

Summary of Arizona UST Class C Operator Requirements

Arizona UST Operator Training Regulation

ARS §49-1083

State Deadline

August 9, 2012

Frequency of Training

Must be re-trained every 3 years.

Timing of Class C Training

Class C operator is trained and certified before assuming full responsibility for responding to emergency conditions.

Requirements of Class C Training

A Class C operator is an employee and is, generally, the first line of response to events indicating emergency conditions. This individual is responsible for responding to alarms or other indications of emergencies caused by spills or releases from UST systems. This individual notifies the Class B or Class A operator and appropriate emergency responders when necessary. Not all employees of the facility are necessarily Class C operators. This individual typically and at a minimum must be trained to:

1. Control or monitor the dispensing or sale of regulated substances, and
2. Take action as initial response to emergencies:
 - Situations posing an immediate danger or threat to the public or to the environment and that require immediate action.
 - Alarms caused by spills or releases from an UST system.

Site-specific emergency procedures must be maintained in an easily accessible location at the UST facility which is immediately available to the Class C operator. Class C operator must be specifically trained for each facility.

Course Description

The course should provide the Class C UST Operator an overview of the training needed to respond to emergency conditions at underground storage tank (UST) facilities. Certification should provide adequate training on the following topics:

- Introduction to a generic UST facility including the major fuel system components and emergency equipment
- The roles and responsibilities of the Class A, B and C Operators
- Site-specific emergency procedures development
 - Location of medical first aid kit
 - Evacuation plan/route
 - Location and proper use of class A/B fire extinguishers
 - Location and purpose of Fuel System E-Stop Button or breaker
 - Location and proper use of spill cleanup equipment
- Emergency contact procedures
- Safety awareness for employees and customers
- Spill/Overfill prevention
 - Type of overfill prevention equipment
 - How to respond to an overfill
 - Before, during, and after delivery responsibilities
- Monitoring of the UST facility
- Alarm panel recognition and response procedures
- Fuel spill containment and cleanup
- Familiarity with ARS §49-1004 (Rule attached)

Class C Operator Emergency Response Procedures

Dispensing a Regulated Substance

As an operator of a gasoline dispensing facility you are the first line of response to emergencies involving hazardous, flammable and combustible liquids. Soon you will be trained as a Class C Operator according to regulatory operator training requirements. In the meantime, you must be familiar with emergency procedures in order to protect yourself, the public and the environment and to know how to respond to emergencies involving gasoline and other dispensed fuels.

It is important to understand why gasoline and other fuels present concerns. While these fuels have toxic properties, are highly flammable, and can negatively impact the environment, the risks can be prevented or greatly minimized with proper management and quick response to accidents.

TOXIC

Gasoline is a manufactured mixture that does not exist naturally in the environment. It is produced by the process of refining crude oil. Gasoline contains hundreds of individual chemicals, including benzene, toluene and xylene which are toxic and can be harmful to humans. You may be able to avoid breathing in vapors because you can smell benzene in gasoline, but it can also soak through your skin and you can't feel it. Don't let gasoline come in contact with your skin and avoid breathing gasoline vapors as much as possible.

FLAMMABLE

Gasoline is also a flammable liquid, which means it will ignite easily in the presence of an ignition source. It takes only a heat source or a spark to ignite gasoline. A release of gasoline can create severe fire hazards near traffic, in buildings, or in sewers. Further, gasoline in a confined space that is ignited can result in an explosion. As such, we cannot emphasize enough the importance of observing and enforcing your no-smoking policies around fueling facilities. Gasoline in a sanitary sewer can also present explosion threats and disable a wastewater treatment plant's ability to treat sewage.

BE PREPARED TO RESPOND

Gasoline dispensing facilities are built to prevent spills, leaks and fires, but sound planning and construction can't always account for those situations or accidents caused by customers. How many times have you seen a customer not attend to the filling process? A customer may get back into the vehicle or walk into the store while the vehicle is being filled with fuel. It seems thoughtless to us, but it happens all the time. If the latch open device fails to close, gasoline pours onto the surface creating a hazardous situation. Is this an emergency? Do you know how to respond?

In general, a hazardous emergency situation is when a spill or release of a hazardous liquid, such as gasoline and other fuels, places the safety and health of the environment and/or public in danger. Is a spill of gasoline—sufficient enough in quantity to create a stream of product running down the pavement to the storm sewer—a hazardous emergency situation? What if you smelled petroleum vapors inside the building where you are working? Is that a hazardous emergency situation? You shouldn't have to think about how to answer those questions. Remember, if you even think about calling the fire department or HazMat team, it is an emergency.

