

Texas

6 months ago

Too many gas stations. They are a hazard. Please no more gas stations. The area I live in has 6 within a mile radius, ridiculous, trying to build 2 more. Somebody help.

April 14, 2009

ANOTHER PETITION – in Utah this time

Stop Gas Station Construction In Our Backyards

[Diana Anderson](#) started this petition to City of Eagle Mountain Esteemed City Council Members of Eagle Mountain,

We the undersigned residents of Oak Hollow and surrounding areas, oppose the construction of the 7-11 gas station as approved by the Planning Commission and petition you not to approve its construction. While we do not oppose the construction of the 7-11 convenience store, we are greatly concerned by the presence of a gas station so close to our homes and the effects it will have on our health and safety, property values, and quality of life. Furthermore, it violates the city code regarding the location of an automobile service station on three counts. For these reasons, we urge you to not only deny the construction of the gas station as proposed, but also update the municipal code to provide specific protections for the citizens of our city against the hazards of living in close proximity to a gas station.

Current Municipal Code Requirements

The Municipal Code of the City of Eagle Mountain in section 17.75.030 states the following:



"As conditional uses, automobile service stations and/or car wash operations may be permitted only where:

A. Nuisance. They will not be a nuisance to residences and other surrounding uses. B. Traffic Congestion. They will not cause traffic hazards or undue traffic congestion. ...

G. Distance to Other Uses. The minimum closest distance from the automobile gas/service station or car wash with gas pumps site to an existing school, park, playground, museum or place of public assembly will be not less than 500 feet.”

Nuisance

In section 78B-6-1101 of the Utah **Judicial Code** a nuisance is defined as “anything that is injurious to health, indecent, offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.”

Numerous studies have shown the dangers of having a gas station in such close proximity to homes (links can be found at the end of the petition). A gas station in this location would therefore be in violation of city code as it poses a nuisance and health hazard to nearby residents. Proven harmful effects of living close to a gas station include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Significant increased risk of childhood leukemia - Elevated air pollution
- Increased benzene emissions leading to:
 - Cancer
 - Anemia
 - Increased susceptibility to infections - Low birth-weight

Notably, a 2015 study researched the effects of hydrocarbons released during the storage and fueling of gasoline. The study reports that although the portion of unburned fuel released into the environment is small, the cumulative effects are indeed a public health concern. “Particularly affected are residents nearby gas stations who spend significant amounts of time at home as compared to those who leave their home for work because of the longer period of exposure.”

The proposed ‘7-Eleven Convenience Store’ will place a **gas tank vent** within ~220 ft of residential homes and **normal gas station spills** are estimated at more than 1500 liters every decade These emissions and spills will make their way into neighboring residential properties and homes and will have health impacts on the residents in place already.

California Air Resources Board Handbook recommended a minimum separation distance of 300 feet between gas stations and “sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, daycare centers, playgrounds, or medical facilities.” Furthermore, Community and Environmental Defense Services recommends at least 500 feet from the nearest home. And the proposed site fails to meet these recommendations. These reasons

prove the proposed location to be far more than a mere nuisance, but a serious health hazard to our community, especially our children.

Additionally, it should be noted that Oak Hollow is an especially young community with many small children present. There are over 25 children currently living in homes within 500 feet of the gas station, with 5 more single family homes yet to be occupied, likely bringing even more children. The current code provides protections for children by specifically prohibiting the construction of a gas station near parks and schools, yet fails to protect these same children in their own homes. Surely this violates the spirit with which the code was written.

Traffic Congestion

Current municipal code dictates that gas stations are not to cause traffic hazard or congestion. The proposed location of the gas station would cause traffic hazards as the existing roads do not provide for a smooth flow of traffic with the addition of tankers and other vehicles entering the gas station. Traffic would be significantly impacted as residents of our community and the surrounding communities tried to use Porter's Crossing to reach their homes. During the Planning Commission meeting, the most likely route for fuel trucks was discussed. It was confirmed by Commissioner Wood that the fuel trucks would impede and block traffic continuing south on Porter's Crossing as the fuel trucks would not be able to move out of the through lane before making a left turn into the proposed 7-11 lot. The added traffic congestion puts this project in clear violation of another point of our city's municipal code.

