

Guideline for the installation of a Transtank Facility in Queensland

Summarised from BCC's:

**"Water Quality Management Guideline -
Guidelines for Stormwater from Service Stations"**

DESIGN CONDITIONS

Sealed hard-stand area

The fuel dispensing area shall be provided with a sealed area made of impervious material such as concrete and be free of gaps or cracks.

Spillage containment

The fuel dispensing area shall be drained by bunding and/or surface grading (between 1 and 4%) to a sump or tank for the containment of pollutants and/or spills that may occur. This containment vessel shall have no connections to stormwater or sewer.

Capacity of vessel

The capacity of the containment vessel should be determined at the design stage. It shall be of sufficient capacity to hold both the volume of any wastewater that may drain from the fuel dispensing area as well as the volume of any potential major spillage. Whilst the required capacity of the containment vessel is negotiable, a minimum holding capacity of 1,500 litres shall be maintained at all times in case of any potential major spillage events.

Canopy

Fuel dispensing area shall be provided with a canopy to minimise ingress of stormwater.

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Canopy design

The canopy shall be designed to minimise the entry of stormwater and stormwater runoff from the fuel dispensing area and from the containment vessel. The roof overhang shall be a horizontal distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of the roof height out from the vertical above the point of the surface level boundary of the fuel dispensing area.

All infrastructure (ie drains, pipes, containment vessels etc) must be designed in accordance with the requirements of the Draft Operator's Compliance Requirements for Petroleum Product Storage (Brisbane City Council, 2001).

Stormwater from canopy

The preferred option for stormwater from roofed areas is for it to be directed to and collected in tanks for non-potable use (eg toilet flushing or garden watering). Alternatively it may be diverted directly to stormwater infrastructure.

OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS

Establishment of Procedures

It shall be the responsibility of the occupier of the installation to develop and implement procedures appropriate to the installation as follows:

- Operating procedures covering all aspects of the day-to-day operation of the facility.
- Maintenance procedures covering regular testing, inspection and monitoring of the equipment.
- Emergency procedures covering action to be taken in the event of fire, spillage, accident, equipment failure or other abnormalities or emergencies.

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Disposal of waste material

Waste liquid and material from the containment vessel shall be removed for treatment by a licensed waste contractor at a frequency that ensures the nominated capacity for spillage is maintained.

Emergency shut-off systems

Owners/operators must install emergency shut-off systems, which ensure shut down of fuel dispensing systems in the event of a spill.

Refuelling of tanks

All bulk fuel transfer (ie fuel tanker trucks delivering and filling fuel storages at the site) must be undertaken within the graded/bunded area of the covered forecourt

Documenting of Procedures

All procedures shall be documented in notices, manuals or other recorded instructions as appropriate to the particular installation, on view or readily available on site. These procedures shall be made available to Council officers upon request.

Training

It shall be the responsibility of the occupier of the installation to ensure that training or instruction in established procedures is provided.