



## State of New Jersey

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

CHRIS CHRISTIE  
*Governor*

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*Lt. Governor*

### **To All Regulated UST System Certification Candidates:**

P.L. 1991, c.123 requires all candidates for initial certification other than New Jersey Licensed Professional Engineers and Licensed Plumbing Contractors, to sit for and pass an examination. The certification examination tests the candidate's knowledge of applicable rules and regulations as well as the technical aspects of the category of service to be performed. The examination is comprised of 50 multiple choice or true/false questions. A candidate must successfully answer 70 percent of the questions in order to receive a passing grade. The examination lasts up to two hours. At least one half of the questions are regulatory in nature and the balance are technical.

The following is meant to help a candidate prepare for an examination. No preparation document can contain all of the information that is needed to pass an examination, and this document is no exception. The information provided will familiarize the candidate with the construction of the examination, some of the topics covered by the examination, and the source materials used to generate questions for the examination. It is the responsibility of the candidate to obtain all relevant information and properly prepare for the examination.

Enclosed are the following:

1. List of source materials used to generate all examinations,
2. Example examination questions,
3. Fact Sheet
4. History of UST legislation,
5. UST applicability charts, and
6. Upgrade and monitoring charts.

Enclosures

The following sources were used to generate all questions on the examinations. All questions were reviewed to determine the appropriate categories of service to which they apply. Therefore, some questions may be applicable to more than one category of service and appear on more than one examination type while others may only appear on one examination type.

Please note that although a source of information may appear to relate to a particular category of service, it may actually contain information that applies to more than one category of service. For example, **Tank Closure Without Tears: An Inspector's Guide** would seem to apply to those performing tank system closure services but contains valuable information for anyone working with flammable substances. Therefore, questions gleaned from this document may appear in any of the examinations. As another example, documents such as API Bulletin 1615 or PEI RP-100 appear to apply to individuals performing installation and repair of tank systems only. Yet to perform a service effectively, individuals certified in all categories of service must understand the layout and construction of tank systems. Much of this information may be found in these documents. (For example, an installer must know the nuts and bolts of the system construction and its installation, but individuals certified in other categories must know how it all fits together. Someone who tests tanks is responsible to know the tank construction and anything that will interfere with the performance of the test. Likewise, a Cathodic Protection Specialist needs to understand the tank construction in order to properly design a corrosion protection system. A Subsurface evaluator should understand the tank layout and dispensing system in order to best evaluate where a discharge may have occurred. A person certified in closure needs to understand the tank layout and ancillary equipment in order to prevent discharges during removal.)

There are several documents, which apply exclusively to those performing subsurface evaluations. They are documents #6, 7, 8, 19, 20, and 21.

The sources used to generate the examinations follow:

1. 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA Regulations)  
Federal OSHA regulations may be obtained at a library or by calling the US Department of Labor at (202) 523-8151.
2. N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. (UST Act)  
State statutes may be obtained at a library.
3. P.L. 1994, c.14 (Amendment to UST Act, signed April 11, 1994)  
State statutes may be obtained at a library.
4. N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1 through 15 (New Jersey UST Regulations)  
State regulations may be obtained at a library or by calling the Office of Administrative Law at (609)588-6500.
5. 40 CFR 280 (Federal UST Regulations)  
Federal UST regulations may be obtained at a library or by calling the USEPA at (800)424-9346.
6. N.J.A.C. 7:26E (Technical Requirements for Site Remediation)  
State regulations may be obtained at a library or by calling the Office of Administrative Law at (609) 588-6500.
7. N.J.A.C. 7:9-6 (Ground Water Standards)  
State regulations may be obtained at a library or by calling the Office of Administrative Law at (609) 588-6500.
8. N.J.D.E.P. Field Sampling Procedures Manual, May 1994 (call 609-777-1038).
9. N.J.D.E.P. UST Certification Program – Interim Procedures Document, December 6, 1991 (call 609-777-1013).
10. American Petroleum Institute      API Bulletin 1604 (December 1987 w/November 28, 1990 Supplement)  
1220 L Street, Northwest  
Washington, DC 20005      API Bulletin 1615 (November 1987 w/March 6, 1989 Supplement)
11. Ameron      Ameron Dualoy 300L Installation Practices  
1004 Ameron Road  
Burkburnett, TX 76354

