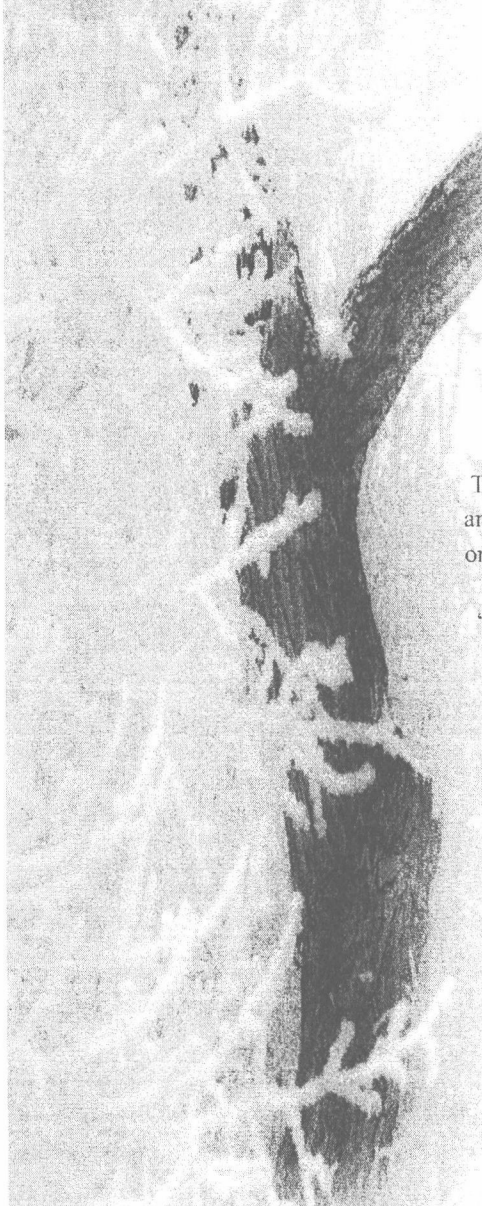
MONTANA UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM NEWSLETTER

MUST News

Photo by J. Finn

Department of Environmental Quality

Winter Issue 2010



Enforcement Matters – 2009 Review

Consistent with years past, the primary reason behind enforcement actions initiated during 2009 by the Enforcement Division of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) was a facility's failure to have records documenting monthly tank leak detection monitoring. Tank owners and operators must observe the results and keep on file the last 12 months of sampling, testing or monitoring records.

"Proper leak detection monitoring and records management is essential to avoid deficiencies during your system inspections that may result in enforcement actions with compliance requirements and the assessment of penalties," said the division's Darrick Turner. "The time it takes each month to review your leak detection system and maintain the monthly records is minimal in comparison to meeting the requirements of an administrative order."

For 2009, three out of four enforcement actions involving tank operators were a result of these violations. These violations could have been avoided through compliance of the requirements defined in ARM 17.56.402(1).

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Montana Department of Environmental Quality

Underground Storage Tank Section
1520 East Sixth Avenue • Helena, MT 59620-0901
Phone: 406-444-5300 • Fax: 406-444-1374
E-mail: ustprogram@mt.gov • UST Web: www.deq.mt.gov/UST/default.mcpx

Petroleum Technical Section • Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board
Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST)/Brownfields Section
1100 North Last Chance Gulch. • P. O. Box 200901 • Helena, MT 59620-0901
Phone: 406-841-5016 • Fax: 406-841-5091
Remediation Web: www.deq.mt.gov/rem/default.mcpx

Enforcement Matters – 2009 Review - *continued from page 1*

To demonstrate compliance with ARM 17.56.402(1), department policy requires that owners and operators visually inspect and maintain monthly release detection monitoring records generated from an automatic tank gauge (ATG). The department has determined that acceptable monthly ATG records demonstrating compliance with ARM 17.56.407(1) (d) and (h) must, at a minimum, include the following criteria:

a) Facility name;
b) Tank identification information;
c) Date of test;
d) Testing standard, i.e. 0.2 gallon per hour;
e) Volume of product in tank during testing; and
f) Test results, i.e. pass, fail, inconclusive.

The failure to have valid monthly passing release detection monitoring records indicates the owners and operators are not providing tank release detection monitoring as required by ARM 17.56.401 and ARM 17.56.402(1).

The Enforcement Division initiated the following enforcement actions in 2009:

- Todd Bernhardt of Marketing Specialties, Inc. of Billings was ordered to pay $260 for tank installer-remover violations including the failure to submit closure documentation for a tank removal at the Billings Sysco Foods facility in Billings within the required 30-day timeframe.

- Stockton Oil Company, Inc., of Billings, Montana reached a settlement agreement with DEQ which included a $595 penalty for failure to properly anchor shear valves and failure to correct shear valve violation within the corrective action timeframe at its SOCO Express Store in Billings.

- The failure to conduct monthly tank leak detection and failure to correct violation within corrective action time frame at the JOYCO Store #2, located in Sun Prairie resulted in a $700 penalty for Riverside Businesses, Inc.

- Keith Kindon agreed to pay a $2,000 administrative penalty for violations including the failure to conduct tank leak detection due to a failure to have passing leak detection records and failure to correct a violation by the corrective action date at the Libby Airport.

- Elmer Heinrich agreed to pay a $3,120 administrative penalty for violations including the failure to conduct monthly tank leak detection, failure to conduct annual test of functionality on mechanical line leak detectors, failure to conduct annual line tightness test, and failure to conduct a cathodic protection test in the last three years at the Interstate Sinclair in Glendive.

If you would like additional information about the Enforcement Division, please contact Darrick Turner at (406) 444-1504 or dturner2@mt.gov. (Also, see the accompanying article, "About the Enforcement Division"). ■

About the Enforcement Division

The Enforcement Division of the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) consists of nine environmental enforcement specialists responsible for managing enforcement casework, and responding to the variety of complaints received, three administrative specialists overseeing office management, document consistency and legal document preparation, in addition to a three-part management staff including complaint and case managers and a division administrator overseeing the operations of the Enforcement Division.

The Enforcement Division often works in cooperation with a variety of local, state, and federal agencies including local environmental health and law enforcement entities, state offices such as the Department of Agriculture; Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks; and the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, in addition to federal agencies such as the Environmental Protection Agency, and Forest Service.

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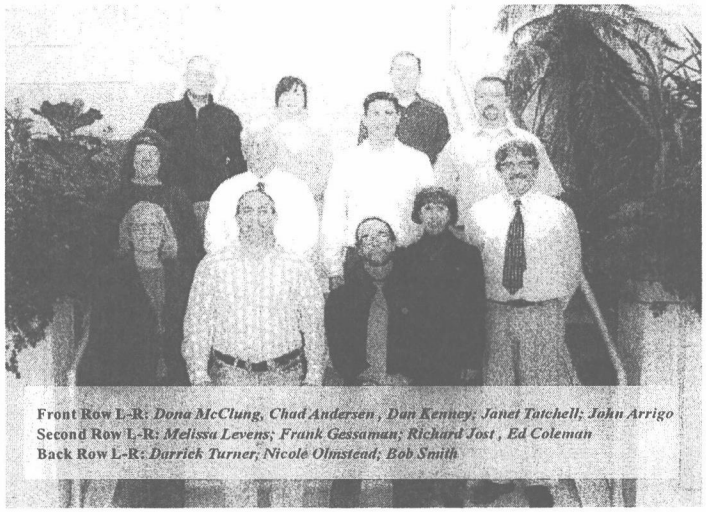
About the Enforcement Division - *continued from page 2*



Front Row L-R: *Dona McClung, Chad Andersen , Dan Kenney; Janet Tatchell; John Arrigo*
Second Row L-R: *Melissa Levens; Frank Gessaman; Richard Jost , Ed Coleman*
Back Row L-R: *Darrick Turner; Nicole Olmstead; Bob Smith*

Enforcement Division Staff

The Enforcement Division is responsible for protecting public health and the environment through both informal compliance measures and formal enforcement alternatives including administrative orders, and judicial actions. Although the Enforcement Division will investigate nearly any complaint identified as a threat to public health or the environment, specific focus is made on the following areas: public water supply, subdivisions, solid waste/junk vehicles, hazardous materials, air quality, water quality, and mining operations. The Enforcement Division investigates and monitors the remediation of petroleum spills generated from motor vehicle accidents and pipeline leaks. Issues concerning leaking underground storage tanks are referred to the Hazardous Waste Site Cleanup Bureau.

Compliance and Enforcement Procedure Overview

The DEQ implements an escalating approach to compliance and enforcement. The initial step is to provide compliance assistance to inform the regulated community of the statutory and regulatory requirements and to help maintain compliance. Programs in the DEQ Permitting and Compliance Division, Remediation Division, and Enforcement Division provide compliance assistance through education and training, communications at seminars, conferences and meetings, and through publications, inspection reports, routine correspondence, and telephone conversations. The DEQ Planning, Prevention and Assistance Division implements business and community assistance programs, and technical and financial assistance programs that help maintain compliance or assist in returning an entity to compliance.

Issues of noncompliance or violations are discovered in three ways: 1) inspections, 2) review of self-monitoring reports, and 3) citizen complaints or spill reports. Once a violation is documented, a warning letter is usually sent in response to a minor violation and a violation letter is always sent for significant violations. Most programs have established criteria to determine when a violation is considered significant. The purpose of the warning or violation letters is to notify the responsible party that DEQ believes a violation has occurred, to explain the circumstances of the alleged violation, to describe what is required to return to compliance, and to invite the person to discuss the allegations.

