# Semiannual Report Of UST Performance Measures End Of Fiscal Year 2018 (October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018)

# Where does EPA get the performance data?

Twice each year, EPA collects data from states and territories regarding underground storage tank (UST) performance measures and makes the data publicly available. EPA directly provides data on work in Indian Country, since the Agency implements the program for those sites. These data include information such as the number of active and closed tanks, releases confirmed, cleanups initiated and completed, facilities in compliance with UST requirements, and inspections. EPA compiles the data and presents it in table format for all states, territories, and Indian Country.

# What are the UST performance measures?

The most current definitions for the UST performance measures are available on EPA's website <a href="https://www.epa.gov/ust/ust-performance-measures">www.epa.gov/ust/ust-performance-measures</a> under **Definitions**.

# What is in the end of fiscal year (FY) 2018 report?

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# What are the UST program's measures and national performance at end of FY 2018?

UST Program Measures	National Performance
Active USTs regulated by EPA's UST program	550,379 at approximately 199,000 sites
USTs properly closed since 1984 inception of the UST program	1,871,148
On-site inspections at federally-regulated UST	<b>86,864</b> total
facilities between October 2017 and September 2018	<ul> <li>86,483 conducted by states, territories, and third-party inspectors</li> <li>381 conducted by EPA and credentialed tribal inspectors in Indian Country</li> </ul>
Significant operational compliance rate between October 2017 and September 2018	70.3%
Confirmed releases	<ul><li>5,654 (includes 11 in Indian Country)</li><li>543,812 cumulative</li></ul>
Cleanups completed	8,128 (includes 16 in Indian Country)  • 478,366 cumulative
Releases remaining to be cleaned up	65,446



# Where can I find performance data from previous years?

EPA's website <u>www.epa.gov/ust/ust-performance-measures</u> provides the most current report, as well as historical reports beginning with FY 1988, the first year EPA reported UST data. Reports are listed beginning with the most recent first.

**For more information**, contact Susan Burnell at <u>burnell.susan@epa.gov</u> or 202-564-0766 of EPA's Office of Underground Storage Tanks.



Region / State	Active	Closed Tanks	Confirmed Re	leases	Cleanups	Cleanups Completed		Cleanups
negion / State	Tanks	Closed Falliks	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Initiated	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Remaining
ONE		•						
CT	5,619	28,049	106	3,475	3,391	60	2,450	1,025
MA	8,556	27,157	56	6,626	6,581	115	6,137	489
ME	2,367	14,024	85	3,000	2,970	77	2,959	41
NH	2,696	12,667	14	2,693	2,693	28	2,106	587
RI	1,348	8,960	33	1,455	1,455	16	1,290	165
VT	1,742	6,475	4	2,175	2,173	22	1,572	603
Subtotal	22,328	97,332	298	19,424	19,263	318	16,514	2,910
TWO								
NJ	13,090	61,580	645	17,768	15,354	431	12,443	5,325
NY	22,139	108,345	221	30,174	30,125	265	29,258	916
PR	4,473	5,842	0	1,080	845	4	528	552
VI	134	289	1	37	37	1	30	7
Subtotal	39,836	176,056	867	49,059	46,361	701	42,259	6,800
THREE								
DC	595	3,481	11	969	954	12	876	93
DE	1,161	7,576	38	2,902	2,861	48	2,831	71
MD	7,219	36,938	87	12,563	12,389	133	12,409	154
PA	22,083	67,949	220	17,532	17,490	216	15,845	1,687
VA	18,027	63,380	107	12,503	12,408	129	12,240	263
WV	4,211	21,470	31	3,705	3,619	87	3,177	528
Subtotal	53,296	200,794	494	50,174	49,721	625	47,378	2,796

