CHAPTER 3
Underground Storage Tanks

This chapter summarizes:

- *Regulations for underground fuel storage tanks*
- *Prevention of spills, overfills, and corrosion*
- *Leak detection options*

3.1 Introduction

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) mandates the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to develop a program for **underground storage tanks (USTs)** storing petroleum products. Federal regulations were written to describe performance standards for USTs, how to prevent contamination of soil and groundwater by leaking USTs (LUSTs), how to properly close tanks, and what to do if a release occurs. You can find these regulations in Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, Part 280 (40 CFR 280).

On July 15, 2015, EPA published the first major revision to the federal UST regulations since 1988. The revisions to the UST regulations removed deferrals for Airport Hydrant Systems, field constructed tanks, and emergency generator tanks; additionally, the revisions modified other significant aspects to the regulations. See *Section 3.8, For More Information* for links to 40 CFR 280. EPA has provided a technical compendium at *https://www.epa.gov/ust/underground-storage-tank-ust-technical-compendium-about-2015-ust-regulations* that covers EPA's interpretation and guidance to the revised regulations. The compendium addresses several topics, including field constructed tanks, spill bucket and dispenser inspections, and operator training.

The requirements of 40 CFR 280 apply to USTs that contain regulated substances and petroleum that have 10% or more of their volume (including the volume of connected underground pipes) below ground. EPA defines **regulated substances** as any Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances (except for hazardous waste) and petroleum (including blends such as motor fuels, jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, lubricants, petroleum solvents, and used oils). The CERCLA list of hazardous substances can be found in 40 CFR 302.4.

3.2 Requirements for USTs

USTs and their associated piping must comply with specific design, construction, installation, operating, and release detection requirements. For information on piping requirements, see *Chapter 5, Piping and Pipelines.*

The Law Says

- *All underground storage tanks (USTs) must have equipment for spill and overfill prevention, leak detection, and corrosion protection (40 CFR 280 Subpart C and D).*
- *Only trained personnel who follow standard procedures may install new tanks or close existing tanks (40 CFR 280.20(e)).*
- *You must comply with the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan requirements if you have at least 42,000 gallons of UST capacity, or have at least 1,320 gallons of aboveground storage tank oil capacity in 55-gallon or larger containers (40 CFR 112.1).*
- *2015 revised UST regulations:*
  - *Added secondary containment requirements*
  - *Added operator training requirements*
  - *Added operational inspection requirements*
  - *Added requirements for biofuel compatibility*
  - *Removes several deferrals*

3.2.1 Corrosion Protection

To help prevent corrosion, make sure you install only well-designed and well-constructed tanks. Unprotected steel corrodes and can release product (fuel) from holes that begin as pitting on the metal surface. Unless non-corrosive soil conditions exist at your facility, you must protect from corrosion by doing at least one of the following:

- Use tanks of non-corrodible materials, such as fiberglass-reinforced plastic or a steel–fiberglass-reinforced plastic composite
- Protect steel tanks by coating them with a suitable non-conducting material, and use a **cathodic protection** system (with **impressed current** or sacrificial anode, as described below)
- Get approval from your regulatory agency for another corrosion protection method that is equally safe (new techniques are emerging)

Don't Forget...

For the latest information on the UST programs where you are, click on the EPA link below. This link provides state (or regional) contact information, plus up-to-date data in each state (or region), as well as the status of implementing various national program initiatives.

https://www.epa.gov/ust/state-underground-storage-tank-ust-programs#apply

An impressed current system uses a **rectifier** to convert alternating current to direct current (see *Exhibit 3–1*). This current is sent through an insulated wire to the anodes, which are special metal bars buried in the soil near the UST. The current then flows through the soil to the UST system and returns to the rectifier through an insulated wire attached to the UST. The UST system is protected because the current going to the UST system overcomes the corrosion-causing current normally flowing away from it.