The Enforcement Division operates a complaint clearinghouse to track and manage the response to citizen complaints and spill reports submitted to DEQ. It manages about 1,000 complaints and spills each year. Approximately 17 percent of the complaints are associated with permitted facilities or sites subject to permit requirements and are, therefore, referred to the appropriate DEQ regulatory program for resolution. Eighty-eight percent of the reports received are determined to be valid. The division issues warning or violation letters as appropriate and provides compliance assistance to help responsible parties return to compliance. Only one percent of violations discovered during a complaint investigation result in formal enforcement.

Formal enforcement actions are initiated when compliance assistance has been unsuccessful in achieving compliance and when the violations are deemed significant. Most formal enforcement actions are requested by the regulatory programs to address the most significant violations through an Enforcement Request process. Once a request is approved by the director, the Enforcement Division staff work with DEQ attorneys to draft orders, calculate penalties, negotiate settlements, and monitor compliance with DEQ orders. Over 90 percent of the department's enforcement actions are administrative in nature where an order is issued that may include corrective action and/or a penalty assessment. Administrative orders issued by DEQ may be appealed before the Board of Environmental Review. Court complaints are filed in district court but are generally reserved for the most recalcitrant violators.

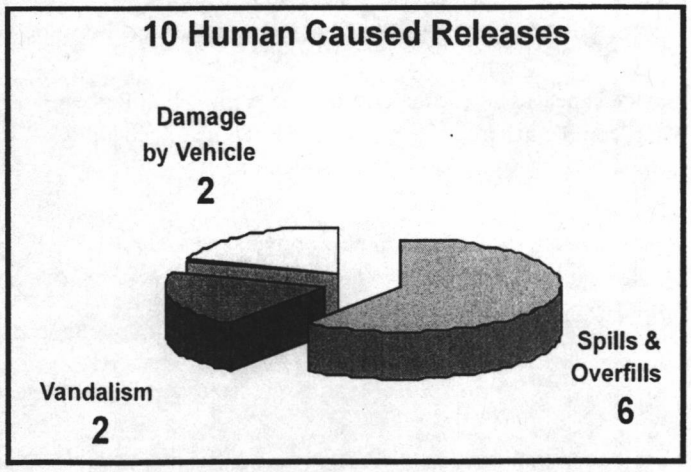
If you have questions about the Enforcement Division, please contact Darrick Turner at (406) 444-1504 or dturner2@mt.gov. ■

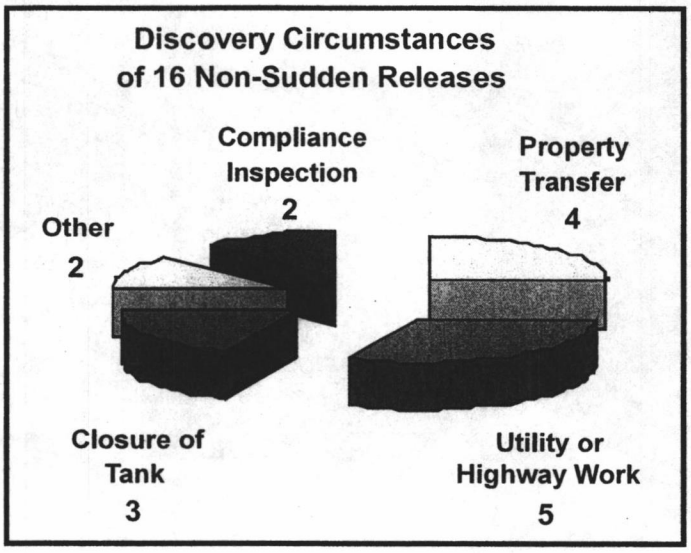
Release Autopsies for 2009

It seems like the number, source and cause of releases have stabilized – at least for the last two years in Montana. A total of 33 new petroleum storage tank, or "PST" releases occurred in 2009, the same as in 2008. Ten of those releases in 2009, roughly one-third, were caused by human activity, either by accident or on purpose. This too, is exactly the same as reported in 2008. To further indicate status quo from year-to-year, two of those human-caused releases were due to vandalism of above-ground fuel tanks each year.

This last statistic should be taken as a word of caution to those Montanans who own those small fuel tanks on raised brackets with gravity-feed hoses. They are very vulnerable to vandalism and thievery. Although two releases a year may not seem significant in the big picture, the fuel loss and subsequent cleanup is quite a big deal to a small operator. One of those facilities is a repeat release: in 2009, one facility experienced a gasoline release due to vandalism of their gasoline tank. Nine years earlier, diesel had leaked out when a golf ball struck and broke the glass filter jar on their other above-ground tank. It seems like a string of bad (and expensive) luck for this one little facility.

While human caused releases have remained steady over the last two years, it is still a shame that we are not seeing a reduction in these preventable releases. Other than the two vandalism cases, two were caused by vehicles damaging dispensers, and the majority of six of these preventable releases were due to spills and over-fills. The two vehicle damage releases in 2009 equals the same number of this type in 2008. One this year was caused by a customer backing into a dispenser and the other was due to the customer driving off with the fuel nozzle still in their fuel tank.





Sixteen, or roughly half of the petroleum releases in 2009, were non-sudden releases. In other words, these releases were occurring or already present in the environment over an extended period of time. The majority of these (five releases) were discovered during utility and highway work. This type of release can cause significant problems when fuel comes in contact with buried utility lines, particularly those made out of plastic or fitted with rubber gaskets. Harmful vapors are also known to follow utility trenches and enter homes and buildings. While the explosion hazard from such occurrences is obvious, long-term health affects caused from lower concentrations without a noticeable odor are the most insidious. These vapors are also known to migrate through undisturbed native soil and through concrete foundations at sites where gasoline or other volatile chemicals are in the soil or groundwater.

The second largest number of non-sudden release discoveries (four releases) were identified during property transfers by the potential purchaser conducting due diligence in determining whether the land is contaminated before they buy it. One new category of non-sudden release discovery we saw in Montana this last year was fuel leaks identified by routine three-year compliance inspections of active underground storage tank facilities.

Even though thirty-three releases seem small in the big picture of the over 5,000 total petroleum releases identified in Montana since 1989, many are still preventable. The good work by responsible tank owners and operators appears to be keeping this number of releases down, but there is always room for improvement.

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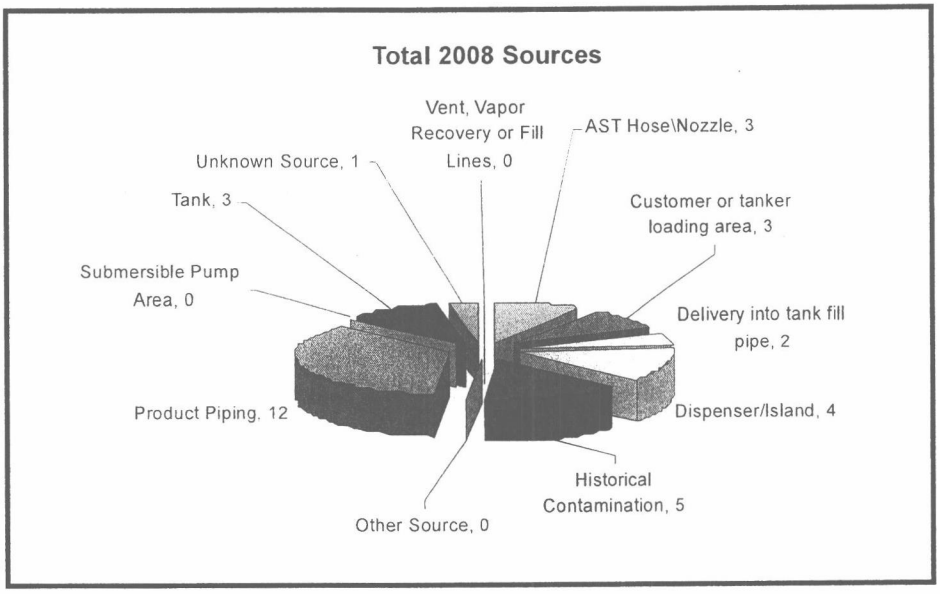
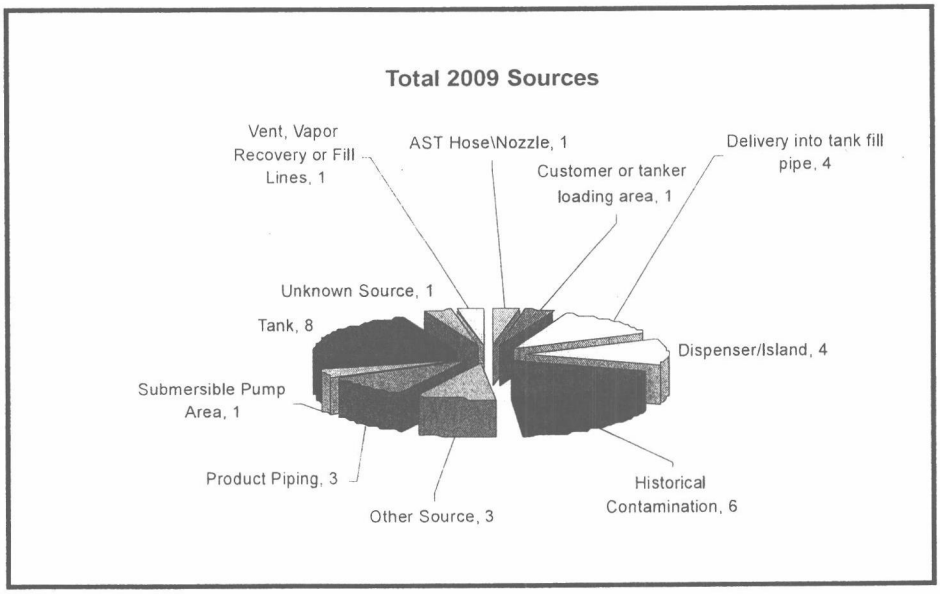
Sources of Releases

