Title 159

Rules and Regulations

Underground Storage Tanks
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CHAPTER 1 SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

001. APPLICABILITY

These regulations shall apply to the operation, maintenance, installation, removal or use of underground tanks containing petroleum products and hazardous substances.

002. EXCLUSIONS

These regulations shall not apply to substances regulated as hazardous waste under subtitle C of the Federal Solid Waste Disposal Act. The following UST systems are excluded from the requirements of this title:

002.01 The following UST systems are excluded from the requirements of this title:

002.01A. Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act.

002.01B. Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment.

002.01C. Any UST system with a capacity of 110 gallons or less.

002.01D. Any UST system that contains a de minimus concentration of regulated substances.

002.01E. Any emergency spill or overflow containment UST system that is expeditiously emptied after use.

002.01F. Any UST system holding hazardous wastes listed or identified under Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances.

002.02 The following UST systems are classified as deferred tanks. These tanks are excluded at this time from all the requirements of this Title except 005 of Chapter 8:

002.02A. Wastewater treatment tank systems;

002.02B. Any UST systems containing radioactive material that are regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011 and following);

002.02C. Any UST system that is part of an emergency generator system at nuclear power generation facilities regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR 50 Appendix A;

002.02D. Airport hydrant fuel distribution systems; and

002.02E. UST systems with field-constructed tanks.
002.03 UST systems used to store fuel solely for use by emergency power generators are deferred for purposes of the release detection requirements in Chapter 7 except that they must perform the tank gauging procedures in 004.02A through 004.02D of that Chapter on a monthly basis.

002.04 UST systems larger than 1,100 gallons used to store heating oil are excluded for purposes of all release detection on tanks requirements required in Chapter 7 except that they must perform the tank gauging procedures in 004.02A through 004.02D of that Chapter on a monthly basis from April 1 to November 1.

002.05 However, field constructed tanks and airport hydrant fuel distribution systems tanks shall meet the requirements in Chapter 14.

003. DEFINITIONS

003.01 “Aboveground release” means any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the aboveground portion of an UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an UST system.

003.02 “Airport hydrant fuel distribution system” (also called airport hydrant system) means an UST system which fuels aircraft and operates under high pressure with large diameter piping that typically terminates into one or more hydrants (fill stands). The airport hydrant system begins where fuel enters one or more tanks from an external source such as a pipeline, barge, rail car, or other motor fuel carrier.

003.03 “Ancillary equipment” means any devices including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves, and pumps used to distribute, meter, or control the flow of regulated substances to and from an UST.

003.04 “Belowground release” means any release to the subsurface of the land and to ground water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the belowground portions of an underground storage tank system and belowground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an underground storage tank.

003.05 “Beneath the surface of the ground” means beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials.

003.06 “Cathodic protection” is a technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

003.07 “Cathodic protection tester” means a person who can demonstrate an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems as applied to buried or submerged metal piping and tank systems. At a minimum, such persons must have education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component electrical isolation measurements of buried metal piping and tank systems.

“Class A Operator” means a person responsible for managing resources and personnel to achieve and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.

“Class B Operator” means a person who implements applicable underground storage tank regulatory requirements and standards. This includes implementing the day-to-day aspects of operating, maintaining, and recordkeeping for underground storage tanks at one or more facilities.

“Class C Operator” means an on-site employee who monitors and controls the dispensing or sale of regulated substances and is the first-line of response to events indicating emergency conditions.

“Class I liquids” shall mean liquids having a flash point below 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

“Compatible” means the ability of two or more substances to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST.

“Connected piping” means all underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them.

“Consumptive use” with respect to heating oil means consumed on the premises.

“Containment Sump” means a liquid-tight container that protects the environment by containing leaks and spills of regulated substances from piping, dispensers, pumps and related components in the containment area. Containment sumps may be single walled or secondarily contained and located at the top of tank (tank top or submersible turbine pump sump), underneath the dispenser (under-dispenser containment sump), or at other points in the piping run (transition or intermediate sump).

“Corrosion expert” means a person who, by reason of thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be accredited or certified as being qualified by the National Associate of Corrosion Engineers or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control of buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks.
Corrosion Experts and Professional Engineers shall comply with all State of Nebraska licensure requirements pursuant to Title 110 Licensing for Architects and Engineers N.A.C.

“Delivery Prohibition” shall mean prohibiting the delivery, deposit or acceptance of any regulated substance to an UST system that the State Fire Marshal has declared ineligible for such delivery, deposit, or acceptance.

“Dielectric material” means a material that does not conduct direct electrical current. Dielectric coatings are used to electrically isolate UST systems from the surrounding soils. Dielectric bushings are used to electrically isolate portions of the UST system (e.g., tank from piping).

“Dispenser” means equipment located aboveground that dispenses regulated substances from the UST system.

“Dispenser system” means the dispenser and the equipment necessary to connect the dispenser to the underground storage tank system.

“Electrical equipment” means underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable.

“Electronic tank monitoring system” shall mean a tank monitoring system capable of accurately measuring inventory and water level, and warning of overfill during bulk deliveries. This system shall also be capable of detecting a leak of 0.2 gallon per hour.

“Excavation zone” means the volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

“Existing tank system” means a tank system used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances or for which installation has commenced on or before January 1, 1989. Installation is considered to have commenced if:

The owner or operator has obtained all federal, state, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system; and if,

Either a continuous on-site physical construction or installation program has begun; or,

The owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction at the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time.

“Farm tank” is a tank located on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising animals, including fish, and associated residences and improvements.
A farm tank must be located on the farm property. “Farm” includes fish hatcheries, rangeland and nurseries with growing operations.

003.27 “Field-constructed tank” means a tank constructed in the field. For example a tank constructed of concrete that is poured in the field or a steel or fiberglass tank primarily fabricated in the field is considered field constructed.

003.28 “Flow-through process tank” is a tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring, or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the process. Flow-through process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of materials prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or by-products from the production process.

003.29 “Free product” refers to a regulated substance that is present as a nonaqueous phase liquid (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water).

003.30 “Gathering lines” means any pipeline, equipment, facility, or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations.

003.31 “Hazardous substance UST system” means an underground storage tank system that contains a hazardous substance defined in section 101(14) of CERCLA (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C) or any mixture of such substances and petroleum, and which is not a petroleum UST system.

003.32 “Heating oil” means petroleum that is No. 1, No. 2, No. 4 - light, No. 4 - heavy, No. 5 - light, No. 5 - heavy, and No. 6 technical grades of fuel oil; other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); and other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating equipment, boilers, or furnaces.

003.33 “Hydraulic lift tank” means a tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar devices.

003.34 “Installation permit” shall mean that permit required for the installation of any tank. Permit applications are obtained from and filed with the State Fire Marshal.

003.35 “Leak detector” shall mean a device which, when installed on a pressure system, will indicate the liquid tightness of the piping and dispenser and restrict flow to a maximum of (3) gallons per minute.

003.36 “Liquid trap” means sumps, well cellars, and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, gathering, and extraction operations (including gas production plants), for the purpose of collecting oil, water, and other liquids. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition or reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from a gas stream.

003.37 “Maintenance” means the normal operational upkeep to prevent an underground storage tank system from releasing product.
003.38 "Monitoring well" shall include observation well, vapor well, lysimeter, soil gas monitor and any device used to monitor vapor or product leakage.

003.39 “Motor fuel” means a complex blend of hydrocarbons typically used in the operation of a motor engine, such as motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel, or any blend containing one or more of these substances (for example: motor gasoline blended with alcohol).

003.40 “NACE” shall mean NACE International, 1440 South Creek Drive Houston TX 77084-4906, (281) 228-6223.

003.41 “New tank system” means a tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation has commenced after January 1, 1989. (See also “Existing Tank System.”)

003.42 “Noncommercial purposes” with respect to motor fuel means not for resale.

003.43 “On the premises where stored” with respect to heating oil means UST systems located on the same property where the stored heating oil is used.

003.44 “Operating permit” shall mean that permit required to maintain or use any tank for the storage of regulated substances. Initial operating permits are obtained from the State Fire Marshal.

003.45 “Operational life” refers to the period beginning when installation of the tank system has commenced until the time the tank system is properly closed under Chapter 10.

003.46 “Operator” shall mean any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of a tank but shall not include a person described in 003.03849C below.

003.47 “Overfill release” is a release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment.

003.48 “Owner” shall mean:

003.48A. In the case of a tank in use on July 17, 1986, or brought into use after such date, any person who owns a tank used for the storage or dispensing of regulated substances.

003.48B. In the case of any tank in use before July 17, 1986, but no longer in use on such date, any person who owned such tank immediately before the discontinuation of its use.

003.48C. “Owner” shall not include a person who, without participating in the management of a tank and otherwise not engaged in petroleum production, refining and marketing:
003.30C1. 003.48C1. Holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect his or her security interest in a tank or a lien hold interest in the property on or within which a tank is or was located; or

003.30C2. 003.48C2. Acquires ownership of a tank or the property on or within which a tank is or was located:

003.30C2(a) 003.48C2(a) Pursuant to a foreclosure of a security interest in the tank or of a lien hold interest in the property; or

003.30C2(b) 003.48C2(b) If the tank or the property was security for an extension of credit previously contracted, pursuant to a sale under judgment or decree, pursuant to a conveyance under a power of sale contained within a trust deed or from a trustee, or pursuant to an assignment or deed in lieu of foreclosure.

003.30C2(c) 003.48C2(c) Ownership of a tank or the property on or within which a tank is or was located shall not be acquired by a fraudulent transfer, as provided in the Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act.

003.34 003.49. “Permanent closure” shall mean that a tank has been closed in place or removed from the ground in accordance with requirements of Chapter 10. Tanks shall not be classified by the State Fire Marshal as permanently closed until all closure and site assessment requirements are met.

003.32 003.50. “Permanently out-of-service tank” means a tank that has been taken out of service pending permanent closure. Tanks may remain out of service for one year and then must be permanently closed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 10.

003.51. “Person” shall mean any individual, firm, joint venture, partnership, corporation, association, political subdivision, cooperative association, or joint-stock association, and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee, or personal representative thereof owning or operating a tank.

003.52. “Petroleum UST system” means an underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of petroleum with de minimis quantities of other regulated substances. Such systems include those containing motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils.

003.53. “Pipe” or “Piping” means a hollow cylinder or tubular conduit that is constructed of non-earthen materials.

003.54. “Pipeline facilities” (including gathering lines) are new and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities, or buildings.
“Product Deliverer” shall mean any individual, firm, joint venture, partnership, limited-liability company, corporation, association, political subdivision, cooperative association, joint-stock association, or any other entity that is in the business of delivering or depositing regulated substances to UST systems.

“Red Tag” shall mean a tamper resistant device containing State Fire Marshal contact information affixed to the fill pipe of an UST system which clearly identifies the UST as ineligible for deliveries of a regulated substance.

“Registration permit” shall mean the annual permit owners of all tanks must secure by January 1 of each year.

“Regulated substance” shall mean:

- Any hazardous substance defined in section 101(14) of CERCLA, but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under subtitle C of such act.
- Petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term regulated substance includes but is not limited to petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprised of a complex blend of hydrocarbons, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils, but shall not include propane or liquefied natural gas.

“Release” means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaking or disposing from a tank or any over-filling of a tank into ground water, surface water or subsurface soils.

“Release detection” is a determination that a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.

“Repair” means to restore to proper operating condition a tank, pipe, spill prevention equipment, overfill prevention equipment, corrosion protection equipment, release detection equipment or other UST system component that has caused a release of product from the UST system or has failed to function properly.

“Replaced” shall mean:

- For a tank—to remove a tank and install another tank.
- For piping—to remove 50 percent or more of piping and install other piping, excluding connectors, connected to a single tank. For tanks with multiple piping runs, this definition applies independently to each piping run.

“Residential tank” is a tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes.

Secondary containment” shall mean either a single-walled tank and piping system with an excavation liner or a double-walled tank and piping system as specified in Chapter 4, 004.03 below and shall include under dispenser containment pans and tank containment sumps.

“Septic tank” is a water-tight covered receptacle designed to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such receptacle is distributed for disposal through the soil and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

State Fire Marshal” shall include any Deputy State Fire Marshal and authorized personnel acting as a State Fire Marshal delegated authority.

“Storm-water or wastewater collection system” means piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water run-off resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of storm water and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

“Surface impoundment” is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) that is not an injection well.

“Tank” shall mean any device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of non-earthen materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support tank or combination of tanks, including underground pipes connected to such tank or tanks, which is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and the volume of which is ten percent or more beneath the surface of the ground—stationary. Tank shall not include any:

Farm or residential tank of one thousand one hundred gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for consumptive use on the premises where stored, subject to a one-time fee.

Tank with a storage capacity of one thousand one hundred gallons or less used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored, subject to a one-time fee.

Septic Tank

Tank situated in an underground area such as a basement, cellar, mine working, drift, shaft, or tunnel if the tank is situated on or above the surface of the floor.
003.43E. Pipeline facility, including gathering lines:
003.43E1. Regulated under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, 49 U.S.C. App. 1671;
003.43E2. Regulated under the Hazardous Liquid Pipeline Safety Act of 1979, 49 U.S.C. App. 2001; or
003.43E3. Which is an intrastate pipeline regulated under state law comparable to the laws prescribed in 003.2071E1 and 003.2071E2 above.

003.43F. Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon.

003.43G. Flow-through process tank.

003.43H. Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations.

003.43I. Storm water or wastewater collection system.

003.44. "Temporarily out-of-service tank" means a tank that has been taken out of service pending a return to active storage. Tanks may be temporarily taken out of service for a period of time determined by the requirements in Chapter 10.

003.45. "Upgrade" means the addition or retrofits of some systems such as cathodic protection, lining, or spill and overfill controls to improve the ability of an underground storage tank system to prevent the release of product on or before December 22, 1998.

003.46. "Underground Storage Tank" or "UST" means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of underground pipes connected thereto) is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any...
003.77A. Farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes;

003.77B. Tank used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored;

003.77C. Septic tank;

003.77D. Pipeline facility (including gathering lines):
   003.77D1. Which is regulated under 49 U.S.C. Chapter 601; or
   003.77D2. Which is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws as provided in 49 U.S.C. Chapter 601, and which is determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be connected to a pipeline, or to be operated or intended to be capable of operating at pipeline pressure or as an integral part of a pipeline;

003.77E. Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon;

003.77F. Storm water or wastewater collection system;

003.77G. Flow-through process tank;

003.77H. Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or

003.77I. Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mine working, drift, shaft, or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

(Note to the definition of Underground storage tank or UST. The term underground storage tank or UST does not include any pipes connected to any tank which is described in paragraphs (1) through (9) of this definition.)

003.46003.78. “Wastewater treatment tank” means a tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical, or biological methods.
CHAPTER 2  TANK REGISTRATION, AND PERMITS, AND NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

001. REQUIRED TANK REGISTRATIONS

001.01 FARM, RESIDENTIAL AND HEATING OIL TANKS WITH STORAGE CAPACITY LESS THAN 1,100 GALLONS

Owners of farm, residential and heating oil tanks with storage capacity less than 1,100 gallons (as defined in 003.5571A and 003.5571B of Chapter 1) shall register said tanks with the State Fire Marshal. Registration forms shall be provided by and filed with the State Fire Marshal. The one-time registration shall be accompanied by a fee of five dollars and shall be valid until the State Fire Marshal is notified that a tank so registered has been permanently abandoned. The registration shall include the name and address of the tank owner, the tank location and substance stored.

001.02 PERMANENTLY ABANDONED TANKS

Owners of tanks permanently abandoned as of January 1, 1974, shall register said tanks with the State Fire Marshal. The one-time registration shall be made on forms provided by the State Fire Marshal. There will be no fee for this registration permit.

001.03 ALL OTHER REGULATED TANKS

Owners of all tanks not included in 001.01 and 001.02 above shall annually register each tank. The registration permit shall expire on December 31 of the year of issuance.

001.03A. Applications for registration permits shall be provided by and filed with the State Fire Marshal’s office.

