

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Edwards Aquifer Application Cover Page

Our Review of Your Application

The Edwards Aquifer Program staff conducts an administrative and technical review of all applications. The turnaround time for administrative review can be up to 30 days as outlined in 30 TAC 213.4(e). Generally administrative completeness is determined during the intake meeting or within a few days of receipt. The turnaround time for technical review of an administratively complete Edwards Aquifer application is 90 days as outlined in 30 TAC 213.4(e). Please know that the review and approval time is directly impacted by the quality and completeness of the initial application that is received. In order to conduct a timely review, it is imperative that the information provided in an Edwards Aquifer application include final plans, be accurate, complete, and in compliance with 30 TAC 213.

Administrative Review

- Edwards Aquifer applications must be deemed administratively complete before a technical review can begin. To be considered administratively complete, the application must contain completed forms and attachments, provide the requested information, and meet all the site plan requirements. The submitted application and plan sheets should be final plans. Please submit one full-size set of plan sheets with the original application, and half-size sets with the additional copies.
 - To ensure that all applicable documents are included in the application, the program has developed tools to guide you and web pages to provide all forms, checklists, and guidance. Please visit the below website for assistance: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/field/eapp.
- 2. This Edwards Aquifer Application Cover Page form (certified by the applicant or agent) must be included in the application and brought to the administrative review meeting.
- 3. Administrative reviews are scheduled with program staff who will conduct the review. Applicants or their authorized agent should call the appropriate regional office, according to the county in which the project is located, to schedule a review. The average meeting time is one hour.
- 4. In the meeting, the application is examined for administrative completeness. Deficiencies will be noted by staff and emailed or faxed to the applicant and authorized agent at the end of the meeting, or shortly after. Administrative deficiencies will cause the application to be deemed incomplete and returned.
 - An appointment should be made to resubmit the application. The application is re-examined to ensure all deficiencies are resolved. The application will only be deemed administratively complete when all administrative deficiencies are addressed.
- 5. If an application is received by mail, courier service, or otherwise submitted without a review meeting, the administrative review will be conducted within 30 days. The applicant and agent will be contacted with the results of the administrative review. If the application is found to be administratively incomplete, it can be retrieved from the regional office or returned by regular mail. If returned by mail, the regional office may require arrangements for return shipping.
- 6. If the geologic assessment was completed before October 1, 2004 and the site contains "possibly sensitive" features, the assessment must be updated in accordance with the *Instructions to Geologists* (TCEQ-0585 Instructions).

Technical Review

- When an application is deemed administratively complete, the technical review period begins. The regional
 office will distribute copies of the application to the identified affected city, county, and groundwater
 conservation district whose jurisdiction includes the subject site. These entities and the public have 30 days
 to provide comments on the application to the regional office. All comments received are reviewed by TCEQ.
- 2. A site assessment is usually conducted as part of the technical review, to evaluate the geologic assessment and observe existing site conditions. The site must be accessible to our staff. The site boundaries should be

- clearly marked, features identified in the geologic assessment should be flagged, roadways marked and the alignment of the Sewage Collection System and manholes should be staked at the time the application is submitted. If the site is not marked the application may be returned.
- 3. We evaluate the application for technical completeness and contact the applicant and agent via Notice of Deficiency (NOD) to request additional information and identify technical deficiencies. There are two deficiency response periods available to the applicant. There are 14 days to resolve deficiencies noted in the first NOD. If a second NOD is issued, there is an additional 14 days to resolve deficiencies. If the response to the second notice is not received, is incomplete or inadequate, or provides new information that is incomplete or inadequate, the application must be withdrawn or will be denied. Please note that because the technical review is underway, whether the application is withdrawn or denied **the application fee will be forfeited**.
- 4. The program has 90 calendar days to complete the technical review of the application. If the application is technically adequate, such that it complies with the Edwards Aquifer rules, and is protective of the Edwards Aquifer during and after construction, an approval letter will be issued. Construction or other regulated activity may not begin until an approval is issued.

Mid-Review Modifications

It is important to have final site plans prior to beginning the permitting process with TCEQ to avoid delays.

Occasionally, circumstances arise where you may have significant design and/or site plan changes after your Edwards Aquifer application has been deemed administratively complete by TCEQ. This is considered a "Mid-Review Modification". Mid-Review Modifications may require redistribution of an application that includes the proposed modifications for public comment.

If you are proposing a Mid-Review Modification, two options are available:

- If the technical review has begun your application can be denied/withdrawn, your fees will be forfeited, and the plan will have to be resubmitted.
- TCEQ can continue the technical review of the application as it was submitted, and a modification application can be submitted at a later time.

If the application is denied/withdrawn, the resubmitted application will be subject to the administrative and technical review processes and will be treated as a new application. The application will be redistributed to the affected jurisdictions.

Please contact the regional office if you have questions. If your project is located in Williamson, Travis, or Hays County, contact TCEQ's Austin Regional Office at 512-339-2929. If your project is in Comal, Bexar, Medina, Uvalde, or Kinney County, contact TCEQ's San Antonio Regional Office at 210-490-3096

Please fill out all required fields below and submit with your application.

1. Regulated Entity Name: Berry Lane C-Store					2. Regulated Entity No.:				
3. Customer Name: Silver Gate Taylor Investments, LLC			ylor			4. Customer		er No.:	
5. Project Type: (Please circle/check one)	New		Modif	ication	1	Exter	nsion	Exception	
6. Plan Type: (Please circle/check one)	WPAP	CZP	SCS	UST	AST	EXP	EXT	Technical Clarification	Optional Enhanced Measures
7. Land Use: (Please circle/check one)	Reside	ntial	Non-r	esiden	tial		8. Sit	e (acres):	~1.98
9. Application Fee:	\$650.0	0	10. P	ermai	nent I	BMP(s):		NA	
11. SCS (Linear Ft.):	NA		12. A	ST/US	ST (No	o. Tar	ıks):	1 - UST	
13. County:	Willian	nson	14. Watershed:				Granger Lake-San Gabriel River		

Application Distribution

Instructions: Use the table below to determine the number of applications required. One original and one copy of the application, plus additional copies (as needed) for each affected incorporated city, county, and groundwater conservation district are required. Linear projects or large projects, which cross into multiple jurisdictions, can require additional copies. Refer to the "Texas Groundwater Conservation Districts within the EAPP Boundaries" map found at:

http://www.tceq.texas.gov/assets/public/compliance/field_ops/eapp/EAPP%2oGWCD%2omap.pdf

For more detailed boundaries, please contact the conservation district directly.

Austin Region				
County:	Hays	Travis	Williamson	
Original (1 req.)			_X_	
Region (1 req.)	_	_	_X_	
County(ies)			_X_	
Groundwater Conservation District(s)	Edwards Aquifer AuthorityBarton Springs/ Edwards AquiferHays TrinityPlum Creek	Barton Springs/ Edwards Aquifer	NA	
City(ies) Jurisdiction	AustinBudaDripping SpringsKyleMountain CitySan MarcosWimberleyWoodcreek	AustinBee CavePflugervilleRollingwoodRound RockSunset ValleyWest Lake Hills	AustinCedar ParkFlorence _x_GeorgetownJerrellLeanderLiberty HillPflugervilleRound Rock	

	Sa	an Antonio Region			
County:	Bexar	Comal	Kinney	Medina	Uvalde
Original (1 req.)	_	_	_	_	_
Region (1 req.)			_		_
County(ies)	_		_		_
Groundwater Conservation District(s)	Edwards Aquifer Authority Trinity-Glen Rose	Edwards Aquifer Authority	Kinney	EAA Medina	EAA Uvalde
City(ies) Jurisdiction	Castle HillsFair Oaks RanchHelotesHill Country VillageHollywood ParkSan Antonio (SAWS)Shavano Park	BulverdeFair Oaks RanchGarden RidgeNew BraunfelsSchertz	NA	San Antonio ETJ (SAWS)	NA

I certify that to the best of my knowledge, that the application is hereby submitted to TCEQ for adm		
Chad M. Copeland, P.G., PWS		
Print Name of Customer/Authorized Agent		
CMCXCC	10/7/2025	
Signature of Castomer/Authorized Agent	Date	

FOR TCEQ INTERNAL USE ONLY					
Date(s)Reviewed:	Date	Date Administratively Complete:			
Received From:	Correct Number of Copies:				
Received By:	ceived By: Distribution Date:				
EAPP File Number:	Complex:				
Admin. Review(s) (No.):	No. 4	AR Rounds:			
Delinquent Fees (Y/N):	Revi	iew Time Spent:			
Lat./Long. Verified:	SOS	Customer Verification:			
Agent Authorization Complete/Notarized (Y/N):		Payable to TCEQ (Y/N):			
Core Data Form Complete (Y/N):	Fee Chec	ck: Signed (Y/N):			
Core Data Form Incomplete Nos.: Less than 90 days of		Less than 90 days old (Y/N):			



Underground Storage Tank Facility Plan Checklist

- Edwards Aquifer Application Cover Page (TCEQ-20705)
- **X** General Information Form (TCEQ-0587)
- I Attachment A Road Map

Attachment B - USGS / Edwards Recharge Zone

Map Attachment C - Project Description

X Geologic Assessment Form (TCEQ-0585)

Attachment A - Geologic Assessment Table (TCEQ-0585-Table)

Attachment B - Stratigraphic Column

Attachment C - Site Geology

Attachment D - Site Geologic Map(s)

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Attachment A - Detailed Narrative of UST Facility

Attachment B – Manufacturer Information for Tanks

Attachment C Alternative Design and Protection Method for Tanks (if proposed)

Attachment D - Manufacturer Information for Piping

Attachment E Alternative Design and Protection Method for Piping (if proposed)

Attachment F Tertiary Containment Method

Attachment G - Exception to the Geologic Assessment (if requested)

Attachment H - Profile Drawing(s)

Attachment I - Initial and Continuing Training

Attachment J - Release Detection Maintenance

Site Plan

X Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment A - Spill Response Actions

Attachment B - Potential Sources of Contamination

Attachment C - Sequence of Major Activities

Attachment D - Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures

Attachment E - Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature (if requested)

Attachment F - Structural Practices

Attachment G - Drainage Area Map

Attachment H - Temporary Sediment Pond(s) Plans and Calculations

Attachment I - Inspection and Maintenance for BMPs

Attachment J - Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization Practices

- $\frac{x}{a}$ Agent Authorization Form (TCEQ-0599), if application submitted by agent
- $\frac{X}{C}$ Application Fee Form (TCEQ-0574)
- Check Payable to the "Texas Commission on Environmental Quality"
- $\frac{x}{x}$ Core Data Form (TCEQ-10400)



General Information Form

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Chad M. Copeland, P.G., PWS

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Transition Zones and Relating to 30 TAC §213.4(b) & §213.5(b)(2)(A), (B) Effective June 1, 1999

To ensure that the application is administratively complete, confirm that all fields in the form are complete, verify that all requested information is provided, consistently reference the same site and contact person in all forms in the application, and ensure forms are signed by the appropriate party.

Note: Including all the information requested in the form and attachments contributes to more streamlined technical reviews.

Signature

Data: 10/7/2025

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. This **General Information Form** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review. The application was prepared by:

υa	te. <u>1977</u> 2023
Sig	nature of Customer/Agent:
	CMCque
Pı	roject Information
1.	Regulated Entity Name: Berry Lane C-Store
2.	County: Williamson
3.	Stream Basin: San Gabriel
4.	Groundwater Conservation District (If applicable): <u>NA</u>
5.	Edwards Aquifer Zone:
	Recharge Zone Transition Zone
6.	Plan Type:
	WPAP □ AST SCS □ UST Modification □ Exception Request

7.	7. Customer (Applicant):	
	Contact Person: Mr. Dhaval Sheth Entity: Silver Gate Taylor Investments, LLC Mailing Address: 1508 Dessau Ridge Lane City, State: Austin, Texas Telephone: 732-589-9272 Email Address: dhaval.sheth88@gmail.com	
8.	8. Agent/Representative (If any):	
	Contact Person: Chad M. Copeland, P.G., PWS Entity: Ranger Environmental Services, LLC Mailing Address: PO Box 201179 City, State: Austin, Texas Telephone: 512-335-1785x3 Email Address: chad.copeland11@gmail.com	
9.	9. Project Location:	
	 The project site is located inside the city limits of George The project site is located outside the city limits but ins jurisdiction) of The project site is not located within any city's limits or 	ide the ETJ (extra-territorial
10.	10. The location of the project site is described below. The detail and clarity so that the TCEQ's Regional staff can boundaries for a field investigation.	
	The site is located at the northwest corner of Berry Lan 29) in Georgetown, Texas. The site address is 3711 Georgetown, Texas 78626.	
11.	11. Attachment A – Road Map. A road map showing direct project site is attached. The project location and site both the map.	
12.	12. Attachment B - USGS / Edwards Recharge Zone Map. USGS Quadrangle Map (Scale: 1" = 2000') of the Edwar The map(s) clearly show:	
	 ☑ Project site boundaries. ☑ USGS Quadrangle Name(s). ☑ Boundaries of the Recharge Zone (and Transition Zone) ☑ Drainage path from the project site to the boundary 	
13.	13. The TCEQ must be able to inspect the project site or the Sufficient survey staking is provided on the project to a the boundaries and alignment of the regulated activities features noted in the Geologic Assessment.	llow TCEQ regional staff to locate

Survey staking will be completed by this date: Reportedly completed
14. Attachment C – Project Description. Attached at the end of this form is a detailed narrative description of the proposed project. The project description is consistent throughout the application and contains, at a minimum, the following details:
 Area of the site ○ Offsite areas ○ Impervious cover ○ Permanent BMP(s) ○ Proposed site use ○ Site history ○ Previous development ○ Area(s) to be demolished
15. Existing project site conditions are noted below:
 Existing commercial site Existing industrial site Existing residential site Existing paved and/or unpaved roads Undeveloped (Cleared) Undeveloped (Undisturbed/Uncleared) Other:
Prohibited Activities
16. \boxtimes I am aware that the following activities are prohibited on the Recharge Zone and are not proposed for this project:
(1) Waste disposal wells regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 331 of this title (relating to Underground Injection Control);
(2) New feedlot/concentrated animal feeding operations, as defined in 30 TAC §213.3;
(3) Land disposal of Class I wastes, as defined in 30 TAC §335.1;
(4) The use of sewage holding tanks as parts of organized collection systems; and
(5) New municipal solid waste landfill facilities required to meet and comply with Type I standards which are defined in §330.41(b), (c), and (d) of this title (relating to Types of Municipal Solid Waste Facilities).
(6) New municipal and industrial wastewater discharges into or adjacent to water in the state that would create additional pollutant loading.
17. X I am aware that the following activities are prohibited on the Transition Zone and are not proposed for this project:

(1) Waste disposal wells regulated under 30 TAC Chapter 331 (relating to Underground

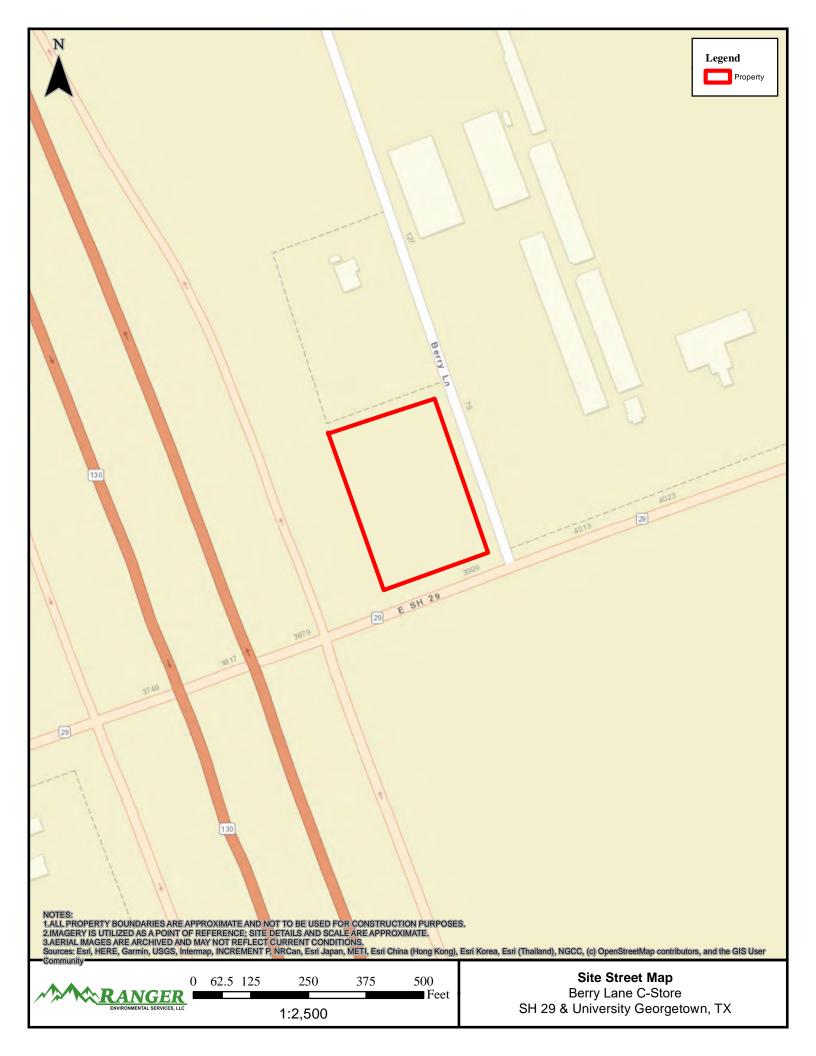
Injection Control);

- (2) Land disposal of Class I wastes, as defined in 30 TAC §335.1; and
- (3) New municipal solid waste landfill facilities required to meet and comply with Type I standards which are defined in §330.41 (b), (c), and (d) of this title.

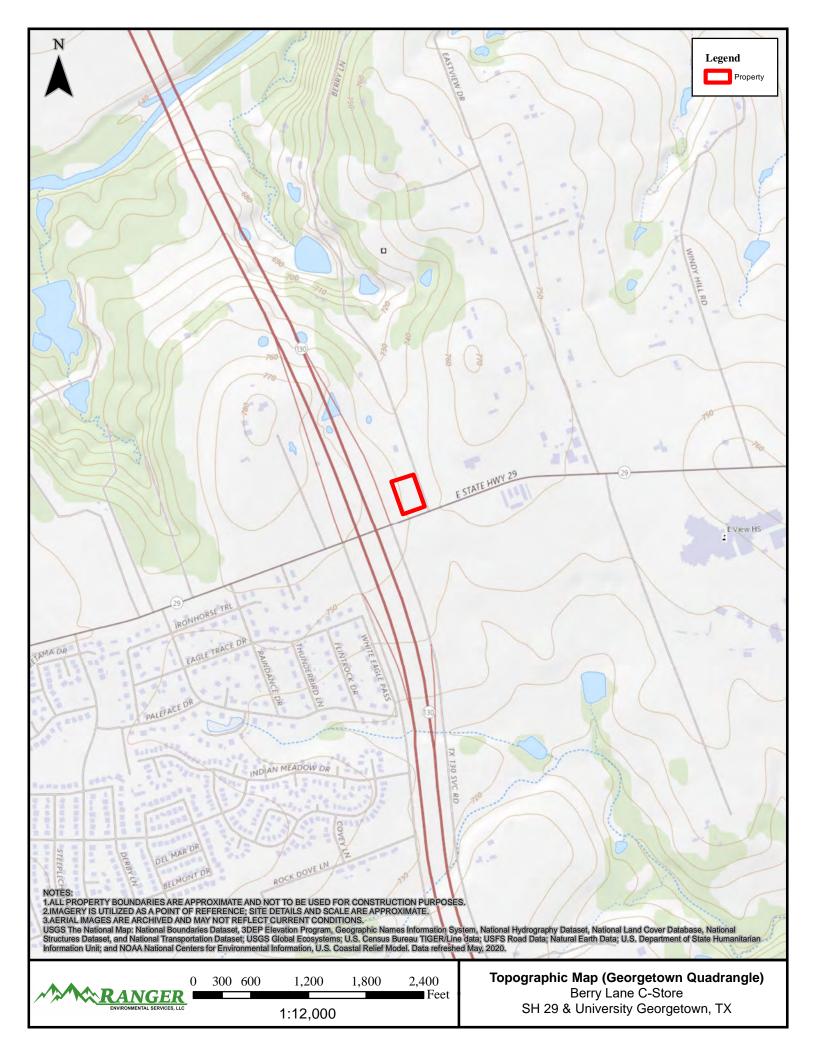
Administrative Information

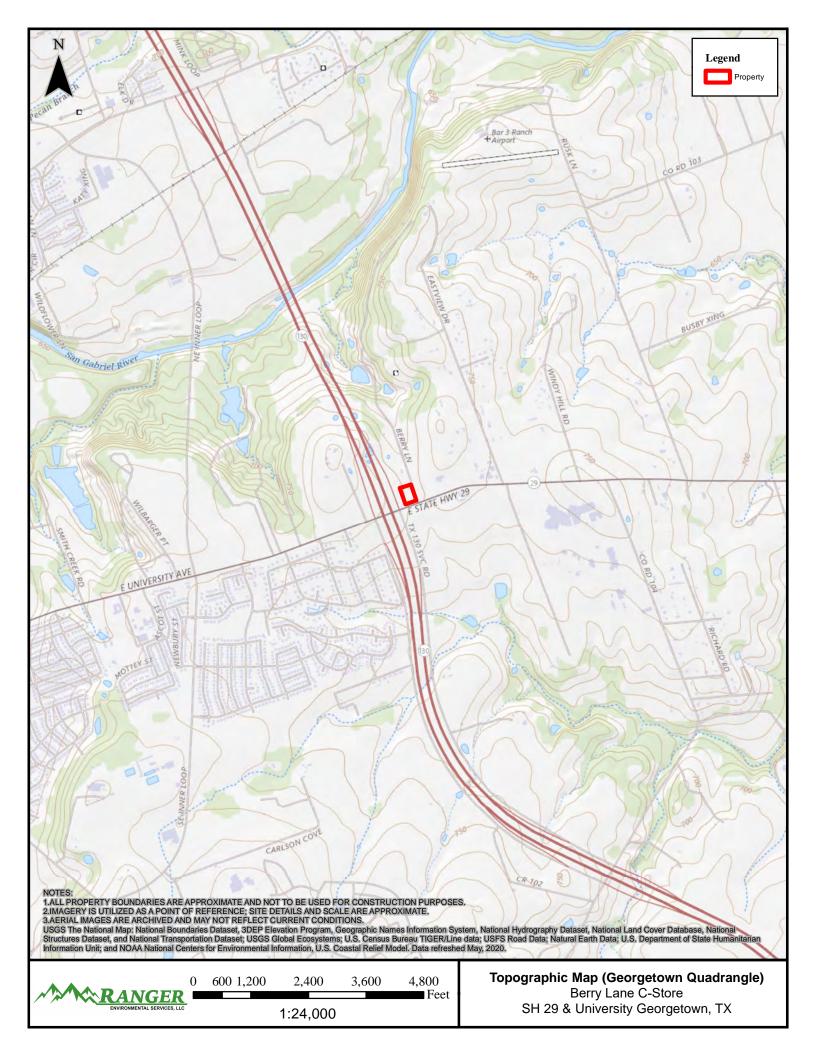
18.	The	e fee for the plan(s) is based on:
	_	For a Water Pollution Abatement Plan or Modification, the total acreage of the site where regulated activities will occur. For an Organized Sewage Collection System Plan or Modification, the total linear footage of all collection system lines. For a UST Facility Plan or Modification or an AST Facility Plan or Modification, the total number of tanks or piping systems. A request for an exception to any substantive portion of the regulations related to the protection of water quality. A request for an extension to a previously approved plan.
19.		Application fees are due and payable at the time the application is filed. If the correct fee is not submitted, the TCEQ is not required to consider the application until the correct fee is submitted. Both the fee and the Edwards Aquifer Fee Form have been sent to the Commission's:
		TCEQ cashier Austin Regional Office (for projects in Hays, Travis, and Williamson Counties) San Antonio Regional Office (for projects in Bexar, Comal, Kinney, Medina, and Uvalde Counties)
20.		Submit one (1) original and one (1) copy of the application, plus additional copies as needed for each affected incorporated city, groundwater conservation district, and county in which the project will be located. The TCEQ will distribute the additional copies to these jurisdictions. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regiona office.
21.		No person shall commence any regulated activity until the Edwards Aquifer Protection Plan(s) for the activity has been filed with and approved by the Executive Director.



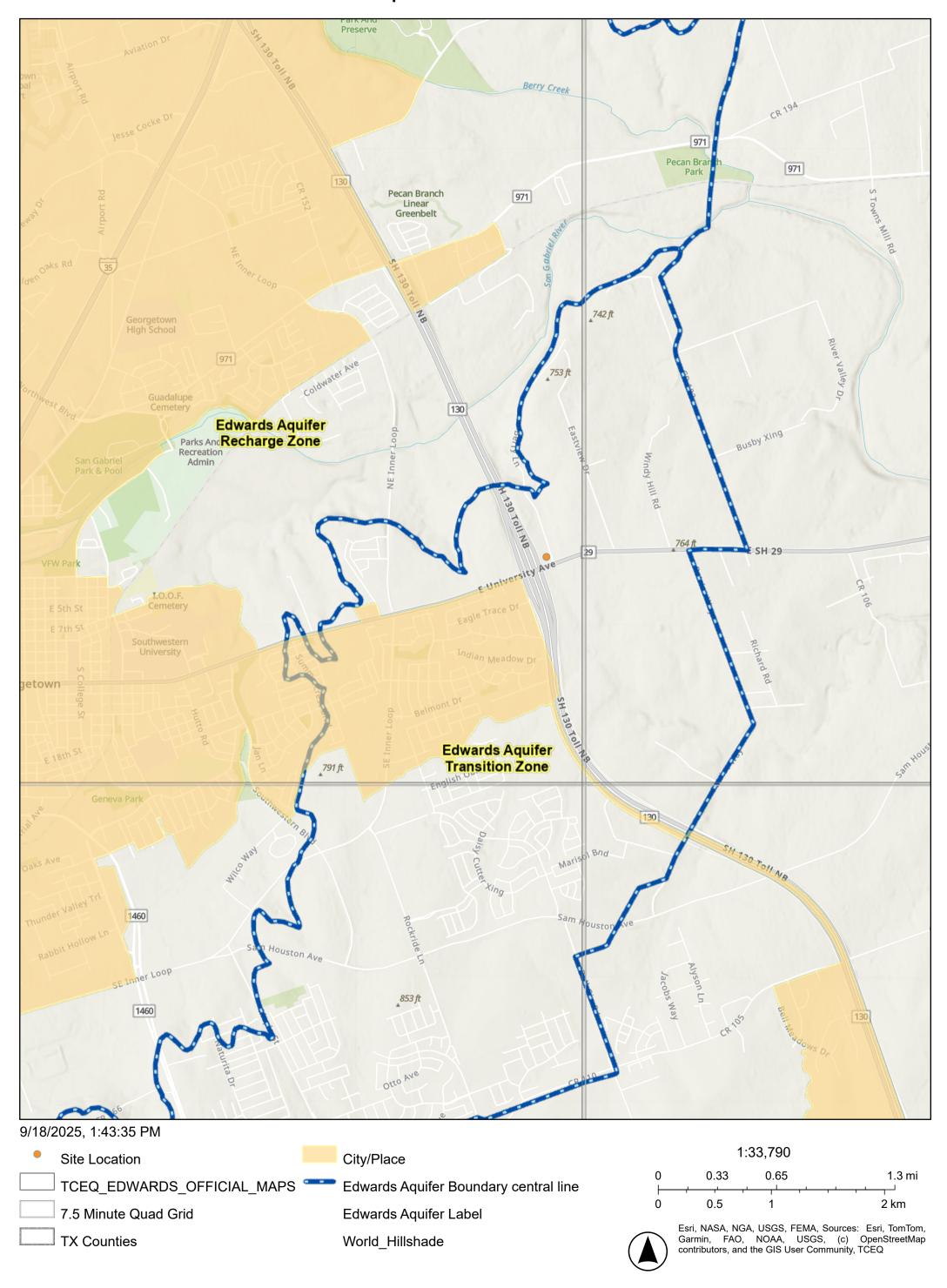








Edwards Aquifer Viewer Custom Print







PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located at the 3711 E. University Avenue in Georgetown, Texas (Williamson County). The site is located within the Edwards Aquifer Transition Zone. This subject site consists undeveloped land. A proposed retail fueling facility and convenience store is proposed for the site. The project lies within the Georgetown City Limits and the Granger Lake-San Gabriel watershed. The site is unimproved/undeveloped.

The proposed underground storage tank systems will include one (1) True North Steel ACT-100/FRP underground storage tank. The tank will be a 30,000-gallon compartmentalized tank (UL 58 & UL 1746). The compartments will store 18,000 gallons of gasoline (regular), 6,000 gallons of gasoline (super), and 6,000 gallons of diesel. Associated with these tanks will be five (5) new Gilbarco Encore 700 S dispensers along with double wall FRP piping.

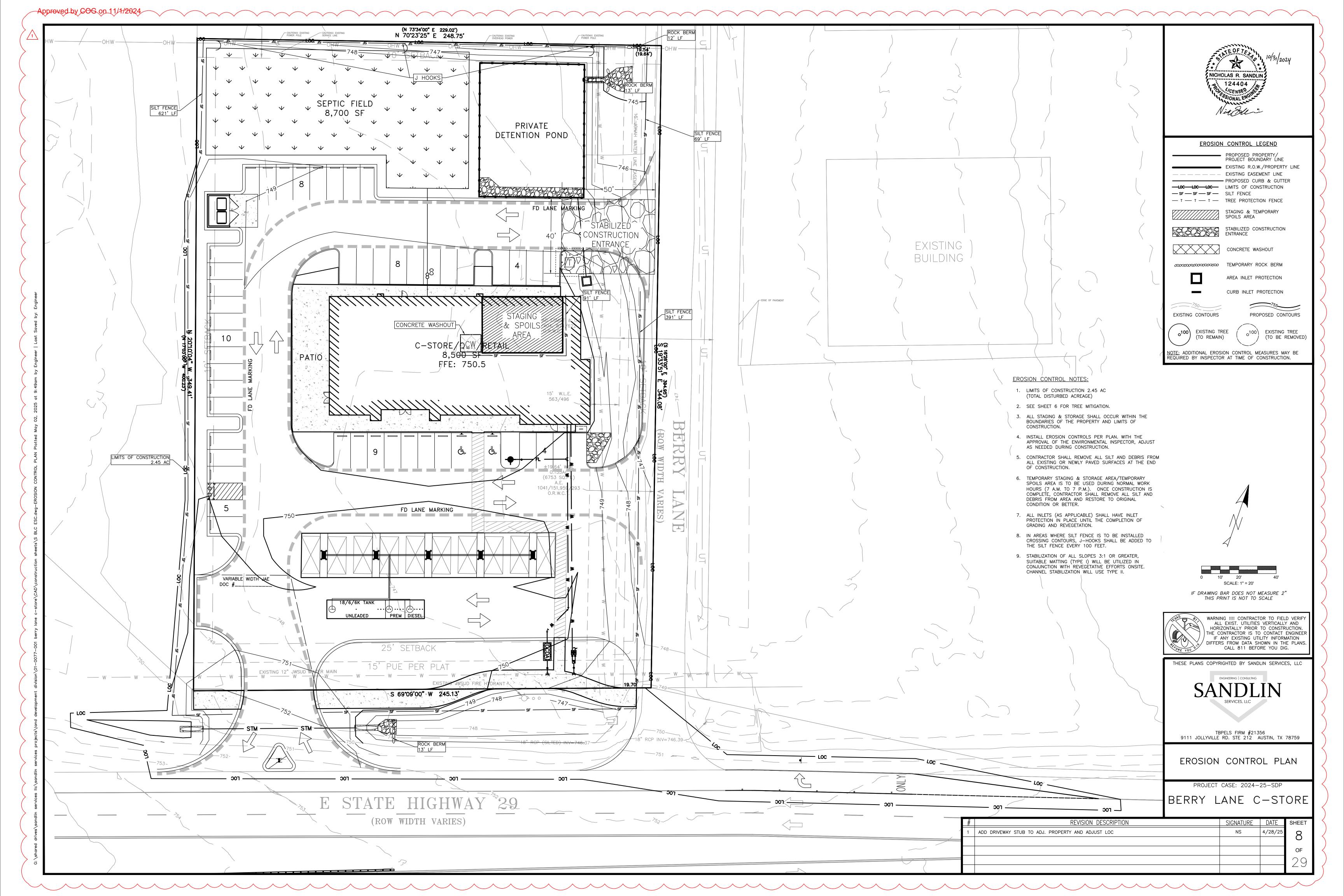
The 18,000 gallon unleaded gasoline compartment will be equipped with 2 hp Franklin submersible pump. The two 6,000 gallon super gasoline and diesel compartments will be equipped with 1.5 hp Franklin submersible pumps. Overfill prevention for each tank compartment will be provided by a valve assembly which will be installed in the tank below the vapor recovery fitting and will be set to shut off flow into the tank when the volume of liquid in the tank reaches no more than 95% of the tank capacity.

Product piping will be UL listed AO Smith Red Thread IIA fiberglass-reinforced plastic piping. Vent lines will be 2-inch diameter single-wall pipe. Under each dispenser for each product grade there will be a shear valve mounted to a rigid framework and installed at the dispenser island surface level to assure automatic shut-off of product flow during impact or fire emergencies. In addition, FLEX-ING flexible connectors will be installed at both ends of each product line in isolation sumps to connect to the dispenser unit and submersible pump.

Corrosion protection for the metallic components of the underground storage systems will be provided by electrical isolation. The submersible pump housings and pump-end flexible connectors will be installed within single wall sumps, which will provide isolation from the backfill material. The dispenser-end flexible connector will be similarly isolated by enclosure within a PCI single wall fiberglass sumps under the dispenser. The vapor recovery riser and the fill tube riser will be installed within a PCI single wall sump and thoroughly wrapped with a suitable dielectric material and are isolated from the tank by the use of isolation bushings.

The proposed tank and piping will be monitored for leaks by means of inventory control, sump and interstitial leak detection, and mechanical line leak detection. The tank will be equipped with a liquid discrimination sensor which will be installed adjacent to the submersible pumps in the sumps and in all dispenser sumps. The tanks will also be equipped with an electronic automatic tank gauging inventory probe for inventory of the product volume in the tank.

The controller will use interstitial monitoring viewed by the Sensor Status Report to meet TCEQ release detection requirements. The tank interstitial is monitored with an interstitial sensor which will set off an alarm if liquid either enters the tank interstitial or is lost within the interstitial space. This central monitoring unit is designed to provide visual and audible alarms when the changes within the interstitials are detected. Each product piping line will be equipped with electronic line leak detection. The probes and sensors from all tanks will be connected to a Franklin Evo 1 programmable control unit to be located in the store building.





Geologic Assessment

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Regulated Activities on The Edwards Aquifer Recharge/transition Zones and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(3), Effective June 1, 1999

To ensure that the application is administratively complete, confirm that all fields in the form are complete, verify that all requested information is provided, consistently reference the same site and contact person in all forms in the application, and ensure forms are signed by the appropriate party.

Note: Including all the information requested in the form and attachments contributes to more streamlined technical reviews.

Signature

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. My signature certifies that I am qualified as a geologist as defined by 30 TAC Chapter 213.

Aquifer. My signature certifies that I am qualified a 213.	as a geologist as defined by 30 TAC Chapter				
Print Name of Geologist: Chad M. Copeland,	Telephone: <u>512-335-1785x124</u> Fax: <u>512-335-0527</u>				
<u>P.G., PWS</u>					
Date: <u>10/7/</u> 2025					
Representing: Ranger Environmental Services, LLC (TBPG or TBPE registration number)	(Reg No. 50140) (Name of Company and				
Signature of Geologist:					
CMGREC	CHAD M. COPELAND CMCPUL				
Regulated Entity Name: Berry Lane C-Store	SOIL SCIENCE 2 12668 CENSES				
Project Information	TAL x GE				
1. Date(s) Geologic Assessment was performed: <u>1</u>	<u>1/20/2024</u>				
2. Type of Project:					
	☐ AST				
SCS	UST				
3. Location of Project:					
Recharge Zone					
Transition Zone					
Contributing Zone within the Transition Zon	ie –				

4.			ologic Assessmen Table) is attached.		Complete	d Geol	ogic Asses	sment Table
5.	Hydrologi 55, Apper	ic Soil Gro ndix A, Soi	roject site is summups* (Urban Hydroll Conservation Second type of the control of	ology for	or Small W 986). If the	atersho	eds, Techr nore than	nical Release No. one soil type on
	ble 1 - Soil Unaracteristics	=			Soil Na	ame	Group*	Thickness(feet)
p	Soil Name Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 ercent slopes (AsB)	Group*	Thickness(feet)		А. В. С.	Soils h rate w Soils h infiltre wette Soils h rate w Soils h	naving a having a having a mation rate d. naving a slaving a vertion rate attion rate attion rate	when thoroughly ow infiltration oughly wetted.
6.	members	, and thicles stratigra	ratigraphic Columi knesses is attache phic column. Othe lumn.	d. The c	utcroppin	g unit,	if present	, should be at the
7.	including potential	any featu for fluid n	e Geology . A narra res identified in th novement to the E s is attached.	ne Geolo	ogic Assess	sment ⁻	Гable, a di	scussion of the
8.	the applic Applicant Site Geolo	cant's Site 's Site Pla ogic Map S	e Geologic Map(s Plan. The minimun on Scale: 1" = <u>20</u> ' Scale: 1" = <u>20</u> ' e (if more than 1 s	um scale	e is 1": 400)'	must be t	he same scale as
9.		sitioning S	ositional data: System (GPS) tech lease describe me		data colle	ection:		

10. $igotimes$ The project site and boundaries are clearly shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Ma _l
11. $igotimes$ Surface geologic units are shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map.
12. Geologic or manmade features were discovered on the project site during the field investigation. They are shown and labeled on the Site Geologic Map and are described in the attached Geologic Assessment Table.
Geologic or manmade features were not discovered on the project site during the field investigation.
13. 🔀 The Recharge Zone boundary is shown and labeled, if appropriate.
14. All known wells (test holes, water, oil, unplugged, capped and/or abandoned, etc.): If applicable, the information must agree with Item No. 20 of the WPAP Application Section.
 There are (#) wells present on the project site and the locations are shown and labeled. (Check all of the following that apply.) The wells are not in use and have been properly abandoned. The wells are not in use and will be properly abandoned. The wells are in use and comply with 16 TAC Chapter 76. There are no wells or test holes of any kind known to exist on the project site.
Administrative Information

15. Submit one (1) original and one (1) copy of the application, plus additional copies as needed for each affected incorporated city, groundwater conservation district, and county in which the project will be located. The TCEQ will distribute the additional copies to these jurisdictions. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.



GEOLOGIC ASSESSMENT TABLE							PROJECT NAME: Berry Lane C-Store													
LOCATION					FEATURE CHARACTERISTICS								EVALUATION			PHY	SICA	L SETTING		
1A	1B *	1C*	2A	2B	3	4		5	5A	6	7	8A	8B	9		10	1	1	12	
FEATURE ID	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	FEATURE TYPE	POINTS	FORMATION	DIMENSIONS (FEET)		TREND (DEGREES)	DOM	DENSITY (NO/FT)	APERTURE (FEET)	INFILL	RELATIVE INFILTRATION RATE	TOTAL	SEN	SITIVITY	CATCHME (ACI	ENT AREA RES)	TOPOGRAPHY	
						Х	Υ	Z		10						<40	>40	<1.6	>1.6	
G-1	30.64360	-97.62932	MB	30	Kef	7	5	2					O,V	9	39	Х		Х		Hilltop
										<u> </u>										
 												-				-				
												l								
																-				

* DATUM WGS84

2A TYPE	TYPE	2B POINTS
С	Cave	30
sc	Solution cavity	20
SF	Solution-enlarged fracture(s)	20
F	Fault	20
0	Other natural bedrock features	5
MB	Manmade feature in bedrock	30
SW	Swallow hole	30
SH	Sinkhole	20
CD	Non-karst closed depression	5
Z	Zone, clustered or aligned features	30

	8A INFILLING
N	None, exposed bedrock
С	Coarse - cobbles, breakdown, sand, gravel
0	Loose or soft mud or soil, organics, leaves, sticks, dark colors
F	Fines, compacted clay-rich sediment, soil profile, gray or red colors
V	Vegetation. Give details in narrative description
FS	Flowstone, cements, cave deposits
Х	Other materials

12 TOPOGRAPHY
Cliff, Hilltop, Hillside, Drainage, Floodplain, Streambed

I have read, I understood, and I have followed the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Instructions to Geologists. The information presented here complies with that document and is a true representation of the conditions observed in the field.

My signature certifies that I am qualified as a geologist as defined by 30 TAC Chapter 213.

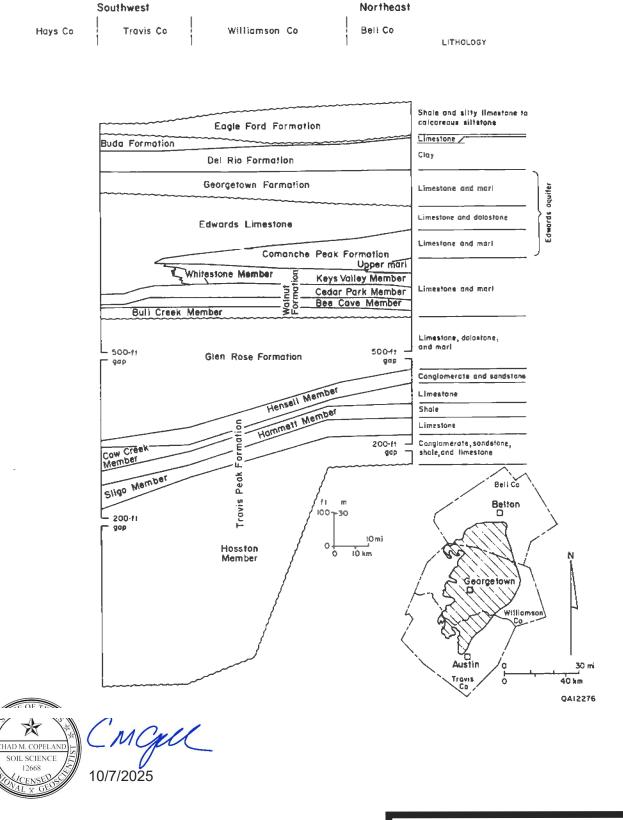
Sheet ___1__ of __1___

TCEQ-0585-Table (Rev. 10-01-04)

CHAD M. COPELAND SILES SOIL SCIENCE 12668
10/7/2025



Stratigraphic column of Cretaceous rocks of the northern segment of the Edwards aquifer, Austin region.



*FIGURE ADAPTED AND EDITED BY RANGER ENVIRONMETAL SERVICES

12668 CENSE

*ORIGINAL SOURCE: Senger, R., Collins E., Kreitler C. (1990). Hydrology of the Northern Segment of the Edwards Aquifer, Austin Region. The University of Texas at Austin, Texas 78713. Bureau of Economic Geology.

RANGER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, LLC

Berry Lane C-Store 3711 E. University Ave. Georgetown, Tx 78626

RANGER REFERENCE 6595





GEOLOGIC ASSESSMENT
Berry Lane C-Store
3711 E. University Avenue
Georgetown, Texas 78626
Williamson County
November 2024

INTRODUCTION

Ranger Environmental Services, LLC (Ranger) was contracted to conduct a Geologic Assessment of the referenced property. This location lies within the designated Edwards Aquifer Transition Zone. The site was noted to be undeveloped. A short concrete drive was observed off Berry Lane to the east allowing access to the property. Since the subject site is located over the Edwards Aquifer Transition Zone, site development should adhere to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Edwards Aquifer Protection Program Rules in accordance with Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, Section 213 (30 TAC§ 213).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject site consists of one approximate 1.98-acre lot, more or less, located at 3711 E. University Avenue, Georgetown, Williamson County, Texas at approximately N 30.643176 and approximately W 97.628847.

The surrounding areas around the subject site were noted to be vacant properties, undeveloped properties, and commercial/industrial properties.

METHODOLOGY

P.O. BOX 201179

This assessment follows general guidelines contained in Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) guidance "Instructions to Geologists for Geologic Assessments on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge/Transition Zones" (TCEQ Guidance 0585). The site is located on an area of the transition zone that may contain karst features within the outcropping limestone. Karst features may be expressed as surface features but more commonly tend to persist with depth.

A field geologic assessment was conducted by Chad M. Copeland, P.G. on November 20, 2024.

The walking geologic survey was conducted on 50-foot center transects, where possible. No intrusive testing was conducted. If present, features identified in the field were photographed and recorded with a hand held global positioning system (GPS). Features include, but were not limited to, caves, solution cavities, solution-enlarged fractures, faults, manmade features in bedrock, swallow holes, sinkholes, non-karst closed depressions, and zone clustered or aligned features. The geologic assessment table, stratigraphic column, geologic, soils and topographic maps are included herein.

STATE OF TEXAS PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST FIRM NO. 50140 • STATE OF TEXAS PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERING FIRM NO. F-6160

AUSTIN, TX 78720 OFFICE: 512/335-1785 FAX: 512/335-0527

RESEARCH INFORMATION

Prior to conducting the geologic survey, Ranger conducted a review of existing geologic data and maps to prepare for the field survey. Reviewed references included, but are not limited to:

- Barnes, V.E. 1974. Geologic Atlas of Texas, Austin Sheet. The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology.
- Senger, R.K., E.W. Collins and C.W. Kreitler. 1990. <u>Hydrogeology of the Northern</u> Segment of the Edwards Aquifer, Austin Region, Report of Investigations 192. The University of Texas at Austin, Bureau of Economic Geology.
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 1999. <u>Complying with the Edwards Aquifer</u> Rules: Administrative Guidance.
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Revised 2004. <u>Instructions to Geologist for Geologic Assessments on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge/Transition Zones</u>.
- Sellards, E.H., W.S. Adkins and F.B. Plummer. 1932. <u>The University of Texas Bulletin No. 3232</u>. <u>The Geology of Texas</u>. Volume 1, Stratigraphy.
- U.S. Department of Agriculture National Resources Conversation Services (www.nrcs.usda.gov).
- Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (www.tceq.state.tx.us).
- FEMA Flood Plain Maps.
- Center for Geospatial Technology, Texas Tech University, obtained from the Texas Geologic Atlas of Texas.
- USGS Topographic Maps Terrain Navigator Pro 2015.
- ESRI GIS

SITE GEOLOGY

Referencing the <u>Geologic Atlas of Texas</u>, <u>Austin Sheet</u>, and <u>The University of Texas Bulletin No. 3232</u>, <u>The Geology of Texas</u>, <u>Volume 1</u>, the subject site is underlain by Upper Cretaceous sedimentary strata. In general, the Cretaceous strata dip regionally one degree towards the east-southeast. The area lies along the Balcones Fault Zone, a geologic province characterized in this region by north-northeast trending en echelon normal faults with the downthrown side most commonly to the east of the fault planes.

The Balcones Fault Zone trend closely follows the structural trend of the late Paleozoic Ouachita fold and thrust belt. Faulting may have been initiated in the Late Cretaceous with the majority of movement taking place during the late Oligocene and early Miocene. Minor isostatic adjustments resulting from sediment loading in the Gulf of Mexico continue to the present.

The local stratigraphic section which outcrops at the site is the undivided Eagle Ford Group. The Eagle Ford Group generally consists of five facies including shale, flagstone, clay, chalky limestone and marginal facies. The shale facies is a well laminated black or pinkish black shale that weathers to gray. Throughout central and east Texas, the Eagle Ford Group contains much bentonite and similar clayey material in thin seams interbedded with the flagstones and shale.

The Eagle Ford is underlain generally by the Woodbine as far south as the Brazos River where the Woodbine disappears at the outcrop. South of the Brazos River the Eagle Ford Group is generally underlain by either the Pepper Shale or the Buda Limestone.

There was no observed surface outcropping of the Eagle Ford Group during the field inspection. No vugs, faults, caves or fractures were observed during the site geologic inspection. No springs or streams were observed at the site.

SITE SPECIFIC GEOLOGIC FEATURES

The following geologic features, as defined in Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) guidance "Instructions to Geologists for Geologic Assessments on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge/Transition Zones" (TCEQ Guidance 0585), were observed at the site:

G-1 (MB) – Manmade Feature in Bedrock*. Ranger observed a manmade feature at the subject site. The feature appeared to be a small excavated, likely utility based, and was noted to have a pile of soil adjacent to it. The excavation was noted to be older as the adjacent stockpiled soil was dried out and supporting vegetative growth. The feature was noted to be approximately seven feet wide by five feet long with an approximate depth of two feet. The manmade feature contained weathered soil and native vegetation at the base. No exposed bedrock or outcrops were identified within the depression. There was minimal signs of rapid infiltration and the catchment area for the depression is less than 1.6 acres.

*Note: The definition of a Manmade Feature in Bedrock (MB), according to Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) guidance "Instructions to Geologists for Geologic Assessments on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge/Transition Zones" (TCEQ Guidance 0585) states "...features that intersect bedrock..." This feature was not observed to "intersect" bedrock.

SOIL DESCRIPTION

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) *Web Soil Survey*, the soil at the subject site was noted to be the following: Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes (AsB).

Please see attached USDA NRCS Custom Soil Resource Report.

TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

The property is relatively flat. Surface flow appears to be towards the east/southeast. No springs or streams were observed.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Ranger Environmental Services, LLC conducted a Geologic Assessment of the site in accordance with 30 TAC§ 213. Ranger concludes that no sensitive features as defined by the TCEQ (30 TAC§ 213) were observed at the site.

This assessment does not address the possible presence of subsurface conditions that may be exposed during future construction and/or development. Should solution features or conditions be exposed during site construction activities that indicate a potential for hydraulic interconnectedness between the surface and the Edwards Aquifer, operations in the vicinity of the feature should be halted and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) Edwards Aquifer Protection Program should be contacted immediately in accordance with 30 TAC §213.5(f)(2).

LIMITATIONS

It should be noted that only areas readily accessible were inspected. There may be geologic features present that were not identified as part of this study. This non-intrusive visual field assessment cannot wholly eliminate the possibility of sensitive features at the site.

Prepared by:

Chad M. Copeland, P.G.

