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US Senate approves short-term highway funding extension

The U.S. Senate on November 19, 2015, approved a measure to keep federal money flowing to road and bridge construction projects through Dec. 4, giving lawmakers more time to reconcile competing long-term highway bills.

The measure was approved in a voice vote, a spokesman for Senate Republican leader Mitch McConnell said, sending the short-term highway extension to the White House for President Barack Obama's signature. The same measure passed the House of Representatives earlier this week.

A U.S. official on board Air Force One, carrying Obama to a Southeast Asian summit in Malaysia, said the measure would be signed by the White House in his absence. The vote came as lawmakers prepared to leave Washington for their Thanksgiving holiday break.

Lawmakers from the House and Senate have been trying to work out differences between two different transportation bills that would each authorize spending for surface transportation projects over the next six years but provide actual funding for only the first three years.

A negotiating panel met for the first time on Wednesday to read opening statements. Some lawmakers expressed hope they would be able to find guaranteed funding for longer than the three years.

The chairman of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee, Bill Shuster, said the long-term bill would mark an end to some 36 extensions of the last long-term highway bill, passed a decade ago. "This is the last extension," he said. He said the full conference committee would reconvene after the Thanksgiving break, but the panel's staff would continue to work on their differences.

PMAA News

Update from Washington, DC

PMAA Joins Multi-Association Letter to Congress Opposing Ozone Rule

PMAA continued its campaign against a reduced ozone standard by joining other associations in sending a letter to Congress expressing our opposition to the recent ruling on the new ozone standard that has been set at 70 parts per billion. Under the previous 75ppb standard, 474 counties in the United States were in nonattainment. It is estimated that, under the new standard of 70 ppb, 958 counties will be forced into nonattainment status.

A county in nonattainment means that the air quality in the region does not meet the standards of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and could therefore be subject to less federal funding. Additionally, it causes extra hurdles for counties including infrastructure development problems and regulations on emissions of existing businesses within the region, forcing them to pay for costly emission reducing equipment to try and reach attainment status.

Click [here](#) to view the letter sent to Congress. PMAA will continue fighting this costly regulation.

Small Business Healthcare Relief Act Gaining Bipartisan Support

Senators Charles Grassley (R-IA) and Heidi Heitkamp (D-ND) and Congressmen Charles Boustany (R-LA) and Mike Thompson (D-CA) introduced bipartisan legislation (S.1697 and H.R. 2911) referred to as the Small Business Healthcare Relief Act (SBHRA).

As a result of a September 2013 guidance issued jointly by the Department of Treasury, Health and Human Services, and the Department of Labor, small business owners have been limited in their ability to use stand-alone health reimbursement arrangements (HRAs) to assist employees

with out-of-pocket health insurance and healthcare costs. If passed, the SBHRA will ensure small business owners can use Health Reimbursement Arrangements to assist employees with out-of-pocket health insurance and healthcare costs. The proposed legislation introduces a Small Employer Health Reimbursement

Arrangement (SE-HRA) that would:

- Allow small employers to use tax-advantaged funding to assist employees with their out-of-pocket individual health insurance and related medical costs; and
- Provide exemptions from current compliance requirements and associated penalties.

The SBHRA will provide relief to small business employers by expanding affordable healthcare options, easing the burden of healthcare related administration, and allowing employers to remain competitive for purposes of recruitment and retention.

Lastly, the SBHRA will also benefit employees by affording them the flexibility and cost savings to personally choose the most appropriate health plan for their unique healthcare needs on the individual market. In the past week, the bill has gained seven new co-sponsors in the House.

PMAA supports the passage of this bill and is working to garner support for this legislation.

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PMAA Sends Letter to Congress Regarding Federal Insurance Minimums

PMAA has joined other associations in sending a letter to House and Senate conferees who are working on the highway bill. The letter urges House and Senate conferees to support the House language in the Surface Transportation Reauthorization and Reform Act related to minimum financial responsibility requirements, specifically Sections 5501 and 5503. Fortunately, two amendments that would have stripped Section 5501 of the STRR Act were defeated last week during debate.

PMAA supports the language regarding federal insurance minimums currently in the highway bill and urges the conferees to support it. Click [here](#) to view the letter.

