

Making Sure Your AST is Compliant with SPCC



Presented By:
David J. Piercey
Vice President
JD2 Environmental, Inc.
West Chester, Pa



Preparing For Your SPCC Plan

- The Goal of an SPCC Plan is to Prevent a Release from Occurring.
- Tanks, Drums, and Containers must be set-up to prevent a release from occurring.
- As part of developing a SPCC Plan, you may have to upgrade some of these components to complete your SPCC.

Aboveground Gas Tank?





Tank Design and Compliance with 112.7 of SPCC Regulations

- Prepare with good engineering practice
- Full approval of management to commit resources
- Complete plan in writing
- If plan calls for additional facilities or procedures, methods or equipment that are not yet fully operational, items must be discussed explaining the details of installation and operational startup



Compliance Starts With The Design

- Proper Design or Upgrade
- Follow Industry Standards and Guidelines
- Choose The Right Equipment

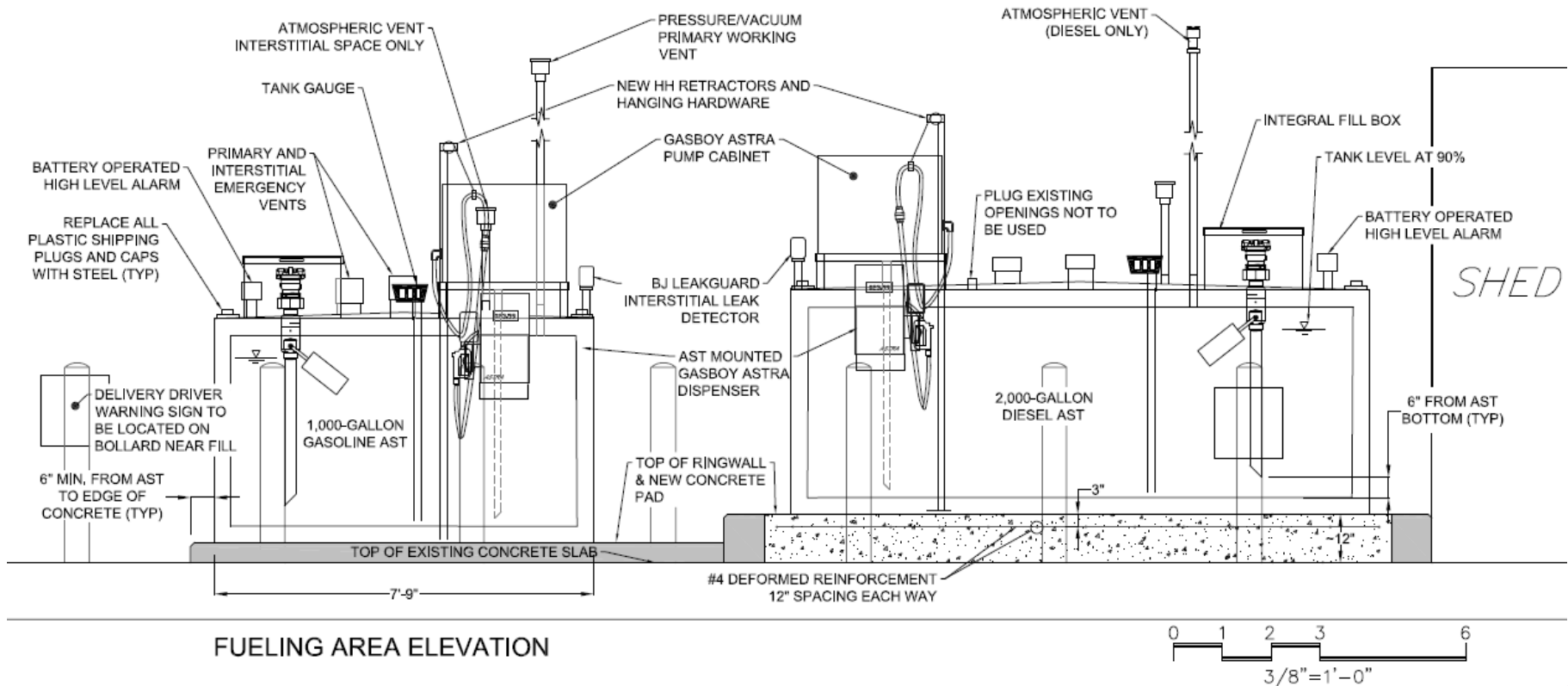


PROPER DESIGN

PRIMARY ISSUES

- Safety Considerations
- Product Losses
- Precipitation Handling
- Space Availability and Accessibility
- Proper Tank Placement
- Aesthetics and Security

