

Potential Environmental Impacts:

Fuel spills are very damaging to the marina environment. According to the EPA, the complex hydrocarbon compounds in oil and gasoline are toxic to marine life, upset fish reproduction and interfere with growth and reproduction of bottom dwelling organisms.

Legal Requirements:

- If your facility stores 10,000 pounds or more of gasoline, diesel fuel, and/or fuel oil, either above- or underground for dispensing or for on-site use, you must report storage of that substance under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 [42 U.S.C. 11001, et seq.]. For specific reporting requirements, see Appendix A.
- Both aboveground and underground storage tanks and their piping systems are subject to the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) *Automotive and Marine Service Station Code* (NFPA 30A). These requirements are adopted locally. Check with your municipal fire marshal for local requirements, or contact the State Fire Marshal's Office at 860-685-8380.
- **Underground Petroleum Storage:** Tanks with ten percent or more of total volume below grade (including the volume of connected underground pipes) are considered Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) and must meet certain requirements, which were promulgated November 1, 1985 [RCSA §22a-449(d)-1 and §§22a-449(d)-101-113]. The general requirements are that:
 - 1) the tank and piping be constructed of noncorrosive materials or externally coated cathodically protected steel and installed according to manufacturer's specifications;
 - 2) the facility has an approved method of leak detection which includes the maintenance of all activity records for 5 years;
 - 3) fill-pipes on tanks have means to collect spills from delivery hoses;
 - 4) the tanks have overfill protection, such as automatic shutoff devices which activate at 90% UST capacity and restrict flow during deliveries;
 - 5) the tank be registered with the DEP and the local fire marshal (on the Form EPHM-6);
 - 6) if a facility has a total underground buried storage capacity of more than 42,000 gallons of petroleum product, it may require a Spill, Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan [40 CFR 112.1]. See Appendix E for more information.

There are additional requirements for facility owners or operators when they are closing USTs through removal or in-place abandonment [RCSA §22a-449(d)-107]. Contact CT-DEP's Underground Storage Tank Program at 860-424-3374 for more information or visit www.ct.gov/dep/ust.

- **Aboveground Petroleum Storage:** If your facility stores a certain amount of gas or oil in aboveground tanks (a single tank with capacity greater than 660 gallons, or more than one tank with total aboveground storage capacity of more than 1,320 gallons) it may require an SPCC Plan [40 CFR 112.1], which

outlines a facility-wide plan to prevent spills and contingency plans in case of spills. The aboveground storage tank should be located within a dike or over an impervious storage area with containment volumes equal to 110% of the capacity of the storage tank. See Appendix E for more information.

- **Gasoline Storage:** All gasoline storage tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons or more are subject to the Stage I Regulations for reduction of the impacts of gasoline vapors on air quality. Under Stage I Regulations, all storage tanks with a capacity of 250 gallons (950 liter) or more which contain any “volatile organic compound” with a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch or greater under actual storage conditions must have a permanent “submerged fill pipe” with a discharge point eighteen (18) inches or less from the bottom of the storage vessel unless it is a pressure “tank” as described in RCSA §22a-174-20(a)(2) [RCSA §22a-174-20(a)(3)]. Tanks which are exempt from this regulation are those that have a capacity of less than 1,000 gallons which were installed prior to June 1, 1972, and underground tanks which were installed before June 1, 1972 and have an “offset fill pipe.” Stage II Vapor Recovery requirements do not apply to marine service stations. For more information, contact CT-DEP’s Bureau of Air Management at (860)-424-3027.
- Any fuel spill to the waters of the state must be reported to the DEP Oil and Chemical Spill Response Division at 860-424-3338 [CGS §22a-450]. See Appendix E for state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- If the fuel that is discharged into navigable waters causes a visible sheen, it may also be necessary to report a spill to the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802 [Section 311 of the Clean Water Act; 33 U.S.C. 1321]. See Appendix E for the state and federal spill reporting requirements.
- A hazardous waste determination must be conducted on any materials used to clean a spill to determine whether or not disposal of the materials is subject to hazardous waste regulations [40 CFR 262.11; RCSA §22a-449(c)-102(a)(2)(A)]. Manage hazardous waste as described in Appendix B.
- If there is a stormwater discharge from your facility, you may have to register for a *General Permit for the Discharge of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (“Stormwater General Permit”). See Appendix F for more information.

Best Management Practices:

- ✦ Keep all information about registered underground storage tanks and subsequent updates from CT-DEP and maintenance records filed in a central location.
- ✦ Regularly inspect aboveground fuel storage tanks and associated piping for leaks.
- ✦ If possible, cover the tank with a roof to prevent rainwater from filling the containment area.

Checklist for Clean Marina Certification:

- ✓ Do you regularly inspect and repair fuel transfer and storage equipment?

YES NO N/A