reclassified as non-discriminating. Based on the results of this study and concerns expressed by local agencies, we started a broader study that includes testing different types of sensors found in UST sumps, under-dispenser containment, and tank annular spaces.



SWRCB staff collecting data for the sensor project while service technician performs the annual monitor certification at the presence of local agency (Brad Nicolet).



Visual inspection of the sensor during an annual monitoring certification.

To date, we have visited approximately 100 operating UST facilities and collected data on sensor effectiveness during the annual certification testing of these sensors. Additionally, we have distributed a survey to service technicians and local agency inspectors for their input

Marina Fueling Facility (MFF) Project

Last fall, we were negotiating a contract with Underwriter's Laboratory (UL), Inc. to develop a MFF material and design standard. We were also actively soliciting local agency participation in the collection of MFF data by asking inspectors to complete a form during routine compliance inspections.

We are happy to report that both of these activities have progressed significantly. The UL Marina Ad Hoc Committee met in March and August 2001 to work on the standard. We anticipate having the standard available for public comment in February 2002. As for the MFF inspection data, the inspection forms are finding their way to Laura Chaddock's desk, and review of that data is underway. For those agencies still diligently working on their MFF inspections, even though the deadline for submitting the forms was December 31, 2001, we are continuing to accept them.

If you have any questions, please call Ms. Laura Chaddock at (916) 341-5870 or by E-mail at: chaddocl@cwpswrcb.ca.gov.

Fiberglass UST With Buried Tank-top Steel Manway

During a recent inspection, staff from one of local agencies came across a fiberglass tank with tank-top steel manway with no sump. The question asked was, should buried tank-top steel manway be cathodically protected, since it is not isolated from backfill or otherwise protected from corrosion? The answer is, yes!

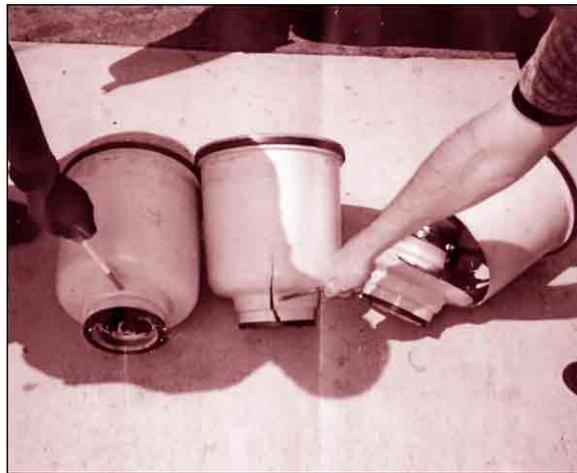
In accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 23, section 2635(a)(2), "the outer surface of underground storage tanks constructed of steel shall be protected from corrosion...". The local agency staff also informed us that these types of installations are present throughout the state. Local agencies should be on the look out for buried tank-top steel manways that are not protected from corrosion and should require owners/operators to bring them into compliance by isolating them from backfill or cathodically protecting them.

If you have questions about this article, please call Ms. Shahla Farahnak at (916) 341-5668 or by E-mail at: farahnas@cwpc.swrcb.ca.gov.

Secondary Containment Testing Requirement

Regulations became effective May 14, 2001 to implement the statutory requirement in H&SC section 25284.1(a)(4)(B); (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 2637.) to test UST secondary containment systems. Testing is to be performed to determine whether the secondary containment system is capable of containing a release from the primary containment until the release is detected and cleaned up. All secondary containment installed after January 1, 2001 must be tested upon installation, 6 months after installation and every 36 months thereafter. UST systems installed prior to January 1, 2001 must have their secondary containment tested by January 1, 2003 and every 36 months thereafter.

We are aware of concerns among regulators and owners/operators regarding what constitutes appropriate secondary containment testing. We issued local guidance (LG) letter 160 to address the most common concerns and questions. We encourage you to check out this document on our website at: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust/docs/lgs/lg-160.html>.



A spill containment box stress crack at the base.

Owners/operators that have these spill containment boxes installed at their facility should have them replaced.

Phil-Tite is offering a replacement program designed to remove the gray, polyethylene spill containment boxes from service stations and replace them with newly certified ones. Phil-Tite tells us that customers may be eligible for a forty dollar (\$40) credit against the purchase of a newer model spill containment box for each gray model returned to Phil-Tite.

For questions or comments about the Spill Containment Box Replacement Program, please contact Phil-Tite Enterprises

at: Phil-Tite Enterprises, Polyethylene Spill Containment Box Replacement Program
3732 Electro Way
Redding, California 96002,
Telephone (530) 223-7400;
Fax (530) 223-7418.

In addition, we held a technical symposium on secondary containment testing of UST systems on December 4, 2001 and listened to presentations given by manufacturers, contractors, service technicians, owners/operators, and local agencies. For those who wish to view the symposium presentations, we have all of them available online. Furthermore, the SWRCB has prepared a draft secondary containment testing form designed to promote consistency in reporting test results. Before finalizing the form, we have asked local agency inspectors and others interested to submit their comments and suggestions. For any questions or comments regarding the form, please contact Mr. Scott Bacon at (916) 341-5873 or by Email at: bacons@cwpc.swrcb.ca.gov.

If you have questions regarding secondary containment testing, please contact Mr. Raed Mahdi at (916) 341-5871 or by E-mail at: mahdir@cwpc.swrcb.ca.gov.