Distances to Other Uses

Lastly, the land directly behind the proposed site for the gas station has been deeded to the City and falls under the City's definition of public space or park. Section 07.05.020 of the municipal code defines a park as follows: "...a land parcel in the ownership or under the control of the city for the use of the general public, whether landscaped or otherwise improved." According to the plat, the land at the entrance of our community and directly behind the proposed site is "Dedicated to Eagle Mountain City to be public utility and access/pedestrian easements in their entirety." As it was deeded for use by the general public and improved with landscaping and placement of sidewalks, this area falls directly under the city's definition of a park. The current municipal code clearly states: "The minimum closest distance from the automobile gas/service station ... to an existing school, park, playground, museum or place of public assembly will be not less than 500 feet." As such, the placement of a gas station within 500 feet of this land parcel is yet another clear code violation.

Municipal Code Modification

We also ask that the municipal code section 17.75.030-G be updated to include residential areas. The aforementioned studies as well as the Community &

Environmental Defense Services recommend a minimum distance 500 feet between homes and the nearest gas station. Updating the municipal code to include protections for residential areas would conform to these recommendations and ensure the protection of residents of Eagle Mountain from the health and safety hazards related to close proximity to gas stations and storage tanks.

For these reasons, we urge you to enforce the current city code and deny the construction of the 7-11 gas station at the proposed location at Carson's Crossing. We further request that the municipal code be revised to bar future gas stations from being constructed within 500 feet of residential areas.

Thank you.

* Below are the links to the articles previously cited with respect to the health concerns of having a gas station in close proximity to homes:

- Hydrocarbon Release During Fuel Storage and Transfer at Gas Stations: Environmental and Health Effects - <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs40572-015-0074-8>
- Small spills at gas stations could cause significant public health risks over time (<https://hub.jhu.edu/2014/10/07/gas-station-spills/>)
- A 2003-2004 study conducted in France documented a significant relationship between childhood leukemia and living near a gas station. (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/19213757/>)
- A 2010 study conducted in Spain documented elevated air pollution within 100 meters (328 feet) of a gas station. (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/20810207/>)
- In 2012, Brazilian researchers found that air quality was significantly degraded up to 150 meters (492 feet) from gas stations. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1309104215304384>)
- A 2018 study of two U.S. gas stations found that benzene emissions from underground gasoline storage tank vents were sufficiently high to constitute a health concern at a distance of 50- and 160-meters (162- and 518-feet). (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0048969718337549>)
- Benzene is arguably the gasoline constituent most harmful to human health. Adverse health effects of benzene include cancer, anemia, increased susceptibility to infections, and low birth weight. According to the World Health Organization Guidelines for Indoor Air Quality there is no safe level for benzene. (<https://emergency.cdc.gov/agent/benzene/basics/facts.asp>; <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK138708/>)

The following studies document the extent of benzene releases from gas stations:

- A study published by the Canadian petroleum industry found average benzene concentrations of 146 and 461 parts per billion (ppb) at the gas station property boundary in summer and winter, respectively.

(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1520004/>)

- A South Korean study examined outdoor and indoor benzene concentrations at numerous residences within 100 feet and between 196 to 328 feet of gas stations and found median outdoor benzene concentrations of 3.1 and 1.9 ppb, respectively. Median indoor concentrations at these locations were higher, reaching 4.1 and 5.2 ppb, respectively.

(<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1352231099000977>)

- Another study found median ambient benzene levels of 1.9 ppb in houses both <165 and >328 feet from a service station.

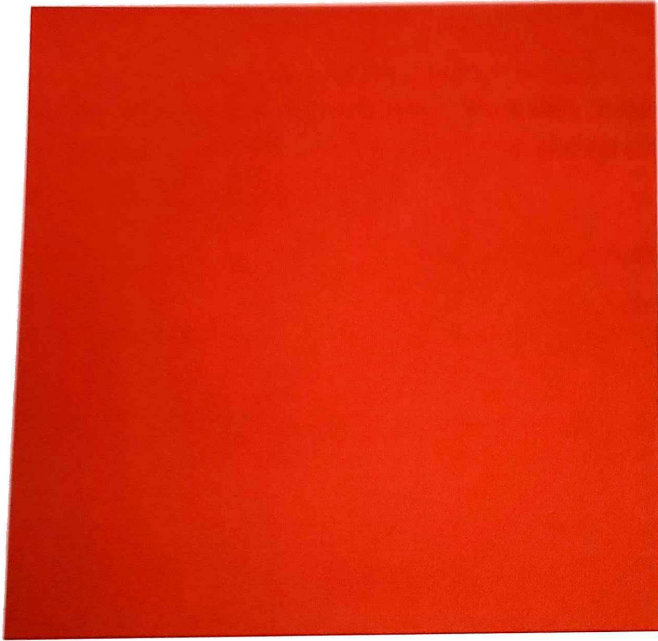
(<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10473289.2001.10464339>)