12. National Fire Protection Assoc. NFPA 30 (August 17, 1990)  
1 Batterymarch Park  
PO Box 9101  
Quincy, MA 02269-9109
13. Tank Closure Without Tears; An Inspector's Guide (May 1988)  
New England Interstate Environmental Training Center  
2 Fort Road  
South Portland, ME 04106 (207)767-2539
14. Owens Corning Installation Instructions  
Owens Corning – Fiberglass Tower  
Toledo, OH 43659
15. Petroleum Equipment Institute PEI/RP 100-94 (1994)  
P.O. Box 2380  
Tulsa, OK 74101
16. Red Jacket Engineering Report Form 5168  
Red Jacket Replacement Motor Units Form 5161  
Marley Pump Company  
5800 Foxridge Drive  
Mission, KA 66202
17. Steel Tank Institute Installation Instructions  
Steel Tank Institute  
570 Oakwood Road  
Lake Zurich, IL 60047
18. Total Containment Installation Instructions  
Total Containment  
306 Commerce Drive  
Exton, PA 19341
19. Applied Hydrogeology – C.W. Fetter Jr., 1980
20. Ground Water Hydrology – 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, David Keith Todd, 1980
21. Ground Water and Wells - 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Fletcher G. Driscoll, 1986

The following are examples of questions that may appear on the certification examination. It is not implied that these are the only questions that may appear on an examination. The first list of questions applies to all categories of service, the remainder of the questions are grouped by category of service. The source(s) for each question is listed after the answer choices. Please refer to them to locate the correct answers. Staff has been instructed to not reveal the correct answers.

### **QUESTIONS COMMON TO ALL CATEGORIES OF SERVICE**

At what point does an above ground tank system become considered an underground storage tank?

- a. When 50 percent of the volume of the tank system, lines, and other equipment are beneath the surface of the ground.
- b. When 75 percent of the volume of the tank system, lines, and other equipment are beneath the surface of the ground.
- c. When 10 percent of the volume of the tank system, lines, and other equipment are beneath the surface of the ground.

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq., N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1, 40 CFR 280  
Pay attention to definitions.

Kerosene is always considered heating oil for registration purposes of the State UST Act?

- a. True
- b. False

Hint: N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1  
How many ways may kerosene be used?

The differences between purging and inerting a tank is?

- a. Purging replaces fuel vapors with air while inerting replaces oxygen and fuel vapor with an inert gas.
- b. Purging replaces oxygen and fuel vapors with an inert gas while inerting replaces fuel vapors with air.
- c. Purging saturates the tank with fuel vapors while inerting introduces carbon dioxide.
- d. There is no difference.
- e. None of the above.

Hint: Tank Closure Without Tears; An Inspector's Guide.

Gasoline vapors are flammable when the concentration by volume in air is:

- a. 20 percent
- b. 17.5 – 20 percent
- c. 5.7 – 9.3 percent
- d. 2.4 – 7.6 percent
- e. 0.1 – 0.7 percent

Hint: Tank Closure Without Tears; An Inspector's Guide.

**INSTALLATION**  
**(ENTIRE SYSTEM AND RELEASE DETECTION MONITORING SYSTEM)**

What is the proper way to do an air test on product piping using a submersible pump in the system?

- a. Cap off lines at each dispenser and apply air at line test point on STP.
- b. Cap off lines at each dispenser and apply air from any port on tank which will allow pressure into product line through STP.
- c. Cap off lines at each dispenser, close pump check valve by turning the vent closing screw as far down as possible, apply line test pressure at line test port.

Hint: Red Jacket Engineering Report Form 5168

Which of the below listed activities does not constitute a substantial modification?

