

## Unregulated UST Maintenance

1. Tank systems must be designed to the appropriate standards for the type of petroleum product stored.
2. Tanks and piping must be cathodically protected and properly constructed. Tanks with sacrificial anodes must be tested every three years to confirm the operation of the anodes
3. Under UVA's SPCC Plan, all new and replacement tank systems will be double-walled. ACT100U double-walled tanks are the most common on grounds, however, double-walled fiberglass tanks are also in service.
4. Spill and overfill prevention equipment must be installed to prevent released from occurring during filling operations. Overfill prevention is a device that alerts or warns the individual filling the tank that the tank is nearing full. This can be an installed fuel gauge at the fill port, a shutoff valve installed in the fill port, a ball float valve in the vent, or an audible high level alarm. Spill prevention is usually provided as a spill bucket installed as part of the fill port to contain small spills and drips that occur during filling operations.
5. Tanks and piping must be installed according to nationally recognized codes and the installation certified by the installer. A building permit issued by the [UVA Building Official](#) is required for all installations.
6. Leak detection is an integral part of the operation of even these unregulated UTSs. It is provided in the form of an automatic tank gauging (ATG) system, interstitial monitoring, or tightness testing. At a minimum, installed ATGs are programmed to conduct leak tests once a month. For double-walled tanks, the interstitial space is checked at least once a year for fluids and single-walled tanks will be tightness tested at least once a year. ATG systems are calibrated according to manufacturers' recommendations