MCXCC

Ranger Environmental Services, LLC

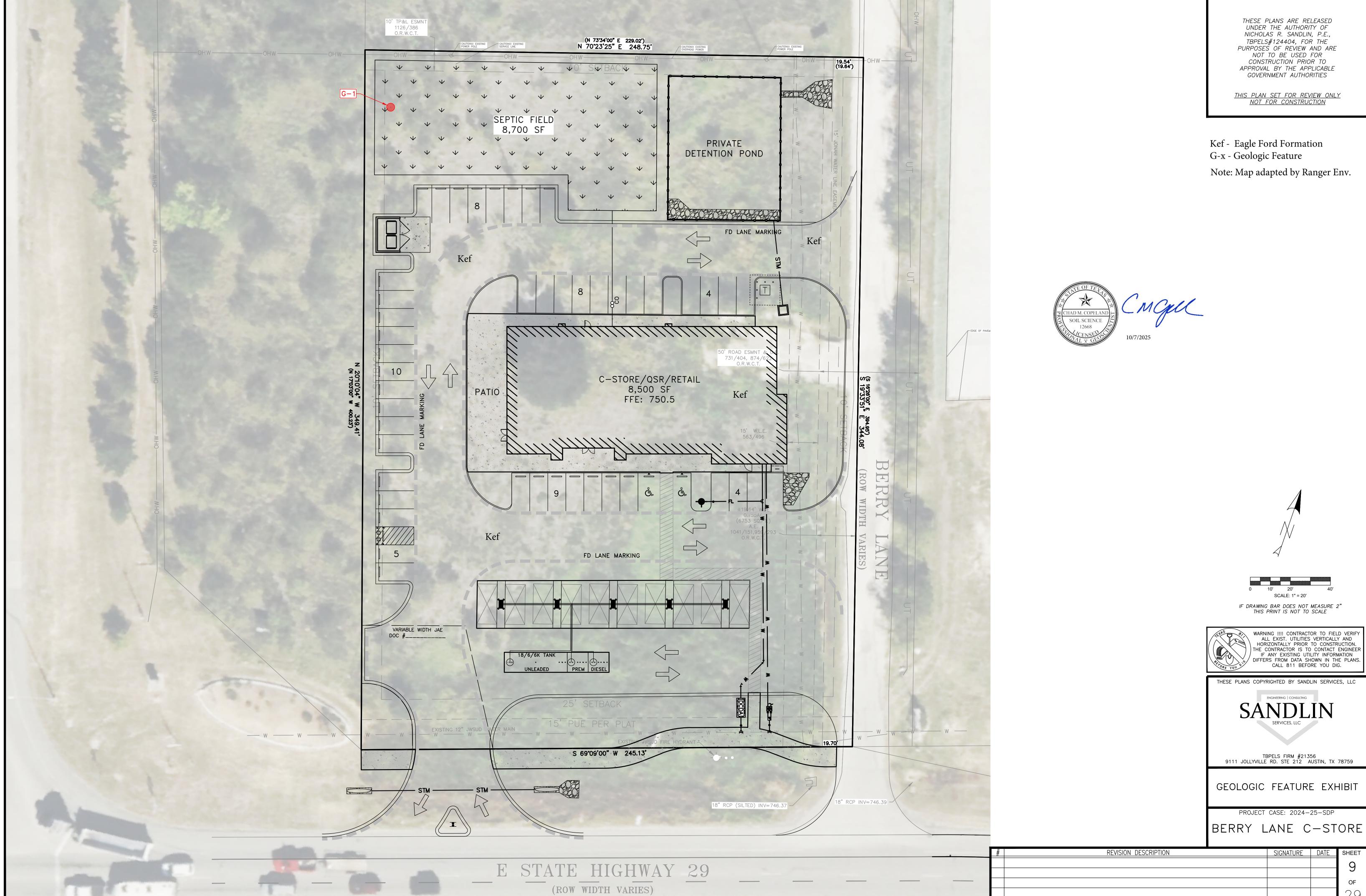
10/7/2025

Photographic Documentation



Photograph 1: Photograph documenting G-1 (MB). The views is towards the west.











Natural Resources Conservation Service A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Williamson County, Texas



Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons

-

Soil Map Unit Lines

Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features

(

Blowout

 \boxtimes

Borrow Pit

36

Clay Spot

 \Diamond

Closed Depression

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Gravel Pit

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Gravelly Spot

0

Landfill

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Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

@

Mine or Quarry

^

Miscellaneous Water

0

Perennial Water
Rock Outcrop

+

Saline Spot

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Sandy Spot

-

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

6

Slide or Slip

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Sodic Spot

=

Spoil Area



Stony Spot

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Very Stony Spot

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Wet Spot Other

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Special Line Features

Water Features

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Streams and Canals

Transportation

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Rails

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Interstate Highways

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US Routes

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Major Roads Local Roads

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Background

Marie Control

Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20.000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL: Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Williamson County, Texas Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 10, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50.000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Nov 18, 2020—Dec 4, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI		
AsB	Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes	2.0	100.0%		
Totals for Area of Interest		2.0	100.0%		

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Williamson County, Texas

AsB—Austin silty clay, 1 to 3 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vtgj Elevation: 440 to 810 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches Mean annual air temperature: 63 to 70 degrees F

Frost-free period: 228 to 293 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance

Map Unit Composition

Austin and similar soils: 90 percent Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Austin

Setting

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Convex

Parent material: Residuum weathered from chalk

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 16 inches: silty clay Bw - 16 to 22 inches: silty clay Bk - 22 to 29 inches: silty clay Cr - 29 to 57 inches: bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 1 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 22 to 39 inches to paralithic bedrock

Drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Low to moderately high

(0.00 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 85 percent

Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.5 to 2.1 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum: 1.0

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Ecological site: R086AY007TX - Southern Clay Loam

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Houston black

Percent of map unit: 10 percent

Landform: Ridges

Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve Microfeatures of landform position: Linear gilgai

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Convex, linear

Ecological site: R086AY011TX - Southern Blackland

Hydric soil rating: No

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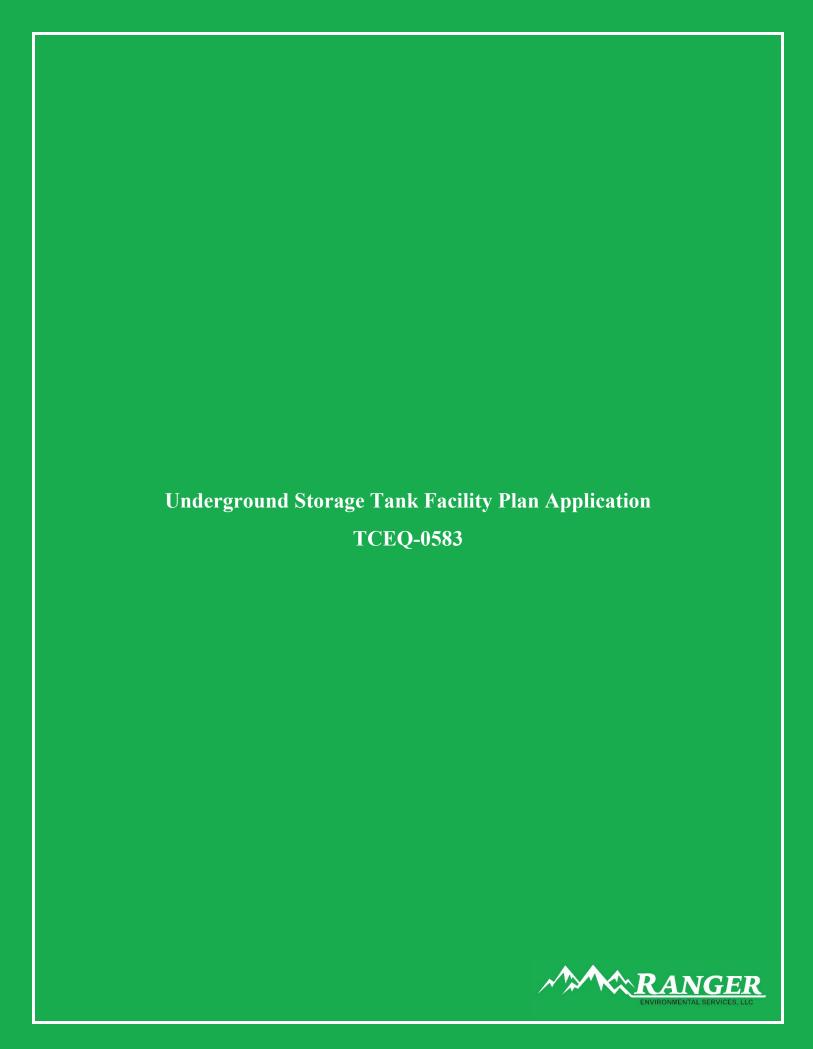
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National forestry manual. http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/home/?cid=nrcs142p2 053374

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Underground Storage Tank Facility Plan Application

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

for Storage on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge and Transition Zones and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(d), Effective June 1, 1999

To ensure that the application is administratively complete, confirm that all fields in the form are complete, verify that all requested information is provided, consistently reference the same site and contact person in all forms in the application, and ensure forms are signed by the appropriate party.

Note: Including all the information requested in the form and attachments contributes to more streamlined technical reviews.

Signature

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. All components used for this facility are U.L. listed or certified by a 3rd party and are compatible and will function pursuant to 30 TAC §213.5(d) and 30 TAC Chapter 334 Subchapter C. This **Underground Storage Tank Facility Plan Application** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and Executive Director approval. The application was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Chad M. Copeland, P.G., PWS

Date: 10/7/2025

Signature of Customer/Agent:

Regulated Entity Name: Berry Lane C-Store

Underground Storage Tank (UST) System Information

- 1. Attachment A Detailed Narrative of UST Facility. A detailed narrative description of the proposed UST Facility is attached. Note: Example descriptions are provided in the instructions (TCEQ-0583-Instructions)
- 2. Tanks and substance to be stored:

Table 1 - Tanks and Substances Stored

UST Number	Size(Gallons)	Substance to be Stored	Double-wall Tank Material
		18,000 - gasoline, 6,000 - diesel, 6,000 -	True North Steel - ACT-100 Steel/FRP Triple Wall Tank (UL
1	30,000	gasoline	58 & 1746)
2			
3			
4			
5			

3. Tanks:

	Attachment B – Manufacturer Information for Tanks. New or replacement systems for the underground storage of static hydrocarbons or hazardous substances must be double-walled or provide an equivalent method of protection approved by the executive director. Tanks must comply with technical standards as required by 30 TAC 334.45(b) relating to technical standards for new tanks. Manufacturer information is attached. Attachment C – Alternative Design and Protection Method for Tanks. Information required by 30 TAC 334.43, relating to variances and alternative procedures is attached.
4.	Piping:
	Attachment D – Manufacturer Information for Piping. Piping must comply with technical standards as required by 30 TAC 334.45(c) relating to technical standards for new piping. Manufacturer information is attached. Attachment E – Alternative Design and Protection Method for Piping. Information required by 30 TAC 334.43, relating to variances and alternative procedures is attached.
5.	Any new underground storage tank system that does not incorporate a method for tertiary containment shall be located a minimum horizontal distance of 150 feet from any domestic, industrial, irrigation, or public water supply well, or other sensitive feature as required by 30 TAC §213.5(d)(1)(B).
	 The UST system(s) will not be installed within 150 feet of a domestic, industrial, irrigation, or public water supply well, or other sensitive feature. Attachment F - Tertiary Containment Method. The UST system(s) will be required to have tertiary containment provided. A description of the method proposed to provide tertiary containment is attached.
6.	Corrosion protection equipment to be installed or type of non-corrodible materials:

Table 2 - Corrosion Protection

Equipment	Corrosion Protection (Method)
Tanks	True North Steel - ACT-100 Steel/FRP Triple Wall Tank (UL 58 & 1746)
Product Delivery Piping	AO Smith Red Thread IIA (Double wall fiberglass)
Vapor Recovery Piping	NA
Submersible Pumps	Isolated in sump
Flex Connector (dispenser end)	Isolated in sump
Flex Connector (pump end)	Isolated in sump
Riser	Dielectric tape wrap

Submersible rumps	isolatea ili samp		
Flex Connector (dispenser end)	Isolated in sump		
Flex Connector (pump end)	Isolated in sump		
Riser	Dielectric tape wrap		
7. \square Overfill protection equipment to be insta	alled:		
Overfill prevention restrictor position Overfill prevention valve positioned a Overfill audible and visual alarm positioned	at 95% capacity.		
provide continuous monitoring of the sys	e wall of a double-walled system must be truction. The leak detection system must stem and must be capable of immediately eakages. Release detection equipment to be		
 ☐ Central on-site monitor ☐ Interstitial tank probes ☐ Automatic tank gauge ☐ Pump/manway sump probes ☐ Observation well probes ☐ Mechanical line leak detectors (for property automatic (electronic) line leak detectors) 			
Excavation and Backfill			
 The depth of the tank excavation will be requirements, tank diameter, bedding, a §334.46]. 	sufficient to accommodate piping fall and a minimum cover of three (3) feet [30 TAC		
The depth of the tank excavation will be	<u>15-16</u> feet.		
The minimum thickness of the tank beddD).	ling will conform to 30 TAC §334.46(a)(5)(C and		
The tank bedding thickness will be 12 inc	ches.		

11. The material to be used as backfill will conform to 30 TAC §334.46(a)(5)(A and B) and will consist of:
☐ Clean washed non-corrosive sand ☐ Pea gravel ☐ Crushed rock ☐ Other:
12. \boxtimes The slope of the product delivery line(s) will conform to 30 TAC §334.46(c)(2) and will b $1/8$ " (1/8" per foot minimum).
Site Plan Requirements
Items 13 - 24 must be included on the Site Plan.
13. \square The Site Plan must have a minimum scale of 1" = 400'.
Site Plan Scale: 1" = <u>20'</u> .
14. 100-year floodplain boundaries:
The 100-year floodplain boundaries are based on the following specific (including date of material) sources(s): FEMA Floodplain Map 48491C0294F eff. date 12/20/2019
 Some part(s) of the project site is located within the 100-year floodplain. The floodplain is shown and labeled. No part of the project site is located within the 100-year floodplain.
15. The layout of the development is shown with existing and finished contours at appropriate, but not greater than ten-foot contour intervals. Show lots, recreation centers, buildings, roads, etc.
The layout of the development is shown with existing contours. Finished topographic contours will not differ from the existing topographic configuration and are not shown.
16. All known wells (oil, water, unplugged, capped and/or abandoned, test holes, etc.):
There are(#) wells present on the project site and the locations are shown and labeled. (Check all of the following that apply)
 The wells are not in use and have been properly abandoned. The wells are not in use and will be properly abandoned. The wells are in use and comply with 16 TAC §76.
igspace There are no wells or test holes of any kind known to exist on the project site.
17. Geologic or manmade features which are on the site:
All sensitive geologic or manmade features identified in the Geologic Assessment are shown and labeled.
 No sensitive geologic or manmade features were identified in the Geologic Assessment Attachment G - Exception to the Geologic Assessment. A request and justification for an exception to a portion of the Geologic Assessment is attached.

18. 🔀	The drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities.
19. 🔀	Areas of soil disturbance and areas which will not be disturbed.
20. 🔀	Locations of major structural and nonstructural controls. These are the temporary best management practices.
21. 🔀	Locations where soil stabilization practices are expected to occur.
22.	Surface waters (including wetlands).
\geq] N/A
23.	Locations where stormwater discharges to surface water or sensitive features.
\boxtimes	There will be no discharges to surface water or sensitive features.
24. 🔀	Legal boundaries of the site are shown.
UST	System Profiles
25. 🔀	Attachment H - Profile Drawing(s). A profile drawing(s) of the proposed UST system with all components shown and labeled is attached.
Bes	t Management Practices
26. 🔀	Attachment I - Initial and Continuing Training. A description of the initial and continuing training of on-site personnel for operation of release detection equipment is attached. The description should include how personnel will respond to warning and alarm conditions of the leak detection monitoring system.
27. 🔀	Attachment J - Release Detection Maintenance. A description of the program and schedule for maintaining release detection and cathodic protection equipment is attached. Any such equipment should be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and instructions.
Adn	ninistrative Information
	Water Pollution Abatement Plan (WPAP) is required for construction of any associated mmercial, industrial or residential project located on the Recharge Zone.
	 □ The WPAP application for this project was approved by letter dated A copy of the approval letter is attached at the end of this application. □ The WPAP application for this project was submitted to the TCEQ on, but has not been approved. □ A WPAP application is required for an associated project, but it has not been submitted. □ There will be no building or structure associated with this project. In the event a building or structure is needed in the future, the required WPAP will be submitted to the TCEQ. □ The proposed UST is located on the Transition Zone and a WPAP is not required. Information requested in 30 TAC 213.5 subsection (b)(4)(B) and (C) and (5) is

provided with this application. (Forms TCEQ-0600 Permanent Stormwater Section and TCEQ-0602 Temporary Stormwater Section or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan/SW3P).

- 29. Streams must be installed by a person possessing a valid certificate of registration in accordance with the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 334 Subchapter I.
- 30. This facility is subject to and must meet the requirements of 30 TAC Chapter 334, including but not limited to the 30 day construction notification and reporting and cleanup of surface spills and overfills.
- 31. Upon completion of the tankhold excavation, a geologist must certify that the excavation was inspected for the presence of sensitive features. The certification must be submitted to the appropriate regional office. If sensitive features are found, then excavation near the feature may not proceed until the methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer are reviewed and approved by the executive director.
- 32. Submit one (1) original and one (1) copy of the application, plus additional copies as needed for each affected incorporated city, groundwater conservation district, and county in which the project will be located. The TCEQ will distribute the additional copies to these jurisdictions. The copies must be submitted to the appropriate regional office.
- 33. Any modification of this UST application will require TCEQ approval, prior to construction, and may require submission of a revised application, with appropriate fees.



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located at the 3711 E. University Avenue in Georgetown, Texas (Williamson County). The site is located within the Edwards Aquifer Transition Zone. This subject site consists undeveloped land. A proposed retail fueling facility and convenience store is proposed for the site. The project lies within the Georgetown City Limits and the Granger Lake-San Gabriel watershed. The site is unimproved/undeveloped.

The proposed underground storage tank systems will include one (1) True North Steel ACT-100/FRP underground storage tank. The tank will be a 30,000-gallon compartmentalized tank (UL 58 & UL 1746). The compartments will store 18,000 gallons of gasoline (regular), 6,000 gallons of gasoline (super), and 6,000 gallons of diesel. Associated with these tanks will be five (5) new Gilbarco Encore 700 S dispensers along with double wall FRP piping.

The 18,000 gallon unleaded gasoline compartment will be equipped with 2 hp Franklin submersible pump. The two 6,000 gallon super gasoline and diesel compartments will be equipped with 1.5 hp Franklin submersible pumps. Overfill prevention for each tank compartment will be provided by a valve assembly which will be installed in the tank below the vapor recovery fitting and will be set to shut off flow into the tank when the volume of liquid in the tank reaches no more than 95% of the tank capacity.

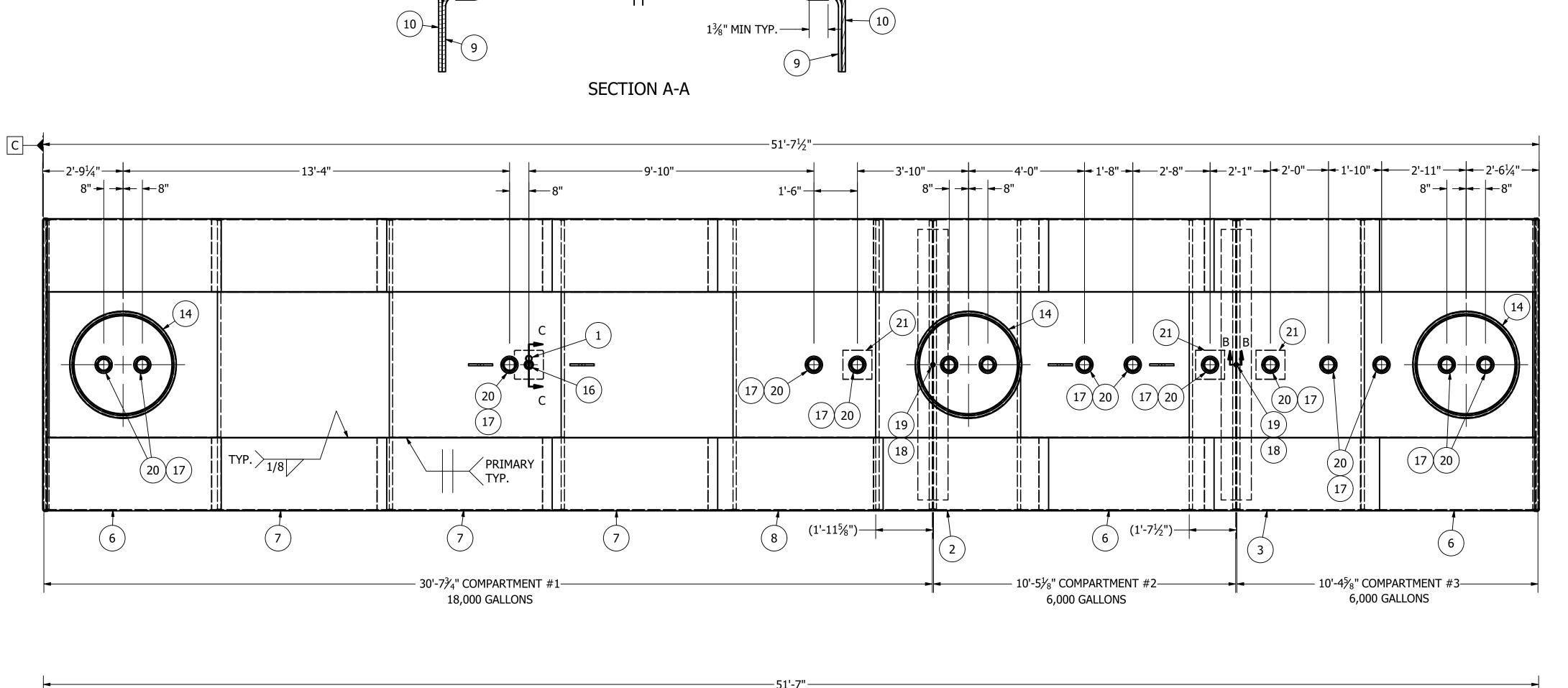
Product piping will be UL listed AO Smith Red Thread IIA fiberglass-reinforced plastic piping. Vent lines will be 2-inch diameter single-wall pipe. Under each dispenser for each product grade there will be a shear valve mounted to a rigid framework and installed at the dispenser island surface level to assure automatic shut-off of product flow during impact or fire emergencies. In addition, FLEX-ING flexible connectors will be installed at both ends of each product line in isolation sumps to connect to the dispenser unit and submersible pump.

Corrosion protection for the metallic components of the underground storage systems will be provided by electrical isolation. The submersible pump housings and pump-end flexible connectors will be installed within single wall sumps, which will provide isolation from the backfill material. The dispenser-end flexible connector will be similarly isolated by enclosure within a PCI single wall fiberglass sumps under the dispenser. The vapor recovery riser and the fill tube riser will be installed within a PCI single wall sump and thoroughly wrapped with a suitable dielectric material and are isolated from the tank by the use of isolation bushings.

The proposed tank and piping will be monitored for leaks by means of inventory control, sump and interstitial leak detection, and mechanical line leak detection. The tank will be equipped with a liquid discrimination sensor which will be installed adjacent to the submersible pumps in the sumps and in all dispenser sumps. The tanks will also be equipped with an electronic automatic tank gauging inventory probe for inventory of the product volume in the tank.

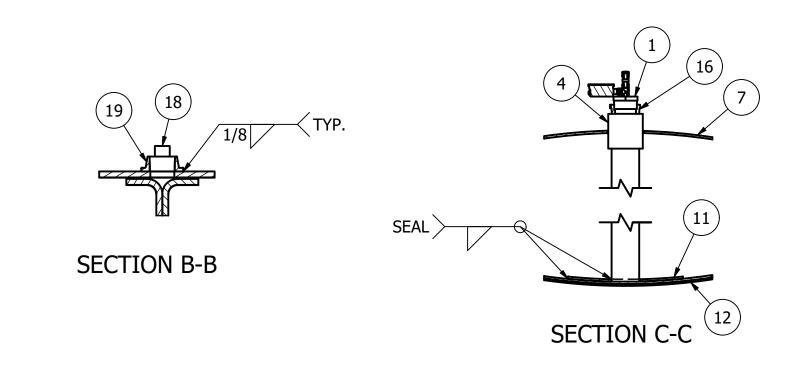
The controller will use interstitial monitoring viewed by the Sensor Status Report to meet TCEQ release detection requirements. The tank interstitial is monitored with an interstitial sensor which will set off an alarm if liquid either enters the tank interstitial or is lost within the interstitial space. This central monitoring unit is designed to provide visual and audible alarms when the changes within the interstitials are detected. Each product piping line will be equipped with electronic line leak detection. The probes and sensors from all tanks will be connected to a Franklin Evo 1 programmable control unit to be located in the store building.

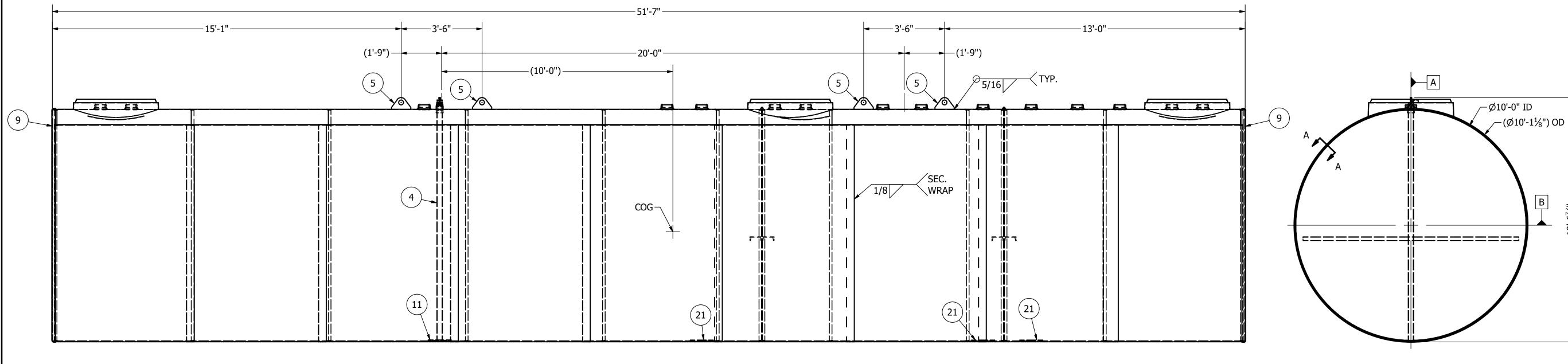




93/16 TYP.

PARTS LIST					
ITEM	S/L ITEM#	QTY	DESCRIPTION	MASS	NOTES
1	2000-2959	1	Vac Test Assembly	2.021 lbmass	
2	2000-3550	1	Asm,BulkHd,.25,120x60,ME,1007-0459,A	3430.057 lbmass	
3	2000-3551	1	Asm,BulkHd,.25,120x72,ME,1007-0459,B	3764.864 lbmass	
4	2000-3552	1	Monitor PipeAsm,2.50,120 USTJacketed	62.411 lbmass	
5	3000-2659	4	PL,.75,6x10,Lug	7.633 lbmass	
6	3000-3205	3	PL,.25,120id,72,Shell,1.375,Ofst2,ME	1944.568 lbmass	
7	3000-3206	3	PL,.25,120id,72,Shell,1.375,Ofst1,ME	1943.212 lbmass	
8	3000-3207	1	PL,.25,120id,60,Shell,1.375,Ofst1,ME	1621.801 lbmass	
9	3000-6716-120	2	Head,Flanged,.25,124.25dia,120id	855.386 lbmass	
10	3000-6716-120_876	2	Head,Flanged,.25,124.75dia,120.876id	855.709 lbmass	
11	3000-9486	1	PL,.25,12x12,Radius,120od	9.671 lbmass	
12	3000-9510	9	PL,.188,72x315.875,Rolled120.5id,Wrap,ME	1221.332 lbmass	
13	3900-1416	6	Adhesive, Acralock SA-315 NAT, 400 mlCart	0.000 lbmass	
14	3900-1485	3	SumpCollar,FRP,42,120/126dia Tank	11.221 lbmass	
15	3900-1549	1	Kit, Composite Coating, 120x624	1792.868 lbmass	
16	TB001168	1	Bushing,2.50x2.00,BLK,Thrd	1.234 lbmass	
17	TB001183	15	Bushing,5.00x4.00,Nylon,Isolation,Thrd	0.488 lbmass	
18	TB001389	2	Plug,.75,SqHd,#150,MI,BLK,Thrd	0.199 lbmass	
19	TB002012	2	Weld Flange,Thrd,.75,BLK	0.130 lbmass	
20	TB002030	15	Flange,,Hi-Five,5.00,A105,Blk,Thrd	4.398 lbmass	
21	TC000662-120	3	PL,.25,12x12,Radius,120id,108-143	10.210 lbmass	





TANK SPECIFICATIONS			
ITEM	VALUE		
Nominal Capacity (gal)	30,000		
Nominal Diameter (ft-in)	10'-0"		
Nominal Length (ft-in)	52'-0"		
Design Diameter (ft-in)	10'-0"		
Design Length (ft-in)	51'-7 3/8"		
Design Capacity (gal) Total	30,233		
Design Capacity (gal) Compartment 1	18,005		
Design Capacity (gal) Compartment 2	6,126		
Design Capacity (gal) Compartment 3	6,102		
Shell Thickness	1/4"		
Head Thickness	1/4"		
Design Pressure (oz/in2)	Atmospheric		
Maximum Burial Depth (ft)	5		
Maximum Design Temp (F)	150		

NOTES:

- 1. THIS TANK SHALL BE BUILT AND TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STEEL TANK INSTITUTE ACT-100® SPECIFICATION FOR EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION OF FRP COMPOSITE STEEL UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS.
- 2. PRIMARY STEEL TANK SHALL BE BUILT AND TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UL58 STEEL
- UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS FOR FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS. 3. EXTERIOR OF TANK TO BE BLASTED BEFORE APPLICATION OF LAMINATE COATING. FRP COATING
- SHALL BE MANUFACTURED AND APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STI ACT-100® SPECIFICATION AND UL1746 PART II CORROSION PROTECTION SYSTEMS FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS.
- 4. TANK SHALL BE SHIPPED WITH VACUUM ON INTERSTITIAL SPACE AND GAUGE INSTALLED ON MONITOR PIPE.
- 5. LAMINATE COATING NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY. 6. INCLUDE FRP TOUCH-UP KIT ON SALES ORDER; 1 PER TANK; 1500-0335 (NO MANWAY) OR 1500-0336 (WITH MANWAY)

COATIN	COATING SPECIFICATIONS			4401 West Main Fargo, ND 58103 Phone: 701-282-2345		
ITEM	ITEM VALUE					
External Type	STI ACT100/UL1746 FRP COMPOSITE SPECIFICATIONS	UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:	1		-282-5516 nSteel.com	
		UNITS = INCHES TOLERANCE:	DRAWN	JPS	DATE 8/6/2025	
Internal Type	N/A		CHECKED		DATE	
Internal Surface Prep	N/A	ANGULAR ±1/2		<u>TS</u>	8/7/2025	
Internal DFT	N/A	THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF TRUENORTH ANY COPIES/EDITS MADE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CON				
Internal - Full or Partial	N/A	TRUENORTH STEEL, IS STRICTLY PROH				

4401 West N Fargo, ND 58 Phone: 701- Fax: 701-282 TrueNorthSt	8103 282-2345 2-5516	4	TrueN
AWN	DATE	PART#:	1007-0459

ERWISE ED:	Fargo, N Phone: 7 Fax: 701 TrueNort	'01- -282	282-2345 2-5516	TrueNorth Steel
	DRAWN	JPS	DATE 8/6/2025	PART#: 1007-0459 DESCRIPTION:
±1/8" R ±1/2	CHECKED DATE TS 8/7/2025			Topk II 20000 120v624 III FO ACT 100
	LE PROPERTY OF T			<u>WEIGHT:</u> 36900.861 lbmass
	E WITHOUT THE WI EEL, IS STRICTLY P			SCALE DO NOT SCALE DRAWING SHEET 1 OF 1

9/3/2025	D	REVISED PER CUSTOMER MARKUP	00028325	JLR
8/12/2025	С	ADDED REPAD ON MONITOR PIPE	00028325	JPS
8/7/2025	В	DRAFTING REVIEW UPDATES	00028325	TS
8/6/2025	Α	FOR REVIEW	00028325	JPS
DATE	REV	DESCRIPTION	PROJ#	BY

REVISION HISTORY

MOVED FITTING

00028325 JLR

9/8/2025 E





Applications

- Service Station
- Vent/Vapor Recovery
- Bulk Plant Terminals
- Fueling Terminals

- Central Fuel Oil Systems
- Marinas Terminals
- Ethanol Fuel Blends
- Biodiesel Fuel

- Diesel Exhaust Fluid
- UL/ULC Systems that require MV, HB, CT, A&M Fuels

Materials and Construction

All pipe is manufactured by filament winding process using amine-cured epoxy thermosetting resin to impregnate strands of continuous glass filaments with a resin-rich interior surface. The operating pressure of the pipe is up to 250 psig (17.2 bar) with continuous operating temperature to 150°F (66°C).

Red Thread IIA is Listed with Underwriters Laboratories Standard 971-2004 for non-metallic underground piping for motor vehicle (MV), high blend (HB), concentrated (CT) and aviation and marine (A&M) fuels. The pipe and fittings are also Listed with Underwriters Laboratories of Canada with both Listings under File MH9162.

Fittings

Fittings are manufactured with the same chemical and temperature capabilities as the pipe. Depending on the configurations and size, the fittings construction method will be compression molded, contact molded, fabricated or filament wound and are described in FH1250.

Testing

Installed pipe systems should be tested prior to use to assure soundness of all joints and connections. Locate pressure gauge in close proximity to the pressurizing equipment, not directly on the piping system. A pressure gauge with the test pressure at mid-scale is recommended.

Joining System

- T.A.B.™ The primary joining method for pipe joints promoting fast, positive makeup and prevents "backout" during curing.
- **Bell & Spigot** The primary joining method for fitting joints.

These joints assist the installer and assures a fast trouble-free installation. Adhesive for this system is Series 8000. T.A.B. spigots can be bonded into tapered bells and tapered spigots can be Bonded into T.A.B. bells using standard bonding procedures for tapered joints.

ASTM D2996 Designation Code -

RTRP-11AW13110

Nominal Dimensional Data

Pipe Size		Inside Diameter		Outside Diameter		Wall Thickness		Weight		Pressure/ Temperature Max. Rating at 150°F (66°C)		Mill Test Pressure		Minimum Bending Radius	
in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	lbs.ft	kg/m	psig	MPa	psig	MPa	ft	m
2	50	2.238	57	2.371	60	0.067	1.70	0.42	0.63	250	1.72	376	2.59	102	31.0
3	80	3.363	85	3.559	90	0.098	2.49	0.92	1.37	175	1.21	300	2.07	153	46.5
4	100	4.364	111	4.553	116	0.095	2.41	1.10	1.64	125	0.86	265	1.83	195	59.5
6	150	6.408	163	6.686	170	0.139	3.53	2.47	3.68	20	0.14	265	1.83	287	87.4

View of Joint Illustrations





T.A.B.

Bell & Spigot

Typical Mechanical Properties

Pipe Property		75°F	24°C	200°F	93°C	Method	
· ·pe · · operty	psi	MPa	psi	MPa			
Axial Tensile			<u>'</u>	<u> </u>	1		
Ultimate Stress	9,530	65.7	6,585	45.4	ASTM D2105		
Modulus of Elasticity		1.68 x 10 ⁶	11,584	1.42 x 10 ⁶	9,791	ASTM D2105	
Poisson's Ratio, $V_{ab}(V_{ba})^{(1)}$				0.35 (0.61)			
Axial Compression							
Ultimate Stress	12,510	86.3	8,560	59.0	ASTM D695		
Modulus of Elasticity	0.677 x 10 ⁶	4,668	0.379 x 10 ⁶	2,613	ASTM D695		
Beam Bending				`			
Modulus of Elasticity (Lo	ng Term)	2.6 x 10 ⁶	17,927	0.718 x 10 ⁶	4,951	ASTM D2925	
Hydrostatic Burst							
Ultimate Hoop Tensile St	ress	40,150	277	36,480	252	ASTM D1599	
Hydrostatic Hoop Design	Stress					·	
Static 20 Year Life	LTHS - 95% LCL	-	-	18,203 - 14,689	125.5 - 101.3	ASTM D2992 - Procedure B	
Static 50 Year Life LTHS - 95% LCL		-	-	16,788 - 13,142	115.7 - 90.6	ASTM D2992 - Procedure B	
Parallel Plate			.	·			
Hoop Modulus of Elastici	3.02 x 10 ⁶	20,822	-	-	ASTM D2412		
Shear Modulus	1.36 x 10 ⁶	9,343	1.15 x 10 ⁶	7,895	-		

Typical Physical Properties

Pipe Property	Value	Value	Method
Thermal Conductivity	0.23 BTU/hr•ft•°F	0.4 W/m°C	ASTM D177
Thermal Expansion	8.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ in/in °F	15.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ mm/mm °C	ASTM D696
Absolute Roughness	0.00021 in	0.00053 mm	
Specific Gravity		1.8	ASTM D792

 $^{^{(1)}}$ V_{ha} = The ratio of axial strain to hoop strain resulting from stress in the hoop direction. V_{ah} = The ratio of hoop strain to axial strain resulting from stress in the axial direction.

Ultimate Collapse Pressure

Size		Collapse Pressure ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾					
Size		psig		МРа			
in	in mm		150°F	24°C	66°C		
2	50	177	133	1.22	0.92		
3	80	171	129	1.18	0.89		
4	100	69	51	0.48	0.35		
6	150	69	51	0.48	0.35		

Pipe Length

Size		Standard		Random		
in	n mm		ft m		m	
2-6	50-150	15	4.57	22-25	6.7-7.62	

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Fiber Glass Systems

17115 San Pedro Avenue, Ste 200 San Antonio, Texas 78232 USA Phone: 210 477 7500 Fax: 210 477 7560



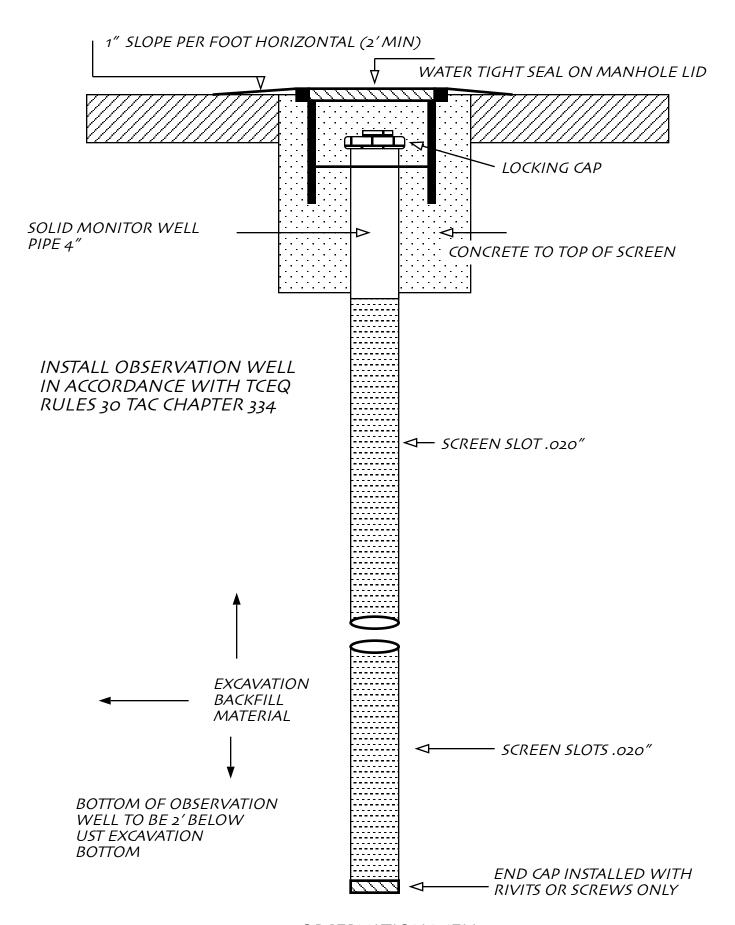


⁽²⁾ The differential pressure between internal and external pressure which causes collapse.

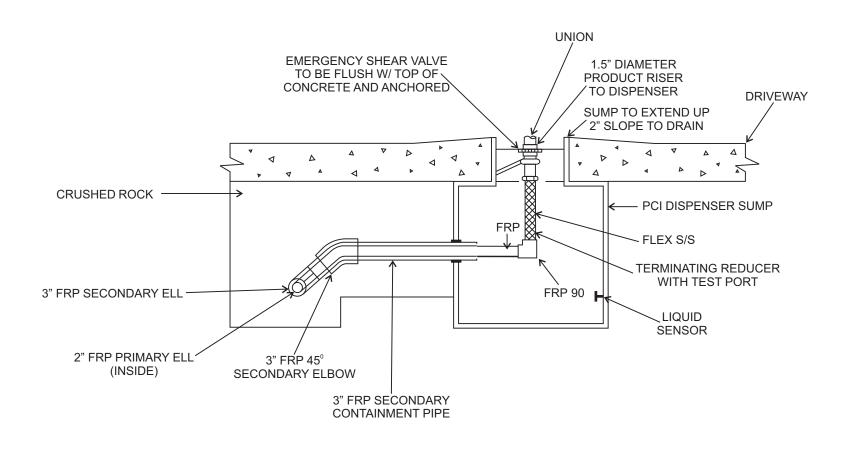
A 0.67 design factor is recommended for short duration vacuum service. A full vacuum is equal to 14.7 psig (0.101 MPa) differential pressure at sea level.

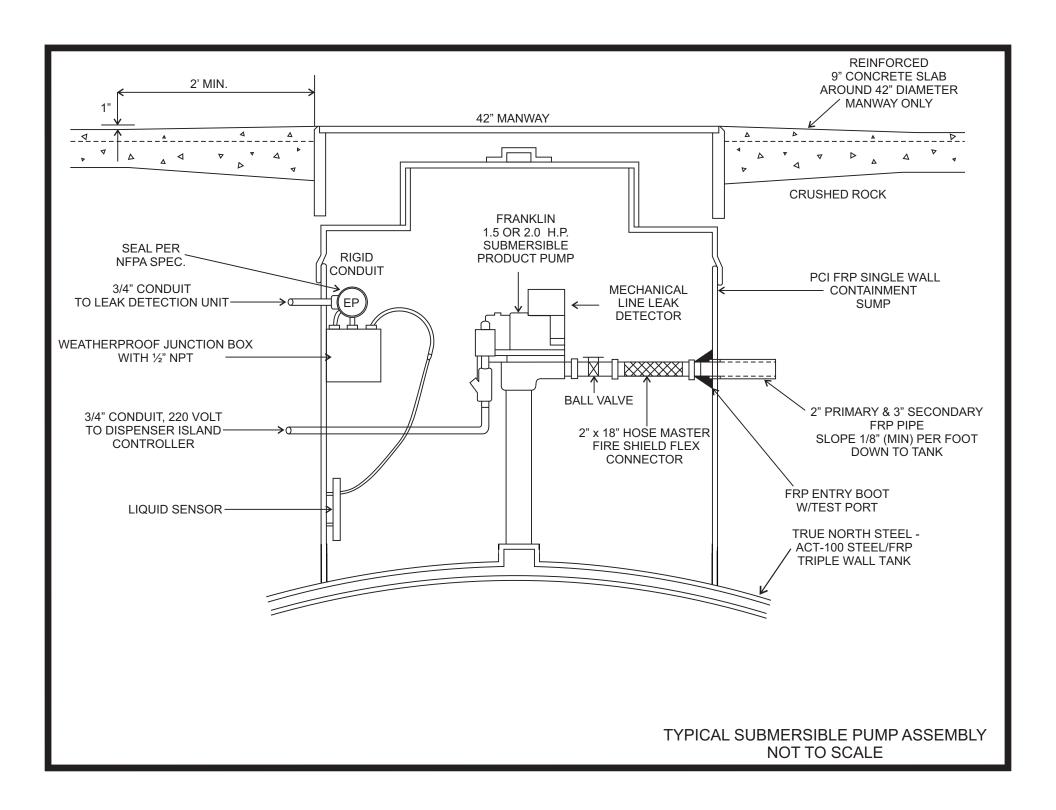
 $^{^{\}rm 40}$ A 0.33 design factor is recommended for sustained (long-term) differential collapse pressure design and operation.

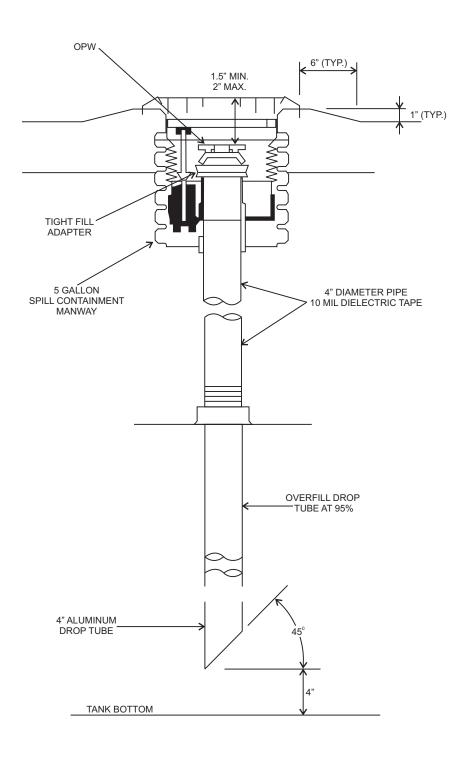


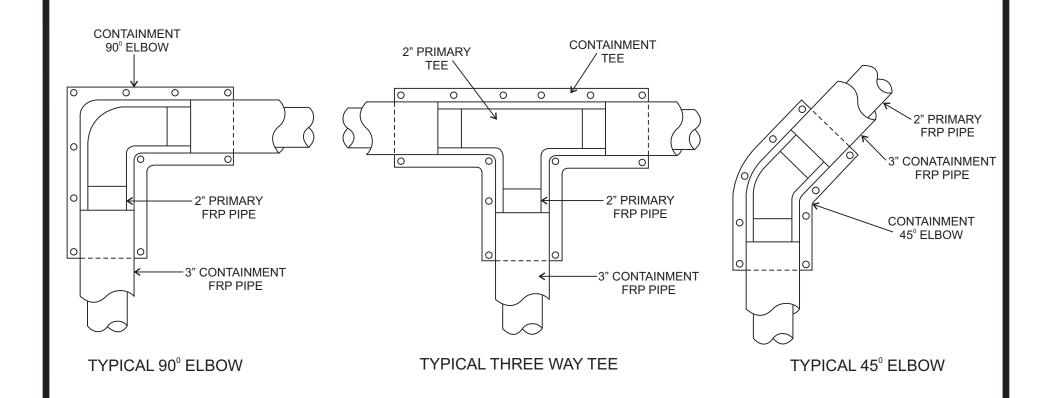


OBSERVATION WELL



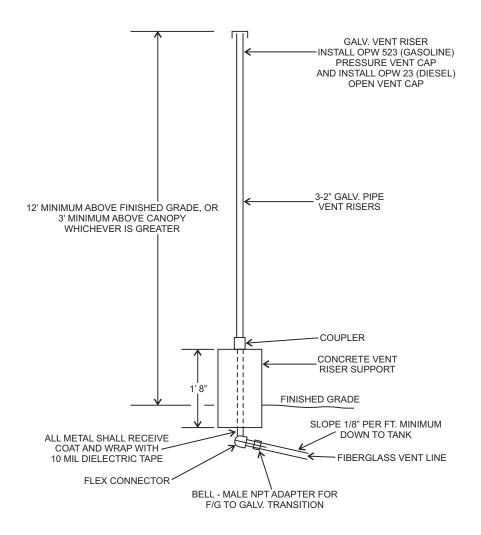






SMITH RED THREAD DOUBLE WALL FIBERGLASS PIPING

PIPING PLAN NOT TO SCALE







ENCORE°700 S

FUEL DISPENSERS



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DEE					1/

ENCORE SERIES

FUEL DISPENSERS

As the market leader in retail fueling dispensers, Gilbarco Veeder-Root custom builds each and every fuel dispenser to deliver unmatched reliability and a familiar experience for consumers at the pump. In addition to the broad model assortment, Encore dispensers go through extended life cycle testing to ensure all fueling positions are operating as they should, 24/7/365.

On top of the quality performance, Encore also offers first-class blending with its precise blend control software and hydraulics that are designed to hit and hold target blend ratios, regardless of site conditions.

Encore's family of dispensers also provides a variety of options to deliver media while fueling, ultimately driving foot traffic in-store.

Encore is just one part of the full site solution that Gilbarco offers. From the forecourt, to the c-store, to underground or in the cloud, we have the product for you along with a seamless integration across all.

If you're looking to freshen up your forecourt with the latest in fueling technology, Gilbarco has the perfect solution for your c-store.

ENCORE OFFERING

Standard Flow



Flex Fuels



Ultra-Hi Flow

Diesel Exhaust Fluid (DEF)





ENCORE 700 S STANDARD FEATURES



^{*} when mounted on a 6 in. island Unions, hoses, and nozzles not included

OPTIONAL FEATURES

- Meter Upgrades
- Two Level Price Posting (Dual PPU)
- Security Add-ons
 - Reinforced Lower Panel
 - Door Sensors
 - Encrypted Pulsers (Standard Flow Only)
 - Pulser Security Cover (Ultra-Hi Only)
- Satellite Indicator Light (Ultra-Hi Only)

- Junction Box
- Heaters
 - Full Cabinet Heater*
- Sheathing Upgrades
 - Painted
 - Stainless Steel

	CANOPY OPTIONS	
Style	Kit Number	Description
	EN55010GAXXX	Brand View™ Canopy 56" W x 33" D x 9½" H
	EN55020GAXXX	Brand View™ DEF Canopy 66" W x 37 %" D x 10" H
	EN01003GAXXX	Oval Canopy 62" W x 35" D x 9½" H
	EN01001GAXXX	Rectangular Canopy 46½" W x 39½" D x 9½" H
	EN01004GAXXX	Rounded Corner DEF Canopy 64.3" W x 32" D x 9.55" H
	EN01002GAXXX	Rounded Corner Canopy 56" W x 33" D x 9½" H

Recommended for sites that experience temperatures lower than 14°F (-10°C)

PAYMENT TERMINALS



FlexPay 6 Modular 15 in.

FlexPay 6 All-in-One 9 in.



OVERVIEW

Invenco by GVR offers best in class security, durability and user experience. Its product offering gives you the ability to select the outdoor payment terminal that best fits your business' needs. With a variety of options, compatible with nearly all standard dispensers, Invenco by GVR's all-in-one and modular Payment Terminals, offer endless possibilities.