PROPER DESIGN



STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES



Consolidated Regulations or Standards Do Not Exist

Regulations

- SPCC Regulations For Petroleum (40 CFR 112)
- They do not provide technical construction guidance



SUMMARY OF STANDARDS AND CODES APPLICABLE TO ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA) STANDARDS

- **NFPA 30**, “Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code” (2012)
- **NFPA 30A**, “Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages” (2012)

STEEL TANK INSTITUTE (STI) STANDARDS

- **STI SP001-11** “Standard for Inspection of Aboveground Storage Tanks (2011)



SUMMARY OF STANDARDS AND CODES APPLICABLE TO ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS

PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT INSTITUTE (PEI)

- **PEI/RP 200-13**, 2013, “Recommended Practices for Installation of Aboveground Storage Systems for Motor Vehicle Fueling.”

AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (API) STANDARDS

- **Standard Number 650**, 2014, “Welded Steel Tanks for Oil Storage,” 12th Edition.
- **Standard Number 651**, 2014, “Cathodic Protection of Aboveground Storage Tanks,” 4nd Edition.
- **Standard Number 653**, 2014, “Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration and Reconstruction,” 5nd Edition.



Tank Design and Compliance with 112.7 of SPCC Regulations

(c) Provide appropriate containment and/or diversionary structures to prevent discharge; entire containment system including walls must be capable of containing oil such that a **release from the primary will not escape before cleanup occurs;** at a minimum use one of the following prevention systems or its equivalent for onshore facilities:

- (i) Dikes, berms, retaining walls sufficiently impervious
- (ii) Curbing
- (iii) Culverting, gutters, or other drainage systems
- (iv) Weirs, booms or other barriers
- (v) Spill diversion ponds
- (vi) Retention ponds
- (vii) Sorbent materials

Secondary Containment?





Any Issues Here?







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SPACE AVAILABILITY AND ACCESSIBILITY



- Secondary Containment design may need more space than is available
 - Pre-fabricated designs take less space
- Deliveries are made via pressurized pumping
 - Need to ensure both ends of the delivery are managed
 - Tank needs to be accessible for deliveries

PROPER PLACEMENT OF TANKS



- Distance From Buildings
- Distance From Property Lines
- Distance from Dispensers
- Spacing Between Tanks

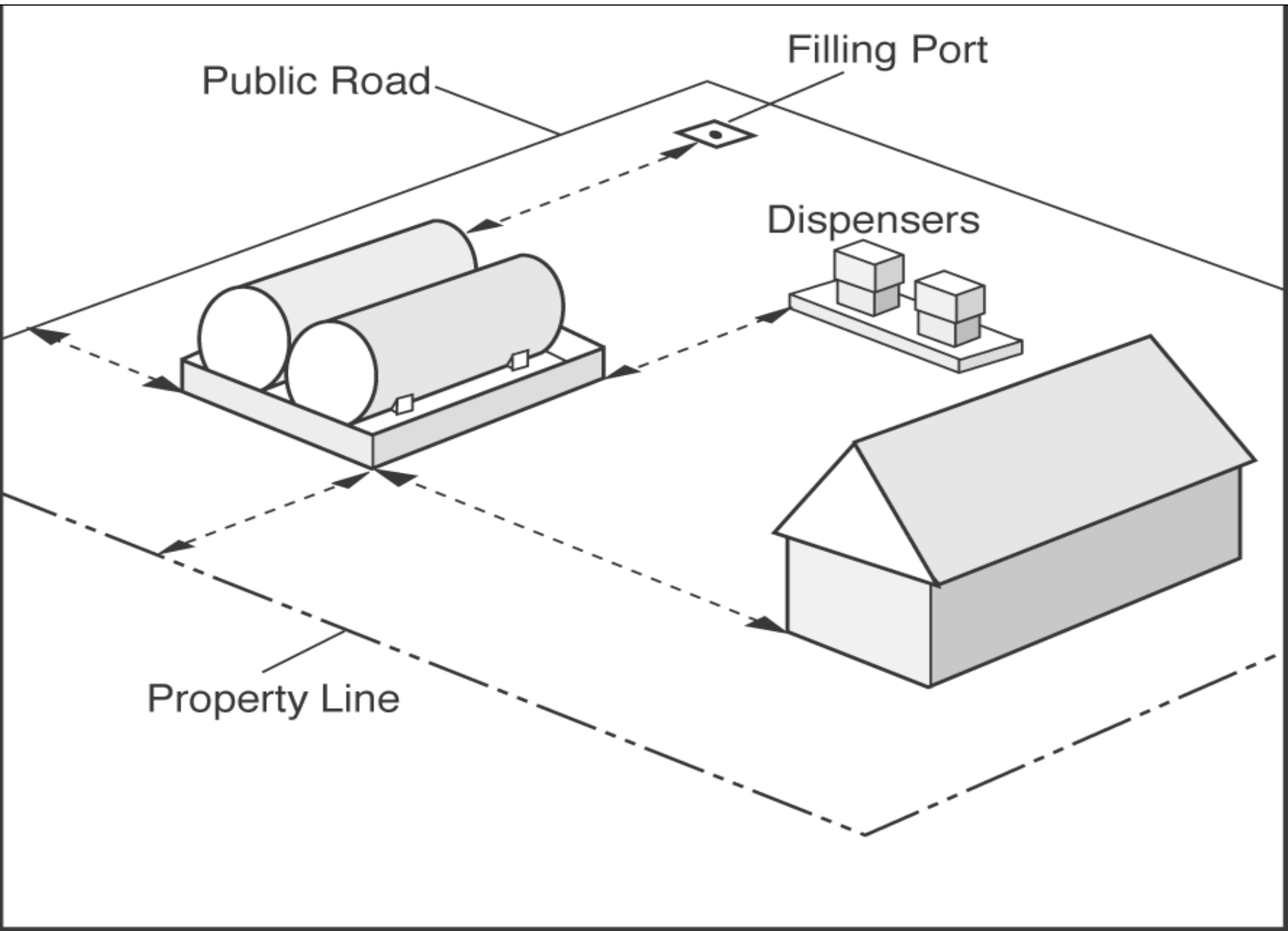
NOTE: Your local fire official may be the controlling agency.

