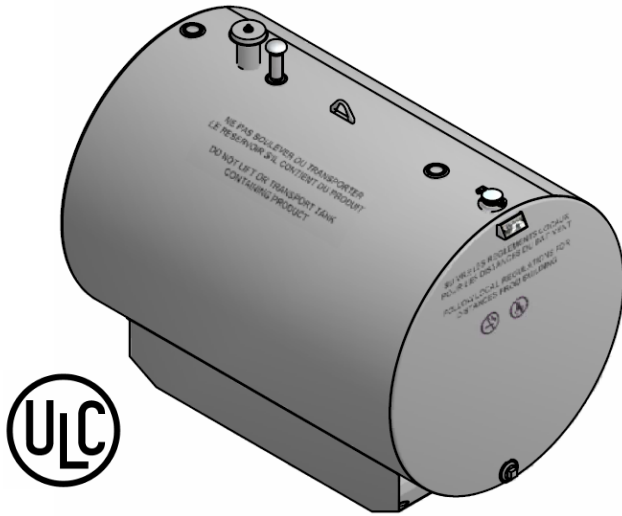


INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE GUIDELINES FOR SHOP FABRICATED STEEL ABOVEGROUND UTILITY TANKS FOR FLAMMABLE AND COMBUSTIBLE LIQUIDS

MODELS: • CYLINDRICAL ULC-S643 TANKS



Manufactured by :

GRANBY STEEL TANKS



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1. Scope

These instructions apply to cylindrical ULC-S643 tanks manufactured by Granby Steel Tanks. These tanks are designed for the storage of flammable (*any liquid having a closed cup flash point below 37.8°C and a vapor pressure not exceeding 276 kPa (absolute) at 37.8 °C*) and combustible (*any liquid having a closed cup flash point below 37.8°C*) liquids with a relative density not greater than 1.0. Here are examples of fluids that meet these requirements: Fuel oil, Diesel fuel, Gasoline, Lubricating oils, Kerosene, Toluene, Xylene, Methanol, Turpentine...

These "non-pressure" type tanks are intended to be normally vented to atmosphere and are not intended to accommodate internal pressures at the top of the tank exceeding 7kPa (1 PSI) gauge nor internal vacuum greater than 300 Pa (0.044 PSI) gauge.

Since these tanks are designed to be relocated as required by their intended service, this document does not cover detailed but only general installation instructions. They can be installed at locations such as farms, constructions sites, demolition sites exploration sites forestry operations and similar locations.

For specific details and regulations, you must refer to the appropriate codes and local regulations. For example, for stationary installations, you can refer to B139-04.

2. Tank Inspection

Inspect the tank immediately upon reception. Minor dents and scratches may be acceptable and repaired on site. If damages affect the integrity and performance of the tank, please contact your distributor.

3. Tank Handling

Do not drop or use this utility tank to transport any product or move the tank unless it is empty.

4. Tank Installation

4.1. Location of Tank

The tank should be located at a safe distance from property lines, public ways, important buildings and adjacent tanks. Refer to applicable codes and local authorities.

If possible, the tank should preferably rest on a foundation of concrete, masonry, piling or steel. This foundation should be designed to minimize the uneven settling of the tank and to minimize the corrosion of the components resting on the foundation. The site should have all organic materials such as sod or bark removed and the soil should be mechanically compacted. A well-drained sub grade should then be utilized to provide appropriate drainage.

Clearances below the tank shall prevent any part of the tank, except for its base, to be in contact with the soil or foundation.

4.2. Tank Piping

Before beginning the piping or the installation of accessories, remove shipping caps from each flange.

4.2.1. Tank Vent

Each tank shall be adequately vented to prevent the build-up of pressure or vacuum inside the tank when filling, emptying or when subjected to atmospheric temperature changes.

4.2.2. Openings Below Liquid Level

Each opening below liquid level through which liquid does not normally flow shall be plugged with a liquid tight closure.

4.2.3. Openings Above Liquid Level

All openings that remain unused after completion of the installation should be properly sealed with a liquid tight metal threaded pipe plug.

5. Inspection of the Tank After its First Filling

The installer MUST make sure, before the first filling of the tank, that no unforeseen damage has occurred during handling, transportation, installation and connection. Such damage could ultimately result in a leak. THE ONLY WAY TO MAKE SURE THAT THE INSTALLATION IS TIGHT IS TO BE IN ATTENDANCE THE FIRST TIME THE TANK IS FILLED COMPLETELY WITH OIL. The installer or a person delegated by him can perform that function. The installer or oil company representative should visually inspect all seams and fittings for leakage after the first complete filling.

6. Oil Tank Management (Maintenance)

- Each tank should be inspected and maintained to ensure compliance with the requirements of the codes regulating it.
- The tank and all tank accessories should be maintained to ensure that they function as intended.
- If a tank is found to be leaking, it should be emptied of its content immediately and be replaced.
- The tank should be inspected at least once a year for presence of water. If found, water should be removed immediately.
- All openings on the tank (ex: gauging) should be closed when not in use.
- If foundation is not stable or tank is likely to topple; take action to correct the situation immediately.