House Health Subcommittee Passes Menu Labeling Legislation

The House Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee passed important legislation dealing with menu-labeling. The legislation maintains the FDA's objective to provide customers with information they can use to make smart food choices, but it will protect small businesses from unnecessary costs and risks.

The "CommonSense Nutrition Disclosure Act": Requires restaurants, supermarkets, convenience stores, and other foodservice vendors to designate a "primary" menu where most customers make decisions; Clarifies that advertisements such as a coupon for Facebook post are not menus; Clarifies that menu labeling regulations only apply to food items sold throughout a chain, to preserve local and fresh food items that may only be sold at one or two locations; Permits businesses that offer variable made-to-order items that are tailored by the customer (i.e. pizza and sandwiches) to select one of various methods of providing useful calorie

information most helpful to the customer; Permits businesses that mainly receive food orders remotely to provide calorie information on a remote access menu, such as one on the Internet, instead of an in-store menu board customers never see; Protects businesses from being penalized excessively for inadvertent human error; Places responsibility for compliance on corporate officials that design compliance programs and methods rather than local managers only implementing; Prohibits frivolous class-action suits; and, Extends the effective date of menu-labeling requirements to provide covered businesses the time to prepare and comply.

The bill now moves to the full House Energy and Commerce Committee. Last week, Senators Blunt (R-MO) and King (I-ME) introduced companion legislation in the Senate.

PMAA strongly supports the "Common Sense Nutrition Disclosure Act."



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NPGA News from Washington, DC

NPGA Works to Keep Hazmat Registration Fees From Increasing

In recent weeks, NPGA has been working hard to improve a number of provisions being considered in Congress for inclusion in the long-term highway/transit bill. One provision relates to the fees that DOT annually charges all shippers and carriers of hazardous materials, long known in our industry as the "bobtail tax." Currently small companies pay \$250 per year and non-small companies pay \$2,575 per year to fund hazmat training and planning grants for emergency responders and others, but language now being considered would likely lead to DOT increasing these fees. Over the years, hundreds of millions of dollars have gone into this program, but the program has very little to show for it. This week NPGA joined a broad coalition of hazmat associations in writing to Congress urging a Governmental Accountability Office (GAO) assessment of the continued need for and effectiveness of these grant programs before DOT is allowed to increase registration fees. The coalition will be lobbying members of Congress in the coming days to accomplish this goal. To read the letter, please [click here](#)

[Click here to visit the PHMSA Hazmat Registration website.](#)

NPGA Participates in IOS Standard Development

At a meeting held last week in The Netherlands, NPGA technical staff participated via WebEx as a representative of the United States on a working group meeting to develop an international standard on LP-gas vehicle refueling connectors. The meeting took place under the umbrella of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

The development of this standard is considered significant as the U.S. propane industry continues its work to upgrade NFPA 58 to reflect current fuel system technologies that are used in vehicle conversions. Within the proposed Chapter 12 to NFPA 58, developed through the combined efforts of NPGA and PERC, is a requirement for the refueling connection to be a K-15 style, which is the connection that the Staubli dispenser nozzle utilizes.

Because of its safety characteristics, this connection was determined to be the most appropriate to advance propane autogas into the mainstream of alternative vehicle fuels. The need to develop the refueling system where heavy gloves and eye protection are no longer needed when refueling a vehicle is necessary in order to achieve significant market penetration.

There are competing connections proposed by European and Southeast Asian entities that may not provide the same robustness or flow rates accommodated by the K-15 connection. Although there is no imminent adoption of the ISO standard planned by a U.S. entity such as the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, NPGA will continue to be involved as its development continues so that the K-15 connection remains a viable solution.



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New OSHA Workplace Hazard Communications Standard Compliance Requirements

Background

The OSHA workplace Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) has been revised to align with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS). The purpose of the HCS is to provide employees information about the identities and hazards of chemicals (largely petroleum products) present in the workplace. The OSHA HCS was first introduced in 1983 and applies to all workplaces where hazardous chemicals are present. These workplaces include petroleum marketers on both the wholesale and retail level. The current HCS requires labeling of containers of hazardous chemicals, including skid tanks and stationary above ground tanks, employee access to material safety data sheets (MSDS) and employee training. The revised HCS introduces new labeling requirements, new safety data sheets (formerly MSDS) and new employee training. All employers with hazardous chemicals in their workplaces must have labels and safety data sheets for their exposed workers, and train them to handle the chemicals appropriately.