The all-in-one payment terminals allow a fully customizable user experience with dynamic multi-media in a compact footprint. The incredibly durable, modular payment terminals, provide the ultimate customer experience with high-definition rich media and video, perfect for various media opportunities to drive your business.

7

FLEXPAY 6 PAYMENT TERMINALS

Designed from the bottom up, the new FlexPay 6 payment terminals from Invenco by GVR maximize customer engagement, have higher reliability, lower cost of ownership, best-in-class security, and reduce maintenance through remote terminal management.

FlexPay 6 features two distinct product lines: the All-in-One and Modular payment terminals. All FlexPay 6 outdoor payment terminals will be PCI 6 compliant with the latest EMV contactless standard, have native cloud connectivity, and include 2D bar code and contactless readers as standard features. Terminals are available as retrofit kits or as factory-installed kits in Encore 700S dispensers.



FlexPay 6 Modular 15 in.

- 15.6 in. HD color full touch screen display with 1200 nits rating
- Modular design offers the following as separate components:
 - Printer
 - Card Reader
 - Display
 - ADA Module
 - Contactless



FlexPay 6 All-in-One 9 in.

- 9 in. HD color full touch screen with HTML5
- All-in-One design offers card reader, contactless, PIN Pad, and printer
- Superior anti-skim design
- Capacitive PIN Pad
- Split card reader
- Backwards compatible to replace older models

PORTFOLIO AT A GLANCE





	Modular	All-in-One
	FlexPay 6 M1-15	FlexPay 6 A2-09
Display Size	15.6 in.	9 in.
OPT Configuration	Modular	All-In-One
EMV Contactless Certifications	3	3.x
PCI PTS x.x / SRED	PCI 5.x (PCI 6.x coming soon)	PCI 6.x
Temperature Range	-30° C to +70° C	-30° C to +70° C
Display Brightness	1250 nits	1200 nits
Media Ready	Yes	Yes
Available as Factory Installed Dispenser	Yes	Yes
Available as Retrofit Kit	Yes	Yes

Same trusted service network as other Gilbarco Veeder-Root Products. Contact Your Local Sales Representative for More Information.

ENCORE STANDARD FLOW DISPENSER AND PUMPERS



Features:

- Single or two sided units available with up to 6 grades and 4 hoses per side
- 4-piston Positive displacement C+ Meters
- High capacity 10-micron water alert filters (one per grade)

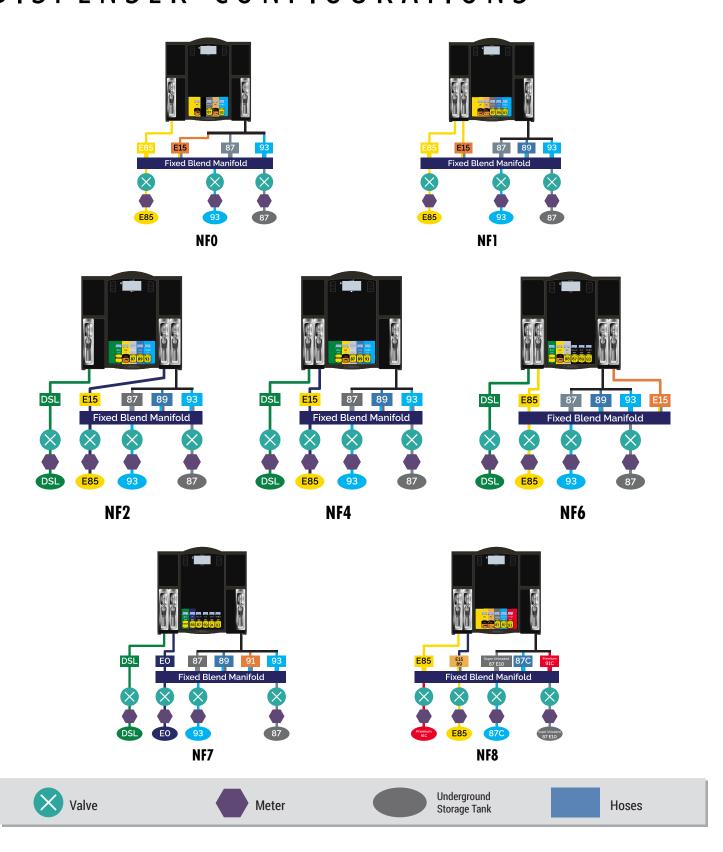
STANDARD FLOW DISPENSERS						
Dispensed Grades	Model	Description	Products/Inlets	Hoses per side	Active Meters	
One Grade	NA0*	MPD Dispenser 1-Grade - No Blending	1	1	1	
Two Grades	NA1*	MPD Dispenser 2-Grade - No Blending	2	2	2	
Two oraces	NG4	MPD Dispenser 2-Grade, Shared Hose - No Blending	2	1	2	
	NA2*	MPD Dispenser 3-Grade - No Blending	3	3	3	
Three Grades	NL0	Blender Dispenser 2+1	3	2	3	
	NN1	Blender Dispnser 3+0	2	1	2	
	NA3*	MPD Dispenser 4-Grade - No Blending	4	4	4	
Faur Crades	NG1	MPD Dispenser 4-Grade, Shared Hose - No Blending	4	2	4	
Four Grades	NL1	Blender Dispenser 3+1	3	2	3	
	NN2	Blender Dispenser 4+0	2	1	2	
F: 0 I	NL3	Blender Dispenser 3+1+1	4	3	4	
Five Grades	NL2	Blender Dispenser 4+1	3	2	3	
Six Grades	NL8	Blender Dispenser 5+1	3	2	3	

^{*}Lever Activation

STANDARD FLOW PUMPERS					
Dispensed Grades	Model	Description	Products/Inlets	Hoses per side	Active Meters
One Grade	NC0*	MPP Pump 1-Grade - No Blending	1	1	1
Two Grades	NC1*	MPP Pump 2-Grade - No Blending	2	2	2
Three Grades	NN5	Blender Pump 3+0	2	1	2
Four Grades	NL5	Blender Pump 3+1	3	2	3
Five Grades	NL6	Blender Pump 4+1	3	2	3

*Lever Activation

STANDARD FLOW: FLEXIBLE FUEL DISPENSER CONFIGURATIONS



STANDARD FLOW FLEX FUEL DISPENSERS					
Dispensed Grades	Model	Description	Products/Inlets	Hoses per side	Active Meters
	NF0	Universal Blender Dispenser 3-2+0	3	2	3
	NF1	Universal Blender Dispenser 3-1-1	3	3	3
Five Grades	NF2 _a	Universal Blender Dispenser 3-1+1	4	3	4
	NF4 _a	Universal Blender Dispenser 3-1+1	4	3	4
	NF8	Universal Blender Dispenser 3-1-1	4	3	4
	NF7	Universal Blender Dispenser 4-1+1	4	3	4
Six Grades	NF6	Universal Blender Dispenser 3-1-1+1	4	4	4

a. NF2 and NF4 are similar configurations. NF2 allows two hoses on the right (3 and -1) and one on the left (+1). NF4 allows one hose on the right (3) and two on the left (-1 and +1)



ULTRA-HI FLOW DISPENSER



Features:

- Pump up to 60 gallons (227 liters) per minute* with a Master and Satellite simultaneously
- Lever Activation
- High Capacity 30-micron filters (one per inlet)

	/Inlets	ır side	eters		
Dispensed Grades	Model	Description	Products/Inlets	Hoses per	Active Meters
	NP3	Master Dispenser 1-Grade	1/2**	1	1/2**
One Grade	NP4	Combo: Master/Satellite Dispenser 1-Grade	2	1	1
	NP5	Satellite Dispenser (No CRIND)	1/2**	1	0
	NP6	Master Dispenser 2-Grade	2	2	2
Two Grades	NP8	Satellite Dispenser 2-Grade (No CRIND)	2	2	0

a. Available Only as Single-Sided Dispensers ** 2 Products/Inlets and Active Meters only



ENCORE DEF DISPENSERS



Thermostat-controlled cabinet protecting to -4°F (-20° C). Colder weather protection available.

- Single or Dual-sided
- Factory Installed or Retrofit Kits

DIESEL EXHAUST FLUID

With all diesel vehicle engines produced after 2010 requiring diesel exhaust fluid or DEF, providing customers an easier way to fill up their DEF tanks is becoming more and more important.

In addition to offering DEF from both sides of the dispenser, Encore has also brought DEF dispensing to the forecourt. Encore 700S DEF Standard Flow Dispensers provide the ability to add DEF dispensing from the same fueling position as your standard gasoline and diesel fuels, preventing retailers from giving up an entire spot dedicated to DEF.

STANDARD FEATURES:

- Stainless steel DEF-compatible hydraulics
- Highly accurate, magnetic flow meter
- ISO components to ensure DEF compatibility
- Crossover plumbing available to route DEF from one inlet to both cabinets

AVAILABLE OPTIONS:

- DEF cold weather upgrade or specialized upgrade option for protection to -40 $^{\circ}$ F (-40 $^{\circ}$ C)
- DEF temperature warning sensors
- 6 ft. DEF inlet hose
- Stainless steel DEF breakaway and swivel
- DEF nozzle with or without mis-fill magnetic adapter

FACT	FACTORY INSTALLED DEF DISPENSERS						
	Model	Description	Products/Inlets	Hoses per side	DEF Hoses	Active Meters	
	NA4	DEF Dispenser - Diesel Exhaust Fluid Only _a	1	0	1	1	
Backcourt	NPA	UH Master Diesel 1-Grade + DEF 1-Side Only	2/3**	1	1	2/3**	
DEF	NPB	UH Master/Satellite Diesel Dispenser + DEF 1-Side Only	2	1	1	2	
	NPC	UH Master Diesel 2-Grade, 1-Sided + DEF 1-Side Only _b	3	2	1	3	
Forecourt DEF Adder Options	-	NXX + DEF: Factory Installed DEF on Std flow Dispenser _c	-	-	1	-	
	-	NXX + Dual DEF: Factory Installed DEF on Std Flow Dispenser and 2 nd Cabinet Field Installed _{c,d}	-	-	2	-	

a. NA4 includes only 1 DEF cabinet. If DEF is required on both sides, a two sided NA4 should be ordered along with an NPK RF-2 Kit that will need to b. NPC is only available single sided.
c. Available for models: NAO, NA1, NA2, NGO, NN1, NN2, NLO, NL1.
d. Second side cabinet should be ordered with NPK RF-4 Kit
** 3 Products/Inlets and Active Meters only on Two-Sided NPA

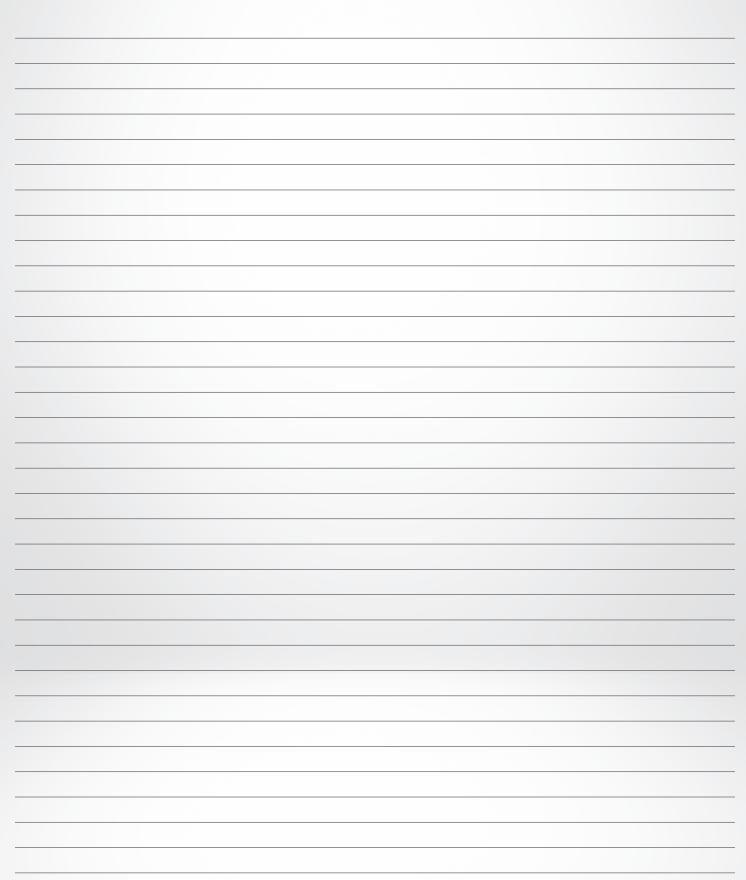
FACTORY INSTALLED DEF DISPENSERS

	Model	Description
Ultra-Hi Flow	NPK RF Kit	To add 1 side DEF Cabinet to NP3, NP6, NP4
Dispensers	NPK RF-2 Kit	To add 2nd side DEF cabinet to 2-sided NP3, NPA
Standard Flow	NPK RF-3 Kit	To add DEF to one side of a standard flow unit (one- or two-sided)
Dispensers	NPK RF-4 Kit	To add DEF to 2nd side of a 2-sided standard flow unit

Note: DEF outlet hose required for all DEF dispensers/cabinets.



NOTES





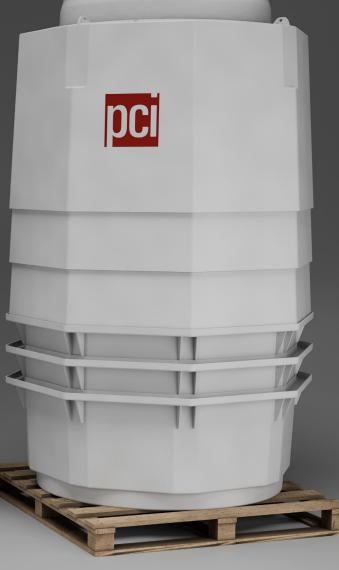
www.gilbarco.com

PCS4200 Series









ENGINEERED FOR QUALITY

The closed-molded design provides a consistent wall thickness with a smooth finish on the inside and outside, making it easier to prep and providing a better seal for rubber/gasketed entry fittings.

ENGINEERED FOR LOGISTICS

Nestable Space Saver design and integrated features reduce shipping costs and warehouse space. Up to 12 risers, 6 bases, or 3 full sumps per pallet.

ENGINEERED FOR DURABILITY

This 100% fiberglass sump is manufactured with the most corrosion-resistant composities available ensuring secondary containment dependability for the life of the station.

ENGINEERED FOR VERSATILITY

The universal base works for all applications: tank collar, fitting adapter, and manway installations. With 27" of height adjustability and 10% more working space that the competitor's 42" sump, the PCS does it all.

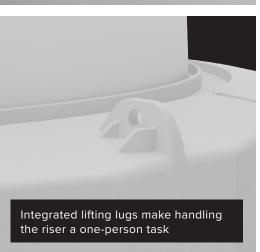
PART NUMBER LE	GEND
Series PCS42: PCS Series B: Solid Bott C: Collar Mc PCS42 60 U-3 B 0 Lid 3: Twist-Lok	

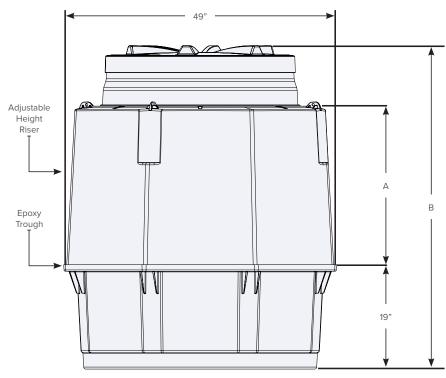
PRODUCT S	SIZES & PRICES		SPECIAL INTRODUCTOR
Part No.	Adjustability (A)	Overall Height (B)	PRICING
PCS4260U	2.5" - 29.5"	32" - 59"	
Options (Ex	ample: PCS4260-XXX)		LIST PRICE
-3B0	Solid Bottom, Twist-Lok	Lid, No Bonding Kit	\$1920
-3B1	Solid Bottom, Twist-Lok	Lid, (1) Epoxy Bonding Kit	\$2125
-3B2	Solid Bottom, Twist-Lok	Lid, (2) Epoxy Bonding Kits	\$2280
-3C0	42" Collar Mount, Twist-I	Lok Lid, No Bonding Kit	\$1920
-3C2	42" Collar Mount, Twist-I	Lok Lid, (2) Epoxy Bonding Kits	\$2280
* Dimensions a	are based on Solid Bottom sumps	s only	

- ** Subtract 1" if mounting to a 42" tank collar

















Applications

- Service Station
- Vent/Vapor Recovery
- Bulk Plant Terminals
- Fueling Terminals

- Central Fuel Oil Systems
- Marinas Terminals
- Ethanol Fuel Blends
- Biodiesel Fuel

- Diesel Exhaust Fluid
- UL/ULC Systems that require MV, HB, CT, A&M Fuels

Materials and Construction

All pipe is manufactured by filament winding process using amine-cured epoxy thermosetting resin to impregnate strands of continuous glass filaments with a resin-rich interior surface. The operating pressure of the pipe is up to 250 psig (17.2 bar) with continuous operating temperature to 150°F (66°C).

Red Thread IIA is Listed with Underwriters Laboratories Standard 971-2004 for non-metallic underground piping for motor vehicle (MV), high blend (HB), concentrated (CT) and aviation and marine (A&M) fuels. The pipe and fittings are also Listed with Underwriters Laboratories of Canada with both Listings under File MH9162.

Fittings

Fittings are manufactured with the same chemical and temperature capabilities as the pipe. Depending on the configurations and size, the fittings construction method will be compression molded, contact molded, fabricated or filament wound and are described in FH1250.

Testing

Installed pipe systems should be tested prior to use to assure soundness of all joints and connections. Locate pressure gauge in close proximity to the pressurizing equipment, not directly on the piping system. A pressure gauge with the test pressure at mid-scale is recommended.

Joining System

- T.A.B.™ The primary joining method for pipe joints promoting fast, positive makeup and prevents "backout" during curing.
- **Bell & Spigot** The primary joining method for fitting joints.

These joints assist the installer and assures a fast trouble-free installation. Adhesive for this system is Series 8000. T.A.B. spigots can be bonded into tapered bells and tapered spigots can be Bonded into T.A.B. bells using standard bonding procedures for tapered joints.

ASTM D2996 Designation Code -

RTRP-11AW13110

Nominal Dimensional Data

Pipe	Pipe Size		Inside Diameter		Outside Diameter		Wall Thickness		Weight		Pressure/ Temperature Max. Rating at 150°F (66°C)				n ;Radius
in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	in	mm	lbs.ft	kg/m	psig	MPa	psig	МРа	ft	m
2	50	2.238	57	2.371	60	0.067	1.70	0.42	0.63	250	1.72	376	2.59	102	31.0
3	80	3.363	85	3.559	90	0.098	2.49	0.92	1.37	175	1.21	300	2.07	153	46.5
4	100	4.364	111	4.553	116	0.095	2.41	1.10	1.64	125	0.86	265	1.83	195	59.5
6	150	6.408	163	6.686	170	0.139	3.53	2.47	3.68	20	0.14	265	1.83	287	87.4

View of Joint Illustrations





T.A.B.

Bell & Spigot



Typical Mechanical Properties

		75°F	24°C	200°F	93°C		
Pipe Property		75 1	27 0	200 1	33 C	Method	
		psi	MPa	psi	MPa		
Axial Tensile							
Ultimate Stress		9,530	65.7	6,585	45.4	ASTM D2105	
Modulus of Elasticity		1.68 x 10 ⁶	11,584	1.42 x 10 ⁶	9,791	ASTM D2105	
Poisson's Ratio, $V_{ab}(V_{ba})^{(1)}$		0.35 (0.61)					
Axial Compression							
Ultimate Stress		12,510	86.3	8,560	59.0	ASTM D695	
Modulus of Elasticity		0.677 x 10 ⁶	4,668	0.379 x 10 ⁶	2,613	ASTM D695	
Beam Bending							
Modulus of Elasticity (Long Term)		2.6 x 10 ⁶	17,927	0.718 x 10 ⁶	4,951	ASTM D2925	
Hydrostatic Burst							
Ultimate Hoop Tensile Stress		40,150	277	36,480	252	ASTM D1599	
Hydrostatic Hoop Design 9	Stress						
Static 20 Year Life	LTHS - 95% LCL	-	-	18,203 - 14,689	125.5 - 101.3	ASTM D2992 - Procedure B	
Static 50 Year Life	LTHS - 95% LCL	-	-	16,788 - 13,142	115.7 - 90.6	ASTM D2992 - Procedure B	
Parallel Plate							
Hoop Modulus of Elasticity		3.02 x 10 ⁶	20,822	-	-	ASTM D2412	
Shear Modulus		1.36 x 10 ⁶	9,343	1.15 x 10 ⁶	7,895	-	

Typical Physical Properties

Pipe Property	Value	Value	Method	
Thermal Conductivity	0.23 BTU/hr•ft•°F	0.4 W/m°C	ASTM D177	
Thermal Expansion	8.5 x 10 ⁻⁶ in/in °F	15.3 x 10 ⁻⁶ mm/mm °C	ASTM D696	
Absolute Roughness	0.00021 in	0.00053 mm		
Specific Gravity		1.8	ASTM D792	

 $^{^{(1)}}$ V_{ha} = The ratio of axial strain to hoop strain resulting from stress in the hoop direction. V_{ah} = The ratio of hoop strain to axial strain resulting from stress in the axial direction.

Ultimate Collapse Pressure

Size		Collapse Pressure ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾				
		psig		MPa		
in	mm	75°F	150°F	24°C	66°C	
2	50	177	133	1.22	0.92	
3	80	171	129	1.18	0.89	
4	100	69	51	0.48	0.35	
6	150	69	51	0.48	0.35	

Pipe Length

Size		Standard		Random		
in	mm	ft	m	ft	m	
2-6	50-150	15	4.57	22-25	6.7-7.62	

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Fiber Glass Systems

17115 San Pedro Avenue, Ste 200 San Antonio, Texas 78232 USA Phone: 210 477 7500 Fax: 210 477 7560





⁽²⁾ The differential pressure between internal and external pressure which causes collapse.

A 0.67 design factor is recommended for short duration vacuum service. A full vacuum is equal to 14.7 psig (0.101 MPa) differential pressure at sea level.

 $^{^{\}rm 40}$ A 0.33 design factor is recommended for sustained (long-term) differential collapse pressure design and operation.



RSC SERIES DISPENSER SUMPS

PCI's RSC (Reduced Steel Conduitless) dispenser sump offers our quality fiberglass in a cost-effective design. Our reduced galvanized steel frame offers excellent corrosion resistance.









ADJUSTABLE HEIGHT

Designed and engineered to allow up to 6" of field adjustment helps ensure proper slope once penetration fittings have been installed off location.

WIDE-BODY DESIGN

Allows ample space for up to 4 Pass-Thru plumbing configurations in a single sump while our tapered top fits inside the most narrow island forms.

DUAL CONDUITLESS ENTRY

Conduit mounting channel is engineered directly into both ends of the steel frame the dispenser without penetrating the sump wall.

SINGLE PIECE CONSTRUCTION

Eliminates any seams and provides less places for water penetration.

1" COMPOSITE RAINLIP

Prevents surface water from entering the sump and offers better protection against rust and corrosion than metallic rainlips.

UNIVERSAL STABILIZER BARS

Universal stabilizer bars with 3-axis adjustment accommodate multi-product dispensers without displacing product lines and ensure proper load transfer in case of an impact from any direction.

100% FIBERGLASS

100% high quality, non-corrosive fiberglass provides long-term reliable containment from fuel exposure without voiding warranty, warping, cracking or becoming brittle.

'BRITE-WHITE' INTERIOR

Our signature 'Brite-White' interior reflects light for better visibility and makes identifying leak points easier.

DUO-MOLDED TECHNOLOGY

Our fiberglass sumps utilizes Duo-Molded Technology. Using premium raw materials with a high glass content, we create two layers of fiberglass, offering superior strength and fuel resistance.







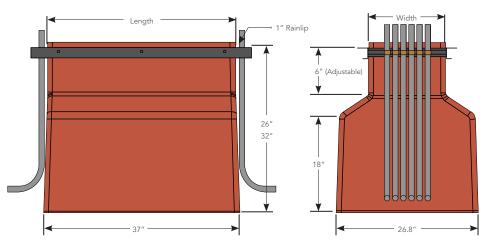
DOUBLE WALL OPTIONS

Available in double wall for a variety of monitoring options to satisfy local regulations and requirements. From dry fluid or fluid filled interstitial to vacuum interstice monitoring, PCI has all options to best fit your installation and compliance needs.



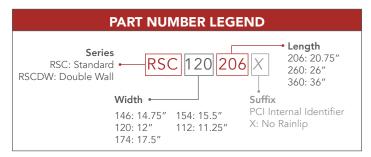
RSC SERIES DISPENSER SUMPS





Dispenser Model	RSC Series	Double Wall Models	Width	Length	Stabilizer Kit
Bennett Pacific	RSC146360B	RSCDW146360B	14.75"	36"	SVU-L
Bennett 3000	RSC120206	RSCDW120206	12"	20.75"	SVU-S
Gasboy Atlas	RSC120206A	RSCDW120206A	12"	20.75"	SVU-S
Gilbarco Encore	RSC174360	RSCDW174360	17.5"	36"	SVU-L
Gilbarco Legacy	RSC120206X	RSCDW120206X	12"	20.75"	SVU-S
Wayne Century	RSC154260	RSCDW154260	15.5"	26"	SVU-L
Wayne Reliance	RSC154260	RSCDW154260	15.5"	26"	SVU-L
Wayne Select	RSC154260	RSCDW154260	15.5"	26"	SVU-L
Wayne Ovation	RSC146360	RSCDW146360	14.75"	36"	SVU-L
Wayne Vista (UHC) HS3, HS4	RSC154260HV	RSCDW154260HV	15.5"	26"	SVU-L
Wayne Vista 48"	RSC112360	RSCDW112360	11.25"	36"	SVU-S

Note: Additional Models Available







ONE COMPLETE SYSTEM AT A PRICE YOU CAN'T IGNORE.

EVO™ ONE is an all-in-one fuel management system (including console, sensors, probes, and hardware) that lets you upgrade or equip a site with up to 3 tanks, 3 lines, and 8 dispensers for about the same price as a standalone ATG console replacement.

One kit, one system, one solution

Full featured | User-friendly | Affordable | Easy upgrade | Simplified compliance | Remote access













LIQUID SENSORS

INVENTORY PROBES & FLOATS

EVO™ ONE CONSOLE

LINE LEAK DETECTION

REMOTE ACCESS

THE EVO ONE SYSTEM

EVO™ ONE is an economical, turnkey fuel monitoring solution designed for complete system management. The system includes a console, sensors, probes, and all necessary installation hardware. Designed for easy installation and long-term reliability, EVO™ ONE delivers a fully integrated system at a cost-effective price, with the security that you've come to expect from the EVO™ Series.

Feature & Benefits

Full monitoring system at the cost of just a console

Highly accurate, real-time fuel inventory monitoring

Automated compliance monitoring, testing, and reporting

Continuous electronic line leak detection (Optional)

Advanced pump monitoring and control

Pre-configure software tool for fast, hassle-free setup

Anywhere, anytime access via PRO® Connect

Includes hardware for turnkey installation

Custom security levels, user tracking, & multifactor log-in

Latest TLS/SSL protocols for secure data encryption

Capabilities

- · Inventory monitoring
- Inventory reconciliation
- Tank autocalibration
- Static tank testing
- Statistical Continuous Automatic Leak Detection (SCALD®)
- Turbine Pump Interface[™] (TPI)
- Containment compliance monitoring
- Electronic Line Leak Detection (ELLD)*
- AUTO-LEARN® ELLD line learning®
- Statistical Line Leak Detection (SLLD)*
- Programmable logic conditions (custom applications)

*Optional capability

System Includes



EVO™ ONE Console & Remote Access



Line Leak Detection Pressure Transducers (Optional)



Universal Liquid Sensors



Probes



Probe Float Kits

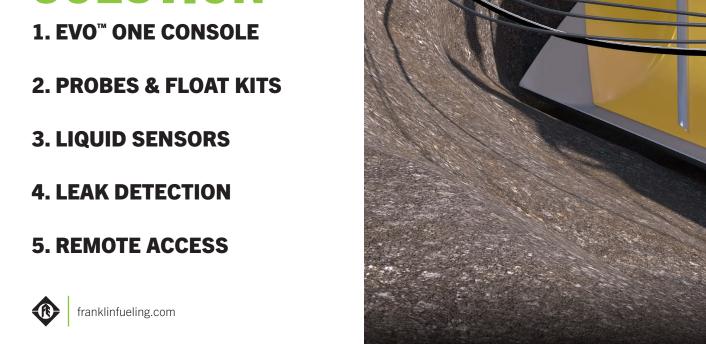


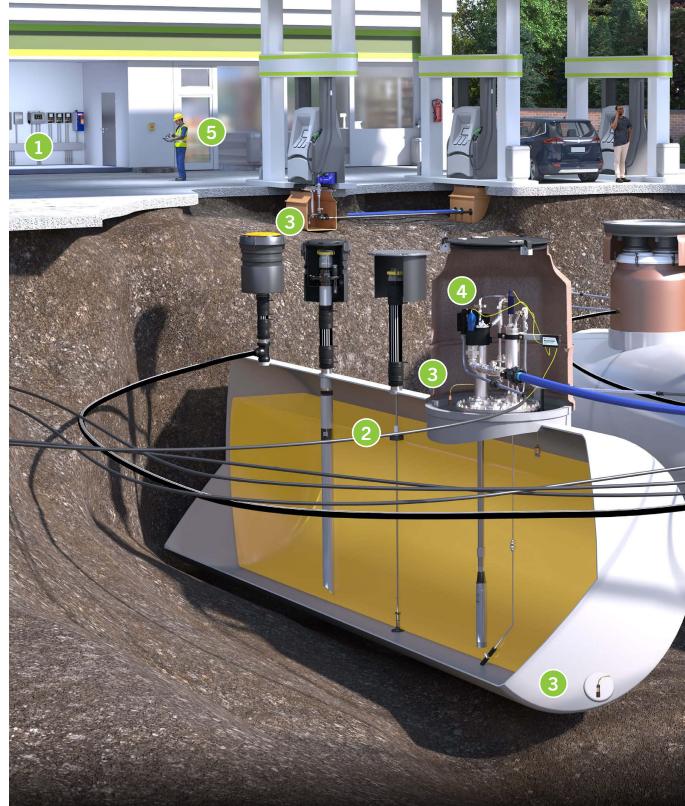
Probe Install Kits





EVO ONE: A SYSTEM SOLUTION







EVO™ ONE features capabilities that empower every user type to make informed, data-driven inventory management decisions while keeping sites in compliance and operating at peak performance.



COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Full-featured compliance monitoring with monthly and annual tank testing, containment testing, and line testing — even for busy sites with minimal downtime.



CONTAINMENT MONITORING

EVO™ provides containment monitoring to detect water or fuel leaks in sumps and interstitial spaces, ensuring early detection and compliance with environmental regulations.



ALARMS & EVENTS

Operators can easily manage system events with instant email or SMS alerts, a detailed event log, and remote access to quickly acknowledge or resolve issues.



LEAK DETECTION

Electronic Line Leak Detection (ELLD) continuously monitors pipework to detect leaks and provide hourly, monthly, and annual precision line leak detection compliance testing requirements.

(Optional)



CUSTOM APPS

Logic Conditions lets users create custom applications to do things like automate compliance testing and reporting and more.



ONE TOUCH BUTTONS

Automate and carry out anything from complex, multi-function processes to simple daily delivery report generation — all with the touch of a single button.



TANK MONITORING

Make informed, data-driven inventory management decisions with highly accurate tank level monitoring, tank autocalibration, and inventory reconciliation.



TURBINE PUMP INTERFACE™

Enhanced remote pump monitoring and control including pump-in-water automation, clogged intake escalation, tank leveling, tank priority, and more.

EVO"ONE MAKES IT EASY

EVO™ helps operators maintain compliance, protect their sites from leaks, and stay connected to vital inventory data anytime, anywhere.



COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Monitor and automate compliance-related activities, simplify regulatory reporting requirements, and ensure optimal fuel system performance.

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Track and manage fuel inventory levels, optimize fuel supply, and prevent runouts with inventory automation and customizable delivery notifications.

LEAK DETECTION

Proactively identify and address any potential issues, ensuring the safety and integrity of fuel storage, pipework, and the distribution processes.

USER-FRIENDLY INTERFACE

The EVO[™] ONE full-color, 7" LCD touchscreen features intuitive controls and clear visual cues, allowing users to easily access all functionalities without extensive training. EVO[™] ONE simplifies complex tasks for an easy user experience.





ONE TOUCH BUTTONS

The home screen can be customized with up to six One Touch Buttons. These buttons simplify routine tasks for on-site staff and help automate fuel system corrective actions in the event of an alarm.

QUICK JUMP MENU

Navigate quickly through applications with ease. This time-saving menu makes the interface's structure extremely shallow, simple to navigate, and reduces the amount of steps it takes to accomplish tasks.



INTELLIGENT DESIGN



Tanks 5:15 PM Unleaded 1 1,439 gal Premium 2 1,301 gal Diesel 3 1,205 gal Alarm: High Water - Diesel Tank Alarm: High Water - Diesel Tank ?

ICON-BASED DESIGN

Designed with a smartphone-like interface, EVO™ ONE features colorful apps, status indicators, and intuitive navigation, making it easy for new users to operate with minimal training.

CUSTOM COLORS

Customizable fuel grade colors make it easy for users to identify fuel grade types, check tank water levels, and identify any potential issues at a glance.



STAY CONNECTED

The PRO® Connect Web Browser Interface allows operators to securely and remotely connect to EVO™ ONE from any web enabled device. Automatic scaling provides access to site information whether using a PC, tablet, or smart phone.

REMOTE MONITORING

Get remote access to vital site data including tank status, sensor status, pump status, delivery information, active events, alarm history, event history, and more.

INVENTORY FORECASTING

Remotely monitor tank levels, view delivery information, and check the predicted days of remaining inventory to precisely schedule deliveries and avoid costly run-outs.

SIMPLIFIED REPORTING

A wide variety of reports including inventory, alarm history, delivery history, sensor status, and regulatory compliance can be custom-scheduled, displayed, printed, or emailed at specific times.

Displays data in a user-defined schedule, or in real-time

Centralized control of all compliance information

Monitor inventory to precisely forecast delivery needs

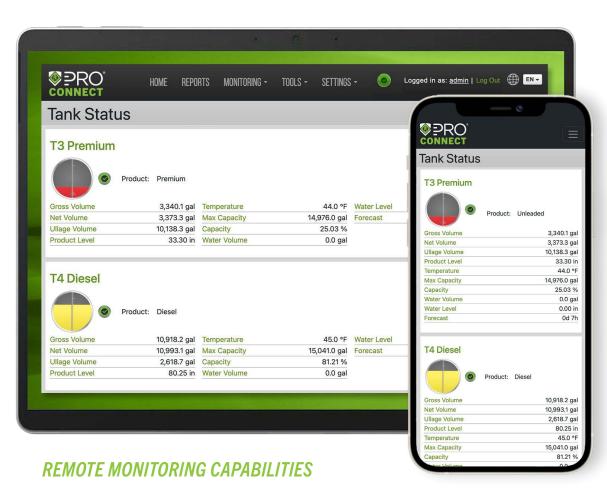
Create and schedule customized reports

Generate, view, print, or email reports

Analyze and respond to system events and alarms

Configure custom applications and system automation

Control and troubleshoot pumps remotely



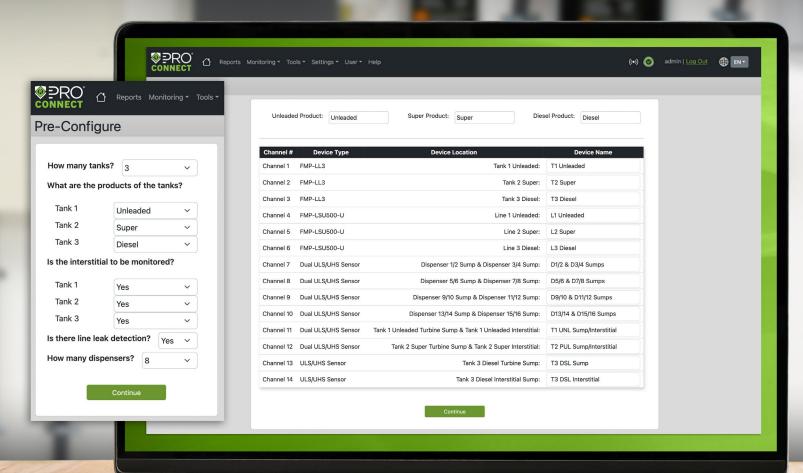
- Pump Status
- Shift Status

- Sensor Status
- Compliance Status
- Events

- Line Status
- Meter Status
- Discrete Input Status

FASTER SETUP

The Pre-Configure tool uses a few simple questions to auto-fill configurations settings, cutting setup time and reducing complexity.



ACCESSORIES INCLUDED WITH EVO ONE

PROBES

Digital inventory and leak detection probes provide accurate tank level monitoring and reporting with optional leak detection capabilities. These probes employ digital communications and magnetostrictive position measurement technology for highly accurate tank readings.

PROBE FLOATS

Float kits come complete with a product and water float. The 4" float kit is paired with each probe to measure fuel and water level information inside the tank.



PROBE INSTALLATION KITS

Probe install kits provide a tight seal to the tank to prevent water intrusion and meet regulatory requirements. A quick release cap enable easy access to the probe for inspection or maintenance.



LIQUID SENSORS

Based on float-switch technology and made of chemicallyresistant materials, the liquid sensor can be installed in containments, basins, double wall tanks or other locations where the presence of liquid indicates a leak has occurred.



LINE LEAK DETECTION SENSOR

EVO $^{\infty}$ ONE utilizes line leak detection pressure transducers mounted in the submersible pump manifold to monitor fuel lines for pressure drops, enabling rapid detection of leaks and ensuring compliance with leak detection requirements. (Optional)



WHY UPGRADE THE WHOLE SYSTEM?

Unlike competitive solutions that only replace the console, $EVO^{\mathbb{T}}$ ONE lets station owners replace everything — console, sensors, probes — at the same cost of a new console. This means a complete, modern fuel monitoring system without the hidden costs associated with outdated components.

UPGRADE TO THE LATEST TECHNOLOGY

Get the most advanced fuel monitoring system available, with features like electronic line leak detection (optional), 24-hour tank testing, remote access, and more.

GUARANTEED COMPATIBILITY

Mixing new consoles with legacy probes and sensors can create integration headaches. EVO[™] ONE ensures all components work seamlessly from day one.

FUTURE-PROOF YOUR INVESTMENT

With the ability to create logic-based custom applications, EVO™ ONE ensures your fuel system stays adaptable and ahead of the curve to meet future needs.

ELIMINATE HIDDEN WIRING ISSUES

Aging probe and sensor wiring can fail during or after installation, leading to costly delays and follow-up maintenance. Replacing everything upfront ensures a smooth install and lasting reliability.



UP TO

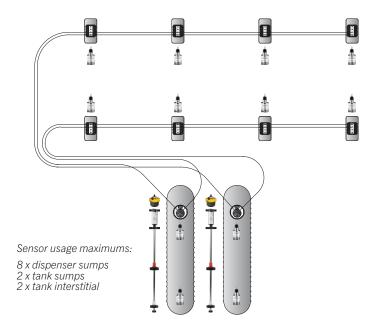
2 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS



*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO™ ONE Kit List + Probes (2) List = Total List

\$4,230 \$4,406 **\$8,636**



UP TO

2 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS

WITH ELECTRONIC LEAK DETECTION

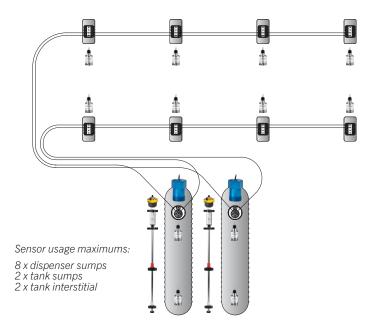


*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO[™] ONE Kit List + Probes (2) List = Total List

\$4,950 \$4,406

\$9,356



UP TO

3 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS



*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO™ ONE Kit List +

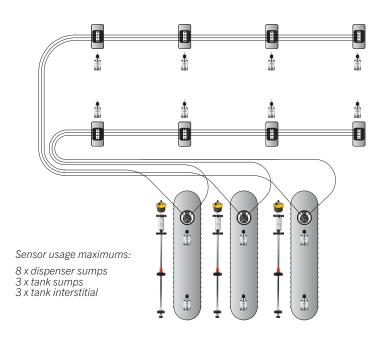
Probes (3) List

Total List

\$4,630

\$6,609

\$11,239



UP TO

3 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS

WITH ELECTRONIC LEAK DETECTION



*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO™ ONE Kit List +

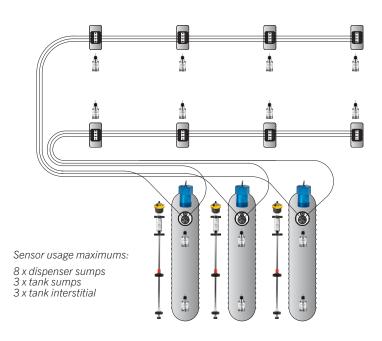
Probes (3) List

Total List

\$5,650

\$6,609

\$12,259



EVO™ ONE CAPABILITIES

Inventory Monitoring

Provides real-time tracking of fuel levels within storage tanks. This enables station owners to manage inventory effectively, reducing the risk of runouts or overfilling.

Inventory Reconciliation

Compares dispensed fuel amounts with actual inventory levels to identify discrepancies. This helps detect potential leaks or theft, ensuring product accountability and environmental compliance.

Tank Autocalibration

Automatically adjusts tank capacity measurements to reflect actual conditions. This enhances measurement accuracy, leading to more precise inventory management and compliance reporting.

Static Tank Testing

Conducts scheduled, non-intrusive tests to verify tank integrity. Station owners benefit by ensuring regulatory compliance and preventing environmental contamination.

Statistical Continuous Automatic Leak Detection (SCALD®)

SCALD® continuously analyzes data to detect tank leaks without requiring shutdowns or interrupting fueling. Ideal for 24/7 sites with minimal quiet periods, it ensures compliance without disrupting operations.

Containment Compliance Monitoring

Monitors containment sumps and tank interstitial for leaks or breaches. This ensures early detection of containment failures, protecting the environment and aiding in regulatory compliance.

Programmable Logic Conditions (Custom Applications)

Enables customization of system responses based on specific site conditions. This flexibility allows station owners to automate processes, enhancing operational efficiency.

Electronic Line Leak Detection (ELLD) (Optional)

Utilizes electronic sensors mounted in the submersible pump manifold to detect leaks in fuel lines. Early detection prevents product loss and environmental hazards, ensuring system integrity.

AUTO-LEARN® ELLD Line Learning (Optional)

Automatically learns the characteristics of fuel lines to enhance leak detection accuracy. This ensures precise, customized leak detection, reducing the risk of false alarms and enhancing overall system accuracy.

Statistical Line Leak Detection (SLLD) (Optional)

Analyzes pressure and flow data over time to identify leaks. This allows sites with constant fuel flow to perform 0.2 gph leak testing, even during peak operation, which ensures continuous compliance without disrupting operations.

Dual-Sensor Connectivity in Parallel per Input

Allows two sensors to connect to a single input channel in parallel. This expands monitoring capabilities without additional hardware, optimizing system resources.

Remote Access via PRO® Connect

Provides off-site access to system data and controls through a secure web interface. Station owners can monitor and manage their sites remotely, improving response times and operational oversight.

Turbine Pump Interface™ (TPI)

Creates a network between intelligent pump controllers and EVO™ ONE allowing real-time data sharing and intelligent system responses. This enables remote troubleshooting and reduced downtime features like:

Pump in Water Automation

Detect water in tanks and automatically shut off the affected pump, preventing water from being pumped into a customer's vehicle.

Clogged Pump Escalation

Detect, verify, and automate the resetting of a pump to clear clogs and bring them back online faster without a service call.

Tank Leveling & Priority

Balance the levels of multiple tanks with the same fuel type or prioritize one tank for faster, more efficient fuel deliveries.

EVO™ ONE CONSOLE

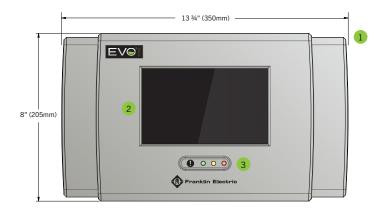
Inputs & Connectivity

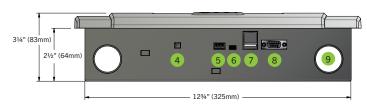
Universal Device Protocol inputs	14
Maximum tanks monitored	14
Maximum sensor input capacity	14, 28*
Lines capacity	4
Maximum total device inputs	14, 28*
Maximum AC input channels	4
Dry contact input channels	2
Relay output channels	4
Connectivity	Ethernet, RS-232, RS-485, standard USB, Mini-B USB
Communication protocol support	MQTT, MODBUS™, XML, Veeder-Root®

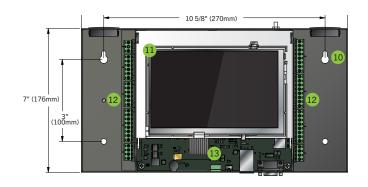
^{*}Requires connecting two FMP-ULS sensors per channel.

Hardware

Dimensions	H: 8" (205 mm), W:13 ¾" (350 mm), D: 3¼" (83 mm)	
Display type	7" (17.78 cm) color LCD touch screen	
Printer type External (network or USB)		
Alarm	Internal audible alarm	
LEDs	Alarm, warning, and power	
Applicable liquids	Petroleum, chemicals, and waste	
Power requirements 110 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 2.6 Amps		
Operating temperature	32° to 104° F (0° to 40° C)	
Humidity	0-95% non-condensing	
Approvals UL, cUL, ATEX, IECEx, GSA IT Security		
Certifications	Third party certification of leak detection capabilities	
	- Customizable user roles / user activity tracking	
	- Multifactor authenticated log-in	
Security - Third party verified security		
- GSA IT security approval		
	- Latest SSL/TLS protocols	







- 1. Cover
- 2. LCD Touch Screen
- 3. LED Indicators
- 4. Annunciator (audible alarm)
- 5. RS-485/TPI
- 6. Mini-B USB Port
- 7. Ethernet / USB Port

- 8. RS-232
- 9. Top and Bottom Knockouts
- 10. Mounting Holes
- 11. Flip Up Panel (Touch Screen)
- 12. Termination Blocks
- 13. Main Board

TOTAL SYSTEM SOLUTIONS™





Initial and Continuing Training

The release detection system at the facility will be Franklin Evo 1. The system will have sump sensors installed in the submersible sump containment area to monitor installed the dispenser sumps sub pump, sump sensors in and interstitial sensors. The system will be equipped with mechanical line leak detection for the product delivery lines. The system will be installed by a Franklin certified technician. The system will be installed in accordance with Franklin specifications and instructions. The system is UL listed and is third party certified for release detection under USEPA guidelines. The system has self- diagnostic programs to test and warn of failures of the external devices as well as internal electronics. The system has been tested Third Party and found to be compliant with USEPA requirements for release detection.

Annual maintenance of the system will be conducted to certify the function of all modules in the system.

On-site employees will monitor the system condition locally and remotely on a daily basis, with particular emphasis on any sensor alarms or release detection alarms as indicated on the panel of the system. In the case of any sensor or inventory alarm, employees will notify the Owner or General Manager who will make the determination of a proper course of action. Site employees are not authorized to reset of disable any alarm conditions on the system.

New facility employees will be trained in the proper operation and functional modes of the system. Ongoing reviews of the system operation will be presented to all employees to ensure operation and function status is understood.

Ongoing maintenance will be conducted by JF Petroleum personnel.



Operating And Maintaining Underground Storage Tank Systems

Practical Help And Checklists



Contents

How to Use This Booklet	.1
Section 1 — Identifying The Equipment At Your UST Facility	.3
Section 2 — Release Detection	.5
Section 3 — Suspected Or Confirmed Releases	21
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DISCLAIMER

This document provides information on operating and maintaining underground storage tank (UST) systems. The document is not a substitute for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency regulations nor is it a regulation itself — it does not impose legally binding requirements.

For regulatory requirements regarding UST systems, refer to the federal regulations governing UST systems (40 CFR Part 280).

How To Use This Booklet

Who Should Read This Booklet?

This booklet is for owners and operators of underground storage tank systems (USTs).

You are responsible for making sure your USTs do not leak. This booklet can help you meet your UST responsibilities.

What Can This Booklet Help You Do?

- Identify and understand the operation and maintenance (O&M) procedures you need to follow routinely to make sure your USTs don't have leaks that damage the environment or endanger human health.
- Identify good O&M procedures you can use to avoid cleanup costs and liability concerns.
- Maintain useful records of your O&M.

Key Terms Used In This Booklet

An UST is an underground storage tank and underground piping connected to the tank that has at least 10 percent of its combined volume underground. The federal regulations apply only to USTs storing petroleum or certain hazardous substances.

O&M stands for **operation and maintenance procedures** that must be followed to keep USTs from causing leaks and creating costly cleanups.

Your UST System Is New Or Upgraded — Is That Enough?

Being new or upgraded is not enough. New and upgraded USTs are made of a complex collection of mechanical and electronic devices that can fail under certain conditions. These failures can be prevented or quickly detected by following routine O&M procedures. Having a new or upgraded UST system is a good start, but the system must be properly operated and continuously maintained to ensure that leaks are avoided or quickly detected.

What Should You Do With Each Section Of This Booklet?

Read through each section carefully and use the checklists to help you establish clear O&M procedures.

By identifying and understanding the O&M tasks you need to perform routinely, you will ensure timely repair or replacement of components when problems are identified.



How Can You Use The Following Checklists Effectively?

This booklet's pages are 3-hole punched and unbound so you can put all the materials in a handy 3-ring binder. You can easily remove any of the following checklists from the binder, reproduce them, and then fill them out.

You can select the specific mix of checklists that matches your UST facility. Once you have your select group of checklists together, make several copies that you can fill out periodically over time.

In this way you can keep track of your O&M activities and know that you've done what was necessary to keep your UST site safe and clean, avoiding any threats to the environment or nearby people as a result of costly and dangerous UST releases.

Use This Booklet Often — Effective O&M Requires Constant Vigilance.

Note: This booklet describes quality O&M practices put together by a work group of state and federal environmental regulators. This booklet is not a federal regulation nor legally binding, but it does provide useful information on effective O&M procedures. You should check with your state UST program for information on any additional or different O&M practices that may be required in your state.

See Section 7 for contact information.