001.03B. The registration fee shall be $30.00 per tank.

002. TANK OPERATING PERMIT

002.01 No person shall maintain or use any tank for the storage of regulated substances without first obtaining an operating permit from the State Fire Marshal.

002.01A. Owners of all tanks used to store regulated substances shall receive a temporary operating permit from the State Fire Marshal at the time of the tank’s initial registration pursuant to 003 of this chapter.

002.01B. Temporary operating permits shall be valid until such time as the State Fire Marshal, Flammable Liquid Storage Tank Section conducts an inspection. Once a tank meets all state requirements, a permanent operating permit shall be issued.

003. TANK INSTALLATION PERMIT

003.01 Owners shall obtain an installation permit for all new tank and replacement tank installations and piping installations, and all piping replacement
installations in which more than 10% or 10 feet (whichever is less) of the product lines are being replaced.

003.01A. Applications for installation permits shall be provided by and filed with the State Fire Marshal’s office. Applications must be submitted at least ten (10) working days prior to the proposed installation and must include payment of a $50.00 per tank fee. Installations of piping only shall require a fee of $50.00, regardless of the number of tank connections.

003.01B. Tank installations shall meet all criteria set out in Chapter 4, “Design and Installation Standards for New UST Systems” and shall be accomplished only by persons certified as tanks installers pursuant to Chapter 3.

004. TANK CLOSURE PERMIT

004.01 A permit shall be obtained prior to all tank closures. Persons removing tanks or causing tanks to be removed shall be required to obtain a closure permit even though they are not an owner or operator as defined in Chapter 1 of this Title. Tanks may be closed by either removal or closure in place. Applications for closure permits shall be provided by and filed with the State Fire Marshal. All tank closures shall be supervised by persons certified as tank closers pursuant to Chapter 3. If a closure assessment is required, the closure assessment report shall be submitted to the State Fire Marshal within 45 days of closure.

005. PERMIT DENIAL AND REVOCATION

Persons whose application for a permit is denied or revoked shall have the right to request a hearing under procedures established by the State Fire Marshal. When the State Fire Marshal has reason to believe that a permit holder’s activities create an immediate threat to public safety, a permit may be suspended until the hearing process is complete. Any person aggrieved by a final decision of the State Fire Marshal may appeal such action pursuant to State Statutes Sections 84-917 to 84-919, N.R.S.

006. NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS

006.01 After May 8, 1986, an owner must submit notice of a tank system’s existence to the State Fire Marshal within 30 days or before bringing the underground storage tank system into use. Owners must use the form provided by the State Fire Marshal.

(Note to 006. Owners and operators of UST systems that were in the ground on or after May 8, 1986, unless taken out of operation on or before January 1, 1974, were required to notify the designated state or local agency in accordance with the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984, Public Law 99-616, on a form published by EPA on November 8, 1985 unless notice was given pursuant to section 103(c) of CERCLA. Owners and operators who have not complied with the notification requirements may use portions I through X of the notification form contained in appendix I of this part.)

006.02 Within 30 days of acquisition, any person who assumes ownership of a regulated underground storage tank system, except as described in paragraph 006.01 of
this section, and any change in service must submit a notice of the change to the State Fire Marshal.

006.03 Owners required to submit notices under paragraph 006.01 or 006.02 of this section must provide notices to the State Fire Marshal for each tank they own. Owners may provide notice for several tanks using one notification form, but owners who own tanks located at more than one place of operation must file a separate notification form for each separate place of operation.

006.04 All owners and operators of new UST systems must certify in the notification form compliance with the following requirements:

   006.04A. Installation of tanks and piping under Chapter 4;
   006.04B. Cathodic protection of steel tanks and piping under Chapter 6;
   006.04C. Financial responsibility under Chapter 9; and
   006.04D. Release detection under Chapter 7.

006.05 All owners and operators of new UST systems must ensure that the installer certifies in the notification form that the methods used to install the tanks and piping complies with the requirements in Chapter 4.

006.06 Beginning October 24, 1988, any person who sells a tank intended for use as an underground storage tank must notify the purchaser of such tank of the owner’s notification obligations under paragraph 006.01 of this section.
CHAPTER 3 CONTRACTOR LICENSING AND CERTIFICATION

001. INSTALLER/CLOSER LICENSE

No person, association, partnership or corporation shall contract for the installation or permanent closure of an UST system without first obtaining a license from the State Fire Marshal.

001.01 Every underground storage tank installation/closure contractor shall employ at least one person certified by the State Fire Marshal as a tank installer/closer. A certified person shall personally supervise all tank installations and closures.

001.02 Every underground storage tank installation/closure contractor shall maintain a minimum of five hundred thousand dollars of general liability insurance which includes coverage relating to the closure and/or installation of underground storage tanks.

002. INSTALLER/CLOSER CERTIFICATION

No person shall install or close, or supervises the installation or closure of an underground storage tank without prior certification by the State Fire Marshal as to the qualifications of such persons to install or close tanks.

002.01 Qualification for certification shall be proved by successful completion of a written examination which measures the applicant’s technical knowledge and familiarity with state regulations.

002.02 Certification shall be renewed and the certification examination shall be successfully completed every three (3) years from date of certification.

002.03 The tank installer and tank closer certification tests shall be given quarterly at different locations throughout the State. An applicant who has properly applied for an examination may take the examination unsuccessfully a maximum of two (2) times. After two unsuccessful attempts, a person must wait a minimum of six (6) months before re-applying for certification.

003. CATHODIC PROTECTION TESTER CERTIFICATION

003.01 All persons who conduct cathodic protection testing on underground storage tank systems shall be certified in a manner acceptable to the State Fire Marshal and shall be able to provide proof that the minimum requirements of Chapter 1 003.067 have been met.

003.01A. Qualification for certification shall be proven by successful completion of an examination which measures the applicant’s technical knowledge.

003.01B. In addition to the examination required in 003.01A the applicant shall successfully complete a written examination administered by the State Fire
003.01C. Proof of successful completion of the education requirement of 003.01 shall be submitted to the State Fire Marshal prior to taking the examination required by 003.01B and prior to conducting any required cathodic protection testing on underground storage tanks and/or associated piping.

003.01D. Certification shall be renewed and the certification examination shall be successfully completed at least every three (3) years from date of last certification.

004. DENIALS AND REVOCATIONS

004.01 The State Fire Marshal may refuse to renew or may revoke or suspend a license or certificate for any of the following reasons:

004.01A. Gross incompetence or gross negligence in the installation or closure of an underground storage tank.

004.01B. Use of false evidence or misrepresentation in an application for a license or certificate.

004.01C. Knowingly violating the rule or regulations adopted and promulgated under Title 159, Nebraska Administrative Code.

004.02 Before the State Fire Marshal denies an application for a license or certificate, the affected person shall be given notice and opportunity for a hearing under procedures established by the State Fire Marshal. Upon receipt of the notification, any person aggrieved by the denial or revocation of a license or certificate may request a hearing. Any person aggrieved by a final decision of the State Fire Marshal may appeal such action pursuant to State Statutes Sections 84-917 to 84-919, Reissue R.R.S. 1999.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 3
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 4 DESIGN AND INSTALLATION STANDARDS FOR NEW UST SYSTEMS

001. APPLICABILITY

All installations of new underground storage tank systems shall meet the specifications and requirements found in this chapter.

002. DESIGN STANDARDS

002.01 Tanks shall be properly designed and constructed, and any portion underground that routinely contains product must be protected from corrosion, in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory as specified below. Tanks shall be designed and built in accordance with recognized good engineering standards for the material of construction being used, and shall be of steel, fiberglass reinforced plastic, or steel-fiberglass-reinforced-plastic composite.

002.01A. Recognized good engineering standards include:

CATHODICALLY PROTECTED STEEL TANKS:

Steel Tank Institute “Specification for STI-P3 System of External Corrosion Protection of Underground Steel Storage Tanks”;

Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1746, “Corrosion Protection Systems for Underground Storage Tanks”;


FIBERGLASS-REINFORCED PLASTIC (FRP):

Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1316, “Standard for Glass-Fiber-Reinforced Plastic Underground Storage Tanks for Petroleum Products”; or

Underwriter’s Laboratories of Canada CAN4-S615-M83, “Standard for Reinforced Plastic Underground Tanks for Petroleum Products”; or

STEEL-FIBERGLASS-REINFORCED PLASTIC-COMPOSITE:

Underwriters Laboratories Standard 1746, "Corrosion Protection Systems for UST's"; or

Association for Composite Tanks ACT-100, "Specification for the Fabrication of FRP Clad USTs."

002.01B. The material of tank construction including secondary containment shall be compatible with the liquid to be stored. In case of doubt about the properties of the liquid to be stored, the supplier or producer of the liquid shall be consulted. Otherwise, the tank and containment manufacturer should be consulted to assure compatibility.

003. CATHODIC PROTECTION

003.01 All steel tanks shall be cathodically protected in the following manner:

003.01A. The tank shall be coated with a suitable dielectric material.

003.01B. Field-installed cathodic protection systems shall be designed by a corrosion expert.

003.01C. Impressed current systems shall be designed to allow determination of current operating status as required in 002.03 of Chapter 6.

003.01D. Cathodic protection systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with 002 of Chapter 6.

004. NEW TANK INSTALLATION

004.01 The installation of a new tank shall be carried out in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions recommendations and accepted engineering practices, such as:

Petroleum Equipment Institute/RP100

American Petroleum Institute Publication 1615

004.02 Owners shall obtain an installation permit for all new tank and new piping installations pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 2. New tanks and new piping shall be installed only by certified installers pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 3.

004.02A. If more than 50% of a single piping run is to be replaced or repaired owners and operators must replace the entire run.

004.02B. All underground storage tanks, or piping connected to any such tanks, that are installed or replaced after September 19, 2007 shall be secondarily contained and the interstice shall be monitored for leaks. This provision shall include the installation of tank sumps and under-dispenser containment sumps.
As used in this subsection the term ‘underground storage tank’ has the meaning given to UST system in Chapter 1, 003.5778, except that such term does not include tank combinations of more than a single underground pipe connected to a tank.

When a new motor fuel dispenser system and the equipment necessary to connect the equipment is installed after the effective date of these regulations, under-dispenser spill containment shall be required. As used in this subsection, the term “new motor fuel dispenser system” means the installation of a new motor fuel dispenser and the equipment necessary to connect the dispenser to the underground storage tank system, but does not mean the installation of a motor fuel dispenser installed separately from the equipment needed to connect the dispenser to the underground storage tank system.

Under-dispenser containment must be liquid-tight on its sides, bottom, and at any penetrations. Under-dispenser containment must allow for visual inspection and access to the components in the containment system or be periodically monitored for leaks from the dispenser system.

Tank and piping secondary containment shall be compatible with the substance stored in the tank system.

Interstitial monitoring shall be provided for all new tanks and piping installed after September 19, 2007. Interstitial monitoring shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 7, 002.02C and 003.05 004.05.

Secondary containment systems must be designed, constructed and installed to:

1. Contain regulated substances released from the tank system until they are detected and removed;
2. Prevent the release of regulated substances to the environment at any time during the operational life of the UST system; and
3. Be checked for evidence of a release at least every 30 days.

Double-walled tanks must be designed, constructed, and installed to:

1. Contain a release from any portion of the inner tank within the outer wall; and
2. Detect the failure of the inner wall.

External liners (including vaults) must be designed, constructed, and installed to:
004.02F1. **004.03H1.** Contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary;

004.02F2. **004.03H2.** Prevent the interference of precipitation or ground-water intrusion with the ability to contain or detect a release of regulated substances; and

004.02F3. **004.03H3.** Surround the tank completely (i.e., it is capable of preventing lateral as well as vertical migration of regulated substances).

004.02G. **004.03I.** Underground piping, including "safe suction" piping, must be equipped with secondary containment that satisfies the requirements of 004.03E above (e.g., trench liners, jacketing of double-walled pipe). In addition, underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure must be equipped with an automatic line leak detector in accordance with 005.01 of Chapter 7.

**004.03**

**004.04** All new tanks, their welds, seams, and connecting fittings, must be tested prior to installation for tightness using standard engineering practices.

**004.03A.** **004.04A.** Pre-installation tank testing shall be in accordance with Petroleum Equipment Institute/RP 100 or the tank manufacturer’s installation instructions.

**004.03B.** **004.04B.** All new single-wall tanks installed in excavation liners shall be tested with three (3) to five (5) psig of air pressure. Gauges must have a scale that will permit detection of small changes in pressure. A gauge with a maximum limit of 10 to 15 psig is required. The test will include the application of a soap solution over the entire surface of the tank and its fittings, followed by careful inspection for bubbles. The soap solution should be applied uniformly with a mop or spray.

**004.03C.** **004.04C.** All new double-walled tanks shall be tested with three (3) to five (5) psig of air pressure, unless prohibited by manufacturer’s instructions. Gauges must have a scale that will permit detection of small changes in pressure. A gauge with a maximum limit of 10 to 15 psig is required. The test shall include pressurizing the inner tank from three (3) to five (5) psig then sealing the inner tank disconnecting the external air supply, and monitoring the pressure for one hour. The interstice shall be tested using the air from the inner tank. A second gauge, as described above, must be used in monitoring the interstice. The entire surface of the tank shall be soaped followed by a careful inspection for bubbles. The soap solution should be applied uniformly with a mop or spray.

**004.03D.** **004.04D.** All defects or scratches in the tanks coating shall be repaired in a manner approved by the manufacturer.

**004.04**

**004.05** Backfill material shall be pea gravel, crushed rock, or clean sand free of cinders, stones, and any other foreign material. Tank installation instructions may require specific aggregate sized crushed rock or gravel. Instructions may also specify
mechanical compaction or layered placement of bedding and backfill. The installation instructions provided by the manufacturer must always be consulted prior to installation.

**004.05** Steel underground tanks shall be covered with a minimum of two (2) feet (0.60 m) of backfill, or shall be covered with not less than one (1) foot (0.30 m) of backfill, on top of which shall be placed a slab of reinforced concrete not less than four (4) inches (10 cm) thick. When they are, or are likely to be, subjected to traffic they shall be protected against damage from vehicles passing over them by at least three (3) feet (0.90 m) of backfill, or 18 inches (45.7 cm) of well-tamped backfill plus either six (6) inches (15 cm) of reinforced concrete or eight (8) inches (20 cm) of asphaltic concrete. When asphaltic or reinforced concrete paving is used as part of the protection, it shall extend at least one (1) foot (0.30 m) horizontally beyond the rim of the excavation in all directions.

**004.06** Anchoring of tanks shall be required whenever there is a possibility of tank flotation. When anchoring tanks equipped with cathodic protection the straps must be electrically isolated from the tanks. Straps must be provided or approved by the tank manufacturer. Anchoring of all tanks shall be performed in accordance with the tank manufacturer’s specifications or accepted engineering practices. Prevention of tank flotation through increased overburden shall be allowed only if approved by the tank manufacturer.

**004.07** Owners and operators must use the following spill and overfill prevention equipment:

- **004.07A.** Spill prevention equipment that will prevent release of product to the environment when the transfer hose is detached from the fill pipe. If a spill catchment basin is used to meet this requirement it must be capable of holding at least three gallons of product; and

- **004.07B.** Overfill prevention equipment that will:
  - **004.07B1.** Automatically shut off flow into the tank when the tank is no more than 95 percent full; or
  - **004.07B2.** Alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than 90 percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or triggering a high-level alarm; or
  - **004.07B3.** Restrict flow 30 minutes prior to overfilling, alert the operator with a high level alarm one minute before overfilling, or automatically shut off flow into the tank so that none of the fittings located on top of the tank are exposed to product due to overfilling.
  - **004.07B4.** Due to the fact that vent restriction devices referred to as “float-vent valves” or “ball-float valves” increase the risk of tank over-pressurization, these devices shall not be installed on any UST after September 19, 2007.
Owners and operators are not required to use the spill and overfill prevention equipment specified in 004.08A if:

- Alternative equipment is used that is determined by the State Fire Marshal to be no less protective of human health and the environment as the equipment specified in 004.08A and 004.08B above; or

- The UST system is filled by transfers of no more than 25 gallons at a time.

