



DEFINITIONS FOR THE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK, LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK AND UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK DATA LISTS

NORTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Division of Waste Management – Underground Storage Tank Program

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The following information is provided to assist in the use of the UST, LUST and UST Tank Data lists available at the website <https://deq.nd.gov/WM/UndergroundStorageTankProgram/>

Definitions: (the North Dakota Department of Health, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program will be referred to as “Program”)

UST List Status

Facility Status – Active / Inactive: if a facility does not have any federally regulated, currently in use or temporally out of use USTs or if the site is not an active Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) incident it is “Inactive” otherwise it is “Active”.

LUST List Status

LUST Standing – Active / Inactive - If a LUST incident status is “Site Cleanup Completed” its standing is “Inactive”, all other incident statuses are “Active”. [Note: this standing is not on the LUST list but is on other detailed facility/tank/LUST reports available upon request at the NDDH Open Records Requests, website <https://deq.nd.gov/OpenRecords.aspx>]

Closure Letter - A letter has been sent to the owner/operator (O/O) closing the site and awaiting a response regarding any site conditions or restrictions if any were imposed.

Clean Up Continuing - The site status is not closed, and clean-up may be ongoing.

Cost Recovery Initiated -The Department is the process of recovering costs associated with State lead clean-ups.

Emergency Response Taken with State or Federal Funds -The Department takes immediate action to mitigate imminent threats to human health and the environment posed by an UST system release.

Enforcement Action to Initiate/Complete Site Clean-up - The Department is in the process of enforcement action requiring the responsible party to initiate site clean-up.

General Correspondence - Status to add correspondence and details in the comments.

LUST Cleanup Initiated -The responsible party or the Program has evaluated the site and initiated 1) management of petroleum-contaminated soil, 2) the removal of free product from the surface or subsurface environment, 3) management or treatment of the clean-up of dissolved petroleum contamination in the groundwater, 4) the monitoring of the groundwater or soil being remediated by natural attenuation or 5) the determination that no further actions are currently necessary to protect human health and the environment.

LUST Site Reopened - The Program has determined that a previously closed LUST site needs additional review or work.

Previous- Site Cleanup Completed - Additional clean-up work has been completed after the LUST site was previously closed.

RBCA Tier 1 Assessment- EPA - This is used specifically for sites with EPA oversight.

RBCA Tier 2 Assessment- EPA - This is used specifically for sites with EPA oversight.

Removal Continuing - This is an intermediate step to record additional information as the tank system is being removed.

Removal Following Suspected Release - The Program is requesting the responsible party to remove the UST system after the release of petroleum is suspected from a UST.

Routine Removal - This is a removal of an UST under normal circumstances.

Site Addendum - Status to add any changes to the site/incident activities.

Site Cleanup Completed a confirmed release where cleanup has been initiated and where the Program has determined that no further actions are currently necessary to protect human health and the environment or additional work is necessary to clean-up the site.

Site Cleanup Initiated-AST or Not Regulated - Status used for sites that are not federally regulated.

Site Investigation Continuing-An intermediate step to record additional information as the investigation is on-going.

Site Investigation Initiated the responsible party or Program has started the investigation of the incident

Monitoring - A site investigation has been performed and the incident/site is currently being monitored.

Site Visit - The Status to report an onsite visit by a Program official.

Release Under Control -The Program has determined that the immediate release has been controlled.