Section 1 — Identifying The Equipment At Your UST Facility

Determine what UST equipment you have at your facility by completing the checklist below. Note that each part of the checklist below refers you to the appropriate section of this O&M booklet for relevant information. After you have identified your equipment, proceed to the following sections to identify the O&M actions necessary for your specific UST system.

acility Name					
acility ID #					
Release De	etection (See Section 2 for infor	mation on	release d	etection)	
A. Release Dete	ction for Tanks				
heck at least	one for each tank:	Tank #1	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
Automatic Ta	nk Gauging System				
Interstitial Mo	onitoring (with secondary containment)				
Groundwater	Monitoring				
Vapor Monito	ring	4			
Inventory Co	ntrol and Tank Tightness Testing (TTT)*				
	Gauging Only **				
Manual Tank	Gauging and Tank Tightness Testing (TTT)***				
Other Releas	e Detection Method, such as SIR				
** Allowed only f *** Allowed only f	fy) for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with cor for tanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. for tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years.				
* Allowed only f ** Allowed only f *** Allowed only f protection. TT B. Release Details	for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with confortanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for Trequired every 5 years.	10 years after u			
* Allowed only f ** Allowed only f *** Allowed only f protection. TT B. Release Deta	or 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with cor for tanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years.		ograding or in	stalling tank w	ith corrosion
* Allowed only to Allowed only to Allowed only to Protection. TT B. Release Detection Allowed Allowed only to Protection. TT Allowed only to Protection. The Protection on Protection. The Protection of Protection. The Protection of Protection on Protection. The Protection of Protection of Protection. The Protection of Protection	or 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with corfor tanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for Trequired every 5 years. Section for Pressurized Piping One from A & B for each tank's piping:	10 years after u	ograding or in	stalling tank w	ith corrosion
* Allowed only to Allowed only to Allowed only to Protection. IT B. Release Details. A	or 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with corfor tanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. Section for Pressurized Piping One from A & B for each tank's piping: Automatic Flow Restrictor	10 years after u	ograding or in	stalling tank w	ith corrosior
* Allowed only to the character of the c	for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with confortanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. Section for Pressurized Piping One from A & B for each tank's piping: Automatic Flow Restrictor Automatic Shutoff Device	10 years after u	ograding or in	stalling tank w	ith corrosior
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* Allowed only to the control of the	for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with confortanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. Section for Pressurized Piping One from A & B for each tank's piping: Automatic Flow Restrictor Automatic Shutoff Device Continuous Alarm Annual Line Tightness Test Monthly Monitoring* Oring for piping includes Interstitial Monitoring, Vapor as SIR and Electronic Line Leak Detectors)	Tank #1	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
* Allowed only to Allowed only to Allowed only to Protection. TTB. Release Detection. TTB. Release Det	for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with confortanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. Section for Pressurized Piping One from A & B for each tank's piping: Automatic Flow Restrictor Automatic Shutoff Device Continuous Alarm Annual Line Tightness Test Monthly Monitoring* Oring for piping includes Interstitial Monitoring, Vapor as SIR and Electronic Line Leak Detectors) ction for Suction Piping	Tank #1 Monitoring, Gro	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
* Allowed only in Allowed only in Allowed only in Allowed only in Protection. TTB. Release Detection.	for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with confortanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T piping includes Interstitial Monitoring, Vapor as SIR and Electronic Line Leak Detectors). For tanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less and only for piping includes Interstitial Monitoring, Vapor as SIR and Electronic Line Leak Detectors). For tanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less.	Tank #1	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
Allowed only in Allowed only in Allowed only in Allowed only in Protection. TTB. Release Detection. TT	for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with confortanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. Section for Pressurized Piping One from A & B for each tank's piping: Automatic Flow Restrictor Automatic Shutoff Device Continuous Alarm Annual Line Tightness Test Monthly Monitoring* Oring for piping includes Interstitial Monitoring, Vapor as SIR and Electronic Line Leak Detectors) ction for Suction Piping	Tank #1 Monitoring, Gro	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
* Allowed only it Allowed only it Allowed only it Protection. TT B. Release Dete Check at least A (Automatic Line Leak Detectors) B * Monthly Monitomethods (such Release Dete Check at least of Line Tightnes Monthly Mon	for 10 years after upgrading or installing tank with confortanks of 1,000 gallon capacity or less. For tanks of 2,000 gallon capacity or less and only for T required every 5 years. Section for Pressurized Piping One from A & B for each tank's piping: Automatic Flow Restrictor Automatic Shutoff Device Continuous Alarm Annual Line Tightness Test Monthly Monitoring* Oring for piping includes Interstitial Monitoring, Vapor as SIR and Electronic Line Leak Detectors) orting for Suction Piping one for each tank's piping: SES TESTING EVERY Three Years	Tank #1 Monitoring, Gro	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4

2) Piping sloping back to the tank; and

³⁾ System must operate under atmospheric pressure.

Spill and Overfill Protection (See Section	n 4 for mo	re informa	ation)	
Check for each tank:	Tank #1	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
Spill Catchment Basin/ Spill Bucket				
Check at least one overfill device for each tank:				
Automatic Shutoff Device				
Overfill Alarm				
Ball Float Valve	J			
Corrosion Protection (See Section 5 for m	ore inform	nation)		
A. Corrosion Protection for Tanks				
Check at least one for each tank:	Tank #1	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
Coated and Cathodically Protected Steel				
Noncorrodible Material (such as Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic)				
Steel Jacketed or Clad with Noncorrodible Material				
Cathodically Protected Noncoated Steel*				
Internally Lined Tank*				
Cathodically Protected Noncoated Steel and Internally Lined Tank*	W.			
Other Method Used to Achieve Corrosion Protection (please specify):				
* These options may be used only for tanks installed before December 23	2, 1988.			
B. Corrosion Protection for Piping				
Check at least one for each:	Tank #1	Tank #2	Tank #3	Tank #4
Coated and Cathodically Protected Steel				
Noncorrodible Material (such as Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic or Flexible Plastic)				
Cathodically Protected Noncoated Metal*				
Other Method Used to Achieve Corrosion Protection (please specify):				

Any Problems Filling Out This Checklist?

If you have trouble filling out this checklist or any following checklist, remember these sources of assistance you can contact:

- Your UST contractor, the vendor of your equipment, and the manufacturer of your UST equipment should be ready to help you. Look through your records for contact information. You may also want to use some of the industry contacts and other contact information provided in Section 7.
- Your state regulatory agency may be able to help you identify equipment or sources of information about your UST equipment. You should, in any event, make yourself aware of any ways in which your state may have additional or different O&M procedures than those presented in this booklet. See Section 7 for state agency contact information.

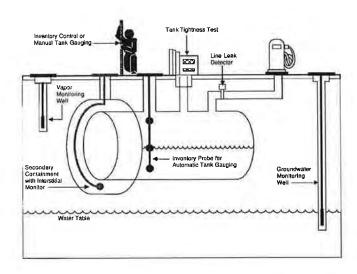
Section 2 — Release Detection

What Is Release Detection?

You must be able to determine at least every 30 days whether or not your tank and piping are leaking by using proper release detection methods.

Your release detection method must be able to detect a release from any portion of the tank and connected underground piping that routinely contains product.

Release detection must be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions.



Do You Know If Your Release Detection Is Certified To Work At Your UST Site?

Release detection must meet specific performance requirements. You should have documentation from the manufacturer, vendor, or installer of your release detection equipment showing certification that it can meet performance requirements.

Some vendors or manufacturers supply their own certification, but more often an impartial "third party" is paid to test the release detection equipment and certify that performance requirements are met. An independent workgroup of release detection experts periodically evaluates all third-party certifications, thus providing a free and reliable list of evaluations of third-party certifications for various release detection equipment. Frequently updated, this list is available on the Internet at http://www.nwglde.org/ (the publication's title is Leak Detection Evaluations For Underground Storage Tank Systems). If you can't find the certification anywhere, contact your state regulatory agency (see Section 7 for contact information).

By checking the certification, you may discover the method you use has not been approved for use with the type of tank or piping you have or the type of product being stored. For example, you may learn from the certification that your method won't work with manifolded tanks, certain products, high throughput, or with certain tank sizes.

That's why you need to make sure your release detection method has clear certification that it will work effectively at your site with its specific characteristics.

How Can You Make Sure Your Leak Detection Method Is Working At Your UST Site?

If you don't understand your O&M responsibilities and don't know what O&M tasks you must routinely perform, you may allow your UST site to become contaminated — then you will face cleanup costs and associated problems.

To avoid these problems use the checklists on the following pages that describe each type of leak detection method, discuss actions necessary for proper O&M, and note the records you should keep.

Locate the methods of release detection you are using at your facility, review these pages, and periodically complete the checklist. You might want to copy a page first and periodically fill out copies later.

If you have questions about your release detection system, review your owner's manual or call the vendor of your system. Your state or local regulatory agency may be able to provide assistance as well.

You will find leak detection recordkeeping forms in the following pages of this Section. Keeping these records increases the likelihood that you are conducting good O&M and providing effective release detection at your UST site. For example, see page 20 for a 30-Day Release Detection Monitoring Record.

If you ever suspect or confirm a leak, refer to Section 3. **Never ignore leak detection** alarms or failed leak detection tests. Treat them as potential leaks!

Autom	natic Tank Gauging (ATG) Systems (for tanks only)			
Description Of Release Detection	An automatic tank gauging (ATG) system consists of a probe permanently installed in a tank and wired to a monitor to provide information on product level and temperature. ATG systems automatically calculate the changes in product volume that can indicate a leaking tank.			
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your ATG system is certified for the types of tanks and stored contents on which the ATG system is used. Most manufacturers have their leak detection devices tested and certified by a third party to verify that their equipment meets specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the manufacturer provide them to you.			
	Use your ATG system to test for leaks at least every 30 days. Most systems are already programmed by the installer to run a leak test periodically. If your system is not programmed to automatically conduct the leak test, refer to your ATG system manual to identify which buttons to push to conduct the leak test. Testing more often than monthly can catch leaks sooner and reduce cleanup costs and problems.			
	Make sure that the amount of product in your tank is sufficient to run the ATG leak test. The tank must contain a minimum amount of product to perform a valid leak detection test. One source for determining that minimum amount is the certification for your leak detection equipment (as discussed above).			
Perform These	Frequently test your ATG system according to the manufacturer's instructions to make sure it is working properly. Don't assume that your release detection system is working and never needs checking. Read your owner's manual, run the appropriate tests, and see if your ATG system is set up and working properly. Most ATG systems have a test or self-diagnosis mode that can easily and routinely run these checks.			
O&M Actions	☐ If your ATG ever fails a test or indicates a release, see Section 3 of this booklet for information on what to do next.			
	Periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your ATG, service all the ATG system components according to the manufacturer's service instructions. Tank probes and other components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually.			
	 Check your ATG system owner's manual often to answer questions and to make sure you know the ATG's operation and maintenance procedures. Call the ATG manufacturer or vendor for a copy of the owner's manual if you don't have one. 			
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.			
Keep These	Keep results of your ATG system tests for at least 1 year. Your monitoring equipment may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.			
O&M Records	 Keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your release detection equipment for at least 1 year. 			
	Keep all performance claims supplied by the installer, vendor, or manufacturer for at least 5 years. These records include the certification of your leak detection equipment described above.			

Seco	ndary Containment With Interstitial Monitoring (for tanks & piping)
Description Of Release Detection	Secondary containment is a barrier between the portion of an UST system that contains product and the outside environment. Examples of secondary containment include an outer tank or piping wall, an excavation liner, and a bladder inside an UST. The area between the inner and outer barriers — called the interstitial space — is monitored manually or automatically for evidence of a leak.
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your interstitial monitoring equipment and any probes are certified for the types of tanks, piping, and stored contents on which the release detection system is used. Most manufacturers have their leak detection devices tested and certified by a third party to verify that their equipment meets specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the manufacturer provide them to you.
	Use your release detection system to test for leaks at least every 30 days. Testing more often than monthly can catch leaks sooner and reduce cleanup costs and problems.
	Frequently test your release detection system according to the manufacturer's instructions to make sure it is working properly. Don't assume that your release detection system is working and never needs checking. Read your owner's manual, run the appropriate tests, and see if your system is set up and working properly. Some interstitial monitoring systems have a test or self-diagnosis mode that can easily and routinely run these checks.
	☐ If your interstitial monitoring ever fails a test or indicates a release, see Section 3 of this booklet for information on what to do next.
Perform These O&M Actions	Periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your release detection system, service all the system components according to the manufacturer's service instructions. Tank probes and other components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually.
	□ Keep interstitial monitoring access ports clearly marked and secured.
	Check your interstitial monitoring system owner's manual often to answer questions and to make sure you know the system's O&M procedures. Call the system's vendor or manufacturer for a copy of the owner's manual if you don't have one.
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.
Keep	☐ Keep results of your release detection system tests for at least 1 year. Your monitoring equipment may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.
These O&M	□ Keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your release detection equipment for at least 1 year.
Records	Keep all performance claims supplied by the installer, vendor, or manufacturer for at least 5 years. These records include the certification of your leak detection equipment described above.

Statistica	al Inventory Reconciliation (SIR) (for tanks & piping)
Description Of Release Detection	SIR is typically a method in which a trained professional uses sophisticated computer software to conduct a statistical analysis of inventory, delivery, and dispensing data. You must supply the professional with data every month. There are also computer programs that enable an owner/operator to perform SIR. In either case, the result of the analysis may be pass, inconclusive, or fail.
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your SIR vendor's methodology is certified for the types of tanks, piping, and product on which you use SIR. Most vendors have their leak detection methodology tested and certified by a third party to verify that their equipment meets specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the vendor provide them to you.
	Supply daily inventory data to your SIR vendor (as required) at least every 30 days. The vendor will provide you with your leak detection results after the statistical analysis is completed. Otherwise, use your computer software at least every 30 days to test your tank for leaks.
	☐ See Section 3 of this manual if your UST system fails a leak test.
Perform	If you receive an inconclusive result, you must work with your SIR vendor to correct the problem and document the results of the investigation. An inconclusive result means that you have not performed leak detection for that month. If you cannot resolve the problem, treat the inconclusive result as a suspected release and refer to Section 3.
These O&M Actions	If you use an ATG system to gather data for the SIR vendor or your software, periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your ATG, service all the ATG system components according to the manufacturer's service instructions. Tank probes and other components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually. Do this according to manufacturer's instructions. See the checklist for ATG systems on page 7.
	If you stick your tank to gather data for the SIR vendor or your software, make sure your stick can measure to one-eighth of an inch and can measure the level of product over the full range of the tank's height. You should check your measuring stick periodically to make sure you can read the markings and numbers and that the bottom of the stick is not worn.
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.
Keep	☐ Keep results of your SIR tests for at least 1 year. Unless you are keeping records of the 30-day release detection results and maintaining those records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.
These O&M	Keep all vendor performance claims for at least 5 years. This includes the certification of the SIR method discussed above.
Records	 If you use an ATG system, keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your release detection equipment for at least 1 year.
	☐ Keep the records of investigations conducted as a result of any monthly monitoring conclusion of inconclusive or fail for at least 1 year. This may include the results of a tightness test performed during the investigation or a reevaluation based on corrected delivery or dispenser data.

	Vapor Monitoring (for tanks & piping)				
Description Of Release Detection	Vapor monitoring measures product vapors in the soil at the UST site to check for a leak. A site assessment must determine the number and placement of monitoring wells that make sure a release is detected. NOTE: vapor monitors will not work well with substances that do not easily vaporize (such as diesel fuel).				
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your vapor monitoring equipment is certified for the types stored contents on which the release detection system is used. Most manufacturers have their leak detection devices tested and certified by a the party to verify that their equipment meets specific performance requirement by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have manufacturer provide them to you.				
	Use your release detection system to test for leaks at least every 30 days. Testing more often than monthly can catch leaks sooner and reduce cleanup costs and problems. Be sure you check all of your vapor monitoring wells.				
	☐ See Section 3 of this manual if your UST system fails a leak test.				
	Frequently test your release detection system according to the manufacturer's instructions to make sure it is working properly. Don't assume that your release detection system is working and never needs checking. Some electronic vapor monitoring systems have a test or self-diagnosis mode. If you have components (such as monitoring equipment, probes or sensors) for your vapor monitoring system, read your manual and test your equipment to see if it is working properly.				
Perform These O&M Actions	Periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your release detection system, service all the system components according to the manufacturer's service instructions. Probes and other components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually.				
	□ Keep your vapor monitoring wells clearly marked and secured.				
	Check your vapor monitoring system owner's manual often to answer questions and to make sure you know the system's operation and maintenance procedures. Call the system's vendor or manufacturer for a copy of the owner's manual if you don't have one.				
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.				
Keep	Keep results of your release detection system tests for at least 1 year. Your monitoring equipment may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.				
These O&M	 Keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your release detection equipment for at least 1 year. 				
Records	Keep all performance claims supplied by the installer, vendor, or manufacturer for at least 5 years. These records include the certification of your leak detection equipment described above.				

G	Froundwater Monitoring (for tanks & piping)
Description Of Release Detection	Groundwater monitoring looks for the presence of liquid product floating on the groundwater at the UST site. A site assessment must determine the number and placement of monitoring wells that make sure a release is detected. NOTE: this method cannot be used at sites where groundwater is more than 20 feet below the surface.
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure any automated groundwater monitoring equipment is certified for the types of stored contents on which the release detection system is used. Most manufacturers have their leak detection devices tested and certified by a third party to verify that their equipment meets specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the manufacturer provide them to you. (Manual devices such as bailers are not generally certified.)
	Use your release detection system to test for leaks at least every 30 days. Testing more often than monthly can catch leaks sooner and reduce cleanup costs and problems. Be sure you check all of your groundwater monitoring wells.
	□ See Section 3 of this manual if your UST system fails a leak test.
Perform	Frequently test your automated release detection system according to the manufacturer's instructions to make sure it is working properly. Don't assume that your release detection system is working and never needs checking. Some electronic groundwater monitoring systems have a test or self-diagnosis mode. If you have components (such as monitoring equipment, probes or sensors) for your groundwater monitoring system, read your manual and test your equipment to see if it is working properly. Manual devices should be periodically checked to make sure they are working properly.
These O&M Actions	Periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your release detection system, service all the system components according to the manufacturer's service instructions. Probes and other components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually.
	□ Keep your groundwater monitoring wells clearly marked and secured.
	Check your groundwater monitoring system owner's manual often to answer questions and to make sure you know the system's operation and maintenance procedures. Call the system's vendor or manufacturer for a copy of the owner's manual if you don't have one.
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.
Keep These O&M	 Keep results of your release detection system tests for at least 1 year. Your monitoring equipment may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right. Keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your release
Records	detection equipment for at least 1 year. Keep all performance claims supplied by the installer, vendor, or manufacturer for at least 5 years. These records include the certification of your leak detection equipment described above.

Inven	tory Control And Tank Tightness Testing (for tanks only)
Description Of Release Detection	This temporary method combines monthly inventory control with periodic tank tightness testing. Inventory control involves taking measurements of tank contents and recording the amount of product pumped each operating day, measuring and recording tank deliveries, and reconciling all this data at least once a month. This combined method also includes tightness testing, a sophisticated test performed by trained professionals. NOTE: This combination method can only be used temporarily for up to 10 years after installing a new UST or for up to 10 years after your tank meets the corrosion protection requirements.
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your tank tightness testing method is certified for the types of tanks and stored contents on which the tightness test is used. Most tightness test methods are certified by a third party to verify that they meet specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the tightness tester provide them to you.
	☐ Take inventory readings and record the numbers at least each day that product is added to or taken out of the tank. You may want to use the Daily Inventory Worksheet provided for you on the next page.
	Reconcile the fuel deliveries with delivery receipts by taking inventory readings before and after each delivery. Record these readings on a Daily Inventory Worksheet (see next page).
	Reconcile all your data at least every 30 days. Use a Monthly Inventory Record (see page 14 for an example).
	☐ Have a tank tightness test conducted at least every 5 years. This testing needs to be conducted by a professional trained in performing tank tightness testing.
Perform These	 See Section 3 of this manual if your tank fails a tightness test or if fails two consecutive months of inventory control.
O&M Actions	Ensure that your measuring stick can measure to the nearest one-eighth inch and can measure the level of product over the full range of the tank's height. You should check your measuring stick periodically to make sure that you can read the markings and numbers and that the bottom of the stick is not worn.
	 Ensure that your product dispenser is calibrated according to local standards or to an accuracy of 6 cubic inches for every 5 gallons of product withdrawn.
	Measure the water in your tank to the nearest one-eighth inch at least once a month and record the results on the reconciliation sheet. You can use a paste that changes color when it comes into contact with water.
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.
Keep These	Keep results of your release detection system tests for at least 1 year. Your monitoring equipment may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.
O&M	□ Keep the results of your most recent tightness test.
Records	□ Keep all certification and performance claims for tank tightness test performed at your UST site for at least 5 years.

Daily Inventory Worksheet

acility Name:		
2011ty 1101110.		
our Name:		
Onto:		

Tank Identification					
Type Of Fuel	= -				
Tank Size In Gallons					
End Stick Inches					
Amount Pumped	ļ	1	1	1	ļ
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Today's Sum Of Totalizers					
Previous Day's Sum Of Totalizers					
Amount Pumped Today					
Delivery Record	ļ	1	1	1	1
Inches of Fuel Before Delivery					
Gallons of Fuel Before Delivery (from tank chart)					
Inches of Fuel After Delivery					
Gallons of Fuel After Delivery (from tank chart)					
Gallons Delivered (Stick) [Gallons After - Gallons Before]					
Gross Gallons Delivered (Receipt)					

Monthly Inventory Record

Month/Year ;/	Tank Identification & Type Of Fuel:					
	Facility Name:					
	Date Of Water Check:	Level Of Water (Inches):				

Date	Start Stick Inventory (Gallons)	Gallons	Gallons	Book Inventory (Gallons)	End Stick	Inventory	Daily Over (+) Or Short (-)	Initials
		Delivered	Pumped		(Inches)	(Gallons)	[End - Book]	
1	(+)	(-)	(=)					
2	(+)	(-)	(=)					
3	(+)	(-)	(=)					
4	(+)	(-)	(=)					
5	(+)	(-)	(=)					
6	(+)	(-)	(=)					
7	(+)	(-)	(=)					
8	(+)	(-)	(=)					
9	(+)	(-)	(=)					
7	(+)	(-)	(=)					
8	(+)	(-)	(=)					
9	(+)	(-)	(=)					Sec.
10	(+)	(-)	(=)					
11	(+)	(-)	(=)					
12	(+)	(-)	(=)					
13	(+)	(-)	(=)					
14	(+)	(-)	(=)					
15	(+)	(-)	(=)				3	
16	(+)	(-)	(=)					
17	(+)	(-)	(=)					
18	(+)	(-)	(=)					
19	(+)	(-)	(=)					
20	(+)	(-)	(=)					
21	(+)	(-)	(=)					
22	(+)	(-)	(=)					
23	(+)	(-)	(=)					
24	(+)	(-)	(=)					1
25	(+)	(-)	(=)					
26	(+)	(-)	(=)					
27	(+)	(-)	(=)			14		
28	(+)	(-)	(=)					
29	(+)	(-)	(=)					
30	(+)	(-)	(=)					
31	(+)	(-)	(=)					
ak Chec	Total Gallons	Pumped >		Total Gallons	Over Or Shor		are these 1 number	

Is the total gallons over or short larger than leak check result? Yes No (circle one)

If your answer is Yes for 2 months in a row, **notify the regulatory agency** as soon as possible.

Keep This Piece Of Paper On File For At Least 1 Year

Manua	I Tank Gauging (for tanks 1,000 gallons or less only)							
Description Of Release Detection	This method may be used only for tanks of 1,000 gallons or less capacity meeting certain requirements. These requirements (tank size, tank dimension, and test time) are found in the manual tank gauging record on the next page. Manual tank gauging involves taking your tank out of service for the testing period (at least 36 hours) each week, during which time the contents of the tank are measured twice at the beginning and twice at the end of the test period. The measurements are then compared to weekly and monthly standards to determine if the tank is tight.							
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	None required.							
	Once a week, record two inventory readings at the beginning of the test, allow the tank to sit undisturbed for the time specified in the Manual Tank Gauging Record on the next page, and record two inventory readings at the end of the test (use any form comparable to the one on the following page).							
	 Reconcile the numbers weekly and record them on a Manual Tank Gauging Record (see the next page). 							
	☐ See Section 3 of this manual if your tank fails the weekly standard.							
Perform These	At the end of 4 weeks, reconcile your records for the monthly standard and record the result on a Manual Tank Gauging Record (see the next page).							
O&M Actions	□ See Section 3 of this manual if your tank fails the monthly standard.							
Addid	Ensure that your measuring stick can measure to the nearest one-eighth inch and can measure the level of product over the full range of the tank's height. You should check your measuring stick periodically to make sure that you can read the markings and numbers and that the bottom of the stick is not worn.							
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.							
Keep These O&M Records	Keep your manual tank gauging records for at least 1 year. Unless you are recording actual release detection results weekly and at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.							

Manual Tank Gauging Record

Circle your tank size, test duration, and weekly/monthly standards in the table below:

Tank Size	Minimum Duration Of Test	Weekly Standard (1 test)	Monthly Standard (4-test average)
up to 550 gallons	36 hours	10 gallons	5 gallons
551-1,000 gallons (when tank diameter is 64")	44 hours	9 gallons	4 gallons
551-1,000 gallons (when tank diameter is 48")	58 hours	12 gallons	6 gallons
551-1,000 gallons (also requires periodic tank tightness testing)	36 hours	13 gallons	7 gallons
1,001-2,000 gallons (also requires periodic tank tightness testing)	36 hours	26 gallons	13 gallons

Month	Year
Tank Identification:	
Person Completing Form:	
Facility Name:	

Compare your weekly readings and the monthly average of the 4 weekly readings with the standards shown in the table on the left.

If the calculated change exceeds the weekly standard, the UST may be leaking. Also, the monthly average of the 4 weekly test results must be compared to the monthly standard in the same way.

If either the weekly or monthly standards have been exceeded, the UST may be leaking. As soon as possible, call your implementing agency to report the suspected leak and get further instructions.

Start Test (month, day, and time)	First Initial Stick Reading	Second Initial Stick Reading	Average Initial Reading	Initial Gallons (convert inches to gallons) [a]	End Test (month, day, and time)	First End Stick Reading	Second End Stick Reading	Average End Reading	End Gallons (convert inches to gallons) [b]	Change In Tank Volume In Gallons + or (—) [a—b]	Tank Passes Test (circle Yes or No)
Date: Time: AM/PM					Date: Time: AM/PM						Y N
Date: Time: AM/PM					Date: Time: AM/PM						Y N
Date: Time: AM/PM					Date: Time: AM/PM						Y N
Date: Time: AM/PM					Date: Time: AM/PM						Y N
Keep This Piece Of Paper On File For At Least 1 Year						standard, d		to the monthly If the 4 weekly If result here >		Y N	

Ma	nual Tank Gauging And Tank Tightness Testing (for tanks 2,000 gallons or less only)				
Description Of Release Detection	This temporary method combines manual tank gauging with periodic tank tightness testing. It may be used only for tanks of 2,000 gallons or less capacity. Manual tank gauging involves taking your tank out of service for the testing period (at least 36 hours) each week, during which the contents of the tank are measured twice at the beginning and twice at the end of the test period. The measurements are then compared to weekly and monthly standards to determine if the tank is tight. This combined method also includes tightness testing, a sophisticated test performed by trained professionals. NOTE: This combination method can only be used temporarily for up to ten years after installing a new UST or for up to 10 years after your tank meets the corrosion protection requirements.				
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your tank tightness testing is certified for the types of tanks and stored contents on which the tightness test is used. Most tightness test methods are certified by a third party to verify that they meet specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the tightness tester provide them to you.				
	 Once a week, record two inventory readings at the beginning of the test, allow the tank to sit undisturbed for the time specified in the Manual Tank Gauging Record on page 16, and record two inventory readings at the end of the test (use any form comparable to the one on page 16). Reconcile the numbers weekly and record them on a Manual Tank Gauging Record (see page 16). 				
	□ See Section 3 of this manual if your tank fails the weekly standard.				
Perform	record the result on a Manual Tank Gauging Record (see page 16).				
These	□ See Section 3 of this manual if your tank fails the monthly standard.				
O&M Actions	□ Conduct a tank tightness test at least every 5 years. This testing needs to be conducted by a professional trained in performing tank tightness testing.				
	□ See Section 3 of this manual if your tank fails the tightness test.				
	□ Ensure that your measuring stick can measure to the nearest one-eighth inch and can measure the level of product over the full range of the tank's height. You should check your measuring stick periodically to make sure that you can read the markings and numbers and that the bottom of the stick is not worn.				
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.				
Keep	Keep your manual tank gauging records for at least 1 year. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least weekly and every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.				
These O&M	☐ Keep the results of your most recent tightness test.				
Records	☐ Keep all certification and performance claims for tank tightness test performed at your UST site for at least 5 years.				

Automat	tic Line Leak Detection (for pressurized piping only)				
Description Of Release Detection	Automatic line leak detectors (LLDs) are designed to detect a catastrophic release from pressurized piping. Automatic LLDs must be designed to detect a leak at least as small as 3 gallons per hour at a line pressure of 10 psi within 1 hour. When a leak is detected, automatic LLDs must shut off the product flow, restrict the product flow, or trigger an audible or visual alarm. NOTE: Mechanical automatic LLDs need to be installed and operated as close as possible to the tank (LLDs are designed to detect a leak, restrict flow, etc. only between the detector and the dispenser).				
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your release detection equipment is certified for the types of piping and stored contents on which the release detection system is used. Most manufacturers have their leak detection devices tested and certified by a third party to verify that their equipment meets specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the manufacturer provide them to you.				
	☐ Frequently test your automatic LLDs according to the manufacturer's instructions to make sure it is working properly. Don't assume that your release detection system is working and never needs checking. Some monitoring systems have a test or self-diagnosis mode.				
Perform These O&M Actions	Periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your release detection system, service all the system components according to the manufacturers' service instructions. Components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually.				
	□ See Section 3 of this manual if your LLD detects a leak.				
	 Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees. 				
	□ For at least a year, keep the annual test that demonstrates that the LLD is functioning properly.				
Keep These O&M	☐ If used for monthly monitoring, keep results of your release detection system tests for at least 1 year. Your monitoring equipment system may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.				
Records	□ Keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your release detection equipment for at least 1 year.				
	□ Keep all performance claims supplied by the installer, vendor, or manufacturer for at least 5 years. These records include the certification of your leak detection equipment described above.				

	ine Tightness Testing (for piping only)				
Description Of Release Detection	This method uses a periodic line tightness test to determine if your piping is leaking. Tightness testing can be performed by either a trained professional or by using a permanently installed electronic system (sometimes connected to an automatic tank gauging system).				
Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method	Make sure your line tightness testing or permanently installed electronic system is certified for the types of piping and stored contents on which the release detection system is used. Most tightness test methods and release detection equipment have been tested and certified by a third party to verify that the equipment or services meet specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the tightness tester or equipment manufacturer provide them to you.				
	If line tightness testing is used for pressurized piping, the test must be conducted at least annually.				
	☐ If line tightness testing is used for suction piping, the test must be conducted at least every three years. Safe suction piping as described at the bottom of page 3 may not need release detection testing.				
	☐ This tightness testing must be conducted by a professional trained in performing line tightness testing or by using a permanently installed electronic system.				
Perform These	See Section 3 of this manual if your piping fails the tightness test or if the electronic system indicates a leak.				
O&M Actions	 Periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your release detection system, service all the system components according to the manufacturers' service instructions. Components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually. 				
	Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems. Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.				
Keep	Keep results of your release detection system tests for at least 1 year. Your monitoring equipment may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.				
These O&M Records	 If you use a permanently installed electronic system, keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your equipment for at least 1 year. 				
	Keep all performance claims supplied by the installer, vendor, or manufacturer for at least 5 years. These records include the certification of your leak detection equipment described above.				

30-Day Release Detection Monitoring Record (May be used for monitoring wells, interstitial monitoring, and automatic tank gauging)

Release Detection Method:	
Facility Name:	

Date	Your Name	UST System (Tank & Piping) (Enter N for No Release Detected or Y for a Suspected Or Confirmed Release)			
		UST#	UST#	UST#	UST#
	1				

Keep This Piece Of Paper And Any Associated Printouts On File For At Least 1 Year From The Date Of The Last Entry

Section 3 — Suspected Or Confirmed Releases

You need to be fully prepared to respond to releases **before** they may occur. You need to know what to do when release detection methods indicate a suspected or confirmed release. Be ready to take the following steps, as appropriate.

Stop The Release

- Take immediate action to prevent the release of more product.
- Turn off the power to the dispenser and bag the nozzle.
- Make sure you know where your emergency shutoff switch is located.
- Empty the tank, if necessary, without further contaminating the site. You may need the assistance of your supplier or distributor.

Contain The Release

Contain, absorb, and clean up any surface spills or overfills. You should keep enough absorbent material at your facility to contain a spill or overfill of petroleum products until emergency response personnel can respond to the incident. The suggested supplies include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Containment devices, such as containment booms, dikes, and pillows.
- Absorbent material, such as kitty litter, chopped corn cob, sand, and sawdust. (Be sure you properly dispose of used absorbent materials.)
- Mats or other material capable of keeping spill or overfill out of nearby storm drains.
- Spark-free flash light.
- Spark-free shovel.
- Buckets.
- Reels of caution tape, traffic cones, and warning signs.
- Personal protective gear.

Also, identify any fire, explosion, or vapor hazards and take action to neutralize these hazards.

Call For Help

Contact your local fire or emergency response authority. Make sure you have these crucial telephone numbers prominently posted where you and your employees can easily see them. See the next page for a form you can copy and post.

Report To Authorities

If you observe any of the following, contact your state's underground storage tank regulatory authority to report a suspected or confirmed release as soon as possible (within 24 hours):

- Any spill or overfill of petroleum that exceeds 25 gallons or that causes a sheen on nearby surface water. (Spills and overfills under 25 gallons that are contained and immediately cleaned up do not have to be reported. If they can't be quickly cleaned up they must be reported to your regulatory agency.)
- Any released regulated substances at the UST site or in the surrounding area such as the presence of liquid petroleum; soil contamination; surface water or groundwater contamination; or petroleum vapors in sewer, basement, or utility lines.
- Any unusual operating conditions you observe such as erratic behavior of the dispenser, a sudden loss of product, or an unexplained presence of water in the tank. However, you are not required to report if:
 - The system equipment is found to be defective, but not leaking, and is immediately repaired or replaced.
- Results from your release detection system indicate a suspected release. However, you are not required to report if:
 - The monitoring device is found to be defective and is immediately repaired, recalibrated, or replaced and further monitoring does not confirm the initial suspected release, or
 - In the case of inventory control, a second month of data does not confirm the initial result.

The next page contains a blank list for names and phone numbers of important contacts. Fill out this information for your facility so that you will know who to call in case of an emergency. Remove this page from the manual, copy it, fill it out, and post it in a prominent place at your facility.

Copy the next page and update it often. Make sure everyone at your UST facility is familiar with this list of contacts.

Release Response Important Contact Information

		Contact Name	Phone #
	State UST Agency: Local UST Agency: Fire Department: Ambulance: Police Department:		
Ot	Repair Contractor: ther Contacts:		
	✓ Rel	ease Response Check	list
а	power to the dispenser and bag	ate action to prevent the release of mo the nozzle. Make sure you know whe k, if necessary, without further contan	ere your emergency shutoff
٥	Contain the release: Contain, a explosion, or vapor hazards and	absorb, and clean up any surface relea take action to neutralize these hazaro	ases. Identify any fire, ds.
٥		pected or confirmed releases: Cont Contact your state's underground stor	

Section 4 — Spill And Overfill Protection

The purpose of spill and overfill protection equipment is to eliminate the potential for a release during fuel deliveries. The equipment must be in working order and used properly to provide adequate protection from spills and overfills.

Even the best spill and overfill protection equipment can become faulty over time if not properly operated and maintained.

Only one gallon of fuel leaking each week from a poorly maintained spill bucket can result in up to 195 tons of contaminated soil in a year.

Improper maintenance of the spill bucket at the UST site pictured below contributed to significant contamination of soil and groundwater.

What's The Difference?

Spill Protection:

A spill bucket is installed at the fill pipe to contain the drips and spills of fuel that can occur when the delivery hose is uncoupled from the fill pipe after delivery.

Overfill Protection:

Equipment is installed on the UST that is designed to stop product flow, reduce product flow, or alert the delivery person during delivery **before** the tank becomes full and begins releasing petroleum into the environment.

The following pages in this section focus on how you can routinely make sure your spill and overfill equipment is operating effectively.

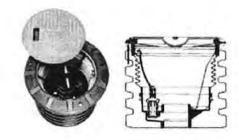


What Are The Basics Of Spill Protection?

Your USTs must have catchment basins — also called spill buckets — installed at the fill pipe to contain spills that may occur as a result of fuel deliveries.

- The spill bucket is designed to temporarily contain product spills that might occur during fuel delivery. To contain a spill, the spill bucket must be liquid tight.
- The spill bucket is not designed to contain fuel for long periods of time. After each delivery, empty and dispose of contents properly.
- Spill buckets need to be large enough to contain any fuel that may spill when the delivery hose is uncoupled from the fill pipe. Spill buckets typically range in size from 5 gallons to 25 gallons.
- If you use a checklist for correct delivery practices (see page 33), spills should be eliminated or reduced to very small volumes that your spill bucket can easily handle.

If your UST *never* receives deliveries of more than 25 gallons at a time, the UST does not need to meet the spill protection requirements. Many used oil tanks fall into this category. Even though these USTs are not required to have spill protection, you should consider using spill protection as part of good UST system management.



Examples Of Spill Buckets

How Do You Maintain Your Spill Bucket?

The checklist below provides information on properly maintaining your spill bucket.

✓ Spill Bucket O&M Checklist

- Keep your spill bucket empty of liquids.
- Some spill buckets are equipped with a valve that allows you to drain accumulated fuel into your UST. Others may be equipped with a manual pump so fuel can be put into your UST by pumping it through the fill pipe. However, keep in mind that when you pump out or drain your spill bucket into your UST, any water and debris may also enter the UST. If a basin is not equipped with drain valve or pump, then any accumulated fuel or water must be removed manually and disposed of properly.
- □ Periodically check your spill bucket to remove any debris.

 Debris could include soil, stones, or trash.
- Periodically check to see if your spill bucket is still liquid tight.
 Have a qualified UST contractor inspect your spill bucket for signs of wear, cracks, or holes.
 Based on this inspection, the contractor may suggest a test to determine if the spill bucket is tight or needs repair or replacement.

What Are The Basics Of Overfill Protection?

Your USTs must have overfill protection installed to help prevent the overfilling of tanks.

Three types of overfill protection devices are commonly used:

- Automatic shutoff devices
- Overfill alarms
- Ball float valves

Each of these forms of overfill protection is discussed in detail on the following pages.

If your UST *never* receives deliveries of more than 25 gallons at a time, the UST does not need to meet the overfill protection requirements. Many used oil tanks fall into this category. Even though these USTs are not required to have overfill protection, you should consider using overfill protection as part of good UST system management.

How Can You Help The Delivery Person Avoid Overfills?

To protect your business, you must make every effort to help the delivery person avoid overfilling your UST.

Use A Checklist On Correct Filling Practices

If correct filling practices are used, you will not exceed the UST's capacity — see page 33 for a checklist on correct filling procedures. Overfills are caused when the delivery person makes a mistake, such as ignoring an overfill alarm.

Use Signs, Alert Your Delivery Person

The delivery person should know what type of overfill device is present on each tank at your facility and what action will occur if the overfill device is triggered — such as a visual and/or audible alarm or that the product flow into the tank will stop or slow significantly.

Educate and alert your delivery person by placing a clear sign near your fill pipes, in plain view of the delivery person. An example of such a sign follows on the next page.

Delivery Person — Avoid Overfills

- An overfill alarm is used for overfill protection at this facility.
- Do not tamper with this alarm in any attempt to defeat its purpose.
- When the tank is 90% full, the overfill alarm whistles and a red light flashes.
- If you hear the alarm whistle or see the red light flashing,

Stop The Delivery Immediately!

Make Sure You Order The Right Amount Of Product

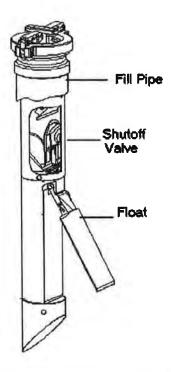
Also, you need to **make sure you've ordered the right amount of product for delivery**. Order only the quantity of fuel that will fit into 90% of the tank. For example, if you have a 10,000 gallon tank with 2,000 gallons already in the tank, you would order at the most a 7,000 gallon delivery (90% of 10,000 is 9,000 gallons; subtracting the 2,000 gallons already in the tank leaves a maximum delivery of 7,000 gallons). Use the checklist formula on page 33. Do your homework right and you reduce the chance of overfills.

What Should You Do To Operate And Maintain Your Automatic Shutoff Device?

The automatic shutoff device is a mechanical device installed in line with the drop tube within the fill pipe riser. It slows down and then stops the delivery when the product has reached a certain level in the tank. It should be positioned so that the float arm is not obstructed and can move through its full range of motion.

When installed and maintained properly, the shutoff valve will shut off the flow of fuel to the UST at 95% of the tank's capacity or before the fittings at the top of the tank are exposed to fuel.

You should not use an automatic shutoff device for overfill protection if your UST receives pressurized deliveries.



✔ Basic O&M Checklist For Automatic Shutoff Devices

- A qualified UST contractor periodically checks to make sure that the automatic shutoff device is functioning properly and that the device will shut off fuel flowing into the tank at 95% of the tank capacity or before the fittings at the top of the tank are exposed to fuel:
 - Make sure the float operates properly.
 - Make sure there are no obstructions in the fill pipe that would keep the floating mechanism from working.
- You have posted signs that the delivery person can easily see and that alert the delivery person to the overfill warning devices and alarms in use at your facility.

What Should You Do To Operate And Maintain Your Electronic Overfill Alarm?

This type of overfill device activates an audible and/or visual warning to delivery personnel when the tank is either 90% full or is within one minute of being overfilled. The alarm *must* be located so it can be seen and/or heard from the UST delivery location. Once the electronic overfill alarm sounds, the delivery person has approximately one minute to stop the flow of fuel to the tank.

Electronic overfill alarm devices have no mechanism to shut off or restrict flow. Therefore, the fuel remaining in the delivery hose after the delivery has been stopped will flow into the tank as long as the tank is not yet full.



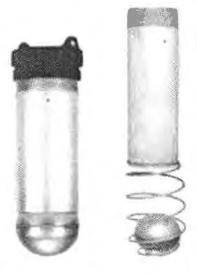
✔ Basic O&M Checklist For Overfill Alarms

- A qualified UST contractor periodically checks your electronic overfill alarm to make sure that it is functioning properly and that the alarm activates when the fuel reaches 90% of the tank capacity or is within one minute of being overfilled:
 - Ensure that the alarm can be heard and/or seen from where the tank is fueled.
 - Make sure that the electronic device and probe are operating properly.
- You have posted signs that the delivery person can easily see and that alert the delivery person to the overfill warning devices and alarms in use at your facility.

What Should You Do To Operate And Maintain Your Ball Float Valve?

The ball float valve — also called a float vent valve — is installed at the vent pipe in the tank and restricts vapor flow in an UST as the tank gets close to being full. The ball float valve should be set at a depth which will restrict vapor flow out of the vent line during delivery at 90% of the UST's capacity or 30 minutes prior to overfilling.

As the tank fills, the ball in the valve rises, restricting the flow of vapors out of the UST during delivery. The flow rate of the delivery will decrease noticeably and should alert the delivery person to stop the delivery.



For ball float valves to work properly, the top of the tank must be air tight so that vapors cannot escape from the tank. Everything from fittings to drain mechanisms on spill buckets must be tight and be able to hold the pressure created when the ball float valve engages.

You should not use a ball float valve for overfill protection if any of the following apply:

- Your UST receives pressurized deliveries.
- Your UST system has suction piping.
- Your UST system has single point (coaxial) stage 1 vapor recovery.

✓ Basic O&M Checklist For Ball Float Valves

- A qualified UST contractor periodically checks to make sure that the ball float valve is functioning properly and that it will restrict fuel flowing into the tank at 90% of the tank capacity or 30 minutes prior to overfilling:
 - Ensure that the air hole is not plugged.
 - Make sure the ball cage is still intact.
 - Ensure the ball still moves freely in the cage.
 - Make sure the ball still seals tightly on the pipe.
- You have posted signs that the delivery person can easily see and that alert the delivery person to the overfill warning devices and alarms in use at your facility.

	✓ Spill And Overfill O&M Checklist
Spill Bucket	 Keep your spill bucket empty of liquids. Some spill buckets are equipped with a drainage valve which allows you to drain accumulated fuel into your UST. Others can be equipped with a manual pump so fuel can be put into your UST by pumping it through the fill pipe. However, keep in mind that when you pump out or drain your spill bucket into your UST, any water and debris may also enter the UST. If a spill bucket is not equipped with a drain valve or pump, then any accumulated fuel or water must be removed manually and disposed of properly. Periodically check your spill bucket to remove any debris. Debris could include soil, stones, or trash. Periodically check to see if your spill bucket is still liquid tight. Have a qualified UST contractor inspect your spill bucket for signs of wear, cracks, or holes. Based on this inspection, the contractor may suggest a test to determine if the spill bucket is tight or needs repair or replacement.
	□ A qualified UST contractor periodically checks to make sure that the automatic shutoff device is functioning properly and that the device will shut off fuel flowing into the tank at 95% of the tank capacity or before the fittings at the top of the tank are exposed to fuel:
Automatic Shutoff	Make sure the float operates properly,
Devices	 Make sure that there are no obstructions in the fill pipe that would keep the floating mechanism from working.
	You have posted signs that the delivery person can easily see and that alert the delivery person to the overfill warning devices and alarms in use at your facility.
	A qualified UST contractor periodically checks your electronic overfill alarm to make sure that it is functioning properly and that the alarm activates when the fuel reaches 90% of the tank capacity or is within one minute of being overfilled:
Overfill	Ensure that the alarm can be heard and/or seen from where the tank is fueled.
Alarms	Make sure that the electronic device and probe are operating properly.
	You have posted signs that the delivery person can easily see and that alert the delivery person to the overfill warning devices and alarms in use at your facility.
	A qualified UST contractor periodically checks to make sure that the ball float valve is functioning properly and that it will restrict fuel flowing into the tank at 90% of the tank capacity or 30 minutes prior to overfilling:
D - II	Ensure that the air hole is not plugged.
Ball Float	Make sure the ball cage is still intact.
Valves	Ensure the ball still moves freely in the cage.
	Make sure the ball still seals tightly on the pipe.
	You have posted signs that the delivery person can easily see and that alert the delivery person to the overfill warning devices and alarms in use at your facility.

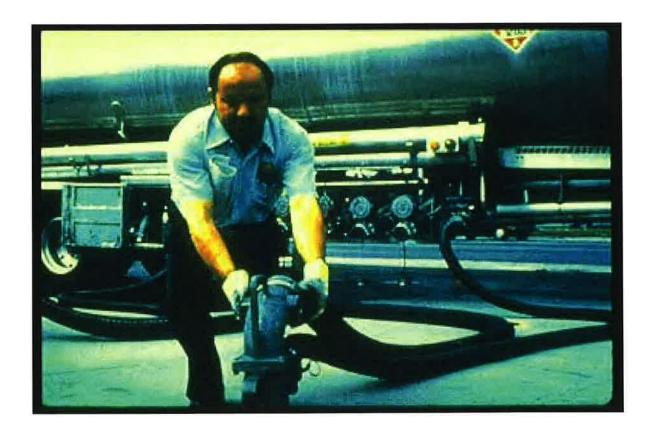
What Are Your Responsibilities For Correct Filling Practices?

As an owner or operator you are responsible for ensuring that releases due to spilling or overfilling do not occur during fuel delivery.

As part of this responsibility, you must:

- Ensure the amount of product to be delivered will fit into the available empty space in the tank; and
- Ensure the transfer operation is monitored constantly to prevent overfilling and spilling.

One way help ensure the above requirements are met is to follow the checklist on the next page. The checklist describes activities to perform before, during, and after a fuel delivery.



		✓ Correct Filling Checklist			
	٥	Post clear signs that alert delivery persons to the overfill devices and alarms in use at your facility.			
		Make and record accurate readings for product and water in the tank before fuel delivery.			
	a	Order only the quantity of fuel that will fit into 90% of the tank.			
What To Do		Remember, the formula for determining the maximum amount of gasoline to order is:			
Before Your USTs Are Filled		(Tank capacity in gallons $$ X $$ 90%) — Product currently in tank = Maximum amount of fuel to order			
		Example: $(10,000 \text{ gal } \times 0.9)$ — 2,000 gal = 7,000 gal maximum amount to order			
		Ensure fuel delivery personnel know the type of overfill device present at the tank and what actions to perform if it activates. For example, use sample sign on page 27 of this chapter.			
	ū	Review and understand the spill response procedures.			
		Verify that your spill bucket is empty, clean, and will contain spills.			
	a	Keep fill ports locked until the fuel delivery person requests access.			
	a	Have an accurate tank capacity chart available for the fuel delivery person.			
What To Do While Your USTs	٥	The fuel delivery person makes all hook-ups. The person responsible for monitoring the delivery should remain attentive and observe the entire fuel delivery, be prepared to stop the flow of fuel from the truck to the UST at any time, and respond to any unusual condition, leak, or spill which may occur during delivery.			
Are Being Filled	a.	Have response supplies readily available for use in case a spill or overfill occurs (see Section 3).			
	o	Provide safety barriers around the fueling zone.			
		Make sure there is adequate lighting around the fueling zone.			
	a	Following complete delivery, the fuel delivery person is responsible for disconnecting all hook-ups.			
What To Do	ū	Return spill response kit and safety barriers to proper storage locations.			
After	a	Make and record accurate readings for product and water in the tank after fuel delivery.			
Your USTs Are Filled	ū	Verify the amount of fuel received.			
		Make sure fill ports are properly secured.			
		Ensure the spill bucket is free of product and clean up any small spills.			

Section 5 — Corrosion Protection

To prevent leaks, all parts of your UST system that are underground and routinely contain product need to be protected from corrosion. The UST system includes the tank, piping, and ancillary equipment, such as flexible connectors, fittings, and pumps. Unprotected metal UST components can deteriorate and leak when underground electrical currents act upon them.

One way to protect UST components from corrosion is to **make them with nonmetallic, noncorrodible materials**, such as USTs made of (or clad or jacketed with) fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) or other noncorrodible materials — as illustrated by the FRP tank on the right. Noncorrodible USTs like these do not require O&M for corrosion protection.

