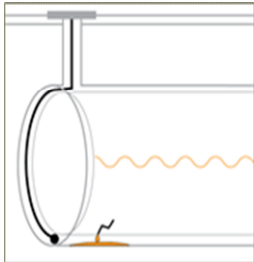


Underground Storage Tank Release Detection General Requirements

- ✓ Tank release detection must be conducted at least every 30 days.
- ✓ Release detection equipment must be tested annually to ensure the equipment is working properly.
- ✓ Tank release detection records must be kept for at least one year.

Methods of Tank Release Detection

Interstitial Monitoring (IM)



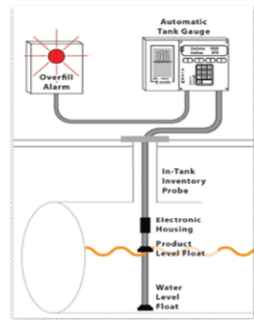
- ✓ Interstitial Monitoring **is the only method allowed** for tanks that were installed on or after September 15, 2010.
- ✓ Interstitial monitoring requires monitoring the space between the inner and outer tank wall of a double-walled tank for the presence of product.

Continuous In-Tank Leak Detection (CITLD)



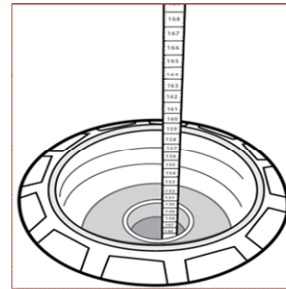
- ✓ CITLD is a release detection method that combines the ATG and SIR technologies to continuously monitor tanks.
- ✓ CITLD is usually used at high volume facilities

Automatic Tank Gauging (ATG)



- ✓ ATGs measure product levels, water levels, and temperature inside the tank via an in-tank probe that is connected to a console.
- ✓ ATGs can conduct periodic or continuous monitoring.
- ✓ Performs monthly in-tank leak tests

Manual Tank Gauging (MTG)



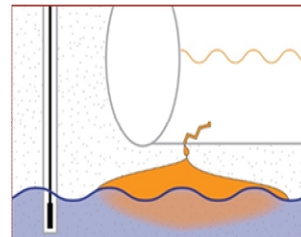
- ✓ MTG is a method for small tanks less than 2,000 gallons.
- ✓ The tank is shut down for a certain amount of time weekly. The product level is monitored prior to the shut down and after to determine if product may have been released from the tank.

Statistical Inventory Control (SIR)



- ✓ SIR is an inventory method of tank release detection.
- ✓ The tank owner collects the data and submits it to a 3rd Party for analysis.
- ✓ SIR usually does not work for emergency generator tanks since the product use cannot be metered.

Groundwater or Vapor Monitoring



- ✓ Groundwater and vapor monitoring require monitoring soil vapors or groundwater for the presence of product.
- ✓ A site assessment must be conducted prior to use to determine if the site is suitable.