All new UST systems must be equipped with one method of release detection as outlined in Chapter 7.

The piping that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground must be made of non-corrodible material or property designed, constructed, and protected from corrosion in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory as specified and installed in accordance with 002.01A or recognized standards such as:

- NACE Standard RP-01-69
- Underwriters Laboratories Subject 971-05
- American Petroleum Institute Publication 1632
- PEI RP 100

NOTE: Galvanized piping shall not be used for product lines.

Before underground piping is installed, the trench shall receive as a minimum a six (6) inch deep bed of well compacted, coarse-grained homogeneous material such as clean sand or pea gravel. All trenches shall be wide enough to permit at least six (6) inches of coarse-grained homogeneous backfill material around all lines.

Vent and fill lines must be coated but need not be cathodically protected. Metallic product lines must be cathodically protected.

All product lines should slope a minimum of 1/8 inch per foot towards the tank and be installed in a single trench between the tank area and pump island. All vent lines shall slope a minimum of 1/8 inch per foot towards the tank and be installed in a single trench.

All unions and fittings shall be a minimum of 250 pounds. All joints, damaged pipe coating or unprotected threads shall be wrapped or coated with a material approved by the manufacturer.
004.10D. All new product lines shall be pneumatically tested for tightness with air pressure. All joints, seams and connections shall be soaped to detect leakage. For non-metallic piping, the entire surface as well as joints and connections shall be soaped. The test shall be maintained for a minimum of one (1) hour, and all soaped areas shall be visually inspected for bubbles or any other indication of a leak. Piping shall be tested at not less than 50 psig at the highest point of the system. Any loss of pressure or appearance of bubbles shall constitute failure of the test.

004.10E. All product supply lines which are used in conjunction with remote pumping systems shall be installed with a product-line leak detector in accordance with the manufacturer’s installation instructions. Leak detectors shall be checked and tested at least annually according to the manufacturer’s specification to insure proper installation and operation. Records of these tests must be kept on site.

004.10F. All conventional suction systems shall have no more than one check valve per pump.

004.10G. Field-installed cathodic protection systems shall be designed by a corrosion expert.

004.11. Alternate methods of piping construction and corrosion protection used to meet the requirements of this Chapter may be approved by the State Fire Marshal and shall be designed to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored regulated substance in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than the requirements in 004.10 above.

004.12. Underground storage tank systems storing hazardous substances as defined in 03.25 003.31 in Chapter 1 shall meet the following requirements of Chapter 4:

004.12A. All existing hazardous substance UST systems must meet the release detection requirements for new UST systems in 004.03 above.

004.12B. Underground piping must be equipped with secondary containment that satisfies the requirements of 004.03 above (e.g., trench liners, jacketing of double-walled pipe). In addition, underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure must be equipped with an automatic line leak detector in accordance with 005.01 of Chapter 7.

004.12C. Other methods of release detection may be used if owners and operators:

004.12C1. Demonstrate to the State Fire Marshal that an alternate method can detect a release of the stored substance as effectively as any of the methods allowed in 004.02-004.08 of Chapter 7 can detect a release of petroleum;
004.12C2. Provide information to the State Fire Marshal on effective corrective action technologies, health risks, and chemical and physical properties of the stored substance, and the characteristics of the UST site; and,

004.12C3. Obtain approval from the State Fire Marshal to use the alternate release detection method before the installation and operation of the new UST system.

004.14 All used steel and fiberglass reinforced plastic tanks shall require the manufacturer’s certification for re-installation. Installations shall follow all procedures set out in 004 of this chapter.

004.15 Owners and Operators must have the following records submitted to the State Fire Marshal’s Office pertaining to all new tanks and piping installations prior to placing UST system into operation.

004.15A. Four Page Notification

004.15B. As Built Drawings

004.15C. Post Installation tank and piping tests

004.15D. Manufacturers install checklist

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 4 Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 5  UPGRADING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING UST SYSTEMS

001. COMPLIANCE

All existing UST systems must comply with one of the following requirements:

001.01 UST system performance standards under Chapter 4;

001.02 The upgrading requirements in Chapter 14 or 002 through 004 below; or

001.03 Closure requirements under Chapter 10, including applicable requirements for corrective action under Department of Environmental Quality regulations.

002. EXISTING TANK LINING/CORROSION UPGRADING REQUIREMENTS

Steel tanks must have been upgraded to meet one of the following requirements in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory on or before December 22, 1998.

002.01 Interior lining. A tank shall have been may be upgraded by internal lining if:

002.01A. The tank was is either tightness tested within six months prior to the lining and the results were are submitted to the State Fire Marshal or another approved method of monthly monitoring has been in place for six months prior to lining, and

002.01B. The internal lining is installed by a contractor or person registered with the State Fire Marshal FLST Division, and

002.01C. The owner submits notification of intent to upgrade by means of internally lining tanks, along with any ATG, soil vapor, ground water or interstitial monitoring records or tightness test results prior to lining, and

002.01D. The lining is installed in accordance with the requirements of 004 in Chapter 6, and

002.01E. Within 10 years after lining, and every five (5) years thereafter, the lined tank is internally inspected and found to be structurally sound with the lining still performing in accordance with original design specifications.

002.01F. Owners and operators can no longer line their tanks to meet corrosion protection requirements. However, owners and operators may internally line their tanks for compatibility reasons and or to add secondary containment to their tanks.

002.02 Cathodic protection. A tank must have been may be upgraded by cathodic protection if the cathodic protection system meets the requirements of 003.01B through 003.01D in Chapter 4, the owner submits notification of intent to upgrade by
cathodic protection, and the integrity of the tank is ensured using one of the following methods.

002.02A. The tank was is internally inspected and assessed to ensure that the tank is structurally sound and free of corrosion holes prior to installing the cathodic protection system; or

002.02B. The tank has been installed for less than 10 years and was is monitored monthly for releases in accordance with 004.04 through 004.06 in Chapter 4; or

002.02C. The tank has been installed for less than 10 years and was is assessed for corrosion holes by conducting two (2) tightness tests that meet the requirements of 004.03 in Chapter 4. The first tightness test must have been be conducted prior to installing the cathodic protection system. The second tightness test must have been be-conducted between three (3) and six (6) months following the first operation of the cathodic protection system; or

002.02D. The tank was is assessed for corrosion holes by a method that is determined by the State Fire Marshal to prevent releases in a manner that is no less protective of human health and the environment than 002.02A through 002.02C above.

002.03 Internal lining combined with cathodic protection. A tank must have been may be upgraded by both internal lining and cathodic protection if:

002.03A. The lining was is installed in accordance with the requirements of 004 in Chapter 6; and

002.03B. The cathodic protection system meets the requirements of 003.01B through 003.01D in Chapter 4. [Note: The following codes and standards may be used to comply with this section:

002.03C. If the lining and cathodic protection system were installed at the same time then 002.01E above does not need to be met.

American Petroleum Institute Publication 1631, “Recommended Practice for the Interior Lining of Existing Steel Underground Storage Tanks”;

National Leak Prevention Association Standard 631, “Spill Prevention, Minimum 10 Year Life Extension of Existing Steel Underground Tanks by Lining Without the Addition of Cathodic Protection”;

National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, “Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems”; and

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Chapter 5

003. **METAL PIPING UPGRADE REQUIREMENTS**

Metal piping that routinely contains regulated substances and is in contact with the ground must be cathodically protected in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory and must meet the requirements of 004.1 in Chapter 4.

004. **SPILL AND OVERFILL PREVENTION EQUIPMENT**

To prevent spilling and overfilling associated with product transfer to the UST system, all existing UST systems must comply with new UST system spill and overfill prevention equipment requirements specified in 004.08 in Chapter 4.

Legal Citation:  Title 159, Chapter 5
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 6  GENERAL OPERATING REQUIREMENTS FOR EXISTING UST SYSTEMS

001.  SPILL AND OVERFILL CONTROL

001.01  Owners and operators must ensure that releases due to spilling or overfilling do not occur. The owner and operator must ensure that the volume available in the tank is greater than the volume of product to be transferred to the tank before the transfer is made and that the transfer operation is monitored constantly to prevent overfilling and spilling.

[Note: The transfer procedures described in National Fire Protection Association Publication 385 may be used to comply with 001.01 above. Further guidance on spill and overfill prevention appears in American Petroleum Institute Publication 1621, "Recommended Practice for Bulk Liquid Stock Control at Retail Outlets," and National Fire Protection Association Standard 30, "Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code."]

001.02  The owner and operator must report, investigate and clean up any spills and overfills in accordance with 004 in Chapter 8.

002.  OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF CATHODIC PROTECTION

All owners and operators of steel UST systems with corrosion protection must comply with the following requirements to ensure that releases due to corrosion are prevented for as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances:

002.01  All corrosion protection systems must be operated and maintained to continuously provide corrosion protection to the metal components of that portion of the tank and piping that routinely contain regulated substances and are in contact with the ground.

002.02  All UST systems equipped with cathodic protection systems must be inspected for proper operation by a qualified cathodic protection tester in accordance with the following requirements:

002.02A. Frequency. All cathodic protection systems must be tested within six (6) months of installation; and

002.02A1. Impressed current cathodic protection systems shall be tested annually thereafter; and

002.02A2. Galvanic or sacrificial anode cathodic protection systems shall be tested at least every three years thereafter.

002.02B. Inspection criteria. The criteria used to determine that cathodic protection is adequate as required by this section must be in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association.

[Note: (A) NACE International Test Method TM 0101, "Measurement Techniques Related to Criteria for Cathodic Protection of Underground Storage Tank Systems";]

002.02C. Cathodic protection tester qualifications. Cathodic protection testing shall be performed by those testers who are certified pursuant to 003 of Chapter 3.

002.03 UST systems with impressed current cathodic protection systems must also be inspected every 60 days to ensure the equipment is functioning properly.

002.04 For UST systems using cathodic protection, records of the operation of the cathodic protection must be maintained (in accordance with 005.002 of this Chapter) to demonstrate compliance with the performance standards in this section. These records must provide the following:

002.04A. The results of the last three inspections required in 002.03 above; and

002.04B. The results of testing from the last two inspections required in 002.02 of this Chapter.

003. COMPATIBILITY

Owners and operators must use an UST system made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the substance stored in the UST system.

003.01 Owners and operators must notify the State Fire Marshal at least 30 days prior to switching to a regulated substance containing greater than 10 percent ethanol, greater than 20 percent biodiesel, or any other regulated substance identified by the State Fire Marshal. In addition, owners and operators with UST systems storing these regulated substances must meet one of the following:

003.02 Demonstrate compatibility of the UST system (including the tank, piping, containment sumps, pumping equipment, release detection equipment, spill equipment, and overfill equipment). Owners and operators may demonstrate compatibility of the UST system by using one of the following options:

003.03 Certification or listing of UST system equipment or components by a nationally recognized, independent testing laboratory for use with the regulated substance stored; or
003.04 Equipment or component manufacturer approval. The manufacturer’s approval must be in writing, indicate an affirmative statement of compatibility, specify the range of biofuel blends the equipment or component is compatible with, and be from the equipment or component manufacturer; or

003.05 Use another option determined by the State Fire Marshal to be no less protective of human health and the environment. Owners and operators must maintain records for as long as the UST system is used to store the regulated substance.

[Note: Owners and operators storing alcohol blends may use the following codes to comply with the requirements of this section:

American Petroleum Institute Publication 1626, “Storing and Handling Ethanol and Gasoline-Ethanol Blends at Distribution Terminals and Service Stations”; and


004. REPAIRS ALLOWED

Owners and operators of UST systems must ensure that repairs will prevent releases due to structural failure or corrosion as long as the UST system is used to store regulated substances. The repairs must meet the following requirements:

004.01 Repairs to UST systems must be properly conducted in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or an independent testing laboratory.


004.02 Repairs to fiberglass-reinforced plastic tanks may be made by the manufacturer’s authorized representatives or in accordance with a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or an independent testing laboratory.

004.03 Metal pipe sections and fittings that have released product as a result of corrosion or other damage must be replaced. Fiberglass pipes and fittings may be repaired in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

004.04 Repaired tanks and piping must be tightness tested in accordance with 003.03 and 004.02 in Chapter 7 prior to placing system back into service, within 30 days following the date of the completion of the repair, except as provided in subsections 004.04A and 004.04B below:
004.04A The repaired portion of the UST system is monitored monthly for releases in accordance with a method specified in 004.04 through 004.06 in Chapter 7; or

004.04B 004.04A Another test method is used that is determined by the State Fire Marshal to be no less protective of human health and the environment than those listed above.

004.05 Within six (6) months following the repair of any cathodically protected UST system, the cathodic protection system must be tested in accordance with 002.02 and 002.03 in this Chapter to ensure that it is operating properly.

004.06 Repairs to secondary containment areas of tanks and piping used for interstitial monitoring and to containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping must have the secondary containment tested for tightness according to the manufacturer's instructions, a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory, or according to requirements established by the State Fire Marshal before putting back into service. All other repairs to tanks and piping must be tightness tested in accordance with Chapter 7 004.03 and 004.02.

004.07 Following any repair to spill or overfill prevention equipment, the repaired spill or overfill prevention equipment must be tested prior to being put back into service.

004.08 UST system owners and operators must maintain records of each repair for the remaining operating life of the UST system that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this section.

005. TANK GAUGING

A monitoring system based on tank gauging procedures shall be required for all tanks. Tank gauging procedures are set out in 004.01 and 004.02 of Chapter 7 and shall be implemented until an approved release detection method is in place.

006. REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

Owners and operators of UST systems must cooperate fully with inspections, monitoring and testing conducted by the State Fire Marshal and Department of Environmental Quality as well as requests for document submission, testing, and monitoring by the owner or operator.

006.01 Reporting. Owners and operators must submit the following information to the State Fire Marshal:

006.01A 005.01A Registration for all UST systems (see Chapter 2);

006.01B 005.01B Reports of all releases including suspected releases (see Chapter 8), spills and overfills (see 001 of this chapter). Reported or suspected releases of regulated substances from any tank must be reported to the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Environmental Quality within 24 hours by the owner or the person in charge of the tank. The State Fire Marshal and the
Department of Environment Quality can be contacted at their offices during normal working hours, and at (402) 471-4545 after hours.

**006.01C.** Initial abatement measures taken in response to a release.

**006.02** Record-keeping. Owners and operators must maintain the following information:

**006.02A.** Inventory control or tank gauging records (keep for 3 years);

**006.02B.** Documentation of operation of corrosion protection equipment (002.03 above) (keep the last 3 readings);

**006.02C.** Documentation of UST system repairs (004.06 above) (keep for the operating life of the UST system);

**006.02D.** Recent compliance with release detection requirements in 005 of Chapter 7 and 007 of this Chapter (keep for 3 years);

**005.02E.** Results of the site investigation conducted at permanent closure (006 of Chapter 10) (permanent record); and

**005.02F.** Documentation of compliance for spill and overfill prevention equipment and containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping (keep for the life of the UST system).

**006.03** Availability and maintenance of records. Owners and operators must keep the required records either:

**006.03A.** At the UST site and immediately available for inspection by the State Fire Marshal; or

**006.03B.** At a readily available alternative site approved by the State Fire Marshal.

[Note: In the case of permanent closure records required under 005-006 of Chapter 10, owners and operators are also provided with the additional alternative of mailing closure records to the State Fire Marshal if they cannot be kept at the site or an alternative site as indicated above.]