UST components made from metal, however, that routinely contain product and are in direct contact with the ground need corrosion protection provided



by cathodic protection or (in some cases) lining the interior of the tank, as described below. These options require O&M.

Note: Metal tanks or piping installed after December 22, 1988 must have a dielectric coating (a coating that does not conduct electricity) in addition to the cathodic protection described below.

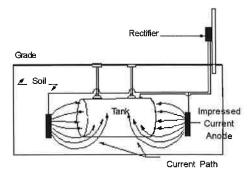
Cathodic Protection Using Sacrificial Anode Systems

Sacrificial anodes are buried and attached to UST components for corrosion protection — as illustrated on the right by an anode attached to a tank. Anodes are pieces of metal that are more electrically active than steel, and thus they suffer the destructive effects of corrosion rather than the steel they are attached to.



Cathodic Protection Using Impressed Current Systems

An impressed current system — as shown on the right — uses a rectifier to provide direct current through anodes to the tank or piping to achieve corrosion protection. The steel is protected because the current going to the steel overcomes the corrosion-causing current flowing away from it. The cathodic protection rectifier must always be on and operating to protect your UST system from corrosion.



Corrosion Protection Using Internal Lining Of The Tank

This corrosion protection option applies only to tanks installed before December 22, 1988. These older tanks can be internally lined by trained professionals to meet the corrosion protection requirements — as shown on the right, in which a professional follows industry codes to safely and effectively line a tank's interior.



It may help you to see your corrosion protection options displayed in the following table.

Corrosion Protection Choices				
Option	Description			
Noncorrodible Material	The tank or piping is constructed of noncorrodible material.			
Steel Tank Clad Or Jacketed With A Noncorrodible Material	Examples of cladding or jacket material include fiberglass and urethane. Does not apply to piping.			
Coated And Cathodically Protected Steel Tanks Or Piping Steel tank and piping is well-coated with a dielectric material and cathodically protected.				
Cathodically Protected Noncoated Steel Tanks Or Piping	This option is only for steel tanks and piping installed before December 22, 1988. Cathodic protection is usually provided by an impressed current system.			
Internal Lining Of Tanks	This option is only for steel tanks installed before December 22, 1988. A lining is applied to the inside of the tank. Does not apply to piping.			
Combination Of Cathodically Protected Steel And Internal Lining Of Tanks	This option is only for steel tanks installed before December 22, 1988. Cathodic protection is usually provided by an impressed current system. Does not apply to piping.			
Other Methods Used To Achieve Corrosion Protection	If you have tanks or piping that do not meet any of the descriptions above, check with your state UST agency to see if your UST system meets the requirements for corrosion protection. You also will need to ask about the operation, maintenance, and record keeping requirements applicable to this type of UST system.			

Note: In addition to tanks and piping, all other metal components in direct contact with the ground that routinely hold product — such as flexible connectors, swing joints, fittings, and pumps — must also be cathodically protected.

Use the O&M checklist on the next page. Following the checklist look for record keeping forms and discussions of special corrosion protection situations.

✓ Basic O&M Checklist For Corrosion Protection You need to have a periodic test conducted by a qualified corrosion tester to make sure your cathodic protection system is adequately protecting your UST system. This test needs to be conducted: Within 6 months of installation. At least every 3 years after the previous test. Sacrificial Within 6 months after any repairs to your UST system. Anode Cathodic · Make sure the professional tester is qualified to perform the test and follows a Protection standard code of practice to determine that test criteria are adequate. **Systems** If any test indicates your tanks are not adequately protected, you need to have a corrosion expert examine and fix your system. • Testing more frequently can catch problems before they become big problems. You need to keep the results of at least the last two tests on file. See the next page for a cathodic protection test record keeping form. You need to have a periodic test conducted by a qualified corrosion tester to make sure your cathodic protection system is adequately protecting your UST system. This test needs to be conducted: ■ Within 6 months of installation. At least every 3 years after the previous test. Within 6 months after any repairs to your UST system. Make sure the professional tester is qualified to perform the test and follows a standard code of practice to determine that test criteria are adequate. If any test indicates your tanks are not adequately protected, you need to have a corrosion expert examine and fix your system. Testing more frequently can catch problems before they become big problems. **Impressed** You need to keep the results of at least the last two tests on file. See next page Current for a cathodic protection test record keeping form. Cathodic **Protection** You need to inspect your rectifier at least every 60 days to make sure that it is operating within normal limits. **Systems** This inspection involves reading and recording the voltage and amperage readouts on the rectifier. You or your employees can perform this periodic inspection. Make sure your cathodic protection professional provides you with the rectifier's acceptable operating levels so you can compare the readings you take with an acceptable operating level. If your readings are not within acceptable levels, you must contact a cathodic protection professional to address the problem. You need to keep records of at least the last 3 rectifier readings. See page 39 for a 60-Day Inspection Results record keeping form. You should have a trained professional periodically service your impressed current system. Never turn off your rectifier! Within 10 years after lining and at least every 5 years thereafter, the lined tank must be inspected by a trained professional and found to be structurally sound with the lining Internally still performing according to original design specifications. Make sure the professional Lined performing the inspection follows a standard code of practice. **Tanks** Keep records of the inspection (as specified in industry standards for lining inspections).

Record For Periodic Testing Of Cathodic Protection Systems (for use by a qualified cathodic protection tester)

Keep This Paper On File For At Least Six Years

		_

Site Sketch: Provide a rough sketch of the tanks and piping, the location of each CP

If CP system fails test, you must have a corrosion expert fix the system.

If the answer was no, indicating that your CP system is not working, you must have a corrosion expert investigate and fix the problem. A corrosion expert has additional training, skills, and certification beyond the corrosion tester who filled out the bulk of this form. A corrosion expert must be:

- Accredited/certified by NACE International (The Corrosion Society) as a corrosion specialist or cathodic protection specialist, or
- Be a registered professional engineer with certification or licensing in corrosion control.

As long as you have the UST, be sure you keep a record that clearly documents what the corrosion expert did to fix your CP system.

Keep This Paper On File For At Least Six Years

60-Day Inspection Results For Impressed Current Cathodic Protection Systems

Facility Name:	
Amp Range Recommended:	
Voltage Range Recommended:	

Date	Your Name	Voltage Reading	Amp Reading	Is Your System Running Properly? (Yes/No)
			V	

- If the rectifier voltage and/or amperage output(s) are outside the recommended operating levels, contact a cathodic protection expert to address the problem.
- Never turn off your rectifier.
- Keep this record for at least 6 months after the date of the last reading.

Some Special Corrosion Protection Situations

What If You Have An STI-P3 Tank With A PP4 Test Station?

If you have a PP4 test station installed with an STI-P3 tank, you may perform the periodic testing of your cathodic protection system by using the meter provided to you with the PP4 test station.

- Don't forget to record the result of the reading and keep at least the last two results.
- If your test readings do not pass, you must take action to correct the problem. Call your installer and ask that the corrosion expert who designed the system examine it and correct the problem.

What If You Combine Internal Lining And Cathodic Protection?

If you chose the combination of internal lining and cathodic protection for meeting corrosion protection requirements on your UST, you may not have to meet the periodic inspection requirement for the lined tank. However, you must always meet the requirements for checking and testing your cathodic protection system as described in the basic O&M checklist for corrosion protection on page 36. The 10-year and subsequent 5-year inspections of the lined tank are not required if the integrity of the tank was ensured when cathodic protection was added. You should be able to show an inspector documentation of the passed integrity assessment.

Example 1:

If you have cathodic protection and internal lining applied to your tank at the same time, periodic inspections of the lined tank **are not** required because an integrity assessment of the tank is required prior to adding the cathodic protection and internal lining.

Example 2:

If you had cathodic protection added to a tank in 1997 that was internally lined in 1994 and the contractor did not perform an integrity assessment of the tank at the time cathodic protection was added (or you cannot show an inspector documentation of the passed integrity assessment), then periodic inspections of the lined tank **are** required because you cannot prove that the tank was structurally sound and free of corrosion holes when the cathodic protection was added. The lined tank needs to be periodically inspected because the lining may be the only barrier between your gasoline and the surrounding environment.

What If You Have A Double Walled Steel UST With Interstitial Monitoring And Cathodic Protection?

If you have a cathodically protected double walled steel tank and you use interstitial monitoring capable of detecting a breach in both the inner and outer wall or ingress of product and water as your method of leak detection, then you should monitor your cathodic protection system within six months of installation and following any activity that could affect the CP system.

If you are using impressed current cathodic protection, you still need to perform the 60-day checks of your rectifier to make sure it is operating within normal limits.

- Testing the cathodic protection system more frequently may help catch problems quicker.
- If your test readings do not pass, you must take action to correct the problem. Call your installer and ask that the corrosion expert who designed the system examine it and correct the problem.
- Don't forget to keep at least the last two results of your cathodic protection testing.

Do All UST Sites Need Corrosion Protection?

A corrosion expert may be able to determine the soil at an UST site is not conducive to corrosion and will not cause the tank or piping to have a release during its operating life. If so, you must keep a record of that corrosion expert's analysis for the life of the tank or piping to demonstrate why your UST has no corrosion protection.

Section 6 — Frequent Walk-Through Inspections

You should conduct basic walk-through inspections of your facility **at least monthly** to make sure your essential equipment is working properly and you have release response supplies on hand.

These inspections would not be as thorough as following the O&M checklists presented earlier in this booklet, but they can provide a quick overview you can do more often than the longer checklists. You might think of this level of inspection as similar to automobile dashboard indicators that provide us with status warnings like low battery.

When you perform your walk-through inspection you should quickly check at least the following:

- Release Detection System: Is your release detection equipment working properly? For example, did you run a quick self-test of the ATG to verify it's working properly? Or did you check your manual dip stick to make sure it's not warped or worn?
- Spill Buckets: Are spill buckets clean, empty, and in good condition?
- Overfill Alarm (if you have one): Is your overfill alarm working and easily seen or heard?
- Impressed Current Cathodic Protection System (if you have one): Is your cathodic protection system turned on? Are you checking your rectifier at least every 60 days?
- Fill And Monitoring Ports: Are covers and caps tightly sealed and locked?
- **Spill And Overfill Response Supplies:** Do you have the appropriate supplies for cleaning up a spill or overfill?

In addition, good UST site management should also include the following quick visual checks:

- Dispenser Hoses, Nozzles, And Breakaways: Are they in good condition and working properly?
- Dispenser And Dispenser Sumps: Any signs of leaking? Are the sumps clean and empty?
- Piping Sumps: Any signs of leaking? Are the sumps clean and empty?

If you find any problems during the inspection, you or your UST contractor need to take action quickly to resolve these problems and avoid serious releases.

A frequent walk-through checklist is provided for your use on the next page.

✓ Frequent Walk-TI	hrough	Inspe	ection	Chec	klist	
Date Of Inspection						T
Release Detection System: Inspect for proper operation.						
Spill Buckets: Ensure spill buckets are clean and empty.						
Overfill Alarm: Inspect for proper operation. Can a delivery person hear or see the alarm when it alarms?						
Impressed Current System: Inspect for proper operation.						
Fill And Monitoring Ports: Inspect all fill/monitoring ports and other access points to make sure that the covers and caps are tightly sealed and locked.						
Spill And Overfill Response Supplies: Inventory and inspect the emergency spill response supplies. If the supplies are low, restock the supplies. Inspect supplies for deterioration and improper functioning.						
Dispenser Hoses, Nozzles, And Breakaways: Inspect for loose fittings, deterioration, obvious signs of leakage, and improper functioning.						
Dispenser And Dispenser Sumps: Open each dispenser and inspect all visible piping, fittings, and couplings for any signs of leakage. If any water or product is present, remove it and dispose of it properly. Remove any debris from the sump.						
Piping Sumps: Inspect all visible piping, fittings, and couplings for any signs of leakage. If any water or product is present, remove it and dispose of it properly. Remove any debris from the sump.						

Your initials in each box below the date of the inspection indicate the device/system was inspected and OK on that date.

Section 7 — For More Information

This section identifies UST program contacts and other resources to help answer your questions and provide you with information about good UST management.

Internet Resources

Government Links

- # Directory of State UST Program Contacts: http://www.epa.gov/oust/states/statcon1.htm
- # Directory of State UST Program Internet Sites: http://www.epa.gov/oust/states/stateurl.htm
- # U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Underground Storage Tanks Home Page: http://www.epa.gov/oust. To go directly to the compliance assistance section of the Home page go to: http://www.epa.gov/swerust1/cmplastc/index.htm
- # Tanks Subcommittee of the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO): http://www.astswmo.org/programs tanks.htm
- # New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC): http://www.neiwpcc.org

Professional And Trade Association Links

- # American Petroleum Institute (API): http://www.api.org
- # American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM): http://www.astm.org
- # Fiberglass Tank and Pipe Institute (FTPI): http://www.fiberglasstankandpipe.com
- # NACE International The Corrosion Society: http://www.nace.org
- # National Fire Protection Association (NFPA): http://www.nfpa.org
- # Petroleum Equipment Institute (PEI): http://www.pei.org
- # Steel Tank Institute (STI): http://www.steeltank.com
- # Underwriters Laboratories (UL): http://www.ul.com

Free Informative Publications Available

The publications listed below are free and available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). You can access these publications in the following ways.

- # Go to EPA's web site at http://www.epa.gov/oust/pubs/index.htm to order, read, or download documents online.
- # Write and ask for free publications by addressing your request to EPA's publication distributor: National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP), Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242.
- # For **free** copies, call EPA's publication distributor's **toll-free** number at (800) 490-9198. Or go to http://www.epa.gov/nscep/ordering.htm for additional ordering methods.

Catalog Of EPA Materials On USTs

An annotated list of UST materials, including ordering information. Most of the leaflets, booklets, videos, and software items listed provide UST owners and operators with information to help them comply with federal UST requirements (32 pages).

Musts For USTs: A Summary Of Federal Regulations For Underground Storage Tank Systems Plain language summary of federal UST requirements for installation, release detection, spill, overfill, and corrosion protection, corrective action, closure, reporting and recordkeeping. Updated & revised 1995 (36 pages).

Model Underground Storage Tank Environmental Results Program Workbook

Workbook, which states can modify to reflect their laws, helps improve owner and operator compliance with UST regulations. Contains general information about ERP; instructions on how to use the workbook; regulatory requirements, best management practices, and compliance checklists for USTs; and draft forms and worksheets in the appendices (164 pages). (Available on web only)

UST Systems: Inspecting And Maintaining Sumps And Spill Buckets – Practical Help And Checklist

Manual presents recommended inspection guidelines and best management practices for UST system sumps and spill buckets. Includes safety considerations; a general introduction to the kinds of sumps; basic maintenance procedures for sumps and spill buckets; and a sump and spill bucket inspection checklist (16 pages).

Straight Talk On Tanks: Leak Detection Methods For Petroleum Underground Storage Tanks Explains federal regulatory requirements for leak detection and briefly describes allowable leak detection methods. Updated & revised 2005 (28 pages).

Getting The Most Out Of Your Automatic Tank Gauging System

Trifold leaflet provides UST owners and operators with a basic checklist they can use to make sure their automatic tank gauging systems work effectively and provide compliance with federal leak detection requirements.

Doing Inventory Control Right: For Underground Storage Tanks

Booklet describes how owners and operators of USTs can use inventory control and periodic tightness testing to temporarily meet federal leak detection requirements. Contains recordkeeping forms (16 pages).

Manual Tank Gauging: For Small Underground Storage Tanks

Booklet provides simple, step-by-step directions for conducting manual tank gauging for tanks 2,000 gallons or smaller. Contains recordkeeping forms (12 pages).

List Of Leak Detection Evaluations For UST Systems

A summary of specifications, based on third-party certifications, for over 275 systems that detect leaks from USTs and their piping. Each summary provides information on such items as certified detectable leak rate/threshold, test period duration, product applicability, calibration requirements, restrictions on the use of the device, and so on. (Available on web only)

List Of Integrity Assessment Evaluations For USTs

A list of integrity assessment procedures that have been successfully evaluated and certified by a qualified independent third party to meet specified performance criteria. (Available on web only)

Introduction To Statistical Inventory Reconciliation: For Underground Storage Tanks Booklet describes how Statistical Inventory Reconciliation (SIR) can meet federal leak detection requirements (12 pages).

Closing Underground Storage Tanks: Brief Facts

Trifold leaflet presents "brief facts" on properly closing USTs in order to comply with federal closure requirements.

Underground Storage Tanks: Requirements And Options

Trifold leaflet alerts UST owners and operators who are "nonmarketers" (who do not sell stored petroleum) that they need either to find alternatives to managing their USTs or to make decisions about UST compliance.

Dollars And Sense: Financial Responsibility Requirements For Underground Storage Tanks Booklet summarizes the "financial responsibility" required of UST owners and operators (16 pages).

List Of Known Insurance Providers For Underground Storage Tanks

Provides UST owners and operators with a list of insurance providers who may be able to help them comply with financial responsibility requirements by providing suitable insurance mechanisms (12 pages). (Available on web only)

Financing Underground Storage Tank Work: Federal And State Assistance ProgramsBooklet identifies potential sources of financial assistance to cover the costs of upgrading, replacing, or closing an UST, or of cleaning up an UST release. Updated and revised March 1999 (23 pages).

State Regulatory Agency Contacts

See EPA's web site at http://www.epa.gov/oust/states/statcon1.htm for state underground storage tank program contact information.

Getting The Most Out Of Your Automatic Tank Gauging System

As an owner or operator of an underground storage tank, you have invested a lot of money in your automatic tank gauging system to detect leaks—but are you getting your money's worth?

If you don't operate your automatic tank gauging system (ATGS) effectively, you may be letting stored product leak into the environment. If so, you may face costly cleanups and liability actions. Also, you can be cited and fined for not meeting the federal requirements for properly operating and maintaining an ATGS to detect leaks from underground storage tanks (USTs).

Note that a simple ATGS will detect leaks only from tanks. To detect leaks from piping, you will need an ATGS that supports connection to line leak detectors.

The checklist that follows can help you avoid some common problems and make sure your ATGS is working as required:

- # Know your ATGS. Insist that your ATGS installer trains you and provides clear instructions in the proper operation and maintenance of the ATGS.
- # Make sure your ATGS is constantly "on" and plugged into a power source. This may sound obvious, but inspectors have written many citations when they discovered that the ATGS was "off" and not monitoring for leaks.

- # Respond to alarms. Ignoring an alarm defeats the purpose for having the ATGS. Don't ignore the "FAIL" alarm. Large leaks have gone undetected when operators ignored an alarm or turned their ATGS off.
- # Run your ATGS in its "test mode" at least once a month. You must test when tank is relatively full. Since an ATGS does not detect leaks above the product level, test when the tank is as full as it typically gets (try testing soon after delivery, but after product settles). Also, you should test frequently. The more frequently you test, the greater the likelihood you will detect leaks as quickly as possible. The earlier you detect a leak, the easier and less costly the cleanup.
- # Have your ATGS maintained and calibrated according to manufacturers' instructions. Make sure you read the directions in the manual that came with your ATGS. Use the manufacturer or installer representative's phone number to get answers to any questions you have about using the ATGS correctly. Don't hesitate to contact the manufacturer or installer for help.
- # Report problems. You must report test results indicating a leak to your implementing agency (usually your state environmental agency), generally within 24 hours. You do not need to report if the ATGS is found to be defective, is repaired immediately, recalibrated or replaced, and subsequent monitoring shows tank is tight. You must immediately investigate and confirm all suspected leaks. When in doubt, report.

Keep records. Federal regulations require you to keep the following records:

Keep for at least one year:

- Monthly test results.
- Documentation of all calibration, maintenance, and repair.

Keep for at least five years:

- Any written performance claim for your ATGS. This will usually be an evaluation document signed by a third-party evaluator showing how a sample ATGS performed under test conditions.
- Manufacturer-supplied schedules for calibration and maintenance.

Keep records either at the UST site or at a readily available alternative site, and provide them for inspection upon request.

Put ATGS monitoring in the most responsible hands. Do not rely on the vigilance of part-time or under-trained employees. If necessary, have ATGS alarms go to a central, 24-hour contact or use other mechanisms that put ATGS monitoring in the most responsible hands.

Check state and local regulations. State or local regulations may differ from the federal requirements, so find out which requirements apply to your UST. Check with your implementing agency.

Please note: You may need to continue doing monthly inventory control as you use your ATGS. If your ATGS was installed after December 22, 1990 and does not meet performance standards for minimum leak detection rates, you must continue to perform proper inventory control. Check the third-party evaluation of your ATGS to see if it meets the performance standard requiring ATGS to detect a leak of 0.2 gallons per hour with 95% probability of detection and 5% probability of false alarm. If you are not sure, check with your implementing agency.

Need More Information?

EPA can provide free, plain-English publications that concisely describe all aspects of federal UST requirements.

To order free publications, determine if your tanks need to meet federal UST requirements, get more information about UST requirements, or identify state regulatory authorities, please call **EPA's toll-free Hotline at 800-424-9346**. Remember, requirements and deadlines may be different in some states, so check with your state UST program office.

You can also find UST publications, links to state regulatory authorities, and other UST information at EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks Web site at http://www.epa.gov/OUST/

Remember, it's in your best interest that your ATGS works and detects leaks as soon as possible—

before leaks become big cleanup and liability problems.

Protect your ATGS investment by making sure your ATGS installer:

- Trains you in proper operation of the ATGS.
- Demonstrates that the ATGS has been correctly installed and programmed for the tank it monitors.
- Gives you an operation manual, schedules and documentation for calibration/maintenance, third-party evaluation, and phone numbers for technical support.
- Schedules maintenance with you as required by manufacturers' instructions.

United States
Environmental Protection
Agency

EPA 510-F-98-011 March 1998 www.epa.gov

Solid Waste and Emergency Response

(5401G)

SEPA Getting The Most Out Of Your Automatic Tank Gauging System







UST Systems: Inspecting And Maintaining Sumps And Spill Buckets

Practical Help And Checklist



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Appendix A: Sample Underground Storage Tank Sump And Spill Bucket Inspection Checklist

This document provides information on inspecting and maintaining sumps and spill buckets. The information provided in this manual is not intended to replace or contradict your specific manufacturer's instructions for maintaining your sumps. Nothing in this manual is intended to endorse or criticize any specific type of equipment or any manufacturer. Photographs of common sump problems are provided for instructional purposes only. This document does not replace existing federal or state regulations, nor is it a regulation itself - it does not impose legally binding requirements. For regulatory requirements regarding UST systems, refer to the federal regulations governing underground storage tank systems (40 CFR Part 280) or corresponding state regulations.

Additional copies of this manual are available at no cost by calling EPA's toll-free distribution center at 800-490-9198. Or you can download a color copy by going to OUST's World Wide Web Home Page at http://www.epa/gov/oust/pubs

Introduction

Who Should Read This Manual?

This manual is intended for owners and operators of underground storage tank (UST) systems; specifically, anyone who oversees the operation and maintenance of UST systems that contain and dispense petroleum products. UST owners/operators should ensure that only qualified personnel conduct inspection and maintenance activities.

How Will This Manual Help You?

This manual covers recommended inspection guidelines and best management practices for sumps associated with your UST system. This manual will:

- Help you identify and inspect the sumps associated with your UST system, including the equipment in your sumps.
- Explain some simple steps you can take to maintain your sumps and the equipment in your sumps, as well as identify potential problems.
- Provide you with tips for fixing common problems before they cause a release to the environment.

For more complete guidance on how to operate and maintain your UST system, refer to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) document, *Operating And Maintaining Underground Storage Tank Systems, Practical Help And Checklists (EPA 510-B-05-002, May 2005)*.

Why Should You Care About Sump Maintenance?

Despite advances that have greatly reduced the threat of petroleum releases from UST systems into the environment, some UST systems continue to experience releases. Inadequate operation and maintenance is one reason these systems continue to experience releases.

After reading this manual, you should be able to identify the different types of sumps associated with your UST system and be familiar with how to identify some common sumprelated problems.

The average cleanup cost for a leaking UST is about \$100,000. The cost can be more than \$1,000,000 if groundwater is affected.

Sumps, including the sumps beneath dispensers, sumps around the submersible pump (turbine) head¹, transition/intermediate sumps, and spill buckets are common sources of releases. Releases of even small volumes of product can seep into the ground and contaminate soil and groundwater. Inspecting and maintaining your sumps is generally simple and can prevent or minimize such releases.

While this manual addresses a number of issues related to sump maintenance, it may not cover some details specific to your particular sumps. Keep in mind the information provided in this manual is not intended to replace or contradict your specific manufacturer's instructions for maintaining your sumps and the equipment in your sumps.

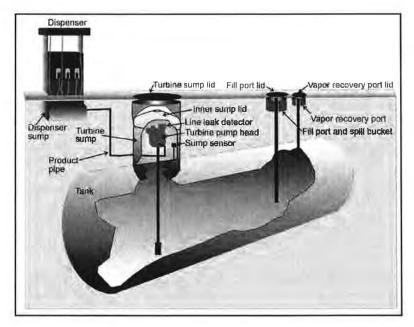


Diagram of an UST system

This manual presents practical help and a checklist for inspecting and maintaining sumps. State and local agencies may require these or other activities. Please check with your state or local agency to determine their specific requirements.

Submersible turbine pumps are often known by their acronym STP.

Safety Considerations

If you perform sump inspection and maintenance activities, you should be experienced and aware of hazards and safety issues. Chances are you will be working in a high-traffic area, such as a gas station. You should properly mark off your work area and take appropriate steps to protect yourself. You should have the following items:

- Safety barriers, such as traffic cones or yellow plastic tape to mark off your work area
- Orange safety vest
- Hard hat (for construction sites)
- Steel-toed boots
- First-aid kit
- Chemical resistant gloves

You should consider these additional safety precautions:

- Sump lids may be large and very heavy and may require more than one person to lift. Use caution when lifting large steel lids.
- Be aware of the possibility of explosive or harmful vapors when inspecting and maintaining sumps. Avoid breathing in petroleum vapors.
- Please note that OSHA designates some sumps as confined spaces. See OSHA's standard on confined spaces in Title 29 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.146.

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=9797



Person wearing safety gear while inspecting a sump



Person removing a sump lid within a marked inspection area

Getting To Know Your Sumps

What Is A Sump?

A sump is a subsurface area (pit) designed to provide access to equipment located below ground and, when contained, to prevent liquids from releasing into the environment.

Sumps may or may not be contained. Contained sumps have sides and a bottom, are designed to be liquid tight, and may have a special cover designed to keep out water. Uncontained sumps generally do not have a bottom and are not designed to prevent liquid from entering or exiting the sump. These sumps may use wooden or metal sheeting to restrict the slumping of soil or crushed rock onto the equipment and to prevent the surface pavement from buckling or caving.



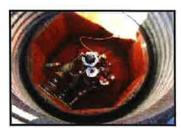
Uncontained turbine sump

What Kinds Of Sumps Are Associated With My UST System And Where Are They Located?

The types of sumps likely to be associated with your UST system are:

Turbine Sumps – Turbine sumps are designed to provide access to the turbine area above the tank. The turbine area may house the submersible turbine pump head, piping, line leak detectors, interstitial monitoring devices, wiring, and other equipment. You generally will find turbine sumps directly above your USTs. Turbine sump lids generally range from 3 to 4 feet in diameter and can be round, oval, square, or rectangular in shape.

Dispenser Sumps – Dispenser sumps are designed to provide access to piping, flex connectors, shear valves, and other equipment located beneath the dispenser. Dispenser sumps are found directly under your dispensers.



Contained turbine sump

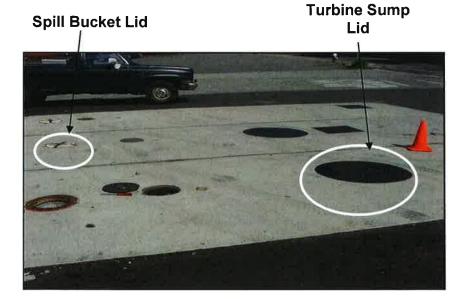


Contained dispenser sump

UST Systems: Inspecting And Maintaining Sumps And Spill Buckets

Transition/Intermediate Sumps – Transition/intermediate sumps are less common than other sumps, but can be found along the piping runs that connect the tanks to the dispensers, and are designed to provide access to the piping. Transition sumps are used to transition from above-ground piping to below-ground piping or, in some cases, to transition between different types of piping. Intermediate sumps are located at key points in the piping system (e.g., low spots, branches, tees). Transition/intermediate sump lids generally range from 3 to 4 feet in diameter and can be round, oval, square, or rectangular in shape.

Spill Buckets – Spill buckets are contained sumps installed at the fill and/or vapor recovery connection points to contain drips and spills of fuel that can occur during delivery. Spill buckets are located where the delivery driver connects the product and/or vapor recovery hoses to your tank. Spill buckets can be found directly above your UST, at a location that is away from your UST (remote), or both. They typically range in size from 5 to 25 gallons, and lids range from 1 to 2 feet in diameter. Spill buckets may also be installed within a larger sump, similar in construction to a turbine sump, for secondary containment. In this case, you will only need to open your smaller lids to access your spill buckets.



View of sump lids



Transition/intermediate sump



Spill bucket



Fill and vapor recovery lids installed within a larger sump lid

Did You Know?
Most UST systems
must have spill
buckets at each fill
pipe where fuel is
delivered into the
UST. Some
facilities also may
have a second spill
bucket around the
Stage I vapor
recovery line.

How Do You Access Your Sumps And Spill Buckets?

You may need tools such as a large screwdriver, pry bar, wrench, or hammer to open your sump lids. Composite lids may require a specialized tool that you probably have on site. Have someone help you in lifting large lids, as they may be very heavy. Use caution when opening the lids and be aware of the following:

- Square, rectangular, or oval sump lids can fall through the opening and damage the piping, submersible pump, or tank.
- Round lids, while not typically capable of falling into the sump, may swing down and damage the turbine head or line leak detector.
- If applicable, follow your equipment manufacturer's recommendations if special instructions are necessary to open the sump lids.
- You may need a key to remove the dispenser cover in order to access the dispenser sumps.

Generally, sumps will have a traffic load rated lid, beneath which may be either direct access to the equipment or, if contained, an inner lid covering the contained area.



Circular steel sump lid pulled back to show the inner lid covering the turbine sump



Square steel sump lid pulled up to show the inside of an uncontained turbine sump



Circular spill bucket lid pulled back to show the fill port with a spill bucket



Dispenser cover pulled off to show the dispenser piping and equipment

Basic Maintenance Procedures For Sumps And Spill Buckets

What Can You Do To Ensure Your Sumps and Spill Buckets Are In Good Condition?

Maintaining your sumps and spill buckets will involve gaining access to them, inspecting them on a regular basis, assessing whether any problems exist, and ensuring any problems are addressed. For serious problems (e.g., obvious leaks occurring on the piping and equipment, cracked spill buckets or sidewalls, cracked or missing seal around the lid), it's best to contact your UST contractor or the manufacturer of your UST equipment to have the problem fixed. Appendix A contains a sample checklist you may want to use to guide your sump inspections.

What Should You Look For When You Inspect Your Turbine, Dispenser, And Transition/Intermediate Sumps?

Are The Lids Tight And Sealed Correctly? Check to ensure the lids to the turbine, transition, and intermediate sumps create a tight seal when closed and are securely fastened. The seals of the sump lids often dry out, crack, and require replacement; so you need to ensure they are in good condition. Water in your sumps may be an indication of a bad seal.

Are The Sump Walls Intact? Check to ensure the walls of your sump are intact and are not slumping or warping. If your sump is not contained, check the sidewalls to ensure there is no caving.

Note: To avoid accumulation of surface water, you should check the seals of your sumps' lids more frequently if they are located at a low point on the property or in the path of surface water runoff.

If you identify or suspect a release of fuel to the environment, report this to your implementing agency. For a list of state UST websites, go to: http://www.epa.gov /oust/states/ statcon1.htm



Contained turbine sump full of liquid

UST Systems: Inspecting And Maintaining Sumps And Spill Buckets

Is The Sump Free Of Debris, Liquid, Or Ice? Debris, liquid, and ice can damage equipment, reduce capacity (if contained), and interfere with your equipment's ability to operate correctly. For example, water in your sump will reduce capacity and may cause metal equipment in your sump to corrode. Fuel in your sump will also reduce capacity and may damage some plastic sumps and other components not designed for long term contact with petroleum. Similarly, used dispenser filters may contain small amounts of petroleum, so they should not be left inside your sump. You should carefully remove and properly dispose of any debris, liquid, or ice in your sumps.



Dry, debris-free contained turbine sump



Contained sump with liquid and debris

Did You Know?
Some sensors may alarm only when in contact with petroleum. If covered completely with water, they will not alarm, even in the event of a petroleum leak.

Is The Sump Free Of Cracks Or Holes? Examine your contained sumps for signs of damage (e.g., cracks or holes). Check to ensure no cracks are present around the areas where components, such as wiring conduit and piping, enter your sumps. Cracks and holes mean your sump will no longer contain product or prevent releases to the environment.

Are Sump Components Leak-Free? Check to ensure the piping, fittings, and connections in your sump are not leaking or dripping fuel.

Is The Sump Free Of Staining/New Staining? Check to ensure no new stains are present since your last inspection. New staining indicates a drip or spill has occurred.



Staining

Are The Sensors Positioned Correctly?² If you have sensors, check to ensure they are positioned properly in the lowest part of your sump and below the piping entry. Sensors should not be raised as the result of false alarms or for any other reason. Raised or disabled sensors will take longer or fail to detect a leak and could violate regulatory requirements.

Sump sensor



Sump sensor in contained turbine sump



Float sump sensor



Liquid sump sensor

Are All Penetrations Into The Sump In Good Condition?²

Check to ensure all areas where electrical wires, conduits, and piping enter the sump are sealed. Cracked or loose seals around the penetrations can allow liquids to enter the sump and can allow fuel to be released into the surrounding soils if a release occurs inside the sump.



Sump penetration seals in poor condition



Sump penetration seals in good condition

Did You Know?
Some plastic
flexible piping is
installed within a
larger pipe (or
chase). There may
be a seal between
the primary pipe
and the chase.
Check with the
piping maker to
determine the
proper position of
the seal.

Did You Know?

A crack or hole in

your sump below

the sump sensor

to accumulate in the sump to a level

necessary to

liquid may be released

activate the

will not allow liquid

sensor. As a result.

undetected. Such

cracks or holes need to be repaired

immediately.

² Only for contained sumps

Are The Test Boots Positioned Correctly And In Good

Condition?³ A test boot is found on secondarily-contained piping and is a flexible sleeve usually made of rubber with a valve located either at the entry to the sump or on the piping in the sump. It is used to test the space between the inner and outer piping walls for tightness. Check to ensure the test boots are in good condition, not cracked or torn, and positioned correctly in the sump.

To ensure a leak can be detected by your leak detection equipment, test boots should be positioned so they allow product to enter your sump if a leak from the primary piping occurs. There are a variety of different configurations for test boots. If you are unsure of the appropriate configuration, check with your contractor.



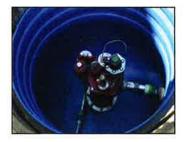
Test boot located in a sump



Test boots positioned at sump wall, right test boot is

Is The Piping And Other Equipment In Good Condition?

Sumps may contain various types of piping and equipment such as leak detection equipment, turbine motors, line leak detectors, sensors, conduits, and flex connectors.





Contained turbine sumps and equipment in good condition

Did You Know?
If your metal
piping, including
metal flex
connectors, is in
contact with the
ground, it must be
protected from
corrosion.

³ Typically only for contained sumps

UST Systems: Inspecting And Maintaining Sumps And Spill Buckets

When inspecting the piping and equipment in your sumps, you should watch for the following conditions:

- For metal piping, check to ensure the piping is not severely corroded, in contact with the ground if it does not have corrosion protection, or otherwise degraded.
- For fiberglass piping, check to ensure the piping is not cracked, delaminated, or otherwise degraded.
- For flexible piping, check to ensure the piping does not have abnormal bends, breaks, cracks, or kinks; is not bulging, swelling, or growing; has not become soft, spongy, or discolored; and is not otherwise distorted or degraded.
- Check to ensure the fittings and flexible connectors are not twisted or misaligned and the flexible connectors are not cracked, kinked, etc.
- Check to ensure other pieces of equipment, including pump head, line leak detector, and sensors, are not visibly damaged, severely corroded, etc.



Flexible piping is cracked



Metal flexible connector is twisted due to growth of flexible plastic



Equipment and metal piping covered with dirt in uncontained sump



Fiberglass piping is cracked



Flexible piping is degraded due to microbial growth



Flexible piping is kinked



Flexible piping is bulging

What Should You Look For When You Inspect Your Spill Buckets?

Are The Lids To Your Spill Buckets In Good Condition? Check to ensure the lids to your spill buckets are in good condition so they will keep water out when the lid is closed. Ensure that when the lids to your spill buckets are in the closed position, they create a good seal and are secured tightly. Some spill buckets contain a rubber gasket inside the cover; check to ensure the rubber gasket is in good condition and creates a proper seal when the lid is closed.







Spill bucket lid gasket

Check to ensure the lid is not touching the fill cap. This situation should be repaired because it could potentially damage the fill pipe and the tank if it is in an area where vehicles drive over the lid.

Is The Spill Bucket Free Of Debris, Liquid, Or Ice? Examine your spill buckets to determine whether they contain debris, liquid, or ice. For example, water in your spill bucket will reduce capacity and may cause metal equipment in your sump to corrode. Fuel in your spill bucket will also reduce capacity and may damage some plastic spill buckets not designed for long term contact with petroleum. You should carefully remove and properly dispose of any debris, liquid, or ice found in your spill buckets during your inspections. You should also check for and remove any liquid and debris present in your spill buckets before and after every delivery.

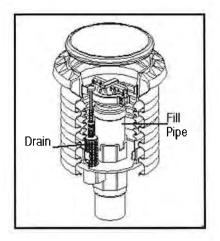
A missing or damaged spill bucket lid may be a safety hazard. Replace it as soon as possible. Until the lid is replaced, cover and barricade the area to prevent potential accidents.



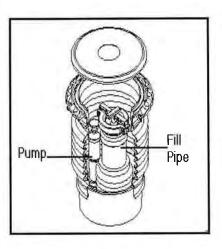
Spill bucket that contains liquid

UST Systems: Inspecting And Maintaining Sumps And Spill Buckets

Some spill buckets are equipped with a valve that allows you to drain accumulated liquid into your UST. Others may be equipped with a manual pump so fuel can be transferred to your UST system by pumping it through the fill pipe or removing the fuel and disposing of it properly. However, keep in mind that when you pump out or drain your spill bucket into your UST, any water and debris present also will enter the UST. This could lead to internal corrosion, dispensing problems, and the need to remove contaminated water from the tank. If your spill bucket is not equipped with a drain valve or pump, you can still remove the liquid and debris and dispose of them appropriately. Liquid can be removed with a portable pump, such as the one on the right.



Spill bucket with a drain valve



Spill bucket with a manual pump

Is The Spill Bucket Free Of Cracks Or Holes? Examine the spill buckets for evidence of cracks or holes. If you have a metal bucket, check for corrosion and rust. Also check for deformations in the spill buckets or separation of the spill bucket from the fill pipe.



Portable pump

If your spill bucket is always dry, this may be an indication that it is not able to contain product. You may need to test to ensure it is liquid tight.



Spill bucket in poor condition – note the gap between the spill bucket and the fill pipe

Are The Drain Valves Operational? Some spill buckets have drain valves. Check to ensure the drain valve is free of debris and operational (e.g., it can close tightly and be opened to drain fuel in the spill bucket). If the drain valve is left open:

- It will act as a vent
 - Possibly affecting the ability of your overfill device to function properly;
 - Allowing potentially dangerous vapors to build up in the spill bucket or to be released to the soil or groundwater;
 - Possibly affecting the operation of the Stage II vapor recovery system.
- It can allow water and debris to enter your tank.



Spill bucket drain valve

Never pump fuel from your spill buckets into storm or sewer drains as a method of disposal. Improper disposal can contaminate surface and groundwater, result in vapor/explosion hazards, damage sewage treatment plants, and may be in violation of state or federal law.

Where Can You Get More Information On This Topic?

Federal Agencies

U.S. EPA
Office of Underground Storage Tanks
http://www.epa.gov/oust

U.S. Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration http://www.osha.gov 1-800-321-OSHA (6742)

Organizations

API - American Petroleum Institute www.api.org (202) 682-8000

FTPI - Fiberglass Tank and Pipe Institute www.fiberglasstankandpipe.com (281) 568-4100

NACE International - Formerly National Association of Corrosion Engineers
www.nace.org
(281) 228-6200

NFPA - National Fire Protection Association www.nfpa.org (617) 770-3000

PEI - Petroleum Equipment Institute <u>www.pei.org</u> (918) 494-9696

STI - Steel Tank Institute www.steeltank.com (847) 438-8265

Publications

The publications listed below are free and available from the U.S. EPA. You can access these publications via EPA's website or you can call, write to, or fax EPA.

- You can download, read, or order documents from http://www.epa.gov/oust/pubs/index.htm
- To order free copies or ask questions, call EPA's publication distribution toll-free number at 800-490-9198 or fax301-604-3408. You can also write and ask for free publications by addressing your request to EPA's publication distributor: National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP), Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242.

Operating and Maintaining Underground Storage Tank Systems: Practical Help and Checklists, U.S. EPA, Office of Underground Storage Tanks, Washington DC, EPA 510-B-05-002, May 2005.

Musts for USTs: A Summary of the New Regulations for Underground Storage Tank Systems, U.S. EPA, Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington DC, EPA-510-K-95-002, July 1995.

Model Underground Storage Tank Environmental Results Program Workbook, U.S. EPA, Solid Waste and Emergency Response, Washington DC, EPA R-04-003, June 2004.

Other Sources

For additional information on UST system operation and maintenance, go to U.S. EPA Office of Underground Storage Tanks, List of Operation and Maintenance Tools

http://www.epa.gov/oust/ustsystm/tanko&m.htm

For links to state UST websites go to http://www.epa.gov/oust/states/statcon1.htm

Appendix A

Note: Federal UST regulations do not require you to report your maintenance activities, use this form, or keep any specific records of your sump inspection and maintenance practices.

Sample Underground Storage Tar	ık Su	mp	Ana s	pill E	Sucr	et in	spect	ion	Cnec	KIISU		
Name:	Date/T	Time C	of Inspect	tion:								
Comments/Follow-Up Needed:												
-												_
												_
												_
		-35			-					2	-	
Choose yes o Choosing no on any item When you have co	indicate	es a pr	oblem th	at shoul	d be c							
Turbine/Transition/Intermediate Sumps	Sump	No.: _	31 n	Sump	No.: _		Sump	No.: _		Sump	No.:	
	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?
Are The Lids Tight And Sealed Correctly?									П			
Are The Sump Walls Intact?								1				
Is The Sump Free Of Debris, Liquid, Or Ice?												
Is The Sump Free Of Cracks Or Holes?*												
Are Sump Components Leak-Free (No Leak Or Drips)?												
Is The Sump Free Of Staining/New Staining?												
Are The Sensors Positioned Correctly?*				<u> </u>								
Are All Penetrations Into The Sump In Good Condition?*												
Are The Test Boots Positioned Correctly And In Good Condition?*								-				
Is The Piping And Other Equipment In Good Condition?												
Dispenser Sumps	Disper	nser N	lo.:	Dispenser No.:		Dispense No.:		Dispenser No.:		No.:		
	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?
Is The Sump Free Of Debris, Liquid, Or Ice In The Sump?												
Is The Sump Free Of Cracks Or Holes?												
Are Sump Components Leak-Free (No Leak Or Drips)?												
Is The Sump Free Of Staining/New Staining?												
Are The Sensors Positioned Correctly?		1			1				10			
Are All Penetrations into The Sump In Good Condition?										100		
Are The Test Boots Positioned Correctly And In Good Condition?								-				
Is The Piping And Other Equipment In Good Condition?	i	1			1	O			0			
RESTRICTED TO THE	Bucke	t No.:		Bucke	Bucket No.:		Bucket No.:		Buck	et No.		
Spill Buckets	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?	Yes	No	Fixed?
Are The Lids To Your Spill Buckets In Good Condition?									To			To
Is The Spill Bucket Free Of Debris, Liquid, Or Ice?												
Is The Spill Bucket Free Of Cracks Or Holes?						0			D			0
Are The Drain Valves Operational?						П			П			

^{*}Only for contained sumps

Helpful Hints For Maintaining Spill Buckets



Doing Inventory Control Right

For Underground Storage Tanks



CONTENTS

Why You Should Read This Booklet If You Use Inventory Control	1
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Why You Should Read This Booklet If You Use Inventory Control

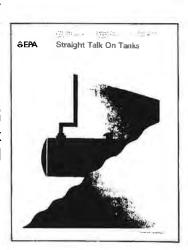
Federal and state laws require underground storage tanks (USTs) to have leak detection.

If your USTs do not have leak detection, you can be cited for violations and fined. Leak detection violations can also keep you from getting legally required insurance coverage and reimbursement for cleanup costs. Without leak detection, you constantly risk discovering a leak only after it becomes a major financial burden for yourself and an environmental problem for everyone.

If inventory control is part of your leak detection, then this booklet can help you make sure you do inventory control correctly.

Inspections conducted nationwide indicate that most people who think they are doing inventory control are not doing it in a way that is likely to find leaks and meet the law's requirements for leak detection. So even if you are SURE you are doing inventory control right, read this booklet carefully—it could save you a lot of grief and money.

If you need information on federal leak detection requirements and the various methods of leak detection available to you, see "Straight Talk On Tanks." Call EPA's toll-free Hotline at 800 424-9346 and order this free publication by number: EPA 530/UST-90/012.







This booklet helps you use inventory control to meet federal regulatory leak detection requirements by showing you how to do three important tasks:

- ! Good sticking
- ! Good math
- ! Good recordkeeping



Without these three, you may fail to meet the leak detection requirements. To do inventory control right, you have to spend time to make sure that you consistently measure the tank's contents correctly, that you don't let math errors creep into your daily and monthly calculations, and that you keep complete, easy-to-read records on file for at least a year.

Basically, inventory control requires daily measurements of tank contents and math calculations that let you compare your "stick" inventory (what you've measured) to your "book" inventory (what your recordkeeping indicates you should have). Some people call this process "inventory reconciliation." If the difference between your "stick" and "book" inventory is too large, your tank may be leaking.



Be sure you read about several important restrictions on the use of inventory control that are described on the next page.

To use INVENTORY CONTROL correctly,

follow Steps 1—5 starting on page 6.

Please note these important restrictions on the use of inventory control as leak detection:

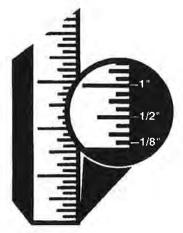
- Inventory control can never be used alone. Inventory control must always be used in combination with tank tightness testing. Tanks must be tightness tested every 12 months if they do not have corrosion protection and spill/overfill devices. Tanks with corrosion protection and spill/overfill devices must be tested every 5 years.
- ! Inventory control is a TEMPORARY leak detection method. You can use inventory control only for 10 years after installing a new tank that has corrosion protection and spill/overfill devices or for 10 years after upgrading an old tank with corrosion protection and spill/overfill devices. After the 10-year period, you must use a monthly monitoring method, such as groundwater monitoring or interstitial monitoring.

Tanks without corrosion protection and spill/overfill devices can use inventory control only until December 1998, when these tanks must be upgraded or closed. (See "Straight Talk On Tanks.")

! The combined use of inventory control and tank tightness testing does not meet your tank system's leak detection requirements for piping. Pressurized and some suction piping must use other methods of leak detection, such as interstitial monitoring. (See "Straight Talk On Tanks.")

If you don't pay careful attention to these restrictions, you will fail to meet the leak detection requirements.

Do You Have The Right Equipment?



Gauge Stick Or Other Gauges

The gauge stick used to measure the depth of liquid in an underground tank must be marked or notched to the c inch, starting with zero at the bottom end. Check your stick to be sure the end has not been worn or cut off and that the stick is not warped. The stick should be made of non-sparking material, such as wood, and varnished to minimize the creeping of fuel above the actual fuel level in the tank. Instead of using a gauge stick, you may use a mechanical or electronic tank level monitor. Whatever measuring device you use must be capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest c inch.



Pastes For Finding Water Or Fuel

You must check for water in the bottom of the tank at least once each month by smearing a water-finding paste along the bottom of the gauge stick. The paste changes color when it comes in contact with water. Many operators improve their stick readings by smearing a fuel-finding paste on about 6 inches of the stick where they expect the fuel level to be. Fuel-finding paste changes color when it comes in contact with fuel.



Forms

The instructions in this booklet are keyed to two forms: the "DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET" and the "MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD." You will find filled-in sample copies of these forms on the last two pages of this booklet. These samples are on perforated pages, so tear them out and refer to them while you read through the directions that are keyed alphabetically to the sample forms. Also, near the back of the booklet, you will find "masters" you can copy repeatedly to provide forms for use in your recordkeeping. If these forms are filled out according to the instructions in this booklet, you will be in compliance with federal regulations for inventory control. You should find out if state or local requirements have limitations on the use of inventory control or have requirements that are different from those presented in this booklet. You can use other standard recordkeeping forms, as long as they are clear, consistent, and contain all the information required by the federal and state leak detection regulations.



Tank Chart

A tank chart is a table that converts the number of inches of liquid in the tank into the number of gallons. You need a tank chart that exactly matches your storage tank (tank manufacturers usually provide charts for their tanks). If you have more than one tank, you will need a chart for each tank unless the tanks are identical. The tank chart must show conversion to gallons for each c inch stick reading. If your tank chart does not convert each c inch reading into gallons, contact the tank manufacturer, or, if you have a steel tank, the Steel Tank Association (708 438-8265) to get an appropriate chart.

You always need to convert inches into gallons in order to fill out the forms correctly and to do the necessary math. To convert inches into gallons, find your stick's reading to the nearest c inch on the tank chart, then simply read across to the gallons column to find the number of gallons. If you cannot get a tank chart showing conversion to gallons for each c inch reading, you must do the additional math explained on page 9.

1	w	4
STICK READING	GALLONS	4
21-5/8"	586	2
21-3/4"	591	Z
21-7/8"	596	7
22"	601	6
22-1/8"	606	2
22-1/4"	611	7
22-3/8"	616	L
22-1/2"	621	4
29.50	ساما	9

Drop Tube

The fill pipe through which the fuel is delivered into the tank must have a drop tube extending to within 1 foot of the bottom of the tank. Stick measurements should be made through a drop tube in the fill pipe or gauging port. If your fill pipe does not have a drop tube, call your petroleum equipment supplier to have one installed.

Calibrated Dispensing Meters

Meters must be calibrated according to local standards.

Manifolded Tanks

If you have manifolded tanks or dispensers that blend fuel, consider these tanks as one tank system if they share a common inventory of stored fuel. As you follow the directions on the following pages, you will need to combine your measurements and calculations for all the tanks manifolded into one system.