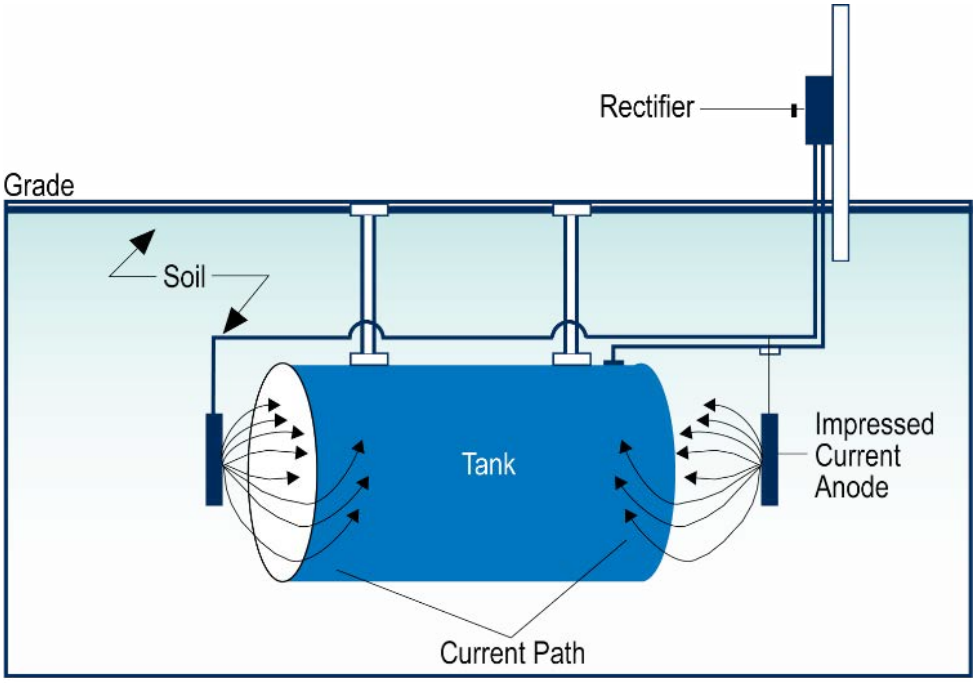


EXHIBIT 3–1
Impressed Current System

Another type of cathodic protection is called a **sacrificial anode** or galvanic anode system *(see Exhibit 3–2)*. The galvanic anode system relies on the natural potential difference between the metallic sacrificial anode (usually aluminum, magnesium, or zinc) and the steel tank to provide a protective flow of current. Metal ions migrate from the more reactive metal anode to the tank and, in the process, the anodes corrode (are sacrificed).

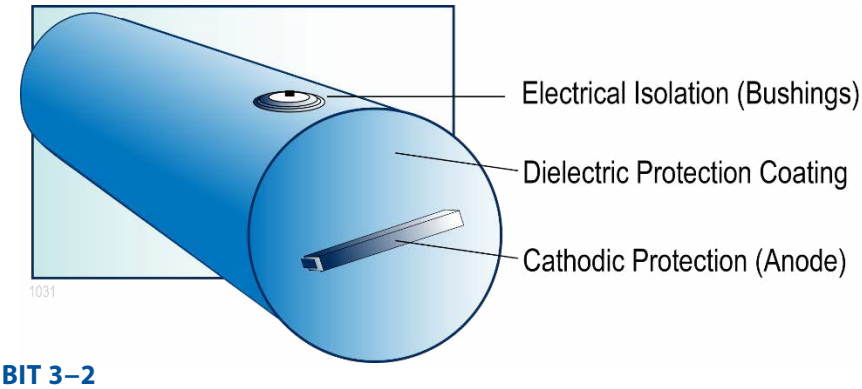


EXHIBIT 3–2
Sacrificial Anode System

Only a qualified cathodic protection expert can determine what kind of cathodic protection will work at your UST site.

3.2.2 Spill and Overfill Prevention Equipment

To prevent spills and accidental overfills associated with product transfers, you must use spill prevention equipment, such as a spill catchment basin (see *Exhibit 3–3*), and overfill prevention equipment, such as automatic shutoff devices, overfill alarms, and ball float valves (fitted to the vent pipe) (see *Exhibit 3–4*). Routine inspections and testing of spill prevention equipment is required. If the spill prevention device is double walled, the interstice may be monitored during routine inspections in lieu of routine testing. Periodic inspection of overfill prevention devices is required to be conducted in accordance with prescribed requirements. Alternative spill and overfill prevention equipment that is equally safe may be used with regulatory agency approval.

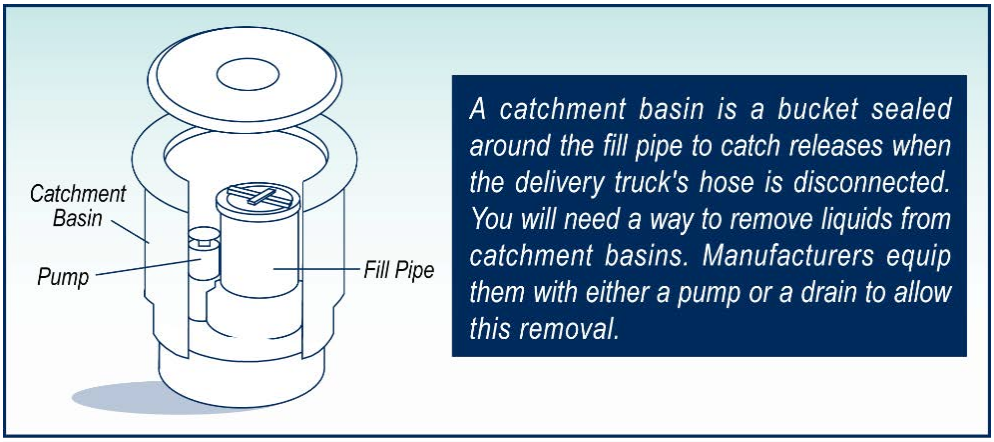


EXHIBIT 3–3
Spill Catchment Basin

Don't Forget...