Region / State	Active	Closed Tanks	Confirmed Re	leases	Cleanups	nups Cleanups Completed		Cleanups
negion/ State	Tanks	Ciosed Taliks	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Initiated	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Remaining
FOUR				•				
AL	16,370	31,124	63	12,129	12,018	150	11,136	993
FL	22,664	113,053	246	27,429	21,396	867	18,097	9,332
GA	29,264	51,821	233	14,398	14,231	312	13,496	902
KY	9,498	41,100	109	17,047	17,036	162	16,411	636
MS	8,080	24,123	149	8,105	7,885	103	7,628	477
NC	24,386	71,684	237	26,659	24,035	399	22,955	3,704
SC	11,329	34,257	110	10,211	9,990	93	7,936	2,275
TN	16,059	41,416	186	15,473	15,472	240	15,333	140
Subtotal	137,650	408,578	1,333	131,451	122,063	2,326	112,992	18,459
FIVE								
L	18,454	63,458	266	25,488	24,465	431	20,061	5,427
IN	13,370	43,593	176	10,243	9,648	233	8,844	1,399
MI	17,630	72,100	246	23,321	22,823	218	15,237	8,084
MN	12,681	33,734	146	11,928	11,834	160	11,797	131
OH	21,087	51,818	415	32,250	31,680	486	30,637	1,613
WI	13,508	70,791	52	19,633	19,424	147	18,785	848
Subtotal	96,730	335,494	1,301	122,863	119,874	1,675	105,361	17,502

Region / State	Active	Closed Tanks	Confirmed Re	Confirmed Releases Cleans		Cleanups Con	npleted	Cleanups
negion/ State	Tanks	Closed Taliks	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Initiated	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Remaining
SIX								
AR	8,604	22,055	23	1,841	1,563	20	1,556	285
LA	10,565	36,317	96	5,503	5,503	158	4,891	612
NM	3,573	13,101	10	2,662	2,362	16	1,834	828
OK	9,081	29,402	118	5,457	5,457	84	5,080	377
TX	49,720	124,709	252	28,205	27,395	331	26,850	1,355
Subtotal	81,543	225,584	499	43,668	42,280	609	40,211	3,457
SEVEN								
IA	6,416	24,023	27	6,249	6,130	91	5,740	509
KS	6,455	21,576	37	5,315	5,235	51	4,002	1,313
MO	8,685	32,890	83	7,284	7,276	117	6,557	727
NE	6,313	15,505	57	6,666	6,115	241	5,878	788
Subtotal	27,869	93,994	204	25,514	24,756	500	22,177	3,337
EIGHT								
CO	7,156	23,752	206	8,705	8,290	235	8,222	483
MT	3,175	11,974	16	3,084	2,970	53	2,390	694
ND	2,223	7,691	3	896	875	4	860	36
SD	3,031	7,270	28	2,818	2,671	19	2,693	125
UT	3,603	14,113	67	5,111	5,053	116	4,829	282
WY	1,603	8,303	7	2,695	2,679	34	2,043	652
Subtotal	20,791	73,103	327	23,309	22,538	461	21,037	2,272

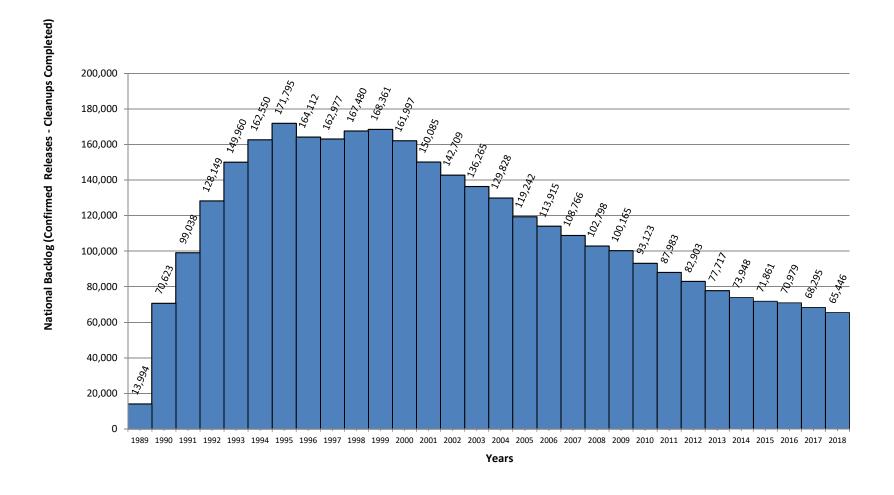
Region / State	Active	Closed Tanks	Confirmed Re	leases	Cleanups	Cleanups Completed		Cleanups
negion/ State	Tanks	Closed Taliks	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Initiated	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Remaining
NINE		•						
AS	2	66	0	8	8	1	8	0
AZ	6,066	22,688	101	9,112	8,336	179	8,605	507
CA	36,224	134,113	67	44,272	43,269	488	41,144	3,128
GU	239	501	2	143	143	6	127	16
HI	1,522	5,642	21	2,153	2,084	31	2,024	129
MP	64	72	0	15	15	0	14	1
NV	3,803	7,744	9	2,578	2,578	28	2,451	127
Subtotal	47,920	170,826	200	58,281	56,433	733	54,373	3,908
TEN								
AK	944	6,852	23	2,486	2,442	22	2,186	300
ID	3,389	11,498	14	1,526	1,500	16	1,466	60
OR	5,485	26,918	51	7,652	7,448	64	6,838	814
WA	9,941	37,671	32	6,981	6,738	62	4,408	2,573
Subtotal	19,759	82,939	120	18,645	18,128	164	14,898	3,747

