Southern Nevada Health District

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH-UST PROGRAM

UST Removal Advance Information and Plot Plan – refer to fee schedule

280 S. Decatur Blvd., P.O. Box 3902, Las Vegas, NV 89127 Phone (702) 759-0603 Fax (702) 759-1427

PLOT PLAN

This form must be completed by the environmental manager or contractor that will be removing the tanks. It is designed to assist the contractor to plan ahead for compliance with environmental and safety regulations. Please be sure to diagram the site and identify the location of all tanks, piping, equipment, nearby buildings, wells, washes, etc. Please provide a North arrow, predominant wind direction, unusual topography, and groundwater depth and gradient with the diagram in order to determine safe areas.	**FACILITY ID NUMBER:**

Facility Name:	Address:	Facility Phone:

OTHER INFORMATION

UST Contents and Additives:		
Contents Removal Method:		
Contents Destination:	Transporter:	
Contents Disposal Method or Reuse:		
Tank Purge Method:	Vent Height:	Direction:
C.G.I. Meter/Calibration:	O^2 Meter/Calibration (for Dry ice **or** Nitrogen):	
Personal Protective Equipment:		
Heavy Equipment used to pull tank:		
Tank Cleaning Method:	Triple Rinse Required:	
Rinse Destination/Disposal Method:	Transporter:	
Destination of Contaminated Soil:	Transporter:	
Method of Soil Destruction/Disposal:		
Method to Collect and Transport Soil Samples:		

I certify that the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge. I understand that a site inspection will not be conducted until SNHD has approved the above plan.

Signature:	Date
Company:	

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST) PERMANENT CLOSURE

SAFETY CHECKLIST

I. Know regulatory agencies and procedures
- A. Environmental Health – SNHD
- B. Clark County Department of Air Quality Management (DAQM)
- C. Solid Waste Management Authority – SNHD
- D. Local Fire Dept
- E. Nevada Division of Occupational Health & Safety (OSHA)
- F. Nevada Division of Transportation (DOT)
- G. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection

II. Know utility companies and procedures
- A. Call before you dig
- B. Survey area and locate all service lines (above and below ground)
- C. Turn off/lock out utilities

III. Safety Procedures
- A. Follow closure plans and use checklists
- B. Identify and abate potential hazards
- C. Provide and use safety equipment and engineering controls

IV. Critical Controls
- A. Keep public out - use adequate fencing
- B. Hard Hat area - post signs
- C. Fire Protection
  1. No smoking area - post signs
  2. No open flame or spark producing equipment; Non sparking tools to remove fittings; “Explosion proof“ rated motorized equipment
     a. All electrical and pneumatic equipment must be either bonded to the tank or grounded by using a grounding rod. Bonding is required for steel tanks; grounding is required for fiberglass and nonmetallic tanks.
     b. When removing product or residues from the tank, only “explosion proof” electric motors that are bonded or otherwise grounded can be used. Air driven pumps or hand pumps must also be either bonded or grounded prior to use.
     c. All suction hoses must have static wires inside the hose to assure a bond between the pump and the tank. NOTE: NEVER USE PVC PICKUP TUBES; plastic tubes are very prone to accumulating static electricity.
  3. Have safety cans and absorbent materials to catch gasoline spills
  4. Have at least two approved fire extinguishers on site at all times
  5. Have a calibrated combustible gas/oxygen deficiency meter available on site at all times. Do not let liquids contact sensor tip. NOTE: PETROLEUM VAPORS ARE HEAVIER THAN AIR and are likely to settle in low areas such as the bottom of a tank excavation, cellars, manholes, utility lines or drains.
  6. Vent combustible vapors at least
     a. 12 feet above ground
     b. 3 feet above roof lines
     c. 5 feet from building openings
- D. Severe weather
  1. Stop work during electrical storms, heavy rain and/or high winds
  2. Certain weather conditions such as temperature inversions, overcast conditions, or high humidity will cause gasoline vapors to cling to the ground
  3. Low humidity and winter months pose greater hazards from static electricity
- E. According to OSHA regulations, when employees are required to be in excavations greater than four (4) feet deep, adequate means of exit, including ladders, steps, ramps, etc., must be provided within every twenty-five (25) feet of lateral travel. Do not leave your employees in an excavation without a quick way out.
- F. The proper way to remove a tank is by lifting it. NOTE: NEVER DRAG INERTED OR PURGED GASOLINE TANKS ACROSS THE GROUND due to static electricity and potential explosion hazards. Equipment used for handling tanks must have sufficient capacity to lift and lower the tank without dragging. Lifting lugs on the tanks may be deteriorated, and tear or break during the operation. Whenever possible, two lifting lugs should be used with separate cable and proper lifting angles. Tanks should be maneuvered with guidelines attached to each end of the tank. Pay close attention to all utilities whether buried or overhead, and don’t take any unnecessary risks for yourself or the other people on site.
- G. Loading tanks onto trucks and transporting them requires a great deal of attention. Hard Hats and Safety Ladders are needed. Clean all loose debris from the tanks prior to transporting. You must know the NDOT requirements for hauling tanks. Tanks should be removed from the site on the same day and the oxygen and LEL readings should be taken immediately before departure. Also, EPA Regulations 40 CFR §261.7 state that any tank that is not tripled rinsed is considered a hazardous waste product.