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JOINT CANADA-UNITED STATES
NATIONAL STANDARD

ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152:2021

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Special Purpose Nonmetallic
Containers and Tanks for Specific
Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids



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UL Standard for Safety for Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids, ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152

First Edition, Dated January 26, 2021

Summary of Topics

This First Edition of ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152, Standard for Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids, has been issued to reflect the latest ANSI and SCC approval dates, and to incorporate the proposals dated January 17, 2020 and July 17, 2020.

The new requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated January 17, 2020 and July 17, 2020.

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ANSI/UL 2152-2021

JANUARY 26, 2021



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ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152:2021

**Standard for Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific
Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids**

First Edition

January 26, 2021

This ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC Safety Standard consists of the First Edition.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 2152 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on January 26, 2021. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, Title Page, Preface or SCC Foreword.

This standard has been designated as a National Standard of Canada (NSC) on January 26, 2021.

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ANNEX C (NORMATIVE) – CANADIAN STANDARDS FOR PUMPS

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Preface

This is the First Edition of ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152, Standard for Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids.

UL is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) as a Standards Development Organization (SDO). ULC Standards is accredited by the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) as a Standards Development Organization (SDO).

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

This ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152 Standard is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is approved in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years from the date of publication, action to revise, reaffirm, or withdraw the standard shall be initiated.

Annexes [A](#) and [B](#) are identified as Normative, as such, form mandatory parts of this Standard.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

This joint American National Standard and National Standard of Canada is based on, and now supersedes, the second issue of the outline of investigation UL 2152 and the first edition ULC/ORD-C142.14.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in the On-Line Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at <https://csds.ul.com>.

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This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the UL Standards Technical Panel (STP) on Combustible Liquid Tanks and Accessories, STP 2258.

This list represents the STP 2258 membership when the final text in this standard was balloted. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

STP 2258 Membership

Name	Representing	Interest Category	Region
Beaulieu, Michel	Roth Industries Inc.	Producer	Canada
Bourassa, Eric	Granby Industries LP	Non-voting member	Canada

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Deschamps, Claude	Régie du bâtiment du Québec (RBQ)	AHJ	QC, Canada
Fasel, Mark	Viega LLC	Producer	USA
Fernandes, Elson	ELFENT Ltd	Commercial / Industrial User	Canada
Juranty, Michael	NH Department of Environmental Services	AHJ	USA
Lacroix, J.	Vilco Ltd	Producer	Canada
Legault, Pierre	Integrated Review Services – Consulting	General	Canada
Levey, John	Oil Heat Associates	General	USA
Mailvaganam, Miles	M. Mailvaganam	General	Canada
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This Standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

The intended primary application of this standard is stated in its scope. It is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the user of the standard to judge its suitability for this particular application.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These minimum requirements cover special purpose nonmetallic containers and tanks (vessels) for specific aboveground use applications for combustible or non-combustible liquids as indicated for each special purpose type. The requirements address the specific designs, features, limitations, use factors and other unique characteristics of each type. The types of different special purpose vessels covered by this Standard are:

- a) Liquid Chemical Containers and Tanks designed for stationary storage of combustible or non-combustible liquids in non-residential applications, intended to be used in accordance with [Table 1.1](#). Liquid chemical tanks are limited to the specific liquid (s) or family of similar liquids and application(s) to which they are rated;
- b) Cooking Oil Tanks designed for storage of cooking oils and fats typically found in restaurant or similar commercial food preparing applications having engineered transfer systems. These tanks are intended for either delivery of fresh oil and/or collection of waste oils through piping networks by trained persons using service trucks with pressure or vacuum pumps. These tanks are limited to Class IIIB oils and fats, and are intended to be installed in cooking oil storage systems used in commercial kitchens, in accordance with [Table 1.1](#);
- c) Lube Oil Tanks designed for storage, dispensing and collection of Class IIIB motor oils (such as lubricating, transmission, cooling, etc.), working oils (such as hydraulic, brake, steering, cutting, etc.), and other petroleum or synthetic oils with similar chemical and physical properties used in equipment applications; and
- d) Vehicle Fluid Tanks for storage, dispensing and collection of non-combustible fluids such as antifreeze/coolants (ethylene-glycol and water mixtures), windshield washer (alcohol, water and detergent mixtures), DEF (nominally 1/3 urea and 2/3 water, diesel exhaust solution), and other optional fluid types typically used in vehicles.