Public Road

Filling Port

Dispensers

Property Line



Know The Flow Direction If A Spill Occurs





SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

- Clay or Earthen Dike
- Steel Dike with or without Rain Shields
- Tanks in Underground Vaults
- Double Wall Tank 300 Degrees
- Double Wall Tank 360 Degrees



TYPES OF TANKS

- **Off-ground Versus On-ground**
 - Totally aboveground tanks can be easily inspected.
 - Onground tanks which must be taken out of service to be inspected.
 - Tanks in underground vaults, are aboveground tanks.



CAUTION
ME HANOL

Aboveground Tank??



AST IN A UNDERGROUND VAULT







Open Dike vs. Double Wall





PRECIPITATION HANDLING

- Secondary containment may mean “collection of rainwater”
- Divert or protect against water collection
 - Use Double Wall Tanks
 - Use roofs or shields
- Easy to address if a wastewater handling mechanism is already onsite
 - POTW
 - Oil/water Separator
- May have a surface discharge requiring a permit



Unlocked

Four rows of indicator lights and a small square label with the number '17'.

A small white label with illegible text on the control panel.

Rain Protection?



Problems With Dike Tanks

- Removal of water
(Clean or Contaminated?)
- Proper inspections
- Maintain dike condition



Problems With Dike Tanks





What Do You Need On a Double wall AST?

- Spill Bucket
- Overfill Device
 - Overfill Prevention Valve
 - High Level Alarm
- Level Gauge

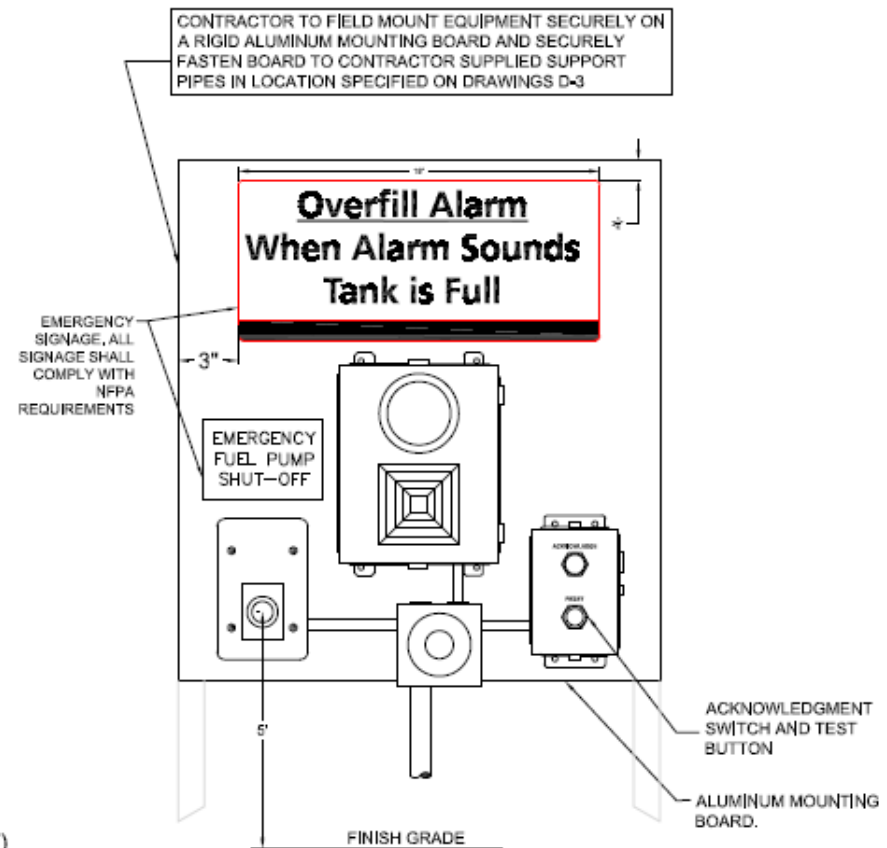
What Does A Double Wall Tank Need?