	2008	2009
AST Hose\Nozzle	3	1
Customer or tanker loading area	3	1
Delivery into tank fill pipe	2	4
Dispenser/Island	4	4
Historical Contamination	5	6
Other Source	0	3
Product Piping	12	3
Submersible Pump Area	0	1
Tank	3	8
Unknown Source	1	1
Vent, Vapor Recovery or Fill Lines	0	1





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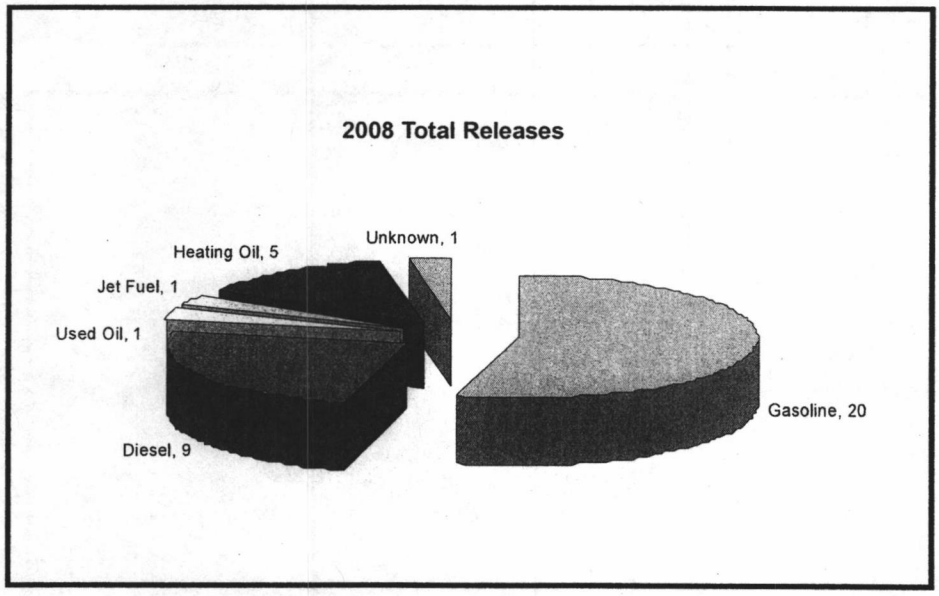
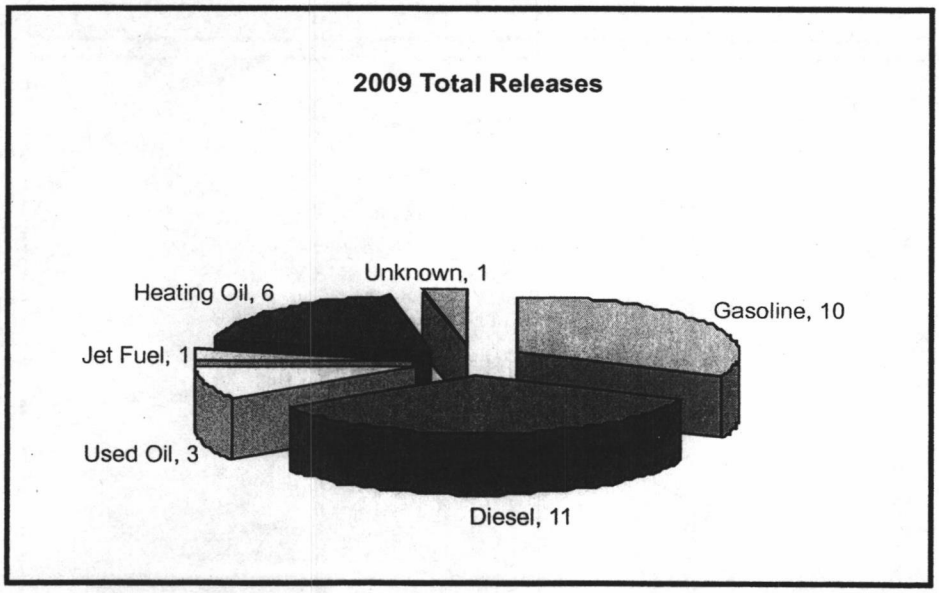
Fuel Type

	2008	2009
Gasoline	20	10
Diesel	9	11
Used Oil	1	3
Jet Fuel	1	1
Heating Oil	5	6
Unknown	1	1





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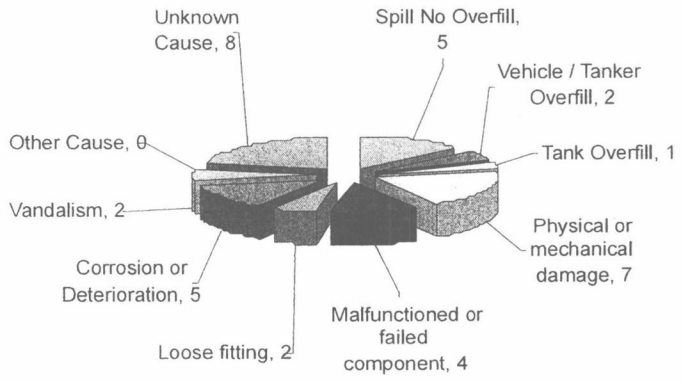
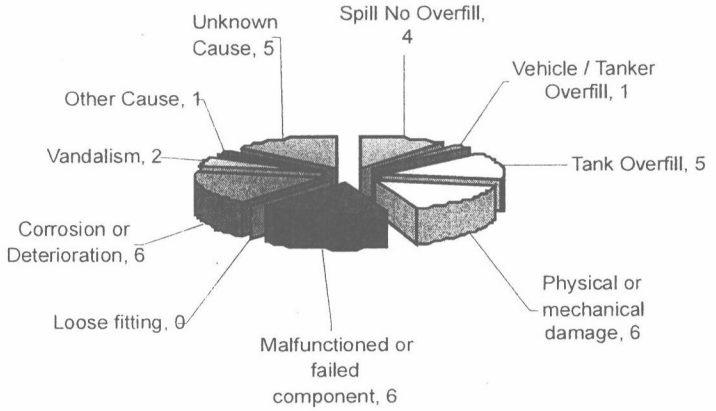
Cause of Releases

	2008	2009
Spill No Overfill	5	4
Vehicle / Tanker Overfill	2	1
Tank Overfill	1	5
Physical or mechanical damage	7	6
Malfunctioned or failed component	4	6
Loose fitting	2	0
Corrosion or Deterioration	5	6
Vandalism	2	2
Other Cause	0	1
Unknown Cause	8	5

2008 Cause of Release



2009 Cause of Release



Managing a Different Economy – MPMCSA's 2010 Convention and Trade Show

The Montana Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association will hold its annual convention in Billings this year. The 2010 Convention and Trade Show will take place at the Billings Hotel and Convention Center, June 8 – 10. This years theme is "Managing a Different Economy" and features an opening session by corporate trainer and re-invention strategist Jim Mathis titled, "The Economy Isn't Down, It's Just Different."

"This convention/trade show only occurs once a year and we would encourage members of the industry to make every effort to attend not only to take advantage of the educational opportunities, but also to network with vendors, suppliers, and fellow marketers," says Ronna Alexander, Executive Director of the Montana Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association. "The convention presentations and trade exhibits give industry members a chance to exchange strategies and ideas that will help them solve the many challenges they face in today's economy."

This year, the Montana Department of Environmental Quality's Underground Storage Tank Section will provide a special two-hour training for Class A and B Operators. The training will feature a streamlined version of the new online TankHelper II training. "We have a couple of hours with a number of people so our intent is not to certify during this workshop but to introduce Class A and B operators to the full training that's online," says DEQ's UST Section Supervisor Redge Meierhenry. "We want to show operators how it works, answer questions and use the tests from TankHelper II. This should make it easier for them to then go home, enter their own facility number and take the online training specifically geared to their own facility." Meierhenry hopes to make the workshop fun by having attendees work in competitive teams to answer questions that are on the online tests. He credits Ronna Alexander for requesting an operator training session, all he had to do was figure out a way to do it.

In addition to the presentations and workshops, attendees will have a chance to visit vendor exhibits. The Montana Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board encourages convention participants to stop by its booth. "It will give us the chance to provide important information and get feedback and ideas from association members," says Petro Board Executive Director Terry Wadsworth. "The Petro Board does whatever it can to incorporate suggestions from the businesses we work with into what we do."

For more information on the convention visit: www.wpma.com/montana or contact Ronna Alexander at ccomm@bresnan.net or (406) 449-4133. ■

jUST Jargon – Free Product

Free product is petroleum or some other liquid that does not mix with water. It's also known as "free phase." You may also hear the term non-aqueous phase liquid or "NAPL." There is light NAPL (LNAPL) such as gasoline and diesel that floats on water, and dense NAPL (DNAPL) such as Tetrachloroethylene (solvent) that sinks in water.