UST Tank Data List

Column identifier - Column heading - Description

- A - FacilityID - Unique facility identifier
- B - facStatus - Current status of the facility:
 - Active – a facility that currently has at least one federally regulated “in use” or “temporarily out of use” tank or is an active Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) site
 - Inactive - all of the federally regulated tanks at the site are permanently closed, note this doesn't indicate that the business may be closed
- C - facName - Name of the facility where the USTs are located.
- D - facAddress - Address of the facility where the USTs are located.
- E - facAddress2 - An extra address line if the facility has a suite number or apartment number or other less standard identifier.
- F - facCity - City of the facility where the USTs are located.
- G - facState - State of the facility where the USTs are located.
- H - facZip - Zip code of the facility where the USTs are located.
- I - facZip4 - The extra 4 digits at the end of a 5 digit zip code for the designation of a delivery route to the facility where the USTs are located.
- J - facCounty - County of the facility where the USTs are located.
- K - facLongitude - Longitude of the facility where the USTs are located.
- L - facLatitude - Latitude of the facility where the USTs are located.
- M - facPhone - Phone number of the facility where the USTs are located.
- N - tnkNumber - An underground storage tank number used to identify the different tanks.
- O - tnkAlternateID - A facilities tank identifier used to identify the different storage tanks.
- P - tnkStatus - Status of the tank:
 - Currently in Use – a tank that still stores a regulated substance
 - Temporary Out of Use – a tank that is still in the ground but has removed all of the regulated substances
 - Permanently Out of Use – a tank that has been closed properly (removed or closed in place)
- Q - tnkFederallyRegulated - A tank that is federally regulated and must follow state and federal regulations
- R - tnkAST - An above ground storage tank.
- S - tnkStandby - A standby tank or a standby generator tank is an underground storage tank that is used infrequently for emergency power generation.
- T - tnkTotalCapacity - The maximum amount a tank can hold.
- U - tnkDateClosed - The date that a tank is closed whether it is closed in place, removed from the ground, or has a change in status.
- V - tnkClosureStatus - A tank's status after it is closed:
 - Tank closed in place – tank is still in the ground; filled with an inert material.
 - Tank removed from ground – the tank is no longer in the ground and has been disposed of.
 - Change in service – the tank's status has been determined not to be regulated.
- W - tnkMaterial - The material the inner or primary tank consists of. The tank material is constructed of metal or non-metal such as fiberglass reinforced plastic or flexible plastic. Tanks constructed of metal must be corrosion protected unless it's a double walled tank.
- X - tnkSecondaryMaterial - The type of material that the outer tank consists of. The secondary material is constructed of metal or non - metal material such as fiberglass reinforced plastic or flexible plastic. Tanks constructed of metal must be corrosion protected.
- Y - tnkVaporMonitor - Tank vapor monitoring uses strategically placed monitoring wells in the backfill or surrounding soil around the tanks and piping to measure for the presence of petroleum fumes which may indicate a leak. They are checked on a monthly basis.
- Z - tnkGWMonitor - Tank groundwater monitoring uses strategically placed monitoring wells in the backfill or surrounding soil around the tanks and piping to measure for the presence of petroleum in the groundwater which may indicate a leak. These monitoring wells may be permanent or temporary. They are checked on a monthly basis.
- AA - tnkInterstitialDoubleWalled - “A tank within a tank” with an interstitial space between the tanks. This interstitial space must be monitored once a month with either continuous electronic monitoring or monthly visual inspection of the interstitial space for signs of leaks.
 - Electronically – should print off a slip every month for your records.
 - Manually – should be dipping in between the tanks and recording the result every month.