Spill Bucket



What Does A Double Wall Tank Need?

Overfill Alarm (90%)

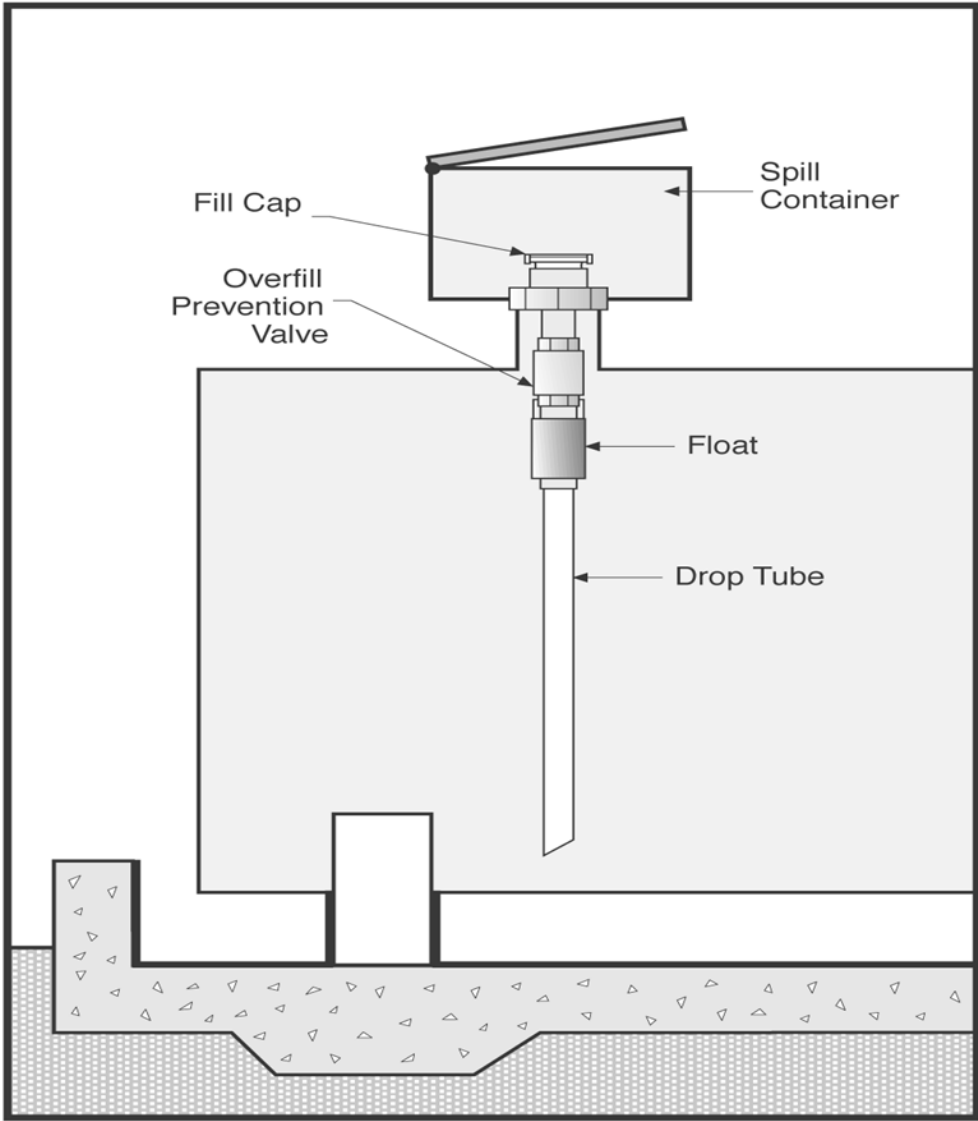


What Does A Double Wall Tank Need?

Overfill Prevention (95%)



61fSTOP-1000



PEI RP 200

What Does A Double Wall Tank Need?



Tank Gauge



What Does A Double Wall Tank Need?