- a. Installation of an external monitor system.
- b. Installation of a spill bucket.
- c. Installation of an overfill device.
- d. All are considered substantial modifications.
- e. None of above.

Hint: N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10

Pay attention to definitions, exemptions from permits and required activities.

If a firm is certified in tank installation and employs an individual certified installation, closure, tank testing and subsurface evaluation, what services may this individual perform?

- a. Installation.
- b. Closure.
- c. Tank Testing.
- d. Subsurface Evaluation.
- e. All of the above.

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6

What is the purpose of the firm's financial assurance for cleanup or mitigation of a discharge of hazardous substances as a result of the performance of service?

A "holiday" according to the State UST Regulations means:

- a. A break in time taking water samples.
- b. A flaw in the integrity of the metal of a tank.
- c. A day off from work.
- d. A thin spot in the re-lining of a UST.
- e. None of the above.

Hint: N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1

Pay attention to definitions.

## CLOSURE

Which of the following materials is not acceptable for filling an UST which is being abandoned-in-place?

- a. Sand.
- b. Cement.
- c. Gravel.
- d. Water.
- e. All of the above

Hint: API Bulletin 1604, page 4.  
How is this material described in API Bulletin 1604?

If a firm is certified in tank closure and employs an individual certified in installation, closure, tank testing and subsurface evaluation, what services may this individual perform?

- a. Installation.
- b. Closure.
- c. Tank Testing.
- d. Subsurface Evaluation.
- e. All of the Above

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6  
What is the purpose of the firm's financial assurance for cleanup or mitigation of a discharge of hazardous substances as a result of the performance of service?

Level C protection does not include:

- a. Safety shoes.
- b. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- c. Chemical resistant clothing.
- d. Hard hat.
- e. Inner and outer chemical resistant gloves.

Hint: 29 CFR 1910, Appendix B

A person certified in closure is required to oversee the abandonment of a 1,000 gallon gasoline tank at a farm where no other underground storage tanks are present.

- a. True
- b. False

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6, N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1  
Pay attention to definitions and exemptions as well as the requirement for a certified individual.

## TANK TESTING

Precision tank system testing shall be capable of detecting a \_\_\_\_\_ per hour leak rate with a 95 percent probability of detection and a 5 percent probability of false positive.

- a. 0.1 gallon.
- b. 1.0 gallon.
- c. 0.01 gallon
- d. 0.05 gallon

Hint: 40 CFR 280.40 through 280.44

Required leak rates vary for different methods of monitoring.

NOTE: Although the method of monitoring must meet the required leak rate to be acceptable for use, when the equipment's threshold is exceeded, (the threshold is absolute minimum leak which can be detected and is always smaller than the required leak rate) a leak is detected.

If a firm is certified in tank installation and employs an individual certified in installation, closure, tank testing and subsurface evaluation, what services may this individual perform?

- a. Installation.
- b. Closure.
- c. Tank Testing.
- d. Subsurface Evaluation.
- e. All of the above.

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6

According to the Technical Requirements for Site Remediation, precision test; may not be used in lieu of soil borings if tanks are beneath buildings or otherwise inaccessible.

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Insufficient information to determine.

Hint: N.J.A.C. 7:26E-3

A "holiday" according to the State UST Regulations means:

- a. A break in time taking water samples.
- b. A flaw in the integrity of the metal of a tank.
- c. A day off from work.
- d. A thin spot in the re-lining of a UST.
- e. None of the above.

Hint: N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1

Pay attention to definitions.

A certified tester is required to oversee the testing of a 1,000 gallon gasoline tank at a farm where no other underground storage tanks are present.

- a. True
- b. False.

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6, N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1

**CORROSION PROTECTION SYSTEM ANALYSIS**  
**(CATHODIC PROTECTION TESTER AND SPECIALIST)**

All underground storage tank systems equipped with cathodic protection systems shall be inspected in accordance with the following schedule.