Phil-Tite Spill Containment Box Recall

In early 1998, Phil-Tite Enterprises manufactured certain spill containment boxes made of a gray, polyethylene material for use at gasoline service stations. After approximately six months, many of the gray spill containment boxes began to show sign of excess wear or damage. In some instances the spill containment box material would stress crack at or near the bucket base, generally caused by side load pressure. The problem was identified to be the gray, polyethylene material.

What Exactly is a Public Drinking Water Well?

Since the passage of SB 989 (Stats. 1999, Ch. 812), which included a requirement for enhanced leak detection at UST facilities with a single-wall component AND located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well, many people have asked, "What is a public drinking water well?" Following is the answer.

The Legal Definition

Health and Safety Code section 25299.97 states, a "public drinking water well" means a wellhead that provides drinking water to a public water system, as that term is defined in section 116275, that is regulated by the State Department of Health Services, and that is subject to section 116455.

Health and Safety Code section 116275 defines a "public water system" as a system for the provision of water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. A public water system includes the following:

- Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of the system, which are used primarily in connection with the system.
- Any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under the control of the operator that are used primarily in connection with the system.
- Any water system that treats water on behalf of one or more public water systems for the purpose of rendering it safe for human consumption.

...Continued from Page 5 (Sensor Field Evaluation Project)

on the effectiveness of sensors in operating UST facilities. This survey may be completed online at: www.calcupa.net/support/surveys/sensor.html. We hope to get a clearer picture of sensor effectiveness, identify areas where UST monitoring with sensors can be improved, and issue guidance on proper sensor testing and maintenance. We plan to compile all the data collected from field visits and surveys into a report and make it available online.

We would like to thank those who have responded to the survey and to the local agencies and service technicians who have generously worked with our staff in the field. For further information on the sensor study, please contact Mr. Scott Bacon at (916) 341-5873 or by E-mail at: bacons@cwpswrcb.ca.gov.

Health and Safety Code section 116455 (a) requires "when a well, that is used as a source of drinking water for a public water system, is discovered to include, or is closed due to the presence of, a contaminant in excess of a maximum contaminant level or an action level established by the department, the person operating the public water system shall notify the governing body of the local agency in which users of the drinking water reside within 30 days of the discovery or closure." The rest of section 116455 goes on to describe what the notification shall include and defines the terms "action level" and "local agency" as they apply to this section.

Summary

Based upon the above information, a "public drinking water well" is:

- A wellhead that provides drinking water to a public water system (The public water system provides water for human consumption through pipes or other constructed conveyances that has 15 or more service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year);
- Regulated by the State Department of Health Services; and
- Subject to the notification procedures and information for drinking water wells that are part of a public water system with contamination in excess of maximum containment levels or action levels.

Note that an abandoned well does not fit the definition of a "public drinking water well" because it does not "provide" drinking water to a public water system.

For further information, please contact Ms. Erin Ragazzi at (916) 341- 5863 or by E-mail at: ragazzie@cwpswrcb.ca.gov.

UST Inspectors Workshops

The SWRCB holds monthly workshops for UST inspectors on the third Tuesday of every month.

Various UST topics are presented at each workshop.

Examples of topics discussed in the past are secondary containment testing, enhanced vapor recovery (EVR), and various types of tank and line monitoring equipment. The purpose of these workshops is to provide a forum for additional training. These workshops establish a mutual understanding and cooperation between local inspectors and SWRCB staff and give local agencies a chance to share ideas and concerns that relate to the UST program. We plan to continue hosting the workshop in response to the positive feedback that we have received from inspectors. To see next month's topic and meeting location, please visit our website at: www.swrcb.ca.gov/cwphome/ust.

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Legislative News

The Governor Signed Assembly Bill 1465

On August 6, 2001, the Legislature enacted Assembly Bill 1465 (AB 1465) (Stats. 2001, Ch. 154) which became effective on January 1, 2002. AB 1465, introduced by Assembly Member Joe Nation, mandates changes to the underground storage tank (UST) regulatory program and the UST Cleanup Fund. The bill is available online at: www.leginfo.ca.gov/pub/bill/asm/ab_1451-1500/ab_1465_bill_20010806_chaptered.pdf.

AB 1465 makes the following changes to the UST Regulatory and Cleanup Fund programs:

- Existing law requires every owner of an UST for which a permit is required, to pay a storage fee for each gallon of petroleum placed in the UST. AB 1465 requires claimants to the Fund, as a condition of eligibility to the Fund, demonstrate that they have paid the required fees prior to making a claim to the Fund [Health & Saf. Code, §§25299.57(d)(5) and 25299.58(b)(5).]
- The previous Ch. 6.75 of the Health & Safety Code definition of "UST" did not include non-residential heating oil tanks. AB 1465 amends this definition making non-residential heating oil tanks eligible for reimbursement from the Fund (Health & Saf. Code, §25299.24.) and subject to the underground storage fee. Owners/operators affected by this change should contact the State Board of Equalization regarding storage fees associated with the operation of these tanks.
- Adds the California Tank Tester License to the list of five acceptable credentials for persons, who contract to install, repair, maintain, or calibrate UST monitoring equipment. Health and Safety Code section 25284.1(a)(5)(D)(ii) has been revised to include a California tank tester license along with "a class "A" General Engineering Contractor License, C-10 Electrical Contractor License, C-34 Pipeline Contractor License, C-36 Plumbing Contractor License; or a C-61 (D40) Limited Specialty Service Station Equipment and Maintenance Contractor License issued by the Contractors' State License Board."

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