- Means To Determine Secondary





Tank Design and Compliance with 112.8 of SPCC Regulations

(c) Bulk Storage Tanks

- Engineer with good engineering practice and provide at least one of the following devices:
 - High level alarms with audible or visual signal
 - High level pump cutoffs
 - Direct audible or code signal communication
 - Fast response system with a person monitoring at all times during filling
 - Test level devices regularly for proper operation

All Types of Tanks and Containers

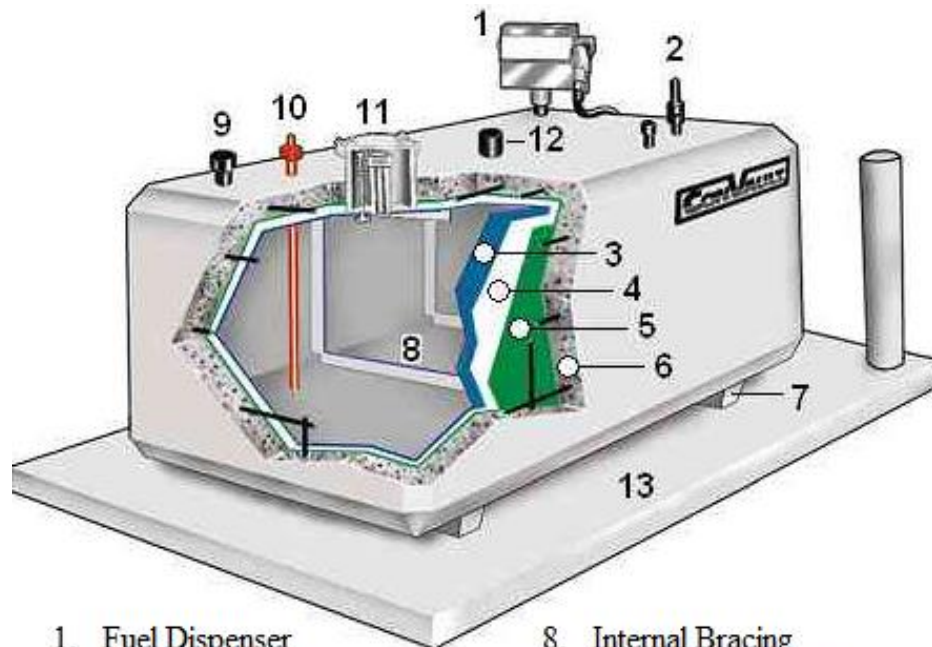








ConVault Tank

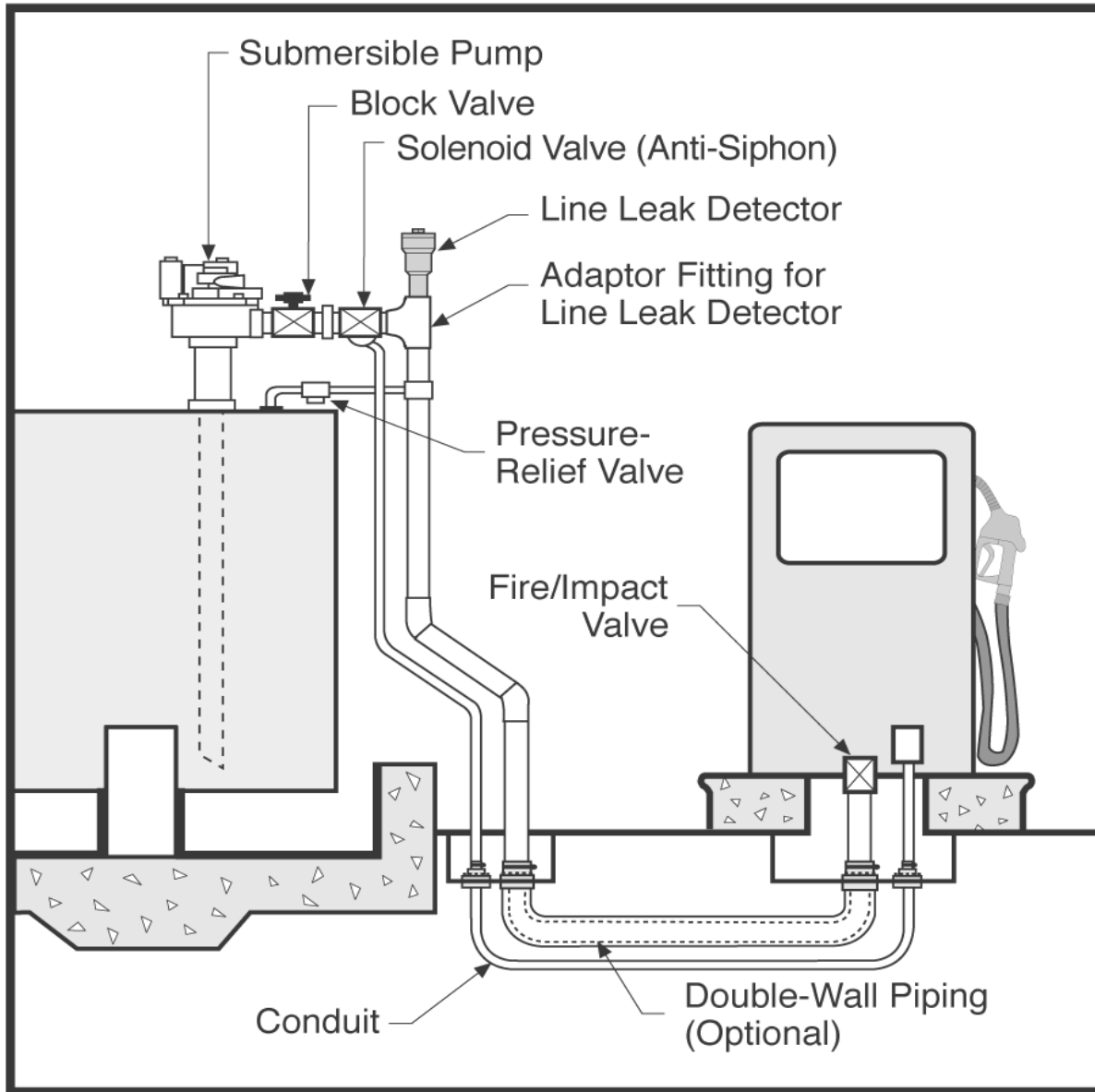


1. Fuel Dispenser
2. Level Indicator
3. Steel Primary Tank
4. Polystyrene Layer
5. HDPE Liner
6. Reinforced Concrete
7. Support Legs
8. Internal Bracing
9. Atmospheric Vent
10. Leak Detector Tube
11. Overfill Containment
12. Emergency Vent
13. Concrete Slab



THE RIGHT EQUIPMENT

- Secondary Containment
- Proper Venting
- Protection/Security
- Release Detection
- Overfill Prevention
- Anti-Siphon Valve or Solenoid Valves



PEI RP 200

Do We Have Line Leak Detection?





550 GAL





TANK ANCHORS



EXIT 16

Diamondhead

EXIT ONLY



112.7 (a)(3)(ii) – Product Transfer Procedures - Delivery Instructions in Plan and Posted

DRIVER WARNING

DO NOT INITIATE FUEL OR OIL TRANSFERS PRIOR TO CHECKING IN WITH FACILITY PERSONNEL.

Tank Truck Drivers are responsible for following DOT Procedures (49 CFR Parts 177.834 and 177.837)

- Shut down engine unless used for transfer pumping operation*
- Set brakes and chock wheels prior to and for the duration of all fuel and oil transfers*
- Perform bonding/grounding prior to fuel and oil transfers, if necessary*
- No smoking during fuel and oil transfers*
