7150.0100 PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SYSTEMS.

Subpart 1. **Purpose.** To prevent releases due to structural failure, corrosion, or spills and overfills for as long as the underground storage tank system is used to store regulated substances, all owners and operators of underground storage tank systems must meet the requirements in subparts 7 to 14.

Subp. 2. [Repealed, 32 SR 1751]

Subp. 3. [Repealed, 32 SR 1751]

Subp. 4. [Repealed, 32 SR 1751]

Subp. 5. [Repealed, 32 SR 1751]

Subp. 6. [Repealed, 32 SR 1751]

Subp. 7. **Installation.** All underground storage tank systems must be properly installed according to the manufacturer's instructions and one of the following codes of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory. The codes are incorporated by reference under part 7150.0500:

A. American Petroleum Institute, Installation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems, API 1615 (1996);

B. Petroleum Equipment Institute, Recommended Practices for Installation of Underground Liquid Storage Systems, RP100 (2005);

C. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Process Piping, B31.3 (2005); or

D. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Pipeline Transportation Systems for Liquid Hydrocarbons and Other Liquids, B31.4 (2006).

Subp. 8. [Repealed, 32 SR 1751]

Subp. 9. **Compatibility.** Owners and operators must use underground storage tank systems, spill catchment basins, submersible pump sumps, and dispenser sumps made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the substance stored in the underground storage tank system. Owners and operators storing alcohol blends may use the following guidance to comply with the requirements of this part: American Petroleum Institute, Storing and Handling Ethanol and Gasoline-Ethanol Blends at Distribution Terminals and Service Stations, API 1626 (1985). The document is incorporated by reference under part 7150.0500.

Subp. 10. **Repairs allowed.** Owners and operators of underground storage tank systems must ensure that repairs will prevent releases due to structural failure or corrosion as long as the underground storage tank system is used to store regulated substances. The

owner and operator shall ensure that the person performing the repairs has been certified under chapter 7105. The repairs must meet the requirements in items A to F.

A. Repairs to underground storage tank systems must be properly conducted according to one of the following codes of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory. The codes are incorporated by reference under part 7150.0500:

(1) National Fire Protection Association, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30 (2003);

(2) American Petroleum Institute, Repairing Crude Oil, Liquefied Petroleum Gas, and Product Pipelines, API RP 2200 (1994);

(3) American Petroleum Institute, Interior Lining and Periodic Inspection of Underground Storage Tanks, API 1631 (2001); or

(4) American Petroleum Institute, Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems, API 1632 (1996).

B. If metal pipe sections are found to have pitting-type corrosion damage, or if metal or fiberglass-reinforced plastic pipe sections have released a regulated substance, then the entire piping segment between the tank and any dispensers must be replaced with secondary containment piping according to part 7150.0205, subpart 3, item D. Piping may be repaired and the entire segment need not be replaced if:

(1) the piping is already secondarily contained; or

(2) a release is due to an external, onetime cause such as damage during excavation activity.

C. Within 30 days after completion of a tank repair, the tank must pass either a tightness test in accordance with part 7150.0330, subpart 4, or a tightness test at a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate using equipment for automatic tank gauging. Within 30 days after completion of a piping repair, the piping must pass a tightness test in accordance with part 7150.0340, subpart 3, item A.

D. Within six months after the repair of a cathodic protection system, the cathodic protection system must be tested according to part 7150.0215 to ensure that it is operating properly.

E. Impressed current cathodic protection systems must be repaired by a corrosion expert who is qualified to repair impressed current cathodic protection systems.

F. Sacrificial anode cathodic protection systems must be repaired by a cathodic protection tester or a corrosion expert who is qualified to repair sacrificial anode cathodic protection systems.

Subp. 11. **Spill and overfill release prevention.**

A. Owners and operators must ensure that releases due to spilling or overfilling do not occur. The owner or operator must ensure that the volume available in the tank is greater than the volume of product to be transferred to the tank before the transfer is made and that the transfer operation is monitored constantly to prevent overfilling and spilling. One of the following codes of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory must be used to comply with this subpart. The codes are incorporated by reference under part 7150.0500:

(1) National Fire Protection Association, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30 (2003);

(2) National Fire Protection Association, Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, NFPA 385 (2007); or

(3) American Petroleum Institute, Bulk Liquid Stock Control at Retail Outlets, API 1621 (1987).

B. The owner and operator must report, investigate, and clean up any spills and overfills according to Minnesota Statutes, section 115.061.

Subp. 12. **Sump and basin maintenance.** Spill catchment basins, submersible pump sumps, and dispenser sumps shall be maintained free of storm water and debris. Regulated substances spilled to any spill catchment basin, submersible pump sump, or dispenser sump shall be immediately removed.

Subp. 13. **Shear valves.** All shear valves shall be securely anchored.

Subp. 14. **Drop tubes.** All underground storage tanks shall have a drop tube that extends to within six inches of the tank bottom.

Statutory Authority: *MS s 116.49*

History: *16 SR 59; 32 SR 1751; 34 SR 1610*

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