Classes and Testing Scheduled for Underground Storage Tank Professionals

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) will hold a series of refresher classes and licensing tests in Helena for underground storage tank professionals. All classes and tests will take place at the department's Lee Metcalf Building located at 1520 E Sixth Avenue, Helena, Montana, Room 111 on Wednesday, February 24, from 8 a.m. – 5 p.m.

State law requires licensing of anyone who installs, closes, repairs, modifies or inspects underground storage tank systems, including underground piping connected to above-ground tanks. The law also requires licensing of anyone who installs corrosion protection, tank liners, and external leak-detection equipment.

A refresher course for underground storage tank inspectors will begin on February 24, at 1 p.m. that require continuing education credits (CECs). Individuals that are "Remover" only department licensees that require continuing education credits must attend the morning session for underground storage tank installers from 8 a.m. to 12 p.m. on February 24th. Installer/remover training will take place from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. All licensees will earn 8 hours Continuing Education Units (CEUs) for taking the entire eight hours of class.

Also, on February 24, the department will offer licensing tests for installer/removers, removers, installers of corrosion protection, tank liners, and external leak-detection equipment. Written tests are open to all applicants for new licenses and to those who must retest to maintain current licenses. All new applicants must register and submit a $100 fee to the Department of Environmental Quality, Waste and Underground Tank Bureau, P.O. Box 200901, Helena, MT, 59620-0901.

Field testing for licensing of underground storage compliance inspectors is scheduled for Thursday, February 25, and Friday, February 26. The testing session is open to anyone who wishes to be licensed to inspect underground storage tank systems in Montana. To qualify for the field testing session, an applicant for a compliance inspector license must have completed an inspector training course approved by the department that includes training in the operation and maintenance of release detection, corrosion protection, spill and overfill equipment, and regulatory compliance.

Application forms and more information are available on the DEQ's website, www.deq.mt.gov or from the Underground Storage Tank Section at (406) 444-5300. Pre-registration is required for all classes and tests. Please submit the registration form 20 days prior to the course date.

The department will make reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities who wish to participate in this testing or who need an alternative accessible format of this notice. Please contact the DEQ at (406) 444-2929 to advise us of the accommodation needed. ■

Petro Factoid. . . Leak Line

Suspected or confirmed petroleum releases must be reported to the DEQ Petroleum Technical Section within 24 hours of being detected as required by ARM 17.56.501.

Just call the Leak Line at 1-800-457-0568, or after hours at (406) 841-3911. You must talk to a person. Voicemails are not adequate notification.

TankHelper II Review

Montana's online training and compliance tool for underground storage tank owners and operators, TankHelper II, has received rave reviews since its launch this past fall. TankHelper II serves nearly 900 owners and operators of Montana fueling facilities. So far, the state Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has received positive feedback.

Ben Thomas of Ben Thomas Associates, Inc. writes, "TankHelper II is a great way for Montana UST operators to learn what's relevant and stay focused on what's important. Plus, it's creative and interactive so it reinforces critical concepts. Online learning is here to stay and I applaud the Montana DEQ for being one of the first states to venture into this exciting new territory."

Trent Bigers of Town Pump writes, "TankHelper II training was very informative and specific to our needs. It was also great to train online and at our own pace."

Michael Hayes of Michael's Convenience Stores, Inc. writes, "The Montana TankHelper II online training is easy, concise and informative. The information is well thought out, presented in a user-friendly format and is easily accessible on the internet. The training is very adaptable to my locations and is an essential part of our management plan. Thank you!"

Steve Scherr, Operations Training Manager, VDOT Learning Center Training Academy writes, "I reviewed the Montana DEQ TankHelper II Program and I found that all aspects of the program were excellent and hit the mark for those individuals responsible for fuel sites. In fact DEQ's program will assist in developing our program for fuel sites. I highly recommend it."

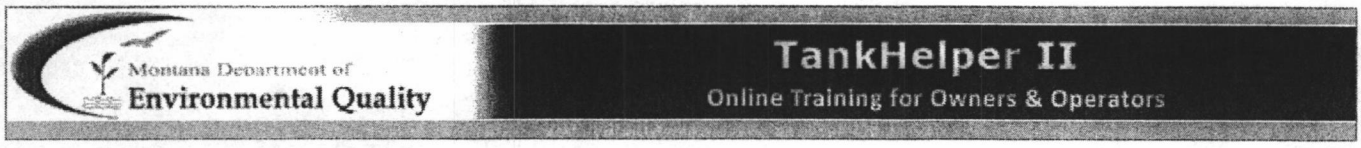
Todd Skartved, UST installer/remover and compliance inspector writes, "The new TankHelper II for Operator training was an easy step-by-step training module. It was very informative and would help any person with the basic elements of a UST system."

Other comments included, "The service was easy to use, the flow was logical, the information adequate and the state of Montana and DEQ did a great thing with TankHelper II. Here's a big thank you to the UST program."

TankHelper II is a free internet-based program that generates a customized, video-based training session for owners and operators that translates complex underground petroleum storage tank rules into simple easy-to-understand lessons. The service presents tank owners and operators with a series of training videos specific to their facility and operator category. The training videos are followed by lesson quizzes that test owners' knowledge of their tank systems.

You can access TankHelper II training from the Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) home webpage at www.deq.mt.gov or at www.tankhelper.mt.gov. The service is available online 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. It allows owners and operators to complete your training at a time that is convenient for you.

For more information on TankHelper II, call the Department of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank Program at 444-5300. To submit an online comment about TankHelper II visit www.tankhelper.mt.gov and click on the upper right button that reads "feedback." ■



www.tankhelper.mt.gov

Risk-Based Corrective Action Guidance for Petroleum Releases - 2009 Changes

It is the Montana Department of Environmental Quality's (DEQ) policy to conduct periodic reviews of its "Montana Tier 1 Risk-Based Corrective Action Guidance for Petroleum Releases" to determine if changes to methods and toxicity information warrant updating the guidance. In 2008, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released its Regional Screening Levels tables that represent a consensus throughout EPA regions regarding toxicity data and methods for calculating screening levels based upon protection of human health. These tables are updated periodically by the EPA and the current version is dated April 2009. None of the information upon which DEQ relied changed between 2008 and 2009, however. In January 2009, EPA released its Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, Volume I: Human Health Evaluation Manual

DEQ has determined that it is appropriate to change its risk-based screening levels to more closely follow the EPA's approach. The following lists changes made to the October 22, 2007, version of the "Montana Tier 1 Risk-Based Corrective Action Guidance for Petroleum Releases."

- Because of the variability of human olfactory senses as well as the variability in the composition of petroleum products, DEQ has determined that definitive and quantitative guidelines and standards on when a petroleum odor constitutes a nuisance condition and significant risk to public welfare are generally not appropriate. Therefore, DEQ removed the beneficial use risk-based screening levels (RBSLs) for soils and has replaced them with text regarding a qualitative evaluation. Taste and odor thresholds for drinking water are more quantifiable; therefore, DEQ has retained beneficial use RBSLs for groundwater.

- DEQ updated the ethylbenzene and gasoline additive MTBE toxicity data to that presented in EPA, September 2008.

- DEQ changed the method for evaluating inhalation exposure to the current EPA approach presented in Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, Volume I: Human Health Evaluation Manual. The approach involves the use of reference concentrations (RfCs) (risk concentration) and inhalation unit risks (IURs) in the equations without adjusting for body weight and inhalation rate.

- DEQ updated the particulate emission factor to that used in the EPA Regional Screening Levels User's Guide and Tables.

- DEQ added inhalation exposure to the polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) exposures using the IURs provided in EPA, September 2008.

- DEQ evaluated naphthalene using both the noncarcinogenic toxicity data and the carcinogenic IUR provided in EPA, September 2008, and chose the most conservative of the two concentrations for each scenario.

- DEQ changed the PAH calculation to the mutagenic (harm offspring) mode of action method based upon current EPA guidance and included in the EPA, September 2008 documents.

- DEQ removed any inhalation route calculations made by extrapolating oral toxicity based upon the EPA, January 2009 guidance.

- DEQ increased the commercial skin adherence factor (adherence to skin of commercial workers) to that provided in EPA, September 2008.

- DEQ changed the volatilization (go to vapor) factors for the target analytes (substance being analyzed) to those included in EPA, September 2008.

- DEQ removed dermal (touch) exposure for volatile contaminants per EPA, September 2008.

- DEQ removed the saturation concentrations from the Master Table because petroleum compounds are mixtures and these concentrations are not necessarily indicative of free product (floating petroleum), therefore, DEQ did not ever use these concentrations for decision-making.

- DEQ determined that it is still appropriate to use a 75-year lifetime for carcinogenicity (cancer causing ability), instead of changing to 70 years to be consistent with EPA, September 2008.

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Risk-Based Corrective Action Guidance for Petroleum Releases - 2009 Changes – *continued from page 11*

- DEQ recalculated soil leaching RBSLs for petroleum fractions based upon new groundwater RBSLs.
- DEQ added screening levels for metals whose regulation falls under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
- DEQ updated and revised language throughout the text of the document to make it more understandable.