	Active	Active Confirmed Releases Cleanur		Cleanups	Cleanups Completed		Cleanups	
Region / State	Tanks	Closed Tanks	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Initiated	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Remaining
REGIONAL CORRE	CTIVE ACTION	S FOR INDIAN (	COUNTRY					
REGION 1	13	6	0	1	1	0	1	0
REGION 2	161	51	0	7	7	1	7	0
REGION 3	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>
REGION 4	68	77	0	16	16	0	10	6
REGION 5	441	1,066	1	254	229	2	184	70
REGION 6	391	321	1	70	70	1	67	3
REGION 7	80	99	0	22	22	2	15	7
REGION 8	517	2,171	4	555	544	5	440	115
REGION 9	574	1,488	2	303	300	4	255	48
REGION 10	412	1,169	3	196	195	1	187	9
SUBTOTAL	2,657	6,448	11	1,424	1,384	16	1,166	258
	l	Confirme		leases	Cleanups	Cleanups Con	npleted	Cleanups
Acti	Active Tanks	Closed Tanks	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Initiated	Actions This Year	Cumulative	Remaining
NATIONAL TOTAL	550,379	1,871,148	5,654	543,812	522,801	8,128	478,366	65,446

Definitions of confirmed releases, cleanups initiated, and cleanups completed are on EPA's website at https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-03/documents/pmdefinitions.pdf

1 N/A = Not Applicable. There are no tribal USTs in EPA Region 3.

# UST National Backlog: FY 1989 Through End-of-Year FY 2018



# UST Compliance Measures for End-of-Year FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)

Region / State	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Prevention Regulations	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Detection Regulations	% of UST Facilities in SOC w/UST Release Detection and Release Prevention
ONE			
CT <sup>1</sup>	89%	89%	82%
$MA^2$	DNA	DNA	DNA
ME	93%	88%	87%
NH	63%	55%	38%
RI <sup>1</sup>	65%	55%	46%
VT <sup>1</sup>	84%	81%	78%
SUBTOTAL	82%	78%	70%
TWO			
NJ	96%	96%	93%
NY	81%	73%	69%
PR	66%	79%	65%
VI	100%	75%	75%
SUBTOTAL	84%	81%	76%
THREE			
DC	98%	92%	92%
DE	97%	97%	96%
MD	87%	91%	82%
PA	80%	82%	69%
VA	85%	74%	68%
WV	91%	86%	82%
SUBTOTAL	84%	81%	72%

Region / State	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Prevention Regulations	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Detection Regulations	% of UST Facilities in SOC w/UST Release Detection and Release Prevention
FOUR			
AL	89%	73%	66%
FL <sup>1</sup>	87%	72%	66%
GA	72%	66%	57%
KY	79%	81%	68%
MS	80%	78%	68%
NC	71%	63%	56%
SC	84%	80%	70%
TN	92%	89%	77%
SUBTOTAL	80%	73%	64%
FIVE			
IL <sup>1</sup>	76%	70%	63%
IN	84%	85%	80%
MI <sup>1</sup>	85%	61%	57%
MN	84%	84%	80%
OH <sup>1</sup>	88%	71%	67%
WI <sup>1</sup>	83%	67%	61%
SUBTOTAL	83%	72%	67%
SIX			
AR	75%	76%	64%
LA	85%	83%	76%
NM	90%	95%	86%
OK	84%	57%	53%
TX	95%	93%	91%
SUBTOTAL	90%	86%	82%

