

## Secondary Containment With Interstitial Monitoring

(for tanks & piping)

<b>Description Of Release Detection</b>	<p>Secondary containment is a barrier between the portion of an UST system that contains product and the outside environment. Examples of secondary containment include an outer tank or piping wall, an excavation liner, and a bladder inside an UST. The area between the inner and outer barriers — called the interstitial space — is monitored manually or automatically for evidence of a leak.</p>
<b>Have Certification For Your Release Detection Method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>Make sure your interstitial monitoring equipment and any probes are certified for the types of tanks, piping, and stored contents on which the release detection system is used.</b> Most manufacturers have their leak detection devices tested and certified by a third party to verify that their equipment meets specific performance requirements set by regulatory agencies. If you don't have certified performance claims, have the manufacturer provide them to you.</li> </ul>
<b>Perform These O&amp;M Actions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>Use your release detection system to test for leaks at least every 30 days.</b> Testing more often than monthly can catch leaks sooner and reduce cleanup costs and problems.</li> <li>❑ <b>Frequently test your release detection system according to the manufacturer's instructions to make sure it is working properly.</b> Don't assume that your release detection system is working and never needs checking. Read your owner's manual, run the appropriate tests, and see if your system is set up and working properly. Some interstitial monitoring systems have a test or self-diagnosis mode that can easily and routinely run these checks.</li> <li>❑ <b>If your interstitial monitoring ever fails a test or indicates a release, see Section 3 of this booklet for information on what to do next.</b></li> <li>❑ <b>Periodically have a qualified UST contractor, such as the vendor who installed your release detection system, service all the system components according to the manufacturer's service instructions.</b> Tank probes and other components can wear out and must be checked periodically. Many vendors recommend or require this maintenance activity at least annually.</li> <li>❑ <b>Keep interstitial monitoring access ports clearly marked and secured.</b></li> <li>❑ <b>Check your interstitial monitoring system owner's manual often to answer questions and to make sure you know the system's O&amp;M procedures.</b> Call the system's vendor or manufacturer for a copy of the owner's manual if you don't have one.</li> <li>❑ <b>Make sure employees who run, monitor, or maintain the release detection system know exactly what they have to do and to whom to report problems.</b> Develop and maintain regular training programs for all employees.</li> </ul>
<b>Keep These O&amp;M Records</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ <b>Keep results of your release detection system tests for at least 1 year.</b> Your monitoring equipment may provide printouts that can be used as records. Unless you are recording actual release detection results at least every 30 days and maintaining records for at least 1 year, you are not doing leak detection right.</li> <li>❑ <b>Keep all records of calibration, maintenance, and repair of your release detection equipment for at least 1 year.</b></li> <li>❑ <b>Keep all performance claims supplied by the installer, vendor, or manufacturer for at least 5 years.</b> These records include the certification of your leak detection equipment described above.</li> </ul>