Step 1—Measure The Tank's Contents

You must measure the tank every day that fuel is added or removed. You may take measurements using a gauge stick or a mechanical or electronic tank level monitor.

No fuel can be added or removed from the tank while you are performing Step 1 or Step 2.

Every day you measure the tank, you should fill out a "DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET." As you go through the following directions, refer to the sample DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET you will find on the last pages of this booklet. For easy reference, the sample is on a perforated page so you can tear it out and keep it handy as you read through the directions. Also, near the back of the booklet is a "master copy" on a perforated page you can tear out to make copies of the DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET for your recordkeeping.

- A Fill in the identifying information at the top of the worksheet.
- B Next to the "TANK IDENTIFICATION" box are empty vertical columns. Each column represents one tank—consistently enter all information on that one tank in the same vertical column. NOTE: Once you have filled in the tank identification boxes, make copies of the worksheet so you won't have to repeatedly enter the same information.

USE GOOD STICKING PRACTICES: Slowly lower the gauge stick to the tank's bottom. Let the stick gently touch the bottom, then quickly bring it back up. Read the depth of fuel indicated by the wet mark to the closest c inch division on the stick. Use of fuel-finding paste will make your stick readings more accurate.

• Write your measurement in the box labeled "END STICK INCHES" for the tank you measured.

NOTE: If your tank is equipped with an automatic tank gauge (ATG), you may record the inches of product and gallons of product directly from the ATG's printed tape or simply staple the tape with this information to the worksheet.

Use the sample "DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET" from the last two pages of the booklet to see where you put the information from letters "A" through "M" in the following directions.



Step 2—Record The Amount Pumped

At the same time you measure the tank contents (Step 1), you must record on the DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET the amount of fuel pumped. No fuel can be added or removed from the tank while you are sticking the tank and recording the amount pumped.

- D Locate the box labeled "AMOUNT PUMPED" on the left side of the worksheet. Copy the numbers from each dispenser's totalizer onto the worksheet. Be very careful that you write all the meter readings for a tank in the same column. You may have several dispensers and totalizers for one tank, so the worksheet provides boxes in which you can enter several readings in any order.
- Add up the totalizer meter readings in each column and write the result in the box labeled "Today's Sum of Totalizers."
- Find the last DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET you completed. Copy "TODAY'S SUM OF TOTALIZERS" from that worksheet into the "Previous Day's Sum of Totalizers" box of the worksheet you are working on today.
- On today's worksheet, subtract "Previous Day's Sum of Totalizers" from "TODAY'S SUM OF TOTALIZERS" and write the result in the box labeled "AMOUNT PUMPED TODAY."

You may have an alternative to reading totalizers. If you have a self-service fueling operation where the cashier can authorize fuel sales from inside the facility, you can probably print out a daily report that gives you the total sales for each type of fuel. NOTE: You can use the sales volumes from this report instead of reading your totalizer meters only if no fuel sales are made between the time you print the report from the cash register and the time you measure your tanks (Step 1).

If you are using cash register reports to record the amount pumped, enter the amount of each type of fuel pumped in the box labeled "AMOUNT PUMPED TODAY" or staple the printout to the worksheet.



If you pumped fuel through a dispenser and back into a tank, for example during a test, subtract the number of gallons you pumped from "AMOUNT PUMPED TODAY."

Step 3—Record Fuel Deliveries



You must check how much fuel has been delivered every time any amount of fuel is delivered to your tank. NOTE: You should not pump any fuel during the time it takes to do items "I" and "J" below.

Before the delivery begins, the liquid level in the tank must be measured. Always use good sticking practices: slowly lower the gauge stick, gently touch the stick to the bottom of the tank, then quickly bring the stick back up. Read the depth of fuel indicated by the wet mark to the nearest c inch division on the stick.

Write your measurement in the box labeled "Inches of Fuel Before Delivery" for each tank you measured.

The delivery person can now deliver fuel into the tank. After the delivery, wait at least 5 minutes for the fuel level in the tank to stabilize, and then measure again as described above.

- Record fuel level in the box labeled "Inches of Fuel After Delivery."
- Using your tank chart with c inch readings, convert both delivery readings to the correct number of gallons. Record these numbers in the boxes labeled "Gallons of Fuel Before Delivery" and "Gallons of Fuel After Delivery." (If necessary, see page 9 on converting inches into gallons.)
- Subtract "Gallons of Fuel Before Delivery" from "Gallons of Fuel After Delivery." Record the result in the box labeled "GALLONS DELIVERED (STICK)."

Now look at the delivery receipt and find the volume of each type of product that was delivered. If two volumes are given, one labeled "net" and the other "gross," use the gross gallons as the volume of product delivered.

use the gross gallons as the volume of product delivered.

For each type of fuel delivered, copy the gross gallons delivered from the

An automatic tank gauge (ATG) can usually print a delivery report. If your tank has an ATG that prints such a report, you may simply staple the ATG's delivery report to the DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET.

Using Tank Charts Without C Inch Conversions

If your tank chart does not list direct conversions from inches to gallons for every c inch, then you must do the additional math described below every time you stick your tank.

The easiest way to explain this procedure is with an example. Let's say you have a stick reading of 43d inches and you need to figure how many gallons are in your tank.

 Look on your tank chart and find the inch measurements that are just above and below your stick reading and write down the number of gallons for these inch readings. Subtract the gallon readings to find the difference between the two readings:

Chart reading at 44 inches: 3,585 gallons
Chart reading at 43 inches: 3,480 gallons

Difference: 105 gallons

Dividing 105 by 8 will give you the number of gallons per c inch, which
in this example is 13. (More exactly it is 13.125, but do round off the
number to the nearest whole number.) Because your fraction is d,
multiply 13 gallons by 3, which gives you 39 gallons as the volume
represented by d inch.

CAUTION: The gallons represented by each c inch will vary from top to bottom of the tank and must be calculated for each conversion.

3. Take the number of gallons you have just calculated and add it to the inch reading just below your actual stick reading:

Chart reading at 43 inches: 3,480 gallons

Gallons at d inch: + 39 gallons

Sum: 3,519 gallons

Thus, your stick reading of 43d inches converts to 3,519 gallons.

NOTE: If your tank chart is in half or quarter inches, you must still use this procedure so that your gallon readings are accurate to C inch.

After all of this math, you can see why it pays to have the correct tank chart that indicates gallons for each c inch.

STICK READING	GALLONS 3
42 [*]	3379
43"	3480
44"	3585
45"	3685
46"	3779
47	3865

Step 4—Calculate Daily Changes In Inventory

In this step, you will copy information from the DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET onto the **MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD**. You will then do some math to determine your daily inventory. You need one MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD for each tank that you have.

As you go through the following directions, refer to the sample MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD you will find on the reverse side of the DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET sample you have already been using. For easy reference, the sample is on a perforated page so you can tear it out and keep it handy as you read through the directions. Also, near the back of the booklet is a "master copy" on a perforated page you can tear out to make copies of the MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD for your recordkeeping.

Use the sample "MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD" from the last two pages of the booklet to see where you put the information from letters "N" through "Z" in the following directions.

N Fill in the identifying information at the top of the MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD.

If this is the very first day of your inventory recordkeeping, convert the "END STICK INCHES" from the DAILY WORKSHEET into gallons and enter on the MONTHLY RECORD under "END STICK INVENTORY (GALLONS)" for that starting date. (If necessary, see page 9 on converting inches into gallons.) This is all you can do today. Starting tomorrow, follow all of the instructions listed below.

- Find the line in the left column on the MONTHLY RECORD with today's date listed. Copy the previous day's "END STICK INVENTORY (GALLONS)" number into the box for today's "START STICK INVENTORY (GALLONS)."
- P Enter the amount of fuel delivered from the DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET. If you were <u>NOT</u> pumping fuel during the time when the delivery was taking place, then use the "GALLONS DELIVERED (STICK)" number. However, if you had to pump fuel while the delivery was taking place, then use the "GROSS GALLONS DELIVERED (RECEIPT)" number as your delivery amount.
- Copy the "AMOUNT PUMPED TODAY" number from the DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET into the "GALLONS PUMPED" column of the MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD.

- Add the "START STICK INVENTORY (GALLONS)" and the "GALLONS DELIVERED" columns; then subtract the "GALLONS PUMPED" column. Enter the result in the column labeled "BOOK INVENTORY (GALLONS)."
- S Copy the "END STICK INCHES" number from the DAILY WORKSHEET into the column labeled "END STICK INVENTORY (INCHES)" on the MONTHLY RECORD. Convert inches into gallons and enter the result in the column on the MONTHLY RECORD labeled "END STICK INVENTORY (GALLONS)." (If necessary, see page 9 on converting inches into gallons.)
- Subtract the "BOOK INVENTORY (GALLONS)" from the "END STICK INVENTORY (GALLONS)." Enter the difference into today's "DAILY OVER OR SHORT" box. This number will usually be a positive or negative number (only rarely will it be zero).
- Enter your initials to show who entered today's information.

At least once each month, you must also measure for water in the tank. Smear water-finding paste on the bottom few inches of the gauge stick. Open the fill pipe and slowly lower the stick to the tank's bottom. Hold the stick on the bottom for 10 seconds for gasoline (30 seconds for diesel). Then remove the stick. If there is water in the bottom of the tank, the water-finding paste will change color. Read the depth of water indicated by the line where the water-finding paste has changed color to the closest c inch division on the stick. Do not use this stick reading to measure the amount of fuel in the tank, because the fuel will creep up the stick and will give you an inaccurate reading.

If you checked the tank for water today, enter the number of inches of water in the tank on the line under "Facility Name" at the top of the monthly record. If there is no water present, enter a zero to indicate that you in fact checked for water but found none. If you find more than 1 inch of water, you should arrange for its immediate removal, notify the product supplier, and conduct further tests to ensure that the tank is not leaking.

GOOD ADVICE: If you are "over" for 5 days in a row (or "under" for 5 days in a row), you should check for problems with your math and your UST.





Step 5—Calculate Monthly Changes In Inventory

At the end of each month, follow the directions below to see if the difference between "stick" and "book" inventory indicates a possible leak.

- Add all of the month's "GALLONS PUMPED" numbers and write this total at the bottom of the column in the box labeled "TOTAL GALLONS PUMPED."
- Add all the month's "DAILY OVER OR SHORT" numbers: pay careful attention to positive and negative numbers to get an accurate total. For example, adding +4 and +3 and -2 should equal +5. Enter the total at the bottom of the column in the box labeled "TOTAL GALLONS OVER OR SHORT."
- Fill out the "LEAK CHECK" line at the bottom of the MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD as follows:
 - Take the "TOTAL GALLONS PUMPED" number and drop the last two digits to get 1% (for example: 6594 becomes 65).
 - ! Add 130 (for example: 65 + 130 = 195):

Enter the result of this calculation at the end of the "LEAK CHECK" line. This number is the **maximum change in inventory allowed** by federal regulations (1% of throughput plus 130 gallons).

At the bottom of the MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD, circle "YES" or "NO" to show whether your "TOTAL GALLONS OVER OR SHORT" number is **LARGER** than the "LEAK CHECK" number you identified in the previous item. Even if your "TOTAL GALLONS OVER OR SHORT" is a negative number, treat it as a positive number for the purpose of this comparison. For example, -74 would become +74.

If you circle "YES" for 2 months in a row, you must notify your regulatory agency as soon as possible (usually within 24 hours) that your tank may be leaking.

NOTE: Keep your inventory control records on file for at least 1 year. Your state, however, may have different rules about when you have to report a leak or how long you must keep the inventory records. Be sure you know the rules that apply to you.

DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET

FACILITY NAME:	
YOUR NAME:	
DATE:	

			T		
TANK IDENTIFICATION					
Type of Fuel					
Tank Size in Gallons					
END STICK INCHES					
AMOUNT PUMPED	1	1	1	Ţ	1
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
TODAY'S SUM OF TOTALIZERS					
Previous Day's Sum of Totalizers					
AMOUNT PUMPED TODAY					
DELIVERY RECORD	1	1	ļ	1	ļ
Inches of Fuel Before Delivery					
Gallons of Fuel Before Delivery (from tank chart)					
Inches of Fuel After Delivery					
Gallons of Fuel After Delivery (from tank chart)					
GALLONS DELIVERED (STICK) [Gallons "After" Gallons "Before"]					
GROSS GALLONS DELIVERED (RECEIPT)					

MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD

TANK IDENTIFICATION & TYPE OF FUEL:	
	MONTH/YEAR:/
FACILITY NAME:	
DATE OF WATER CHECK:	LEVEL OF WATER (INCHES):

		GALLONS DELIVERED	GALLONS PUMPED	BOOK INVENTOR Y	END STICK	INVENTORY	DAILY OVER (+) OR SHORT () ["End" "Book"]	INITIALS
		(GALLONS)	(INCHES)	(GALLONS)		<u> </u>		
1	(+)	()	(=)				7	
2	(+)	()	(=)					
3	(+)	()	(=)					
4	(+)	()	(=)					
5	(+)	()	(=)					
6	(+)	()	(=)					
7	(+)	()	(=)					
8	(+)	()	(=)	- 1				
9	(+)	()	(=)					
10	(+)	()	(=)					
11	(+)	()	(=)					
12	(+)	()	(=)					
13	(+)	()	(=)				Q.	
14	(+)	()	(=)					
15	(+)	()	(=)				1	
16	(+)	()	(=)					
17	(+)	()	(=)					
18	(+)	()	(=)					
19	(+)	()	(=)					
20	(+)	()	(=)					
21	(+)	()	(=)	- 1				
22	(+)	()	(=)					
23	(+)	()	(=)					
24	(+)	()	(=)					
25	(+)	()	(=)					
26	(+)	()	(=)			W I		
27	(+)	()	(=)					
28	(+)	()	(=)					
29	(+)	()	(=)					
30	(+)	()	(=)					
31	(+)	()	(=)					

Is "TOTAL GALLONS OVER OR SHORT" LARGER than "LEAK CHECK" result? YES NO (circle one)

If answer is "YES" for 2 MONTHS IN A ROW, notify regulatory agency as soon as possible.

KEEP THIS PIECE OF PAPER ON FILE FOR AT LEAST 1 YEAR



DAILY INVENTORY WORKSHEET

A FACILITY NAME: LAST CHANCE #2

YOUR NAME: JUAN DOE

DATE: 9/22/93

TANK IDENTIFICATION		2	3	4	
Type of Fuel	REG UNL	PREM UNL	DIESEL	MID UNL	
Tank Size in Gallons	6000	6000	6000	10,000	
END STICK INCHES	414	587	69	86 2	
AMOUNT PUMPED	4:	l.	1.75		
Totalizer Reading	24 383	30798	92485		11.21*
Totalizer Reading	55138	11017	70178	38974	
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading		1		3	
Totalizer Reading					
Totalizer Reading					
TODAY'S SUM OF TOTALIZERS	79 521	41815	162663	82 987	
Previous Day's Sum of Totalizers	78271	40260	16 (663	82584	
AMOUNT PUMPED TODAY	1250	1555	1000	403	
DELIVERY RECORD		ų.		17,2	ì
Inches of Fuel Before Delivery	13 3/8			49 7/8	
Gallons of Fuel Before Delivery (from tank chart)	537			5246	
Inches of Fuel After Delivery	41/4			86/2	
Gallons of Fuel After Delivery (from tank chart)	2672			9423	
GALLONS DELIVERED (STICK) [Gallons "After" — Gallone "Before")	2135			4177	
GROSS GALLONS DELIVERED (RECEIPT)	2100			4200	

MONTHLY INVENTORY RECORD

1	MI		FAC	CILITY NAME: _	LASTC	HANCE	MONTH/YEAR : #2	9,9
	•		-	TE OF WATER	онеск:9/	LEVEL	OF WATER (INCHES	-
	START STICK	_C_		_G_	END STICK	INVENTORY	DAILY OVER (+)	_0
ATE	INVENTORY (GALLONS)	GALLONS DELIVERED	GALLONS PUMPED	BOOK INVENTORY (GALLONS)	(INCHES)	(GALLONS)	OR SHORT (-) ["End" - "Book"]	INITIALS
1	4047 (-	+)	(-) 333 (=) 3714	38 Y4	3690	-24	7D
2	36901-			=1 3646	38	3658	+12	ZD
3	3658 1-		2.4	=1 3329	35 3/8	3323	-6	70
4	33231	+)		=1 3263	35	3275	+12	7D
5	32751-	+)	(-) 145 (=1 3130	333/4	3117	-13	20
6	3117 1-	+)	(-) 238 (=) 2879	31 Vp	2790	-89	SD
7	2790 1-	+1 6134	(-) [17 (=1 8807	80	8844	437	20
В	8844 1-	+)	(-) 127 (=) 8717	78 7/8	8732	+15	FD
9	8732 1-	+)	(-) 182 (=) 8550	77 1/2	8591	441	7D
10	8591 (-	+) —	(-) 205 (=1 8386	751/2	8379	-7	70
11	8379 (-	+)	1-1 204 1	=1 8175	735/2	8173	-2	7D
12	81731	+) ~	(-) (66 (=1 8007	72	7991	-16	DD
13	7991 (+)	(-) 320 (=) 7671	693/4	7730	159	70
14	77301-	+)	(-) 307 (=1 7423	67	7402	-21	ID
15	7402 1-	+)	(-) 76 (=1 7326	66 1/2	7342	+16	20
16	73421-	+)	(-) 224 (=) 7118	6448	7050	- 68	70
1.7	70501-	+)	(-) 390 (=) 6660	61	6657	-3	1-D
18	66571	+1	1-1 296 1	=1 6361	585/8	6354	-7	20
19	6354 (-	+1 —	(-) 781	=1 6276	581/8	6290	414	1.P
20	6290 1-	+)	(-) 424 (=1 5866	54 3/8	5869	+3	70
21	5869 1-	+) -	(-) 205 (=1 5664	531/8	5639	-25	TD
22	5639 1-	+1 4177	(-) 403 (=) 9413	861/2	9423	+10	ZD
23	9423 1-	+)	(-) 87 (=) 9336	851/2	9343	+7	2D
24	9343 (-			=) 9032	82.	9036	+4	2D
25	9036 1-	+)	(-) Z39 (=) 8797	79 1/8	8757	-40	20
26	8757 1-	+)	1-1 256 (=) 8501	767/8	8526	125	70
27	8526 1-	+)	(-) 264 (=1 8262	74 1/2	8270	48	120
28	P270 (-	+)	(-) 263 (=) 2007	72	7991	-16	7P
29		+)	(-) (85 (=) 7806	69	7811	45	SP
30	7811 1-	+)	(-) 116 (=1 7695	68	7690	-5	$J\mathcal{P}$
31	(-	+)	(-)	=)				y =
то	TAL GALLONS	PUMPED >	6594	TOTAL GAL	LONS OVER	OR SHORT >	- 74	0

If answer is "YES" for 2 MONTHS IN A ROW, notify regulatory agency as soon as possible

Is "TOTAL GALLONS OVER OR SHORT" LARGER than "LEAK CHECK" result? YES (NO) (circle one)

>>>Copy and post this reminder where employees who measure tanks can see it!<<<

GET GOOD INVENTORY CONTROL MEASUREMENTS!

- ! Measure each tank every operating day
- ! Use gauge sticks that are
 - ✓ marked to the c inch
 - ✓ not cut off or worn off at the "0" end
 - ✓ varnished and not warped
- ! Measure through the same drop tube each time
- ! Use good sticking practices
 - ✓ SLOWLY lower stick
 - ✓ GENTLY touch stick on tank bottom
 - ✓ QUICKLY pull stick out
- ! Measure just before each delivery
- ! Wait at least 5 minutes after delivery, then measure again
- ! Read and record totalizer meters carefully
- ! Check for water at least once a month using water-finding paste

Developed in cooperation with...

Fiberglass

Petroleum Tank & Pipe Institute















Release Detection

The release detection system to be used at the facility is a Franklin Evo 1. The system will have inventory probes installed in the tanks, sump sensors installed in the submersible sump containment areas to monitor sub pump, sump sensors installed in the dispenser sumps and tank interstitial sensors. The system will be installed by a Franklin certified technician. The system will be installed in accordance with Franklin specifications and instructions. The system is UL listed and is third party certified for release detection under USEPA guidelines. The system has self-diagnostic programs to test and warn of failures of the external devices as well as internal electronics. The system has been tested by a Third Party and found to be compliant with USEPA requirements for release detection.

Ongoing maintenance will be conducted by JF Petroleum personnel.



ONE COMPLETE SYSTEM AT A PRICE YOU CAN'T IGNORE.

EVO™ ONE is an all-in-one fuel management system (including console, sensors, probes, and hardware) that lets you upgrade or equip a site with up to 3 tanks, 3 lines, and 8 dispensers for about the same price as a standalone ATG console replacement.

One kit, one system, one solution

Full featured | User-friendly | Affordable | Easy upgrade | Simplified compliance | Remote access













LIQUID SENSORS

INVENTORY PROBES & FLOATS

EVO™ ONE CONSOLE

LINE LEAK DETECTION

REMOTE ACCESS

THE EVO ONE SYSTEM

EVO™ ONE is an economical, turnkey fuel monitoring solution designed for complete system management. The system includes a console, sensors, probes, and all necessary installation hardware. Designed for easy installation and long-term reliability, EVO™ ONE delivers a fully integrated system at a cost-effective price, with the security that you've come to expect from the EVO™ Series.

Feature & Benefits

Full monitoring system at the cost of just a console

Highly accurate, real-time fuel inventory monitoring

Automated compliance monitoring, testing, and reporting

Continuous electronic line leak detection (Optional)

Advanced pump monitoring and control

Pre-configure software tool for fast, hassle-free setup

Anywhere, anytime access via PRO® Connect

Includes hardware for turnkey installation

Custom security levels, user tracking, & multifactor log-in

Latest TLS/SSL protocols for secure data encryption

Capabilities

- · Inventory monitoring
- Inventory reconciliation
- Tank autocalibration
- Static tank testing
- Statistical Continuous Automatic Leak Detection (SCALD®)
- Turbine Pump Interface[™] (TPI)
- Containment compliance monitoring
- Electronic Line Leak Detection (ELLD)*
- AUTO-LEARN® ELLD line learning®
- Statistical Line Leak Detection (SLLD)*
- Programmable logic conditions (custom applications)

*Optional capability

System Includes



EVO™ ONE Console & Remote Access



Line Leak Detection Pressure Transducers (Optional)



Universal Liquid Sensors



Probes



Probe Float Kits

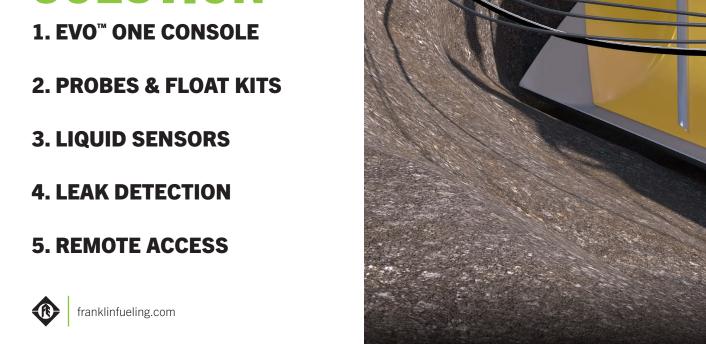


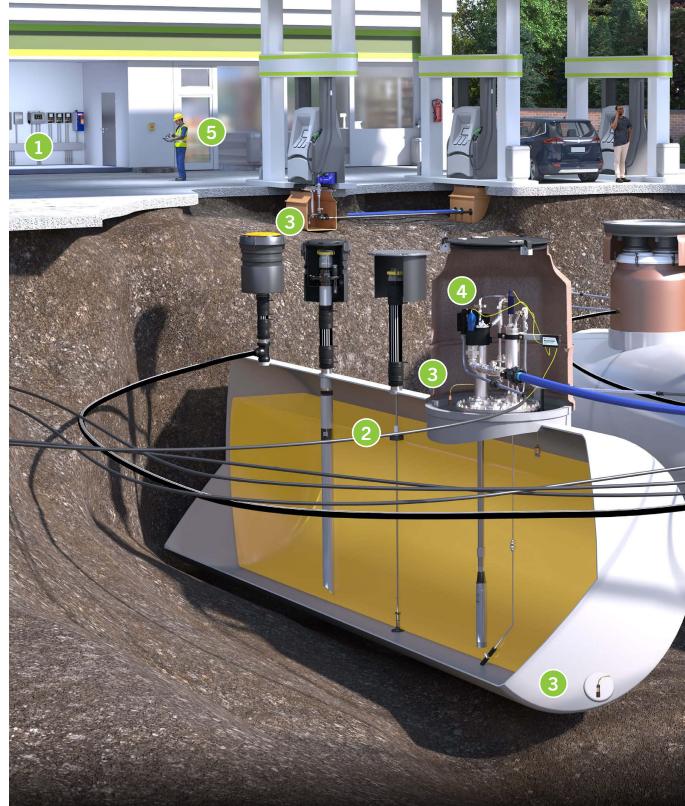
Probe Install Kits





EVO ONE: A SYSTEM SOLUTION







EVO™ ONE features capabilities that empower every user type to make informed, data-driven inventory management decisions while keeping sites in compliance and operating at peak performance.



COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Full-featured compliance monitoring with monthly and annual tank testing, containment testing, and line testing — even for busy sites with minimal downtime.



CONTAINMENT MONITORING

EVO™ provides containment monitoring to detect water or fuel leaks in sumps and interstitial spaces, ensuring early detection and compliance with environmental regulations.



ALARMS & EVENTS

Operators can easily manage system events with instant email or SMS alerts, a detailed event log, and remote access to quickly acknowledge or resolve issues.



LEAK DETECTION

Electronic Line Leak Detection (ELLD) continuously monitors pipework to detect leaks and provide hourly, monthly, and annual precision line leak detection compliance testing requirements.

(Optional)



CUSTOM APPS

Logic Conditions lets users create custom applications to do things like automate compliance testing and reporting and more.



ONE TOUCH BUTTONS

Automate and carry out anything from complex, multi-function processes to simple daily delivery report generation — all with the touch of a single button.



TANK MONITORING

Make informed, data-driven inventory management decisions with highly accurate tank level monitoring, tank autocalibration, and inventory reconciliation.



TURBINE PUMP INTERFACE™

Enhanced remote pump monitoring and control including pump-in-water automation, clogged intake escalation, tank leveling, tank priority, and more.

EVO"ONE MAKES IT EASY

EVO™ helps operators maintain compliance, protect their sites from leaks, and stay connected to vital inventory data anytime, anywhere.



COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Monitor and automate compliance-related activities, simplify regulatory reporting requirements, and ensure optimal fuel system performance.

INVENTORY MANAGEMENT

Track and manage fuel inventory levels, optimize fuel supply, and prevent runouts with inventory automation and customizable delivery notifications.

LEAK DETECTION

Proactively identify and address any potential issues, ensuring the safety and integrity of fuel storage, pipework, and the distribution processes.

USER-FRIENDLY INTERFACE

The EVO[™] ONE full-color, 7" LCD touchscreen features intuitive controls and clear visual cues, allowing users to easily access all functionalities without extensive training. EVO[™] ONE simplifies complex tasks for an easy user experience.





ONE TOUCH BUTTONS

The home screen can be customized with up to six One Touch Buttons. These buttons simplify routine tasks for on-site staff and help automate fuel system corrective actions in the event of an alarm.

QUICK JUMP MENU

Navigate quickly through applications with ease. This time-saving menu makes the interface's structure extremely shallow, simple to navigate, and reduces the amount of steps it takes to accomplish tasks.



INTELLIGENT DESIGN



Tanks 5:15 PM Unleaded 1 1,439 gal Premium 2 1,301 gal Diesel 3 1,205 gal Alarm: High Water - Diesel Tank Alarm: High Water - Diesel Tank ?

ICON-BASED DESIGN

Designed with a smartphone-like interface, EVO™ ONE features colorful apps, status indicators, and intuitive navigation, making it easy for new users to operate with minimal training.

CUSTOM COLORS

Customizable fuel grade colors make it easy for users to identify fuel grade types, check tank water levels, and identify any potential issues at a glance.



STAY CONNECTED

The PRO® Connect Web Browser Interface allows operators to securely and remotely connect to EVO™ ONE from any web enabled device. Automatic scaling provides access to site information whether using a PC, tablet, or smart phone.

REMOTE MONITORING

Get remote access to vital site data including tank status, sensor status, pump status, delivery information, active events, alarm history, event history, and more.

INVENTORY FORECASTING

Remotely monitor tank levels, view delivery information, and check the predicted days of remaining inventory to precisely schedule deliveries and avoid costly run-outs.

SIMPLIFIED REPORTING

A wide variety of reports including inventory, alarm history, delivery history, sensor status, and regulatory compliance can be custom-scheduled, displayed, printed, or emailed at specific times.

Displays data in a user-defined schedule, or in real-time

Centralized control of all compliance information

Monitor inventory to precisely forecast delivery needs

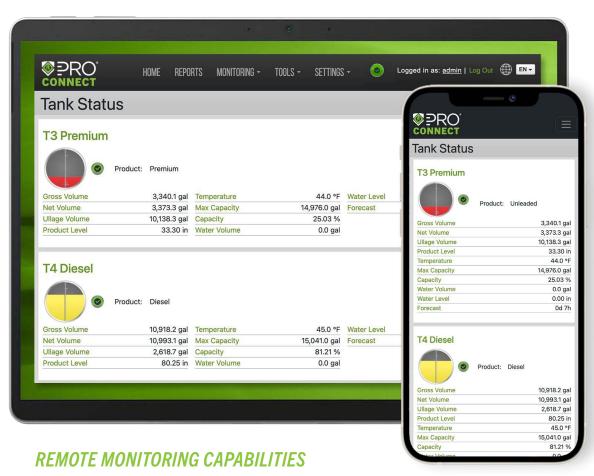
Create and schedule customized reports

Generate, view, print, or email reports

Analyze and respond to system events and alarms

Configure custom applications and system automation

Control and troubleshoot pumps remotely



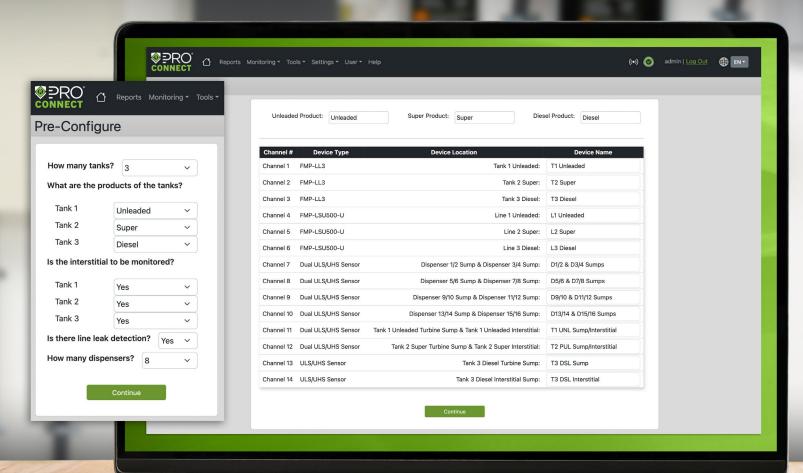
- Tank Status
- Pump Status
- Shift Status

- Sensor Status
- Compliance Status
- Events

- Line Status
- Meter Status
- Discrete Input Status

FASTER SETUP

The Pre-Configure tool uses a few simple questions to auto-fill configurations settings, cutting setup time and reducing complexity.



ACCESSORIES INCLUDED WITH EVO ONE

PROBES

Digital inventory and leak detection probes provide accurate tank level monitoring and reporting with optional leak detection capabilities. These probes employ digital communications and magnetostrictive position measurement technology for highly accurate tank readings.

PROBE FLOATS

Float kits come complete with a product and water float. The 4" float kit is paired with each probe to measure fuel and water level information inside the tank.



PROBE INSTALLATION KITS

Probe install kits provide a tight seal to the tank to prevent water intrusion and meet regulatory requirements. A quick release cap enable easy access to the probe for inspection or maintenance.



LIQUID SENSORS

Based on float-switch technology and made of chemicallyresistant materials, the liquid sensor can be installed in containments, basins, double wall tanks or other locations where the presence of liquid indicates a leak has occurred.



LINE LEAK DETECTION SENSOR

EVO $^{\infty}$ ONE utilizes line leak detection pressure transducers mounted in the submersible pump manifold to monitor fuel lines for pressure drops, enabling rapid detection of leaks and ensuring compliance with leak detection requirements. (Optional)



WHY UPGRADE THE WHOLE SYSTEM?

Unlike competitive solutions that only replace the console, $EVO^{\mathbb{T}}$ ONE lets station owners replace everything — console, sensors, probes — at the same cost of a new console. This means a complete, modern fuel monitoring system without the hidden costs associated with outdated components.

UPGRADE TO THE LATEST TECHNOLOGY

Get the most advanced fuel monitoring system available, with features like electronic line leak detection (optional), 24-hour tank testing, remote access, and more.

GUARANTEED COMPATIBILITY

Mixing new consoles with legacy probes and sensors can create integration headaches. EVO** ONE ensures all components work seamlessly from day one.

FUTURE-PROOF YOUR INVESTMENT

With the ability to create logic-based custom applications, EVO™ ONE ensures your fuel system stays adaptable and ahead of the curve to meet future needs.

ELIMINATE HIDDEN WIRING ISSUES

Aging probe and sensor wiring can fail during or after installation, leading to costly delays and follow-up maintenance. Replacing everything upfront ensures a smooth install and lasting reliability.



UP TO

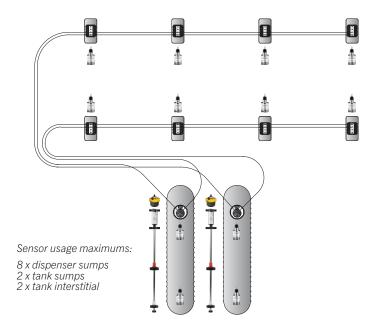
2 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS



*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO™ ONE Kit List + Probes (2) List = Total List

\$4,230 \$4,406 **\$8,636**



UP TO

2 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS

WITH ELECTRONIC LEAK DETECTION

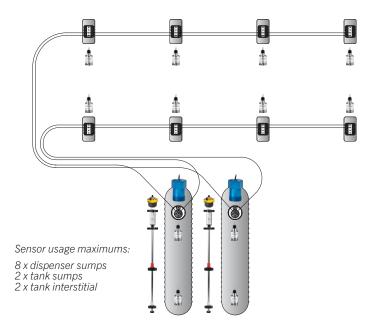


*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO[™] ONE Kit List + Probes (2) List = Total List

\$4,950 \$4,406

\$9,356



UP TO

3 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS



*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO™ ONE Kit List +

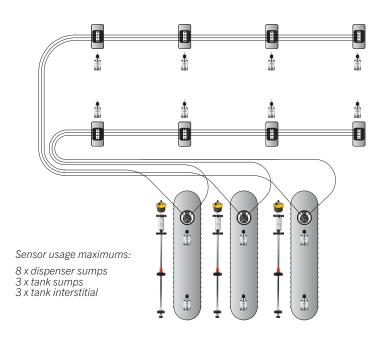
Probes (3) List

Total List

\$4,630

\$6,609

\$11,239



UP TO

3 TANKS, 8 DISPENSERS

WITH ELECTRONIC LEAK DETECTION



*EVO™ ONE Kits must be bundled with probes as a separate line item. Probes are ordered separately from the kit to allow for varying tank diameters / probe lengths (10' probe used for total list price).

EVO™ ONE Kit List +

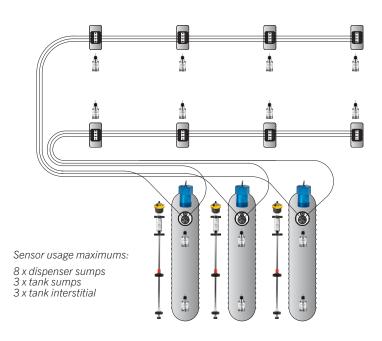
Probes (3) List

Total List

\$5,650

\$6,609

\$12,259



EVO™ ONE CAPABILITIES

Inventory Monitoring

Provides real-time tracking of fuel levels within storage tanks. This enables station owners to manage inventory effectively, reducing the risk of runouts or overfilling.

Inventory Reconciliation

Compares dispensed fuel amounts with actual inventory levels to identify discrepancies. This helps detect potential leaks or theft, ensuring product accountability and environmental compliance.

Tank Autocalibration

Automatically adjusts tank capacity measurements to reflect actual conditions. This enhances measurement accuracy, leading to more precise inventory management and compliance reporting.

Static Tank Testing

Conducts scheduled, non-intrusive tests to verify tank integrity. Station owners benefit by ensuring regulatory compliance and preventing environmental contamination.

Statistical Continuous Automatic Leak Detection (SCALD®)

SCALD® continuously analyzes data to detect tank leaks without requiring shutdowns or interrupting fueling. Ideal for 24/7 sites with minimal quiet periods, it ensures compliance without disrupting operations.

Containment Compliance Monitoring

Monitors containment sumps and tank interstitial for leaks or breaches. This ensures early detection of containment failures, protecting the environment and aiding in regulatory compliance.

Programmable Logic Conditions (Custom Applications)

Enables customization of system responses based on specific site conditions. This flexibility allows station owners to automate processes, enhancing operational efficiency.

Electronic Line Leak Detection (ELLD) (Optional)

Utilizes electronic sensors mounted in the submersible pump manifold to detect leaks in fuel lines. Early detection prevents product loss and environmental hazards, ensuring system integrity.

AUTO-LEARN® ELLD Line Learning (Optional)

Automatically learns the characteristics of fuel lines to enhance leak detection accuracy. This ensures precise, customized leak detection, reducing the risk of false alarms and enhancing overall system accuracy.

Statistical Line Leak Detection (SLLD) (Optional)

Analyzes pressure and flow data over time to identify leaks. This allows sites with constant fuel flow to perform 0.2 gph leak testing, even during peak operation, which ensures continuous compliance without disrupting operations.

Dual-Sensor Connectivity in Parallel per Input

Allows two sensors to connect to a single input channel in parallel. This expands monitoring capabilities without additional hardware, optimizing system resources.

Remote Access via PRO® Connect

Provides off-site access to system data and controls through a secure web interface. Station owners can monitor and manage their sites remotely, improving response times and operational oversight.

Turbine Pump Interface™ (TPI)

Creates a network between intelligent pump controllers and EVO™ ONE allowing real-time data sharing and intelligent system responses. This enables remote troubleshooting and reduced downtime features like:

Pump in Water Automation

Detect water in tanks and automatically shut off the affected pump, preventing water from being pumped into a customer's vehicle.

Clogged Pump Escalation

Detect, verify, and automate the resetting of a pump to clear clogs and bring them back online faster without a service call.

Tank Leveling & Priority

Balance the levels of multiple tanks with the same fuel type or prioritize one tank for faster, more efficient fuel deliveries.

EVO™ ONE CONSOLE

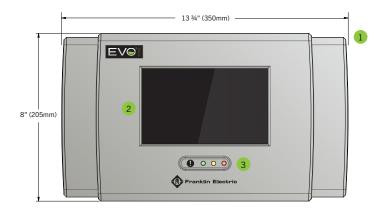
Inputs & Connectivity

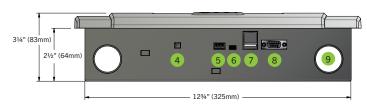
Universal Device Protocol inputs	14
Maximum tanks monitored	14
Maximum sensor input capacity	14, 28*
Lines capacity	4
Maximum total device inputs	14, 28*
Maximum AC input channels	4
Dry contact input channels	2
Relay output channels	4
Connectivity	Ethernet, RS-232, RS-485, standard USB, Mini-B USB
Communication protocol support	MQTT, MODBUS™, XML, Veeder-Root®

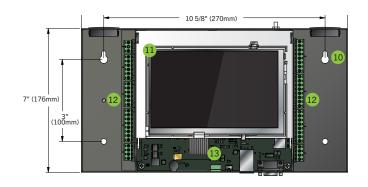
^{*}Requires connecting two FMP-ULS sensors per channel.

Hardware

Dimensions	H: 8" (205 mm), W:13 ¾" (350 mm), D: 3¼" (83 mm)
Display type	7" (17.78 cm) color LCD touch screen
Printer type	External (network or USB)
Alarm	Internal audible alarm
LEDs	Alarm, warning, and power
Applicable liquids	Petroleum, chemicals, and waste
Power requirements	110 to 240 VAC, 50/60 Hz, 2.6 Amps
Operating temperature	32° to 104° F (0° to 40° C)
Humidity	0-95% non-condensing
Approvals	UL, cUL, ATEX, IECEx, GSA IT Security
Certifications	Third party certification of leak detection capabilities
	- Customizable user roles / user activity tracking
	- Multifactor authenticated log-in
Security	- Third party verified security
	- GSA IT security approval
	- Latest SSL/TLS protocols







- 1. Cover
- 2. LCD Touch Screen
- 3. LED Indicators
- 4. Annunciator (audible alarm)
- 5. RS-485/TPI
- 6. Mini-B USB Port
- 7. Ethernet / USB Port

- 8. RS-232
- 9. Top and Bottom Knockouts
- 10. Mounting Holes
- 11. Flip Up Panel (Touch Screen)
- 12. Termination Blocks
- 13. Main Board

TOTAL SYSTEM SOLUTIONS™







Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Temporary Stormwater Section

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

for Regulated Activities on the Edwards Aquifer Recharge Zone and Relating to 30 TAC §213.5(b)(4)(A), (B), (D)(I) and (G); Effective June 1, 1999

To ensure that the application is administratively complete, confirm that all fields in the form are complete, verify that all requested information is provided, consistently reference the same site and contact person in all forms in the application, and ensure forms are signed by the appropriate party.

Note: Including all the information requested in the form and attachments contributes to more streamlined technical reviews.

Signature

To the best of my knowledge, the responses to this form accurately reflect all information requested concerning the proposed regulated activities and methods to protect the Edwards Aquifer. This **Temporary Stormwater Section** is hereby submitted for TCEQ review and executive director approval. The application was prepared by:

Print Name of Customer/Agent: Nick Sandlin, P.E.

Date: 5/7/2025

Signature of Customer/Agent:

Regulated Entity Name: Berry Lane C-Store

Project Information

Potential Sources of Contamination

Examples: Fuel storage and use, chemical storage and use, use of asphaltic products, construction vehicles tracking onto public roads, and existing solid waste.

1.	Fuels for construction equipment and hazardous substances which will be used during construction:
	The following fuels and/or hazardous substances will be stored on the site:
	These fuels and/or hazardous substances will be stored in:
	Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity of less than 250 gallons will be stored on the site for less than one (1) year.

	 Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity between 250 gallons and 499 gallons will be stored on the site for less than one (1) year. Aboveground storage tanks with a cumulative storage capacity of 500 gallons or more will be stored on the site. An Aboveground Storage Tank Facility Plan application must be submitted to the appropriate regional office of the TCEQ prior to moving the tanks onto the project.
	igotimes Fuels and hazardous substances will not be stored on the site.
2.	Attachment A - Spill Response Actions. A site specific description of the measures to be taken to contain any spill of hydrocarbons or hazardous substances is attached.
3.	Temporary aboveground storage tank systems of 250 gallons or more cumulative storage capacity must be located a minimum horizontal distance of 150 feet from any domestic, industrial, irrigation, or public water supply well, or other sensitive feature.
1.	Attachment B - Potential Sources of Contamination. A description of any activities or processes which may be a potential source of contamination affecting surface water quality is attached.
Se	equence of Construction
5.	Attachment C - Sequence of Major Activities. A description of the sequence of major activities which will disturb soils for major portions of the site (grubbing, excavation, grading, utilities, and infrastructure installation) is attached.
	 For each activity described, an estimate (in acres) of the total area of the site to be disturbed by each activity is given. For each activity described, include a description of appropriate temporary control measures and the general timing (or sequence) during the construction process that the measures will be implemented.
5 .	Name the receiving water(s) at or near the site which will be disturbed or which will

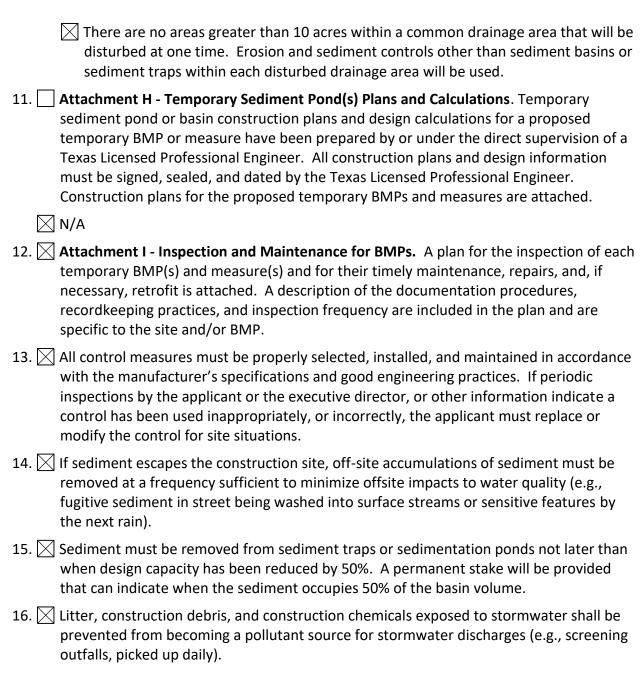
Temporary Best Management Practices (TBMPs)

receive discharges from disturbed areas of the project: San Gabriel River

Erosion control examples: tree protection, interceptor swales, level spreaders, outlet stabilization, blankets or matting, mulch, and sod. Sediment control examples: stabilized construction exit, silt fence, filter dikes, rock berms, buffer strips, sediment traps, and sediment basins. Please refer to the Technical Guidance Manual for guidelines and specifications. All structural BMPs must be shown on the site plan.

7. Attachment D – Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures. TBMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface water, groundwater, and stormwater. The construction-phase BMPs for erosion and sediment controls have been designed to retain sediment on site to the extent practicable. The following information is attached:

	A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface groundwater or stormwater that originates upgradient from the site and across the site.	•
	A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollution of surface groundwater that originates on-site or flows off site, including pollution contaminated stormwater runoff from the site. A description of how BMPs and measures will prevent pollutants from each of the site.	caused by
	surface streams, sensitive features, or the aquifer. A description of how, to the maximum extent practicable, BMPs and memaintain flow to naturally-occurring sensitive features identified in either geologic assessment, TCEQ inspections, or during excavation, blasting, o construction.	er the
8.	The temporary sealing of a naturally-occurring sensitive feature which accepto the Edwards Aquifer as a temporary pollution abatement measure during construction should be avoided.	_
	 ☐ Attachment E - Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature. A request to te seal a feature is attached. The request includes justification as to why not and practicable alternative exists for each feature. ☐ There will be no temporary sealing of naturally-occurring sensitive feature. 	o reasonable
	site.	ics on the
9.	Attachment F - Structural Practices. A description of the structural practice used to divert flows away from exposed soils, to store flows, or to otherwise discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site is attached. Placement structural practices in floodplains has been avoided.	e limit runoff
10.	Attachment G - Drainage Area Map. A drainage area map supporting the for requirements is attached:	ollowing
	 For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage a disturbed at one time, a sediment basin will be provided. For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage a disturbed at one time, a smaller sediment basin and/or sediment trap(s) used. 	rea
	For areas that will have more than 10 acres within a common drainage a disturbed at one time, a sediment basin or other equivalent controls are attainable, but other TBMPs and measures will be used in combination town slope and side slope boundaries of the construction area.	not
	There are no areas greater than 10 acres within a common drainage area disturbed at one time. A smaller sediment basin and/or sediment trap(s used in combination with other erosion and sediment controls within ead drainage area.) will be



Soil Stabilization Practices

Examples: establishment of temporary vegetation, establishment of permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, or preservation of mature vegetation.

17. Attachment J - Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization Practices. A schedule of the interim and permanent soil stabilization practices for the site is attached.

- 18. Records must be kept at the site of the dates when major grading activities occur, the dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and the dates when stabilization measures are initiated.
- 19. Stabilization practices must be initiated as soon as practicable where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased.

Administrative Information

- 20. All structural controls will be inspected and maintained according to the submitted and approved operation and maintenance plan for the project.
- 21. If any geologic or manmade features, such as caves, faults, sinkholes, etc., are discovered, all regulated activities near the feature will be immediately suspended. The appropriate TCEQ Regional Office shall be immediately notified. Regulated activities must cease and not continue until the TCEQ has reviewed and approved the methods proposed to protect the aquifer from any adverse impacts.
- 22. Silt fences, diversion berms, and other temporary erosion and sediment controls will be constructed and maintained as appropriate to prevent pollutants from entering sensitive features discovered during construction.



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment A: **Spill Response Actions**

Spill Response Actions

In the event of an accidental spill, immediate action shall be undertaken by the General Contractor to contain and remove the spilled material. All hazardous materials, including contaminated soil and liquid concrete waste (if applicable), shall be disposed of by the Contractor in the manner specified by Federal, State and Local regulations and by the manufacturer of such products. As soon as possible, the spill shall be reported to the appropriate agencies. As required under the provisions of the Clean Water Act, any spill or discharge entering waters of the United States shall be properly reported. The General Contractor shall prepare a written record of any spill and associated clean-up activities of petroleum products or hazardous materials in excess of 1 gallon or reportable quantities, whichever is less. The General Contractor shall provide notice to the Owner immediately upon identification of a reportable spill.

All spills of petroleum products or hazardous materials in excess of Reportable Quantities as defined by EPA or the State or Local agency regulations, shall be immediately reported within 24 hours to the EPA National Response Center (1-800-424-8802), TCEQ (1-800-832-8224), and local Fire Department (911).

The reportable quantity for hazardous materials can be found in 40 CFR 302:

Reportable Quantities					
Material	Media Released to	Reportable Quantities			
Engine Oil, Fuel, Hydraulic & Brake Fluid	Land	25 gallons			
Engine Oil, Fuel, Hydraulic & Brake Fluid	Water	Visible sheen			
Antifreeze	Land	100 lbs (13 gal.)			
Battery Acid	Land, Water	100 lbs			
Refrigerant	Air	1 lb			
Gasoline	Air, Land, Water	100 lbs			
Engine Degreasers	Air, Land, Water	100 lbs			

Please visit https://www.tceq.texas.gov/response/spills/spill-rq.html for more information

In order to minimize the potential for a spill of petroleum product or hazardous materials to come in contact with stormwater, the following steps shall be implemented.

All materials with hazardous properties (such as pesticides, petroleum products, fertilizers, detergents, construction chemicals, acids paints, paint solvents, additives for soil stabilization,



concrete curing compounds and additives, etc.) shall be stored in a secure location, under cover and in appropriate, tightly sealed containers when not in use.

