**Section 731.112 Definitions**

 "Aboveground release" means any release to the surface of the land or to surface water. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the aboveground portion of an UST system and aboveground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an UST system.

 "Act" means the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5].

 "Agency" means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

 "Ancillary equipment" means any devices including, but not limited to, such devices as piping, fittings, flanges, valves and pumps used to distribute, meter or control the flow of regulated substances to and from an UST.

 "Belowground release" means any release to the subsurface of the land and to groundwater. This includes, but is not limited to, releases from the belowground portions of an underground storage tank system and belowground releases associated with overfills and transfer operations as the regulated substance moves to or from an underground storage tank.

 "Beneath the surface of the ground" means beneath the ground surface or otherwise covered with earthen materials.

 "Board" means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

 "CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (42 USC 9601 et seq.)

 "Connected piping" means all underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which regulated substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems must be allocated equally between them.

 "Dielectric material" means a material that does not conduct direct electrical current. Dielectric coatings are used to electrically isolate UST systems from the surrounding soils. Dielectric bushings are used to electrically isolate portions of the UST system (e.g., tank from piping).

 "Electrical equipment" means underground equipment that contains dielectric fluid that is necessary for the operation of equipment such as transformers and buried electrical cable.

 "EMA" means the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

 "Excavation zone" means the volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, wall and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation.

 "Farm tank" is a tank located on a tract of land devoted to the production of crops or raising animals, including fish, and associated residences and improvements. A farm tank must be located on the farm property. "Farm" includes fish hatcheries, rangeland and nurseries with growing operations.

 "Fire Marshal" means the Office of the State Fire Marshal.

 "Flow-through process tank" is a tank that forms an integral part of a production process through which there is a steady, variable, recurring or intermittent flow of materials during the operation of the of the process. Flow-through process tanks do not include tanks used for the storage of materials prior to their introduction into the production process or for the storage of finished products or by-products from the production process.

 "Free product" refers to a regulated substance that is present as a nonaqueous liquid phase (e.g., liquid not dissolved in water).

 "Gasoline Storage Act" means 415 ILCS 15.

 "Gathering lines" means any pipeline, equipment, facility or building used in the transportation of oil or gas during oil or gas production or gathering operations.

 "Hazardous substance" means any substance listed in 40 CFR 302.4, incorporated by reference in Section 731.113 (but not including any substance regulated as a hazardous waste under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 721).

 BOARD NOTE: This definition is derived from the definition of "hazardous substance UST system" in 40 CFR 280.12, as adopted at 53 Fed. Reg. 37194, September 23, 1988, and "hazardous substance" in Section 101(14) of CERCLA. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulations that implement the statutes cited in CERCLA have been inserted in place of the authorizing statutes.

 "Hazardous substance UST system" means an underground storage tank system that contains a "hazardous substances," or any mixture of "hazardous substances" and "petroleum," and which is not a "petroleum UST system."

BOARD NOTE: This definition is derived from the corresponding definition in 40 CFR 280.12, as adopted at 53 Fed. Reg. 37194, September 23, 1988, inserting terms defined elsewhere in this Section.

 "Heating oil" means petroleum that is No. 1, No. 2, No. 4-light, No. 4-heavy, No. 5-light, No. 5-heavy or No. 6 technical grades of fuel oil; other residual fuel oils (including Navy Special Fuel Oil and Bunker C); or other fuels when used as substitutes for one of these fuel oils. Heating oil is typically used in the operation of heating equipment, boilers or furnaces.

BOARD NOTE: For the applicability of these rules to heating oil USTs, see Section 731.110(d).

 "Hydraulic lift tank" means a tank holding hydraulic fluid for a closed-loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevator and other similar devices.

 "Liquid trap" means sumps, well cellars and other traps used in association with oil and gas production, gathering and extraction operations (including gas production plants), for the purpose of collecting oil, water and other liquid. These liquid traps may temporarily collect liquids for subsequent disposition for reinjection into a production or pipeline stream, or may collect and separate liquids from gas stream.

 "Motor fuel" means petroleum or a petroleum-based substance that is motor gasoline, aviation gasoline, No. 1 or No. 2 diesel fuel or any grade of gasohol, and is typically used in the operation of a motor engine.

 "New tank system" means a tank system that will be used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and for which installation has commenced after December 22, 1988. (See also "Existing Tank System.")

 "Noncommercial purposes" with respect to motor fuel means not for resale.

 "Operator" means any person in control of, or having responsibility for, the daily operation of the UST system.

 "Overfill release" is a release that occurs when a tank is filled beyond its capacity, resulting in a discharge of the regulated substance to the environment.