Major changes to the Hazard Communication Standard

Hazard Classification: Provides specific criteria for classification of health and physical hazards of chemicals, as well as classification of chemical mixtures. Upstream chemical manufacturers are responsible for the new hazard classification requirements under the revised HCS. Refiners and/or terminal operators will communicate the new hazard classification for petroleum products to petroleum marketer distributors by way of new safety data sheets (SDS) which replace current material safety data sheets (MSDS). Petroleum marketing distributors should already have copies of the new SDS for all petroleum products.

Safety Data Sheets: Chemical manufacturers are required to provide new Safety Data Sheets (formerly MSDS) to downstream wholesale customers including petroleum marketer distributors. The new SDS has a new 16 section format that includes a harmonized signal word, pictogram, and hazard statement for each hazard class and category. Petroleum marketer distributors must provide the new SDS to retail customers (one time and upon any revisions to SDS) and keep copies of all SDS on file for employee inspection. Petroleum marketer retailers must keep all copies of SDS on file for employee inspection.

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Container Labels: Petroleum marketer distributors and retailers must replace current OSHA hazardous chemical container labels with new, revised labels. Containers that must be labeled include stationary above ground petroleum bulk storage tanks, skid tanks and any other applicable hazardous chemical container in the workplace. Cargo tank vehicles used to transport petroleum do not require OSHA labels.

Employee Training: Petroleum marketer distributors and retailers are required to train employees on how to recognize and understand the new container labels and SDS format.

Employee Access: Petroleum marketer distributors and retailers must provide employees access to hazardous chemicals in the workplace information including, product SDS sheets, Container labels and written hazard communication program.

Written Hazard Communication Program: Petroleum marketer distributors and retailers must update their current written hazardous communication program to reflect the OSHA new revisions. Click [here](#) for a hazard communication program template.

Compliance Dates: A recent OSHA directive has effectively delayed enforcement of the new HCS requirements until June 1, 2016 for distributors and retailers. Both petroleum marketer distributors and retailers must update their written hazard communication program, workplace container labeling (skid tanks and stationary above ground bulk tanks included), train employees concerning the OSHA HCS revisions (labels and SDS) no later than June 1, 2016. Petroleum marketer distributors should supply retailers with new SDS as soon as they become available from upstream suppliers but no later than June 1, 2016.

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Can a Drug- and Alcohol-Free Workplace Program Affect Your Work Comp Premium?

In the world of workers compensation, *managed care* is a vastly misunderstood buzz word. In its simplest form, *managed care* describes a variety of techniques that, when properly applied, will help you efficiently use your workers compensation dollars.

Testing = Savings

A highly effective managed care strategy: the drug-free workplace. This concept has gained significant traction in recent years. Drug-free workplaces typically use pre-employment, random, or post-incident drug testing. A properly utilized program can be successful for both monitoring and preventing drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace. A drug-free workplace program can offer benefits over and above its initial intent, such as the potential for direct and indirect savings.

Direct savings come in the form of premium credits. Many states offer work comp discounts for a certified drug-free workplace program. Insurance carriers in other states may have discretionary underwriting credits available to recognize the value of these programs. Either way, this can be a great way to reduce workers compensation premium.

Indirect savings come from simply reducing the negative consequences of drugs and alcohol in the workplace. It certainly makes sense that employees who are under the influence of drugs or alcohol are more likely to experience a workplace injury. But, do you know to what extent? The United States Department of Labor studies show that substance abusers are almost four times more likely to be involved in a workplace accident, and five times more likely to file a workers compensation claim.¹

Would You Want to Work with a Drug Abuser?

Utilizing the three drug tests previously noted can have an impact reaching far beyond the direct premium savings.

Pre-employment – provides a means to screen candidates and help with informed hiring decisions.

Random – sends a strong message to employees that you are committed to a drug- and alcohol-free workplace, and may identify employees who are substance abusers.