- a. Within 6 months after the installation and every 3 years thereafter.
- b. Within 1 year and each year thereafter.
- c. Within 1 year and every three years thereafter.
- d. Every 2 years from date of installation.

Hint: 40 CFR 280.20 through 280.33

If a firm is certified in cathodic protection testing and employs an individual certified in installation, closure, cathodic protection testing and subsurface evaluation, what services may this individual perform?

- a. Installation.
- b. Closure.
- c. Cathodic protection testing.
- d. Subsurface evaluation.
- e. All of the above.

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6

What is the purpose of the firm's financial assurance for cleanup or mitigation of a discharge of hazardous substances as a result of the performance of service?

A "holiday" according to the State UST Regulations means:

- a. A break in time between taking water samples.
- b. A flaw in the integrity of the metal of a tank.
- c. A day off from work.
- d. A thin spot in the re-lining of a UST.
- e. None of the above.

Hint: N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1

Pay attention to definitions.

A certified cathodic protection specialist is required to oversee the installation of the cathodic protection system for a 1,000 gallon gasoline tank at a farm where no other underground storage tanks are present.

- a. True
- b. False

Hint: N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6, N.J.A.C. 7:14B-1

Pay attention to definitions and exemptions as well as the requirement for a certified individual.



## HISTORY OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK LEGISLATION/REGULATION IN NEW JERSEY

The Department receives numerous inquiries regarding changes to the regulations governing the use of underground storage tanks. The Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq.) and implementing regulations have been amended several times since promulgation.

The Department does not distribute copies of the regulations or the governing statutes. You may obtain copies by either contacting the Office of Administrative Law at (609) 588-6500 or consulting the New Jersey Register. The appropriate references are:

### Amendments to the Act

1. Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Act

N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. (P.L. 1986, chapter 102)

Effective: September 3, 1986

2. P.L. 1991, chapter 1

Effective: January 14, 1991

(Amended N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. Included changes to deadlines for upgrading tanks and allowed tank registration period to be extended beyond 1 year.)

3. Underground Storage Tank Services Certification Legislation

P.L. 1991, chapter 123 (N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 through 24.6)

Effective: April 25, 1991

(Requires Certification of firms and individuals performing services on regulated underground storage tanks.)

4. P.L. 1992, chapter 147

Effective: November 20, 1992

(Amended N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. to limit registration fees for residential sites with multiple underground storage tanks.)

5. P.L. 1994, chapter 14

Effective: April 11, 1994

(Amended N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. to revise upgrade deadlines tank upgrade, release detection monitoring and new tank system installation requirements to be similar to the federal regulations.)

6. P.L. 1997, chapter 235

Effective: August 30-1997

(Amended N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. to establish the "Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Upgrade and Closure Fund" while repealing sections 36 and 37 [the "UST Improvement Fund"].)

7. P.L. 1997, chapter 430

Effective:

(Amended N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24.1 to allow owners and operators of farm tanks to perform closure of tanks used strictly for farm use.)

8. P.L. 1998, chapter 59

Effective:

(Amended N.J.S.A. 58:10A-21 et seq. to extend for 5 years the deadline for heating oil tank upgrades.)

9. P.L. 1999, chapter 89  
Effective: July 30 1998  
(Amended the “Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Upgrade and Closure Fund”).)
10. P.L. 1999, chapter 322  
Effective: July 4, 2000  
(Amended N.J.S.A. 58:10A-24 to require individuals and firms performing services on non-regulated heating oil tanks to be certified by the Department.)
11. P.L. 2001, chapter 22  
Effective:  
(Amended the “Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Upgrade and Closure Fund”).)
12. P.L. 2004, chapter 6  
Effective: April 14, 2004  
(Amended the “Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Upgrade and Closure Fund” by rededicating funds from the Corporate Business Tax (50% of the funds dedicated to the “Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Upgrade and Closure Fund”) to the “Hazardous Discharge Site Remediation Fund”).)
13. P.L. 2006, chapter 58  
Effective: August 2, 2006  
(Amended the “Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Remediation, Upgrade and Closure Fund” and created grants to homeowners for the removal of heating oil USTs [\$1,000] and installation of ASTs [\$3,000].)

