

Underground Storage Tank Removal IFC Permit Application Requirements 2010

Fees: The fees listed are valid through **December 31, 2010**. The next fee adjustment will be effective January 1, 2011.

First tank.....\$261
Each additional tank.....\$183

(Note: Plan review is included in the price of the permit.)

The following information is required to be submitted along with the City of Woodinville Underground Storage Tank Removal permit application. **Application must be complete.** (A grading permit may also be required by the City of Woodinville.)

The shaded area indicates the minimum information required for permit application acceptance by the City of Woodinville Permit Center. Final approval of permit will require that all information be provided, as applicable.

- ❖ Tank Data:
 - Age of tank
 - Size (diameter, length and capacity)
 - Material of tank
 - Type and internal configuration of tank
 - Any tightness test results
 - Probability of evidence of failure
- ❖ Site Information:
 - ❖ Site plan (3 Sets) showing tank location with setbacks from:
 - Buildings:
 - Public and private drives and roads
 - Other tanks
 - Storm drains
 - Utilities (electric, gas, water, and sewer)
 - Wells
 - Drinking water supply watersheds
- ❖ Proof of License (need to see either the original license or original notarized copy of license)
 - Contractor's IFCI, or other acceptable certification, Name and License Number
 - Site Supervisor (State), Name and License Number
 - L & I Contractor's License
- ❖ Provide a "Site Specific Safety and Health Plan" as required by CFR 29.1910.120

Provide proof that the following site requirements will be met as applicable.

1. List the final disposal location.
2. Check for sources of ignition.
3. A combustible gas indicator (CGI) shall be used to check for hazardous vapor concentrations.
4. No "Hot" work on site will be allowed unless tanks(s) are flammable/combustible vapor free.
5. Vapor hazard area is to be cordoned off in an approved manner.
6. Vapor hazard area is to have sufficient 40 BC dry chemical extinguishers.
7. All underground utilities shall be marked with chalk or paint so as to be readily visible.
8. All open flame and spark-producing equipment within the vapor hazard area should be shutdown. Electrical equipment used in the area must be explosion-proof in accordance with NPFA 70B Class I, Division I, Group D, or otherwise approved for the use in potentially explosive atmospheres.
9. Lock out/tag out (power is off to tanks)
10. Product piping is drained into the tank with piping capped or removed.
11. Prove that product is removed from the tank by using explosion-proof or air driven pumps.
12. Prove that flammable vapors are removed in the following manner:
13. "Vent all vapors from the tank at a minimum height of 12 feet above grade and 3 feet above any adjacent roof line.
14. Purge vapors with an inert gas. This method is not to be used if the tank is to be entered for any reason. The inert gas should be introduced through a single tank opening at a point near the bottom of tank, at the end of the tank, opposite the vent, and introduced under low pressure to avoid the generation of static electricity. CAUTION: The discharging device must be grounded because of the potential build up of static electricity. CO₂ extinguishers shall not be used for inerting flammable atmospheres.
15. Adding solid carbon dioxide (dry ice) to the tank at least 1.5 lbs per 100 gallons of tank capacity. The dry ice should be crushed and distributed evenly over the greatest possible area in the tank. Ensure that all of the dry ice has evaporated before proceeding.
16. Ventilation using an educator-type mover. An educator extension shall be used to discharge vapors a minimum of 12 feet above grade and 3 feet above adjacent roof lines.
17. Ventilation with a diffused air blower. The air-diffusing pipe is properly bonded to prevent the discharge of a spark
18. Fill the tank with water.
19. Steam can be used to purge a tank. Be sure the steam discharge nozzle and all conductive insulation objects, subject to impingement or condensation, are bonded to the tank or grounded. Steam purging of tanks should be avoided when suitable alternatives are available.
20. Show after the tank has been freed of vapors, and before it is removed from the excavation, plug or cap all accessible holes. One plug shall have a 1/8-inch to

- 1/4-inch vent hole to prevent the tank from being subjected to excessive differential pressure caused by temperature changes.
21. At least two sides of the tank shall be exposed before removal from the ground.
 22. If any contamination of ground soil is possible, then all soil removed from the tank site shall be properly protected.
 23. Tanks should be labeled after removal from the ground, but prior to removal from the site. The label should state the former contents and present vapor state of each tank, including vapor-freeing treatment and date. The label shall be legible letters at least 2 inches high.
 24. The tank should be removed from the site as promptly as possible after vapor-freeing procedures have been completed, preferably on the day of tank removal from the excavation.
 25. Before the tank is removed from the site, the tank atmosphere should be checked with a CGI as to ensure that it does not exceed 20 percent of the lower flammable limit.
 26. Soil samples shall be taken and sent to the proper authorities with results sent to Woodinville Fire & Life Safety District, Attn: FMO, P.O. Box 2200, Woodinville, WA, no later than 30 days after tank removal.
 27. Removal shall adhere to the IFC and other applicable standards.