

GUIDELINES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ABOVEGROUND STEEL TANKS FOR FUEL OIL AND LUBRICATING OIL

- 1) The tank shall be installed by a professional installer. Installer shall ensure that all Federal, Provincial and Local codes are met prior to and during installation.
 - 2) A level bed or base shall be properly designed to support the tank.
 - 3) Internal corrosion may be controlled by the establishment of maintenance procedures that include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a) The transfer of product from an old tank to a new tank should be avoided. Most premature tank failures are caused by a transfer of product from the old tank. New tanks are initially more susceptible to corrosion caused by the presence of sludge and water. Transfer of the sludge and water can result in premature failure in as little as eight months.
 - b) The addition of bactericides to the fuel at the time of delivery.
 - c) Inspecting for, and removal of, the water at bottom of the tank. Tanks should be kept full during the summer. Condensation, especially in outside tanks, will cause a buildup of water. Keeping the tank full in the summer will reduce condensation. Ensure that there are no broken gauges or openings with missing caps where water can enter the tank.
 - d) Tank should be inspected regularly by qualified personnel.
 - 4) The condition of the exterior surface should be examined regularly and deterioration of the coating should be restored by touch up or repainting at the owner's discretion, without obliterating the affixed signage.
 - 5) Empty tank must be lifted with handle and/or lifting lug provided. (Note: The tank must not be lifted or transported when it contains product.)
 - 6) For outdoor installation of single or double bottom or double wall vertical obround shaped tanks, the tank must be secured to 4" thick poured concrete pad extended at least 4" horizontally beyond the perimeter of the tank, using (4) - 1 ¼" dia. Floor flanges and minimum of (2) - ¼" dia. x 1 ½" long concrete screws per floor flange. (refer to sketch #1)
 - 7a) For outdoor installation of single or double bottom or double wall cylindrical vertical shaped tanks, the tank must be secured to a 4" thick poured concrete pad extended at 6" horizontally beyond the perimeter of the tank, using (4) - ½" dia. x 1 ½" long concrete screws. (refer to sketch # 2a)
 - 7b) For indoor installation of single or double bottom or double wall cylindrical vertical shaped tank, the tank must be secured to the concrete floor, using (2) - ½" dia. x 1 ½" long concrete screws. (refer to sketch # 2b)
 - 8a) For indoor installation of double wall vertical obround shaped tanks, leg cradle support shall refer to drawing no. NN-25-90 and NN-25-90-01.
 - 8b) For indoor installation of single wall or double bottom vertical obround shaped tanks, leg bracket support shall refer to either 1) Drawing no. NN-25-89 and NN-25-89-01 or 2) Drawing no. NN-26-35 and NN-26-35-01, the tank must be secured to the concrete Floor, using (2) - ½" dia. x 1 ½" long concrete screws per floor flange.
 - 9) For double bottom or double wall vacuum monitored tank, the tank shall be inspected on a regular basis to confirm that at least - 51Kpa of vacuum is being maintained. If regular inspections cannot be ensured, a vacuum switch shall be installed to the vacuum monitoring assembly to indicate the loss of vacuum. The switch shall be set to trigger at - 42Kpa and be connected into an annunciator panel located in an area frequented on a daily basis by responsible personnel.
 - 10) For double bottom or double wall non vacuum monitored tank, the tank shall be inspected on a regular basis to confirm there is no accumulation of any product in the containment area.
- Above-noted points of consideration derived from Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada Standard CAN/ULC-S602