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Examples of Suspected Releases and Required Owner/Operator Response

(Revised in accordance with March 17, 2019 regulations)

Suspected Release Types	Scenario	Action	Result
SIR inconclusive or failure	The SIR (statistical inventory reconciliation) vendor reports inconclusive or failed SIR results that cannot be overturned within 24 hours of receipt of the vendor report.	Owner/operator reports suspected release to OPS within 24 hours and performs a system test that includes checking meter calibration, checking blend ratios, and conducting pressurized tightness tests on tanks and lines.	1) Notify OPS of the results of the system test within 10 days. 2) If the tank and/or line tests fail, the owner/operator reports a confirmed release within 24 hours, repairs, replaces, upgrades, or closes the tank system, <u>and</u> conducts a site check within 30 calendar days.
Presence of LNAPL, stained soil, petroleum odors, or elevated PID readings in soil	While excavating, drilling, or performing repairs to a tank system, LNAPL, stained soil or petroleum odors are observed, or elevated PID readings (>50 ppm) indicate volatile organic compounds in soil.	Owner/operator reports suspected release to OPS within 24 hours and performs a system test that includes pressurized tightness tests on tanks and lines.	1) Notify OPS of the results of the system test within 10 days. 2) If the tank and/or line tests fail, the owner/operator reports a confirmed release within 24 hours, and repairs, replaces, upgrades, or closes the tank system. 3) Even if the system test passes, a site check must be conducted within 30 calendar days to determine if the apparent environmental contamination is confirmed by laboratory detection of chemicals of concern.
Fuel is discovered in the interstitial space of secondary containment but is not immediately removed	Regulated substance is found in interstitial monitoring space of secondary containment such as a submersible turbine pump sump, spill bucket, dispenser, tanks or piping and the fuel is not immediately removed.	Owner/operator reports suspected release to OPS within 24 hours and performs a system test that includes a hydrostatic test of secondary containment or pressurized tightness tests on tanks and lines.	1) Notify OPS of the results of the system test within 10 days. 2) If the system test fails, the owner/operator reports a confirmed release within 24 hours, repairs, replaces, upgrades, or closes the tank system, and conducts a site check within 30 calendar days.
ATG alarm or failure	The alarm for the ATG (automatic tank gauge) system indicates a loss of fuel from the primary containment or a problem with the release detection system and the defective device was not immediately repaired, recalibrated, or replaced.	Owner/operator reports suspected release to OPS within 24 hours and performs a system test.	1) Notify OPS of the results of the system test within 10 days. 2) If the system test fails, the owner/operator reports a confirmed release within 24 hours, repairs, replaces, upgrades, or closes the tank system, and conducts a site check within 30 calendar days.
Vapors detected in a structure	Petroleum vapors are impacting an adjacent structure.	Owner/operator contacts the fire department, reports a suspected release to OPS within 24 hours, and performs a system test.	1) Notify OPS of the results of the system test within 10 days. 2) If the system test fails, the owner/operator reports a confirmed release within 24 hours, repairs, replaces, upgrades, or closes the tank system, and conducts a site check within 30 calendar days.

[Examples of Confirmed Releases will remain the same in guidance]