As an owner/operator, consultant or regulator you are probably wondering what affect the changes mentioned above will have on the RBSLs. The following paragraphs describe the RBSL changes in general terms. For specific changes please contact the DEQ and we will provide comparative tables.

Surface Soils

The RBSLs for the volatile petroleum hydrocarbons (VPH) fractions (chemical components), extractable petroleum hydrocarbons (EPH) fractions and xylenes (a kind of volatile petrochemical) generally have increased for Surface Soils for 2009, while the RBSLs for naphthalene, ethylbenzene and the majority of the polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are slightly lower than in 2007.

Subsurface Soils

The aliphatic fractions (no ring structures unlike aromatic hydrocarbons) and xylenes are the only RBSL changes for Subsurface Soils in the 2009 version of RBCA. The RBSLs for the aliphatic fractions have all increased for 2009 with one exception: The C5-C8 aliphatic fraction decreased from 300 parts per million (ppm) to 200 ppm for the < 10 feet to groundwater scenario. The RBSL for the C19-C36 aliphatic fraction increased from 5,000 ppm for the < 10 feet to groundwater scenario to 100,000 ppm. The significant RBSL change for this and other fractions is a result of the DEQ adopting a narrative standard for beneficial use criteria for surface and subsurface soils. This is in lieu of the qualitative approach that was used in 2007. The changes in the Surface Soil and Subsurface Soil RBSLs may result in reduced excavation costs and more sites getting closed, especially if the release is a heavier petroleum compound such as diesel or mineral oils where PAHs are unlikely to be present.

Groundwater

There are only three RBSL changes for groundwater for the 2009 Tier 1 RBCA: C5-C8 aliphatics decreased from 800 parts per billion (ppb) to 700 ppb; the C9-C12 aliphatic fraction increased from 500 ppb to 1,000 ppb; and , the C9-C18 aliphatic fraction increased from 500 ppb to 1,000 ppb. The EPH screen concentration at which fractionation (the separation of a chemical compound into components) is required increased from 500 ppb to 1,000 ppb. These changes may result in more sites getting closed and could result in a decrease in analytical costs as fewer groundwater samples may need to be fractionated.

One final thing to note regarding the 2009 changes to the Montana Tier 1 Risk-Based Corrective Action Guidance for Petroleum Releases is that the RBSLs for soil and water are not designed to be protective of the vapor intrusion (VI) pathway. If volatile compounds are present in the vicinity of inhabitable structures, then the VI pathway should be evaluated either qualitatively or quantitatively. The DEQ is developing VI guidance for Montana, but until that guidance document is completed, currently available VI guidance documents should be used to assess and evaluate VI risks. ■

jUST Jargon

Supplemental Environmental Project

This is an environmentally beneficial project that a violator undertakes, but is not otherwise legally required to perform as part of settlement of an enforcement action that may offset or mitigate all or a portion of a penalty.

Value-Added Cost-Cutting

The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) tanks program is cutting unnecessary costs, adding value and implementing sustainable practices by using electronic technology whenever appropriate.

The DEQ Petroleum Technical Section (PTS) and Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board (Petro Board) have started sending out information via electronic list servs. To find out how to subscribe to the free list servs please see the "Join our List Servs" article in this *MUST News*.

The *MUST News* production team is streamlining its print mailing list and distributing the newsletter electronically. The team is offering readers the option to receive notice via electronic list serv that the newsletter is posted online. With the click of a mouse, readers can view the newsletter. You can choose this option in place of receiving a printed copy via postal mail, which saves printing and postage costs. Of course, if you prefer to continue receiving a print copy, we're happy to send you one.

Traveling to meetings can be time-consuming and costly. The Petro Board and Underground Storage Tank (UST), PTS and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust/Brownfields (LBS) Sections have started offering "virtual" meetings to make it more convenient for people to participate. The past few Petro Board and consultants meetings have offered participants the option to attend via "Go To Meeting" web conferencing. This saves on travel costs and windshield down-time for board members, consultants, and staff.

In addition, the UST Section launched free online training for owner/operators in the fall. TankHelper II provides required training in a way that's convenient for students. The online accessibility saves owner/operators travel time and costs, and allows them to train at their own computers at a convenient time for them.

Finally, PTS is working a pilot project with the Billings office to send CC copies of letters via e-mail instead of hard copy snail mail. These typically go to the consultant working on the site, the PTRCB, and sometimes DEQ Enforcement. The original hard copy is still mailed to the owner/operator. The pilot project is working well, and we may expand to the rest of the state. LBS is taking on a similar effort with some of their CC letters. This saves on the cost of mailing and printing. ■

If you have other cost-saving ideas, the *MUST News* team would love to hear from you. Contact Mary Ann Dunwell at (406) 841-5016 or mdunwell@mt.gov . ■

Join our List Servs

If you'd like to receive information electronically, you may want to join one of the electronic list servs provided by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality. The list serv will notify you when the latest issue of *MUST News* is posted online, among other pieces of information.

You can access the list serv to join at http://svc.mt.gov/deq/ListServe/EnvConsultantsStep1.asp for the DEQ Petroleum Technical Section's list and http://svc.mt.gov/deq/ListServe/PETROstep1.asp for the Petro Board interested consultant lists. You can sign up for other DEQ list servs at: http://svc.mt.gov/deq/ListServe/AllListsStep1.asp

Mailing List

In an attempt to save money and paper, the *MUST News* production team is reworking its mailing list. If you no longer want to receive a printed copy of *MUST News* via postal mail, we'd like to know. To have your name removed from our *MUST News* postal mailing list, please contact Teresa Sturm at tsturm@mt.gov or (406) 444-3840. We appreciate your concern for the environment and budget. ■

How Bob Smith is Affected by PTRCB's New Insurance Policy

Once upon a time there was a hypothetical, but potentially true story that took place in a fictitious Montana town. Bob Smith had a gasoline spill, caused by vandals, at his business Smith's Gas N Grub. Bob had insurance, but he assumed the cleanup costs wouldn't be covered so he didn't file a claim with his insurance agent. When the Department of Environmental Quality requested and later approved a plan of action for cleanup of the release, Bob applied to the Petroleum Release Cleanup Fund for assistance with remediation costs.

Bob completed an Application for Petroleum Release Eligibility and Owner/Operator Report of Insurance consistent with the board's requirements for fund eligibility. Part of the application process Bob was advised to contact his insurance agent and provide board staff with his policy information. He knew his policy did not have pollution coverage so he indicated no coverage on the forms submitted to board staff.

Corrective action work was conducted at the site and claims were submitted to the board for reimbursement. Upon further investigation, however, Mr. Smith discovered that, although he didn't have pollution coverage, he did have vandalism coverage with a $10,000 limit. This money could be used towards any damages caused by the vandals, which also includes cleanup costs for the gasoline spill. In addition, this money could have been used towards Mr. Smith's $17,500 fund required copayment, potentially reducing his out-of-pocket costs. Unfortunately, Bob failed to obtain compensation from his insurance company before submitting the claims to the board, so none of this money could be used towards his fund copayment.

New Insurance Incentive

Owners or operators seeking reimbursement for eligible costs from the Petroleum Tank Release Cleanup fund need to be aware of the insurance incentive, which became effective October 1, 2009. If owners or operators obtain reimbursement from their insurance companies for fund eligible corrective action costs before submitting any claims to the fund for reimbursement, then the eligible costs covered by the insurance company can be applied towards the owner's co-payment.

What could Bob have done differently? His first priority, after reporting the release to the department, should have been to contact his insurance agent about the incident. This should be done prior to applying for fund eligibility and prior to submitting claims to the fund for reimbursement. In place of completing an Owner/Operator Report of Insurance, a letter from his insurance provider either accepting or denying coverage for the cleanup costs would be considered appropriate documentation by the board staff.

Now, let's imagine Bob had contacted his insurance agent immediately after the loss. He filed his claim with the insurance company and received a check for the policy limit in the amount of $10,000. Bob then completes the Application for Fund Eligibility and provides a copy of a coverage acceptance letter along with copies of any compensation he received from his insurance provider to the board staff. Corrective action begins at the Gas N Grub, and Bob pays the bills received from his consultant as they arrive. After accumulating $5,000 remediation cleanup costs, Bob completes a fund claim and submits it indicating he paid the consultant with payment from his insurance. Bob will be advised that the $5,000 eligible corrective action costs claimed will be applied towards his $17,500 fund copayment, reducing his copayment to $12,500. Bob then spends the remainder of the insurance settlement (the other $5,000) for remediation cleanup costs and again submits it to the fund indicating he compensated the consultant with money obtained from his insurance. Bob will be advised that the $5,000 of eligible corrective action costs claimed will also be applied towards his remaining $12,500 copayment with the fund, now further reducing Bob's PTRCB copayment to $7,500. Any additional claims for eligible corrective action costs will be reimbursed at 50 percent until the remainder of the $7,500 copayment has been satisfied. Since the coverage was used towards Mr. Smith's $17,500 fund required copayment, it reduced Bob's out-of-pocket costs by $10,000 to only $7,500.