RESPONDING TO SMALL PETROLEUM SPILLS

You can handle some spills, for example a small spill of gasoline or diesel that occurred when a customer overfilled a vehicle, and there exists no immediate threat to the public or to the environment. But if the spill is on fire, that is a hazardous emergency situation. Know what to do when responding to a small petroleum spill:

- 1) Stop the spill. You must know the location of the emergency shut-off switch that shuts down the power to the pumps and dispensers. You may have to use this to stop the spill. If a customer complains of a slow flow problem, shutdown the pump for that product line and call the petroleum service provider.
- 2) Contain and recover the spill. Spread material such as kitty litter, sand, sawdust, wood chips, peat, synthetic sorbent pads and booms, or dirt from the roadside to absorb and stop the flow of the petroleum on pavement.

Keep this sorbent material readily available just for such situations. Remember, the petroleum-soaked material is still flammable.

- 3) Collect the petroleum-soaked material. Do not touch the material with bare hands—wear rubber gloves. Use brooms to sweep up the material and put it into buckets, garbage cans or barrels or on top of plastic sheeting. Store the sorbent for proper treatment and disposal.
- 4) Do not flush the contaminated area with water. Washing down a spill can quickly move petroleum from a roadway to a storm sewer, stream or lake.
- 5) Do not use dispersants. Detergents or dispersants can dissolve petroleum, but only for a short while and then it will reform. Sometimes after using dispersants, vapors actually increase and create a more toxic environment.
- 6) Report the spill. Remember: if gasoline or other fuels reach a stream, a sanitary sewer or storm sewer or vapors are detected inside a building or a fire occurs—a hazardous emergency condition is present, and matters are beyond your control. Call the emergency numbers.

Suggested Petroleum Spill Kit Items	Quantity
Shovel, non-sparking	1
Gloves, rubber	3
Pail, 5-gallon	1
Drum, 30 gallon	1
Label for Drum	1
Goggles, splash proof	2
Absorbent material (oil dry, peat)	1 - 16lb. bag
Absorbent socks	3 - 2"x10"
Absorbent pads	25
Broom and dust pan	1



EMERGENCY SHUT-OFF SWITCH

In case of an emergency, a Class C Operator may need to swiftly shut down power at all the pumps and dispensers in order to stop the escape of fuel. This is done by locating the emergency shut-off switch, which is required by national fire codes. The emergency shut-off switch shuts off power to all the dispensers and fuel pumps. The emergency stop switch is different from the “Stop” or “All Stop” button on the point-of-sale (POS) console. Make sure you know the location of the emergency shut-off switch.



Emergency Contacts & Phone Numbers

Emergency*	911
Fire Department	
Police	
Class B Operator	
Manager	
Assistant Manager	
Petroleum Service Provider	

***WHEN TO CALL 9-1-1**

- Call 9-1-1 when life and/or property are in immediate danger
- When you see smoke or a fire.
- When rescue or emergency medical assistance is needed.

ARS 49-1004. Reporting Requirements

- A. The operator and owner of an underground storage tank shall notify the department of each release or suspected release from the tank as soon as practicable but no later than twenty-four hours after the release or suspected release is detected.
- B. The operator of an underground storage tank shall notify the owner of each release from the tank as soon as practicable but no later than twenty-four hours after the release is detected.
- C. Notice by the operator and owner required by this section may be made orally or in writing but shall be followed within fourteen days by a written report to the department that a release or suspected release has been detected. The written report shall specify to the extent known at the time of the report the nature of the release or suspected release, the regulated substance released, the quantity of the release, the period of time over which the release occurred, the initial response and the corrective action taken as of the date of the report and anticipated to be taken subsequent to the date of the report. In addition, the written report shall include additional information required by rules that are consistent with federal regulations in effect on the date on which the rules are adopted.
- D. The director shall prescribe by rule the reporting, investigation and confirmation actions to be taken in the event of a release or suspected release of a regulated substance from an underground storage tank. Any rules adopted pursuant to this section shall be consistent with and no more stringent than federal regulations in effect on the date on which the rules are adopted. Until rules adopted pursuant to this subsection are in effect, reporting, investigation and confirmation actions shall be accomplished in a manner consistent with 40 Code of Federal Regulations sections 280.50 through 280.53.

ARIZONA UST CLASS C OPERATOR

Certificate of Completion

This is to certify that _____ completed the AZ UST Class C Operator Instructional Program that satisfies the state training requirements of ARZ 49-1083, Arizona Revised Statute. The signatures on this document certify that this individual has been trained as a Class C Operator at the following location: _____

Class C Operator Signature

Class A or B Operator Name (Print)

Completion Date of Training*

Class A or B Operator Signature

*Please note that this certificate expires 3 years after the completion date.