New inspection requirements include:

- *Routine walkthrough inspections*
  - *Spill prevention equipment*
  - *Release detection equipment*
  - *Containment sump check (e.g., dispenser sumps)*
  - *Hydrant pits and hydrant piping vaults not requiring confined space entry*
- *Overfill prevention equipment inspection*
- *Periodic spill equipment testing*
- *Periodic sump testing*

3.2.3 Installation of USTs

All tanks and piping must be properly installed according to a nationally recognized code of practice and according to the manufacturer's instructions. Use a qualified installer; have the installation inspected by a licensed Professional Engineer (PE) or the regulatory agency and certify the installation method used on the appropriate agency notification form.

3.3 General UST Operating Requirements

New and upgraded USTs have a collection of mechanical and electronic devices that can fail under certain conditions. These failures can be prevented or quickly detected by following general UST operating requirements. Having a new or upgraded UST system is a good start, but the system must be properly operated and continuously maintained to ensure that leaks are avoided or quickly detected.

3.3.1 Spill and Overfill Control

To prevent spills and overfills, use correct filling practices when transferring product. Make sure there is room in the tank before delivery, and watch the entire delivery. Report, investigate, and clean up any spills and overfills accordingly.

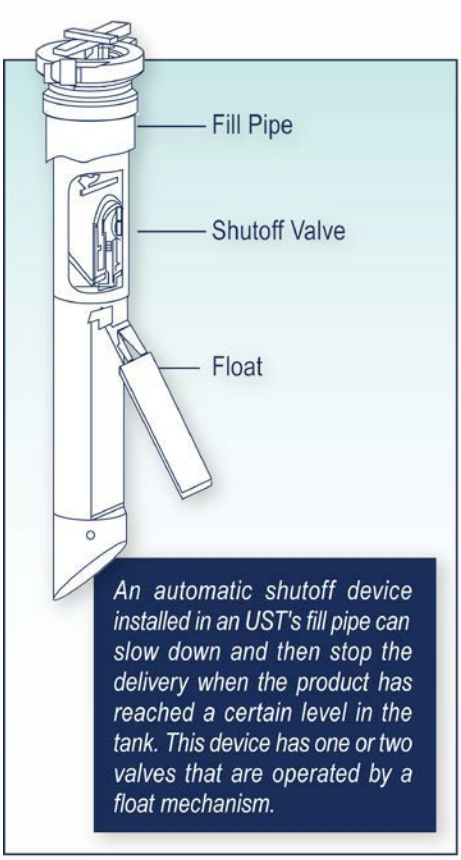


EXHIBIT 3–4
Automatic Shutoff Device

3.3.2 Operator Training

Owners and operators must implement a training program that identifies UST personnel as either Class A, Class B, or Class C operators. Each operator class must meet specified training requirements, pass evaluation, and maintain documentation of training completion. Operators must be trained as either Class A, Class B, or Class C operators. For more information on training requirements see *Chapter 10, Training.*

The training program must ensure:

- Class A operators have the knowledge and skills to make informed decisions for UST compliance and the ability to determine if operating staff are operating the system in compliance.
- Class B operators have the knowledge to implement UST compliance requirements for the site-specific UST system components.
- Class C operators have the knowledge to take actions in response to emergencies, alarms, or spills resulting from operating the UST system.

3.3.3 Operation and Maintenance

Conduct all UST system repairs according to a nationally recognized code of practice, and meet the following requirements:

- Ensure continuous operation of corrosion-protection systems for tanks that routinely contain product.
- Have all cathodic protection systems tested by a qualified cathodic protection tester within 6 months of installation and at least every 3 years thereafter.
- Inspect impressed current cathodic protection systems (the rectifier) every 60 days to ensure that the equipment is working properly.
- Replace corroded or damaged metal fittings that have released product. Fiberglass fittings may be repaired according to manufacturer's specifications.
- Tightness-test repaired tanks and piping within 30 days of the repair.
- Test cathodic protected UST systems within 6 months of repair.

