

_____ Purge tank of hydrocarbons using compressed air, dry ice, or CO2.

1. If dry ice is to be used, use at least 1.5 lbs. per 100 gal of capacity.
2. If compressed air is used, the compressor must be large enough to provide adequate circulation of air in the tank, and the compressor and tank are to be bonded and grounded.
3. A combustible gas indicator should be used to assess residual vapor concentrations

The method chosen shall be appropriate for the tank or container on which work will be performed.

_____ If compressed air is used, the compressor must be large enough to provide adequate circulation of air in the tank, and the compressor and tank are to be bonded and grounded.

_____ An inspection by the Fire Marshal's office will be made to verify product removal and appropriate LEL hydrocarbon level. (LEL:<10%)

_____ The tank may then be removed from the ground for disposal. **No cutting** of tanks is permitted on site.

_____ All piping must be removed back to the building foundation.

_____ A final inspection may be required by the Fire Marshal's office.

Disposal of Tanks

If a tank is to be disposed of as junk, it should be retested for flammable vapors, and if necessary, rendered gas free. Before releasing to junk dealer, a sufficient number of holes or openings should be made in it to render it unfit for further use. **NOTE: No cutting of tanks is allowed on site.** NFPA 326 Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair 1999 Edition, provides information on safe procedures for such operations. Other documents that provide information on these operations include, NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code and American Petroleum Institute Practice 1604.

I have read and understood the above listed steps and will comply with these provisions.

Signature _____ Company _____

Telephone # _____