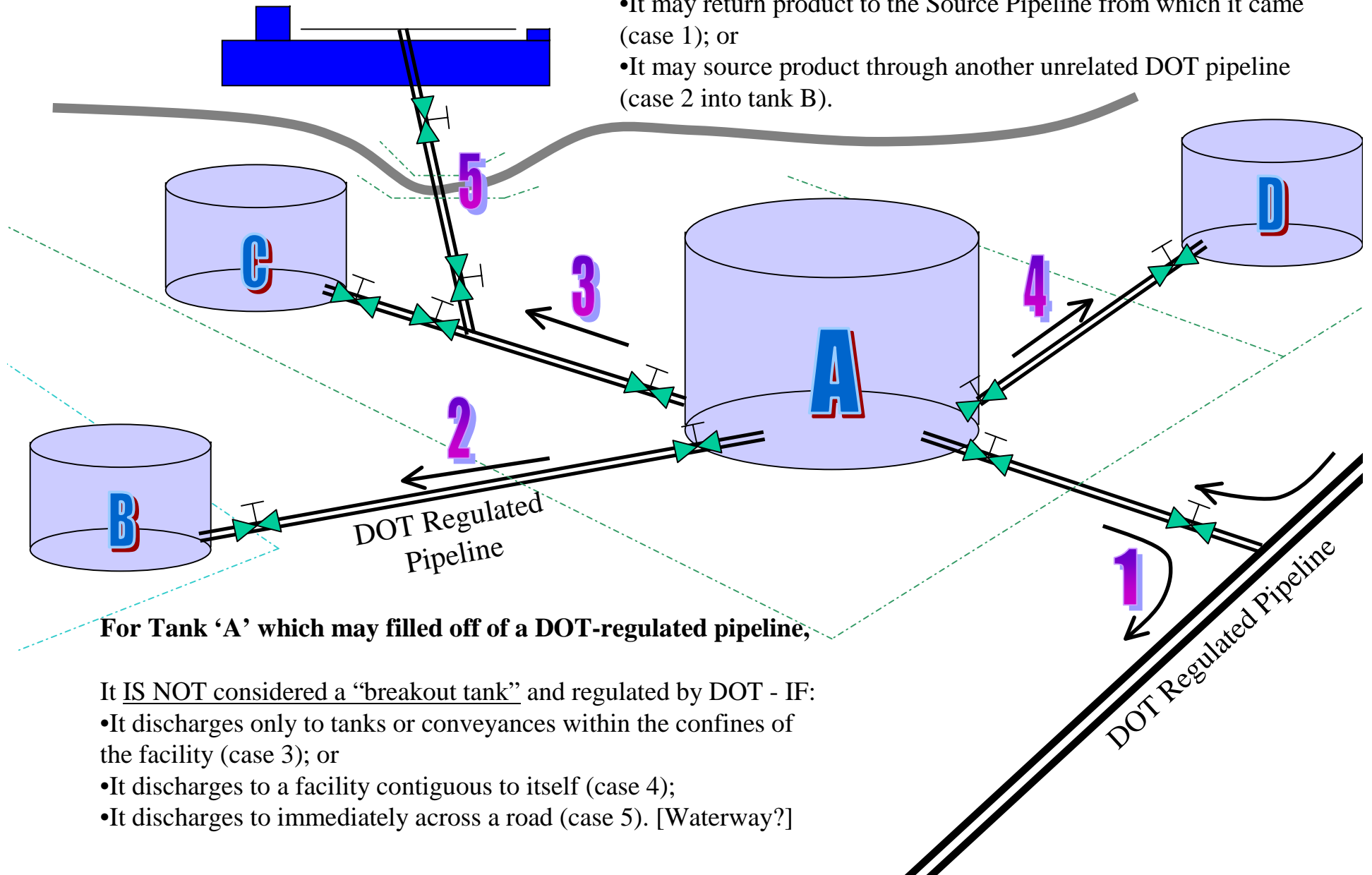


# Classification as “Breakout Tank” per 49 CFR 195.2

For Tank ‘A’ which may filled off of a DOT-regulated pipeline,

It IS considered a “breakout tank” and regulated by DOT - IF:

- It may return product to the Source Pipeline from which it came (case 1); or
- It may source product through another unrelated DOT pipeline (case 2 into tank B).



For Tank ‘A’ which may filled off of a DOT-regulated pipeline,

It IS NOT considered a “breakout tank” and regulated by DOT - IF:

- It discharges only to tanks or conveyances within the confines of the facility (case 3); or
- It discharges to a facility contiguous to itself (case 4);
- It discharges to immediately across a road (case 5). [Waterway?]

# Tank Inspection Requirements

## **DOT – 49 CFR 195.432(b)**

Per API 653, Sec. 4 -

- Routine in-service external visual (100/60 mo.)
- Visual external every 5 years by certified inspector
- External ultrasonic every 5-15 yrs (4.3.3.2)
- Internal inspection every 10-20 yrs

## **EPA – cert. good engr. practice**

- Frequent visual inspection; “routine walk-around” – weekly / monthly
- Regularly scheduled integrity testing, including visual “plus 1”:
  - Hydrostatic testing
  - Radiographic testing
  - Ultrasonic testing
  - Acoustic emissions testing
  - Other non-destructive testing
- Evaluate risk of brittle fracture following repair or change in service which could impact risk.
- Tanks without adequate secondary containment may require more frequent testing.

“A bulk storage container used to store oil while serving as a breakout tank for a pipeline or other transportation-related purpose would be subject to both DOT and EPA jurisdiction.” - *SPCC Guidance*