- Yet, another study found that benzene and other gasoline vapor releases from service stations can be discerned from traffic emissions as far as 246 feet from service stations and that the contribution of service stations to ambient benzene is less important in areas of high traffic density. This is because vehicle exhaust is usually the most abundant volatile organic compound (VOC) in urban areas, often followed by gasoline vapor emissions from fuel handling and vehicle

operation. (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0301479710002574>)

- The California Air Resources Board publication Air Quality and Land Use Handbook: A Community Health Perspective recommends a minimum 300-foot separation distance between gas stations and “sensitive land uses such as residences, schools, daycare centers, playgrounds, or medical facilities.” The State of California is widely recognized as having some of the most effective air pollution control requirements in the nation. Yet even with these controls a minimum separation is still required to protect public health.

Furthermore, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency echoed the concerns about the health risk associated with fueling emissions in their School Siting Guidelines. The USEPA recommended screening school sites for potential health risk when located within 1,000 feet of a high-volume gas station. (<https://ww3.arb.ca.gov/ch/handbook.pdf>)



Here's a useful summary of the hazards

Dear EarthTalk: I am looking at possibly buying a house that is very close to a gasoline station. Is it safe to live so close to a gas station? What concerns should I have? I have toddler and infant babies. -- Ranjeeta, Houston, TX

Despite all the modern health and safety guidelines they must follow, gas stations can still pose significant hazards to neighbors, especially children. Some of the perils include ground level ozone caused in part by gasoline fumes, groundwater hazards from petroleum products leaking into the ground, and exposure hazards from other chemicals that might be used at the station if it's also a repair shop.

Ozone pollution is caused by a mixture of volatile organic compounds, some of which are found in gasoline vapors, and others, like carbon monoxide, that come from car exhaust. Most gas pumps today must have government-regulated vapor-recovery boots on their nozzles, which limit the release of gas vapors while you're refueling your car. A similar system is used by the station when a tanker arrives to refill the underground tanks. But if those boots aren't working properly, the nearly odorless hydrocarbon fumes, which contain harmful chemicals like benzene, can be released into the air.

Higher ozone levels can lead to respiratory problems and asthma, while benzene is a known cancer-causing chemical, according to the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The quest to reduce ozone levels has led the state of California to implement a more stringent vapor-recovery law, effective April 1, 2009, which requires that all gasoline pumps have a new, more effective vapor-recovery nozzle.

Underground gasoline storage tanks can also be a problem. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that there are some 660,000 of them from coast-to-coast. Many a lawsuit has been filed against oil firms in communities across the country by people whose soil and groundwater were fouled by a gas station's leaking underground storage tank. In the past, most tanks were made of uncoated steel, which will rust over time. Also, pipes leading to the tanks can be accidentally ruptured.

When thousands of gallons of gasoline enter the soil, chemicals travel to groundwater, which the EPA says is the source of drinking water for nearly half the U.S. If buying a home, consider its potential loss in value if a nearby underground storage tank were to leak. Gasoline additives such as methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE), which has been outlawed in some states, make the water undrinkable – and that is only one of 150 chemicals in gasoline. Repeated high exposure to gasoline, whether in liquid or vapor form, can cause lung, brain and kidney damage, according to the NIH's National Library of Medicine.

Spilled or vaporized gasoline is not the only chemical hazard if the station is also a repair shop. Mechanics use solvents, antifreeze and lead products, and may work on vehicles that have asbestos in brakes or clutches. Auto refinishers and paint shops use even more potentially harmful chemicals.

In today's car-centric world, we can't escape exposure completely, because these chemicals are in our air just about everywhere. But by choosing where we live, keeping an eye out for spills, and pressuring the oil companies to do the right thing for the communities they occupy, we can minimize our exposures.

CONTACTS: U.S. EPA, www.epa.gov; National Institutes of Health, www.nih.gov.

SEND YOUR ENVIRONMENTAL QUESTIONS TO: EarthTalk, P.O. Box 5098, Westport, CT 06881; earthtalk@emagazine.com. Read past columns at: www.emagazine.com/earthtalk/archives.php. EarthTalk is now a book! Details and order information at: www.emagazine.com/earthtalkbook.