**006. PERIODIC TESTING OF SPILL PREVENTION EQUIPMENT AND CONTAINMENT SUMPS USED FOR INTERSTITIAL MONITORING OF PIPING AND PERIODIC INSPECTION OF OVERFILL PREVENTION EQUIPMENT.**

Owners and operators of UST systems with spill and overfill prevention equipment and containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring as the sole method of release detection of piping must meet these requirements to ensure the equipment is operating properly and will prevent releases to the environment.
006.01 Spill prevention equipment (such as a catchment basin, spill bucket, or other spill containment device) and containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping must prevent releases to the environment by meeting one of the following:

006.01A. The equipment is double walled and the integrity of both walls is periodically monitored at a frequency not less than the frequency of the walkthrough inspections described in 007B in this chapter. Owners and operators must begin meeting paragraph 006Z.01B of this section and conduct a test within 30 days of discontinuing periodic monitoring of this equipment;

006.01B. The spill prevention equipment and containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping are tested at least once every three years to ensure the equipment is liquid tight by using vacuum, pressure, or liquid testing in accordance with one of the following criteria:

006.01B1. Requirements developed by the manufacturer (Note: Owners and operators may use this option only if the manufacturer has developed requirements);

006.01B2. Code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory; or

006.01B3. Requirements determined by the State Fire Marshal to be no less protective of human health and the environment than the requirements listed in paragraphs 006.01A and 006.01B of this section.

006.02 Overfill prevention equipment must be inspected at least once every three years. At a minimum, the inspection must ensure that overfill prevention equipment is set to activate at the correct level specified in Chapter 4.004.08 and will activate when regulated substance reaches that level. Inspections must be conducted in accordance with one of the criteria in paragraph 006.01 through 006.01B3 of this section.

006.02A. If a ball float is to be abandoned in place, a drop tube shut off or audible alarm shall be set at 85 percent tank capacity to prevent spill.

The following code of practice may be used to comply with paragraphs 006.01A through 006.01B3 of this section: Petroleum Equipment Institute Publication RP1200, "Recommended Practices for the Testing and Verification of Spill, Overfill, Leak Detection and Secondary Containment Equipment at UST Facilities".

006.03 Owners and operators must begin meeting these requirements as follows:

006.03A. For UST systems in use on or before the effective date of these regulations, the initial spill prevention equipment test, containment sump test and overfill prevention equipment inspection must be conducted no later than January 1, 2020.

006.03B. For UST systems brought into use after the effective date of these rules these requirements apply at installation.
006.04 Owners and operators must maintain records in accordance with Chapter 6 for spill prevention equipment, containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping, and overfill prevention equipment:

006.04A. All records of testing or inspection must be maintained for three years; and

006.04B. For spill prevention equipment and containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping not tested every three years, documentation showing that the prevention equipment is double walled and the integrity of both walls is periodically monitored must be maintained for as long as the equipment is periodically monitored.

007. PERIODIC OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE WALKTHROUGH INSPECTIONS.

007.01 To properly operate and maintain UST systems, not later than 6 months after the effective date of these regulations, owners and operators must meet the following:

007.01A. Conduct a walkthrough inspection that, at a minimum, checks the following equipment as specified below:

(Exception: Every 30 days unless spill prevention equipment at UST systems receiving deliveries at intervals greater than every 30 days may be checked prior to each delivery.)

007.01A1. Spill prevention equipment—visually check for damage; remove liquid or debris; check for and remove obstructions in the fill pipe; check the fill cap to make sure it is securely on the fill pipe; and, for double walled spill prevention equipment with interstitial monitoring, check for a leak in the interstitial area; and

007.01A2. Release detection equipment—check to make sure the release detection equipment is operating with no alarms or other unusual operating conditions present; and ensure records of release detection testing are reviewed and current.

007.01A3. Records of periodic walkthrough inspections shall be kept for three years.

007.02 The following must be completed annually:

007.02A. Containment sumps—visually check for damage, leaks to the containment area, or releases to the environment; remove liquid (in contained sumps) or debris; and, for double walled sumps with interstitial monitoring, check for a leak in the interstitial area; and

007.02B. Hand held release detection equipment—check devices such as tank gauge sticks or groundwater bailers for operability and serviceability;
007.03 Conduct operation and maintenance walkthrough inspections according to a standard code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory that checks equipment comparable to paragraph 007.01 of this section; or

Note to paragraph: The following code of practice may be used to comply with paragraph of this section: Petroleum Equipment Institute Recommended Practice RP 900, “Recommended Practices for the Inspection and Maintenance of UST Systems”.

007.04 Conduct operation and maintenance walkthrough inspections developed by the State Fire Marshal that checks equipment comparable to paragraph 007.01 of this section.

007.05 Owners and operators must maintain records of operation and maintenance walkthrough inspections for three years. Records must include a list of each area checked, whether each area checked was acceptable or needed action taken, a description of actions taken to correct an issue, and delivery records if spill prevention equipment is checked less frequently than every 30 days due to infrequent deliveries.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 6
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 7  RELEASE DETECTION REQUIREMENTS

001.  GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL UST SYSTEMS

Owners and operators shall conduct and record the daily product inventory control requirements as described in 004.003.01A-G of this Chapter for all new and existing UST systems.

[Exception: UST systems eligible for and utilizing manual tank gauging in accordance with 004.003.02 of this Chapter do not need to meet the daily inventory requirement.]

In addition, owners and operators of new and existing UST systems shall use a method, or combination of methods, of release detection that:

001.01 Can detect a release from any portion of the tank and the connected underground piping that routinely contains product;

001.02 Is installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions, including routine maintenance and service checks for operability or running condition; and

001.03 Beginning on October 13, 2018, is operated and maintained, and electronic and mechanical components are tested for proper operation, in accordance with one of the following: manufacturer’s instructions; a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory; or requirements determined by the State Fire Marshal to be no less protective of human health and the environment. A test of the proper operation must be performed at least annually and, at a minimum, as applicable to the facility, cover the following components and criteria:

001.03A. Automatic tank gauge and other controllers: test alarm; verify system configuration; test battery backup;

001.03B. Probes and sensors: inspect for residual buildup; ensure floats move freely; ensure shaft is not damaged; ensure cables are free of kinks and breaks; test alarm operability and communication with controller;

001.03C. Automatic line leak detector: test operation to meet criteria in 005.01 by simulating a leak;

001.03D. Vacuum pumps and pressure gauges: ensure proper communication with sensors and controller; and

001.03E. Hand-held electronic sampling equipment associated with groundwater and vapor monitoring: ensure proper operation.

[Note to paragraph 001.03: The following code of practice may be used to comply with paragraph 001.03 of this Chapter: Petroleum Equipment Institute Publication RP1200, “Recommended Practices for the Testing and Verification of Spill, Overfill, Leak Detection and Secondary Containment Equipment at UST Facilities”]
001.02 Owners and operators of petroleum UST systems must provide release detection for tanks and piping as follows:

002.01 Tanks. Tanks must be monitored at least every 30 days for releases using one of the methods listed in 004.03.04 through 004.03.06 below except that:

002.01A. UST systems that meet the performance standards in Chapter 4 or Chapter 5, and the monthly inventory control requirements in 004.01 or 004.02 of this chapter, may use tank precision testing (conducted in accordance with 004.03.03 below) at least every five (5) years for 10 years after the tank is installed or upgraded under 004.01 in Chapter 5.

002.01B. UST systems that do not meet the performance standards in Chapter 4 or Chapter 5 must be upgraded under Chapter 5 or permanently closed under 004.01 in Chapter 10; and

002.01C. Tanks with capacity of 1000 gallons or less may use weekly tank gauging in accordance with 004.03.02 below.

002.02 Piping. Underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances must be monitored for releases in a manner that meets one of the following requirements:

002.02A. Piping installed before September 19, 2007 must meet one of the following:

002.02A.1. Pressurized piping. Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure must:
002.02A1. Be equipped with an automatic line leak detector conducted in accordance with 00504.01 below; and

002.02A2. Have an annual line tightness test conducted in accordance with 00504.02 below or have monthly monitoring conducted in accordance with 00504.03 below.

002.02B. Suction piping. Underground piping that conveys regulated substances under suction must either have a line tightness test conducted at least every three (3) years and in accordance with 00504.02 below, or use a monthly monitoring method conduct in accordance with 00504.03 below. No release detection is required for suction piping that is designed and constructed to meet the following standards:

002.02B1. The below-grade piping operates at less than atmospheric pressure;

002.02B2. The below-grade piping is sloped so that the contents of the pipe will drain back into the storage tank if the suction is released;

002.02B3. Only one check valve is included in each suction line;

002.02B4. The check valve is located directly below and as close as practical to the suction pump, and:

002.02C. Piping installed or replaced on or after September 19, 2007 must meet one of the following:

002.02C1. Pressurized piping must be monitored for releases at least every 30 days in accordance with 003.05 of this chapter and be equipped with an automatic line leak detector in accordance with 002.02A1(a) and meet requirements of Chapter 6 006.

002.02B4. Suction piping must be monitored for releases at least every 30 days in accordance with 003.05. No release detection is required for suction piping that meets paragraphs 002.02B1 through 002.02B4 of this section.

002.02B5. A method is provided that allows compliance with 002.02B2 - 002.02B4 to be readily determined.

003. REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE UST SYSTEMS

Owners and operators of hazardous substance UST systems must provide release detection that meets the following requirements:

003.01. Hazardous substance UST systems must meet the release detection requirements for petroleum UST systems in 002 and 004 and the design standards of 003.02.
003.02 Release detection at new hazardous substance UST systems must meet the following requirements:

003.02A Secondary containment systems must be designed, constructed and installed to:

003.02A1 Contain regulated substances released from the tank system until they are detected and removed;

003.02A2 Prevent the release of regulated substances to the environment at any time during the operational life of the UST system; and

003.02A3 Be checked for evidence of a release at least every 30 days.

[Note: The provisions of 40 CFR 265.193, Containment and Detection of Releases, may be used to comply with these requirements.]

003.02B Double walled tanks must be designed, constructed, and installed to:

003.02B1 Contain a release from any portion of the inner tank within the outer wall; and

003.02B2 Detect the failure of the inner wall.

003.02C External liners (including vaults) must be designed, constructed, and installed to:

003.02C1 Contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary;

003.02C2 Prevent the interference of precipitation or ground water intrusion with the ability to contain or detect a release of regulated substances; and

003.02C3 Surround the tank completely (i.e., it is capable of preventing lateral as well as vertical migration of regulated substances).

003.02D Underground piping must be equipped with secondary containment that satisfies the requirements of 003.02A above (e.g., trench liners, jacketing of double walled pipe). In addition, underground piping that conveys regulated substances under pressure must be equipped with an automatic line leak detector in accordance with 005.01 below.

003.02E Other methods of release detection may be used if owners and operators:
003.02E1. Demonstrate to the State Fire Marshal that an alternate method can detect a release of the stored substance as effectively as any of the methods allowed in 004.02 - 004.06 below can detect a release of petroleum;

003.02E2. Provide information to the State Fire Marshal on effective corrective action technologies, health risks, and chemical and physical properties of the stored substance, and the characteristics of the UST site; and,

003.02E3. Obtain approval from the State Fire Marshal to use the alternate release detection method before the installation and operation of the new UST system.

004. METHODS OF RELEASE DETECTION FOR TANKS

Each method of release detection for tanks used to meet the requirements of 002 above must be conducted in accordance with the following:

004.01. Inventory control. A daily product inventory control system (or another test of equivalent performance) must be utilized which is capable of detecting a release of at least 1.0 percent of flow-through plus 130 gallons on a monthly basis in the following manner:

004.01A. Inventory volume measurements for regulated substance inputs, withdrawals, and the amount still remaining in the tank shall be recorded each operating day;

004.01B. The equipment used must be capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank’s height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch;

004.01C. The regulated substance inputs shall be reconciled with delivery receipts by measurement of the tank inventory volume before and after delivery;

004.01D. Deliveries shall be made through a drop tube that extends to within six inches of the tank bottom;

004.01E. Product dispensing shall be metered and recorded within the local standards for meter calibration or an accuracy of six (6) cubic inches for every five (5) gallons of product withdrawn; and

004.01F. The measurement of any water level in the bottom of the tank shall be made to the nearest one-eighth of an inch at least once a month.

004.01G. Inventory shall be reconciled on a monthly basis and reconciled records shall be retained for three (3) five years.
Note: Practices described in the American Petroleum Institute Publication 1621, "Recommended Practice for Bulk Liquid Stock Control at Retail Outlets," may be used, where applicable, as guidance in meeting the requirements of this section.

Manual tank gauging. Manual tank gauging must meet the following requirements:

**004.02A.003.02A.** Tank liquid level measurements shall be taken at the beginning and ending of a period of time during which no liquid is added to or removed from the tank;

**004.02B.003.02B.** Level measurements shall be based on the average of two consecutive stick readings at both the beginning and ending of the period;

**004.02C.003.02C.** The measurement of any water level in the bottom of the tank shall be made to the nearest one-eighth of an inch at least once a month.

**004.02D.003.02D.** The equipment used shall be capable of measuring the level of product over the full range of the tank's height to the nearest one-eighth of an inch.

**004.02E.003.02E.** If the variation between beginning and ending measurements exceeds the weekly or monthly standards in the following table, a leak is suspected and the tank is subject to the requirements of 005.01B of Chapter 6:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nominal tank capacity</th>
<th>Minimum duration of test</th>
<th>Weekly standard (one test)</th>
<th>Monthly standard (four test average)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>550 gallons or less</td>
<td>36 hours</td>
<td>10 gallons</td>
<td>5 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551-1,000 gallons (when tank diameter is 64 inches)</td>
<td>44 hours</td>
<td>9 gallons</td>
<td>4 gallons</td>
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<tr>
<td>551-1,000 gallons (when tank diameter is 48 inches)</td>
<td>58 hours</td>
<td>12 gallons</td>
<td>6 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551-1,000 gallons (also requires periodic tank tightness testing)</td>
<td>36 hours</td>
<td>13 gallons</td>
<td>7 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001-2,000 gallons (also requires periodic tank tightness testing)</td>
<td>36 hours</td>
<td>26 gallons</td>
<td>13 gallons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nominal tank capacity | Monthly Standard

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tank Capacity</th>
<th>Weekly Standard (average of four tests)</th>
<th>Minimum Test Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>550 gallons</td>
<td>10 gallons</td>
<td>5 gallons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551-1,000 gallons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551-1,000 gallons</td>
<td>(when tank diameter is 64 inches)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>551-1,000 gallons</td>
<td>(when tank diameter is 48 inches)</td>
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<tr>
<td>551-1,000 gallons</td>
<td>(also requires periodic tank tightness testing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,001-2,000 gallons</td>
<td>(also requires periodic tank tightness testing)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tanks of 550 gallons or less nominal capacity and tanks with a nominal capacity of 551 to 1,000 gallons that meet the tank diameter criteria in the table in above of this section may use this as the sole method of release detection. All other tanks with a nominal capacity of 551 to 2,000 gallons may use the method in place of inventory control in 004.01 above. Tanks of greater than 2,000 gallons nominal capacity may not use this method to meet the requirements. Tanks of 1,000 gallons or less nominal capacity may use this as the sole method of release detection. Tanks of 2,000 gallons or less may use this method in place of daily inventory control in 004.01 above in combination with tank tightness testing every 5 years requirements in 002 of this chapter. Tanks of more than 2,000 gallons nominal capacity may not use this method to meet the requirements of this section.

004.03. Tank tightness testing. Tank tightness testing (or another test of equivalent performance) must be capable of detecting a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate with a probability of detection of 95% and a probability of false alarm no more than 5%. Tank tightness tests must be performed when the tank is at least 95% full, while accounting for the effects of thermal expansion or contraction of the product, vapor pockets, tank deformation, evaporation or condensation, and the location of the water table.

004.03A. The tank tightness test shall be conducted in accordance with a code or standard of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory.

004.03B. The tank tightness test shall be performed by qualified personnel who possess the requisite training, experience and competence to conduct the test properly, who are present at the facility and who maintain responsible oversight throughout the entire testing procedure, and who have been certified by the manufacturer or developer of the testing equipment as being qualified to perform the test. The tank precision test shall be conducted in
strict accordance with the testing procedures developed by the system
manufacturer or developer.

004.04 Automatic tank gauging. Equipment for automatic tank gauging that
tests for the loss of product and conducts inventory control must meet the following
requirements:

004.04A 003.04A. The automatic product level monitor test must be able to
detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the tank that routinely
contains product; and

003.04B. Inventory control (or another test of equivalent performance) shall
be conducted in accordance with the requirements of 004.01 above.