These compliance rates indicate the percent of recently-inspected facilities in significant operational compliance (SOC) with federal UST requirements from 10/1/17 through 9/30/18. According to EPA guidelines, states are allowed to report based on requirements more stringent than the federal SOC requirements. States identified with footnote<sup>1</sup> indicated they had done so, as described on pages 9 and 10. Furthermore, states have different approaches to targeting inspections. For example, some states focus inspections on suspected non-compliant facilities, while other states conduct random inspections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> States reporting based on requirements more stringent than the federal SOC requirements.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  MA and MP (CNMI) were unable to report SOC for End-of-Year FY2018.

# UST Compliance Measures for End-of-Year FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)

Region / State	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Prevention Regulations	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Detection Regulations	% of UST Facilities in SOC w/UST Release Detection and Release Prevention
SEVEN			
IA	80%	65%	55%
KS	56%	87%	51%
MO <sup>1</sup>	79%	94%	74%
NE <sup>1</sup>	82%	77%	69%
SUBTOTAL	75%	82%	63%
EIGHT			
CO	88%	78%	76%
MT	97%	95%	92%
ND	91%	93%	86%
SD	81%	84%	66%
UT	91%	88%	82%
WY	97%	97%	94%
SUBTOTAL	90%	86%	81%
NINE			
AS	100%	67%	67%
AZ	93%	77%	71%
CA	81%	69%	60%
GU	93%	87%	87%
HI	99%	88%	84%
$MP^2$	DNA	DNA	DNA
NV	91%	84%	76%
SUBTOTAL	84%	72%	64%

Region / State	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Prevention Regulations	% in Significant Operational Compliance with Release Detection Regulations	% of UST Facilities in SOC w/UST Release Detection and Release Prevention
TEN			
AK	83%	82%	76%
ID <sup>1</sup>	89%	79%	70%
OR	93%	90%	85%
WA	90%	88%	80%
SUBTOTAL	90%	87%	79%
<b>INDIAN COU</b>			
REGION 1	DNA <sup>3</sup>	DNA <sup>3</sup>	DNA <sup>3</sup>
REGION 2	76%	73%	73%
REGION 3	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>	N/A <sup>4</sup>
REGION 4	100%	50%	50%
REGION 5	79%	64%	64%
REGION 6	93%	89%	82%
REGION 7	10%	50%	10%
REGION 8	72%	77%	62%
REGION 9	95%	88%	86%
REGION 10	92%	90%	82%
SUBTOTAL	83%	79%	72%
<b>NATIONAL T</b>	OTAL		
TOTAL	83.8%	77.7%	70.3%

These compliance rates indicate the percentage of recently-inspected facilities in significant operational compliance (SOC) with federal UST requirements from 10/1/17 through 9/30/18. According to EPA guidelines, states are allowed to report based on requirements more stringent than the federal SOC requirements. States identified with footnote1 indicated they had done so, as described on pages 9 and 10. Furthermore, states have different approaches to targeting inspections. For example, some states focus inspections on suspected non-compliant facilities, while other states conduct random inspections.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> States reporting based on requirements more stringent than the federal SOC requirements.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 2}$  MA and MP (CNMI) were unable to report SOC for the End-of-Year FY2018.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> DNA = Data Not Available because no inspections were conducted within the last 12 months.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> N/A = Not Applicable. There are no tribal USTs in EPA Region 3.

# States With Requirements More Stringent Than The Federal Significant Operational Compliance Requirements

#### CONNECTICUT

## Release Prevention: Operation and Maintenance of Cathodic Protection

• Lining not allowed.

# **Release Detection: Testing**

- Tanks and piping require weekly and monthly monitoring for releases and records must be available (for 2 of the most recent consecutive months and for 8 of the last 12 months).
- Statistical Inventory Reconciliation (SIR) not allowed as a stand-alone method.

#### **FLORIDA**

# Release Prevention: Spill

• Single-walled spill buckets integrity testing started in Jan 2018.

## **Release Prevention: Overfill Prevention**

- Overfill protection devices initial operability testing started in Jan 2018.
- Ball float valves could not be installed or replaced after Jan 2017.

