



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

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May 2015

OFFICE OF
SOLID WASTE AND EMERGENCY
RESPONSE

UST Program Facts

Data About The Underground Storage Tank (UST) Program

- Size of the UST universe (as of March 2015)
 - There are approximately 569,000 active USTs (at approximately 205,000 sites) which are regulated by the UST technical regulations
 - Since 1984, more than 1.8 million USTs have been properly closed
- Compliance with the UST requirements (as of March 2015)
 - 84.8 percent of active UST systems are in significant operational compliance with the spill, overfill, and corrosion protection requirements for release prevention
 - 79.1 percent of active UST systems are in significant operational compliance with the leak detection requirements
 - 71.8 percent of UST facilities are in significant operational compliance with both the release prevention and leak detection requirements
- Corrective action at UST sites (as of March 2015)
 - 525,095 releases have been confirmed
 - 501,766 cleanups have been initiated
 - 452,847 cleanups have been completed
 - 72,248 cleanups have not yet been completed
- Prevention program resources
 - In fiscal year 2015, Congress appropriated \$25.4 million from the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund and \$1.5 million of State and Tribal Assistance Grants (STAG) for states and tribes to prevent UST releases
- Cleanup program resources
 - In fiscal year 2015, Congress appropriated \$66.6 million from the LUST Trust Fund for corrective action activities, \$55 million of which is for states and tribes to assess and clean up UST releases
 - Approximately 40 states have UST cleanup funds which pay for most UST cleanups and are separate from the LUST Trust Fund; collectively states raise and spend more than \$1 billion annually on LUST cleanups
- State program approval
 - 38 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have approved state programs

Background And History Of The UST Program

- In 1984, Congress responded to the increasing threat to groundwater posed by leaking underground storage tanks by adding Subtitle I to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA)
 - SWDA required EPA to develop a comprehensive regulatory program for USTs storing petroleum or certain hazardous substances to protect the environment and human health from UST releases
 - Federal UST regulations require preventive measures (such as spill, overfill, and corrosion protection), release detection monitoring, corrective action, and demonstration of financial resources to carry out corrective action
 - EPA's 1988 regulations set minimum standards for new tanks and required owners of existing tanks to upgrade, replace, or close them

- In 1986, Congress amended Subtitle I of SWDA and created the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Trust Fund
 - It was established to:
 - Oversee cleanups by responsible parties
 - Enforce cleanups by recalcitrant parties
 - Pay for cleanups at sites where the owner or operator is unknown, unwilling, or unable to respond, or which require emergency action
 - The LUST Trust Fund is financed by a 0.1 cent federal tax on each gallon of motor fuel sold in the country
 - As of March 2015, the balance in the Fund was approximately \$485 million
 - In fiscal year 2012, \$2.4 billion of the LUST Trust Fund was transferred to the Department of Transportation's Highway Trust Fund
 - In fiscal year 2014, \$1 billion of the LUST Trust Fund was transferred to the Department of Transportation's Highway Trust Fund

- In August 2005, Congress amended Subtitle I of SWDA and created the Underground Storage Tank Compliance Act of 2005 (in Title XV, Subtitle B of the Energy Policy Act of 2005)
 - This legislation focuses on further preventing releases
 - In particular, it expanded eligible uses of the LUST Trust Fund and includes provisions regarding operator training, delivery prohibition, secondary containment and financial responsibility, and clean up of releases that contain oxygenated fuel additives

- Because of the large regulated universe of USTs at the inception of the program (over 2 million tanks), EPA designed the UST program to be implemented by states
 - 38 states, plus the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, have been approved to act in lieu of the federal program and may have more stringent UST requirements
 - The remaining states have agreements with EPA to be the primary implementing agency
 - States have reported that UST releases are the most common source of groundwater contamination and that petroleum is the most common contaminant

- For more information about the underground storage tank program, see EPA's website at: www.epa.gov/oust