003.04C. In-tank static testing conducted at least once every 30 days; or

003.04D. Continuous in-tank leak detection operating on an uninterrupted
basis or operating within a process that allows the system to gather incremental
measurements to determine the leak status of the tank at least once every 30
days.

003.04E. An annual test of the operation of the automatic tank gauge must
be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

004.05 Interstitial monitoring. Interstitial monitoring between the UST system
and a secondary barrier immediately around or beneath it may only be used if the
system is designed, constructed and installed to detect a leak from any portion of the
tank that routinely contains product and also meets one of the following requirements:

004.05A 003.05A. For double-walled UST systems, the sampling or testing
method must be able to detect a release through the inner wall in any portion of
the tank that routinely contains product.

[Note: The provisions outlined in the Steel Tank Institute’s “Standard for Dual
Wall Underground Storage Tanks” may be used as guidance for aspects of the
design and construction of underground steel double-walled tanks.]

004.05B 003.05B. For UST systems with a secondary barrier within the
excavation zone, the sampling or testing method used must be able to detect a
release between the UST system and the secondary barrier.

004.05B1 003.05B1. The secondary barrier around or beneath the UST
system shall consists of artificially constructed material that is sufficiently
thick and impermeable (at least 10^-6 cm/sec for the regulated substance
stored) to direct a release to the monitoring point and permit its detection.

004.05B2 003.05B2. The barrier must be compatible with the regulated
substance stored so that a release from the UST system will not cause a
deterioration of the barrier allowing a release to pass through undetected.
004.05B3. For cathodically protected tanks, the secondary barrier must be installed so that it does not interfere with the proper operation of the cathodic protection system.

004.05B4. The ground water, soil moisture, or rainfall must not render the testing or sampling method used inoperative so that a release could go undetected for more than 30 days.

004.05B5. The site must be assessed to ensure that the secondary barrier is always above the ground water and not in a 25-year flood plain, unless the barrier and monitoring designs are for use under such conditions.

004.05B6. Monitoring wells must be clearly marked and secured to avoid unauthorized access and tampering.

003.05C. For tanks with an internally fitted liner, an automated device must be able to detect a release between the inner wall of the tank and the liner, and the liner must be compatible with the substance stored.

003.06 Statistical inventory reconciliation. Release detection methods based on the application of statistical principles to inventory data similar to those described in 004.01 above must meet the following requirements:

003.06A. Report a quantitative result with a calculated leak rate;

003.06B. Be capable of detecting a leak rate of 0.2 gallon per hour or a release of 150 gallons within 30 days; and

003.06C. Use a threshold that does not exceed one-half the minimum detectible leak rate.

004.06 Other methods. An alternative method of release detection, or a combination of methods, may be used if:

004.06A.003.07A. It can detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate or a release of 150 gallons within a month with a probability of detection of 0.95 and a probability of false alarm of 0.05; or

004.06B.003.07B. The State Fire Marshal may accept another method if the owner and operator can demonstrate that the method can detect a release at least as effectively as any of the methods allowed in 004.06A03.003.07A05 of this chapter. If the method is accepted, the owner and operator must comply with any conditions imposed by the State Fire Marshal on its use to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.

005.004. METHODS OF RELEASE DETECTION FOR PIPING

Each method of release detection for piping used to meet the requirements of 002 above must be conducted in accordance with the following:
**004.01 Automatic line leak detectors.** Methods which alert the operator to the presence of a leak by restricting or shutting off the flow of regulated substances through piping or triggering an audible or visual alarm may be used only if they detect leaks of three (3) gallons per hour at 10 pounds per square inch line pressure within one (1) hour. An annual test of the operation of the leak detector must be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

**004.02 Line tightness testing.** A periodic test of piping may be conducted only if it can detect a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate at one and one-half times the operating pressure.

**004.03 Applicable tank methods.** The methods in 003.05-004.05 of this Chapter may be used if designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances.

**004.04 Electronic Line Leak Detector.** The automatic product level monitor test must be able to detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate from any portion of the piping that routinely contains product monthly; and shall meet the records keeping requirements of 006 of this Chapter.

**004.05 Sump Sensors and Interstitial Sensor.** An annual test of the operation of the sensor must be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer’s specifications.

**004.06 The State Fire Marshal may accept another method if the owner and operator can demonstrate that the method can detect a release at least as effectively as any of the methods allowed in 003.03-003.05 of this chapter. If the method is accepted, the owner and operator must comply with any conditions imposed by the State Fire Marshal on its use to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.**

**004.07 SIR is not an acceptable method of release detection for piping.**

**Applicable tank methods.** The methods in 003.05-004.05 of this Chapter may be used if designed to detect a release from any portion of the underground piping that routinely contains regulated substances.

**005.01 RELEASE DETECTION RECORD KEEPING**

All UST system owners and operators must maintain records in accordance with 005.05 in Chapter 6 demonstrating compliance with all applicable requirements of this chapter. The records must include the following:

**005.01 All written performance claims pertaining to any release detection system used, and the manner in which these claims have been justified or tested by the equipment manufacturer or installer, must be maintained for three (3) five (5) years, or for another reasonable period of time determined by the State Fire Marshal, from the date of installation.**

**005.02 The results of any sampling, testing, or monitoring must be maintained for at least three (3) five (5) years, except that the results of tank tightness testing.**
Conducted in accordance with 004.03 of this Chapter must be retained until the next test is conducted.

006.03  Written documentation of all calibration, maintenance, and repair of release detection equipment permanently located on-site must be maintained for at least one year after the servicing work is completed, or for another reasonable time determined by the State Fire Marshal. Any schedules of required calibration and maintenance provided by the release detection equipment manufacturer must be retained for three (3) five (5) years from the date of installation.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 7
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 8  REPORTING OF RELEASES AND SUSPECTED RELEASES

001. REPORTING OF RELEASES AND SUSPECTED RELEASES

Owners and operators of UST systems must report to the State Fire Marshal and follow the procedures in 003 of this Chapter if:

001.01 There has been a discovery of released regulated substances at the UST site or in the surrounding area. This includes, but is not limited to, the presence of free product or vapors in soils, basements, sewer or utility lines, or nearby surface water;

001.02 There are unusual operating conditions observed by owners and operators. This includes, but is not limited to: the erratic behavior of product dispensing equipment; the sudden loss of product from the UST system; or an unexplained presence of water in the tank greater than 1 inch;

001.02A1. The system equipment or component is found not to be releasing regulated substances to the environment;

001.02A2. Any defective system equipment or component is immediately repaired or replaced; and

001.02A3. For secondarily contained systems any liquid in the interstitial space not used as part of the interstitial monitoring method (for example, brine filled) is immediately removed.

001.03 Monitoring results from a release detection method required under 002 and 003 in Chapter 7, indicate a release may have occurred unless:

001.03A. The monitoring device is found to be defective, and is immediately repaired, recalibrated or replaced, and additional monitoring does not confirm the initial result; or

001.03B. In the case of inventory control, a second month of data does not confirm the initial result.

001.03C. The alarm was investigated and determined to be a non-release event (for example, from a power surge or caused by filling the tank during release detection testing).

002. INVESTIGATION DUE TO OFF-SITE IMPACTS

When required by the State Fire Marshal or Department of Environmental Quality, owners and operators of UST systems must follow the procedures in 003 below to determine if the UST system is the source of off-site impacts. These impacts include, but are not limited to, the discovery of regulated substances (such as the presence of free product or vapors in soils, basements, sewer and utility lines, and nearby surface and drinking waters) that has been observed by the State Fire Marshal or Department of Environmental Quality or brought to the attention of either agency by a third party.
003. RELEASE INVESTIGATION AND CONFIRMATION STEPS

Unless corrective action is initiated in accordance with Department of Environmental Quality regulations, owners and operators must immediately investigate and confirm all suspected releases of regulated substances requiring reporting under 001 of this Chapter within seven (7) days, or another reasonable time period specified by the State Fire Marshal, using either the following steps or another procedure approved by the State Fire Marshal:

003.01 System test. Owners and operators must conduct tests (according to the requirements for tightness testing in 004.03 and 005.02 in Chapter 7) that determine whether a leak exists in that portion of the tank that routinely contains product, or the attached delivery piping, or a breach of either wall of the secondary containment, or both.

003.01A. If the system test confirms a leak into the interstice or a release owners and operators must repair, replace, or close the UST system, and begin corrective action in accordance with Department of Environmental Quality regulations.

003.01B. Further investigation is not required if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists and if environmental contamination is not the basis for suspecting a release.

003.01C. Owners and operators must conduct a site check as described in 003.02 below if the test results for the system, tank, and delivery piping do not indicate that a leak exists but environmental contamination is the basis for suspecting a release.

003.02 Site check. Owners and operators must measure sample for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site. In selecting sample types, sample locations, and measurement methods, owners and operators must consider the nature of the stored substance, the type of initial alarm or cause for suspicion, the type of backfill, the depth of ground water, and other factors appropriate for identifying the presence and source of the release. At a minimum, 003.03 of Chapter 10 of this Code shall be used to comply with the requirements of this section.

003.02A. If the test results for the excavation zone or the UST site indicate that a release has occurred, owners and operators must begin corrective action in accordance with Department of Environmental Quality regulations;

003.02B. If the test results for the excavation zone or the UST site do not indicate that a release has occurred, the site check may be terminated further investigation is not required.

004. REPORTING AND CLEANUP OF SPILLS AND OVERFILLS

004.01 Owners and operators of UST systems must contain and immediately clean up a spill or overfill and immediately report to the State Fire Marshal and
Department of Environmental Quality and begin corrective action in accordance with Department of Environmental Quality regulations in the following cases:

004.01A. Spill or overfill of petroleum that results in a release to the environment that exceeds 25 gallons or any quantity that impacts or threatens waters of the state or threatens public health and welfare that causes a sheen on nearby surface water.

004.01B. Spill or overfill of a hazardous substance that results in a release to the environment that equals or exceeds 100 pounds or its reportable quantity under CERCLA (40 CFR 302), whichever is less, or impacts or threatens waters of the state or threatens the public health and welfare.

004.02 Owners and operators of UST systems must contain and immediately clean up a spill or overfill of petroleum or hazardous substance that is less than 25 gallons, and a spill or overfill of a hazardous substance that is less than the reportable quantity. If cleanup cannot be accomplished within 24 hours, owners and operators must immediately notify the State Fire Marshal.

[Note: A release of a hazardous substance equal to or in excess of its reportable quantity must also be reported immediately to the National Response Center under sections 102 and 103 of the CERCLA and to appropriate state and local authorities under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.]

005. RELEASE RESPONSE AND CORRECTIVE ACTION

Confirmed or suspected releases of regulated substances from any tank must be reported to the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Environmental Quality within 24 hours by the owner or the person in charge of the tank. The State Fire Marshal and the Department of Environmental Quality can be contacted at their offices during normal working hours and at (402) 471-4545 after hours and follow § 81-15.124.

005.01 Take immediate action to prevent any further release of the regulated substance into the environment. The State Fire Marshal shall determine the immediate danger presented by the release and shall take any steps necessary to assure immediate public safety.

005.02 Identify and mitigate fire, explosion, and vapor hazards.

005.03 The State Fire Marshal shall assist the Department of Environmental Quality in determining the source of the release and ensuring that the release is halted.

Other Nebraska State Regulations that could apply are the following:

Free product investigation, delineation, and recovery will be addressed through the requirements of NDEQ’s Title 118, Appendix B.

The site will be fully characterized through the requirements of NDEQ’s Title 118, Appendix B, and NDEQ’s Title 126, Chapter 18.
CHAPTER 9 FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Federal regulations adopted by reference are 40 CFR 280.91 through 280.116 (Subpart H)

All owners and operators whose financial responsibility requirements are not met by the Petroleum Release Remedial Action Cash Fund (the State reimbursement fund) shall comply with the federal regulations adopted herein.

Copies of the federal regulations are on file at the office of the Nebraska State Fire Marshal, 246 South 14th Street, Lincoln, NE or at the office of the Secretary of State, Division of Rules and Regulations in the Nebraska State Capitol.

006. OPERATING UST SYSTEMS

Owners and operators of petroleum UST systems are subject to the requirements of this Chapter if they are in operation on or after January 4th, 1987 the effective date of these regulations. For constructed tanks and airport hydrant tanks are subject to the requirements if they are in operation on or after the effective date of these regulations.

007. EXCLUSIONS

Financial responsibility requirements shall not apply to the following groups of tank owners and operators:

007.01 State and federal government entities whose debts and liabilities are the debts and liabilities of a state or the United States.

007.02 Owners and operators of tanks excluded or deferred in 002 of Chapter 1 of this Title.

008. LIABILITY OF PARTIES

If the owner and operator of a petroleum UST are separate persons, only one person is required to demonstrate financial responsibility; however, both parties are liable in the event of noncompliance.

009. DEFINITIONS

009.01 “Accidental release” means any sudden or non-sudden release of petroleum from an underground storage tank that results in a need for corrective action and/or compensation for bodily injury or property damage neither expected nor intended by the tank owner or operator.

009.02 “Bodily injury” shall have the meaning given to this term by applicable state law; however, this term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for bodily injury.
009.03 “Chief Financial officer,” in the case of local government owners and operators, means the individual with the overall authority and responsibility for the collection, disbursement and use of funds by the local government.

009.04 “Controlling interest” means direct ownership of at least 50 percent of the voting stock of another entity.

009.05 “Financial reporting year” means the latest consecutive twelve-month period for which any of the following reports used to support a financial test is prepared:

009.05A A 10-K report submitted to the SEC;

009.05B An annual report of tangible net worth submitted to Dun and Bradstreet; or

009.05C Annual reports submitted to the Energy Information Administration or the Rural Electrification Administration.

“Financial reporting year” may thus comprise a fiscal or a calendar year period.

009.06 “Legal defense cost” is any expense that an owner or operator or provider of financial assurance incurs in defending against claims or actions brought:

009.06A By EPA or a state to require corrective action or to recover the costs of corrective action;

009.06B By or on behalf of a third party for bodily injury or property damage caused by an accidental release; or

009.06C By any person to enforce the terms of a financial assurance mechanism.

009.07 “Local government” shall mean political subdivisions of the State of Nebraska as defined by state statute.

009.08 “Occurrence” means an accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in a release from an underground storage tank. Note: This definition is intended to assist in the understanding of these regulations and is not intended either to limit the meaning of “occurrence” in a way that conflicts with standard insurance usage or to prevent the use of other standard insurance terms in place of “occurrence.”

009.09 “Owner or operator,” when the owner or operator are separate parties, refers to the party that is obtaining or has obtained financial assurances.

009.10 “Petroleum marketing facilities” include all facilities at which petroleum is produced or refined and all facilities from which petroleum is sold or transferred to other petroleum marketers or to the public.
009.11 “Petroleum marketing firm” shall mean any firm which owns petroleum marketing facilities.

009.12 “Property damage” shall have the meaning given this term by applicable state law. This term shall not include those liabilities which, consistent with standard insurance industry practices, are excluded from coverage in liability insurance policies for property damage. However, such exclusions for property damage shall not include corrective action associated with releases from tanks which are covered by the policy.

009.13 “Provider of financial assurance” means an entity that provides financial assurance to an owner or operator of an underground storage tank through one of the mechanisms listed in 280.95–280.103 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, including a guarantor, insurer, risk retention group, surety, issuer of a letter of credit, issuer of a state required mechanism, or a state.

009.14 “Substantial business relationship” means the extent of a business relationship necessary under Nebraska law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A guarantee contract is issued “incident to that relationship” if it arises from and depends on existing economic transactions between the guarantor and the owner or operator.

009.15 “Substantial governmental relationship” means the extent of a governmental relationship necessary under Nebraska law to make an added guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A guarantee contract is issued “incident to that relationship” if it arises from a clear commonality of interest in the event of an UST release such as coterminous boundaries, overlapping constituencies, common ground-water aquifer, or other relationship other than monetary compensation that provides a motivation for the guarantor to provide a guarantee.