#### **Release Detection:**

- Begin monthly release detection for emergency generator tanks & piping immediately if installed after Jan 2017.
- Annual operability test of ATG & sensors was always a requirement.
- Groundwater & vapor monitoring, plus SIR are not allowed unless approved by FDEP.

#### **IDAHO**

#### Release Prevention: Operation and Maintenance of Cathodic Protection

- Three 60-day rectifier inspection checks are required.
- Two three-year system checks are required for impressed current and galvanic.

# **Release Detection: Testing**

• Records required for the past 12 months.

#### Other

 Percent of UST facilities in compliance with both release detection and release prevention also factors in financial responsibility and EPAct requirements, such as operator training and secondary containment.

#### **ILLINOIS**

## **Release Detection: Testing**

• Owner/operator must produce records within 30 minutes of arrival of inspector.

#### **MICHIGAN**

#### **Release Detection: Required Methods**

Owners/operators must have inventory control plus another method of release detection.

#### OHIO

## Release Prevention: Spill and Overfill Prevention

• New UST systems must be equipped with spill and overfill prevention even if they receive less than 25 gallons at a time.

## **Release Prevention: Cathodic Protection**

 Adding internal lining to existing USTs is prohibited for purpose of CP and requires manufacturer approval if done for any other purpose.

## **Release Detection: Required Methods**

- Groundwater and vapor monitoring may not be used for release detection unless given written approval.
- SIR may not be used to meet release detection requirements for piping or tank tightness testing requirements.

#### **MISSOURI**

#### Release Prevention: Cathodic Protection

• All metal components in contact with any electrolyte must be cathodically protected.

#### **NEBRASKA**

#### **Release Prevention: Cathodic Protection**

• All metal components in contact with any electrolyte must be cathodically protected.

## **Release Prevention: Reporting**

• Owner/operator must submit monthly inventory monitoring reports to the state.

## **Release Prevention: Temporarily Closed Tanks**

 Owner/operator must permanently close USTs that have been in temporary closed status for more than one year.

# RHODE ISLAND

## **Release Prevention: Operation and Maintenance**

All tanks and piping are required to be tightness tested after a repair. No exemptions.

## Release Prevention: Operation and Maintenance of Cathodic Protection

• Impressed current cathodic protection systems are required to be tested every 2 years.

## Release Detection: Monitoring and Testing

- Records required for the past 36 months.
- Inventory control is required for all tanks (single-walled and double-walled).
- Tightness testing schedule is different than the federal requirement; it depends on the type of tank.
  - o Tank tightness must be performed on all single walled tanks.
  - o Tightness tests must be performed every 5 years after the installation of the ATG until the tank has been installed for 20 years and every 2 years thereafter.
  - Single-walled USTs installed for a period of 30 years have to be tightness tested annually beginning in 2015.
  - UST systems upgraded with interior lining and/or cathodic protections are not required to have an ATG for 10 years after the upgrade. Tank tightness testing must be conducted annually during these 10 years. After 10 years, an ATG is required and tank tightness testing must be performed every 5 years until the tank has been installed for 20 years and then every 2 years thereafter. The results of all tightness tests shall be maintained for 3 years beyond the life of the facility.
  - Tightness testing of UST and piping interstitial spaces is required when a system has been installed for a period of 20 years, and every 2 years thereafter.
- Groundwater or vapor monitoring not accepted as a method of leak detection.
- SIR not accepted.

#### VERMONT

## Release Prevention: Operation and Maintenance of Cathodic Protection

• Lining not allowed unless with impressed current.

# **Release Detection: Method Presence and Performance Requirements**

• Weekly monitoring required for tank and piping. Records must be available for the 2 most recent consecutive months and for 8 of the last 12 months.

#### **Release Detection: Testing**

- Inventory control /Tank Tightness Testing (TTT) not allowed as a release detection method after 6/30/98.
- Manual Tank Gauge (MTG) allowed alone up to 550 gallons; 551-1,000 gallons, MTG with annual TTT.

#### WISCONSIN

## Release Prevention: Operation and Maintenance of Cathodic Protection

• Require annual cathodic protection test.