3.3.4 UST Leak Detection

All USTs systems must have a method of leak detection. Use one, or a combination, of the following monitoring methods *at least every 30 days:*

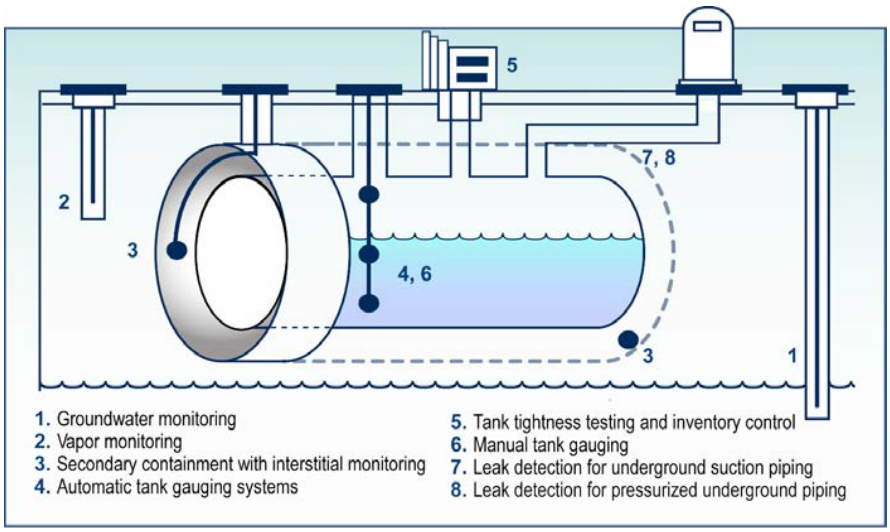
- Vapor monitoring in soil
- **Interstitial monitoring** (detection of liquids in the space between a tank and its outer containment wall)
- Automatic tank gauging
- Groundwater sampling from nearby monitor wells
- Statistical inventory reconciling
- Other approved methods

EPA allows facilities to use manual tank gauging as the sole method of leak detection for small USTs (under 550 gallons). *Exhibit 3–5* shows typical leak detection methods. Other methods can be used if they meet a performance standard of detecting a leak of 0.2 gallons per hour with a probability of detection of at least 95% and a probability of false alarm of no more than 5%. EPA has developed evaluation procedures for innovative leak detection systems to be reviewed by an independent third party. You should obtain a signed certification from the leak detection vendor that verifies the system meets the regulatory performance requirements and documents any limitations of the system.

Don't Forget...

Make sure the vendor of the leak detection method you use has given you documentation that your leak detection system meets regulatory requirements for performance.

EXHIBIT 3–5
Leak Detection Schematic



States are able to implement regulations equal to or more restrictive than the federal regulations noted above. Therefore, it is important to find out if there are state or local agency requirements on the use of leak detection methods for USTs that differ from those described here. For example, California requires owners and/or operators of UST systems installed before July 1, 2003, and located within 1,000 feet of a public drinking water well to perform enhanced leak detection. Enhanced leak detection is a test method that introduces a chemical additive not normally found in the fuel into the tank and then monitors for that additive outside the tank walls.

Don't Forget...

Most states require the UST Registration Form to be updated for system changes, including the type of regulated substance. Converting a UST to contain alternative fuels will likely require updating the registration.

3.3.5 Recordkeeping and Reporting

You must submit the following information to your regulatory agency:

- A notification form within 30 days of a UST first being used. (Note that many states, such as Florida, require notification before tank installation.)
- Reports of all suspected releases, spills, and overfills exceeding 25 gallons or that cause a sheen on surface water and confirmed releases within 24 hours.
- A report summarizing the initial cleanup measures taken within 20 days of a confirmed release.

Exhibit 3–6 lists the documentation that must be kept on-site and how long to keep it. These records are to be readily available for inspection.

EXHIBIT 3–6
UST Recordkeeping Requirements

Documentation	How Long to Keep
UST registration or notification forms	Life of the tank
A corrosion expert's analysis of site corrosion potential, if corrosion protection equipment is not used	Life of the tank
Results of cathodic protection system inspections (every 3 years)	Keep the two most recent inspections; for impressed current system, keep the past three inspection records.
Documentation of UST system repairs or upgrades	Life of the tank
Leak Detection System Documentation	
Performance claims and schedules of required calibration and maintenance	5 years from date of installation
Calibration, maintenance, and repair documentation	At least 1 year
Sampling, testing, gauging, or monitoring results	At least 1 year
Tank tightness test results	Until next test conducted
Site assessment records and closure reports	3 years after closing a UST (note: some states require longer storage times)

3.4 Biofuel Blend Compatibility for USTs

The chemical and physical properties of biofuels, such as ethanol and biodiesel, may make them more aggressive to certain UST system materials than petroleum. So it is important that all UST system components in contact with ethanol or biodiesel blends are materially compatible with that fuel. EPA published guidance in the July 5, 2011, *Federal Register* regarding compatibility of UST systems with biofuel blends. To be in compliance with 40 CFR 280.32, owners and operators of UST systems storing ethanol- blended fuels greater than 10% ethanol or biodiesel-blended fuels greater than 20% biodiesel must use compatible equipment. EPA considers the following UST components to be potentially susceptible to compatibility issues:

- Tank or internal tank lining
- Piping
- Line leak detector
- Flexible connectors
- Drop tube
- Spill and overfill prevention equipment
- Submersible turbine pump and components
- Sealants (including pipe dope and thread sealant), fittings, gaskets, O-rings, bushings, couplings, and boots
- Containment sumps (including submersible turbine sumps and under-dispenser containment)
- Release detection floats, sensors, and probes
- Fill and riser caps
- Product shear valve

Here are some acceptable methods for owners and operators of UST systems storing ethanol-blended fuels greater than 10% ethanol or biodiesel-blended fuels greater than 20% biodiesel to demonstrate compatibility under 40 CFR 280.32:

- Use components that are certified or listed by a nationally recognized, independent testing laboratory (for example, Underwriters Laboratories [UL]) for use with the fuel stored.
- Use components approved by the manufacturer to be compatible with the fuel stored. EPA considers acceptable forms of manufacturer approvals to:
  - Be in writing
  - Indicate an affirmative statement of compatibility
  - Specify the range of biofuel blends the component is compatible with
  - Be from the equipment manufacturer, not from another entity (such as the installer or distributor)
- Use another method determined by the implementing agency to sufficiently protect human health and the environment. EPA will work with states as they evaluate other acceptable methods.

Don't Forget...

Underground product recovery tanks also need to comply with UST requirements in this chapter.

Did You Know?

The UST program defines USTs differently than the SPCC rule does. The UST program considers a UST to be a tank and any underground piping that has at least 10% of its combined volume underground.

However, under the SPCC rule, only completely buried tanks subject to the technical UST program requirements are exempt from the rule. Any tanks that are not completely buried are considered aboveground storage tanks and subject to the SPCC rule.

3.5 Leaking USTs

3.5.1 Spills, Overfills, and Confirmed Releases

If you have a confirmed petroleum release to groundwater, surface water, or soil, you must report it to the state or federal agency in charge of the UST program. You are required to report within 24 hours or immediately, depending on the agency requirements. Spills and overfills resulting in a petroleum release to the environment of over 25 gallons must be reported (and cleaned up immediately). In addition, if your UST stores a hazardous substance, instead of petroleum, and there is a release to the environment exceeding that substance's **reportable quantity (RQ),** it must be reported to the UST program and the National Response Center (NRC). See *Chapter 2, Incident and Spill Reporting* for release reporting requirements and an explanation of RQs. For corrective actions, see *Chapter 8, Assessment and Cleanup*.

3.5.2 Suspected Releases

You must immediately investigate and confirm all suspected releases from USTs within 7 days. Conduct **tank tightness testing** to determine whether a leak exists. If test results indicate a leak, you must repair, replace, or upgrade the tank and begin corrective actions as described in *Chapter 8, Assessment and Cleanup*. If the test results do not indicate a leak and environmental contamination was not the reason for suspecting a release, no further investigation is required.

3.6 Tank Closure

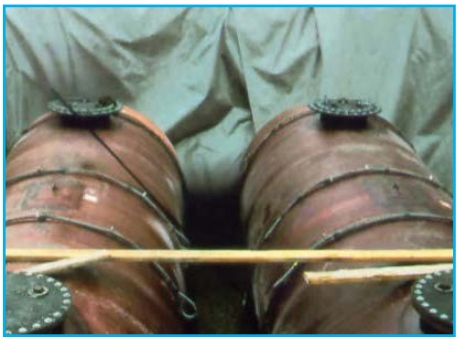
Many people have been killed or injured while improperly closing or removing USTs. As described below, the regulations in 40 CFR 280 specify the following closure requirements for USTs:

For **temporary closure** (for example, out-of-service tanks) of 12 months or less:

- Continue to use corrosion protection and leak detection systems during non-use time (omit leak detection if the tank is empty).
- Leave vent lines open and functioning.
- Cap all other lines, pumps, manways, and ancillary equipment.

For **permanent closure:**

- Notify your regulatory agency 30 days before closure.
- Conduct a site assessment to determine if a leak has occurred, and take corrective actions if needed (see *Chapter 8, Assessment and Cleanup*).
- Use standard safety and disposal practices to remove remaining liquids and accumulated sludge. Use only trained personnel who follow accepted safety practices.
- Fill the cleaned tank with a harmless, inert solid material (such as sand) and leave the tank in place. Or excavate the emptied tank and dispose of it properly. Note that some states require removal of the tank.
- Keep the certified closure report on file for at least 3 years.



Note that some states require trained and certified workers to perform certain phases of UST work, such as closure.