Post-incident – can be a critical piece of your work comp injury claims management. The mere presence of this type of test should result in fewer claims. In many states, a non-negative, post-incident drug test can result in denial of the work comp claim. Even when the claim isn't denied, the knowledge gained will result in a different claim management process. Claimants with a predisposition toward drug use (as indicated by that drug test) require a different claim management process to ensure recovery and prompt return to work.

The End Result

You're not testing to "catch" anyone; in fact, it could be argued that the best testing program is one that catches no one. Effectively controlling your workers compensation exposure with a drug and alcohol program can create a distinct competitive advantage, not to mention the overall positive effect on your business.

¹U.S. Department of Labor; elaws® Drug-Free Workplace Advisor; *How does substance abuse impact the workplace?* Accessed September 18, 2015. <http://webapps.dol.gov/elaws/asp/drugfree/benefits.htm>

This article is intended to provide general information and recommendations regarding risk prevention only. There is no guarantee that following these guidelines will result in reduced losses or eliminate any risks. This information may be subject to regulations and restrictions in your state and should not be considered legal advice. Qualified counsel should be sought regarding questions specific to your circumstances and applicable state laws. All rights reserved.



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US EPA Final UST Requirements

NEW REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS AND COMPLIANCE DEADLINES

Adoption of Existing EPA Operator Training, Secondary Containment and Delivery

Prohibition Guidelines into Regulations – The Energy Policy act of 2005 required states receiving LUST money from the EPA to meet certain guidelines. The EPA guidelines include; UST inspections; operator training, secondary containment requirements for new tanks and piping, and delivery prohibition restrictions. The EPA required states to adopt these guidelines by 2009. The final UST rule simply adopts the EPA guidelines as *federal* regulatory requirements. This is a procedural change that will not affect tank owners who already must comply with these requirements on the state level. The final rule also adds a number of new regulatory requirements for tank owners. [Click here](#) for a copy of the final EPA UST rule.

The major provisions in the new UST rules affecting petroleum marketers include:

- ¥ **Secondary Containment for all New or Replaced Tanks, Piping and Under Dispenser Containment** – The Energy Policy Act of 2005 requires all new or replaced USTs, piping and dispensers to be equipped with secondary containment. Under dispenser containment is only required when the dispenser is replaced along with all of the equipment used to connect it to the vertical riser pipe from the UST system. **Compliance Date: EPA is not requiring secondary containment equipment and UDC for UST systems where installation began on or before 180 days October 13, 2015.**
- ¥ **Walk Through Inspections** – The final rule requires tank owners to conduct UST system walk through inspections every 30 days on the following equipment; spill buckets, fill caps and check release detection equipment operability. Once per year, tank owners must check sump areas for damage, release or leaks. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2018 and monthly thereafter.**
- ¥ **Spill Prevention Equipment Tests** – The final rule requires spill prevention equipment testing once every three years. The final rule does not require periodic testing of double walled spill containment equipment if the integrity of both walls is periodically monitored. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2018 and once every three years thereafter.**
- ¥ **Overfill Prevention Equipment Inspections** – The final rule requires to testing and inspect operation of overfill protection equipment once every three years. Tank owners must inspect automatic shut-off devices, flow restrictors and alarms. The test requires a demonstration that the equipment will operate or activate properly. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2018 and once every three years thereafter.**
- ¥ **Secondary Containment Testing** – The final requires the testing once every three years of all sumps that are used for secondary containment and interstitial monitoring of double walled pipes and/or other equipment including under dispenser containment. The test must show that the sump is water or vacuum pressure tight. Double walled sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping are not required to be tested if both walls of the containment sump are periodically monitored. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2018 and once every year thereafter.**
- ¥ **Release Detection Equipment Tests** – The final rule requires annual operational and maintenance tests on electronic and mechanical components of release detection equipment to ensure proper operation. Owners must: check ATG systems and other controllers, test alarm, verify system configuration, test battery back-up, inspect probes and sensors, automatic line leak detectors, vacuum pumps and pressure gages, as well as hand held electronic sampling equipment. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2018 and once every year thereafter.**

