




ROY COOPER
Governor

MICHAEL S. REGAN
Secretary

MICHAEL SCOTT
Director

February 9, 2018

TO: UST Staff & NC Environmental Service Providers

FROM: Vance Z. Jackson, Jr., UST Section Chief 

RE: **REVISIONS TO TASK 2.416 AND 7.361 IN RESPONSE TO 2T SECTION .1500 CHANGES**

Because of the recent changes to the North Carolina Administrative Code 2T Section .1500 which redefined "petroleum-contaminated soil" from soil with any detectable quantity of petroleum to soils exceeding the lesser of the Soil to Groundwater or Residential Soil Standard, the following modifications are required to account for clean soils that can now be returned to the excavation.

Only soils that meet the new definition are eligible to be removed from the site for disposal. Clean soils are to remain onsite and to be used as backfill (with the noted allowance of up to one screened "clean" load out of ten). As a result, the lump sum cost cannot be applied to these reused soils. Soils that are excavated, stockpiled, screened as clean, and returned to the excavation where no costs are incurred for loading, transport, disposal or the purchase of backfill, will be allowed to be claimed up to \$35 per ton.

Total soils are equal to the tank volume, which can be calculated based on volumes from the disposal manifests; the soils removed for disposal, which are supported by weight tickets; and the soils that are excavated and stockpiled to be used as backfill. These soils or the final tank excavation will be required to be surveyed (sum of all stockpiles or sum of all basins) and the sealed surveyor's calculations will be required for reimbursement if the claimed total tonnage is not equal to the amount recorded on weight tickets for contaminated soil.

Secondary forms A.1 and P-7C have been modified to reflect these changes and are available on the UST Section Webpage.

