

# Storage Tanks and Containment

## Agenda

- Background
- Safety
- Facility design
- Large tanks
- Containment “do’s and don’ts”

## Experience

- Bachelors degree in Construction Management
  - Colorado State University
- Large projects
  - Children's Hospital (Denver)
  - Sun Microsystems (Broomfield)
  - Denver Botanical Gardens
- Hands on retail experience
- Design of modern retail facilities

## Tanks, Containment and Plumbing.



# Safety

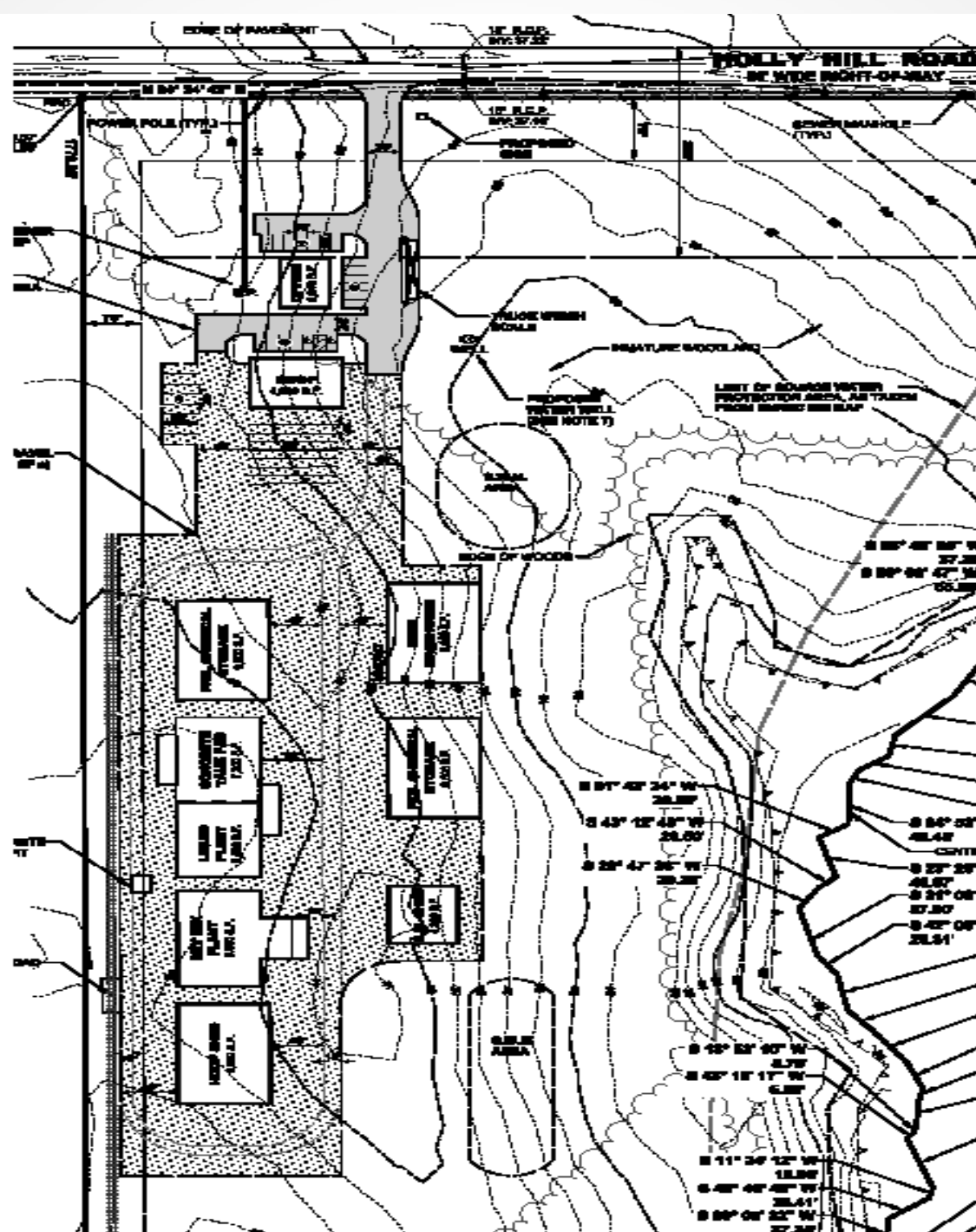
## It is the top priority!

- Send all your employees home safe
  - Fall protection
    - OSHA defines hazards over 6' (CFR 1926.501)
    - Engineer out fall hazards
      - Catwalks and stairs
    - PPE requires specific training
      - Do not tie them off and call it good
  - Don't rely on the safety guy
    - Train your eye

## Regulations are tightening Do not get caught off guard!

- Changes after West Texas
  - Local code review on new and existing facilities
- WOTUS (Waters of the United States)
  - New facility design
  - Existing facility improvements
  - Storm water run off control (BMP's)
  - Construction SWMPP (Usually over 1 acre disturbed)





## Large Tanks

- Usually considered 100,000 gallons or more
- Construction – API 650 (American Petroleum Institute)
- Inspection – API 653 “Inspection, repair, alteration and reconstruction of steel aboveground storage tanks used in the chemical and petroleum industries”
  - Ensure inspector is API 653 Certified
    - Establish baseline tank condition and corrosion rates

## Large Tanks

- Lined tanks vs. secondary containment structures
  - **Lined tanks (bladders)**
    - Ensure there is a leak detection system installed
    - Review state and local regulations (more states requiring liners under tanks)
    - Is it true secondary containment? (valve boxes)
    - Recommend filling with partially with water before fertilizer. Liners can leak!



## Large Tanks

- Lined tanks vs. secondary containment structures
  - **Secondary containment (no bladder)**
    - When planning ensure adequate size
    - Plan for future growth
    - Consider access into containment after it is built
    - Large concrete structures can be a challenge to maintain
    - Double check calculations!



## Containment Steel or Concrete?

- **Concrete**
  - Traditionally used
  - Structurally sound
  - Contractor limitations
  - Weather limitations
  - Design thickness, reinforcement and placement are critical
    - Subbase preparation/compaction
  - Control joints, control joints, control joints!!
    - Floors, walls and load pads
  - Housekeeping









## Containment Steel or Concrete?

- **Steel**
  - Can be built in sections
  - Can be built in a controlled environment
  - Not as weather dependent
  - Does not crack like concrete
  - Good for leased facilities (movable)
  - Easier to modify/add on to
  - Still need good housekeeping!



## Warehouse and Indoor Containment

- **Indoor Tanks**
  - Recommend indoor tank separation
  - Regularly inspect plumbing and valves
  - Ensure material compatibility
  - Consider automation for efficiency
- **Warehouse**
  - Authority Having Jurisdiction
  - Inspections







# Questions/Discussion

## Thank You!

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