009.16 “Tangible net worth” means the tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets do not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties. For purposes of this definition, “assets” means all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity as a result of past transactions.

010. AMOUNT AND SCOPE OF FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

010.01 Owners or operators of petroleum underground storage tanks must demonstrate financial responsibility for taking corrective action and for compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by accidental releases arising from the operation of petroleum underground storage tanks in at least the following per-occurrence amounts:

010.01A For owners or operators of petroleum underground storage tanks that are located at petroleum marketing facilities, or that handle an average of more than 10,000 gallons of petroleum per month based on annual throughput for the previous calendar year, $1 million.

010.01B For all other owners or operators of petroleum underground storage tanks, $600,000.
010.02 Owners or operators of petroleum underground storage tanks must demonstrate financial responsibility for taking corrective action and for compensating third parties for bodily injury property damage caused by accidental releases arising from the operation of petroleum underground storage tanks in at least the following annual aggregate amounts:

010.02A. For owners or operators of 1 to 100 petroleum underground storage tanks, $1 million; and

010.02B. For owners or operators of 101 or more petroleum underground storage tanks, $2 million.

010.03 For the purposes of 006.02 and 006.06 of this chapter, only, “a petroleum underground storage tank” means a single containment unit and does not mean combinations of single containment units.

010.04 Except as provided in 006.06 of this chapter, if the owner or operator uses separate mechanisms or separate combinations of mechanisms to demonstrate financial responsibility for:

010.04A. Taking corrective action;

010.04B. Compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by sudden accidental release; or

010.04C. Compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by non-sudden accidental releases, the amount of assurance provided by each mechanism or combination of mechanisms must be in the full amount specified in 006.01 and 006.02 of this chapter.

010.05 If an owner or operator uses separate mechanisms or separate combinations of mechanisms to demonstrate financial responsibility for different petroleum underground storage tanks, the annual aggregate required shall be based on the number of tanks covered by each such separate mechanism or combination of mechanisms.

010.06 Owners or operators shall review the amount of aggregate assurance provided whenever additional petroleum underground storage tanks are acquired or installed. If the number of petroleum underground storage tanks for which assurance must be provided exceeds 100, the owner or operator shall demonstrate financial responsibility in the amount of at least $2 million of annual aggregate assurance by the anniversary of the date on which the mechanism demonstrating financial responsibility became effective. If assurance is being demonstrated by a combination of mechanisms, the owner or operator shall demonstrate financial responsibility in the amount of at least $2 million of annual aggregate assurance by the first occurring effective date anniversary of any one of the mechanisms combined (other than a financial test or guarantee) to provide assurance.

010.07 The amounts of assurance required under this section exclude legal defense costs.
010.08 The required per occurrence and annual aggregate coverage amounts do not in any way limit the liability of the owner or operator.

011. ALLOWABLE MECHANISMS AND COMBINATIONS OF MECHANISMS

011.01 An owner or operator may use any one or a combination of the mechanisms listed in 280.95 through 280.1053 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, to demonstrate financial responsibility under this Chapter for one or more petroleum underground storage tanks.

011.02 A local government owner or operator may use any one or combination of the mechanisms listed in 280.104 through 280.107 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, to demonstrate financial responsibility under this Chapter for one or more underground storage tanks.

011.03 An owner or operator may use self-insurance in combination with a guarantee only if, for the purpose of meeting the requirement of the financial test under the federal rule, the financial statements of the owner or operator are not consolidated with the financial statements of the guarantor.

012. SUBSTITUTIONS OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE MECHANISMS BY OWNER OR OPERATOR

012.01 An owner or operator may substitute any alternate financial assurance mechanisms as specified in this chapter, provided that at all times he or she maintains an effective financial assurance mechanism or combination of mechanisms that satisfies the requirements of 006 and 007.

012.02 After obtaining alternate financial assurance as specified in this chapter, an owner or operator may cancel a financial assurance mechanism by providing notice to the provider of financial assurance.

013. CANCELLATION OR NONRENEWAL BY A PROVIDER OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

013.01 Except as otherwise provided, a provider of financial assurance may cancel or fail to renew an assurance mechanism by sending a notice of termination by certified mail to the owner or operator.

013.01A Termination of a local government guarantee, a guarantee, a surety bond, or a letter of credit may not occur until 120 days after the date on which the owner or operator receives the notice of termination, as evidenced by the return receipt.

013.01B Termination of insurance or risk retention group coverage, except for non-payment or misrepresentation by the assured, or state funded assurance may not occur until 60 days after the date on which the owner or operator receives the notice of termination, as evidenced by the return receipt.

Termination for non-payment of premium or misrepresentation by the assured may not occur until a minimum of 10 days after the date on which the owner or operator receives the notice of termination, as evidenced by the return receipt.
013.02 If a provider of financial responsibility cancels or fails to renew for reasons other than incapacity of the provider as specified in 011, the owner or operator must obtain alternate coverage as specified in this section within 60 days after receipt of the notice of termination. If the owner or operator fails to obtain alternate coverage within 60 days after receipt of the notice of termination, the owner or operator must notify the State Fire Marshal of such failure and submit:

013.02A The name and address of the provider of financial assurance;

013.02B The effective date of termination; and

013.02C The evidence of the financial assistance mechanism subject to the termination maintained in accordance with 012.02.

014. REPORTING BY OWNER OR OPERATOR

014.01 An owner or operator must submit the appropriate forms listed in 011.02 documenting current evidence of financial responsibility to the State Fire Marshal, FLST Section:

014.01A Within 30 days after the owner or operator identifies a release from an underground storage tank required to be reported under Chapter 8.

014.01B If the owner or operator fails to obtain alternate coverage as required by this chapter, within 30 days after the owner or operator receives notice of:

014.01B1 Commencement of a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 (Bankruptcy), U.S. Code, naming a provider of financial assurance as a debtor.

014.01B2 Suspension or revocation of the authority of a provider of financial assurance to issue a financial assurance mechanism.

014.01B3 Failure of a guarantor to meet the requirements of the financial test,

014.01B4 Other incapacity of a provider of financial assurance; or

014.01C As required by 280.95(g) of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H and 009.02 of this chapter.

014.02 An owner or operator must certify compliance with the financial responsibility requirements of this Chapter as specified in the new tank notification form when notifying the State Fire Marshal of the installation of a new underground storage tank.

014.03 The State Fire Marshal may require an owner or operator to submit evidence of financial assurance as described in 011.02 or other information relevant to compliance with this Chapter at any time.
015. RECORD KEEPING

015.01 Owners or operators must maintain evidence of all financial assurance mechanisms used to demonstrate financial responsibility under this Chapter for an underground storage tank until released from the requirements of this Chapter under 012. An owner or operator must maintain such evidence at the underground storage tank site or another location approved by the State Fire Marshal.

015.02 An owner or operator must maintain the following types of evidence of financial responsibility:

015.02A An owner or operator using an assurance mechanism specified in 007.01 must maintain a copy of the instrument worded as specified.

015.02B An owner or operator using a financial test or guarantee, or a local government financial test, or a local government guarantee supported by the local government financial test must maintain a copy of the chief financial officer’s letter based on year-end financial statements for the most recent completed financial reporting year. Such evidence must be on file no later than 120 days after the close of the financial reporting year.

015.02C An owner or operator using a guarantee, surety bond, or letter of credit must maintain a copy of the signed standby trust fund agreement and copies of any amendments to the agreement.

015.02D An owner or operator using an insurance policy or risk retention group coverage must maintain a copy of the signed insurance policy or risk retention group coverage policy, with the endorsement or certificate of insurance and any amendments to the agreements.

015.02E A local government owner or operator using a local government guarantee under 280.106(d) of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, must maintain a copy of the signed standby trust fund agreement and copies of any amendments to the agreements.

015.02F A local government owner or operator using the local government guarantee under 280.107 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, where the guarantor’s demonstration of financial responsibility relies on the bond rating test under 280.104 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, must maintain a copy of the guarantor’s bond rating published within the last twelve months by Moody’s or Standard & Poor’s.

015.02G An owner or operator covered by a state fund or other state assurance must maintain on file a copy of any evidence of coverage supplied by or required by the state under 280.101(d) of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H.

015.02H An owner or operator using a local government fund under 280.107 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, must maintain the following documents:
015.02H1. A copy of the state constitutional provision or local government statute, charter, ordinance, or order dedicating the fund; and

015.02H2. Year-end financial statements for the most recent completed financial reporting year showing the amount in the fund. If the fund is established under 280.107(a)(3) of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, using incremental funding backed by bonding authority, the financial statements must show the previous year’s balance, the amount of funding during the year, and the closing balance in the fund.

015.02H3. If the fund is established under 280.107(a)(3) of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, the owner or operator must also maintain documentation of the required bonding authority, including either the results of voter referendum (under 280.107(a)(3)(i)), or attestation by the State Attorney General as specified under 280.107(a)(3)(ii) of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H.

015.02I. A local government owner or operator using the local government guarantee supported by the local government fund must maintain a copy of the guarantor’s year-end financial statements for the most recent completed financial reporting year showing the amount of the fund.

015.02J. An owner or operator using an assurance mechanism specified in 280.95 through 280.102 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H, must maintain an updated copy of a certification of financial responsibility worded as follows, except that instructions in brackets are to be replaced with the relevant information and the brackets deleted:

Certification of Financial Responsibility

[Owner or operator] hereby certifies that it is in compliance with the requirements of Chapter 9, Title 159, NAC.

The financial assurance mechanism[s] used to demonstrate financial responsibility under this title is [are] as follows:

[For each mechanism, list the type of mechanism, name of issuer, mechanism number (if applicable), amount of coverage, effective period of coverage and whether the mechanism covers “taking corrective action” and/or “compensating third parties for bodily injury and property damage caused by” either “sudden accidental releases” or “non-sudden accidental releases” or “accidental releases.”]

[Signature of owner or operator]

[Name of owner or operator]

[Title]

[Date]
The owner or operator must update this certification whenever the financial assurance mechanism(s) used to demonstrate financial responsibility change(s).

016. RELEASE FROM THE REQUIREMENTS

An owner or operator is no longer required to maintain financial responsibility under this Chapter for an underground storage tank after the tank has been permanently closed or, if corrective action is required, after corrective action has been completed and the tank has been properly closed as required by Chapter 10 of this title.

017. BANKRUPTCY OR OTHER INCAPACITY OF OWNER OR OPERATOR OR PROVIDER OF FINANCIAL ASSURANCE

017.01 Within 10 days after commencement of a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 (Bankruptcy), U.S. Code, naming an owner or operator as debtor, the owner or operator must notify the State Fire Marshal by certified mail of such commencement and submit the appropriate forms listed in 011.02 documenting current financial responsibility.

017.02 Within 10 days after commencement of a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 (Bankruptcy), U.S. Code, naming a guarantor providing financial assurance as debtor, such guarantor must notify the owner or operator by certified mail of such commencement as required under the terms of the guarantee specified in 280.96 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H.

017.03 Within 10 days after commencement of a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 (Bankruptcy), U.S. Code, naming a local government owner or operator as debtor, the local government owner or operator must notify the State Fire Marshal by certified mail of such commencement and submit the appropriate forms listed in 011.02 documenting current financial responsibility.

017.04 Within 10 days after commencement of a voluntary or involuntary proceeding under Title 11 (Bankruptcy), U.S. Code, naming a guarantor providing a local government financial assurance as debtor, such guarantor must notify the local government owner or operator by certified mail of such commencement as required under the terms of the guarantee specified in 280.106 of 40 CFR Part 280, Subpart H.

017.05 An owner or operator who obtains financial assurance by a mechanism other than the financial test of self-insurance will be deemed to be without the required financial assurance in the event of a bankruptcy or incapacity of its provider of financial assurance, or a suspension or revocation of the authority of the provider of financial assurance to issue a guarantee, insurance policy, risk retention group coverage policy, surety bond, letter of credit, or state-required mechanism. The owner or operator must obtain alternate financial assurance as specified in this Chapter within 30 days after
receiving notice of such an event. If the owner or operator does not obtain alternate coverage within 30 days after such notification, he or she must notify the State Fire Marshal.

047.06 Within 30 days after receipt of notification that a state fund or other state assurance has become incapable of paying for assured corrective action or third-party compensation costs, the owner or operator must obtain alternate financial assurance.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 9
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 10 OUT-OF-SERVICE UST SYSTEMS AND CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

001. OUT-OF-SERVICE TANKS

001.01 Temporarily out of service tanks. When an UST system is taken temporarily out of service, owners and operators must continue operation and maintenance of corrosion protection in accordance with 002 in Chapter 6, and any release detection in accordance with Chapter 7. Chapter 8 must be complied with if a release is suspected or confirmed. However, release detection is not required as long as the UST system is empty. The UST system is empty when all materials have been removed using commonly employed practices so that no more than 2.5 centimeters (one inch) of residue or 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the UST system, remain in the system.

001.02 When an UST system is taken temporarily out of service for 3 months or more, owners and operators must:

001.02A. Leave vent lines open and functioning; and

001.02B. Cap and secure all other lines, pumps, manways, and ancillary equipment.

001.03 When an UST system is taken temporarily out of service for more than 12 months, owners and operators must permanently close the UST system unless an extension is granted. If the UST system does not meet either performance standards in Chapter 4 for new UST systems or the upgrading requirements in Chapter 5, except that the spill and overfill equipment requirements, the UST system must be closed. When an upgraded UST system is taken temporarily out of service for more than 12 months, owners and operators must permanently close the UST system. Owners and operators must complete a site assessment in accordance with Chapter 8 before such an extension can be applied for.

001.04 Permanently out of service tanks. When a tank is taken permanently out of service for more than 12 months, owners and operators must permanently close the UST system.

002. PERMANENT CLOSURE AND CHANGES-IN-SERVICE

002.01 At least 30 days before beginning either permanent closure or a change in service under 002.02 and 002.03 below, owners and operators must notify the State Fire Marshal of their intent to permanently close or make the change in service.

002.02 To permanently close a tank, owners and operators must empty and clean it by removing all liquids and accumulated sludge. All tanks permanently closed must also be either removed from the ground or filled with an inert solid material. Permanent closures shall be done only by a licensed contractor (Chapter 3) and require a permit pursuant to Chapter 2.
002.03 Continued use of an UST system to store a non-regulated substance is considered a change-in-service. Before a change-in-service, owners and operators must empty and clean the tank by removing all liquid and accumulated sludge and conduct a site assessment in accordance with 003 below.

[Note: The following cleaning and closure procedures may be used to comply with this section:

American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1604, “Removal and Disposal of Used Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks”;

American Petroleum Institute Publication 2015, “Cleaning Petroleum Storage Tanks”;

American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1631, “Interior Lining of Underground Storage Tanks,” may be used as guidance for compliance with this section; and

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health “Criteria for a Recommended Standard...Working In Confined Space” may be used as guidance for conducting safe closure procedures at some hazardous substance tanks.]

003. ASSESSING THE SITE AT CLOSURE OR CHANGE-IN-SERVICE

003.01 Before a permanent closure or a change-in-service is completed, owners and operators must perform a closure assessment to measure for the presence of a release where contamination is most likely to be present at the UST site.

003.01A. If free product is present on the ground water or contamination discovered in the soils, at the time a tank is removed, the sampling of the soil and ground water does not need to be conducted for procedures portion of the assessment report does not need to be performed provided the Department of Environmental Quality is notified and the owner and/or operator begins remedial action in accordance with Department of Environmental Quality regulations.

003.02 Analysis of samples. Soil and ground water samples taken at time of closure shall be analyzed by laboratory methods to detect and quantify the presence of the regulated substances that have been stored in the tank system.

003.02A. Samples shall be collected, transported and analyzed using sample collection procedures, instrumentation, and test methodologies approved by the Department of Environmental Quality. At a minimum the following additional requirements must be met:

003.02A1. Test methodology procedures regarding proper handling and preservation of samples shall be followed.

003.02A2. Proper chain of custody shall be maintained for each sample.
003.02A3. Samples shall be immediately sealed in their appropriate containers after collection.

