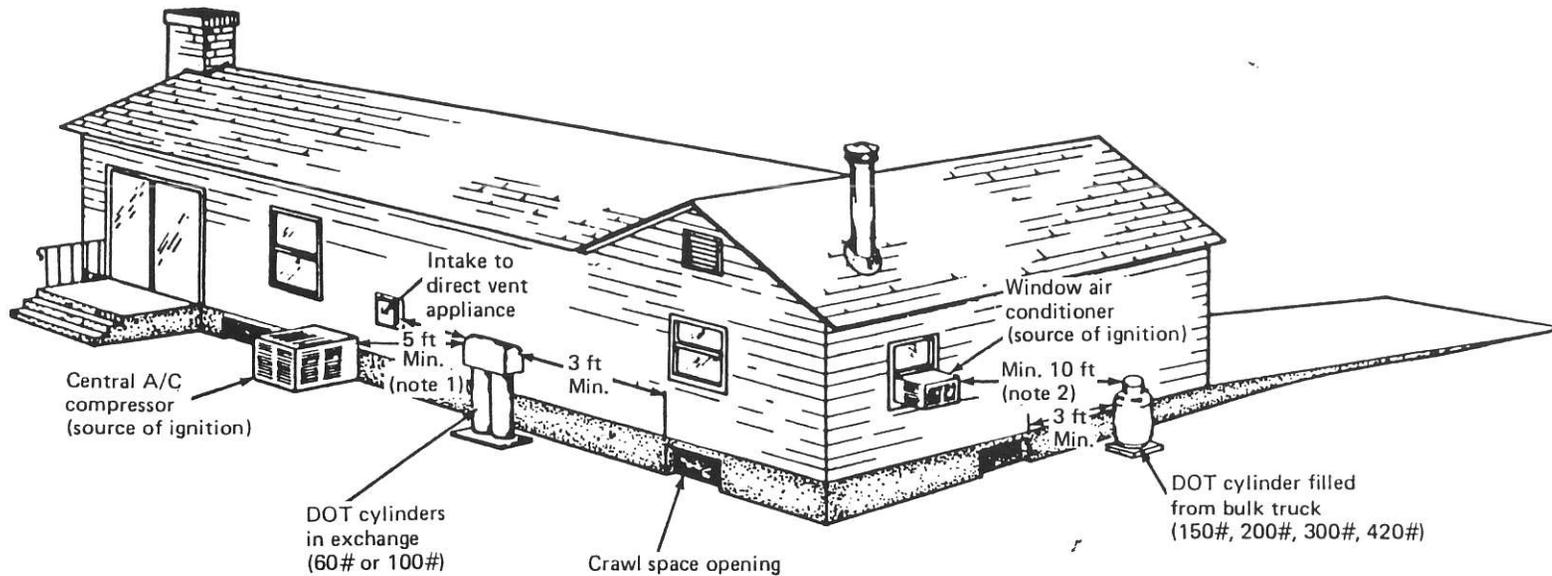


Appendix I Container Spacing

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document, but is included for information purposes only.



