

PBS Registration Worksheet 2009

The New York State Environmental Conservation Law was amended on July 21, 2008. Applicability, fees and the definition of petroleum have changed. You may need to register some tanks that were not registered in the past and possibly pay different fees accordingly. Examples of regulated petroleum products and the new definition of petroleum are on other side of this page.

Please note: Manifold (interconnected) tanks are regulated as single tanks. For example, two 1,000 gallon tanks connected by piping are regulated as a single 2,000 gallon tank.

A) List the total storage capacity of all tanks storing petroleum. A) _____

B) List the total storage capacity of tanks less than 1,100 gallons each storing heating oil (see product list on back) used for on-premises consumption. B) _____

C) List the total storage capacity of tanks less than 1,101 gallons each used to store motor fuel (see product list on back) for non-commercial purposes (not for resale) at a farm or residence. C) _____

D) Subtract Lines B & C from A A-B-C= D) _____

If Line D is 1,101 gallons or greater, then **all tanks** at this site MUST be registered and fees must be based upon the total storage capacity in Line A using the fee schedule below.

If Line D is less than 1,101 gallons but greater than 0 (zero) gallons and *any Line D tanks are* Underground Storage Tanks (tank location code "5") greater than 110 gallons or any Aboveground Storage Tanks with 10% or more of volume below ground (tank location code "4") greater than 110 gallons then **all tanks** MUST be registered and the fee must be based upon the total storage capacity in Line A using the fee schedule below.

If Line D is less than 1,101 gallons, tanks storing used oil or used oil(heating), if any, MUST be registered but NO fee is required.

FEE SCHEDULE:

<u>Total Storage Capacity</u>	<u>5-Year Fee for Facility</u>
111 - 1,100 gallons	\$0 - Fee not required.
1,101 - 2,000 gallons	\$100 per storage facility
2,001 - 4,999 gallons	\$300 per storage facility
5,000 - 399,999 gallons	\$500 per storage facility
400,000 gallons and greater	Registration not required but license is required under the Major Oil Storage Facilities Program

Petroleum and Petroleum Products

1. Crude Oil and Crude Oil Fractions
2. Motor Fuels including Biofuel Blends (<100% Biofuel)
 - a. Gasoline
 - b. Diesel Fuel
 - c. Jet Fuel
 - d. Aviation Gasoline
3. Fuel Oils/Heating Oils including Biofuel Blends (<100% Biofuel)
 - a. Distillate and Residual Oils (heating oils # 2, 4, 5, 6)
 - b. Kerosene (heating oil #1)
 - c. Clarified Oil
 - d. Used Oil (heating)
4. Lubricating and Cutting Oils (including synthetic forms)
 - a. Motor Oil
 - b. Gear and Spindle Oils
 - c. Hydraulic Oil (including Transmission Fluid and Turbine Oil)
 - d. Cutting Oil
 - e. Petroleum Greases (including axle, engine and gear greases)
5. Oils Used as Building Materials
 - a. Asphalt and Road Oils (for example, Asphalt Cutback or Emulsions)
 - b. Form Oil
6. Petroleum Spirits
 - a. White Spirits (Stoddard Solvents/mineral spirits)
 - b. Naphtha
7. Mineral and Insulating Oils (including synthetic forms)
 - a. Mineral Oil
 - b. Insulating Oil (including Dielectric Oils)
8. Used Oil

Definition of Petroleum (Environmental Conservation Law 17-1003.5)

"Petroleum" means:

- a. crude oil and any fraction thereof;
- b. any mixture containing crude oil or any fraction thereof; and
- c. synthetic forms of lubricating oil, dielectric oils, insulating oils, hydraulic oils and cutting oils.

Such term shall not include:

- (1) hazardous waste defined pursuant to section 27-0903 of this chapter [ECL];
- (2) substances meeting the definition of hazardous substance pursuant to section 40-0105 of this chapter [ECL];
- (3) animal or vegetable oils that do not contain crude oil or fractions thereof; or
- (4) substances that are gases at standard temperature and pressure.