003.03 In-Place Closure Assessment

003.03A. Soil borings must provide the necessary data to document site conditions. The soil borings shall be a minimum of two inches in diameter and be completed using a hollow stem auger. Drilling to and sampling of ground water shall be performed in accordance with the Department of Health and Human Services' Title 178. Evidence of petroleum contamination in the soils or ground water and the corresponding depth of contamination shall be documented in the State Fire Marshal closure assessment report. Notification of any contamination shall be made in accordance with 004.02 of this chapter.

003.03B. Tank Assessment

003.03B1. One boring shall be drilled through the backfill at each end of each tank. If the distance between any of the borings exceeds 25 feet, as measured along the excavation perimeter, a boring midway between the two is necessary.

003.03B2. All borings shall continue until evidence of soil contamination or ground water is encountered is no longer present, at which point a soil sample is collected for laboratory analysis. If evidence of soil contamination continues to ground water, then a sample of ground water for laboratory analysis is also required. Soil samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize disturbance of the soil structure. The predominant soil type of each sample (e.g., clay, sand, gravel) shall be recorded separately and submitted on a boring log as an addendum to the closure assessment report.

003.03B4. Soil samples shall be collected in a manner to minimize disturbance of the soil structure. The predominant soil type of each sample (e.g., clay, sand, gravel) shall be recorded separately and submitted on a boring log as an addendum to the closure assessment report.

003.03C1. One boring shall be drilled at the point where the product lines leave the tank excavation.

003.03C2. One boring shall be drilled within three (3) feet of each dispenser island. The borings shall be placed in the best estimated down gradient direction of ground water flow.
003.03C3. If the running length of the product line between the borings required in (C1) and (C2) above exceeds 25 feet, additional borings shall be placed so borings are equally spaced and there is never more than 25 feet between any borings.

003.03C4. All product line borings shall conform to 003.03B2 of this chapter.

003.03C5. Samples shall be collected and analyzed as required in 003.03B3 and 003.03B4 of this chapter.

003.04 Removal Closure Assessment. All underground storage tanks and all product piping shall be inspected for corrosion holes and/or other points of leakage. A description of the inspection methods, and if leakage is verified, a description of the cause and location must be submitted to the State Fire Marshal in the closure assessment report. Notification of any contamination shall be made in accordance with 004.02 of this chapter.

003.04A. Each tank, and its associated piping, and dispenser shall be visually inspected for holes, cracks, corrosion or any signs of leakage. All welds and seams must be thoroughly scraped and inspected. The capacity and dimensions of each tank shall be recorded. Results of these inspections shall be documented in the State Fire Marshal closure assessment report.

003.04B. All piping must be exposed and inspected in place.

003.05 Tank Excavation

003.05A. Backfill material shall be removed to expose undisturbed native soils at the base of the excavation.

003.05B. The base of the excavation shall be inspected for contamination and, if present, the owner/operator has the option to over excavate all areas of contamination until clean soils are encountered. Over excavation done in this manner is subject to Department of Environmental Quality remedial action regulations. To verify that soils are free of contamination, soil samples shall be collected from the floor of the over excavated basin and analyzed in accordance with 003.02 above.

003.05C. The final disposal location of contaminated soil and each tank shall be reported on the State Fire Marshal closure assessment report. Soil disposal procedures are subject to Department of Environmental Quality oversight.

003.05D. One sample shall be collected at each end of the tank from native soil at the base of the excavation for laboratory analysis. If signs of leakage/contamination are observed, additional native soil samples shall be collected at the points of leakage for analysis. If groundwater is encountered and covers the entire excavation basin, one groundwater sample shall be collected and analyzed. If groundwater does not cover the entire excavation basin,
samples shall be collected from the exposed soil as previously stated in this section and analyzed in addition to the groundwater sample. The groundwater and/or soil samples are to be prepared and analyzed in accordance with 003.02 above.

003.06  Line Excavation Assessment

003.06A. All product piping shall be removed by trenching and exposing the entire length of the lines.

003.06B. The procedures described in 003.04A and 003.04B of this Chapter shall be followed.

003.06C. One soil sample shall be collected for laboratory analysis every ten (10) feet from the native soil at the base of the piping excavation, beginning at the tank excavation perimeter and extending to the dispensers. If signs of leakage/contamination are observed, additional soil samples shall be collected for analysis at the points of leakage. The soil samples are to be prepared and analyzed in accordance with 003.02 above.

003.06D. The base of the excavation shall be inspected for contamination and, if present, the owner/operator may over excavate according to the procedures in 003.05B and 003.05C above.

004. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

004.01  Certification of Compliance

004.01A. A certification of compliance with Title 159 regulations shall be required for every closure or change in service.

004.02  Notification of Release

004.02A. Notification shall be made within 24 hours whenever contamination is discovered. The owner/operator shall report to the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality and the State Fire Marshal in accordance with Chapter 8 of this title.

004.02B. When public safety threats are identified during a closure assessment, the State Fire Marshal shall be notified immediately.

004.03  Closure Assessment Report

004.03A. The owner/operator is responsible for ensuring the closure assessment report is properly completed and submitted on the appropriate State Fire Marshal reporting forms. The report shall be submitted to the State Fire Marshal with 45 days of the date of removal or closure in place. This report shall contain at a minimum:
004.03A1. The sample custody record, the name of the laboratory that was used and the original laboratory data sheets shall be submitted with the report.

004.03A2. A site drawing of the tank system (tanks and product lines) placement and/or excavation and dispenser(s) location. The site drawing shall be to scale, including distances and directions as measured. The relationship of the tank system to permanent objects, such as curbs or buildings, must be depicted in order to facilitate location at a later date. The location of the facility shall be placed on a separate map (e.g., 7.5 minute quadrangle, city, county, highway, aerial photo, hand drawn) or described in a narrative. The map or narrative shall provide the exact location of the facility in relation to cross streets or other map benchmarks. If over excavation is performed a description of the locations, amounts of soil, and areal extent shall be included.

004.03A3. The location at which samples were collected.

004.03A4. The type of regulated substance last stored in the tank.

004.03A5. A description of the contaminated soil disposal method and final disposal location.

004.03A6. The completed Certification of Compliance.

004.03A7. The completed tank closure checklist.

004.03A8. The actual tank dimensions and capacities.

004.03B. The report shall be submitted to:

State Fire Marshal
Fuels Division
246 South 14th Street
Lincoln, NE 68508-1804

005. APPLICABILITY TO PREVIOUSLY CLOSED UST SYSTEMS

When directed by the State Fire Marshal, the owner and operator of an UST system permanently closed before January 1, 1989 must assess the excavation zone and close the UST system in accordance with this Chapter if there is a reasonable probability that releases from the UST may, in the judgment of the State Fire Marshal, pose a current or potential threat to human health and the environment.
006. CLOSURE RECORDS

Owners and operators must maintain records in accordance with 005.026 in Chapter 6 that are capable of demonstrating compliance with closure requirements under this chapter.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 10
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 11 DELIVERY PROHIBITION AND DUTY OF PRODUCT DELIVERERS

001. UST SYSTEMS SUBJECT TO DELIVERY PROHIBITION

001.01 Any UST system may be subject to delivery prohibition procedures when a facility is determined to be out of compliance with any of following provisions of Title 159:

- **001.01A.** Tank registration requirements of Chapter 2;
- **001.01B.** Leak detection requirements of Chapter 7;
- **001.01C.** Spill prevention requirements of Chapter 4;
- **001.01D.** Overfill requirements of Chapter 4;
- **001.01E.** Recordkeeping requirements of Chapters 5, 6, 7; or Corrosion protection requirements of Chapter 4; or
- **001.01F.** Failure to designate a Class A, Class B and/or Class C operators pursuant to Chapter 13.

001.02 The State Fire Marshal may defer enforcement of delivery prohibition procedures against UST systems in which this process would jeopardize the availability of, or access to, fuel in any rural and remote area unless an urgent threat to public health or the environment exists. Such deferrals shall not exceed 180 days.

001.03 When an UST system is determined to be subject to delivery prohibition procedures, the State Fire Marshal shall notify the owner or operator by delivering notice in person, or by clearly posting a notice at the facility and sending a copy of such notice by certified mail to the last known address of the owner or operator. Once service of notice is complete, the State Fire Marshal shall affix a red tag to the fill pipe of any non-compliant UST.

001.04 The State Fire Marshal shall also maintain a list of all USTs that are determined to be ineligible for delivery of regulated substances. The list shall be made available to the public by posting on the State Fire Marshal website at www.sfm.ne.gov.

002. NO DEPOSIT INTO INELIGIBLE UST SYSTEMS

002.01 No owner or operator may deposit or accept the deposit of any regulated substance into an UST system that has been designated as ineligible for fuel deliveries by the application of a red tag.

002.02 No product deliverer or other person may deliver or deposit any regulated substance into an UST system that has been designated as ineligible for fuel deliveries by the application of a red tag.
Title 159–State Fire Marshall

Chapter 11

003. REMOVAL OF RED TAGS

003.01 No person other than the State Fire Marshal shall remove a red tag from an UST system without prior approval.

003.02 The State Fire Marshal shall verify compliance within two (2) business days of receiving a communication from the owner or operator that the corrections have been made. If the UST system is found to be eligible for delivery, the State Fire Marshal shall remove the red tag. As soon as practicable, but no more than three (3) business days after removal of the red tag, the facility shall be removed from the State Fire Marshal website list of sites ineligible for delivery.

004. DUTY OF PRODUCT DELIVERERS

004.01 Any person who deposits regulated substances in an UST system shall reasonably notify the owner or operator of such tank registration requirements pursuant to the Petroleum Products and Hazardous Substances Storage and Handling Act.

Legal Citation:

Title 159, Chapter 11
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 12 - INSPECTIONS

001. SAFETY INSPECTIONS

Periodic safety inspections shall be conducted by State Fire Marshal personnel. All tanks shall be subject to at least one inspection annually.

001.01 Inspections shall include, but not be limited to, inspection of release detection records, release detection equipment, vent pipes and dispenser systems, corrosion protection records, and applicable fire safety codes.

001.02 Findings of irregularities or insufficient record or monitoring procedures may result in an order by the State Fire Marshal to correct all such problems. State Fire Marshal personnel shall perform a follow-up inspection to insure compliance with the order. At that time, all tanks found not in compliance may shall have their operating permits suspended or revoked until such time as the order is followed.

002. SPOT CHECKS

Periodic spot checks of tank monitoring systems shall be conducted by State Fire Marshal personnel.

002.01 Inspections shall cover monitoring systems and inventory control procedures.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 12
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 12 OPERATOR TRAINING

001. REQUIREMENT OF DESIGNATION AND TRAINING UST OPERATORS

001.01 An owner or operator shall designate Class A, Class B, and Class C operators for each underground storage tank system or facility that has underground storage tanks regulated by the State Fire Marshal, except for unstaffed facilities for which only Class A and B operators shall be designated. A person may be designated for more than one Class of operator.

001.02 Designated operators must successfully complete required training no later than December 31, 2015.

002. UST OPERATOR RESPONSIBILITIES

002.01 Class A Operator. Class A operators have the primary responsibility to operate and maintain the underground storage tank system and facility. The Class A operator’s responsibilities include managing resources and personnel to achieve and maintain compliance with regulatory requirements.

002.02 Class B Operator. A Class B operator shall implement applicable underground storage tank regulatory requirements and standards in the field or at the tank facility in accordance with this code. A Class B operator shall oversee and implement the day-to-day aspects of operation, maintenance, and recordkeeping for the underground storage tank facility. Each facility’s Class B operator shall visit each facility at least once every week during normal business hours. The Class B operator shall be immediately available for telephone consultation with the Class C operator when a facility is in operation. The Class B operator must be geographically located such that the person can be on site within two hours of being contacted by the public, the owner or operator of the facility, or the State Fire Marshal.

002.03 Class C Operator. The Class C operator is an on-site employee who shall be responsible for controlling and monitoring the dispensing or sale of regulated substances, and is the first to respond to events indicating emergency conditions.

002.03A. The Class C operator shall be present at the facility at all times during normal operating hours.

002.03B. The Class C operator shall monitor product transfer operations to ensure that spills and overfills do not occur.

002.03C. The Class C operator shall know how to properly respond to spills, overfills and alarms when they do occur.

002.03D. The Class C operator shall have access to and provide records and documentation to the State Fire Marshal when a Class B operator is not at the facility.

002.03E. Within six months after the effective date of these rules, written basic operating instructions, emergency contact names and phone numbers, and
basic procedures specific to the facility shall be provided to all Class C operators and be readily available on site. There may be more than one Class C operator at a facility, but not all employees of a facility need be Class C operators.

003. UST OPERATOR TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

003.01 Approval Standards. Class A and Class B operators shall attend a State Fire Marshal approved training course covering material designated for each operator class. In determining whether to approve any trainer or training, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the following:

003.01A. Whether the trainer is a third-party, in-house, educational institution or other;

003.01B. Whether the trainer will offer training in multiple locations throughout the state, regionally or locally; and

003.01C. How often the trainer will offer training and whether the trainer will offer classes only to employee or in-house operators, or to the general public. Training options may include live training sessions in a classroom setting or at a storage tank system; internet or computer training program; or another training method approved by the State Fire Marshal.

003.02 Application for Approval Trainers shall apply to the State Fire Marshal for approval of trainers and training classes. An application for approval of trainer and training Class shall include at a minimum:

003.02A. Name, address and contact information of the proposed trainer;

003.02B. Detailed description of the proposed trainer’s experience, education and qualifications to conduct training;

003.02C. Agenda and materials to be used for the proposed class;

003.02D. Final tests or other proposed methods of evaluating attendee success;

003.02E. Copies of proposed documentation to indicate successful completion of training as required in this Chapter and

003.02F. The proposed calendar for the proposed training classes that includes location and frequency.

The State Fire Marshal shall evaluate applications for approval of trainers and training classes within 30 days of receipt of the application, and provide a written approval, denial or request for additional information.

The State Fire Marshal may periodically audit or review any training class, and the trainer shall allow a maximum of two State Fire Marshal employees to attend any training Class on request without charge.
003.03 Documentation and Recordkeeping by Trainers. Approved trainers shall provide written verification of successful completion of training that shall include:

003.03A. The operator’s name;

003.03B. The date and location where training was completed;

003.03C. The facility name, address and State Fire Marshal facility identification number for each facility for which the operator is designated;

003.03D. The name, address and phone number of the approved trainer that conducted the training; and

003.03E. The date the certificate of training expires.

Approved trainers shall maintain records of successful completion of training for each operator, including each operator’s individual examination results, for at least five years, and shall make the records available to the State Fire Marshal upon request.

If a trainer ceases to conduct training in Nebraska, all training records for operators pursuant to this Chapter, shall be submitted to the State Fire Marshal prior to the discontinuation of training.

003.04 Training Requirement.

003.04A. Class A Operators. At a minimum, the Class A operator must successfully complete a State Fire Marshal approved training course that covers underground storage tank system requirements pursuant to Title 159. Training must also provide a general overview of the State Fire Marshal’s UST program and purpose, public safety and administrative requirements, and the Department of Environmental Quality’s groundwater protection goals. The training must include, but is not limited to, general discussion of the following:

003.04A1. Underground storage tank system requirements so he or she can make informed decisions regarding compliance and ensure appropriate individuals are fulfilling operation, maintenance, and recordkeeping requirements and standards of Title 159 regarding:

003.04A1(a) Spill prevention

003.04A1(b) Overfill prevention

003.04A1(c) Release detection

003.04A1(d) Corrosion protection

003.04A1(e) Emergency response

003.04A1(f) Product and equipment compatibility and demonstration
003.04A1(g) Financial responsibility documentation requirements.

003.04A1(h) Notification requirements.

003.04A1(i) Release and suspected release reporting.

003.04A1(j) Temporary and permanent closure requirements.

003.04A1(k) Related reporting, recordkeeping, testing, and inspections.

003.04A1(l) Environmental and regulatory consequences of releases.

003.04A1(m) Training requirements for Class B and Class C operators.