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- ¥ **E-15 Compatibility Requirements** – The final rule incorporates as regulatory requirements previously adopted EPA guidelines that require tank owners to demonstrate UST system compatibility with ethanol gasoline blends greater than E-10 or diesel fuel blends greater than B-20 by; certification and listing of equipment by a nationally recognized testing laboratory; equipment manufacturer approval; or an alternative method developed by a state UST authority. Tank owners who plan to place fuel blends greater than E-10 or B-20 in a UST system must first provide 30-day prior notice to state UST program authorities. This is purely a “housekeeping” measure by the EPA and does not change existing E-15 compatibility requirements which PMAA believes are inadequate to protect tank owners from liability in the event of a release.
- ¥ **Statistical Inventory Reconciliation** – the final rule adds statistical inventory reconciliation (SIR) as an approved method of leak detection. The final rule also provides performance standards that SIR methods must meet. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2015.**
- ¥ **Vent Line Flow Restrictors** – the final rule requires ball float valves to be tested periodically for operability. The final rule prohibits the installation of new ball float valves as the primary method of overfill protection. The rule does not require ball float valves to be removed. Instead, existing ball float valves may continue in service until they are replaced with a different method of overfill protection. However, new ball float valves may be installed if not used as the primary method of overfill protection but used as a back-up to a primary method instead. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2015.**
- ¥ **Internal Tank Linings** – The final rule requires tank owners to permanently close USTs that use internal tank liners as the *sole* method of corrosion protection when an inspection determines the lining is no longer performing to original design specifications and cannot be repaired. Lining must be inspected within ten years after lining and every five years thereafter. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2015.**
- ¥ **Change of Ownership Notification** – The final rule requires tank owners to provide notice to state regulatory authorities anytime ownership of a tank system is changed. The final rule provides a new notification form entitled: *Notification of Ownership Change for Underground Storage Tanks*. [Click here](#) for a copy of the change of ownership notification form. **Compliance Date: October 13, 2015.**

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MAKING STATE RULES LESS BURDENSOME:

The 38 states with EPA UST program authority are allowed to adopt regulations that differ from the EPA UST requirements so long as they are equally protective of the environment. These states are not required to adopt the EPA regulations word for word. This provides an opportunity to make the implementation of the EPA regulations on the state level less burdensome on tank owners. There are five key areas where it is advisable for states to adopt less burdensome alternative language:

1. 30- Day Walk Through Inspections – The federal regulations require walk through inspections of UST system components. The requirements for walk through inspections are specified in the EPA’s final rule. [Click here](#) and scroll down to page 41632 for the EPA list of walk through requirements. As an alternative to the walk through inspection list in the rule, the EPA allows tank owners to follow the Petroleum Equipment Institute’s **Recommended Practice for the*



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Inspection and Maintenance of UST Systems (RP-900). However, the list of items in the PEI RP-900 walk through inspection is significantly more comprehensive than required by the EPA regulations. State regulations should not adopt the RP-900 check list as a requirement but limit walk through inspections to the list required in the EPA rule.

The following is the complete list of walk through requirements in the EPA rule that states should adopt:

Beginning on October 13, 2018 owners and operators must conduct walk through inspections at their UST facility. The walk through inspection must be conducted once every 30-days and includes spill prevention and release detection equipment.

When conducting the 30- day walkthrough inspection, check the following:

Spill Prevention Equipment

- Check for damage.
- Remove any liquid or debris.
- Check for and remove any obstructions in the fill pipe.
- Check the fill cap to make sure it is securely on the fill pipe.
- For double walled spill prevention equipment with interstitial monitoring - check for a leak in the interstitial area.

Release Detection Equipment

- Ensure it is operating with no alarms or other unusual operating conditions present.
- Ensure records of release detection testing are reviewed and current.

Containment Sumps

- Check for damage, leaks into the containment area, or releases to the environment
- Remove any liquid or debris.
- For double walled containment sumps with interstitial monitoring check for a leak in the interstitial area.

¥ **Hand held release detection equipment** (for example tank gauge sticks or groundwater bailers)

- Check for operability and serviceability.

2. Spill Prevention and Containment Sump Testing - Spill prevention equipment and containment sumps used for interstitial monitoring of piping must be tested once every three years under the EPA rule. The test must determine the equipment is liquid tight by using either vacuum, pressure, or liquid testing according to one of the following. Vacuum and pressure tests are generally not practical methods for testing spill prevention and containment sump testing due to the difficulty of obtaining an air tight seal. Therefore, liquid testing is the most likely option to test this equipment.