 "Owner" means:

 In the case of an UST system in use on November 8, 1984, or brought into use after that date, any person who owns an UST system used for storage, use or dispensing of regulated substances; and

 In the case of any UST system in use before November 8, 1984, but no longer in use on that date, any person who owned such UST immediately before the discontinuation of its use.

 "Person" means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, federal agency, corporation, state, unit of local government, commission, political subdivision of a state or any interstate body. "Person" also includes a consortium, a joint venture, a commercial entity and the United States Government.

 "Petroleum" means crude oil or any fraction thereof which is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure (60 degrees Fahrenheit and 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute). The term "petroleum" includes, but is not limited to, petroleum and petroleum-based substances comprising a complex blend of hydrocarbons derived from crude oil through processes of separation, conversion, upgrading and finishing, such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents and used oils.

 BOARD NOTE: This definition is derived from the definitions of "petroleum UST system" and "regulated substance" in 40 CFR 280.12, as adopted at 53 Fed. Reg. 37194, September 23, 1988.

"Petroleum UST system" means an underground storage tank system that contains petroleum or a mixture of "petroleum" with de minimis quantities of other "regulated substances."

BOARD NOTE: This definition is derived from the corresponding definition in 40 CFR 280.12, as adopted at 53 Fed. Reg. 37194, September 23, 1988, inserting terms defined elsewhere in this Section.

 "Pipe" or "Piping" means a hollow cylinder or tabular conduit that is constructed of non-earthen materials.

 "Pipeline facilities (including gathering lines)" are new and existing pipe rights-of-way and any associated equipment, facilities or buildings.

 "Regulated substance" means any "hazardous substance" or "petroleum."

BOARD NOTE: This definition is derived from the corresponding definition in 40 CFR 280.12, as adopted at 53 Fed. Reg. 37194, September 23, 1988, inserting terms defined elsewhere in this Section."Release" means any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching or disposing from an UST into groundwater, surface water or subsurface soils.

"Release detection" means determining whether a release of a regulated substance has occurred from the UST system into the environment or a leak has occurred into the interstitial space between the UST system and its secondary barrier or secondary containment around it.

"Residential tank" is a tank located on property used primarily for dwelling purposes.

 "Septic tank" is a water-tight covered receptacle designed to receive or process, through liquid separation or biological digestion, the sewage discharged from a building sewer. The effluent from such receptacle is distributed for disposal through the soil and settled solids and scum from the tank are pumped out periodically and hauled to a treatment facility.

 "Storm water or wastewater collection system" means piping, pumps, conduits and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water run-off resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of storm water and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance.

 "Surface impoundment" is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) that is not an injection well.

 "Tank" is a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of regulated substances and constructed of non-earthen materials (e.g., concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support.

 "Underground area" means an underground room, such as a basement, cellar, shaft or vault, providing enough space for physical inspection of the exterior of the tank situated on or above the surface of the floor.

 "Underground release" means any below-ground release.

 "Underground storage tank" or "UST" means any one or combination of tanks (including underground pipes connected thereto) that is used to contain an accumulation of regulated substances, and the volume of which (including the volume of the underground pipes connected thereto) is 10 percent or more beneath the surface of the ground. This term does not include any of the following:

 Farm or residential tank of 1,100 gallons or less capacity used for storing motor fuel for noncommercial purposes;

BOARD NOTE: For the applicability of these rules to heating oil tanks, see Section 731.110(e).

 Septic tank;

 Pipeline facility (including gathering lines):

 That is regulated under 49 USC 60101 through 60140; or

That is an intrastate pipeline facility regulated under state laws as provided in 49 USC 60105, and which is determined by the U.S Department of Transportation to be connected to a pipeline, or to be operated or intended to be capable of operating at pipeline pressure or as an integral part of a pipeline;

 Surface impoundment, pit, pond or lagoon;

 Storm-water or wastewater collection system;

 Flow-through process tank;

 Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations; or

 Storage tank situated in an underground area (such as a basement, cellar, mineworking, drift, shaft or tunnel) if the storage tank is situated upon or above the surface of the floor.

 BOARD NOTE: The term "underground storage tank" does not include any pipes connected to any tank that is described in the subparagraphs of this definition of "underground storage tank."

 "USEPA" means United States Environmental Protection Agency.

 "UST system" or "Tank system" means an underground storage tank, connected underground piping, underground ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any.

 "Wastewater treatment tank" means a tank that is designed to receive and treat an influent wastewater through physical, chemical or biological methods.

(Source: Amended at 40 Ill. Reg. 10312, effective July 13, 2016)