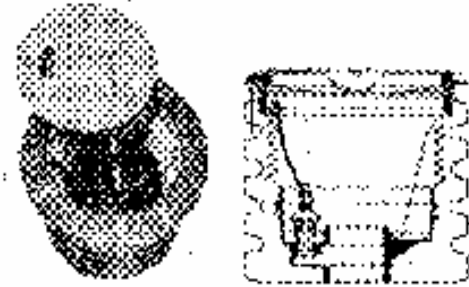


Section 4.1: Spill Protection

Information

Spill protection may be provided by a spill containment manhole (a.k.a. spill bucket) or similar device that contains overfills, drips and spills of fuel that may occur when the delivery hose is uncoupled from the fill pipe.



Sample Spill Bucket/Cross-Section

- 15 gallon spill buckets will be required for all new installs unless a variance is granted by the UST program.
- Spill protection is not designed to contain fuel for long periods of time.
- Some spill protection devices have a drain valve or manual pump that allows you to drain accumulated fuel into your tank. But when you pump out or drain your spill protection equipment into your tank, water and debris may also enter the tank. If the fuel captured in the spill bucket is not suitable to be put in the tank, then the accumulated fuel or water must be removed manually and disposed of in accordance to VTDEC Hazardous Waste Regulations. After the adoption of the new Vermont UST regulations, drain valves will not be allowed for new installs.

If you know you have spill protection, turn to the next page.

If you don't know whether you have spill protection, do the following:

- Lift each fill port lid and look to see if you have containment around your fill pipe.
- Look through your old papers and files to see if you have records of spill protection being installed.
- Contact the contractor who installed your underground storage tank.
- Contact your service contractor/environmental consultant for assistance.



Sample Fill Area



Sample Spill Protection



Sample Spill Protection

To determine requirements and BMPs for spill protection of your tank(s), read the requirements and BMPs that follow.

4.1.1 Spill Protection Requirements and BMPs



All USTs are required to have a spill containment manhole (i.e., a spill bucket) around all fill pipes. Spill containment manholes are required to be properly maintained and kept free of water, product, or debris. (Note: Because spill containment manholes may not be compatible with certain configurations of above ground fill pipes, the UST program may allow alternate fill port containment devices.)



Fill pipes must be permanently marked (e.g., with a label, with paint) to identify the substance stored. Fill box covers also must be so labeled.



Tanks must be equipped with a submerged fill drop tube, and the drop tubes must be intact. The drop tube must end within 6" of the tank bottom.



If the fuel-to-fuel exemption does not apply, all waste from spill buckets must be shipped as hazardous waste. If waste is not shipped immediately, it must be stored as hazardous waste. Chapter 7 contains more information on shipping and storing hazardous waste.

- ✓ Spill buckets should be surrounded by an impervious surface.
- ✓ Periodically check to see if your spill protection will hold liquid.
- ✓ Inspect your spill protection for signs of wear, cracks, or holes at the time of each delivery.
- ✓ Make sure your spill protection is empty of liquid and debris before and after each delivery.

4.1.2 Spill Containment in Dispenser Area



For new construction, each dispenser must be equipped with a pan or sump, and the pan or sump must be free of water, debris, and product. Requirements vary based on the type of piping you have. See section 4.8.4 for more information on requirements for sumps. Older systems are not required to retrofit with a dispenser pan or sump, unless they are conducting excavation activity that facilitates installation of a dispenser sump.



All entries into containment sumps (i.e., boots) must be sealed to prevent infiltration of water or release of product.



Dispensers with pressurized piping must be equipped with a functioning impact valve (also commonly called safety valves, shear valves, crash valves, or fire valves).

- Impact valves (aka crash valves) should be tested every 12 months by a qualified UST contractor.



Dispensers with suction piping must be equipped with a functioning check valve.