#### **Release Prevention: Spill Prevention**

- Require USTs to be equipped with overfill prevention equipment that will operate as follows (NFPA 30-2.6.1.4 2000 and 2003 version):
  - Automatically shut off the flow of liquid into the tank when the tank is no more than 95% full:
  - Alert the transfer operator when the tank is no more than 90% full by restricting the flow of liquid into the tank or triggering the high-level alarm; and,
  - Other methods approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

## **Release Detection: Testing**

• Require NFPA 30A09.2.1 (2000 and 2003 versions). Accurate daily inventory records shall be maintained and reconciled for all liquid fuel storage tanks for indication of possible leakage from tanks or piping. The records shall be kept on the premises or shall be made available to the authority having jurisdiction for the inspection within 24 hours of a written or verbal request. The records shall include, as a minimum and by product, daily reconciliation between sales, use, receipts, and inventory on hand. If there is more than one storage system serving an individual pump or dispensing device for any product, the reconciliation shall be maintained separately for each system.

# **Release Detection: Deferment**

• No exclusion or deferment for "remote" emergency generator tanks.

#### Other

• Require annual permit to operate that includes verification of financial responsibility.

# Inspection/Delivery Prohibition Actions for End-of-Year FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)

Region / State	Number of On- Site Inspections Conducted	Number of Delivery Prohibition Actions
ONE	T	
CT	503	70
MA	1034	0
ME	949	0
NH	365	5
RI	231	0
VT	310	35
SUBTOTAL	3,392	110
TWO		
NJ	1,144	154
NY	2,961	1
PR	333	0
VI	29	2
SUBTOTAL	4,467	157
THREE		
DC	52	0
DE	134	1
MD	919	7
PA	3,205	36
VA	1,977	5
WV	531	6
SUBTOTAL	6,818	55

Region / State	Number of On- Site Inspections Conducted	Number of Delivery Prohibition Actions		
AL	2,510	64		
FL	3,600	0		
GA	3,334	0		
KY		0 72		
	1,881			
MS	1,132	195		
NC	3,335	269		
SC	3,515	574		
TN	2,057	39		
SUBTOTAL	21,364	1,213		
FIVE				
IL	3,216	792		
IN	719	1		
MI	2,263	113		
MN	806	9		
OH	2,694	0		
WI	2,888	145		
SUBTOTAL	12,586	1,060		
SIX				
AR	1,299	62		
LA	1,280	24		
NM	428	1		
OK	3,388	87		
TX	6,331	684		
SUBTOTAL	12,726	858		

States use different approaches to delivery prohibition. For example, certain states issue a notice of intent before actually issuing a delivery prohibition (i.e., some states forgo delivery prohibition issuance for facilities that come into compliance). In addition, some states prohibit deliveries primarily for registration violations.

# Inspection/Delivery Prohibition Actions for End-of-Year FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018)

Region / State	Number of On- Site Inspections Conducted	Number of Delivery Prohibition Actions		
SEVEN				
IA	1,057	21		
KS	1,183	30		
MO	713	1		
NE	1,527	0		
SUBTOTAL	4,480	52		
EIGHT				
CO	829	28		
MT	391	14		
ND	330	0		
SD	435	0		
UT	958	8		
WY	326	3		
SUBTOTAL	3,269	53		
NINE				
AS	6	0		
AZ	608	9		
CA	13,569	201		
GU	16	0		
HI	118	0		
MP	8	0		
NV	932	12		
SUBTOTAL	15,257	222		

Region / State	Number of On- Site Inspections Conducted	Number of Delivery Prohibition Actions		
TEN				
AK	146	5		
ID	387	1		
OR	409	43		
WA	1,182	6		
SUBTOTAL	2,124	55		
INDIAN COUNTRY				
REGION 1	0	0		
REGION 2	33	0		
REGION 3	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>		
REGION 4	8	0		
REGION 5	76	0		
REGION 6	44	0		
REGION 7	10	0		
REGION 8	60	0		
REGION 9	99	0		
REGION 10	51	0		
SUBTOTAL	381	0		
TOTAL	86,864	3,835		

States use different approaches to delivery prohibition. For example, certain states issue a notice of intent before actually issuing a delivery prohibition (i.e., some states forgo delivery prohibition issuance for facilities that come into compliance). In addition, some states prohibit deliveries primarily for registration violations.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> N/A = Not Applicable. There are no tribal USTs in EPA Region 3.