The EPA regulation does not set out any specific test procedure. Instead, the EPA **recommends** the use of Petroleum Equipment Institute's *RP-1200 *Recommended Practice for Testing and Verification of Spill, Overfill, Leak Detection and Secondary Containment Equipment at UST Facilities*. However, RP-1200 requires liquid testing **to the top of the sump** above the penetration points where pipes enter the sump area.

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Filling the sumps to the top with liquid to test for tightness is problematic because it generates a tremendous amount of hazardous waste water that must be properly handled and disposed. This generates additional expense and waste water to the test process. In addition, preparing the penetration points in the sump area with new fittings and grommets that are liquid tight is extremely expensive and could cost as much as \$8,000 per site.

A better sump tightness test method that states should adopt is to allow liquid testing **only to the level where the sensor alarm will sound** and shut down the system turbine. The sensor alarm is below the penetration points in the sump where leaks are more likely to occur. California allows low liquid level testing because it detects leaks sooner, prevents further release by shutting down the UST system turbine and produces far less hazardous waste water. This test method is **more** protective of the environment than the liquid test method in RP-1200, and far less burdensome on tank owners.

3. Under Dispenser Containment - The EPA rule requires the installation of under dispenser containment when the dispenser is replaced. EPA clarified to PMAA that **this requirement is triggered only when the dispenser and all of the equipment used to connect it to the vertical riser pipe** from the UST system is changed. State regulators should be reminded of this clarification so that simply replacing a dispenser will not trigger the UDC requirement.

4. Ball Float Valves - The EPA prohibits the installation of ball float valves in vent lines as the primary method of overfill protection. Replacement of ball float valves is not required while the equipment is function properly. Moreover, new ball float valves may be installed as a secondary means of overfill prevention, acting as a backup from some other primary method. State regulators should recognize that the EPA rule does not require immediate replacement of ball float valves and that they may continue to be used and installed as a back-up method of overfill protection. This is important because PMAA has learned that many new UST system installations use ball float valves as a backup to a primary overfill method. States failing to recognize this may inadvertently require removal of all ball float valves which would be a significant cost to tank owners.

5. Industry Standards - The EPA rule provides options for tank owners to meet the new UST requirements. Following an established industry code of practice is not a requirement under the rule. States can develop their own protocol apart from, or including all or part of an industry practice so long as what states come up with is as equally protective of the environment as the EPA requirements. This gives states enormous flexibility to craft implementing regulations that differ from the EPA rule. It is important for state program authorities to understand their ability to fine tune the EPA regulations.

*** PEI Recommended Practices are copyrighted and must be purchased individually @ pei.org. The cost of RP-900 and RP-1200 is \$95 each.**



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Chemical manufacturers were required to provide the new SDS to downstream distributors by June 1, 2015. [Click here](#) for the OSHA hazard communication enforcement and compliance directive.

State OSHA Programs: Many states have OSHA approved programs and may implement regulations that are more stringent than the federal regulations. Petroleum marketers should check with their state approved OSHA program for any possible variances to requirements in the hazard communication standard. [Click here](#) to see a list of state approved OSHA programs.

Additional Information:

[Click here](#) for OSHA guidance on hazardous communication compliance guidance and resources for small businesses.

Click [here](#) for a detailed PowerPoint Presentation on the OSHA hazardous communication program.



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April 12-14	4.1 Distribution Systems	Mitchell
May 3-4	Basic	Sioux Falls
May 10-12	4.1 Distribution Systems	Rapid City
June 7-9	Delivery	Sioux Falls
June 28-30	3.0 Basic Plant Operations	Mitchell
July 6-7	Basic	Aberdeen
July 19-21	4.2 Distribution Systems	Mitchell
August 2-4	Delivery	Aberdeen
August 9-11	3.0 Basic Plant Operations	Mitchell
September 19-20	Basic	Deadwood
October 4-6	Delivery	Rapid City
November 1-2	Basic	Mitchell
December 6-8	Delivery	Mitchell

2016 Class Schedule

Dates to be announced in the near future.