003.04B. Class B Operators. At a minimum, the Class B operator must successfully complete a State Fire Marshal approved training course that provides in-depth understanding of UST system regulations. Training must also provide a general overview of the State Fire Marshal’s UST program and purpose, public safety and administrative requirements, and the Department of Environmental Quality’s groundwater protection goals. Training shall also cover the operation and maintenance requirements of this Title, including, but not limited to, the following:

003.04B1. Provisions for safe fuel handling and equipment maintenance procedures;

[Note: The following may be used to comply with this subsection:]
Petroleum Equipment Institute PEI/RP900, Recommended Practices for the Inspection and Maintenance of UST Systems; and

003.04B2. Components and materials of construction for UST systems;

003.04B3. Spill and overfill prevention;

003.04B4. Ensuring product delivery by proper labeling or identifying the contents stored in the UST systems;

003.04B5. Methods of release detection and related reporting requirements;

003.04B6. Corrosion protection and related testing;
003.04B7. Benefits of monthly or frequent self-inspections and content and use of inspection checklists. Training materials for operators shall include, but not be limited to:

The State Fire Marshal guidance entitled “Operating and Maintaining Underground Storage Tanks in Nebraska” or another checklist acceptable to the State Fire Marshal.

003.04B8. Requirement and content of State Fire Marshal compliance inspections;

003.04B9. Emergency response, reporting, and investigating releases;

003.04B10. Product and equipment compatibility, including the State Fire Marshal’s ethanol compatibility guidance;

003.04B11. Financial responsibility, including detailed explanation of liability, notice and claim procedures as applicable;

003.04B12. Notification of installation and storage tank registration requirements;

003.04B13. Requirements to use State Fire Marshal-licensed companies for UST installation, corrosion testing, and closure;

003.04B14. Specific UST reporting and recordkeeping requirements; and

003.04B15. Overview of Class C operator training requirements.

003.05 Class C Operators. At a minimum, the Class C operators must receive training that includes a general overview of the State Fire Marshal’s UST program and purpose; NDEQ’s groundwater protection goals; public safety requirements; and action to be taken in response to an emergency condition or alarms caused by spills or releases from an UST system and requirements of 002.03.

003.05A. Training shall include written procedures for the Class C operator, including reporting instructions necessary in the event of emergency conditions. The written instructions and procedures must be readily available on site. A Class A or Class B operator may provide Class C training.
Title 159–State Fire Marshall  Chapter 13

004. EXAMINATION AND REVIEW REQUIREMENT

004.01 Class A and B operators shall complete a State Fire Marshal approved training course and take an exam to verify their understanding and knowledge. The examination may include both written and practical (hands-on) testing activities.

004.01A. The trainer shall follow-up the exam with a review of missed test questions with the Class or individual to ensure understanding of problem areas in a manner approved by the State Fire Marshal.

004.02 Upon successful completion of the training course and review session, applicants shall be issued a certificate verifying training as a Class A, Class B or Class C operator which shall include the date of issuance and the date of expiration.

005. RECIPROCITY

005.01 No reciprocity shall be granted and no training from any other state or territory will qualify an operator to meet the requirements of this chapter, unless written documentation is provided to the State Fire Marshal showing the training requirements of this Chapter were met.

006. TIMING OF UST OPERATOR TRAINING

006.01 An owner shall ensure that Class A, Class B, and Class C operators are trained as soon as practicable after the effective date of these rules contingent upon availability of approved training providers, but not later than December 31, 2015.

006.02 When a Class A or Class B operator is replaced, a new operator must be trained within 30 days of assuming duties for that Class of operator.

006.03 Class C operators must be trained before assuming the duties of a Class C operator.

Within six months after the effective date of these rules, written basic operating instructions, emergency contact names and phone numbers, and basic procedures specific to the facility shall be provided to all Class C operators and this information shall be readily available on site.

007. RETRAINING

007.01 Class A and Class B operators shall be retrained every five years. Class C operators shall be retrained every three years. All shall be retrained in the same manner as the original training required in this Chapter.

007.02 In addition to the retraining requirement, if an UST system is found to be out of compliance, the State Fire Marshal may require retraining of the designated Class A, Class B or Class C operator under a plan approved by the State Fire Marshal. The retraining must occur within 60–90 days from the State Fire Marshal notice for Class A or Class B operators and within 15 days for Class C operators.
007.03 Retraining shall be required whenever a facility is determined to be out of compliance with any of following provisions of Title 159:

- 007.03A. Tank registration requirements of Chapter 2
- 007.03B. Leak detection requirements of Chapter 7
- 007.03C. Spill prevention requirements of Chapter 5
- 007.03D. Overfill requirements of Chapter 5
- 007.03E. Recordkeeping requirements of Chapters 5, 6, or 7, or
- 007.03F. Corrosion protection requirements of Chapter 4.

008. DOCUMENTATION OF OPERATOR TRAINING BY OWNERS

008.01 The owner of an underground storage tank facility shall maintain a list of designated operators. The list shall be made available to the State Fire Marshal upon request. The list shall represent the current Class A, Class B and Class C operators for each underground storage tank facility and must include:

- 008.01A. The name of each operator and the operator's class(s);
- 008.01B. Contact information for the Class A and Class B operators;
- 008.01C. The date each operator successfully completed initial training and re-training, if any;
- 008.01D. The date the certificate expires; and
- 008.01E. Name of trainee, date trained, operator training Class completed, and list the name of the trainer and the training company name, address, and telephone number. The name of the company providing the training, and the name of the trainer.

008.02 A copy of the certificates of training for Class A operators shall be on file and readily available for inspection at each facility under their responsibility.

008.03 A copy of the certificates of training for Class B and Class C operators shall be conspicuously posted at each facility under their responsibility.

008.04 Class A and Class B operator contact information, including telephone numbers and any other emergency contact information, shall be readily accessible to all staff and inspectors conspicuously posted at unstaffed facilities near the dispensers and the station building.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 13  
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 14  GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR AIRPORT HYDRANT FUEL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND/OR FIELD-CONSTRUCTED TANKS

001. IMPLEMENTATION OF REQUIREMENTS.

Owners and operators must comply with the requirements of this part for UST systems with field-constructed tanks and airport hydrant systems as follows:

For UST systems installed on or before October 13, 2015, the requirements are effective according to the following schedule:

001.01 Upgrading UST systems; general operating requirements; and operator training October 13, 2018.

001.02 Release detection October 13, 2018.

001.03 For UST systems installed after October 13, 2015, the requirements apply at installation.

001.04 Not later than October 13, 2018, all owners of previously deferred UST systems must meet the requirements of Chapter 2 notice of tank system existence to the State Fire Marshal.

001.05 Except as provided in 002 below, owners and operators must comply with the requirements of this title.

001.06 In addition to the codes of practice listed in Chapter 4, owners and operators may use military construction criteria, such as Unified Facilities Criteria (UFC) 3-460-01, Petroleum Fuel Facilities, when designing, constructing, and installing airport hydrant systems and UST systems with field-constructed tanks.

002. ADDITIONS, EXCEPTIONS, AND ALTERNATIVES FOR UST SYSTEMS WITH FIELD-CONSTRUCTED TANKS AND AIRPORT HYDRANT SYSTEMS.

002.01 (Exception to piping secondary containment requirements. Owners and operators may use single walled piping when installing or replacing piping associated with UST systems with field-constructed tanks greater than 50,000 gallons and piping associated with airport hydrant systems. Piping associated with UST systems with field-constructed tanks less than or equal to 50,000 gallons not part of an airport hydrant system must meet the secondary containment requirement when installed or replaced.

003. UPGRADE REQUIREMENTS.

003.01 Not later than October 13, 2018, airport hydrant systems and UST systems with field-constructed tanks where installation commenced on or before October 13, 2015 must meet the following requirements or be permanently closed pursuant to Chapter 10.

003.02 Corrosion Protection. UST system components in contact with the ground that routinely contain regulated substances must meet one of the following:
003.02A. Except as provided in 002.01 of this chapter, the new UST system performance standards for tanks at and for piping must meet the requirements of Chapter 4; or

003.02B. Be constructed of metal and cathodically protected according to a code of practice developed by a nationally recognized association or independent testing laboratory and meets the following:

003.02B1. Cathodic protection must meet the requirements of Chapter 5 for tanks and piping.

003.02B2. Tanks greater than 10 years old without cathodic protection must be assessed to ensure the tank is structurally sound and free of corrosion holes prior to adding cathodic protection. The assessment must be by internal inspection or another method determined by the State Fire Marshal to adequately assess the tank for structural soundness and corrosion holes.

[Note: The following codes of practice may be used to comply with this paragraph: NACE International Standard Practice SP 0285, "External Control of Underground Storage Tank Systems by Cathodic Protection"; NACE International Standard Practice SP 0169, "Control of External Corrosion on Underground or Submerged Metallic Piping Systems"; National Leak Prevention Association Standard 631, Chapter C, "Internal Inspection of Steel Tanks for Retrofit of Cathodic Protection"; or American Society for Testing and Materials Standard G158, "Standard Guide for Three Methods of Assessing Buried Steel Tanks"]

004. SPILL AND OVERFILL PREVENTION EQUIPMENT.

To prevent spilling and overfilling associated with product transfer to the UST system, all UST systems with field-constructed tanks and airport hydrant systems must comply with new UST system spill and overfill prevention equipment requirements specified in Chapter 6.

004.01 Walkthrough Inspections. In addition to the walkthrough inspection requirements in Chapter 6, owners and operators must inspect the following additional areas for airport hydrant systems at least once every 30 days if confined space entry according to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (see 29 CFR part 1910) is not required or at least annually if confined space entry is required and keep records in accordance with Chapter 6-008.05. and

004.01A. Hydrant Pits. Visually check for any damage; remove any liquid or debris; and check for any leaks, and

004.01B. Hydrant Piping Vaults. Check for any hydrant piping leaks.
005. RELEASE DETECTION.

Owners and operators of UST systems with field-constructed tanks and airport hydrant systems must begin meeting the release detection requirements as follows no later than October 13, 2018.

005.01 Conduct an annual tank tightness test that can detect a 0.5 gallon per hour leak rate.

005.02 Use an automatic tank gauging system to perform release detection at least every 30 days that can detect a leak rate less than or equal to one gallon per hour. This method must be combined with a tank tightness test that can detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate performed at least every three years.

005.03 Use an automatic tank gauging system to perform release detection at least every 30 days that can detect a leak rate less than or equal to two gallons per hour. This method must be combined with a tank tightness test that can detect a 0.2 gallon per hour leak rate performed at least every two years.

005.04 Perform vapor monitoring (conducted in accordance with 40 CFR §280.43(e) for a tracer compound placed in the tank system) capable of detecting a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate at least every two years;

005.05 Perform inventory control (conducted in accordance with Department of Defense Directive 4140.25; ATA Airport Fuel Facility Operations and Maintenance Guidance Manual; or equivalent procedures) at least every 30 days that can detect a leak equal to or less than 0.5 percent of flow-through; and

005.05A Perform a tank tightness test that can detect a 0.5 gallon per hour leak rate at least every two years; or

005.05B Perform vapor monitoring or groundwater monitoring (conducted in accordance with §280.43(e) or (f), respectively, for the stored regulated substance) at least every 30 days; or

005.06 Another method approved by the State Fire Marshal if the owner and operator can demonstrate that the method can detect a release as effectively as any of the methods provided in this section. In comparing methods, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the size of release that the method can detect and the frequency and reliability of detection.

006. METHODS OF RELEASE DETECTION FOR PIPING.

Owners and operators of underground piping associated with field-constructed tanks less than or equal to 50,000 gallons must meet the release detection requirements in Chapter 7. Owners and operators of underground piping associated with airport hydrant systems and field-constructed tanks greater than 50,000 gallons must follow either the requirements in Chapter 7 (except groundwater and vapor monitoring must be combined with inventory control as stated below) or use one or a combination of the following alternative methods of release detection:
006.01 Perform a semiannual or annual line tightness test at or above the piping operating pressure in accordance with the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test section volume (gallons)</th>
<th>Semiannual test—leak detection rate not to exceed (gallons per hour)</th>
<th>Annual test—leak detection rate not to exceed (gallons per hour)</th>
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<tr>
<td>&lt;50,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥50,000 to &lt;75k</td>
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<td>0.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥75,000 to &lt;100k</td>
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<td>1.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>≥100,000</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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006.02 Piping segment volumes ≥100,000 gallons not capable of meeting the maximum 3.0 gallon per hour leak rate for the semiannual test may be tested at a leak rate up to 6.0 gallons per hour according to the following schedule:

006.03 PHASE IN FOR PIPING SEGMENTS ≥100,000 GALLONS IN VOLUME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First test</td>
<td>Not later than October 13, 2018 (may use up to 6.0 gph leak rate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second test</td>
<td>Between October 13, 2018 and October 13, 2021 (may use up to 6.0 gph, leak rate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third test</td>
<td>Between October 13, 2021 and October 13, 2022 (must use 3.0 gph, for leak rate).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsequent tests</td>
<td>After October 13, 2022, begin using semiannual or annual line testing according to the Maximum Leak Detection Rate Per Test Section Volume table above.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

006.04 Perform vapor monitoring capable of detecting a 0.1 gallon per hour leak rate at least every two years.

006.05 Perform inventory control (conducted in accordance with Department of Defense Directive 4140.25; ATA Airport Fuel Facility Operations and Maintenance)
Guidance Manual; or equivalent procedures) at least every 30 days that can detect a leak equal to or less than 0.5 percent of flow-through; and

006.05A. Perform a line tightness test (conducted in accordance with table 006.03 above using the leak rates for the semiannual test) at least every two years; or

006.05B. Perform vapor monitoring or groundwater monitoring at least every 30 days; or

006.06 Another method approved by the State Fire Marshal if the owner and operator can demonstrate that the method can detect a release as effectively as any of the methods allowed in 006.03 through 006.05 of this chapter. In comparing methods, the State Fire Marshal shall consider the size of release that the method can detect and the frequency and reliability of detection.

007. RECORDKEEPING FOR RELEASE DETECTION.

Owners and operators must maintain release detection records according to the recordkeeping requirements in Chapter 6.

008. APPLICABILITY OF CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS TO PREVIOUSLY CLOSED UST SYSTEMS.

When directed by the State Fire Marshal, the owner and operator of an UST system with field-constructed tanks or airport hydrant system permanently closed before October 13, 2015, must assess the excavation zone and close the UST system in accordance with Chapter 8. If releases from the UST may, in the judgment of the State Fire Marshal, pose a current or potential threat to human health and the environment,
CHAPTER 15 EFFECTIVE DATE AND REPEAL OF EARLIER RULES

001. These rules and regulations shall become effective five (5) days after filing with the Secretary of State. Upon adoption of these rules and regulations, prior, inconsistent rules and regulations shall be repealed.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 15
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 14

CHAPTER 16

ENFORCEMENT

001. Any person violating the Petroleum Products and Hazardous Substances Storage and Handling Act or the rules, regulations, or orders of the State Fire Marshal or the Department of Environmental Quality adopted or issued pursuant to such act shall be subject to a civil fine of not more than five thousand dollars for each offense and, in the case of a continuing violation, each day of violation shall constitute a separate offense. In assessing the amount of the fine, the court shall consider the size of the operation and the degree and extent of pollution.

002. The Department of Environmental Quality or the State Fire Marshal may apply to the district court of the county where the violation is occurring or about to occur for a restraining order, a temporary or permanent injunction, or a mandatory injunction against any person violating or threatening to violate the Petroleum Products and Hazardous Substances Storage and Handling Act or the rules, regulations, or orders adopted and promulgated under the act. The Court shall have jurisdiction to grant relief upon good cause shown. Relief may be granted notwithstanding the existence of any other remedy at law and shall be granted without bond.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 16
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
CHAPTER 17. SEVERABILITY

001. If any clause, paragraph, subsection or section of these regulations shall be held invalid, it shall be conclusively presumed that the State Fire Marshal would have enacted the remainder of these regulations not directly related to such clause, paragraph, subsection or section.

Legal Citation: Title 159, Chapter 17
Nebraska State Fire Marshal
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