<https://www.environmentalpollutioncenters.org/gas-stations/>

Gas Stations Pollution

Gas stations are found everywhere. They are so common and necessary that they became an integral part of our daily lives. Thus, it is no wonder that they are not usually associated with environmental and health risks, and even less with home pollution. For example, have you asked yourself: "Is my home or the house I intend to buy close to a gas station?" Is the proximity to a gas station an excluding criterion for house shopping? Well, it may be! The following paragraphs should help you decide by yourself.

Below are presented, briefly, the main and sometimes severe pollution problems associated with gas stations along with the subsequent health, environmental, and home pollution risks. Additionally, due to the importance and practical relevance, prevention and cost recovery issues are first discussed.

Prevention and Cost Recovery

- **Personal damage.** From the perspective of the public, the best prevention is to spend as little time as possible at a gas station and avoid living close to a gas station (e.g., 1 block or less).

However, if this is not possible or if the exposure has already occurred (e.g., you live within 1 block from a gas station or are employed at a convenience store) you may be entitled to compensation.

- **Property damage.** From the perspective of gas station owners and/or operators, usually the insurance company may pay for pollution damage. However, not all pollution cases are straightforward and the insurance may try to avoid paying whenever possible. Gas station pollution liability is complex and legal advice is recommended.

Gas Station Pollution Release

Pollution released at gas stations is mainly due to the following:

- Accidental leaks and spills
- Gas station pollution violations
- Gas station normal operation

Gas Station Contaminants

The usual contaminants released into the environment from gas stations are represented by the stored and sold petroleum products such as gasoline and diesel fuel. These are complex mixtures of volatile organic

compounds (mainly hydrocarbons) and a series of additives which are blended with petroleum distillates to improve the quality of the final products and their usability. While there are hundreds of individual compounds associated with gasoline and diesel fuel (many of which are not even identified), the main compounds raising pollution problems associated with gas stations are the following:

- Benzene
- Toluene
- Ethylbenzene
- Xylenes
- Pb
- MTBE
- Ethylene dichloride (EDC)
- Naphthalene

Overview

- **On the positive side** - currently, better equipment and improved operation practices along with improved awareness of various **pollution risks** allow a more optimistic view of gas stations as integral part of urban environments with fewer pollution risks. Additionally, **gas station pollution penalties** and fines exist and are evolving, ensuring overall considerably fewer spills.
- **On the negative side** - almost a century of operation (of some stations) left a legacy of petroleum pollution (of soil and groundwater) that is found through current time and may extend to a few blocks away from the station. Additionally, the current economic difficulties seem to affect the implementation enforcement of some environmental-safe measures at gas stations, and consequently, gas stations are repeatedly cited for air pollution. There are now close to 170,000 fuel retailers (gas stations) at this moment in the U.S. alone. According to USEIA, 143.37 billion gallons were pumped in the U.S. in 2016, the largest gasoline consumption ever

Air pollution resources

Nearly one half of everyone living in the United States—an estimated 150 million—live in areas that don't meet federal air quality standards. Passenger vehicles and heavy-duty trucks are a major source of this pollution, which includes ozone, particulate matter, and other smog-forming emissions.

The health risks of air pollution are extremely serious. Poor air quality increases respiratory ailments like asthma and bronchitis, heightens the risk of life-threatening conditions like cancer, and burdens our health care system with substantial medical costs. Particulate matter is singlehandedly responsible for up to 30,000 premature deaths each year.

Passenger vehicles are a major pollution contributor, producing significant amounts of nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and other pollution. In 2013, transportation contributed more than half of the carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides, and almost a quarter of the hydrocarbons emitted into our air.

Union of Concerned Scientists.2014

<https://www.tarrantcounty.com/en/fire-marshal/programs-and-services/fire-code-information.html>

Fire Marshal's Office at 817-838-4660.

The Tarrant County Fire Code will ensure that all structures within the unincorporated areas of Tarrant County meet the minimum standards and requirements to reduce the risk of loss in property and life, and to provide citizens with safe environments to live, work and play.

The Tarrant County Fire Code will be applied to all new construction or substantial improvements of **commercial buildings, public access buildings** and multifamily dwellings. Beginning August 1, 2018, all new construction in the unincorporated areas of Tarrant County will be required to have a Construction Permit before the project can begin.