- AB - tnkInterstitialSecondContain - Tank Interstitial Secondary containment means the tank has an outer barrier/liner with an interstitial space that is monitored for leaks either electronically or manually.
- AC - tnkPipeVaporMonitor - Tank Piping vapor monitoring uses strategically placed monitoring wells in the backfill or surrounding soil around the tanks and piping to measure for the presence of petroleum fumes which may indicate a leak in the piping, these wells must be checked monthly by hand or continuously with permanently installed equipment. The state regulations also recognize sampling for tracer compounds introduced into the UST system.
- AD - tnkPipeGWMonitor - Tank piping groundwater monitoring uses strategically placed monitoring wells in the backfill or surrounding soil around the tanks and piping to measure for the presence of petroleum in the groundwater which may indicate a leak in the piping. To discover if leaked product has reached groundwater, these wells must be checked monthly by hand or continuously with permanently installed equipment.
- AE - tcoCapacity - The total capacity that a tank compartment can hold.
- AF - tcoSubstance - The type of substance that is being contained in the tank compartments whether it be petroleum or hazardous substances.
- AG - tcoPipeMaterial - The type of material the piping consists of. Piping is constructed of metal or non - metal material such as fiberglass reinforced plastic or flexible plastic. Piping constructed of metal must be corrosion protected.
- AH - tcoPipeSecondaryMaterial - The type of material that the outer pipe is constructed of in a double walled piping system. It can be constructed out of metal or non - metal material such as fiberglass reinforced plastic or flexible plastic.
- AI - tcoPipeType - The type of piping that is used for an UST compartment. Types of piping:
 Suction - when the product is pulled to the dispenser with a pump in the dispenser, the piping is under a negative atmospheric pressure.
 Pressurized - when the product is pushed to the dispenser with a submersible pump in the tank, normal operating pressure is 30 psi.
 Gravity fed - when the product flows with the use of gravity.
- AJ - tcoOverfill Protected - Overfill protection devices either shut off product flow, restrict product flow or alert the delivery operator with an alarm when the tank is close to being full. The types are:
 Automatic shutoff devices – stop the flow of product when the product reaches a certain level in the tank during delivery. This is usually a drop tube which will seal the pipe off when the tank reaches 95% of full-tank capacity.
 Overfill alarms – an alarm that alerts the delivery driver that product is reaching a certain level in the tank. They are electronic alarms that usually send out an alarm when the tank reaches 90% full. They do not shut off or restrict flow and they should be activated once a year as part of a functionality test.
 Flow restrictors – They are also known as ball - float valves which slow product flow by preventing vapors from leaving the tank when the product reaches 90% of full tank volume.
- AK - tcoSpillProtected - Spill protection is containment around the fill pipe that catches small drips or spills that occur when the delivery hose is disconnected from the fill pipe. This containment is called a spill bucket, catchment basin, or spill containment manhole. The spill bucket must be liquid tight and is inspected as part of the monthly walkthroughs.
- AL - tcoATG - Automatic Tank Gauging (ATG) for tank compartments uses automated process to monitor product level and inventory control. A probe is permanently installed in the tank and is connected to a monitor to provide information on product level and temperature. This may be used as a form of monthly leak detection. The ATG has two modes:
 Inventory mode – The ATG system replaces the use of the gauge stick to measure product level and perform inventory control.
 Leak detection mode – the tank is taken out of service and the product level and temperature are measured for the test period.
- AM - tcoMTG - Manual Tank Gauging (MTG) for tank compartments (2,000 gallons or less) involves keeping the tank undisturbed for at least 36 hours each week, during which the tank's contents are measured, twice at the beginning and twice at the end of the test period. This may be used as a form of monthly leak detection.
- AN - tcoPipeinterstitialDbIWalled - Double - walled piping systems consist of pipes within pipes and are designed to prevent releases into the environment by containing leaked fuel in the “interstitial space” created between the two walls of the pipe.
- AO - tcoPipeInterstitialSecContain - Secondary containment for the piping means that there is an outer barrier with an interstitial space that is monitored for leaks and includes containment sumps when those sumps are used

for interstitial monitoring of the piping. Interstitial monitoring must be used as a form of release detection when there is secondary containment.

