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|  | **AST** | | |
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|  | Providing aboveground storage tanks with a design and construction built of steel embodying principles recognized as good engineering design for the material used. | | |
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|  | Providing atmospheric tanks built in accordance with the specifications of the incorporated by reference standards found under 29 CFR 1910.106. | | |
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|  | Installing outside aboveground tanks with shell-to-shell spacing between aboveground tanks not be less than 3 feet and the distance between any two adjacent tanks shall not be less than one-sixth the sum of their diameters. When the diameter of one tank is less than one-half the diameter of the adjacent tank, the distance between the two tanks shall not be less than one-half the diameter of the smaller tank. | | |
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|  | Ensuring atmospheric storage tanks are adequately vented to prevent the development of vacuum or pressure sufficient to distort the roof of a cone roof tank or exceeding the design pressure in the case of other atmospheric tanks, as a result of filling or emptying, and atmospheric temperature changes in accordance with the American Petroleum Institute Standard 2000 (1968), Venting Atmospheric and Low-Pressure Storage Tanks. | | |
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|  | Providing every aboveground storage tank with some form of construction or device that will relieve excessive internal pressure caused by exposure fires. | | |
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|  | Providing a drainage and diked areas surrounding a tank or a group of tanks to prevent accidental discharge of liquid from endangering adjoining property or reaching waterways. | | |
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|  | Providing tank openings and connections with a vapor tight cap or cover. | | |
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|  | Installing tank supports on firm foundations of concrete, masonry, or protected steel having a fire resistance rating of not less than 2 hours. | | |
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|  | Providing detailed printed instructions of what to do in flood emergencies. | | |
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|  | Testing all tanks for strength and tightness before they are placed in service. | | |
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|  | Repairing all leaks or deformations in an acceptable manner before the tank is placed in service. | | |
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|  | Supporting and protecting piping and tanks against physical damage and excessive stresses arising from settlement, vibration, expansion, contraction or corrosion. | | |
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|  | Hydrostatically testing all piping before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use to 150 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system, or pneumatically tested to 110 percent of the maximum anticipated pressure of the system, but not less than 5 pounds per square inch gage at the highest point of the system. | | |