- b) The minimum practical quantity of all such materials shall be kept on the job site and scheduled for delivery as close to time of use as practical. Post Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), as well as proper storage, cleanup, and spill reporting instructions for hazardous materials stored or used on the project site in an open, conspicuous, and accessible location.
- c) A spill control and containment kit (containing for example: absorbent material such as kitty litter or sawdust, acid neutralizing agent, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, plastic and metal trash containers, etc.) shall be provided on the construction site and construction employees shall be trained in when and how to use spill containment materials.
- d) The contractor personnel will immediately clean up any oil, fuel or hydraulic fluid if observed being released from equipment or vehicles. Vehicles or equipment will cease operation until required repairs are made to the equipment.
- e) All of the product in a container shall be used before the container is disposed of. All such containers shall be triple rinsed with water prior to disposal. The rinse water used in these containers shall be disposed of in a manner in compliance with State and Federal regulations and shall not be allowed to mix with stormwater discharges.
- f) All products shall be stored in and used from the original container with the original product label.
- g) All products shall be used in strict compliance with instructions on the product label.
- h) The disposal of the excess or used products shall be in strict compliance with instructions on the products label.

Spill Prevention and Control

Education

- 1.) Be aware that different materials pollute in different amounts. Make sure that each employee knows what a "significant spill" is for each material they use, and what is the appropriate response for "significant" and "insignificant" spills. Employees should also be aware of when spill must be reported to the TCEQ. Information available in 30 TAC 327.4 and 40 CFR 302.4.
- 2.) Educate employees and subcontractors on potential dangers to humans and the environment from spills and leaks.
- 3.) Hold regular meetings to discuss and reinforce appropriate disposal procedures (incorporate into regular safety meetings).
- 4.) Establish a continuing education program to indoctrinate new employees.



5.) Have contractor's superintendent or representative oversee and enforce proper spill prevention and control measures.

General Measures

- 1.) To the extent that the work can be accomplished safely, spills of oil, petroleum products, substances listed under 40 CFR parts 110,117, and 302, and sanitary and septic wastes should be contained and cleaned up immediately.
- 2.) Store hazardous materials and wastes in covered containers and protect from vandalism.
- 3.) Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.
- 4.) Train employees in spill prevention and cleanup.
- 5.) Designate responsible individuals to oversee and enforce control measures.
- 6.) Spills should be covered and protected from stormwater runon during rainfall to the extent that it doesn't compromise cleanup activities.
- 7.) Do not bury or wash spills with water.
- 8.) Store and dispose of used clean up materials, contaminated materials, and recovered spill material that is no longer suitable for the intended purpose in conformance with the provisions in applicable BMPs.
- 9.) Do not allow water used for cleaning and decontamination to enter storm drains or watercourses. Collect and dispose of contaminated water in accordance with applicable regulations.
- 10.) Contain water overflow or minor water spillage and do not allow it to discharge into drainage facilities or watercourses.
- 11.) Place Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), as well as proper storage, cleanup, and spill reporting instructions for hazardous materials stored or used on the project site in an open, conspicuous, and accessible location.
- 12.) Keep waste storage areas clean, well-organized, and equipped with ample cleanup supplies as appropriate for the materials being stored. Perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners should be repaired or replaced as needed to maintain proper function.

Cleanup

- 1.) Clean up leaks and spills immediately.
- 2.) Use a rag for small spills on paved surfaces, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be disposed of as hazardous waste.



3.) Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Clean up as much of the material as possible and dispose of properly. See the waste management BMPs in this section for specific information.

Minor Spills

- 1.) Minor spills typically involve small quantities of oil, gasoline, paint, etc. which can be controlled by the first responder at the discovery of the spill.
- 2.) Use absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill.
- 3.) Absorbent materials should be promptly removed and disposed of properly.
- 4.) Follow the practice below for a minor spill:
- 5.) Contain the spread of the spill.
- 6.) Recover spilled materials.
- 7.) Clean the contaminated area and properly dispose of contaminated materials.

Semi-Significant Spills

Semi-significant spills still can be controlled by the first responder along with the aid of other personnel such as laborers and the foreman, etc. This response may require the cessation of all other activities. Spills should be cleaned up immediately:

- 1.) Contain spread of the spill.
- 2.) Notify the project foreman immediately.
- 3.) If the spill occurs on paved or impermeable surfaces, clean up using "dry" methods (absorbent materials, cat litter and/or rags). Contain the spill by encircling with absorbent materials and do not let the spill spread widely.
- 4.) If the spill occurs in dirt areas, immediately contain the spill by constructing an earthen dike. Dig up and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
- 5.) If the spill occurs during rain, cover spill with tarps or other material to prevent contaminating runoff.

Significant/Hazardous Spills

For significant or hazardous spills that are in reportable quantities:

1.) Notify the TCEQ by telephone as soon as possible and within 24 hours at 512- 339-2929 (Austin) or 210-490-3096 (San Antonio) between 8 AM and 5 PM. After hours, contact the Environmental



Release Hotline at 1-800-832-8224. It is the contractor's responsibility to have all emergency phone numbers at the construction site.

- 2.) For spills of federal reportable quantities, in conformance with the requirements in 40 CFR parts 110,119, and 302, the contractor should notify the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.
- 3.) Notification should first be made by telephone and followed up with a written report.
- 4.) The services of a spills contractor or a Haz-Mat team should be obtained immediately. Construction personnel should not attempt to clean up until the appropriate and qualified staffs have arrived at the job site.
- 5.) Other agencies which may need to be consulted include, but are not limited to, the City Police Department, County Sheriff Office, Fire Departments, etc.

More information on spill rules and appropriate responses is available on the TCEQ website at: http://www.tnrcc.state.tx.us/enforcement/emergency_response.html.

Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance

- 1.) If maintenance must occur onsite, use a designated area and a secondary containment, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runon of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- 2.) Regularly inspect onsite vehicles and equipment for leaks and repair immediately.
- 3.) Check incoming vehicles and equipment (including delivery trucks, and employee and subcontractor vehicles) for leaking oil and fluids. Do not allow leaking vehicles or equipment onsite.
- 4.) Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, to catch spills or leaks when removing or changing fluids.
- 5.) Place drip pans or absorbent materials under paving equipment when not in use.
- 6.) Use absorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the absorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- 7.) Promptly transfer used fluids to the proper waste or recycling drums. Don't leave full drip pans or other open containers lying around.
- 8.) Oil filters disposed of in trashcans or dumpsters can leak oil and pollute stormwater. Place the oil filter in a funnel over a waste oil-recycling drum to drain excess oil before disposal. Oil filters can also be recycled. Ask the oil supplier or recycler about recycling oil filters.
- 9.) Store cracked batteries in a non-leaking secondary container. Do this with all cracked batteries even if you think all the acid has drained out. If you drop a battery, treat it as if it is cracked. Put it into the containment area until you are sure it is not leaking.



Vehicle and Equipment Fueling

- 1.) If fueling must occur on site, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the runon of stormwater and the runoff of spills.
- 2.) Discourage "topping off" of fuel tanks.

Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan, when fueling to catch spills/leaks.

SPILL REPORT FORM

Notes to General Contractor:

- Control and contain the spill.
- Contact the appropriate regulatory agencies if the spill exceeds the applicable reportable quantity.
- Clean up the spill and dispose of waste according to federal, state and local regulations.
- Complete the Spill Report Form in full for each spill that exceeds the applicable reportable quantity and submit to the Owner.
- Call the Owner.
- Resolve as appropriate and as required by regulatory authorities.



SPILL REPORT FORM

DATE: PROJECT: PROJECT ADDRESS:		
Spill Reported By:		
Date / Time of Spill:		
Describe spill location and events leading to spill:		
Material Spilled:		
Source of Spill:		
Amount Spilled:		
Amount Spilled to Waterway (Name Waterway):		
Containment or Clean up Action:		
Approximate depth (yards) of soil excavation:		
List injuries or Personal Contamination:		
Action to be taken to prevent future spills:		
Agencies notified of spill:		
Contractor Signature and Printed Name	Date	

AFTER NOTIFYING GOVERNING AUTHORITIES, IMMEDIATELY COMPLETE THIS FORM AND CONTACT THE OWNER IF THE SPILL EXCEEDS THE REPORTABLE QUANTITY FOR THE GOVERNING AGENCY



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment B: **Potential Sources of Contamination**

Potential Sources of Contamination and Preventive Measures:

Potential Source: Concrete and concrete products used on-site during construction.

Preventive Measures: Concrete washout structure will be used if necessary.

Potential Source: Oil, grease, fuel, and hydraulic fluid contamination from construction equipment and vehicle

Preventative Measures: Vehicle maintenance will be performed at a local maintenance shop.

Potential Source: Miscellaneous trash and litter from construction workers and material wrappings.

Preventative Measures: Trash containers will be placed throughout the site to encourage proper disposal of trash.

Potential Source: Silt leaving the site.

Preventative Measures: Contractor will install all temporary best management practices prior to start of construction

including the stabilized construction entrance to prevent tracking onto adjoining streets.

Potential Source: Construction debris

Preventative Measures: Construction debris will be monitored daily by contractor. Debris will be collected weekly and placed in disposal bins. Situations requiring immediate attention will be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

Potential Source: Soil and mud from construction vehicle tires as they leave the site.

Preventative Measures: a stabilized construction exit shall be utilized as vehicles leave the site. And soil, mud, etc. carried from the project onto public roads shall be cleaned up within 24 hours.

Potential Source: Sediment from soil, sand, gravel, and excavated materials stockpiled on site.

Preventative Measures: Silt fence shall be installed on the down gradient side of the stockpiled materials. Reinforced rock berms shall be installed at all downstream discharge locations.

Potential Source: Portable toilet spill

Preventative Measures: Toilets on the site will be emptied on a regular basis by the contracted toilet company.



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment C: Sequence of Major Activities

The installation of erosion and sedimentation controls shall occur prior to any excavation of materials or major disturbances on the site. The sequence of major construction activities will be as follows. Approximate acreage (AC) expected to be disturbed is listed in parentheses next to each activity.

Intended Schedule or Sequence of Major Activities:

- 1. Submit written notice of construction to TCEQ regional office at least 48 hours prior to the start of any regulated activities.
- 2. A pre-construction conference prior to commencement of construction. All contractors conducting regulated activities associated with this project must be provided with complete copies of the approved Underground Storage Tank Plan (UST) and the TCEQ letter indicating the specific conditions of its approval. During the course of these regulated activities, the contractors are required to keep on-site copies of the approved plan and approval letter.
- 3. Contractors must follow requirements as outlined in TCEQ guidelines and General Notes sheets of the approved Site Construction Plans.
- 4. Prior to beginning any construction activity, all temporary erosion and sedimentation BMPs and control measures must be properly installed and maintained in accordance with the approved plans and manufacturers specifications (2.45 AC).
- 5. Evaluate temporary erosion control installation. If inspections indicate a control has been used inappropriately, or incorrectly, the applicant must replace or modify the control for site situations. These controls must remain in place until the disturbed areas have been permanently stabilized.
- 6. Review construction schedule and the Underground Storage Tank Plan (UST) requirements.
- 7. Complete UST construction and install landscaping (2.45 AC).
- 8. Topsoil, Irrigation and Landscaping: Revegetate all disturbed areas according to plan.
- 9. Site cleanup and removal of temporary erosion/sedimentation BMP controls. (2.45 AC)

Maximum total construction time is not expected to exceed 6 months.



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment D: Temporary Best Management Practices and Measures

- There are approximately 0.0 AC of storm water that originate up gradient from the site and flow across the site through an onsite BMP. No upstream stormwater exists.
- Temporary BMPs will be installed prior to soil disturbing construction activity. Silt fencing will be placed along the down-gradient sides of the property and limits of construction to prevent silt from escaping the construction area during permanent BMP construction.
- 3. A gravel construction entrance exists on site to reduce vehicle "tracking" onto adjoining streets. A concrete washout pit may be used to collect all excess concrete during construction, if needed.
- 4. Temporary BMPs for this project will protect surface water or groundwater from turbid water, phosphorus, sediment, oil and other contaminants, which may mobilize in stormwater flows by slowing the flow of runoff to allow sediment and suspended solids to settle out of the runoff.
- Practices may also be implemented on site for interim and permanent stabilization. Stabilization practices may include but are not limited to establishment of temporary vegetation; establishment of permanent vegetation; mulching; geotextiles; sod stabilization; vegetative buffer strips; protection of existing trees and vegetation; and other similar measures.
- There are no sensitive features or surface streams within the boundaries of the project that would require temporary BMPs. The temporary onsite BMPs will be used to treat stormwater runoff before it leaves the project and prevent pollutants from entering surface streams or any sensitive features down gradient of the site.



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment E: Request to Temporarily Seal a Feature (NOT APPLICABLE)



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment F: Structural Practices

Structural BMPs will be used to limit runoff discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. BMPs will be installed prior to soil disturbing construction activity. Silt fencing will be placed along the down-gradient sides of the property to prevent silt from escaping the construction area. A temporary construction entrance will be placed at the site entry/exit point to reduce tracking onto adjoining streets. A construction staging area will be used onsite to perform all vehicle maintenance and for equipment and material storage. A concrete truck washout pit will be placed on site to provide containment and easier cleanup of waste from concrete operations. The location of all structural temporary BMPs are shown within the Site Plans.

Description of Temporary BMPs

Construction Entrance/Exit:

The purpose of a gravel construction entrance is to provide a stable entrance/exit condition from the construction site and keep mud and sediment off public roads. A stabilized construction entrance is a stabilized pad of crushed stone located at any point traffic will be entering or leaving the construction site from a public right-of-way. This practice should be used at all point of construction ingress and egress. Excessive amounts of mud can also present a safety hazard to roadway users. To minimize the amount of sediment loss to nearby roads, access to the construction site should be limited to as few points as possible and vegetation around the perimeter should be protected where access is not necessary. A rock stabilized construction entrance exists and will be used at all designated access points.

Silt Fence:

The purpose of a silt fence is to intercept and detain water-borne sediment from unprotected areas of a limited extent. Silt fence is used during the period of construction near the perimeter of a disturbed area to intercept sediment while allowing water to percolate through. This fence should remain in place until the disturbed area is permanently stabilized. Silt fence should not be used where there is a concentration of water in a channel or drainage way. If concentrated flow occurs after installation, corrective action must be taken such as placing a rock berm in the areas of concentrated flow.

Silt fencing within the site may be temporarily moved during the day to allow construction activity provided it is replaced and properly anchored to the ground at the end of the day. Silt fences on the perimeter of the site or around drainage ways should not be moved at any time.

Triangular Sediment Filter Dikes

Triangular sediment filter dikes (18"x18"x18" filter material with 6" square folded wire mesh frame) will be installed downgradient of the AST construction area with filter cloth placed over any existing stormwater

BERRY LANE C-STORE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK APPLICATION



collection drains. The dike and filter cloth will be held in place with cloth sandbags. The facility existing topography will not change as the AST will be placed on existing crushed rock.

Inlet Protection:

The purpose of inlet protection is to avoid the clogging of constructed storm sewer networks with sediment loading. Without this protection, the sewer capacity can be greatly reduced following construction and lead to flooding. Temporary protection shall be installed on- and off-site to impacted inlets during construction to avoid these potential issues. Types of protection include filter barrier protection, block and gravel protection, wire mesh and gravel protection, and excavated impoundment protection and will be implemented based on location as well as expected runoff volume.

Concrete Washout Area (if applicable)

The purpose of concrete washout areas is to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from concrete waste by conducting washout offsite, performing onsite washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

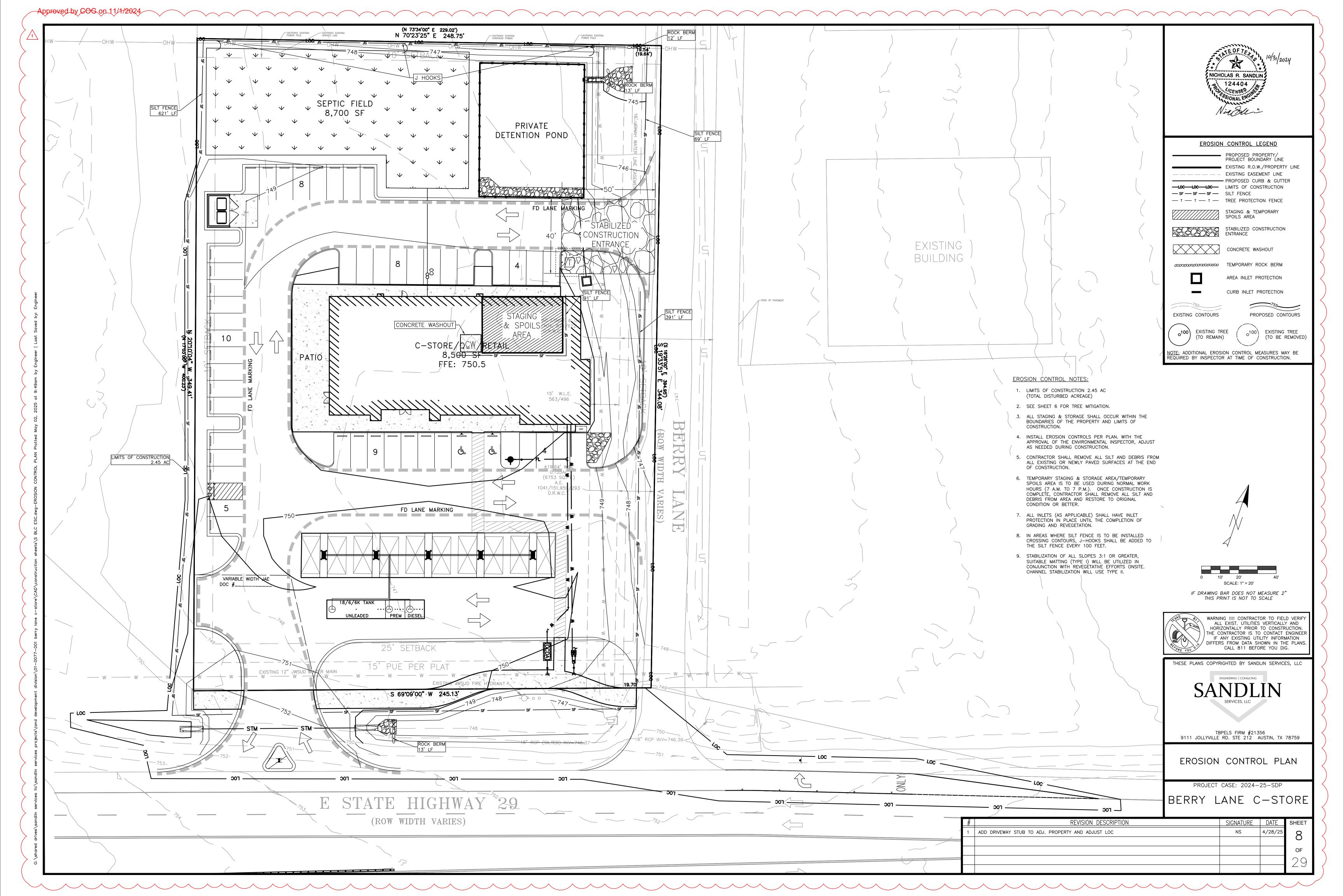
The following steps will help reduce stormwater pollution from concrete wastes:

- Incorporate requirements for concrete waste management into material supplier and subcontractor agreements.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite, except in designated areas.
- For onsite washout:
- Locate washout area at least 50 feet from sensitive features, storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do not allow runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste.
- Wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed properly.



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment G: Drainage Area Map



GUIDELINES FOR DESIGN AND INSTALLATION OF TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS

TYPE OF STRUCTURE	REACH LENGTH	MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA	SLOPE
SILT FENCE	N/A	2 ACRES	0 - 10%
	200 FEET	2 ACRES	10 – 20%
	100 FEET	1 ACRE	20 — 30%
	50 FEET	1/2 ACRE	> 30%
TRIANGLE FILTER DIKE	100 FEET	1/2 ACRE	< 30% SLOPE
	50 FEET	1/4 ACRE	> 30% SLOPE
ROCK BERM *, **	500 FEET	< 5 ACRES	0 - 10%

* FOR ROCK BERM DESIGN WHERE PARAMETERS ARE OTHER THAN STATED, DRAINAGE AREA CALCULATIONS AND ROCK BERM DESIGN MUST BE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW. ** HIGH SERVICE ROCK BERMS MAY BE REQUIRED IN AREAS OF ENVIRONMENTAL SIGNIFICANCE AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY OF GEORGETOWN

- 1. THE CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL AND MAINTAIN EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS AND TREE/NATURAL AREA PROTECTIVE FENCING PRIOR TO ANY SITE PREPARATION WORK (CLEARING, GRUBBING, GRADING, OR EXCAVATION). CONTRACTOR TO REMOVE EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS AT THE COMPLETION OF PROJECT AND GRASS RESTORATION.
- 2. ALL PROJECTS WITHIN THE RECHARGE ZONE OF THE EDWARD'S AQUIFER SHALL SUBMIT A BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES
- AND WATER POLLUTION AND ABATEMENT PLAN TO THE TNRCC FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION. 3. THE PLACEMENT OF EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN AND WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN. DEVIATIONS FROM THE APPROVED PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED TO AND APPROVED BY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE.
- 4. ALL PLANTING SHALL BE DONE BETWEEN MAY 1 AND SEPTEMBER 15 EXCEPT AS SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED IN WRITING. IF PLANTING SIZE BE DONE OUTSIDE THE DATES SPECIFIED, THE SEED SHALL BE PLANTED WITH THE ADDITION OF WINTER FESCUE (KENTUCKY 31) AT A RATE OF 1001b/ACRE. GRASS SHALL BE COMMON BERMUDA GRASS, HULLED, MINIMUM 82% PURE LIVE SEED. ALL GRASS SEED SHALL BE FREE FROM NOXIOUS WEED, GRADE "A" RECENT CROP, RECLEANED AND TREATED WITH APPROPRIATE FUNGICIDE AT TIME OF MIXING. SEED SHALL BE FURNISHED IN SEALED, STANDARD CONTAINERS WITH DEALER'S GUARANTEED ANALYSIS.
- 5. ALL DISTURBED AREAS TO BE RESTORED AS NOTED IN THE WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLAN.
- 6. THE PLANTED AREA TO BE IRRIGATED OR SPRINKLED IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT ERODE THE TOPSOIL, BUT WILL SUFFICIENTLY SOAK THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF FOUR (4) INCHES. THE IRRIGATION TO OCCUR AT 10-DAY INTERVALS DURING THE FIRST TWO MONTHS TO INSURE GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GRASS . RAINFALL OCCURRENCES OF 1/2 INCH OR GREATER TO POSTPONE THE WATERING SCHEDULE ONE WEEK.
- 7. RESTORATION TO BE ACCEPTABLE WHEN THE GRASS HAS GROWN AT LEAST 1-1/2 INCHES HIGH WITH 95% COVERAGE, PROVIDED NO BARE SPOTS LARGER THAN 25 SQUARE FEET EXIST. 8. A MINIMUM OF FOUR (4) INCHES OF TOPSOIL TO BE PLACED IN ALL AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION.
- 9. THE CONTRACTOR TO HYDROMULCH OR SOD (AS SHOWN ON PLANS) ALL EXPOSED CUTS AND FILLS UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 10. EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS TO BE INSTALLED OR MAINTAINED IN A MANNER WHICH DOES NOT RESULT IN SOIL BUILDUP WITHIN TREE DRIPLINE.

11. TO AVOID SOIL COMPACTION, CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT ALLOW VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, PARKING, OR STORAGE OF

- EQUIPMENT OR MATERIALS IN THE TREE DRIPLINE AREAS. 12. WHERE A FENCE IS CLOSER THAN FOUR (4) FEET TO A TREE TRUNK, PROTECT THE TRUNK WITH STRAPPED-ON PLANKING TO A HEIGHT OF EIGHT (8) FEET (OR TO THE LIMITS OF LOWER BRANCHING) IN ADDITION TO THE FENCING. 13. TREES TO BE REMOVED IN A MANNER WHICH DOES NOT IMPACT TREES TO BE PRESERVED.
- 14. ANY ROOT EXPOSED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY TO BE PRUNED FLUSH WITH THE SOIL. BACKFILL ROOT AREAS WITH GOOD QUALITY TOPSOIL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. IF EXPOSED ROOT AREAS ARE NOT BACKFILLED WITHIN TWO DAYS, COVER THEM WITH ORGANIC MATERIAL IN A MANNER WHICH REDUCES SOIL TEMPERATURE AND MINIMIZES WATER LOSS
- 15. CONTRACTOR TO PRUNE VEGETATION TO PROVIDE CLEARANCE FOR STRUCTURES, VEHICULAR TRAFFIC, AND EQUIPMENT BEFORE DAMAGE OCCURS (RIPPING OF BRANCHES, ETC.). ALL FINISHED PRUNING TO BE DONE ACCORDING TO RECOGNIZED, APPROVED STANDARDS OF THE INDUSTRY (REFERENCE THE "NATIONAL ARBORIST ASSOCIATION PRUNING STANDARDS FOR SHADE TREES").
- 16. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO INSPECT THE CONTROLS AT WEEKLY INTERVALS AND AFTER EVERY RAINFALL EXCEEDING 1/4 INCH TO VERIFY THAT THEY HAVE NOT BEEN SIGNIFICANTLY DISTURBED. ANY ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AFTER A SIGNIFICANT RAINFALL TO BE REMOVED AND PLACED IN THE OWNER DESIGNATED SPOIL DISPOSAL SITE. THE CONTRACTOR TO CONDUCT PERIODIC INSPECTIONS OF ALL EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS AND TO MAKE ANY REPAIRS OR MODIFICATIONS NECESSARY TO ASSURE CONTINUED EFFECTIVE OPERATION OF EACH DEVICE.
- 17. WHERE THERE IS TO BE AN APPROVED GRADE CHANGE, IMPERMEABLE PAVING SURFACE, TREE WELL, OR OTHER SUCH SITE DEVELOPMENT IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT TO A PROTECTED TREE, ERECT THE FENCE APPROXIMATELY TWO TO FOUR
- FEET (2'-4') BEHIND THE AREA IN QUESTION. 18. NO ABOVE AND/OR BELOW GROUND TEMPORARY FUEL STORAGE FACILITIES TO BE STORED ON THE PROJECT SITE. 19. IF EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SYSTEMS ARE EXISTING FROM PRIOR CONTRACTS, OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE AND THE CONTRACTOR TO EXAMINE THE EXISTING EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL SYSTEMS

FOR DAMAGE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ANY DAMAGE TO PREEXISTING EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROLS NOTED

20. INTENTIONAL RELEASE OF VEHICLE OR EQUIPMENT FLUIDS ONTO THE GROUND IS NOT ALLOWED. CONTAMINATED SOIL RESULTING FROM ACCIDENTAL SPILL TO BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY.

> The Architect/Engineer assumes responsibility for appropriate

use of this standard. REVISION NOTE: ADOPTED 6/21/2006

GEORGETOWN

REVISION NOTE: ADOPTED 6/21/2006

NTS 1/2003

DRAWN BY: APPROVED BY:

MRS TRB

CITY OF GEORGETOWN CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND DETAILS EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AND TREE PROTECTION NOTES

AGGREGATE

GEOTEXTILE FABRIC

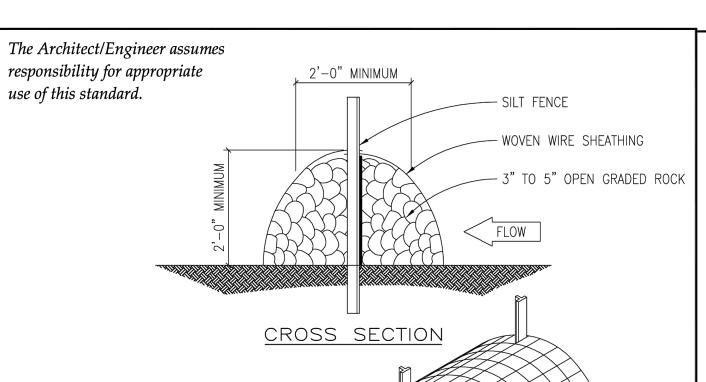
TO STABILIZE FOUNDATION —

DIVERSION RIDGE

EXISTING ROAD

NTS 1/2003 DRAWN BY: APPROVED BY:

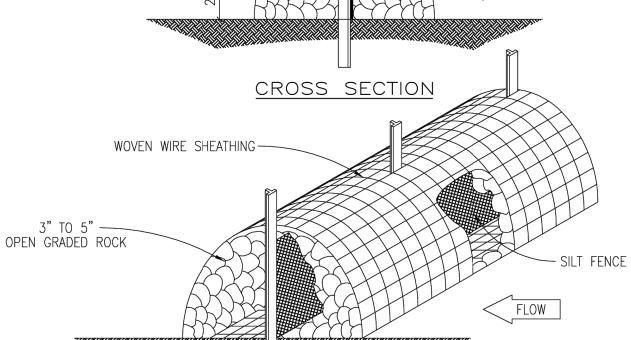
MRS TRB



CITY OF GEORGETOWN
CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND DETAILS

TEMPORARY EROSION AND

SEDIMENTATION CONTROL GUIDELINES



<u>INSTALLATION:</u>

- LAYOUT THE ROCK BERM FOLLOWING AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE TO THE CONTOUR. CLEAR THE GROUND OF DEBRIS, ROCKS OR PLANTS THAT WILL INTERFERE WITH INSTALLATION. PLACE WOVEN WIRE FABRIC ON THE GROUND ALONG THE PROPOSED INSTALLATION WITH ENOUGH OVERLAP TO COMPLETELY ENCIRCLE
- THE FINISHED SIZE OF THE BERM. - INSTALL THE SILT FENCE ALONG THE CENTER OF THE PROPOSED BERM PLACEMENT. INSTALLATION SHOULD BE AS DESCRIBED IN DRAWING NO. EC-02 "SILT FENCE DETAIL". PLACE THE ROCK ALONG THE CENTER OF THE WIRE AND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE SILT FENCE TO THE DESIGNATED HEIGHT.

WRAP THE STRUCTURE WITH THE PREVIOUSLY PLACED WIRE MESH SECURE ENOUGH SO THAT WHEN WALKED ACROSS THE STRUCTURE

· THE ROCK BERM SHOULD BE LEFT IN PLACE UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM AREAS ARE STABILIZED AND ACCUMULATED SILT REMOVED.

INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES:

The Architect/Engineer assumes

responsibility for appropriate

GEORGETOWN

use of this standard.

- INSPECTION SHOULD BE MADE WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL EVENT BY THE CONTRACTOR. FOR THE INSTALLATIONS IN STREAMBEDS, ADDITIONAL DAILY INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE MADE ON ROCK BERM. - REMOVE SEDIMENT AND OTHER DEBRIS WHEN BUILDUP REACHES 6 INCHES AND DISPOSE OF THE ACCUMULATED SILT IN AN APPROVED
- REPAIR ANY LOOSE WIRE SHEATHING. - THE BERM SHOULD BE RESHAPED AS NEEDED DURING INSPECTION.
- THE BERM SHOULD BE REPLACES WHEN THE STRUCTURE CEASES TO FUNCTION AS INTENDED DUE TO SILT ACCUMULATION AMONG THE ROCKS, WASHOUT, CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC DAMAGE, ETC.

George Town
TEXAS Georgetown Utility Systems Your Community Owned Utility

CITY OF GEORGETOWN CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND DETAILS HIGH SERVICE ROCK BERM DETAIL NTS 1/2003

REVISION NOTE: ADOPTED 6/21/2006

use of this standard. GEORGE TOWN

INSTALLATION:

CITY OF GEORGETOWN CONSTRUCTION STANDARDS AND DETAILS STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

GEOTEXTILE FABRIC -

- PLACE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.

- PLACE ROCK AS APPROVED BY THE CITY.

SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN.

The Architect/Engineer assumes

responsibility for appropriate

INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES:

AS APPROVED BY THE CITY

- CLEAR THE AREA OF DEBRIS, ROCKS OR PLANTS THAT WILL INTERFERE WITH INSTALLATION.

- GRADE THE AREA FOR THE ENTRANCE TO FLOW BACK ON TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. RUNOFF FROM THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION

- THE ENTRANCE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION, WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC

- ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ON TO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY SHOULD BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY BY

- WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHOULD BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY.

RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR

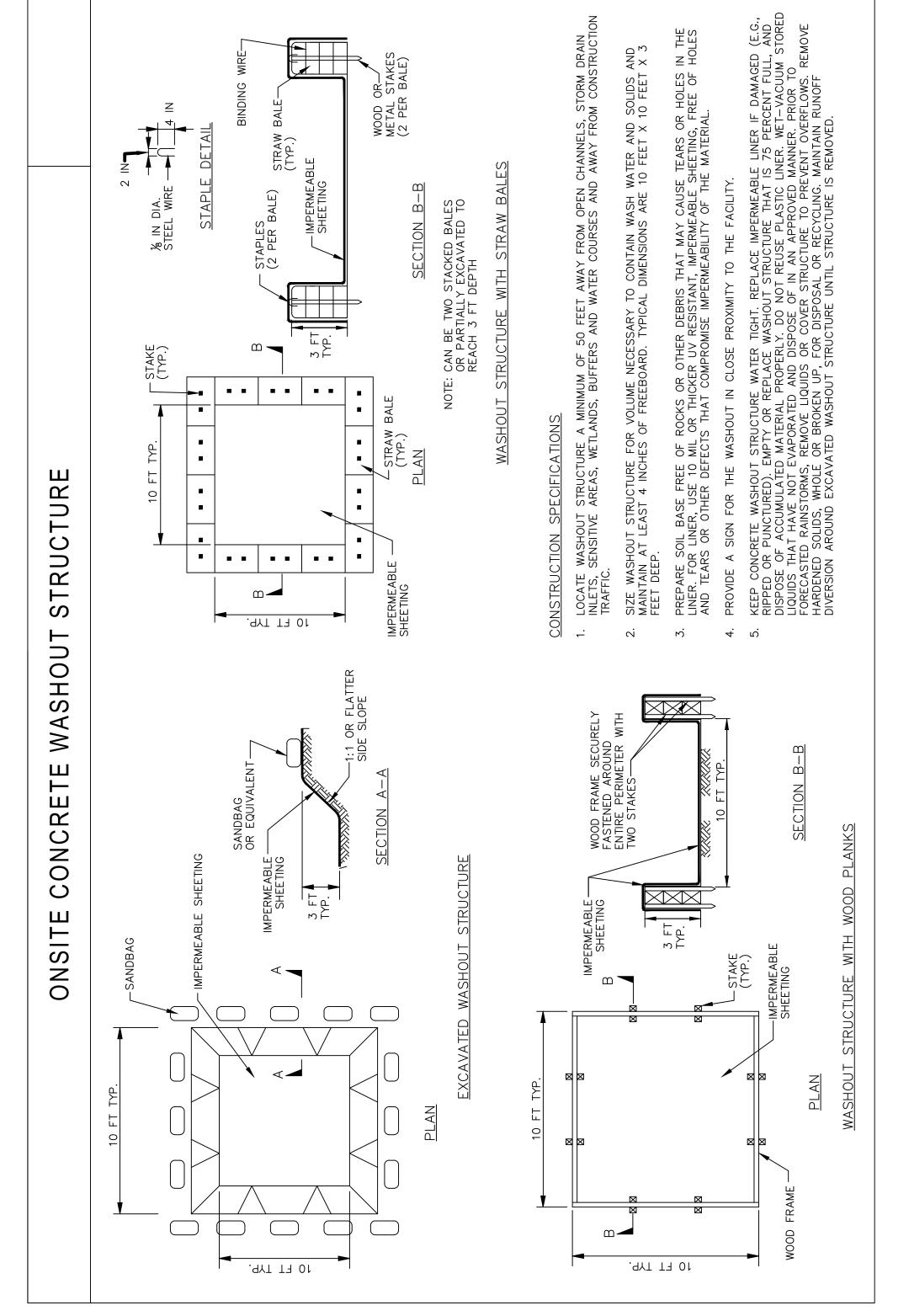
- WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHOULD BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED

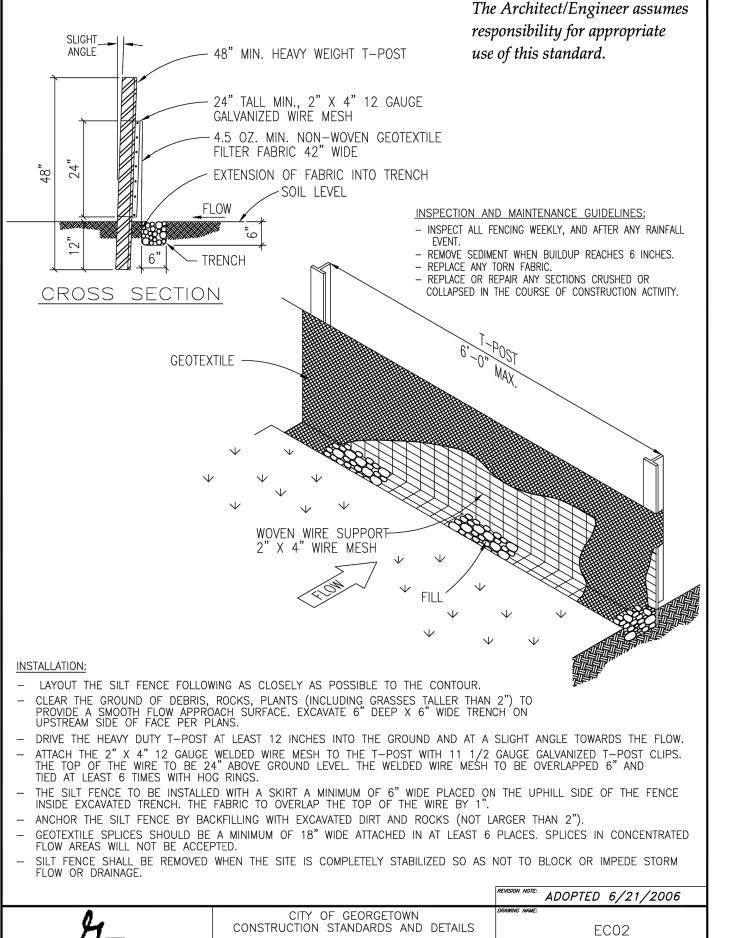
NOTE: THIS SECTION IS INTENDED TO ASSIST THOSE PERSONS PREPARING WATER POLLUTION ABATEMENT PLANS (WPAP) OR STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLANS (SW3P) THAT COMPLY WITH FEDERAL, STATE AND/OR LOCAL STORM

- ALL SEDIMENT SHOULD BE PREVENTED FROM ENTERING ANY STORM DRAIN, DITCH OR WATER COURSE BY USING APPROVED METHODS. REVISION NOTE: ADOPTED 6/21/2006 NTS 1/2003

| DRAWN BY: APPROVED BY: | TRB







SILT FENCE DETAIL

GEORGETOWN



NTS 1/2003

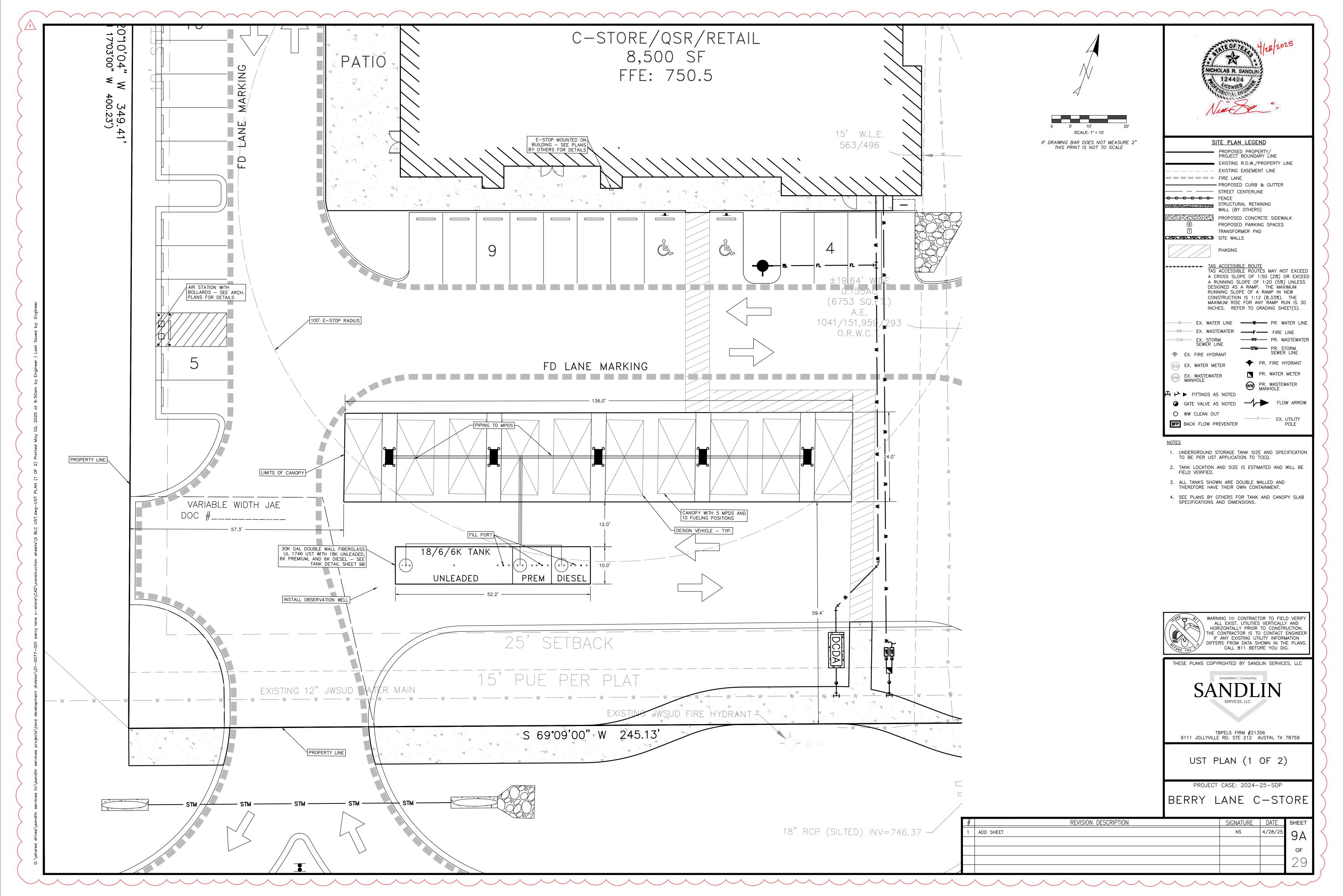
MRS TRB

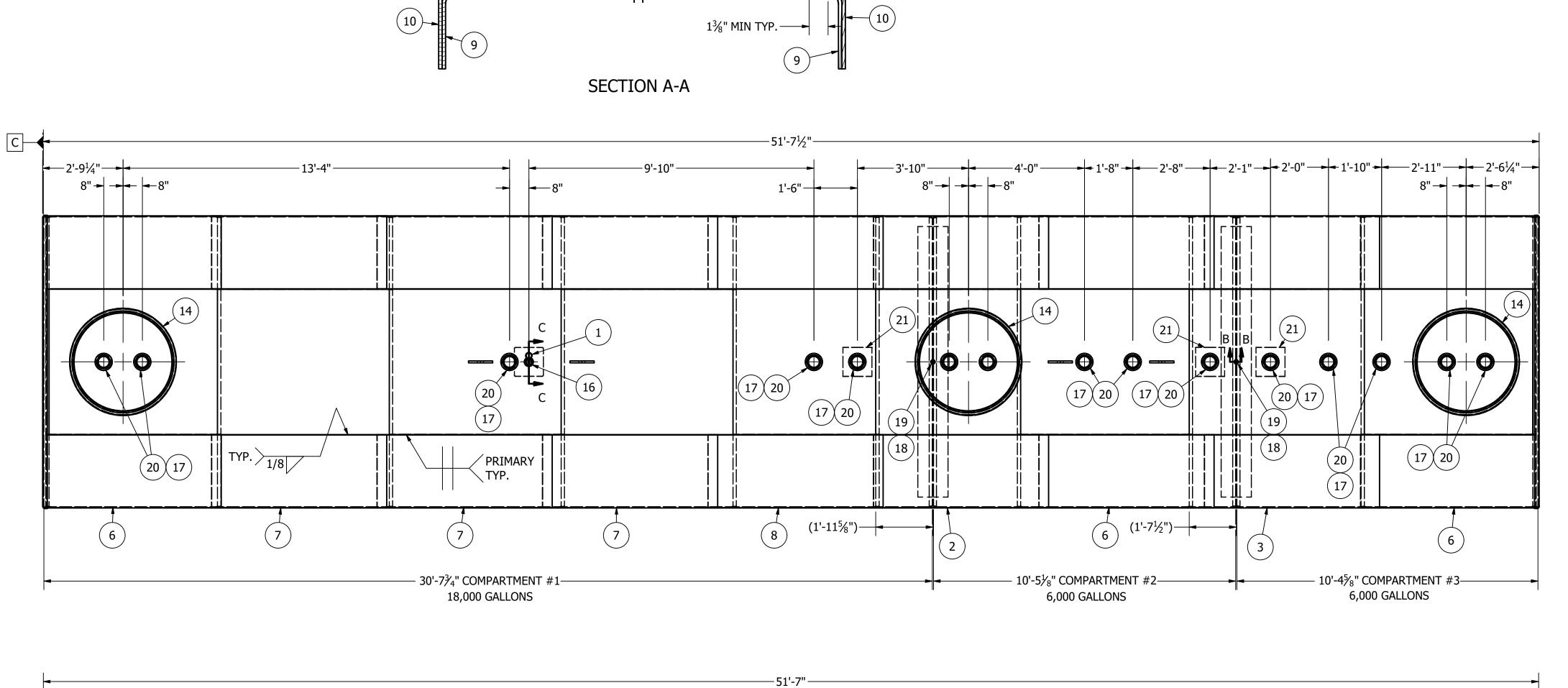
PROJECT CASE: 2024-25-SDP BERRY LANE C-STORE

EROSION CONTROL

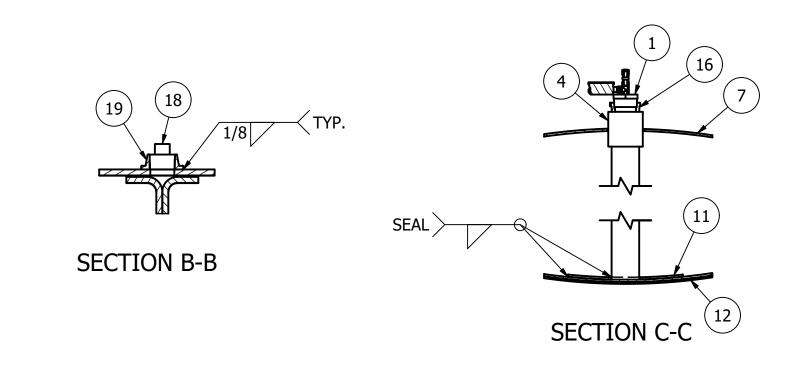
DETAILS

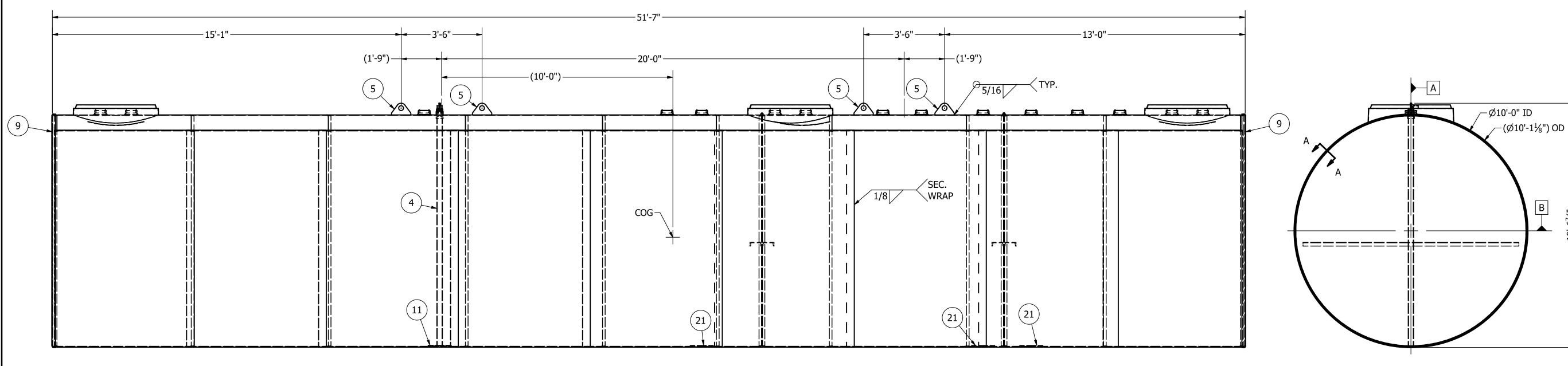
#	REVISION DESCRIPTION	SIGNATURE	DATE	SHEET
				1 2
				OF
				29





			PARTS LIST		
ITEM	S/L ITEM#	QTY	DESCRIPTION	MASS	NOTES
1	2000-2959	1	Vac Test Assembly	2.021 lbmass	
2	2000-3550	1	Asm,BulkHd,.25,120x60,ME,1007-0459,A	3430.057 lbmass	
3	2000-3551	1	Asm,BulkHd,.25,120x72,ME,1007-0459,B	3764.864 lbmass	
4	2000-3552	1	Monitor PipeAsm,2.50,120 USTJacketed	62.411 lbmass	
5	3000-2659	4	PL,.75,6x10,Lug	7.633 lbmass	
6	3000-3205	3	PL,.25,120id,72,Shell,1.375,Ofst2,ME	1944.568 lbmass	
7	3000-3206	3	PL,.25,120id,72,Shell,1.375,Ofst1,ME	1943.212 lbmass	
8	3000-3207	1	PL,.25,120id,60,Shell,1.375,Ofst1,ME	1621.801 lbmass	
9	3000-6716-120	2	Head,Flanged,.25,124.25dia,120id	855.386 lbmass	
10	3000-6716-120_876	2	Head,Flanged,.25,124.75dia,120.876id	855.709 lbmass	
11	3000-9486	1	PL,.25,12x12,Radius,120od	9.671 lbmass	
12	3000-9510	9	PL,.188,72x315.875,Rolled120.5id,Wrap,ME	1221.332 lbmass	
13	3900-1416	6	Adhesive, Acralock SA-315NAT, 400 mlCart	0.000 lbmass	
14	3900-1485	3	SumpCollar,FRP,42,120/126dia Tank	11.221 lbmass	
15	3900-1549	1	Kit, Composite Coating, 120x624	1792.868 lbmass	
16	TB001168	1	Bushing,2.50x2.00,BLK,Thrd	1.234 lbmass	
17	TB001183	15	Bushing,5.00x4.00,Nylon,Isolation,Thrd	0.488 lbmass	
18	TB001389	2	Plug,.75,SqHd,#150,MI,BLK,Thrd	0.199 lbmass	
19	TB002012	2	Weld Flange, Thrd, .75, BLK	0.130 lbmass	
20	TB002030	15	Flange,,,Hi-Five,5.00,A105,Blk,Thrd	4.398 lbmass	
21	TC000662-120	3	PL,.25,12x12,Radius,120id,108-143	10.210 lbmass	





TANK SPECIFICATIONS	
ITEM	VALUE
Nominal Capacity (gal)	30,000
Nominal Diameter (ft-in)	10'-0"
Nominal Length (ft-in)	52'-0"
Design Diameter (ft-in)	10'-0"
Design Length (ft-in)	51'-7 3/8"
Design Capacity (gal) Total	30,233
Design Capacity (gal) Compartment 1	18,005
Design Capacity (gal) Compartment 2	6,126
Design Capacity (gal) Compartment 3	6,102
Shell Thickness	1/4"
Head Thickness	1/4"
Design Pressure (oz/in2)	Atmospheric
Maximum Burial Depth (ft)	5
Maximum Design Temp (F)	150

NOTES:

- 1. THIS TANK SHALL BE BUILT AND TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STEEL TANK INSTITUTE ACT-100® SPECIFICATION FOR EXTERNAL CORROSION PROTECTION OF FRP COMPOSITE STEEL UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS.
- 2. PRIMARY STEEL TANK SHALL BE BUILT AND TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH UL58 STEEL UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS FOR FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS.
- 3. EXTERIOR OF TANK TO BE BLASTED BEFORE APPLICATION OF LAMINATE COATING. FRP COATING
- SHALL BE MANUFACTURED AND APPLIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STI ACT-100® SPECIFICATION AND UL1746 PART II CORROSION PROTECTION SYSTEMS FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS.
- 4. TANK SHALL BE SHIPPED WITH VACUUM ON INTERSTITIAL SPACE AND GAUGE INSTALLED ON MONITOR PIPE.
 5. LAMINATE COATING NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.
- 6. INCLUDE FRP TOUCH-UP KIT ON SALES ORDER; 1 PER TANK; 1500-0335 (NO MANWAY) OR 1500-0336 (WITH MANWAY)

COATI	NG SPECIFICATIONS	$\oplus \ominus$		
ITEM	VALUE	3rd ANGLE PROJECTION		
External Type	STI ACT100/UL1746 FRP	UNLESS OTHERWISI		
External Type	COMPOSITE SPECIFICATIONS	<u>SPECIFIED:</u> UNITS = INCHES		
		TOLERANCE:		
Internal Type	N/A	LINEAR ±1/8"		
Internal Surface Prep	N/A	ANGULAR ±1/2		
Internal DFT	N/A	THIS DRAWING IS THE SO ANY COPIES/EDITS MAD		
Internal - Full or Partial	N/A	TRUENORTH S		

		•
4401 West Main Fargo, ND 58103 Phone: 701-282-2 Fax: 701-282-551 TrueNorthSteel.co	5	4

0 58103 01-282-2345 282-5516 nSteel.com PS DATE PART#: 1007 PS 8/6/2025

TrueNorth Steel

PART#: 1007-0459

JPS 8/6/2025 PART#: 1007-0459
DESCRIPTION:
TS 8/7/2025 Tank,H,30000,120x624,UL58,ACT-100

 SHEET

 1
 OF 1

00028325 JLR

00028325 JLR

 8/12/2025
 C
 ADDED REPAD ON MONITOR PIPE
 00028325
 JPS

 8/7/2025
 B
 DRAFTING REVIEW UPDATES
 00028325
 TS

 8/6/2025
 A
 FOR REVIEW
 00028325
 JPS

 DATE
 REV
 DESCRIPTION
 PROJ#
 BY

 REVISION HISTORY

MOVED FITTING

REVISED PER CUSTOMER MARKUP

9/8/2025 E

9/3/2025 D

THIS DRAWING IS THE SOLE PROPERTY OF TRUENORTH STEEL INC. ANY COPIES/EDITS MADE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF TRUENORTH STEEL, IS STRICTLY PROHIBITED.