- AP - tcoSIR - Statistical Inventory Reconciliation (SIR) for tank compartments is a form of leak detection used and is done periodically. A trained professional uses sophisticated computer software to conduct a statistical analysis of inventory, delivery, and dispensing data, which must be collected and supplied to the vendor on a regular basis. This is used to determine over a period of time if the tank compartments are leaking.
- AQ - tcoPipeSIR - Statistical Inventory Reconciliation (SIR) for piping is a form of leak detection used and is done periodically. A trained professional uses sophisticated computer software to conduct a statistical analysis of inventory, delivery, and dispensing data, which must be collected and supplied to the vendor on a regular basis. This is used to determine over a period of time if the piping for the tank compartments are leaking.
- AR - tcoInventoryControl - Inventory Control requires daily measurements of the tank contents and mathematical calculations that let you compare your stick inventory to your book inventory. If the difference between your stick and book inventory is too large, your tank may be leaking. This can also be used as a form of monthly leak detection.
- AS - tcoTightnessTesting - Compartment tightness testing (also known as precision testing or integrity testing) is an analytical method that determines if a tank leaks in quantities at least as small as 0.1 gallons per hour (gph). This can be used as a form of leak detection for small leaks and occurs annually.
- AT - tcoPipeTightnessTesting - Piping tightness testing (also known as precision testing or integrity testing) is an analytical method that determines if a piping leaks in quantities at least as small as 0.1 gallons per hour (gph). This can be used as a form of leak detection for small leaks and occurs annually.
- AU - tcoPipeLDMechanical - With a mechanical line leak detector, a leak will be indicated by a reduction in the flow of fuel (normal flow is 7 to 10 gallons per minute.)
- AV - tcoPipeLDElectronic - Electronic leak detection (ELLD) of the piping used by the compartments of the tank. Electronic ALLDs use a special sensor that monitors the pressure inside the piping system between customer transactions, when the pressure should be stable.
- AW - tcoPipeInstallationDate - Installation date of the pipes leading from the compartments of the tank.
- AX - tcoLDOther - Other forms of leak detection used by the compartments of the tank.
- AY - tcoLDDeferred - Type of tank that doesn't need leak detection. Examples include:
Temporarily Closed Tanks – a tank that is still in the ground; however, is not in use.
- AZ - tcoLDNotListed - Type of leak detection that is being used by the UST that is not listed.
- BA - tcoPipeLDOther - Other types of leak detection used by the piping system of an UST.
- BB - tcoPipeLDDeferred - A type of piping used by a tank that doesn't need leak detection. Types:
Tanks that use safe suction – Below - grade piping is sloped so that its contents will drain back into the storage tank if the suction is released.
Temporarily closed tanks/piping – still in the ground but not currently in use.
- BC - tcoPipeLDNotListed - Type of leak detection that the piping system is using that is not listed.
- BD - tcoOverfillType - Overfill Type: The type of overfill prevention that is installed inside the compartments of the tank to stop product flow, reduce product flow, or alert the delivery person during delivery before the tank becomes full. Types:
Overfill alarm - alarms alert the delivery driver that product is reaching a certain level in the compartment.
Automatic shutoff device – Devices that stop the flow of product when the product reaches a certain level in the compartment. An example is a flapper valve.
Flow restrictor – devices that slow product flow by preventing vapors from the leaving the tank when product reaches a certain level in the compartment. Examples are ball float valves.
- BE - tcoPipeVisualMonitoring - Visual monitoring of the pipes to check for any leaks. This is usually done with double walled piping once a month by opening the piping sump and checking for liquid and product.
- BF - tcoPipeSumpAlarm - Sensors located in the UST sumps that detect fluid and give a visual or audible alarm, typically at the automatic tank gauging console, notifying you of the presence of liquid (fuel or water).
- BG - tcoSpillCapacity - Amount of liquid that a spill bucket will hold in the event of a release before impacts to the surroundings.
- BH - tcoSpillInstallationDate - Date in which a spill bucket is installed.
- BI - tcoSpillMaterial - Type of material that a spill bucket is composed of.
- BJ - tcoSpillSecondaryMaterial - The type of material surrounding the primary spill bucket.
- BK - tcoSpillComment - Comments written down on liquid removal and disposal from sumps and spill buckets on the monthly walkthrough.

- BL - tcoSpillInterstitialDbIWalled - Double wall spill bucket that uses Interstitial monitoring to check for tightness of the spill bucket.
- BM - tcoSpillTightnessTesting - A tightness test performed on a spill bucket that is used to identify breaches in the spill prevention equipment and is also used to validate repairs.
- BN - tcoSpillLDOther - Other listed forms of leak detection for spill buckets.
- BO - tcoSpillLDNotListed - Other forms of leak detection for spill buckets that are not listed.
- BP - tcoSumpInstallationDate - Date the sump installed; including the sumps beneath dispensers, sumps around the submersible pump head, and transition/intermediate sumps.
- BQ - tcoSumpBucketMaterial - Material of which the sump/sumps are constructed of.
- BR - tcoSumpBucketSecondaryMaterial - The type of secondary material surrounding the tank's primary sump bucket.
- BS - tcoSumpComment - Other comments or information about the sump/sumps.
- BT - tcoSumpInterstitialDbIWalled - Double walled sump that uses interstitial monitoring to check for tightness of the sump.
- BU - tcoSumpTightnessTesting - A tightness test performed on a sump that is used to identify breaches in the sump and is also used to validate repairs.
- BV - tcoSumpLDOther - Other listed forms of leak detection for sumps.
- BW - tcoSumpLDNotListed - Other forms of leak detection for sumps that aren't listed.
- BX - tcoContained - Indicates if the sump (piping, UDC or other) is contained – designed to be liquid tight versus a sump that is open on the bottom – dirt bottom