

Environmental Share

Sump's Part 1 of 2 - Design and Construction

Sump Guidance

If sumps are not designed, operated and maintained properly, they may potentially be regulated by both the Aquifer Protection Program and Underground Storage Tank Program.

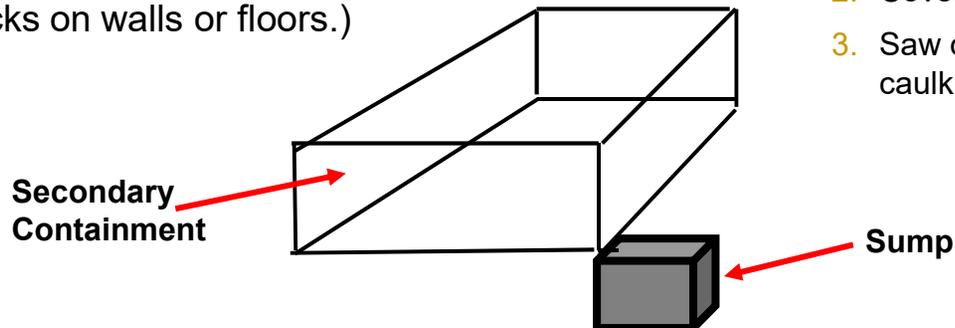
In order to maintain “exempt” status the following must be met:

Underground Storage Tanks (UST):

In order to prevent sumps from being considered UST's they **must** comply with one of the following exceptions:

1. Be less than 110 gallons
2. Be flow through sumps and/or
3. An emergency sump:
 - the sump is only used during an emergency or maintenance activities and is pumped out within 48 hours of discovery of solution or release.

All sumps **must** be operated and maintained (repaired) to ensure that they are in good working condition (no visible cracks on walls or floors.)



Aquifer Protection Permit:

Sumps **must** be constructed of concrete, steel, plastic, fiberglass, or other non-earthen material that provides substantial structural support and that is designed to contain an accumulation of solid or liquid materials.

Sumps **must** be designed and constructed not to discharge and built on an impermeable barrier that can be visually inspected for leakage.

Examples of non-discharging design/construction:

1. Filling expansion joints with acid resistant caulking
2. Covering water stops in the construction joints
3. Saw cut control joints are filled with acid resistant caulking

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