WEIGHT: 36900.861 lbmass SCALE DRAWING

Time of Concentration Calculations Sheet Flow					Shallow Conc. Flow			Channel Flow					Total							
Exis	sting Flows	Area	Area	L	n	s	T _t	L (Unpaved)	L (Paved)	s	T _t	L	Manning's 'n'	s	Wetted Perimeter	Cross- Sectional Area	Hydraulic Radius	Vavg	T _t	T _c
From	То	(Ac)	(sf)	(ft)	-	(ft/ft)	(min)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(min)	(ft)	-	(ft/ft)	(ft)	(ft^2)	(sf)	(ft/s)	(min)	(min)
OS DA-1	Existing Culvert	1.05	45,738	100	0.011	0.010	1.54	40	28	0.084	0.22	341	0.040	0.015	22	11	0.50	2.84	2.00	6.00
EX DA-1	Northeast Property Corner	2.83	123,275	100	0.150	0.022	9.10	262	0	0.011	2.53	204	0.040	0.007	22	11	0.50	2.01	1.69	13.32

E	KISTING			IMPERVIOUS	GRASS			
Drainage	Total		Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
Area	Area	Total Area	Impervious	Impervious	Impervious	Grass	Grass	Grass
Alea	(Ac)	(sf)	(sf)	(Ac)	(%)	(sf)	(Ac)	(%)
OS DA-1	1.05	45,738	27,660	0.63	60.5%	18,078	0.42	39.5%
EX DA-1	2.83	123,275	6,736	0.15	5.5%	116,539	2.68	94.5%

Drainage Basin C								
Drainage Area	Area (Acres)	I.C. (%)	Curve No.*	Tc (min)	Q2 (cfs)	Q10 (cfs)	Q25 (cfs)	Q100 (cfs)
OS DA-1	1.05	60.47%	84.0	6.00	4.52	7.11	8.84	11.68
EX DA-1	2.83	5.46%	84.0	13.32	7.87	13.79	17.74	24.14

*Pasture, grassland, or range - fair condition for type D Soil assumed for curve number

ATLAS 14 RAINFALL DATA UTILIZED FOR DESIGN STORMS PER COG DCM

EXHIBIT 2 - TABLE 2, DEPTH-DURATION-FREQUENCY VALUES

	SAN GABRIEL RIVER ZONE											
DURATION	2-YR	5-YR	10-YR	25-YR	50-YR	100-YR	500-YR	1000-YR				
5 MIN	0.51	0.643	0.757	0.921	1.05	1.19	1.53	1.69				
15 MIN	1.02	1.29	1.51	1.84	2.1	2.37	3.03	3.33				
1 HR	1.88	2.37	2.79	3.4	3.88	4.39	5.79	6.47				
2 HR	2.3	2.95	3.55	4.43	5.16	5.98	8.28	9.43				
3 HR	2.55	3.3	4.02	5.09	6.01	7.06	10.1	11.6				
6 HR	2.98	3.91	4.81	6.18	7.38	8.75	12.7	14.7				
12 HR	3.44	4.51	5.54	7.12	8.48	10.1	14.6	16.9				
24 HR	3.94	5.15	6.3	8.04	9.53	11.2	16.1	18.6				



EXISTING DRAINAGE LEGEND

PROPOSED PROPERTY/ PROJECT BOUNDARY LINE EXISTING R.O.W./PROPERTY LINE

DRAINAGE AREA DESIGNATION AND AREA DRAINED

TIME OF CONCENTRATION LINE (SHEET FLOW) TIME OF CONCENTRATION LINE (SHALLOW CONCENTRATED FLOW)

EXISTING CONTOURS

EQUATIONS 3-11, 3-12, AND 3-13 UTILIZED FOR TC CALCULATIONS PER COG DCM GUIDELINES

EQUATION 3-11 SCS METHOD SHEET FLOW TRAVEL TIME⁶

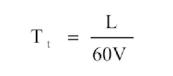
- T_t Travel time (min)
- n Manning's roughness coefficient
- L Length of flow path (ft)
- P_2 2-year, 24-hour rainfall = 4.2 in
- S Ground slope along flow path (ft/ft)

EQUATION 3-12 SCS SHALLOW CONCENTRATED VELOCITY⁶

Unpaved $V = 16.1345(S)^{0.5}$ Paved $V = 20.3282(S)^{0.5}$

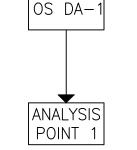
- V Average velocity (ft/s)
- S Ground slope along flow path (ft/ft)

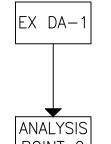
EQUATION 3-13 OPEN CHANNEL FLOW TRAVEL TIME⁶

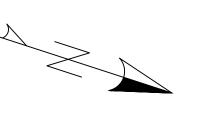


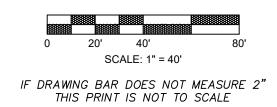


PROPOSED CONTOURS

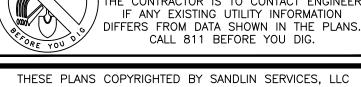








WARNING !!!! CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY
ALL EXIST. UTILITIES VERTICALLY AND
HORIZONTALLY PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CONTACT ENGINEER



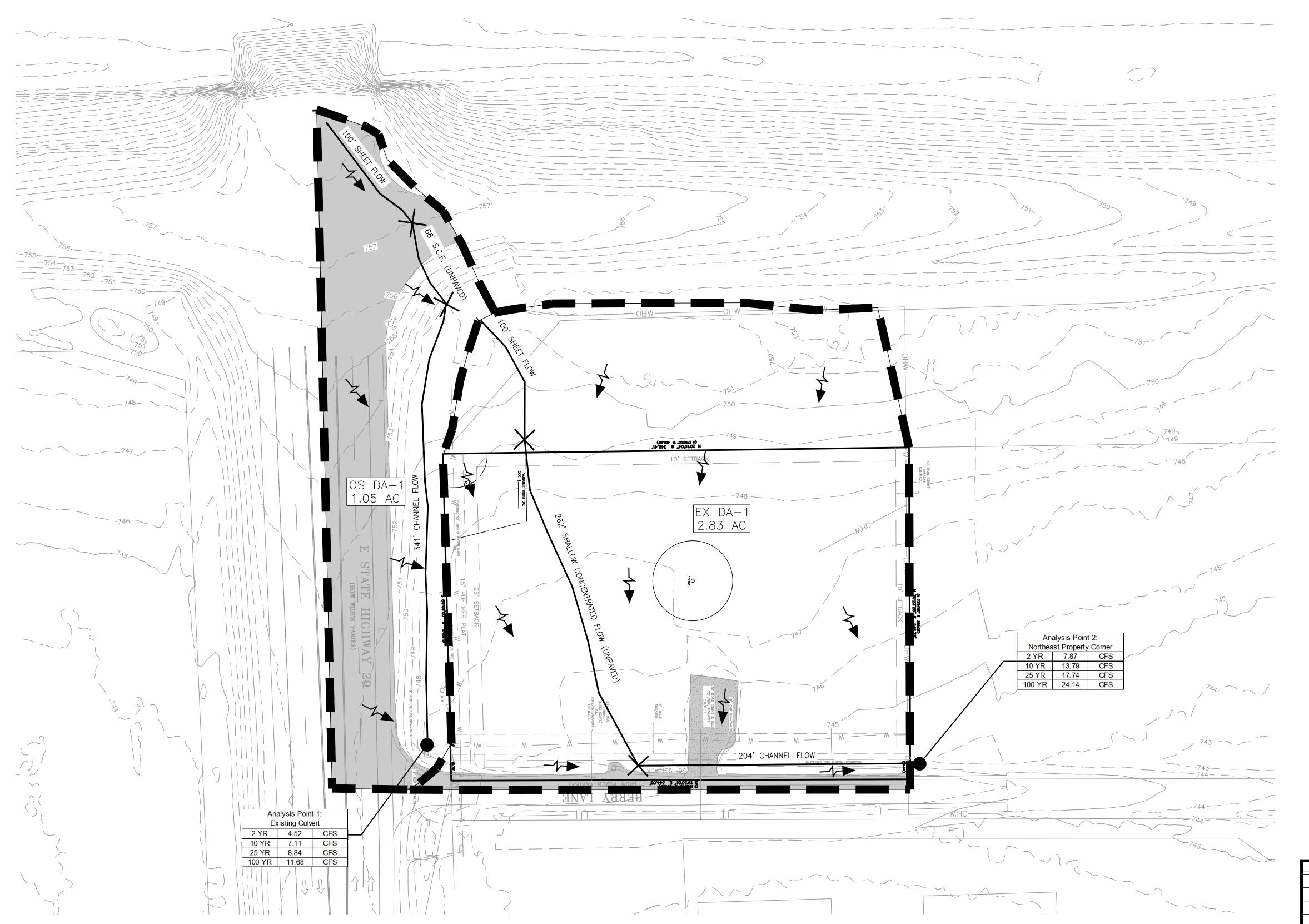
TBPELS FIRM #21356 9111 JOLLYVILLE RD. STE 212 AUSTIN, TX 78759

EXISTING DRAINAGE AREA

BERRY LANE C-STORE

PROJECT CASE: 2024-25-SDP

REVISION DESCRIPTION	SIGNATURE	DATE	SHEET
			1 7
			OF
			29
			\angle



				1																
Time of Concentration Calculations					Sh	eet Flow			Shallow	Conc. Flo	W	Channel Flow					Total			
Pro	oposed Flows	Area	Area	L	n	s	T _t	L (Unpaved)	L (Paved)	S	T _t	L	Manning's 'n'	S	Wetted Perimeter	Cross- Sectional Area	Hydraulic Radius	Vavg	T _t	T _c
From	То	(Ac)	(sf)	(ft)	-	(ft/ft)	(min)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft/ft)	(min)	(ft)	-	(ft/ft)	(ft)	(ft^2)	(sf)	(ft/s)	(min)	(min)
OS DA-1	Existing Culvert	1.05	45,738	100	0.011	0.010	1.54	40	28	0.084	0.22	341	0.040	0.015	22	11	0.50	2.84	2.00	6.00
OS DA-2	Bypass	0.81	35,284	100	0.150	0.022	9.10	10	0	0.023	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	9.16
OS DA-3	Northeast Property Corner	0.26	11,326	41	0.011	0.010	0.76	-	-	-	0.00	321	0.040	0.011	22	11	0.50	2.45	2.18	6.00
PR DA-1	Pond	1.76	76,666	100	0.011	0.010	1.54	0	216	0.005	2.50	-	-	-	_	_	-	_	0.00	6.00

PR	OPOSED			GRASS					
Drainaga	Total		Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	
Drainage Area	Area	Total Area	Impervious	Impervious	Impervious	Grass	Grass	Grass	
Area	(Ac)	(sf)	(sf)	(Ac)	(%)	(sf)	(Ac)	(%)	
OS DA-1	1.05	45,738	31,270	0.72	68.4%	14,468	0.33	31.6%	
OS DA-2	0.81	35,284	0	0.00	0.0%	35,284	0.81	100.0%	
OS DA-3	0.26	11,326	7,485	0.17	66.1%	3,841	0.09	33.9%	
PR DA-1	1 76	76 666	51 466	1 18	67.1%	25 200	0.58	32 9%	

1.05 AC

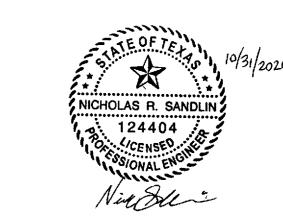
Drainage Basin Ch	na racte ristic							
Drainage Area	Area (Acres)	I.C. (%)	Curve No.*	Tc (min)	Q2 (cfs)	Q10 (cfs)	Q25 (cfs)	Q100 (cfs)
OS DA-1	1.05	68.37%	84.0	6.00	4.64	7.21	8.93	11.75
OS DA-2	0.81	0.00%	84.0	9.16	2.40	4.19	5.39	7.32
OS DA-3	0.26	66.09%	84.0	6.00	1.14	1.78	2.20	2.90
PR DA-1	1.76	67.13%	84.0	6.00	7.75	12.06	14.94	19.67

*Pasture, grassland, or range - fair condition for type D Soil assumed for curve number

ATLAS 14 RAINFALL DATA UTILIZED FOR DESIGN STORMS PER COG DCM

EXHIBIT 2 - TABLE 2, DEPTH-DURATION-FREQUENCY VALUES SAN GARRIEL RIVER ZONE

	SAN GABRIEL RIVER ZONE										
DURATION	2-YR	5-YR	10-YR	25-YR	50-YR	100-YR	500-YR	1000-YR			
5 MIN	0.51	0.643	0.757	0.921	1.05	1.19	1.53	1.69			
15 MIN	1.02	1.29	1.51	1.84	2.1	2.37	3.03	3.33			
1 HR	1.88	2.37	2.79	3.4	3.88	4.39	5.79	6.47			
2 HR	2.3	2.95	3.55	4.43	5.16	5.98	8.28	9.43			
3 HR	2.55	3.3	4.02	5.09	6.01	7.06	10.1	11.6			
6 HR	2.98	3.91	4.81	6.18	7.38	8.75	12.7	14.7			
12 HR	3.44	4.51	5.54	7.12	8.48	10.1	14.6	16.9			
24 HR	3.94	5.15	6.3	8.04	9.53	11.2	16.1	18.6			



PROPOSED DRAINAGE LEGEND

PROPOSED PROPERTY/ PROJECT BOUNDARY LINE EXISTING R.O.W./PROPERTY LINE PROPOSED CURB & GUTTER

DRAINAGE AREA DESIGNATION AND AREA DRAINED

> TIME OF CONCENTRATION LINE (SHEET FLOW) TIME OF CONCENTRATION LINE (SHALLOW CONCENTRATED FLOW)

EXISTING CONTOURS

PROPOSED CONTOURS

EQUATIONS 3-11, 3-12, AND 3-13 UTILIZED FOR TC CALCULATIONS PER COG DCM GUIDELINES

EQUATION 3-11 SCS METHOD SHEET FLOW TRAVEL TIME⁶

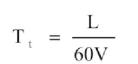
- T_t Travel time (min)
- n Manning's roughness coefficient
- L Length of flow path (ft)
- P_2 2-year, 24-hour rainfall = 4.2 in
- S Ground slope along flow path (ft/ft)

EQUATION 3-12 SCS SHALLOW CONCENTRATED VELOCITY⁶

Unpaved $V = 16.1345(S)^{0.5}$ $V = 20.3282(S)^{0.3}$

V - Average velocity (ft/s) S - Ground slope along flow path (ft/ft)

EQUATION 3-13 OPEN CHANNEL FLOW TRAVEL TIME⁶



 2 YR
 7.87
 CFS
 8.15
 CFS
 0.28
 CFS

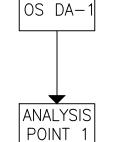
 10 YR
 13.79
 CFS
 13.54
 CFS
 -0.25
 CFS

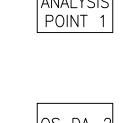
 25 YR
 17.74
 CFS
 17.51
 CFS
 -0.23
 CFS

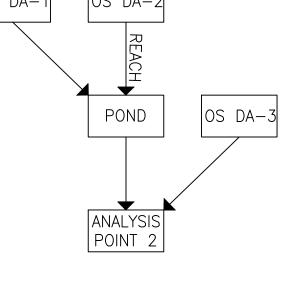
100 YR 24.14 CFS 24.04 CFS -0.10 CFS NOTE: FLOW INCREASE IN THE 2-YR STORM IS NEGLIGIBLE AND WILL HAVE NO ADVERSE IMPACT DOWNSTREAM

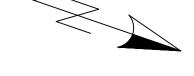
Gutter Flow Calculations								
OS DA-3								
Inputs								
Channel Type	ш	Triangle						
Channel Slope (%)		1.10						
Bottom Width (ft)	I	N/A						
Berm Height (ft)	1	0.5						
Side Slopes (H:V)	1	1:1, 50:1						
Manning's N	ı	0.011						
	25-YR	100-YR						
Flow Discharge (cfs)	2.20	2.90						
		*						
Outputs								
Q _{CAPACITY}	30.4	cfs						
	25-YR	100-YR						
Water Depth (ft)	0.18	0.2						
Flow Velocity (ft/sec)	2.77	2.96						
Provided Channel Freeboard (ft)	0.32	0.30						

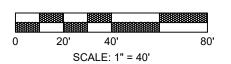




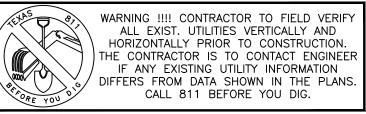








IF DRAWING BAR DOES NOT MEASURE 2" THIS PRINT IS NOT TO SCALE



THESE PLANS COPYRIGHTED BY SANDLIN SERVICES, LLC



TBPELS FIRM #21356 9111 JOLLYVILLE RD. STE 212 AUSTIN, TX 78759

PROPOSED DRAINAGE AREA

PROJECT CASE: 2024-25-SDP

BERRY LANE C-STORE

#	REVISION DESCRIPTION	SIGNATURE	DATE	SHEET
1	DEPICT DRIVEWAY STUB TO ADJACENT PROPERTY	NS	4/28/25	1 /
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			Existing			ed Flows		elta
		2 YR	4.52	CFS	4.64	CFS	0.12	CFS
	<i>`</i> ~	10 YR	7.11	CFS	7.21	CFS	0.10	CFS
		25 YR	8.84	CFS	8.93	CFS	0.09	CFS
		100 YR	11.68	CFS	11.75	CFS	0.07	CFS
	`\	NOTE: THE	S ENGINE	ER CERTIE	S THAT <	0.50 CFS II	NCREASE \	WILL HAVE
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	(4)	
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Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment H: Temporary Sediment Pond(s) Plans and Calculations (NOT APPLICABLE)



Temporary Stormwater Section (TCEQ-0602)

Attachment I: Inspection and Maintenance for BMPs

Inspection and Maintenance Guidelines for Construction BMPs

Silt Fence – Section 1.4.3

- (1) Inspect all fencing weekly, and after any rainfall.
- (2) Remove sediment when buildup reaches 6 inches.
- (3) Replace any torn fabric or install a second line of fencing parallel to the torn section.
- (4) Replace or repair any sections crushed or collapsed in the course of construction activity. If a section of fence is obstructing vehicular access, consider relocating it to a spot where it will provide equal protection, but will not obstruct vehicles. A triangular filter dike may be preferable to a silt fence at common vehicle access points.
- (5) When construction is complete, the sediment should be disposed of in a manner that will not cause additional siltation and the prior location of the silt fence should be revegetated. The fence itself should be disposed of in an approved landfill.

Rock Berms – Section 1.4.5

- (1) Inspection should be made weekly and after each rainfall by the responsible party. For installations in streambeds, additional daily inspections should be made.
- (2) Remove sediment and other debris when buildup reaches 6 inches and dispose of the accumulated silt in an approved manner that will not cause any additional siltation.
- (3) Repair any loose wire sheathing.
- (4) The berm should be reshaped as needed during inspection.
- (5) The berm should be replaced when the structure ceases to function as intended due to silt accumulation among the rocks, washout, construction traffic damage, etc.
- (6) The rock berm should be left in place until all upstream areas are stabilized and accumulated silt removed.

Temporary Construction Entrance/Exit – Section 1.4.2

- (1) The entrance should be maintained in a condition which will prevent tracking or flowing of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This may require periodic top dressing with additional stone as conditions demand and repair and/or cleanout of any measures used to trap sediment.
- (2) All sediment spilled, dropped, washed or tracked onto public rights-of-way should be removed immediately by contractor.
- (3) When necessary, wheels should be cleaned to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public right-of-way.
- (4) When washing is required, it should be done on an area stabilized with crushed stone that drains into an approved sediment trap or sediment basin.

BERRY LANE C-STORE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK APPLICATION



(5) All sediment should be prevented from entering any storm drain, ditch or water course by using approved methods.

Personnel Responsible for Inspections

The agent that performs the inspections should be knowledgeable of this general permit, familiar with the construction site, and knowledgeable of the SWPPP for the site. Documentation of the inspector's qualifications is to be included in the attached Inspector Qualifications Log.

Inspection Schedule

The :	primary c	pperator is r	eauired to	choose	one of the tw	o ins	pections	listed b	elow.
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□ Option 1: Once every seven calendar days. If this alternative schedule is developed, then the inspection must occur regardless of whether or not there has been a rainfall event since the previous inspection.

□ Option 2: Once every 14 calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm event of two inches or greater.

The inspections may occur on either schedule provided that documentation reflects the current schedule and that any changes to the schedule are conducted in accordance with the following provisions: the schedule may be changed a maximum of one time each month, the schedule change must be implemented at the beginning of a calendar month, and the reason for the schedule change must be documented (e.g., end of "dry" season and beginning of "wet" season).

If option 2 is the chosen frequency of inspections a rain gauge must be properly maintained on site or the storm event information from a weather station that is representative of the site location. For any day of rainfall during normal business hours that measures 0.25 inches or greater, proper documentation of the total rainfall measured for that day must be recorded.

Personnel provided by the permittee must inspect:

- disturbed areas of the construction site that have not been finally stabilized,
- areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation,
- structural controls (for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system),
- sediment and erosion control measures identified in the SWP3 (to ensure they are operating correctly), and
- locations where vehicles enter or exit the site (for evidence of off-site sediment tracking).

Reductions in Inspection Frequency

Where sites have been finally or temporarily stabilized or where runoff is unlikely due to winter conditions (e.g., site is covered with snow, ice, or frozen ground exists), inspections must be conducted at least once every month. In arid, semi-arid, or drought-stricken areas, inspections must be conducted at least once every month and within 24 hours after the end of a storm event of 0.5 inches or greater. A record of the total rainfall measured, as well as the approximate beginning and ending dates of winter or drought conditions resulting in monthly frequency of inspections in the attached Rain Gauge Log.

BERRY LANE C-STORE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK APPLICATION



In the event of flooding or other uncontrollable situations which prohibit access to the inspection sites, inspections must be conducted as soon as access is practicable.

Inspection Report Forms

Use the Inspection Report Forms given as a checklist to ensure that all required areas of the construction site are addressed. There is space to document the inspector's name as well as when the inspections regularly take place. The tables will document that the required area was inspected. (If there were any areas of concern, briefly describe them in this space with a more detailed description in the narrative section. Use the last table to document any discharges found during the inspections).

Describe how effective the installed BMPs are performing. Describe any BMP failures that were noted during the investigation and describe any maintenance required due to the failure. If new BMPs are needed as the construction site changes, the inspector can use the space at the bottom of the section to list BMPs to be implemented before the next inspection.

Describe the inspector's qualifications, how the inspection was conducted, and describe any areas of noncompliance in detail. If an inspection report does not identify any incidents of non- compliance, then it must contain a certifying signature stating that the facility or site is in compliance. The report must be signed by a person and in a manner required by 30 TAC 305.128. There is space at the end of the form to allow for this certifying signature.

Whenever an inspection shows that BMP modifications are needed to better control pollutants in runoff, the changes must be completed within seven calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs are modified or if additional BMPs are needed, you must describe your implementation schedule, and wherever possible, make the required BMP changes before the next storm event.

The Inspection Report Form functions as the required report and must be signed in accordance with TCEQ rules at 30 TAC 305.128.





Corrective Action

Personnel Responsible for Corrective Actions

Both Primary and Secondary Operators are responsible for maintaining all necessary Corrective Actions. If an individual is specifically identified as the responsible party for modifying the contact information for that individual should be documented in the attached Inspector Qualifications Log.

Corrective Action Forms

The Temporary BMPs must be modified based on the results of inspections, as necessary, to better control pollutants in runoff. Revisions must be completed within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection. If existing BMPs are modified or if additional BMPs are necessary, an implementation schedule must be described in the attached forms and wherever possible those changes implemented before the next storm event. If implementation before the next anticipated storm event is impracticable, these changes must be implemented as soon as practicable. Actions taken as a result of inspections must be properly documented by completing the corrective action forms given.



Inspector Qualifications Log*

Inspector Name:
Qualifications (Check as appropriate and provide description):
☐ Training Course
□ Supervised Experience
□ Other
Inspector Name:
Qualifications (Check as appropriate and provide description):
☐ Training Course
□ Supervised Experience
□ Other
Inspector Name:
Qualifications (Check as appropriate and provide description):
Training Course
□ Supervised Experience
□ Other
Inspector Name:
Qualifications (Check as appropriate and provide description):
☐ Training Course
9
☐ Supervised Experience
□ Other
Inspector Name:
Inspector Name:
☐ Training Course
□ Supervised Experience
□ Other
Inspector Name:
Qualifications (Check as appropriate and provide description):
☐ Training Course
□ Supervised Experience
□ Other

*The agent that performs the inspections should be knowledgeable of this general permit, familiar with the construction site, and knowledgeable of the SWPPP for the site. The contractor is to provide an inspector with a CPESC, CESSWI, or CISEC certification.



Amendment Log

No.	Description of the Amendment	Date of Amendment	Amendment Prepared by [Name(s) and Title]

Construction Activity Sequence Log*

Name of Operator	Projected Dates Month/Year	Activity Disturbing Soil clearing, excavation, etc.	Location on-site where activity will be conducted	Acreage being disturbed

^{*}Construction activity sequences for linear projects may be conducted on a rolling basis. As a result, construction activities may be at different stages at different locations in the project area. The Contractor is required to complete and update the schedule and adjust as necessary.

Stormwater Control Installation and Removal Log

Stormwater Control	Location On-Site	Installation Date	Removal Date

Stabilization Activities Log*

Date Activity Initiated	Description of Activity	Description of Stabilization Measure and Location	Date Activity Ceased (Indicate Temporary or Permanent)	Date When Stabilization Measures Initiated

^{*}Stabilization and erosion control practices may include, but are not limited to, establishing temporary or permanent vegetation, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, and protecting existing trees and vegetation. List practices used where they are located, when they will be implemented, and whether they are temporary (interim) or permanent.

Inspection Frequency Log

Date	Frequency



Rain Gauge Log

Date	Location of Rain Gauge	Gauge Reading

General Information					
Name of Project	Tracking Number	Inspection Date			
Inspector Name, Title & Contact					
Information					
Present Phase of Construction					
Inspection Location (if multiple					
inspections are required, specify location					
where this inspection is being conducted)					
Inspection Frequency					
Standard Frequency: Weel	kly □Every 14 days and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain				
Increased Frequency: Ever	y 7 days and within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain				
Reduced Frequency:	•				
☐ Once per month (for s	stabilized areas)				
☐ Once per month and v	within 24 hours of a 0.25" rain (for arid, semi-arid, or droug	ht-stricken areas during seasonally dry periods or during			
drought)		0 7 71			
0 ,	Frozen conditions where earth-disturbing activities are being	conducted)			
Was this inspection triggered by a 0.25"		,			
If yes, how did you determine whether a					
☐ Rain gauge on site ☐Weather	er station representative of site. Specify weather station source	ce.			
Total rainfall amount that triggered the inspection (in inches):					
Unsafe Conditions for Inspection					
Did you determine that any por	tion of your site was unsafe for inspection? \Box Yes	□No			
If "yes," complete the following	r:				
	hat prevented you from conducting the inspection in this lo	ocation:			
Location(s) where condit	ions were found:				



Condition and Effectiveness of Erosion and Sediment (E&S) Controls						
Type / Location of E&S Control	Repairs or Other Maintenance Needed?	Corrective Action Required?	Date on Which Maintenance of Corrective Action First Identified?	Notes		
1.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
2.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
3.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
4.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
5.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
6.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
7.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
8.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
9.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				



Condition and Effectiveness of Pollution Prevention (P2) Practices						
Type / Location of P ₂ Practices	Repairs or Other Maintenance Needed?	Corrective Action Required?	Identification Date	Notes		
1.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
2.	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No				
3.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
4.	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No				
5.	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No				
6.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				
7.	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No				
8.	☐ Yes ☐ No	□ Yes □ No				
9.	□ Yes □ No	□ Yes □ No				

Stabilization of Exposed Soil				
Stabilization Area	Stabilization Method	Have you Initiated Stabilization?	Notes	



1.		□ YES □ NO			
		If yes, provide date:			
2.		□ YES □ NO			
		If yes, provide date:			
3.		□ YES □ NO			
		If yes, provide date:			
4.		□ YES □ NO			
		If yes, provide date:			
	Description of	of Discharges			
Was a stormwater discharg	ge or other discharge occurring from any part of you	ur site at the time of the inspection? \Box	ÆS □ NO		
	wing information for each point of discharge:				
Discharge Locations	Observations				
1.	Describe the discharge:				
	At points of discharge and the channels and banks of surface waters in the immediate vicinity, are there any visible signs of erosion and /				
	or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge? YES. NO				
	If yes, describe what you see, specify the location(s) where these conditions were found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance, or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue:				
2.	Describe the discharge:				
2.	Describe the discharge.				
	At points of discharge and the channels and banks of	surface waters in the immediate vicinity, are	there any visible signs of erosion and /		
	or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge? YES. NO				
	If yes, describe what you see, specify the location(s) w		ate whether modification, maintenance,		
	or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue:				
3.	Describe the discharge:				
	At points of discharge and the channels and banks of surface waters in the immediate vicinity, are there any visible signs of erosion and /				
or sediment accumulation that can be attributed to your discharge? YES. NO					
	If yes, describe what you see, specify the location(s) where these conditions were found, and indicate whether modification, maintenance,				
	or corrective action is needed to resolve the issue:				
Contractor or Subcontractor Certification and Signature					



"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or superv that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information, submitted. Based on my inquiry of the p persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowled aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and impro-	erson or persons who manage the system, or those dge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am,		
Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor:	Date:		
Printed Name and Affiliation:			
Certification and Signature by Permittee			
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information, submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am, aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."			
Signature of Permittee or "Duly Authorized Representative":	Date:		
Printed Name and Affiliation:			



Section A – Initial Report					
(Complete this section within 24 hours of discovering the condition that triggered corrective action.)					
	Tracking 1	Number:	Today's Date		
	Contact Ir	nformation:			
errectly, or not in acco	ordance with the require	ements in Part 2 and/or	Part 3		
not effective enough	for the discharge to me	eet applicable water qua	lity standards		
.1 7 1	1 1 6 1 1	r 14 11	(0):(:::::(-11)		
	lar days after the date y	ou discovered the probl	em, or (2) if it is infeasible to complete work		
If your estimated date of completion falls after the 7-day deadline, explain (1) why you believe it is infeasible to complete work within 7 days, and (2) why the date you have established for making the new or modified stormwater control operational is the soonest practicable timeframe:					
er than 7 calendar d	ays after discovering	the condition that trig	gered corrective action.)		
	How This Was Determ	nined and the Date You	Determined the Cause		
. 1.					
2.					
Section B.2 – Stormwater Control Modifications to be Implemented to Correct the Problem					
Completion Date	SWPPP Update	Notes			
	Necessary?				
	☐ Yes ☐ No				
	Date:				
	☐ Yes ☐ No				
	Date:				
	tion: prectly, or not in account of the prectly, or not in account of the prection of the pre	Time Problem Contact Ir Time Problem Contact Ir To Contact Ir	Tracking Number: Time Problem First Discovered: Contact Information: The Problem Supplies of Part 2 and/or and and part 2 and/or and end of Part 3 and part 4 and		



Section A – Initial Report (Complete this section within 24 hours of discovering the condition that triggered corrective action.)					
Name of Project:		Tracking Nu		Today's Date	
Date Problem First Discovered:		Time Proble	m First Discovered:		
Name of Individual Completing this Form:		Contact Info	Contact Information:		
What site conditions triggered the requirement to conduct corrective act	ion:	<u>.</u>			
☐ A required stormwater control was never installed, was installed incompared in the control was never installed.	rrectly, or not in acco	rdance with the requireme	ents in Part 2 and/or I	Part 3	
☐ The stormwater controls that have been installed and maintained are	not effective enough	for the discharge to meet	applicable water quali	ity standards	
☐ A prohibited discharge has occurred or is occurring					
Provide a description of the problem:					
Deadline for completing corrective action (Enter date that is either: (1) r within the first 7 days, enter the date that is as soon as practicable follow		dar days after the date you	discovered the proble	em, or (2) if it is infeasible to complete work	
If your estimated date of completion falls after the 7-day deadline, explar for making the new or modified stormwater control operational is the so			te work within 7 days,	, and (2) why the date you have established	
		- Corrective Action P			
(Complete this section no late	er than 7 calendar d	ays after discovering th	e condition that trig	gered corrective action.)	
Section B.1 – Why the Problem Occurred					
Cause(s) of Problem (Add an additional sheet if necessary)		How This Was Determi	ned and the Date You	Determined the Cause	
1.		1.			
2.		2.			
Section B.2 – Stormwater Control Modifications to be Implemented to Correct the Problem					
List of Stormwater control Modification(s) Needed to Correct	Completion Date	SWPPP Update	Notes		
Problem (Add an additional sheet if necessary)		Necessary?			
1.		☐ Yes ☐ No Date:			
2.		☐ Yes ☐ No			
		Date:			

Contractor or Subcontractor Certification and Signature



"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information, submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am, aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."		
Signature of Contractor or Subcontractor:	Date:	
Printed Name and Affiliation:		
Certification and Signature by Permittee		
"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information, submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am, aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."		
Signature of Permittee or "Duly Authorized Representative": Printed Name and Affiliation:	_ Date:	
Timed Ivanic and Animation.		



Temporary Stormwater Section TCEQ-0602)

Attachment J: Schedule of Interim and Permanent Soil Stabilization Practices

Interim Vegetative Stabilization

Interim soil stabilization will not be required.

Permanent Vegetative Stabilization

Construction practices shall disturb the minimal amount of existing ground cover as required for land clearing, grading, and construction activity for the shortest amount of time possible to minimize the potential of erosion and sedimentation from the site. Existing vegetation shall be maintained and left in place until it is necessary to disturb for construction activity. For this project, the following stabilization practices will be implemented:

- 1. Hydraulic Mulch and Seeding: Disturbed areas subject to erosion shall be stabilized with hydraulic mulch and/or seeded and watered to provide interim stabilization.
- 2. Sodding and Wood Mulch: As per the project landscaping plan, sodding and wood mulch will be applied to landscaped areas to provide permanent stabilization prior to project completion.

Records of the following shall be maintained:

- 1. The dates when major grading activities occur,
- 2. The dates when construction activities temporarily or permanently cease on a portion of the site, and
- 3. The dates when stabilization measures are initiated.

Stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practical in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, and except as provided in the following, must be initiated no more than fourteen (14) days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased:

Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceased is precluded by snow cover or frozen ground conditions, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practical.



BERRY LANE C-STORE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK APPLICATION

Where construction activity on a portion of the site is temporarily ceased and earth disturbing activities will be resumed within twenty-one (21) days, temporary stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site.

In arid areas (areas with an average rainfall of 0-10 inches), semiarid areas (areas with an average annual rainfall of 10 to 20 inches), and areas experiencing droughts where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity has temporarily or permanently ceased is precluded by seasonably arid conditions, stabilization measures must be initiated as soon as practical.



Agent Authorization Form

For Required Signature
Edwards Aquifer Protection Program
Relating to 30 TAC Chapter 213
Effective June 1, 1999

1_ Shava	2 Sheth	
	Print Name	
	Managing Member	
	Ťitle ⊄Owner/President/Other	
of	Silvergate Taylor Investments, LLC Corporation/Partnership/Entity Name	
have authorized	Chad M. Copeland, P.G., PWS	
	Print Name of Agent/Engineer	
of	Ranger Environmental Services, LLC	
	Print Name of Firm	

to represent and act on the behalf of the above named Corporation, Partnership, or Entity for the purpose of preparing and submitting this plan application to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for the review and approval consideration of regulated activities.

I also understand that:

- 1. The applicant is responsible for compliance with 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 213 and any condition of the TCEQ's approval letter. The TCEQ is authorized to assess administrative penalties of up to \$10,000 per day per violation.
- 2. For those submitting an application who are not the property owner, but who have the right to control and possess the property, additional authorization is required from the owner.
- 3. Application fees are due and payable at the time the application is submitted. The application fee must be sent to the TCEQ cashier or to the appropriate regional office. The application will not be considered until the correct fee is received by the commission.
- 4. A notarized copy of the Agent Authorization Form must be provided for the person preparing the application, and this form must accompany the completed application.



SIGNATURE PAGE:

Applicant's Signature

9(18/25 Date

THE STATE OF TEXAS §

County of TRAVIS §

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared PHAVAL V. SHETH known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that (s)he executed same for the purpose and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office on this 18th day of SEPTEMBER, 2015.

JACQUES CLEMENT
Notary Public, State of Texas
My Comm. Exp. 06-20-2026
ID No. 12985934-9

OTARY PUBLIC

JACQUES CLÉMENT
Typed or Printed Name of Notary

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 06/20/26

Agent Authorization Form

For Required Signature
Edwards Aquifer Protection Program
Relating to 30 TAC Chapter 213
Effective June 1, 1999

Shaval	Shett	
	Print Name	
	Managing Member	
	Title - Owner/President/Other	
of	Silver Gate Taylor Investments LLC	
	Corporation/Partnership/Entity Name	
have authorized	Nick Sandlin, P.E.	
	Print Name of Agent/Engineer	
of	Sandlin Services, LLC	
~	Print Name of Firm	

to represent and act on the behalf of the above named Corporation, Partnership, or Entity for the purpose of preparing and submitting this plan application to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for the review and approval consideration of regulated activities.

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- 4. A notarized copy of the Agent Authorization Form must be provided for the person preparing the application, and this form must accompany the completed application.

Page 1 of 2



SIGNATURE PAGE:

Applicant's Signature

9/18/23 Date

THE STATE OF TEXAS §

County of TRAVIS §

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared PHAVAL U- SHETH known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that (s)he executed same for the purpose and consideration therein expressed.

GIVEN under my hand and seal of office on this 18th day of SEPTEABLE, 2015

NOTARY PUBLIC

JACQUES CLEMENT

Typed or Printed Name of Notary

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES: 06/10/16



Application Fee Form

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Name of Proposed Regulated Entity: Berry Lane C-Store Regulated Entity Location: 3711 E. University Avenue, Georgetown, Texas Name of Customer: Silver Gate Taylor Investments, LLC Contact Person: Dhaval Sheth Phone: 732-589-9272 Customer Reference Number (if issued):CN Regulated Entity Reference Number (if issued):RN ______ **Austin Regional Office (3373)** Havs Travis X Williamson San Antonio Regional Office (3362) Medina Uvalde Bexar Comal Kinney Application fees must be paid by check, certified check, or money order, payable to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Your canceled check will serve as your receipt. This form must be submitted with your fee payment. This payment is being submitted to: Austin Regional Office San Antonio Regional Office Mailed to: TCEQ - Cashier Overnight Delivery to: TCEQ - Cashier **Revenues Section** 12100 Park 35 Circle Mail Code 214 Building A, 3rd Floor P.O. Box 13088 Austin, TX 78753 Austin, TX 78711-3088 (512)239-0357 Site Location (Check All That Apply): Recharge Zone Contributing Zone Transition Zone Type of Plan Size Fee Due Water Pollution Abatement Plan, Contributing Zone Plan: One Single Family Residential Dwelling Acres Water Pollution Abatement Plan, Contributing Zone Plan: Multiple Single Family Residential and Parks Acres Water Pollution Abatement Plan, Contributing Zone Plan: Non-residential Acres \$ Sewage Collection System L.F. Acres \$ Lift Stations without sewer lines Underground or Aboveground Storage Tank Facility 1 Tanks | \$ 650.00 Piping System(s)(only) Each \$

Signature: MG//

Each \$

Each \$

Exception

Extension of Time

Date: <u>10/7/2025</u>

Application Fee Schedule

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

Edwards Aquifer Protection Program 30 TAC Chapter 213 (effective 05/01/2008)

Water Pollution Abatement Plans and Modifications

Contributing Zone Plans and Modifications

	Project Area in	
Project	Acres	Fee
One Single Family Residential Dwelling	< 5	\$650
Multiple Single Family Residential and Parks	< 5	\$1,500
	5 < 10	\$3,000
	10 < 40	\$4,000
	40 < 100	\$6,500
	100 < 500	\$8,000
	≥ 500	\$10,000
Non-residential (Commercial, industrial,	< 1	\$3,000
institutional, multi-family residential, schools, and	1 < 5	\$4,000
other sites where regulated activities will occur)	5 < 10	\$5,000
	10 < 40	\$6,500
	40 < 100	\$8,000
	≥ 100	\$10,000

Organized Sewage Collection Systems and Modifications

Project	Cost per Linear Foot	Minimum Fee- Maximum Fee
Sewage Collection Systems	\$0.50	\$650 - \$6,500

Underground and Aboveground Storage Tank System Facility Plans and Modifications

Project	Cost per Tank or Piping System	Minimum Fee- Maximum Fee
Underground and Aboveground Storage Tank Facility	\$650	\$650 - \$6,500

Exception Requests

Project	Fee
Exception Request	\$500

Extension of Time Requests

Project	Fee
Extension of Time Request	\$150



TCEQ	Hco	Only
ICEU	use	OHILL



TCEQ Core Data Form For detailed instructions on completing this form, please read the Core Data Form Instructions or call 512-239-5175.

SECTION I: General Information

Renewal (Core Data Fo	rm should be submit	tted with the re	enewal form)		☐ Other					
2. Customer Reference Number (if issued)				Follow this link to search		3. Reg	3. Regulated Entity Reference Number (if issued)				
CN				for CN or RN r Central Reg	numbers in		RN				
ECTIO	N II: C	ustomer	Inforn	<u>nation</u>					=		
4. General Cu	istomer Info	ormation	5. Effective	Date for Cus	tomer Inf	ormation	Updates (mr	n/dd/yyy	/y)		9/15/2025
New Custor Change in Le		U erifiable with the Tex	pdate to Custo xas Secretary of			_	ge in Regulate Accounts)	ed Entity	Owners	ship	
		mitted here may l ler of Public Accou	-	utomatically	based on	what is c	urrent and a	ictive wi	ith the	Texas Sec	retary of State
6. Customer	Legal Name	(If an individual, pri	int last name fir	rst: eg: Doe, J oi	hn)		If new Custo	omer, ent	er previ	ious Custom	er below:
Silver Gate Tavl	lor Investmen	nts. LLC									
7. TX SOS/CPA Filing Number 8. TX Sta			8. TX State	Tax ID (11 dig	its)		9. Federal Tax ID (9 digits) 86-2524431		- 1	10. DUNS Number (if applicable)	
11. Type of C	ustomer:		tion			☐ Individ	lual	P	artners	hip: 🔲 Ger	neral 🔲 Limited
Government: [City Co	unty 🔲 Federal 🔲	Local State	Othor							
				c 🔲 Other			roprietorship	[Othe	er:	
12. Number o ☑ 0-20 □ :		es 101-250		and higher		∐ Sole Pi	13. Indepe		y Owne		erated?
☑ 0-20 □ :	21-100		500 501	and higher	ity listed or		13. Indepe	endently	y Owne	ed and Op	erated?
✓ 0-20 ☐ 214. Customer☐ Owner	r Role (Propo	101-250 251-	500	and higher	or		13. Indepe	endently	y Owne	ed and Op	erated?
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23. Street Address of the Regulated Entity:	3711 E. Un	iversity Ave.										
(No PO Boxes)				T	T					1	T	
<u> </u>	City	Georgetow	/n	State	TX	Z	IP	78626		ZIP + 4		
24. County	Williamson	i										
		If no S	treet Ac	dress is provid	led, field	ls 25-2	8 are re	quired.				
25. Description to Physical Location:	Located at	the corner of	E State Hv	wy 29 (E. Univers	sity Ave.)	and Ber	rry Lane ir	George	town, Texas			
26. Nearest City			***************************************					State		Nea	rest ZIP Code	
Georgetown								Tx		786		
Latitude/Longitude are re used to supply coordinate	es where no				accuracy	ı).				he Physical	Address may be	
27. Latitude (N) In Decim		30.64306					gitude (V	V) In De		-97.6286		
Degrees	Minutes		Seco	onds	De	egrees		-+	Minutes		Seconds	
29. Primary SIC Code	30.	Secondary :	SIC Code)	31. Prir	nary N	IAICS Co	de	32. Seco	ondary NAI	CS Code	
(4 digits)		digits)			(5 or 6 ((5 or 6 di			
5541					447110							
33. What is the Primary E		this entity?	(Do not	repeat the SIC or	NAICS de	escriptio	on.)					
Gas Station and Convenience	1											
34. Mailing	1508 Dess Ste. 102	sau Ridge Lane	e 									
Address:	City	Austin		State	тх		ZIP	78754		ZIP + 4		
35. E-Mail Address:		aval.sheth88@	gmail.co									
36. Telephone Number	I		37	. Extension or	Code		38. Fa	ax Num	ber (if applica	ble)		
(732) 589-9272							(.,,,,,			
39. TCEQ Programs and ID N	lumbers Che	eck all Progran	ns and wi	rite in the permit	s/registra	ation nu	ımbers th	at will be	affected by th	ne updates si	ubmitted on this	
☐ Dam Safety	Dis	tricts	⊠ Ed	wards Aquifer			Emission	s Invento	ory Air	☐ Industri	al Hazardous Waste	
Municipal Solid Waste	☐ Nev	w Source v Air	□os	SSF		Petroleum Stor		m Storag	orage Tank		PWS	
Sludge	Sto	rm Water	Tit	le V Air			Tires			Used O	il	
☐ Voluntary Cleanup	☐ Wa	stewater	□ wa	astewater Agricu	Iture		Water Ri	ater Rights				
SECTION IV: P	repar	er Infe	orma	<u>ation</u>								
40. Name: Chad M. Cor	peland, P.G., I	PWS			41. Tit	le:	Senior	Project N	1anager			
42. Telephone Number	43. Ext.		44. Fax	Number	45. E	-Mail	Address	,				
(512)335-1785	3		()	-	chad	@range	erenv.com					
SECTION V: A	uthor	izad Si	iano	±								
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46. By my signature below, I cer	rtify, to the b	est of my know										
46. By my signature below, I certo submit this form on behalf of	rtify, to the be	est of my know	tion II, Fie			r the u	pdates to		ımbers identif			
46. By my signature below, I certo submit this form on behalf of	rtify, to the be	est of my know pecified in Sect	tion II, Fie		quired fo	r the u	pdates to	the ID nu	ımbers identif		9.	
46. By my signature below, I certo submit this form on behalf of Company: Silver	rtify, to the be	est of my know pecified in Sect	tion II, Fie		quired fo	r the u	pdates to	ging Mer	mbers identif			

TCEQ-10400 (11/22)