The moral of this story is to obtain insurance payment for cleanup costs before submitting a claim to the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board. If owners or operators do this then the eligible costs covered by the insurance company can be counted towards the owner's co-payment. ■

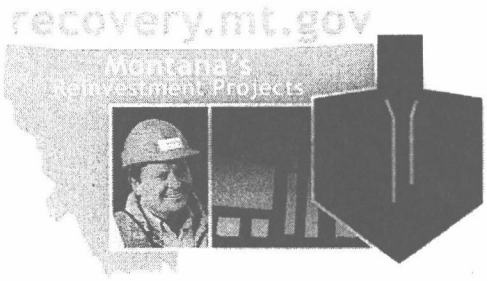
ARRA Stimulus Funds and LUST Sites – An Update from the Field

ARRA Stimulus spending for leaking underground storage tank (LUST) sites in Montana is moving right along. Environmental consultants retained by the Montana Department of Environmental Quality Remediation Division are working in the communities of Sidney, Roundup, and Ronan. Another project using ARRA funding is planned for the town of Columbus. The LUST Brownfields Section of the Remediation Division is continuing to research other potential petroleum contaminant sites in towns throughout Montana for possible expenditure of additional ARRA funding that may become available in the future.

For the most current list of ARRA LUST sites, please visit us on the web at:

http://deq.mt.gov/Recovery/remediation/Remediation.mcpx.

You can also contact Nick Sovner at (406) 841-5044, or Jeff Kuhn, Section Manager at (406) 841-5055. ■



RECOVERY.GOV

Pepco ARRA Project Site Status

Federal stimulus dollars are moving the cleanup forward at the former Pepco in Roundup. The former Pepco is located at 307 First Avenue West. The site was reportedly developed in the 1940s as a retail gasoline and diesel business and operated until April 1987. A release was suspected in March 1989, when contaminated soil was encountered beneath Highway 12/87 in front of the facility during the highway reconstruction project. A petroleum release was confirmed on December 17, 1992, during the removal of the first of seven underground storage tanks (UST). The remaining tanks were removed during February and April 1993. Groundwater was encountered in the tank excavations at approximately 8 feet below ground surface, and hydrocarbon sheen was noted on the surface of the groundwater. Tank closure soil samples contained elevated levels of both gasoline and diesel contamination.

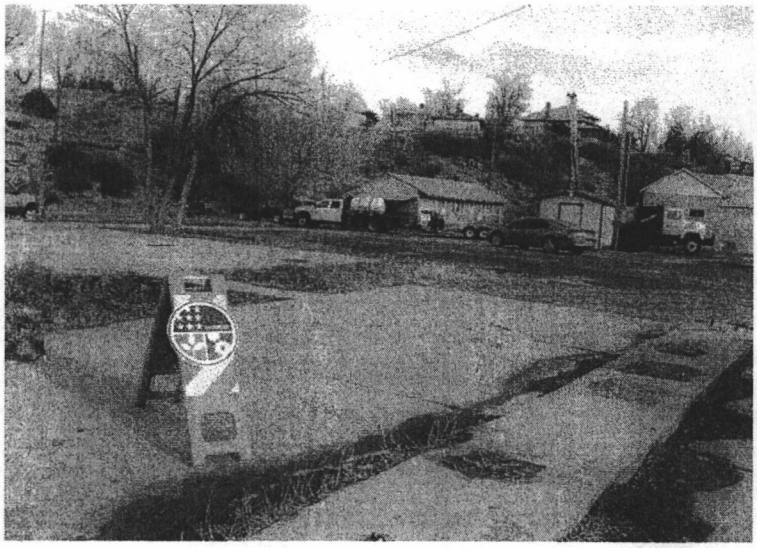
Of paramount concern is the location of the Roundup public water supply infiltration gallery which is located approximately 2,000 feet east-southeast of the former Pepco. Groundwater flow direction in Roundup generally ranges from southwest to east but is typically to the southeast. So the water supply is potentially threatened by the groundwater contamination. There are shallow irrigation wells down gradient (down hill) of the former Pepco facility that are also threatened.

To date, site investigations have been completed at this facility to determine the extent of soil and groundwater contamination. Results of these investigations indicate that residual soil contamination remains in the source area surrounding the former UST basins and the dispenser island. The soil contamination has migrated to the groundwater resulting in significant smear zone contamination and a dissolved phase groundwater plume.

continued on page 16

Pepco ARRA Project Site Status – *continued from page 15*

(Smear zone is an area of soil where petroleum is smeared due to rise and fall of groundwater level. Dissolved phase refers to the contamination being dissolved in groundwater). The smear zone extends from the site to south of Highway 12/87 into adjacent residential and commercial property. A conservative estimate of light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL or floating petroleum) in the smear zone indicates that over 12,000 gallons may be present as residual contamination located in the smear zone. This "smeared" contamination will continue to act as a source of dissolved phase contamination. The dissolved phase hydrocarbon plume associated with the smear zone was found to be present to the south and east of the Pepco facility. Unfortunately, the groundwater plume is not fully defined because the farthest down gradient well reported benzene above the DEQ-7 water quality standard during the most recent sampling, which was in 2003. Therefore, additional groundwater monitoring wells must be installed further down gradient.



Pepco Site – Roundup, Montana

The DEQ LUST Trust program was given $1.3 million in July 2009 as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and Pepco was selected as a suitable site for expending a portion of the awarded stimulus monies. DEQ prepared a task order to complete up to 10 additional soil-borings to determine the extent of soil contamination and volume of impacted soil on the subject property. Additional groundwater monitoring will also be performed. Bids were received from eight DEQ contractors and the contract was awarded to Resource Technologies, Inc. (RTI), Bozeman, Montana.

RTI has completed the file review and preliminary site visit tasks as outlined in the task order. They also drilled nine soil-borings in January to further define the extent of soil contamination on the subject property and along the sanitary sewer line and will conduct a groundwater monitoring event in late January or early February 2010. The impacted soil on the subject property will be excavated under a subsequent task order that will be executed in late spring 2010. ■

Petro Factoid... Brownfields Coalition

A brownfields coalition is a partnership of eligible brownfield applicants that receives funding and works together as a group to promote redevelopment success. A brownfields coalition may be any combination of counties, cities, development corporations, states, etc. Benefits of working together as a coalition include increased funding potential, expanded redevelopment support, shared resources, shared technical/legal/administrative experience, and increased outreach and marketing potential. An example of a grant received by a brownfields coalition in Montana is the Revolving Loan Fund Grant received by the Central Montana Brownfields Coalition, which encompasses an eleven-county area and includes Northern Rocky Mountain Resource Conservation and Development Area, Inc., Snowy Mountain Development Corporation, and the Montana Business Assistance Corporation.

Containment Sump Discussion for Owners/Operators

Most underground storage tank systems have what are called containment sumps. Wherever a length of product pipe starts, ends, transitions vertically or laterally, or changes piping type, the pipe passes through a containment sump. When discussing containment sumps, we're not talking about just a hole in the ground. We mean "containment sumps" with a man-made sidewall and bottom to it. This sump must be liquid tight when using interstitial (between spaces) monitoring as a piping leak detection method.

There are essentially three types of containment sumps: dispenser sumps, piping (or transition) sumps and turbine sumps. All of theses are containment sumps with physical variations depending on their use. To determine if you have any containment sumps at your facility, let's start at the dispenser and work back to the tank. Open up the dispenser side panel and look inside and down. If you have a dispenser sump you should see a plastic bottom and sidewalls. If you open the panel and all you see is dirt, it's conceivable your sump may be full of dirt, but is more likely that you do not have a dispenser sump.

Sumps are like windows to your UST system. They are the only places that you can actually see the underground components of your UST system. Further along toward the tank you might have sumps somewhere between the dispenser and tank top. These sumps, called piping sumps or transition sumps, are often used at large, busy sites where the piping branches to multiple dispensers. Sometimes sumps are installed at low points, or swales, in the pipe line. Sometimes sumps are put in where piping changes from one piping construction type like steel, to another piping type like fiberglass or plastic. Transition sumps, then, are access ports to piping transitions of grade, pipe material, or piping changes. Transition sumps are where product line branches.

At the top of the tank should be a large manhole lid. Underneath this lid is what we call the turbine sump. It's also called an "STP" (submersible turbine sump) or tank top sump. It's usually round and larger in capacity and open to the top of the tank. Again, if you look down and see dirt, you probably don't have a tank top sump. The tank top sump can be made of fiberglass, plastic or sometimes metal, though metal sumps are less common.

Sumps are part of leak detection systems if you employ interstitial monitoring and in those cases must absolutely be liquid tight. Here we are saying "must" in the regulatory sense. It's more than the right thing to do or a good idea. If you are using interstitial monitoring for leak detection and your sump is not liquid tight you don't have a valid release detection method because your sump must contain released product so that your sensor can detect it. The Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) has recently adopted administrative rules that now require containment sump functional tests at each facility prior to the expiration of the facility's current Operating Permit. They are required after December 31, 2010, and only if interstitial monitoring is your primary method of leak detection. Functional testing of containment sumps is typically accomplished with hydrostatic testing and must be conducted by a licensee of the department.

A word of caution: visually checking sumps is potentially dangerous because of heavy manhole lids and potentially hazardous vapors. Unexpected facility traffic can make lids and open holes a dangerous combination. Use high visibility traffic cones and make sure you are easy to see when inspecting your facility's containment sumps.

Here are some components you might see in a containment sump.

Product piping: Piping normally coming out of the side or bottom going up into the dispenser cabinet. It contains fuel.

Penetration fitting: The fitting around where the pipe goes through the sump wall. It needs to be sealed so water can't get in and product can't escape to the environment.

Liquid sensor: If the sump is set up for interstitial monitoring, then you will have a liquid sensor able to detect liquid or product when properly installed and maintained.

