

Background

Assembly Bill (AB) 1130 is the Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA). Signed into law on October 13, 2007, APSA changed the way in which aboveground petroleum storage tanks (AST) are regulated in California.

Effective January 1, 2008, APSA transferred the implementation, enforcement and administration of the AST element of the Unified Program from the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards to the local Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs).

For additional information, contact the County of Riverside CUPA.



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Hazardous Materials Management Branch
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Which facilities are subject to APSA?

Facilities that have aboveground storage tank(s) with an aggregate storage capacity (shell capacity) of greater than or equal to (\geq) 1,320 gallons of petroleum.



What is an Aboveground Storage Tank (AST)?



...a tank or container that has the capacity to store 55 gallons or more of petroleum and that is substantially or totally above the surface of the ground. (HSC 25270.2 (a))

What is petroleum?

"Petroleum" means crude oil, or a fraction thereof, that is liquid at 60 degrees Fahrenheit temperature and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute pressure (normal atmospheric pressure).

Examples:

- * Crude oil
- * Sludge
- * Mineral oil
- * Oil refuse
- * Diesel
- * Gasoline
- * Lubrication oils
- * Heating oil
- * Biodiesel *

*does not include 100% Biodiesel

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION
PLEASE READ**

Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act

**County of Riverside
CUPA**

**Department of
Environmental Health
Hazardous Materials
Management Branch**



A California law, affecting the way aboveground petroleum storage tanks are regulated, was passed on October 13, 2007.

What does this mean to you?

If you are the owner of a tank facility with a storage capacity of $\geq 1,320$ gallons of petroleum, you must:

- ✓ *Prepare a Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for your facility.*
 - Facilities storing $\geq 1,320$ gallons but 10,000 gallons or less can self-certify the SPCC plan.
 - Facilities with no tank larger than 5,000 gallons in shell capacity (Tier I Qualified Facilities) may use the US EPA SPCC Tier I template to create the SPCC Plan.
 - Facilities with any individual tank larger than 5,000 gallons (Tier II Qualified Facilities) may self-certify or use a licensed Professional Engineer to review and certify the SPCC plan.
 - Facilities storing more than 10,000 gallons of petroleum must have a licensed Professional Engineer review and certify the SPCC plan.
 - An interactive SPCC template and SPCC sample plans are on HMD's web page: http://www.sdcounty.ca.gov/deh/hazmat/hmd_apsa.html
- ✓ *Include your petroleum storage on your hazardous materials business plan (HMBP).*
 - Include your petroleum storage on your HMBP site map.
 - Include the volume of petroleum (shell capacity) onsite in your reportable chemical inventory.
 - Certify your HMBP annually.
- ✓ *Conduct periodic inspections to ensure compliance with Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Section 112 and pursuant to Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, §25270.4.5(a).*

Your facility will be inspected by the CUPA at least once every three years.

Annual permitting fees to the County of Riverside CUPA began in 2010.

What is an SPCC Plan?

An SPCC Plan is a document that describes procedures, methods, and equipment in place at the tank facility to prevent discharges of petroleum from reaching waters in the State (including storm drains).

Compliance Dates for SPCC Plan:

If you began handling petroleum:	You must:
On or before 8/16/2002	Maintain your existing plan onsite. Amend & implement your plan to 2008 amendments by 11/10/2010.
8/16/2002 - 11/10/2010	Prepare & implement your plan by 11/10/2010.
After 11/10/2010	Prepare & implement your plan before beginning operations.

SPCC Plan Additional Requirements

- ✓ Maintain a copy of your SPCC plan onsite.
- ✓ Implement procedures outlined in your SPCC plan.
- ✓ Amend your SPCC plan with facility changes.
- ✓ Review and update your SPCC plan every five years.