#### Amendments to the Regulations

Copies of the following regulations may be obtained by either contacting the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) at (609) 588-6601 (a fee covering the cost of reproduction is charged) or consulting the New Jersey Register. OAL does not distribute copies of statutes. Do NOT contact OAL for copies of the above referenced statutes.

1. Underground Storage Tank Registration and Fee Regulations  
N.J.A.C. 7:14B, chapters 1, 2 and 3  
Proposed: August 17, 1987 at 19 NJR 1477(a)  
Adopted: November 25, 1987  
Effective: December 21, 1987 at 19 NJR 2417(a)  
(The initial rules defining which underground storage tanks were regulated and the registration and fee rules.)
2. N.J.A.C. 7:14B, chapters 1 through 13 and 15  
Proposed: August 7, 1989 at 21 NJR 2242(a)  
Adopted: August 6, 1990  
Effective: September 4, 1990 at 22 NJR 2758  
(Underground storage tank regulations including registration and fees; installation, upgrade and operating requirements; closure requirements; and the loan program.)
3. Amended Regulations N.J.A.C. 7:14B-4.5, 9.1 and 13.20  
Proposed: September 16, 1991 at 23 NJR 2854(a)  
Adopted: January 27, 1992  
Effective: March 2, 1992 at 24 NJR 787  
(Amended regulations in accordance with statutory amendment P.L. 1991, c.1.)

4. Amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:14B

Proposed: April 5, 1993 at 25 NJR 1363(a)

Adopted: January 14, 1994

Effective: February 22, 1994 at 26 NJR 1132(a)

(Amends fee structure in N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3 in accordance with statutory amendment P.L. 1992, c147 plus creates direct billing and other additional fees.)

5. Amendment to N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3.9

Proposed: October 3, 1994 at 26 NJR 3922(a)

Adopted: March 16, 1995

Effective: April 17, 1995 at 27 NJR 1576(b)

(Amends fees at N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3.9 to allow payment of fees to be in installments.)

6. Amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:14B

Proposed: May 5, 1997 at 29 NJR 1593(a)

Adopted: November 17, 1997

Effective: October 22, 1997 at 29 NJR 4866(a)

(Amends definitions, changes subchapters 4, 5 and 6 to be substantially identical with the federal rule [as required by P.L. 1994, chapter 14], created certification regulations in accordance with P.L. 1991, chapter 123 and makes various amendments to clarify fees, permits and report submittals.)

7. Amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3

Proposed: July 6, 1998 at 30 NJR 2373(a)

Adopted: July 2, 1999

Effective: August 2, 1999 at 31 NJR 2167(a)

(Amends subchapter 3 to align fees with those at N.J.A.C. 7:26C.)

8. Amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:14B

Proposed: December 2, 2002 at 34 NJR 4024(a)

Adopted: April 21, 2003

Effective: May 19, 2003 at 35 NJR 2304(a)

(Amends UST regulations by addition of subchapter 15, in accordance with P.L. 1986, chapter 102; requires maintenance of Financial Responsibility Assurance)

9. Amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:14B

Proposed: August 15, 2005 at 37 NJR 29234(a)

Adopted: August 15, 2006

Effective: September 18-2006 at 38 NJR 3821(a)

(Amends penalty provisions of the UST regulations and moves subsection 1.8[places responsibility on fuel provider in certain situation] to 5.9)

10. Amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:14B

Proposed: November 6, 2006 at 38 NJR 4600(a)

Adopted: July 25, 2007

Effective: August 20, 2007 at 39 NJR 3533(a)

(Amends UST fees )

11. Amendments to N.J.A.C. 7:14B

Special Amendment

Effective: October 3, 2006 at 38 NJR 4748(a)

Expires: April 3, 2008

(Amends UST regulations by addition of subchapter 16, Certification of Individuals and Business Firms for Unregulated Underground Storage Tank Systems)