3.7 State Requirements

Currently 38 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have EPA approval to administer the UST program: Alabama, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, and West Virginia. All other states may have state requirements for USTs even though they do not have EPA approval to administer their federal UST program.

Many states have adopted UST requirements that are more stringent than the federal rules. Be sure to check your state UST regulations. See *Appendix E* for a list of regional EPA and state contacts for USTs and LUSTs. See *Appendix 3-2* for a list of state UST regulations and associated websites.

Some examples of differing state requirements are:

- Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin have more stringent or differing release detection testing requirements.
- Missouri requires all metal components in contact with an electrolyte including but not limited to soil, backfill, and/or water to be cathodically protected.
- Wisconsin has more stringent requirements for overfill prevention equipment.
- In California, service activities related to UST monitoring system equipment, such as servicing electronic consoles for leak detection monitoring, must be performed by a qualified service technician meeting specific licensing and training requirements.
- The following states provide biofuel storage guidance or have application processes for approval of storing biofuel in USTs: Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin.
- Note that some states (for example, Georgia and Alabama) require closure assessments be submitted to the state agency.

Did You Know?

As a result of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, most states receiving federal money made significant changes that affect owners or operators of USTs:

- *Established minimum requirements for delivery prohibition*
- *Required state agency UST inspections every 3 years*
- *Secondary containment and interstitial monitoring operator training for new and repaired UST systems within 1,000 feet of a community water supply system*

Check your state regulations for these requirements.

3.8 For More Information

For More Information

For Information On…	See…
UST Related Agencies	
Directory of State UST Program Contacts	https://www.epa.gov/ust/underground-storage-tank-ust-contacts#states
EPA Office of Underground Storage Tank (OUST)	1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW (5401G) Washington, DC 20460 (703) 603–9900 www.epa.gov/ust
Tanks Subcommittee of the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO), Tanks Subcommittee	www.astswmo.org
Tank Related Professional and Trade Associations	
American Petroleum Institute (API)	www.api.org
American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM)	www.astm.org
Fiberglass Tank and Pipe Institute (FTPI)	www.fiberglasstankandpipe.com
NACE International – The Corrosion Society	www.nace.org
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	www.nfpa.org
Petroleum Equipment Institute (PEI)	www.pei.org
Steel Tank Institute (STI)	www.steeltank.com
Underwriters Laboratories (UL)	www.ul.com
American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)	www.asme.org
American Society of Nondestructive Testing (ASNT)	www.asnt.org
American Welding Society (AWS)	www.aws.org
Documents and References	
Biofuels	https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2011/07/05/2011-16738/compatibility-of-underground-storage-tank-systems-with-biofuel-blends
Various publications related to USTs by EPA	https://www.epa.gov/ust/publications-related-underground-storage-tanks
UST Technical Compendium about the 2015 UST Regulations (interpretations and guidance letter by OUST)	https://www.epa.gov/ust/underground-storage-tank-ust-technical-compendium-about-2015-ust-regulations
Industry Codes and Standards for UST Systems	https://www.epa.gov/ust/underground-storage-tanks-usts-laws-and-regulations
Petroleum Vapor Intrusion Compendium	https://www.epa.gov/ust/petroleum-vapor-intrusion

3.9 Action Items

Action Items

Item	Date Started	Date Completed	N/A	Comment(s)
Obtain and be familiar with your state UST regulations.			☐	
Verify that your liquid storage tanks meet industry standards for design, construction, alterations, and repairs.			☐	
Register your tank systems with a regulatory agency.			☐	
Test your tanks for integrity to prevent accidental failures.			☐	
Prepare contingency and response plans to prevent releases and establish a plan of action in the event of a tank failure.			☐	
Train your staff in spill prevention and release response.			☐	
Routinely inspect your tank systems and secondary containment for actual or potential product releases.			☐	
Manage tank system wastes properly (including bottom water, removed paint); they may be considered hazardous waste.			☐	
Notify and report to regulatory agencies if a release is detected.			☐	
Maintain records of training, inspections, tank testing, registrations, and self- inspections to prove compliance.			☐	

THIS PAGE LEFT
INTENTIONALLY BLANK

CHAPTER 3
Appendices

Appendix 3-1 Exempt Underground Storage Tanks

Appendix 3-2 State Underground Storage Tank Regulations

THIS PAGE LEFT
INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Appendix 3-1: Exempt Underground Storage Tanks

Note: Below are the federal exemptions and deferrals from regulations. Always check with your state agency because some states do not adopt these exemptions and deferrals in their regulations.