- Use drip pails below hose connections during fuel and oil transfers*
- Remain within 25 feet and maintain an unobstructed view of cargo tank and hose at all times during fuel and oil transfers*
- Inspect vehicle drains and outlets for leakage prior to loading and prior to vehicle departure; make necessary adjustments or repairs prior to departure*
- Verify complete disconnect of hoses and bonding/ grounding prior to removal of wheel chocks*

DO NOT DEPART PRIOR TO CHECKING OUT WITH FACILITY PERSONNEL



Tank Design and Compliance with 112.7 of SPCC Regulations

(e) Inspections, Tests and Records

- Written procedures for inspections with records
 - Procedures
 - Schedule/frequency
 - Types of equipment
 - Persons conducting
 - Recordkeeping

- Made part of the plan and maintained for 5 years



Tank Design and Compliance with 112.7 of SPCC Regulations

(g) Security

- Facility storing oil must be fully fenced and/or locked and/or guarded when unattended;
- All equipment must be secured;
- Ensure that master flow and drain valves so that they remain closed when in non-operating status
- Lock starter controls in off position
- Securely cap or blank-flange the loading/unloading connections of piping when not in use for extended periods of time
- Provide adequate lighting to ensure discovery of discharges
- Lighting may be required



SECURITY 112.7 (g)

- Describe how you secure and control access to the oil handling, processing and storage areas
 - Secure master flow and drain valves
 - Prevent unauthorized access to starter controls on oil pumps
 - Secure out-of-service and loading/unloading connections of oil pipelines
 - Address the appropriateness of security lighting to both prevent acts of vandalism and assist in discovery of oil discharges