**FACT SHEET: UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SYSTEM TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES, N.J.A.C. 7:14B, 40 CFR PART 280 (CITE)**

**What do new Tanks need?**

1. Monitoring System – choices include vapor monitoring, ground water monitoring, statistical inventory reconciliation (SIR), in tank monitors, weekly tank gauging (tanks 550 gallon capacity or less), interstitial monitoring (for secondarily contained tanks) interim monitoring for up to 10 years (tank test every 5 years plus monthly inventory reconciliation). [40 CFR 280.43]
2. Corrosion Protection – includes cathodically protected steel, non-corrosive materials (e.g. fiberglass), non-corrosive environment, or internal lining with or without corrosion protection. [40 CFR 280.20(a)]
3. Spill Prevention – a spill catchment basin or similar device – type or capacity not specified. [40 CFR 280.20 (c)]
4. Overfill Prevention – an auto shutoff (95% or before fittings on top of tank exposed to product), restrictive flow (90% or 30 minutes prior to overfilling), or high level alarm device (90% or one minute before overfilling) which will alert the transfer operator that tank is nearing capacity. [40 CFR 280.20 (c)]

**What does new and existing pressurized piping need?**

1. Monitoring System – automatic line leak detection which restricts or shuts off flow or triggers alarm plus choice of vapor monitoring, ground water monitoring, interstitial monitoring (for secondarily contained piping), auto-shutdown device or annual line tightness test. [40 CFR 260.41(b) (1), 280.43 (e) – (h), 280.44]
2. Corrosion Protection – (required for new piping or by December 1998 for existing piping) choices include cathodically protected steel or non-corrosive environment. [40 CFR 280.20(b)]

**What does new and existing suction piping need?**

1. Monitoring System – vapor monitoring, ground water monitoring, interstitial monitoring (for secondarily contained piping), line testing every 3 years, or no monitoring (for European style suction piping). [40 CFR 280.41(b) (2), 280.43 (e) – (h), 280.44(b) & (c)]
2. Corrosion Protection – (required for new piping or by December 1998 for existing piping) choices include cathodically protected steel or non-corrosive environment. [40 CFR 280.20(b)]

**What do existing tanks need?**

**All existing UST systems must have the 4 requirements listed below by the dates indicated. A substantial modification permit is required from the Department prior to performing the upgrades listed below.**

1. Monitoring System – choices include vapor monitoring, ground water monitoring, statistical inventory reconciliation (SIR), interstitial monitoring (for secondarily contained tanks), in-tank monitoring, weekly tank gauging (tanks with 550 gallons capacity or less), monthly inventory control and annual tank tightness testing (only until December 1998), or monthly inventory control and tank tightness testing every 5 years (after adding corrosion protection and spill/overfill prevention: can be used for 10 years or until December 1998, whichever is later. [40 CFR 280.41(a), 280.43]
2. Corrosion Protection – includes cathodically protected steel, non-corrosive materials (e.g. fiberglass), non-corrosive environment, or internal lining with or without corrosion protection. (after December 1998) [40 CFR 280.20(a)]
3. Spill Prevention – a spill catchment basin or similar device – type or capacity not specified (after December 1998) [40 CFR 280.20(c)]
4. Overfill Prevention – an auto shutoff (95% or before fittings on top of tank exposed to product), restrictive flow (90% or 30 minutes prior to overfilling), or high level alarm device (90% or one minute before overfilling) which will alert the transfer operator that thank is nearing capacity. (after December 1998) [40 CFR 280.20(c)]

**WHEN IS SECONDARY CONTAINMENT REQUIRED?**

1. All new UST systems which are storing a hazardous substance other than petroleum products or waste oil. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-4.1(d), 40 CFR 280.42]

2. All existing UST systems which are storing a hazardous substance other than petroleum products or waste oil by December 22, 1998. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-4.5(f), 40 CFR 280.42]