Tanks not governed by regulations in 40 CFR 280.10 (note that some of these tanks may be regulated by SPCC rules):

- Any UST system, including sumps, less than or equal to 110 gallons
- Farm or residential tanks of 1,100 gallons or less used for storing motor fuel for non-commercial use
- Tanks used for storing heating oil for consumptive use on the premises where stored
- Septic tanks
- Pipeline facility regulated under the Natural Gas Pipeline Safety Act of 1968 or the Hazardous Liquids Pipeline Safety Act of 1979 or that is an intrastate pipeline facility
- Surface impoundment, pit, pond, or lagoon
- Stormwater or wastewater collection system
- Flow-through process tank
- Liquid trap or associated gathering lines directly related to oil or gas production and gathering operations
- Storage tanks located in an underground area but placed on the floor (basement, cellar, or vault)
- UST systems storing hazardous waste that are regulated under subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)
- Wastewater treatment tanks and **oil/water separators** that are part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under Section 402 or 307 (b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA)
- USTs containing *de minimis* concentrations of regulated substances
- Emergency spill or overflow containment UST systems that are expeditiously emptied after use
- Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes, such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks

Deferral from Some of the Regulations

Requirements in 40 CFR 280 for UST design installation, operation, release detection, and reporting do not apply to:

- Wastewater treatment tank systems
- UST systems containing radioactive material regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954

THIS PAGE LEFT
INTENTIONALLY BLANK

Appendix 3-2: State Underground Storage Tank Regulations

State	UST Regulatory State Agency	Link
Alabama	Alabama Department of Environmental Management Water Division – Water Quality Program	http://www.adem.state.al.us/programs/water/groundwater.cnt
Alaska	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Spill Prevention and Response	http://dec.alaska.gov/spar/csp/tanks/
Arizona	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality Tank Programs Division	https://azdeq.gov/USTPrograms
Arkansas	Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality Regulated Storage Tanks Division	https://www.adeq.state.ar.us/rst/
California	California Environmental Protection Agency State Water Resources Control Board Division of Water Quality Underground Storage Tank Program	https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/ust/
Colorado	Colorado Department of Labor and Employment Division of Oil and Public Safety Oil Inspectors Section	https://www.colorado.gov/pacific/ops/Petroleum
Connecticut	Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection Bureau of Materials Management and Compliance Assurance	https://www.ct.gov/deep/cwp/view.asp?a=2692&q=322600&depNav_GID=1652&depNav=|
Delaware	Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances Tank Management Branch	http://www.dnrec.delaware.gov/tanks/Pages/default.aspx
District of Columbia	District Department of Energy & Environment (DDOE) Toxic Substances Division Underground Storage Tank Branch	https://doee.dc.gov/service/underground-storage-tank-program
Florida	Florida Department of Environmental Protection Division of Waste Management Bureau of Petroleum Storage Systems	https://floridadep.gov/waste/permitting-compliance-assistance/content/storage-tank-compliance
Georgia	Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division Land Protection Branch Underground Storage Tank Management Program	https://epd.georgia.gov/underground-storage-tanks
Hawaii	Hawaii Department of Health (DOH) Solid and Hazardous Waste Branch Underground Storage Tank Section	http://health.hawaii.gov/shwb/underground-storage-tanks/
Idaho	Idaho Department of Environmental Quality Waste Management and Remediation Division Underground Storage Tank/Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program	https://www.deq.idaho.gov/waste-mgmt-remediation/storage-tanks/underground-storage-tanks/
Illinois	Illinois Office of State Fire Marshal Division of Petroleum and Chemical Safety	https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/sfm/About/Divisions/Petroleum-Chemical-Safety/Pages/default.aspx
Indiana	Indiana Department of Environmental Management Office of Land Quality Underground Storage Tank Section	https://www.in.gov/idem/tanks/2332.htm

State	UST Regulatory State Agency	Link
Iowa	Iowa Department of Natural Resources Environmental Services Division Land Quality Bureau Underground Storage Tank Section	http://www.iowadnr.gov/Environmental-Protection/Land-Quality/Underground-Storage-Tanks
Kansas	Kansas Department of Health and Environment Bureau of Environmental Remediation Storage Tank Section	http://www.kdheks.gov/tanks/
Kentucky	Kentucky Department of Environmental Protection Division of Waste Management Underground Storage Tank Branch	http://waste.ky.gov/UST/Pages/default.aspx
Louisiana	Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality Underground Storage Tank and Remediation Division	https://deq.louisiana.gov/index.cfm?md=page-builder&tmp=home&pid=underground-storage-tank
Maine	Maine Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management	https://www.maine.gov/dep/waste/ust/index.html
Maryland	Maryland Department of the Environment Waste Management Administration Oil Control Program (OCP)	https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Land/OilControl/Pages/usthome.aspx
Massachusetts	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MassDEP) Underground Storage Tank Program Bureau of Waste Prevention	https://www.mass.gov/guides/massdep-underground-storage-tank-ust-program
Michigan	Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs Bureau of Fire Services	https://www.michigan.gov/lara/0,4601,7-154-42271_4115---,00.html
Minnesota	Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Industrial Division Compliance and Enforcement Section Tank Compliance and Enforcement Unit	https://www.pca.state.mn.us/waste/underground-storage-tank-systems
Mississippi	Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Office of Pollution Control Groundwater Assessment and Remediation Underground Storage Tank Branch	https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/water/groundwater-assessment-and-remediation/underground-storage-tanks/
Missouri	Missouri Department of Natural Resources Hazardous Waste Program Tanks Section	https://dnr.mo.gov/env/hwp/tanks/
Montana	Montana Department of Environmental Quality Permitting and Compliance Division Waste and Underground Tank Management Bureau UST Program	http://deq.mt.gov/Land/ust
Nebraska	Nebraska State Fire Marshal Fuels Division Flammable Liquids Storage Tank Section	https://sfm.nebraska.gov/programs-services/fuels/flst/ust.html
Nevada	Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources Division of Environmental Protection Bureau of Corrective Action Underground Tank Program	https://ndep.nv.gov/land/underground-storage-tanks

