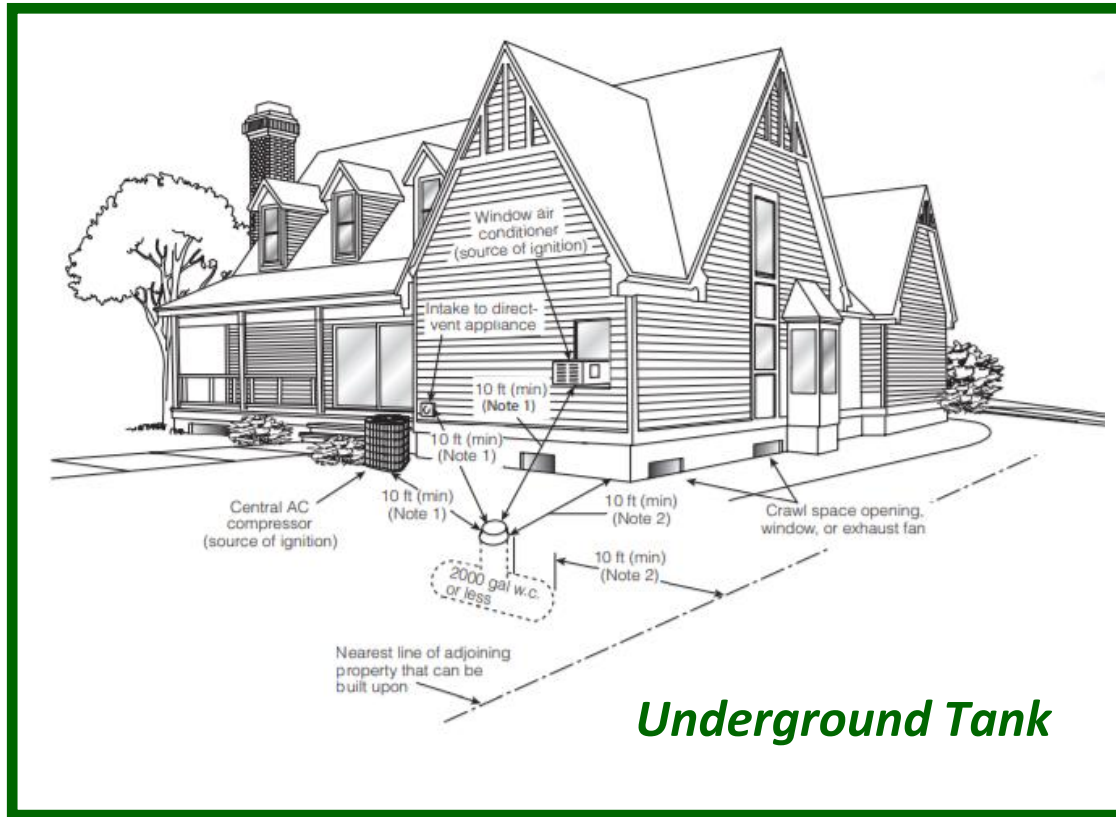




Tank Installation Setbacks

The diagram below represents a typical aboveground ASME container installation per NFPA Pamphlet 58. (This figure is for illustrative purposes only; code shall govern.)



The location of the container is important. Specific rules about the placement of liquid containers can be found in the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) 58. There are standards for ASME aboveground containers, ASME underground containers, and DOT cylinders.

Verify that the containers you install are properly located in accordance with NFPA-58. Also verify that the container location is accessible for safe filling from the bulk delivery truck.

The relief valve, filling connection, and liquid level gauge vent connection at the container must be at least 10 feet from any exterior source of ignition, openings into direct-vent appliances, or mechanical ventilation air intakes.

No part of an underground tank shall be less than 10 feet from an important building or line of adjoining property upon which more property may be built.

Be sure to check with your local fire and building authorities for additional installation requirements.

Consult Sequoia Gas Company for complete details on location and tank setbacks.

Underground Installation Requirements

The following requirements are found in NFPA Pamphlet 58, Chapters 5 & 6

ASME container assemblies listed for underground installation, including interchangeable aboveground-underground container assemblies, shall be permitted to be installed underground as follows:

(a) The container shell shall be placed at least 6 in. (0.15 m) below grade unless the container might be subject to abrasive action or physical damage from vehicular traffic within a parking lot area, driveway, or similar area. In such a case, a non-interchangeable underground container shall be used and the container shell placed at least 18 in. (0.46 m) below grade and equivalent protection shall be otherwise provided, such as the size of a concrete slab, to prevent imposing the weight of a vehicle directly on the container shell. Protection of the fitting cover, tank connections, and piping shall be provided to protect against vehicular damage.

(b) Where containers are installed underground within 10 ft. (3.0 m) of where vehicular traffic can be reasonably expected, such as driveways and streets, or with any utility easement subject to vehicular traffic, protection of the fitting cover, tank connections, and piping shall be provided to protect against vehicular damage.

(c) Approved interchangeable aboveground-underground container assemblies installed underground shall not be placed with the container shell more than 12 in. (0.30 m) below grade.

(d) Any party involved in construction or excavation in the vicinity of a buried tank shall be responsible for determining the location of and providing protection for the container and piping against their physical damage from vehicular traffic.

(e) The portion of the container to which the fitting cover or other connections are attached shall be permitted to be covered. The discharge of the regular vent shall be above the highest probable water level.

(f) Containers shall be protected against corrosion for the soil conditions at the container site by a method in accordance with good engineering practice. Precaution shall be taken to prevent damage to the coating during handling. Any damage to the coating shall be repaired before backfilling.

(g) Containers shall be set substantially level on a firm foundation and surrounded by earth or sand firmly tamped in place. Backfill shall be free of rocks or similar abrasives.