

GUIDELINES FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ABOVEGROUND UTILITY TANKS FOR FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

- 1) The installer shall ensure that all FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL & LOCAL codes are met prior to & during installation.
- 2) A level bed or base shall be properly designed to support the tank and 110% liquid loading.
- 3) The tank assembly shall be protected against damage from vehicular traffic. NOTE: This tank is for outdoor use only.
- 4) For double bottom or double wall vacuum monitored tank, the tank shall be inspected on a regular basis to confirm that at least 51 kPa. 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 connected into an alarm panel located in an area frequented daily by responsible personnel. The condition of the exterior surface should be examined regularly & deterioration of the coating should be remediated by touch up or repainting at the owner's discretion, without obliterating the affixed signage.
- 5) The service vent pipe shall be terminated at least 6 Inches (0.5 ft.) above the top of the fill point, away from any building and in such a position that fumes from the vent cannot enter or be drawn into any building through a window, door or other openings including air intakes. The service vent shall be terminated away from any source of ignition, including vehicles. The service vent shall be equipped with a weatherproof hood.
- 6) If the primary tank is equipped with a spill box surrounding the fill opening, it shall be not less than 15 litres capacity.
- 7) Precautions must be taken to avoid overflow of tank.
- 8) Only lifting lugs supplied with the tank are to be used for offloading and moving of the tank. The tank MUST NOT be lifted or transported when it contains product.
- 9) 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. Transfer of the sludge and water can result in premature failure.
 - b) The additional 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 in the tank will cause a build up 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) Tanks should be inspected regularly by qualified personnel.

IMPORTANT NOTICE : WARNING

THE ONTARIO GASOLINE HANDLING ACT AND CODE DEFINES INSTALLATION PROCEDURES, ROUTINE INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE FOR THIS PRODUCT. OTHER APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS MAY APPLY, SUCH AS THE NATIONAL FIRE CODE, CSA B139 BURNERS INSTALLATION CODE, ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF PRACTICE, UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES OF CANADA STANDARDS AND ANY OTHER AGENCY HAVING JURISDICTION NEGLECTING THE ABOVE COULD RESULT IN COSTLY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION AND/OR UNSAFE FIRE OR EXPLOSION HAZARD.