

**§ 280.10**

**40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-09 Edition)**

- 280.92 Definition of terms.
- 280.93 Amount and scope of required financial responsibility.
- 280.94 Allowable mechanisms and combinations of mechanisms.
- 280.95 Financial test of self-insurance.
- 280.96 Guarantee.
- 280.97 Insurance and risk retention group coverage.
- 280.98 Surety bond.
- 280.99 Letter of credit.
- 280.100 Use of state-required mechanism.
- 280.101 State fund or other state assurance.
- 280.102 Trust fund.
- 280.103 Standby trust fund.
- 280.104 Local government bond rating test.
- 280.105 Local government financial test.
- 280.106 Local government guarantee.
- 280.107 Local government fund.
- 280.108 Substitution of financial assurance mechanisms by owner or operator.
- 280.109 Cancellation or nonrenewal by a provider of financial assurance.
- 280.110 Reporting by owner or operator.
- 280.111 Recordkeeping.
- 280.112 Drawing on financial assurance mechanisms.
- 280.113 Release from the requirements.
- 280.114 Bankruptcy or other incapacity of owner or operator or provider of financial assurance.
- 280.115 Replenishment of guarantees, letters of credit, or surety bonds.
- 280.116 Suspension of enforcement. [Reserved]

**Subpart I—Lender Liability**

- 280.200 Definitions.
- 280.210 Participation in management.
- 280.220 Ownership of an underground storage tank or underground storage tank system or facility or property on which an underground storage tank or underground storage tank system is located.
- 280.230 Operating an underground storage tank or underground storage tank system.

APPENDIX I TO PART 280—NOTIFICATION FOR UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS (FORM)

APPENDIX II TO PART 280—LIST OF AGENCIES DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE NOTIFICATIONS

APPENDIX III TO PART 280—STATEMENT FOR SHIPPING TICKETS AND INVOICES

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SOURCE: 53 FR 37194, Sept. 23, 1988, unless otherwise noted.

**Subpart A—Program Scope and Interim Prohibition**

**§ 280.10 Applicability.**

(a) The requirements of this part apply to all owners and operators of an

UST system as defined in § 280.12 except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b), (c), and (d) of this section. Any UST system listed in paragraph (c) of this section must meet the requirements of § 280.11.

(b) The following UST systems are excluded from the requirements of this part:

(1) Any UST system holding hazardous wastes listed or identified under Subtitle C of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, or a mixture of such hazardous waste and other regulated substances.

(2) Any wastewater treatment tank system that is part of a wastewater treatment facility regulated under section 402 or 307(b) of the Clean Water Act.

(3) Equipment or machinery that contains regulated substances for operational purposes such as hydraulic lift tanks and electrical equipment tanks.

(4) Any UST system whose capacity is 110 gallons or less.

(5) Any UST system that contains a *de minimis* concentration of regulated substances.

(6) Any emergency spill or overflow containment UST system that is expeditiously emptied after use.

(c) *Deferrals.* Subparts B, C, D, E, and G do not apply to any of the following types of UST systems:

(1) Wastewater treatment tank systems;

(2) Any UST systems containing radioactive material that are regulated under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 and following);

(3) Any UST system that is part of an emergency generator system at nuclear power generation facilities regulated by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under 10 CFR part 50, appendix A;

(4) Airport hydrant fuel distribution systems; and

(5) UST systems with field-constructed tanks.

(d) *Deferrals.* Subpart D does not apply to any UST system that stores fuel solely for use by emergency power generators.

**§ 280.11 Interim prohibition for deferred UST systems.**

(a) No person may install an UST system listed in § 280.10(c) for the purpose of storing regulated substances

## Environmental Protection Agency

## § 280.12

unless the UST system (whether of single- or double-wall construction):

(1) Will prevent releases due to corrosion or structural failure for the operational life of the UST system;

(2) Is cathodically protected against corrosion, constructed of noncorrodible material, steel clad with a noncorrodible material, or designed in a manner to prevent the release or threatened release of any stored substance; and

(3) Is constructed or lined with material that is compatible with the stored substance.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this section, an UST system without corrosion protection may be installed at a site that is determined by a corrosion expert not to be corrosive enough to cause it to have a release due to corrosion during its operating life. Owners and operators must maintain records that demonstrate compliance with the requirements of this paragraph for the remaining life of the tank.

NOTE: The National Association of Corrosion Engineers Standard RP-02-85, "Control of External Corrosion on Metallic Buried, Partially Buried, or Submerged Liquid Storage Systems," may be used as guidance for complying with paragraph (b) of this section.

### § 280.12 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.

*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 ground water. 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.

*Cathodic protection* is a technique to prevent corrosion of a metal surface by making that surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell. For example, a tank system can be cathodically protected through the application of either galvanic anodes or impressed current.

*Cathodic protection tester* means a person who can demonstrate an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems as applied to buried or submerged metal piping and tank systems. At a minimum, such persons must have education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component electrical isolation measurements of buried metal piping and tank systems.

*CERCLA* means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended.

*Compatible* means the ability of two or more substances to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST.

*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 should be allocated equally between them.

*Consumptive use* with respect to heating oil means consumed on the premises.

*Corrosion expert* means a person who, by reason of thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be accredited or certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers or be a registered professional engineer who