#### **OTHER REQUIREMENTS FOR UST SYSTEMS.**

1. All fill ports must be color coded identifying the product stored by March 3, 1991 for existing tanks, or at the time of installation for new tanks. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-4.5(h)]
2. All existing UST systems storing a hazardous substance other than petroleum products or waste oil must have Department approved secondary containment by December 22, 1998. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-4.5(f), 40 CFR 280.42]

#### **WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR THE INSTALLATION OF UST SYSTEMS?**

**All new installations with the exception of secondarily contained tanks and piping (double-walled or single walled with a lined excavation) must obtain an installation permit from the Department. Secondarily contained UST systems must obtain a building permit from the local Construction Code Office. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10.1(b)]**

1. An installation permit application with required engineering drawings and certification must be submitted at least 60 days prior to initiating the activity. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10.1, 10.2]
2. A Registration Questionnaire must be submitted regardless of whether or not an installation permit is required. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-2.1(a)]
3. A permit from the local Construction Code Office is required after installation permit is received from the Department. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10.1(a)2]
4. Anchoring of the tank is required if ground water will be present in the excavation. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-4.3(f)]
5. The requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14B-4.3, manufacturer's installation instructions, and industry guidelines must be followed to install the UST system properly.

#### **WHAT IS REQUIRED FOR CLOSURE OF UST SYSTEMS?**

1. Submit Closure Plan Approval Application at least 60 days prior to anticipate closure initiation date. Information includes submittal of a tank closure plan, site assessment plan, site map, and implementation schedule. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(b), 9.2(b)]
2. Tanks must be removed whenever possible. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(c)1]
3. Abandonment-in-place may be performed only under specific conditions. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.1(d)]
4. A permit from the local Construction Code Office is required once the Closure Approval from the Department is received. [LOCAL RULE]
5. A summary of tank closure must be submitted to the Department within 90 days of completing the closure. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.5(a)]
6. If contamination is discovered at any time during closure the DEP Environmental Hotline must be notified immediately at (609) 292-7172. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.5(c)]

#### **OPERATING REQUIREMENTS**

All owners and operators must operate and maintain their UST systems. The following information must be kept on-site and be made available to any inspector.

1. Cathodic protection systems must be tested every 3 years by a cathodic protection tester. [5.2(a)21, 40 CFR 280.31(b)]
2. If an impressed current system is used, the owner or operator must inspect the system every 60 days in addition to the above requirement. [5.2(a)2ii, 40 CFR 280.31(c)]
3. Monitoring systems must be monthly, unless specified otherwise. They must have routine maintenance and service checks. [40CFR 280.40, 280.41]
4. All records must be kept available on-site for a period of at least 6 years. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-5.3(g), 6.6(c)]
5. A release response plan must be developed by December 4, 1990 and kept on-site. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-5.5/40]
6. All information regarding maintenance, repairs, testing, and other data must be kept at the facility site.

#### **WHEN ARE PERMIT OR APPROVALS REQUIRED FROM THE DEPARTMENT?**

1. Installation of new tanks and piping (excluding secondary containment) require a **PERMIT**. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10.1(a)]
2. Substantial modifications including the retrofitting of monitoring systems, cathodic protection, and spill prevention require a **PERMIT**. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10.1(a)]
3. Repairs of UST systems require a **PERMIT**. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10.1(c)]
4. Closures of underground storage tank systems require and **APPROVAL**. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-9.2(b)]

#### **WHEN ARE PERMITS NOT REQUIRED FROM THE DEPARTMENT?**

##### INSTALLATION OF NEW UST SYSTEMS IF:

1. The underground storage tank and piping are double-walled.
2. The underground storage tank and piping are within a lined excavation. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-10.1(b)]

#### **WHAT IF A RELEASE IS DISCOVERED?**

1. Immediately report the release to the DEP Environmental Hotline at (609) 292-7172. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-7.3(a)]
2. Implement the release response plan. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-7.3(d)]
3. Confirm the source of the release plan, and take immediate steps to remove all hazardous substances and cease use of the UST system responsible for the release. In addition, all applicable requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:26E must be met. [N.J.A.C. 7:26E]
4. Submit a written report within 120 days of reporting the release to the Department and the local health department with the information which is requested in N.J.A.C. 7:14B-8.3 [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-8.3(a)]
5. Comply with other requirements of N.J.A.C. 7:14B-8 where applicable.