Tarrant County requires Third-Party Plan reviews for all new construction projects to include building and fire protection systems. [Guidelines for third-party review.](#)

Petition against a gas station from Care2 Petitions

<https://www.thepetitionsite.com/201/685/836/prevent-harmful-gas-station-in-your-neighborhood/>

Prevent Harmful Gas Station In Your Neighborhood

- by: [Tanya Barger](#)
- recipient: M. Christopher's proposal to construct a dangerous refueling station at 2710 Country Club Road [more](#)

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1,000 GOAL

M. Christopher is once again trying to bully the City of Lucas and it's residents. M. Christopher is requesting a permit to build a refueling station (aka gas station) in extreme proximity to many family residence. The proposed gas station is to be located at 2710 Country Club Road .

Having a gas station located so close to residential homes creates a tremendous health risk for people. Studies show living in close proximity to gas stations are linked to higher respiratory problems, especially in kids, lung, brain, and kidney damage from exposure to the gas liquid or fumes, toxic soils, and possible increases in cancer. In addition, studies show living close to a gas station significantly reduces property values and increases crime rates, alcohol use and tobacco use, light pollution, traffic and noise. Please help yourself, your family, and your friends stay safe from the dangers associated with refueling stations by signing this petition to prevent M. Christopher building a gas station in your neighborhood.

The City of Lucas will be holding a hearing on M. Christopher's proposal on Thursday, July 9th at 7 pm. Please join us at the city hall (865 Country Club Road) to protest horrible proposal.

Please take the time to read the following Scientific American article dated April 14, 2009 discussing the perils of gas stations near neighborhoods.

Is It Safe to Live Near a Gas Station?

The health concerns for you or your family with living by the pumpDespite all the modern health and safety guidelines they must follow, gas stations can still pose significant hazards to neighbors, especially children. Some of the perils include ground-level ozone caused in part by gasoline fumes, groundwater hazards from petroleum products leaking into the ground, and exposure hazards from other chemicals that might be used at the station if it's also a repair shop.

Ozone pollution is caused by a mixture of volatile organic compounds, some of which are found in gasoline vapors, and others, like carbon monoxide, that come from car exhaust. Most gas pumps today must have government-regulated vapor-recovery boots on their nozzles, which limit the release of gas vapors while you're refueling your car. A similar system is used by the station when a tanker arrives to refill the underground tanks. But if those boots aren't working properly, the nearly odorless hydrocarbon fumes, which contain harmful chemicals like benzene, can be released into the air.

Higher ozone levels can lead to respiratory problems and asthma, while benzene is a known cancer-causing chemical, according to the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The quest to reduce ozone levels has led the state of California to implement a more stringent vapor-recovery law, effective April 1, 2009, which requires that all gasoline pumps have a new, more effective vapor-recovery nozzle.

Underground gasoline storage tanks can also be a problem. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates that there are some 660,000 of them from coast-to-coast. Many a lawsuit has been filed against oil firms in communities across the country by people whose soil and groundwater were fouled by a gas station's leaking underground storage tank. In the past, most tanks were made of uncoated steel, which will rust over time. Also, pipes leading to the tanks can be accidentally ruptured.

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Spilled or vaporized gasoline is not the only chemical hazard if the station is also a repair shop. Mechanics use solvents, antifreeze and lead products, and may work on vehicles that have asbestos in brakes or clutches. Auto refinishers and paint shops use even more potentially harmful chemicals.

In today's car-centric world, we can't escape exposure completely, because these chemicals are in our air just about everywhere. But by choosing where we live, keeping an eye out for spills, and pressuring the oil companies to do the right thing for the communities they occupy, we can minimize our exposures.

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R.S.

<https://www.triplepundit.com/story/2022/gas-stations-environmental-justice/754766>

The public health hazard of gas stations

In March, a chain of gas stations in New York and New Jersey — located primarily in low-income communities of color — were [called out for persistent pollution](#). In New Jersey, [tainted soil](#) from a gas station that was torn down decades ago is halting construction of a new preschool. In Illinois, [8,000 gallons of gasoline](#) recently leaked from a Shell gas station when three of the station's underground storage tanks ruptured. The list goes on.

Pollution from gas stations — primarily from surface-level spills and leaks and from [eroding underground storage tanks](#) — leaches into soil, contaminates waterways and affects [air quality](#). A typical gas station dispensing one million gallons per year sees annual spillage of [70 to 100 gallons](#), while a large-volume gas station like Costco could spill up to 2,000 gallons annually.