State	UST Regulatory State Agency	Link
New Hampshire	New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services Waste Management Division Oil Remediation and Compliance Bureau	https://www.des.nh.gov/organization/divisions/waste/orcb/ocs/ustp/index.htm
New Jersey	New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection Water Compliance and Enforcement	https://www.state.nj.us/dep/srp/bust/
New Mexico	New Mexico Environment Department Environmental Protection Division Petroleum Storage Tank Bureau	https://www.env.nm.gov/petroleum_storage_tank/
New York	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Remediation Chemical and Pollution Control Chemical and Petroleum Storage Spill Prevention and Bulk Storage Section	http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/287.html
North Carolina	North Carolina Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Waste Management Underground Storage Tank Section	https://deq.nc.gov/about/divisions/waste-management/ust
North Dakota	North Dakota Department of Health Division of Waste Management Underground Storage Tank Program	https://deq.nd.gov/WM/UndergroundStorageTankProgram/
Ohio	Ohio Department of Commerce Division of State Fire Marshal Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations	https://www.com.ohio.gov/FIRE/BUSTRResources.aspx
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Corporation Commission Petroleum Storage Tank Division	http://occeweb.com/ps/aboutpst1.html
Oregon	Oregon Department of Environmental Quality Operations Division Underground Storage Tank Program	https://www.oregon.gov/deq/tanks/Pages/UST.aspx
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Waste Management Division of Storage Tanks	https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Land/Tanks/Underground-Storage-Tanks/Pages/default.aspx#.VzS0uoQrLcs
Rhode Island	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Office of Waste Management Underground Storage Tank Program	www.dem.ri.gov/programs/complianceandinspection/underground-storage-tanks.php
South Carolina	South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) Bureau of Land and Waste Management Underground Storage Tank Program	https://scdhec.gov/environment/land-management/underground-storage-tanks
South Dakota	South Dakota Department of Environment and Natural Resources Division of Environmental Services Groundwater Quality Program Storage Tanks Section	http://denr.sd.gov/des/gw/tanks/TankSection.aspx
Tennessee	Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) Division of Underground Storage Tanks	https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/ust-underground-storage-tanks

State	UST Regulatory State Agency	Link
Texas	Texas Commission on Environmental Quality Office of Permitting, Remediation, and Registration Permitting and Remediation Support Petroleum Storage Tanks	https://www.tceq.texas.gov/permitting/pst_cert.html
Utah	Utah Department of Environmental Quality Division of Environmental Response and Remediation UST/LUST Branch	https://deq.utah.gov/legacy/divisions/environmental-response-remediation/branches/underground-storage-tanks/
Vermont	Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation Waste Management Division	https://dec.vermont.gov/waste-management/storage-tanks
Virginia	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Division Underground Storage Tank Program	https://www.deq.virginia.gov/Programs/LandProtectionRevitalization/PetroleumProgram/StorageTanks/underground-storagetanks.aspx
Washington	Washington State Department of Ecology Toxics Cleanup Program Underground Storage Tank/Leaking Underground Storage Tank Section	https://ecology.wa.gov/Spills-Cleanup/Contamination-cleanup/Underground-storage-tanks
West Virginia	West Virginia Department of Environmental Protection Division of Water and Waste Management Environmental Enforcement Underground Storage Tank Section	https://dep.wv.gov/WWE/ee/tanks/ust/Pages/default.aspx
Wisconsin	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Division of Air and Waste Bureau of Remediation and Redevelopment/RR	https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Brownfields/Petro.html
Wyoming	Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality Water Quality Division Solid and Hazardous Waste Division Storage Tank Program	http://deq.wyoming.gov/shwd/storage-tank/