Secondary containment boot or "test boots": The open space between the inner and outer wall of a double-walled pipe may have two donut shaped gaskets connected by tubing. This boot is used so you can pressure test the piping interstitial space. The boot should be pulled back or turned down after the tests so liquid can flow into the sump and be detected by the liquid sensor. Don't remove the boots as you may want to pressure test your interstitial space in the future.

Electrical Conduit: Smaller diameter metal pipe that contains the electrical lines for the pump (pressurized piping only).

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Containment Sump Discussion for Owners/Operators – *continued from page 17*

Turbine Pump: Pressurized pipe systems generally have turbine sumps. The top of the pump will be clearly visible and normally installed in the bottom-center of the STP sump.

So what do you look for when you inspect your facility's containment sumps?

#1 – Product

If you have product in your sumps, you have a problem somewhere. You also have a suspected release that must be called in to the DEQ. If a leak occurs the sump should contain the liquid and the problem should be investigated. Sumps can degrade in contact with petroleum products.

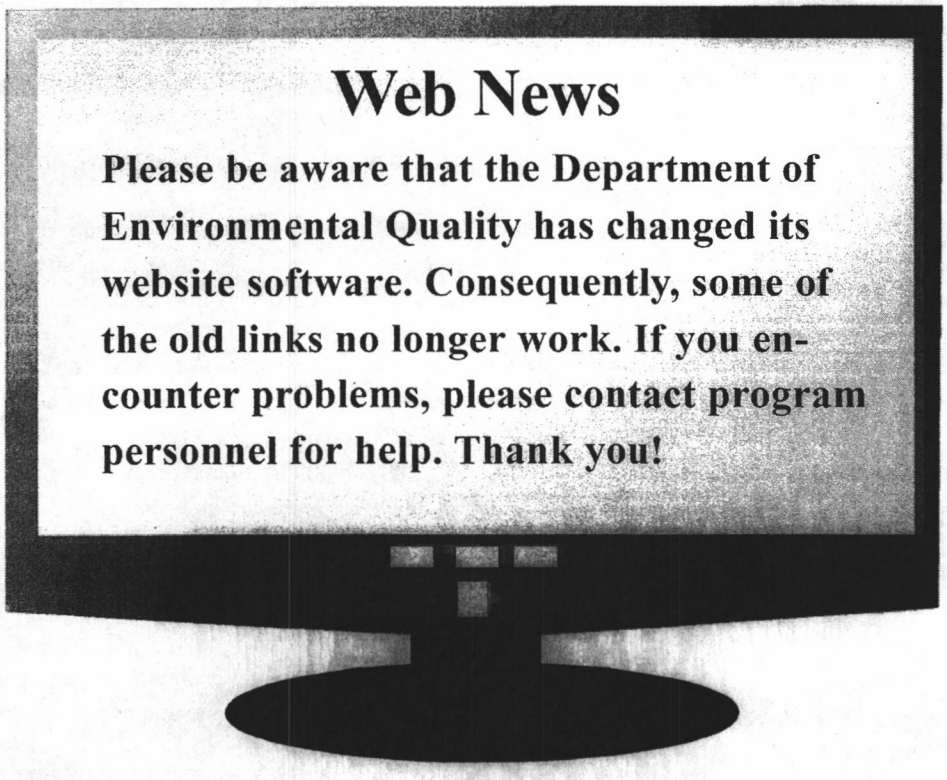
#2 – Visible breaches in the sump and fittings

Sometimes you can see holes or decomposed penetration fittings. A bit of backfill or pea gravel sitting below a penetration fitting can be a sign that the sump is not tight.

#3 – Water

While water in sumps is not a suspected release it is problematic, especially if you use interstitial leak detection. Sometimes the lid is not tight and rain drains into it. Sometimes penetration boots lose their seal. Sometimes there's physical damage to the sump itself.

Containment sumps are designed and installed to be liquid tight. Unfortunately, it doesn't always work that way. Containment sumps may be compromised by installation error, age, or outright damage. Your facility's sumps are under constant stress and you should be aware that sumps require periodic inspection and maintenance to operate as designed. ■



Petro Factoid. . . Suspect Release

DEQ requires notification of a suspect release within 24 hours of discovery of certain conditions. The suspect release must be reported by an installer/remover, an environmental consultant, a compliance inspector, or the owner/operator. However, it is the responsibility of the owner/operator to make certain that DEQ has been notified, whether the release is confirmed or suspected!

A suspect release must be reported upon discovery of any of the conditions listed in ARM 17.56.502. Some examples of conditions that give rise to a suspect release are:

- Observed petroleum staining on soil and groundwater;
- Unexplained loss of product from tank system;
- Failed Tightness Test;
- Non-passing sampling, testing, or monitoring results from a release detection method;
- Presence of product or water in the secondary containment system; presence of water in tank;
- Erratic behavior in dispensers or automatic release detection equipment;
- EPH Screen results >200 ppm in soil.

To reduce paperwork for suspect releases, DEQ has developed an Unusual Operation Condition (UOC) form. After contacting DEQ, this form may be submitted electronically. It is available online at the following address:

www.deq.mt.gov/LUST/downloadables/UOCform.doc

If the release is confirmed, DEQ must be notified again within 24-hours of confirmation of the release.

Do not be confused by change of rules regarding impact of reporting requirement on Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund (PTRCF) eligibility determinations. The 24-hour notification requirement is unchanged under Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM), and applies to both suspected and confirmed releases.

New Board Attorney

The Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board welcomes a new attorney who has been assigned to provide legal advice and serve the board's legal needs. Pam Collins is a state attorney with the Montana Department of Justice (DOJ) Legal Services Division.

Pam Collins

Pam is responsible for representing the board in contested cases that result from board decisions and attends the board meetings. Although she started in September, Pam has done work for the board off and on in the past.

"The work isn't entirely new and it's always challenging and interesting," says Pam. "Participating in efforts to improve the environment and health is important and rewarding."

Pam has been an attorney with DOJ since 1994. She worked in Criminal Appeals until about three years ago when she switched to Legal Services. Before moving to Montana, she worked for the California Attorney General's Office in both the Civil and Criminal Divisions. She was also Deputy General Counsel for the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California.

Pam graduated from Southwestern University Law School in Los Angeles and grew up in Detroit, Michigan. She lives in Jefferson County and has two children, a son, 19, and daughter, 24. ■

Chemical Health Effects: Pentachlorophenol or "Penta"

Pentachlorophenol is a manufactured, wood treatment chemical that does not occur naturally.

Pentachlorophenol, also known as Penta or PCP, was widely used as a pesticide but today its use is restricted. While it is no longer available to the general public for pesticide use, Penta still is used in industry and farming. It's mixed with diesel or kerosene as a dip solution for poles. Many of the open-topped dip tanks used by small operators or ranchers to "dip" fence posts or mine timbers are regulated as underground storage tanks in Montana.

According to information from the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), Penta could potentially cause cancer in humans. Increases in liver, adrenal gland, and nasal tumors have been found in laboratory animals exposed to high doses of Penta.

For more information about Penta or other hazardous substances contact ATSDR at:

1-888-42-8737 or visit
www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html ■

Attention Distributors!

Please tell your home heating oil customers to call 1-406-841-3911 within 24 hours after a known or suspected release.

Fill'er Up Safety Tips for Motorists

Refueling your car or truck may sound like a simple, routine chore, but a number of things can go wrong if you're not careful. Mishaps range from spilled gasoline by overfilling your tank to flash fires at the fill point caused by sparks. The *MUST News* team has pulled together information from a number of reliable sources about motorist safety at the pumps, including the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, American Petroleum Institute, and Petroleum Equipment Institute.

To avoid creating static electricity and a potential incident, don't get back into your car while refueling. This is especially important if you are in a cool, or cold, dry climate like we have in Montana. Getting into your car and then back out to the fill pipe may discharge static causing a flash fire from the gasoline vapors. If the fill point does catch fire, back away and notify the station attendant right away.

If you must get into your car while the gasoline is flowing, make sure when you get back out that you close the door touching the metal or touch some other metal surface away from the fill point before you remove the nozzle. This will discharge the static from your body before you ever remove the nozzle.