The [557,655 leaking storage tanks nationwide](#) also release dangerous chemicals into the surrounding air as they age and deteriorate. Benzene, a vapor emitted from vent-pipes attached to these storage tanks, is highly carcinogenic. Other toxic substances in gasoline include toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylene, which also carry health risks including effects to the nervous system, cognitive impairment, hearing and kidney damage, impaired memory and more.

Underground Fuel Tanks: The Dangers Of Underground Fuel Storage

Envirosafe, a leading producer of [above-ground fuel tanks](#), knows that underground fuel storage tanks (or USTs) have been a staple of gas stations, fuel suppliers, and trucking fleets for years. Initially, these tanks offered a convenient, space-saving way to store large amounts of fuel. But today the preferred choice is double-walled [steel above the ground fuel tank](#).

While underground tanks have been the norm for some time, several problems exist with them including:

- **Corrosion**
- **Rusting**
- **Leakage**

<https://www.triplepundit.com/story/2022/gas-stations-environmental-justice/754766>





The photos above are of a leaking and costly underground storage tank removal, caused the gas station to be shut down. EPA was involved and it is still inoperable at present.

Underground fuel and oil tanks rust, corrode and can begin leaking, contaminating the environment – most notably water and soil.

Water and Soil Contamination. Almost half of the US population gets its drinking water from groundwater sources; therefore, a leaking fuel tank presents a major health risk in contaminated areas.

Abandonment. Many companies choose to abandon their tanks when they relocate or switch to a different storage system.

Expense. Clean up operations for USTs are extremely expensive and require many hours of labor for thorough removal of petrochemicals from the site. Perhaps most importantly, fuel tank owners are legally responsible for any damages to the environment that may result from tank leakage or malfunction. This means that a prolonged, undetected UST leak could leave the owner responsible for punitive damages and fees in addition to excavation, clean up, and tank repair costs.

Health Risks. The chemicals contained in the gas are carcinogenic and can cause organ and nervous system damage. A leak as small as ten gallons in an underground tank can contaminate approximately twelve million gallons of water. That means a

small leakage can impact an entire community. These tanks house thousands of gallons of fuel, so a minor leak is almost unnoticeable to the owner.

Underground Fuel Tanks: The List of Potential Toxins

Typically, USTs contain some form of gas, so we have listed the most *dangerous* chemicals contained in the gas.

- **Benzene** – Benzene, a carcinogen, is gasoline's most harmful compound. The EPA's Maximum Contaminant Level is five parts per billion. Anything above that minute amount is considered harmful.
- **Toluene; ethylbenzene** – MCLs are 1 and 0.7 parts per million. Long-term exposure can result in organ and nervous system damage.
- **Xylenes** – While not as hazardous as the above chemicals, they are still known to cause organ and nervous system damage.
- **Methyl tertiary butyl ether or MTBE** – This chemical is used to decrease emissions. Water contaminated with MTBEs in amounts as small as twenty parts per billion render it so foul tasting that it cannot be used.

Major Concerns of Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

- Expense
- Clean Up
- Soil and Water Contamination
- Health Risks – Cancer and organ damage
- Legal Responsibility and Ramifications

The Expense of Underground Fuel Tanks

In addition to the high cost of clean up and removal, underground fuel tanks are more costly to operate. This is because special precautions must be taken to prevent environmental contamination, particularly water contamination. Many of the monitoring requirements of USTs are not required for aboveground storage tanks.

USTs require special considerations regarding tank materials, construction, overspill, and clean up.

Underground Fuel Tanks:

- Must be constructed completely of non-corrodible material, such as fiberglass-reinforced plastic or steel with a corrosion-resistant coating
- The ground must be continually monitored for leakage
- Must use well monitors, micro-purging, or other techniques to regularly test for groundwater contamination
- Require costly heavy equipment for excavation when leakages require repair

<https://www.triplepundit.com/story/2022/gas-stations-environmental-justice/754766>

Above ground, fuel storage tanks offer a **safe alternative** to the old way of storing fuel. Above ground, tanks offer easy access, inspection, filling, and dispensing with little worry of environmental contamination issues.

Our above ground tanks eliminate the worries of **unseen corrosion and rust**. Routine maintenance checks are all that is needed.

Envirosafe offers the highest quality above ground fuel storage tanks **available today** including:

- **Double Wall Tanks**
- **Flameshield Tanks**
- **Fireguard Tanks**

Contact us today for a preliminary quote and specific site and storage information and see exactly why an Envirosafe above ground fuel storage tank is a superior solution to traditional below ground fuel storage.