PART 1: GENERAL

1.01 SUMMARY

Cornell University’s continual objective of protecting its community and the environment must be adhered to in the design and installation of aboveground and underground petroleum tank systems to prevent the contamination of soil and groundwater. Conform to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for all installations and modifications.

1.02 NOTIFICATION TO DEC

A. Notification in writing thirty (30) days prior to modification (closure, removal, or installation) of a petroleum tank must be given to the DEC.

B. Coordinate tank registration with EH&S and receive approval before submittal to any outside agency or official. Upon approval, a copy of the notification to DEC must be provided to the designated Cornell representative and Cornell’s Environmental Health & Safety (EH&S) office.

1.03 INSTALLATION

A. All new petroleum tank systems must be installed entirely aboveground with provisions for bottom inspection unless specifically approved otherwise.

B. The Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) office must review requests to have petroleum tank systems installed underground due to specific site constraints or hazards that prevent aboveground storage. Designs will be reviewed by Facilities Engineering in coordination with EH&S and joint approval shall be required for an underground design.

PART 2: ABOVEGROUND PETROLEUM TANK SYSTEM INSTALLATION

2.01 INSTALLATION

A. All installations must follow applicable DEC (6NYCRR Part 614), EPA (40 CFR 112) in addition to other Codes and Regulations. All tanks must meet these requirements regardless of capacity.
B. A Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan must be prepared for any facility that meet the criteria outlined in 40 CFR 112. Since the definition of a “facility” encompasses more than an individual tank, confer with EH&S to determine whether an SPCC is required for a specific project. A copy of the SPCC plan must be provided to EH&S for review, approval, and incorporation into Cornell’s campus-wide SPCC program.

C. Tanks shall be of steel construction with an exterior surface coating system designed to prevent corrosion and deterioration.

D. Secondary containment of steel construction shall have the same surface coating system as the tank to prevent corrosion and deterioration.

E. Corrosion protection for tank bottoms and underground piping, secondary containment, leak monitoring, gauges or high level alarms, and spill/overfill protection must be provided per regulations.

F. A color coded tank label (6NYCRR Part 613.3.b.2) must be attached to the fill port of the tank to identify tank number (to be assigned by Cornell) and design, and working capacity of the tank.

G. Tank and associated piping must be pressure tested for tightness and witnessed by a designated Cornell representative as coordinated by EH&S. A forty-eight (48) hour notice of testing must be provided. Provide written certification of system tightness to Maintenance Management and EH&S.

2.02 ACCEPTANCE AND GUARANTEE

A. Acceptance for Cornell of the petroleum storage system must be by Maintenance Management and EH&S.

B. Three (3) copies of O & M manuals and as-built drawings must be provided.

PART 3: UNDERGROUND PETROLEUM TANK SYSTEM INSTALLATION

3.01 INSTALLATION

A. Where design of an underground installation is specifically approved in advance, all designs and installations must follow applicable DEC (6NYCRR Part 614), EPA (40 CFR 280), and New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code regulations.

B. New underground petroleum tank systems must consist of corrosion resistant tanks and pipes, secondary containment of tanks and pipes, leak monitoring system, overfill prevention, fill port labels and underground piping access ports.
C. Underground tanks must be of steel construction with Underwriters’ Laboratories® and STI-P3 labels.

D. Secondary containment for the tank shall be provided via double-wall construction and a full 360 degree outer shell.

E. Underground piping must be fiberglass reinforced plastic (FRP) or cathodically protected steel/iron.

F. FRP is the preferred material for underground piping. However, compatibility between the FRP and the product to be stored must be determined before FRP is specified.

G. Secondary containment for all underground piping is required.

H. Tank and associated piping must be pressure tested for tightness and witnessed by an authorized Cornell representative. A forty-eight (48) hour notice of testing must be provided. Written certification of system tightness must be provided to Maintenance Management and EH&S.

3.02 ACCEPTANCE AND GUARANTEE

A. Acceptance for Cornell of the petroleum storage system must be by EH&S and Maintenance Management.

B. Three (3) copies of O & M manuals and as-built drawings must be provided.