#### **WHEN DO UST SYSTEMS HAVE TO BE UPGRADED?**

1. Existing pressurized piping requires approved monitoring system as of December 22, 1990.
2. All piping must have approved corrosion protection by December 1998.
3. Tanks must have corrosion protection and spill/overflow prevention by December 22, 1998, and permanent monitoring by December 22, 1998 or within 10 years of installation, whichever is later. [40 CFR 280.21]

#### **WHO CAN PERFORM UST WORK?**

1. Individuals certified or working under the immediate on-site supervision of individuals certified in the same activity.
2. The individual must be working for a firm certified in the same activity. [See Interim Guidance Document, Certification)

#### **WHEN MUST INDIVIDUALS BE CERTIFIED?**

APRIL 25, 1992

#### **WHAT ARE THE CATEGORIES OF CERTIFICATION?**

1. Installation of a UST System
2. Closure (removal/abandonment) of a UST system.
3. Tank Testing (excluding air tests for installation)
4. Corrosion Protection System Analysis

#### **WHAT TYPE OF FINANCIAL HELP IS AVAILABLE?**

Contact the Department representative Mr. Frank Pinto at (609) 777 – 0101.

## **FEES FOR DEPARTMENT PERMITS, APPROVALS, REGISTRATION**

(Amended in New Jersey Register 2/22/94)

1. The initial UST registration fee: \$150.00\* - first year [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3.1]
2. Facility certification fee: [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3.2]  
\$150.00/facility – three year cycle  
\$35.00 for replacement certificate  
\*If tank was installed on or after 1988, and not registered at that time, must pay all facility certification fees owed for previous years.
3. Permit fees: (per facility): [N.J.A.C. 7:14B3.5]  
\$450.00 – Substantial modification / new tank installation
4. Approval fees (per facility): [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3.5]  
\$450.00 – closure plan review for underground storage tank systems
5. SI (SAS) fees (per report): [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3.5(c)]  
\$750.00 – review of site investigation report (site assessment summary)
6. RI (DICAR) fees (per report): [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-3.5(c)]  
\$1,500.00 – review of remedial investigation report (discharge investigation and corrective action report)

## **PENALTIES**

Non-compliance of any portion of N.J.A.C. 7:14B may result in penalties of up to \$50,000 per offense per day. [N.J.A.C. 7:14B-12.1(a)]



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION  
BUREAU OF UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

**SUMMARY OF REGULATED UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS**

**Under**

**P.L. 1986 SUBCHAPTER 102 (C. 58:10A-21 et seq.)**

MATERIAL STORED	TYPE OF FACILITY	QUANTITY STORED	REGULATION REQUIREMENTS
Heating oil	Commercial sales, distribution & processing (fuel oil dealers)	Any Amount	Administrative & technical
Heating oil (1)	Non-residential On-site consumptive use (business, industry, municipal, etc.)	More than 2,000 gallons (2)	Administrative & technical
Motor fuel (gasoline, diesel, etc.)	Farm or residential non-commercial	More than 1,100 gallons	Administrative & technical
Motor fuel	All others	Any amount	Administrative & technical
All other hazardous chemicals & wastes (3)	All	Any amount	Administrative & technical

- (1) Residential heating oil for on-site consumption is exempt (any amount)
- (2) ALL gallonage totals are aggregate for the category of substance at the specific site (owners or operators of farm tanks should contact the Department for special aggregate provisions). All gallonage figures are manufacturer's nominal capacity ONLY.
- (3) A list of regulated hazardous chemicals and wastes is available from the Bureau.