AESTHETICS AND SECURITY

- ASTs may be more visible to the public
 - Consider camouflage or painting
 - Inside construction – concern for codes and accessibility
- Security concerns
 - Fencing may be required
 - Lighting may be required







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Vehicle Protection



NO SMOKING

DANGER
FUEL OIL

DANGER
GASOLINE

DANGER
FLAMMABLE

NOAA-4
DIESEL FUEL
ONLY

NOAA-3
GAS







INSPECTION DETAILS

- Inspection Criteria
- How Often?
- What Are You Looking For?
- What Tools Do You Need?
- What Types Of Inspections?
- Type of Tanks



Inspection and Testing Intervals

- SP001 categorizes ASTs:
 - 1 - with spill control and leak detection
 - 2 – with spill control – no leak detection
 - 3 – without spill control or leak detection
- Matrix of Inspection and Testing requirements based on Category and tank size



INSPECTION/TEST DESIGNATIONS

P – Periodic by Owner

E – Formal external by Certified Inspector

I – Formal Internal by Certified Inspector

L – Leak Test by Owner

Examples of Tank Configuration

Tank Configuration	Tank has CRDM	Tank Has Spill Control	AST Category
SW AST in contact with ground	no	no	3
SW AST in contact with ground	no	yes	2
Elevated Tank	yes	yes	1
AST Double Bottom	yes	yes	1
DW AST with overfill prevention	yes	yes	1
DW AST without overfill prevention	yes	no	3

CRDM: Continuous Leak Detection Method

INSPECTION SCHEDULE

Tank Size		Cat 1	Cat 2	Cat 3
Shop Built Tanks	0 – 1,100	P	P	P, E&L (10)
	1,101 – 5,000	P	P, E&L (10)	(P, E&L (5), I(10)) or (P, E(5) & L(2))
	5,001 – 30,000	P, E(20)	(P, E(10) & I(20)) or (P, E(5) & L(10))	(P, E&L (5), I(10)) or (P, E(5) & L(1))
	30,000 – 50,000	P, E(20)	(P, E&L(5) I(15))	(P, E&L(5) I(10))
Field Erected		P, E(5), I(10)	P, E(5), I(10)	P, E(5), I(10)
Portable Containers		P	P	P**
P-Periodic Insp. by Owner E-External Insp. by Cert. Inspector			I-Internal Inspection L-Leak Test	



INSPECTION CHECKLISTS

- CHECKLIST DESIGNED FOR PERIODIC INSPECTION
 - DAILY
 - WEEKLY
 - MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY
 - SEMI-ANNUALLY
 - ANNUALLY
- INCLUDES COMMENTS AND ITEMS TO BE CORRECTED



INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS

- Inspection Criteria May Be Required By Regulations or By Industry Codes and Standards
 - Industry Codes
 - Pre-Manufactured Tanks
 - Steel Tank Institute (STI) SP001-11
 - Field Fabricated
 - American Petroleum Institute (API) 653



INSPECTION INTERVALS

■ ROUTINE IN-SERVICE

- Conducted by facility personnel at least every month.
- State regulations may be more stringent (Daily).
- Annual inspections, conduct by someone other than the person who performs the monthly inspection.
- Integrity Inspection (Type of inspection will depend on the type of tank; off ground or on ground).
 - Off-Ground: Could be every 20 years, or less depending on professional judgment.
 - On-Ground : Could be every 1 to 20 years depending on; the type of tank, location, and professional judgment.



INSPECTION INTERVALS

- INTEGRITY INSPECTION (Third Party Inspections)
 - Conducted by authorized inspector (API 653, STI, or other qualified individual).
 - SPCC Plan will determine integrity inspection schedule on small manufactured AST.
 - One API ASTs interval shall be 5 years or the quarter corrosion rate life of the tank shell, whichever is less.

CONTAINER AND EQUIPMENT INSPECTIONS AND TESTING PROGRAM

Facility Component	Action	Frequency/Circumstances
All aboveground valves, piping and appurtenances	Assess general condition of items, such as flange joints, expansion joints, valves, catch pans, pipeline supports, locking of valves and metal surfaces.	Monthly
Monitoring system	Test for proper operation	Monthly by facility personnel, annual by certified installer who should inspect and test all sensors and level gages.
Oil/Water separator	Clean out	Annually or as required.
Buried Piping	Testing	Annually





COMP
1000
GALS.

NO. 2
FUEL
OIL


COMBUSTIBLE
NO SMOKING
WITHIN 50 FT.













WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

- Leaks and Spills
- Damaged or Worn Components
 - Piping Supports
 - Paint
 - Pumps
 - Alarms
- Labeling
- Spill Supplies



Piping Support



WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

- Proper Venting
 - Primary Venting
 - Emergency Venting
- Gauging
 - Visual
 - Electronic
- Tank Anchors
- Proper Grounding



Paint Condition



Check Stairways and Ladders





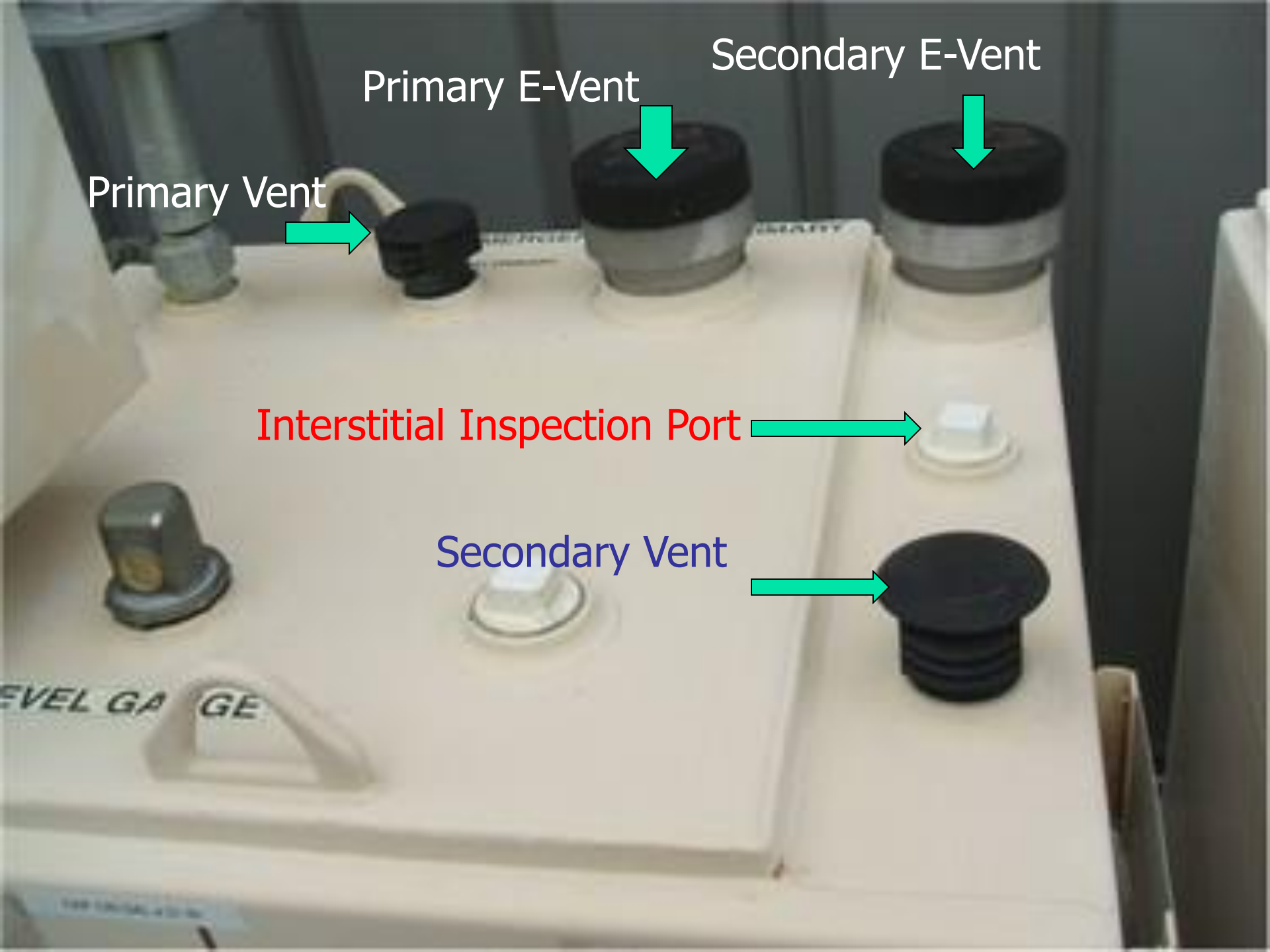




NO SMOKING



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Primary Vent

Primary E-Vent

Secondary E-Vent

Interstitial Inspection Port

Secondary Vent

LEVEL GA GE

Proper Signage



Secondary Monitoring





RECORDS

- Copies of Past Inspections
- Installation Documentation
- Maintenance Records
- Leak Detection Records
- Registration and Permits

Active Measures

- Active containment measures require deployment or other specific action by the owner or operator
- May be appropriate for discharges that occur during manned activities if it:
 - Can contain the volume and rate of oil
 - Is properly constructed
 - Is deployed in a timely manner



Confirm Spill Kits are On Site Wherever Needed and Fully Stocked



The Effect of Time On ASTs