Please go to the sdp2ma.com website. Class schedule will be posted under Education and Training.

Or visit SD DENR website:

To register: <http://denr.sd.gov/des/gw/tanks/TankOperatorTraining.aspx>

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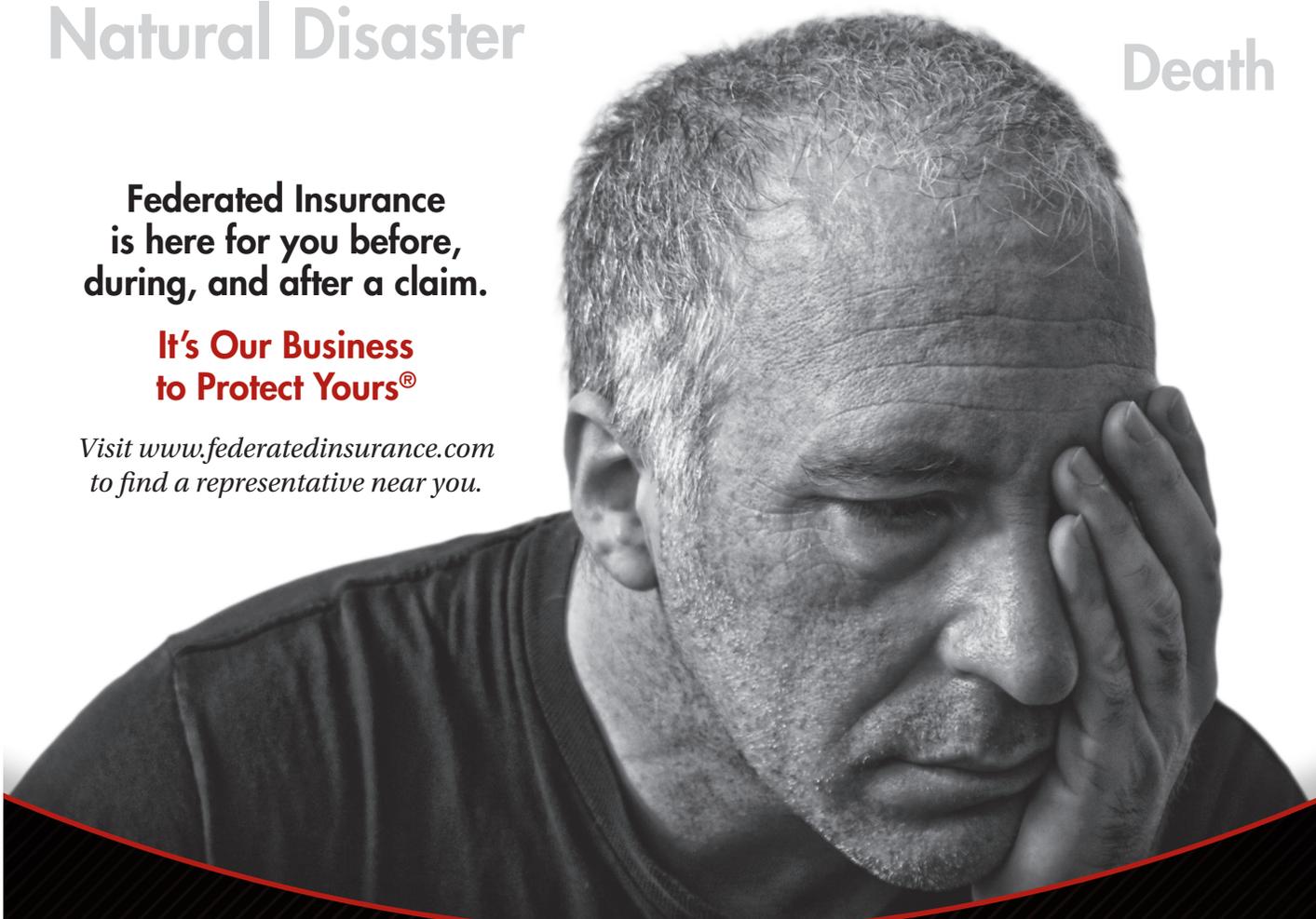
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