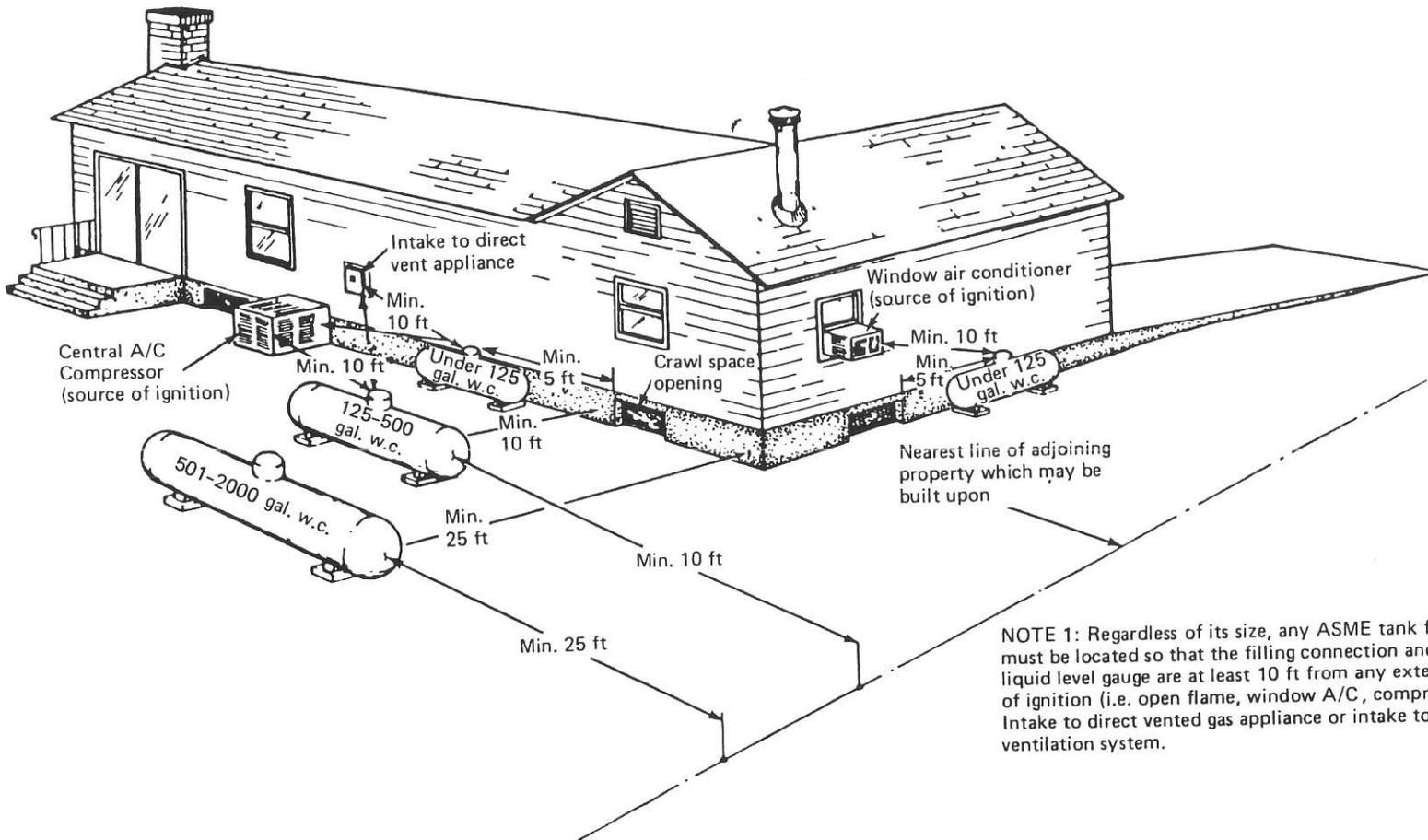
NOTE 1: 5 ft minimum between relief valve discharge and external source of ignition (air conditioner), direct vent, or mechanical ventilation system (attic fan).

NOTE 2: If the DOT cylinder is filled on-site from a bulk truck, the filling connection and vent valve must be at least 10 ft from any external source of ignition, direct vent, or mechanical ventilation system.

(For SI Units: 1 ft = 0.3048 m)

Figure I-1 DOT Cylinders.

(This figure for illustrative purposes only; text shall govern.)



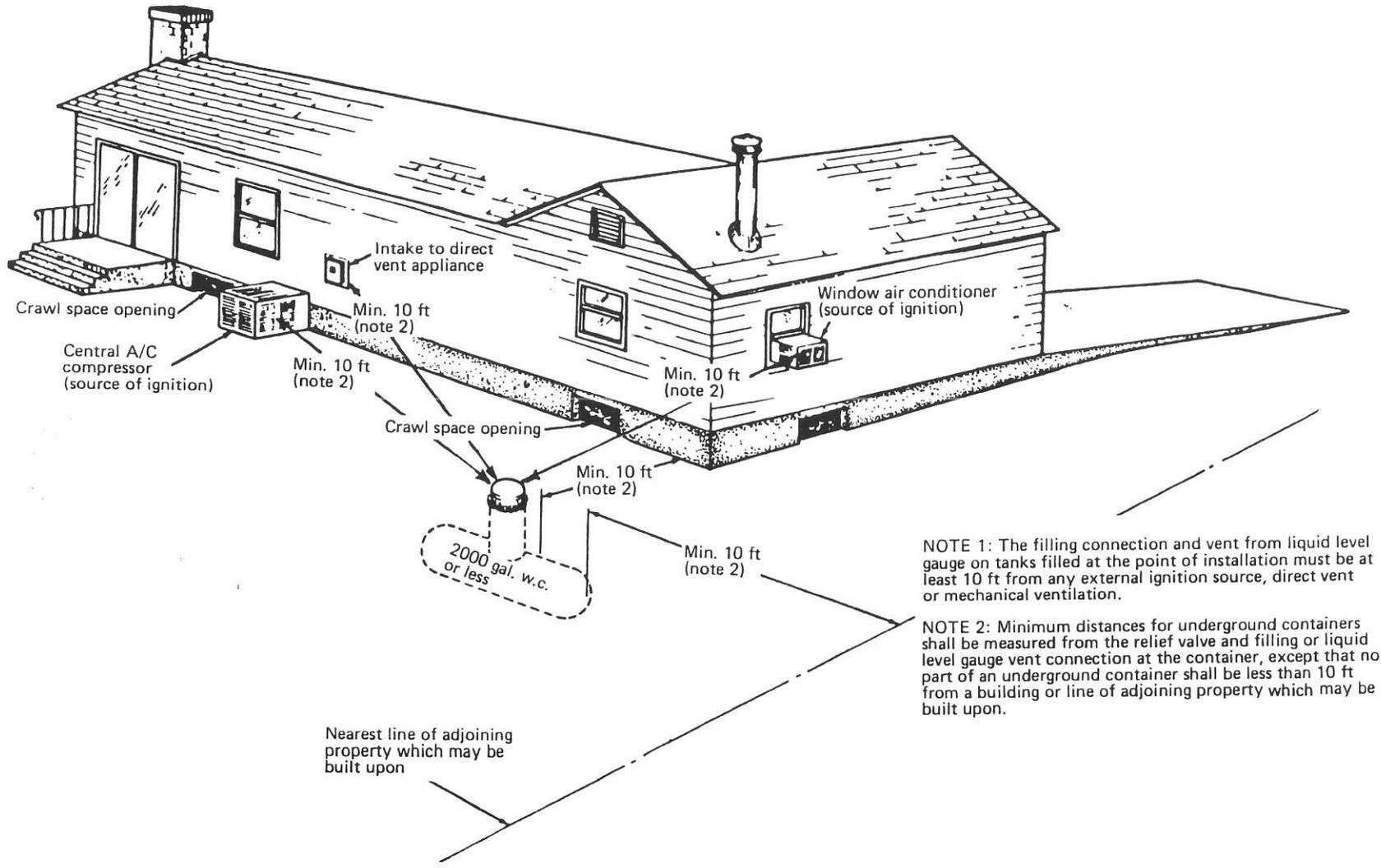
NOTE 1: Regardless of its size, any ASME tank filled on-site must be located so that the filling connection and fixed liquid level gauge are at least 10 ft from any external source of ignition (i.e. open flame, window A/C, compressor, etc). Intake to direct vented gas appliance or intake to a mechanical ventilation system.