Other refueling tips:

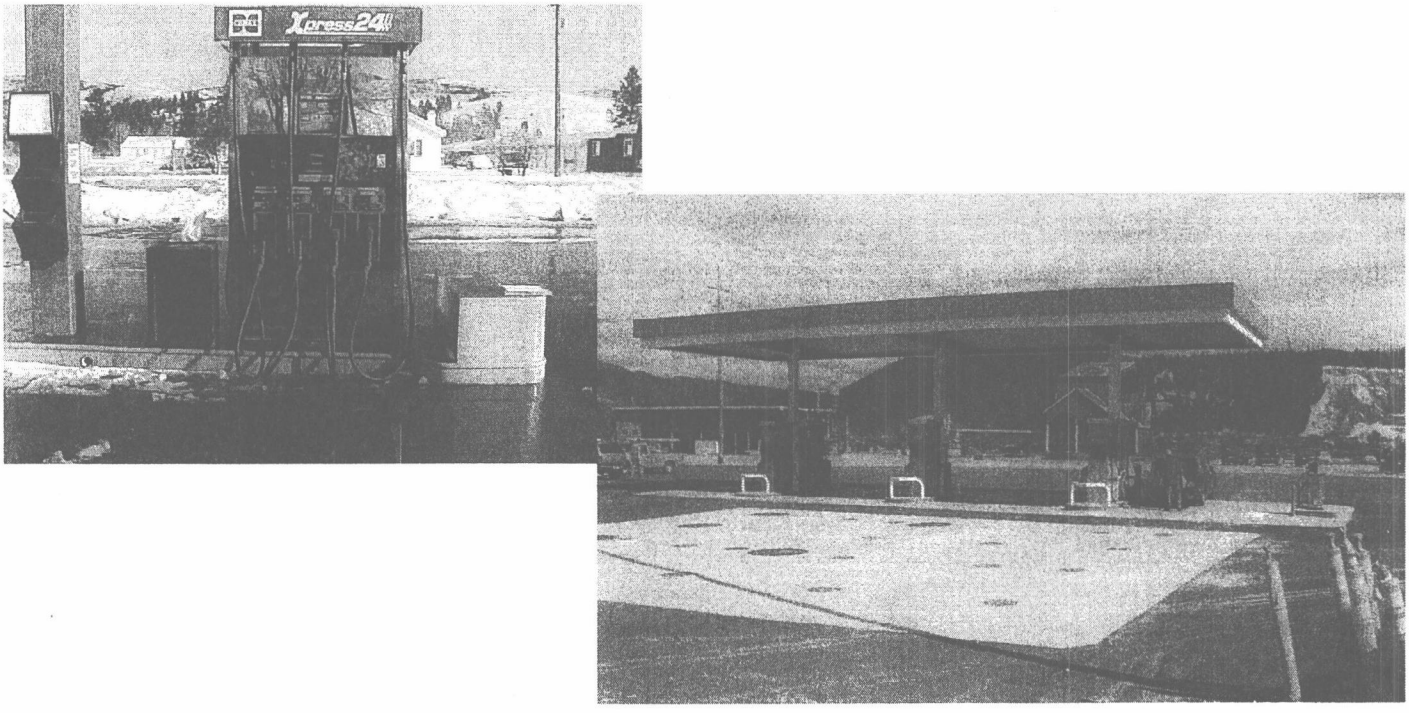
- Turn off your engine before refueling;
- Do not smoke, light matches or lighters while refueling;
- Do not over-fill or "top off" you gas tank. This can cause a spill;
- Avoid prolonged breathing of gasoline vapors. Keep your face away from the nozzle.

If you're filling a gas container use only an approved portable container and place it on the ground when refueling to avoid static electricity. Don't fill your container while inside your car or truck, or on the bed of a pickup or floor of a trailer. Also, don't fill the container more than 95 percent full to allow for expansion. And never siphon gasoline by mouth.

Cell phones

The debate continues whether cell phone use at the pump can trigger flash fires. Some experts counsel that mobile phones that light up when switched on or ring release enough energy to ignite a spark. Others feel there isn't enough proof of this. They do agree however, that using any electronic device can distract the motorist during refueling.

For more information on safe refueling, visit www.epa.gov/oust/safegas.htm. ■



Compliance Checklist for Above Ground Storage Tanks

If you have an above ground storage tank (AST) how do you know if you're eligible for funds from the Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Fund in case of a release? The Petro Board has set rules for AST owners and operators to follow in order to be eligible. To know whether your facility is following those rules the board provides a simple checklist that will tell you where your facility stands.

It's a good idea to do a voluntary self-inspection of your facility and complete the checklist every three years. To access the AST compliance checklist online visit **http://deq.mt.gov/pet/Forms/PDFS/SelfInspectionChecklist120208.pdf.**

If you can check "yes" to the following questions, you're following the rules:

1. Is the aboveground storage tank (AST) temporary or permanently removed from service? (Notification to the State Fire Marshal's office is required)
2. Is there an underground line connected to the aboveground storage tank? (Registration with DEQ is required?)
3. If question #2 is marked "YES," is a liquid shut-off device (solenoid or anti-siphon valve) located in the product line between tank and the underground piping?
4. Does the tank have an audible alarm that will sound when liquid level reaches 90% of tank capacity? (Section 42.2.3.4.4.3 NFPA1/UFC)
5. Is there a means provided to automatically stop the flow of liquid into tank when the liquid level reaches 98% capacity or is there a means to restrict flow of liquid into a tank to a maximum flow rate of 2.5 gallons per minute when liquid in the tank reached 95% capacity? (Section 42.2.3.4.4.3 NFPA1/UFC)
6. Are guard posts or other approved means provided to protect tank that is subject to vehicular damage? (Section 42.2.3.4.5.2NFPA1/UFC)
7. Is the foundation designed to minimize corrosion in any part of the tank resting on the ground? (Section 66.2.3.1.1 NFPA1/UFC)
8. Is the tank shape, size, or type consistent with sound engineering design? (Section 66.2.2.1 NFPA1/UFC)
9. Is the tank foundations made of concrete, masonry, piling or steel? (Section 66.2.3.1.1 NFPA1/UFC)
10. Is the foundation designed to minimize the possibility of uneven settling of the tank? (Section 66.2.3.1.1 NFPA1/UFC)
11. Are metal tanks welded, riveted and caulked, or bolted, or constructed using a combination of these methods? (Section 66.2.2.1 NFPA1/UFC)
12. Are you required to have a Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan? (CFR 140, Part 112)
13. Are there any underground storage tank (UST) systems at this location? (Are they registered with DEQ?)
14. Is the AST higher in elevation than any dispenser?
15. If question #14 is marked "Yes," is a liquid shut-off device located in the product line between the tank and the dispenser?

AST Piping

16. Are all pipes, joints and valves connected to the tank liquid tight?
17. Is the piping connected to the AST substantially supported and protect from physical damage and excessive stresses arising from settlement, vibration, expansion or contraction?
18. Is any portion of the piping that is in contact with soil protected from corrosion in according with good engineering practice? (Section 42.2.4.2.3 NFPA1/UFC)
19. Do the design, fabrication, assembly, test and inspection of the piping meet the requirement of chapter 5 of NFPA1/UFC 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code? (Section 42.2.4.4.2.1 NFPA1/UFC)

Dispensers

20. Is the dispenser connected to the tank mounted on a concrete island? (Section 42.2.5.3.4 NFPA1/UFC)
21. Is a listed emergency breakaway device installed on each dispenser hose connected to the tank? (Section 42.2.5.5.2 NFPA1/UFC)
22. Is each fuel dispenser connected to the tank provided with an emergency shut off device or electrical disconnects? (Section 42.2.5.7 NFPA1/UFC)
23. Is each fuel dispensing device bolted securely in place? (Section 42.2.5.3.4 NFPA1/UFC

Bulk fuel loading rack

24. Does the vehicle bulk loading area have a means of containing spills and overfills? ■

SAVE THE DATE

Petroleum Tank Release Compensation Board – 2010 Schedule

May 3 • June 28 • September 13 • November 15
10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m.
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Room 111 • Lee Metcalf Building
1520 East Sixth Avenue • Helena, MT 59620
Contact: Terry Wadsworth • 841-5092
twadsworth@mt.gov

Consultants Meeting

March 19, 2010 • 10:00 a.m. – noon
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Room 122 • Last Chance Gulch Building
1100 North Last Chance Gulch • Helena, MT 59620
Contact: Mike Trombetta • 841-5045 mtrombetta@mt.gov

*The meeting will also be webconferenced.

UST Compliance Inspector and UST Installer/Remover Refresher Course

February 24, 2010
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
Montana Department of Environmental Quality
Room 111 • Lee Metcalf Building
1520 East Sixth Avenue • Helena, MT 59620
Contact: Teresa Sturm • 444-3840 • tsturm@mt.gov
Underground Storage Tank Section

Montana Petroleum Marketers and Convenience Store Association 2010 Convention/Trade Show "Managing a Different Economy"

June 8 – 10, 2010
Billings Hotel and Convention Center
Billings, MT
Contact: Ronna Alexander • 449-4133 ccomm@bresnan.net

Fund and Release Status Report

Petroleum Fund Financial Status — Through end of 2nd Quarter, Fiscal Year 2010
(July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009)

Total Revenue:	$3,006,563
Current and Prior year Claims Expenditures:	$2,059,698
Total Expenditures:	$2,340,343
Outstanding Work Waiting to be Obligated:	$3,411,308

Petroleum Releases – Through end of 2nd Quarter, FY 2010
(July 1, 2009 – December 31, 2009)

New Releases:	7
Releases Resolved (Closed):	31

Petroleum Release Activity Status – Since Fall 2009 *MUST News*
(October 20, 2009 – January 15, 2010)

New Releases:	3
Releases Resolved (Closed):	7

Summary of Total Petroleum Release Activity

Total Confirmed Releases:	4,470
Total Active Releases:	1,585
Total Releases Resolved (Closed):	2,885

Acknowledgements to those involved in the production of the fall 2009 *MUST News:*

Contributors:

Ronna Alexander
Aaron Anderson
Christal Anderson
Mary Ann Dunwell
Sue Fairchild
Scott Gestring
Paul Hicks
Martin Holt
Jeff Kuhn
Redge Meierhenry
Sandi Olsen
Lisa Peterson
Rebecca Ridenour
Ann Root
Nick Sovner
Amy Steinmetz
Edward Thamke
Mike Trombetta
Darrick Turner
TerryWadsworth

Production Design:
JoAnn Finn

Web Production:
Kathy Gessaman

Distribution:
Teresa Sturm