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(For SI Units: 1 ft = 0.3048 m)

Figure I-2 Aboveground ASME Containers.
 (This figure for illustrative purposes only; text shall govern.)



NOTE 1: The filling connection and vent from liquid level gauge on tanks filled at the point of installation must be at least 10 ft from any external ignition source, direct vent or mechanical ventilation.

NOTE 2: Minimum distances for underground containers shall be measured from the relief valve and filling or liquid level gauge vent connection at the container, except that no part of an underground container shall be less than 10 ft from a building or line of adjoining property which may be built upon.

(For SI Units: 1 ft = 0.3048 m)

Figure I-3 Underground ASME Containers.

(This figure for illustrative purposes only; text shall govern.)

ANODE BAGS

NFPA 58 REQUIRES THE PROTECTION OF UNDERGROUND TANKS IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICE.

Cathodic Protection is the accepted method of protecting underground metal structures. Tanks should be protected by installing anode bags to tank anode bracket or lifting lug by Cadweld method or by connecting wire directly to anode lead provided by tank manufacturer. They should be coated completely and isolated electrically with the installation of insulated unions.

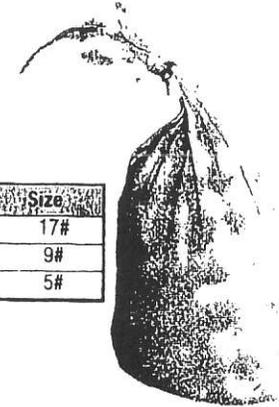
Magnesium Anode Bags are:

91% magnesium, 3% zinc, 6% aluminum alloy.

The anodes are prepackaged in cloth bags with low resistivity, quick wetting prepared back fill consisting of 75% hydrated gypsum, 20% bentonite, and 5% sodium sulphate.

Anode bag is placed into wet hole at least 2' from the tank and at a depth equal to the tank. Wet area above anode.

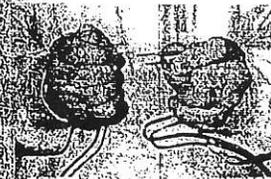
RMI Part No.	Size
MG-17	17#
MG-9	9#
MG-5	5#



CONNECTING ANODE LEADS

Step 1

If lead is already attached strip approximately 3/4" insulation from leader end.



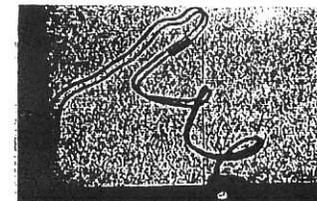
Step 2

Insert tank lead and anode lead into copper ferrule.

RMI Part No.	Description
CAB133-2H	Adapter sleeve, #10 stranded
1000	Combination wire cutter & ferrule crimper

Step 3

Crimp ferrule to secure anode leads.



500 GAL UNDERGROUND

SUGGESTED DESIGN FOR WET AREAS AND FLOOD ZONES

EXCAVATION 5' X 12' X 7 1/2"
WIDE LONG DEPTH

DEAD SAND FOR BACKFILL

921 LB TARE WEIGHT VS 4,165 BUOYANT FORCE
 4,500 LB SLAB / 150 LB CF (4' X 10' X 9")
 5481 CBS VS 4,165

NOTE:
 6 1/2" TOP OF SLAB
 TO FINISH GRADE
 10 FT CLEARANCE
 BUILDINGS + PROP
 LINES