Table 1.1
Regulatory Applications

Type	Liquids stored	U.S.A. Regulatory applications	Canada Regulatory applications
Liquid Chemical Containers and Tanks	Combustible and non-combustible [1.1(a)] Class II or III and non-combustible [4.16(a)]	NFPA 30-9.4 [1.1(a)]	NFC
	Class II and IIIA containers [6.1.2(a)]	NFPA 30-9.4.1 (4), etc. [6.1.2(a)]	NFC
	Class II and IIIA tanks [6.1.2(b)]	NFPA 30-9.4.1 (6), etc. [6.1.2(b)]	NFC
	Class IIIB [6.1.2(c)]	—	NFC
	non-combustible [6.1.2(c)]	—	NFC
Cooking Oil Tanks	Class IIIB oils and fats [1.1(b)]	NFPA 1-66.19.7 or NFPA 30-19.7 [1.1(b)]	NFC
Lube Oil Tanks	Class IIIB motor oils [1.1(c)]		
Vehicle Fluid Tanks	Non-combustible [1.1(d)]		

1.2 These requirements do not cover nonmetallic cans, containers or tanks for which there are separately published standards, such as:

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- a) Bulk Shipping Containers intended for commercial transportation applications in accordance with DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations (Title 49 CFR Parts 100-1999), UN Recommendations on Transport of Dangerous Goods (Part 6), or NMFC (Items 256, 258, 294 and 296);
- b) Consumer Portable Fuel Cans in accordance with ASTM F852, Standard Specification for Portable Gasoline, Kerosene, and Diesel Containers for Consumer Use;
- c) Portable Containers and Tanks in accordance with UL 75, Outline of Investigation for Portable Containers and Tanks for Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids;
- d) Commercial Safety Cans in accordance with UL 1313, Standard for Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Petroleum Products, or ULC/ORD-C30, Safety Containers; or
- e) Oil Burner Tanks in accordance with ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2258, Standard for Aboveground Nonmetallic Tanks for Fuel Oil and Other Combustible Liquids.

1.3 All special purpose vessels are factory manufactured atmospheric types of primary, secondary or diked containment designs. The containment materials are formed from primarily thermoplastic or thermoset polymers with or without integrated metallic components.

1.4 In addition to requirements for the vessel's structural integrity, material compatibility, environmental exposures and fire resistance, requirements for optional accessories that may be installed in or on the tank, such as supports, pumps, heaters, gauges, filters, hoses, valves and controls are also provided in this Standard.

1.5 These tanks are intended for installation and use in accordance with applicable documents in the following list:

a) In Canada:

- 1) National Fire Code of Canada;
- 2) CCME PN1326, Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products;
- 3) Regulations of the authority having jurisdiction; and

b) In the United States:

- 1) Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment, NFPA 31;
- 2) Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30; and
- 3) Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages, NFPA 30A, as applicable.

1.6 Any accessories or components not described in [1.4](#) that are shipped with, attached to, or added to the tanks are not included in the scope of this Standard. It is intended that the AHJ approve the use and/or installation of any such accessories or components independent of the conformance of a tank to these requirements.

1.7 These requirements do not cover resistance to hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, or other natural disasters; or large-scale fire and excessive damage resistance. In addition, assessment of any damage for continued use after such events, are not included in the scope of this Standard.

1.8 Any common fuel, oil and other liquid terms referenced in this Standard are intended to describe fluids which are commercially available, and which meet the requirements of a recognized industry specification, such as documents published by ASTM, SAE or SCE.

2 Units of Measurement

2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are considered explanatory or approximate information.

3 Referenced Publications

3.1 The documents shown below are referenced in the text of this Standard. Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this Standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

UL Standards

UL 79, *Standard for Power-Operated Pumps for Petroleum Dispensing Products*

UL 75, *Outline of Investigation for Portable Containers and Tanks for Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids*

UL 87B, *Standard for Power-Operated Dispensing Devices for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil*

UL 124, *Outline for Hand-Operated Pumps for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

UL 746A, *Standard for Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations*

UL 746B, *Standard for Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations*

UL 746C, *Standard for Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations*

UL 842, *Standard for Valves for Flammable Fluids*

UL 842B, *Standard for Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil*

UL 1313, *Standard for Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Petroleum Products*

UL 2583, *Outline of Investigation for Fuel Tank Accessories*

ULC Standards

CAN/ULC-S127, *Standard Corner Wall Method of Test for Flammability Characteristics of Non-Melting Foam*

CAN/ULC-S663, *Spill Containment Devices for Aboveground Flammable and Combustible Liquid Storage Tanks*

ULC/ORD-C30, *Safety Containers*

ULC/ORD-C842, *Guide for the Investigation of Valves for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

UL/ULC Standards

ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 180, *Standard for Combustible Liquid Tank Accessories*

ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2258, *Standard for Aboveground Nonmetallic Tanks for Fuel Oil and Other Combustible Liquids*

Other Standards

ASTM D256, *Standard Test Methods for Determining the Izod Pendulum Impact Resistance of Plastics*

ASTM D396, *Standard Specification for Fuel Oils*

ASTM D638, *Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics*

ASTM D790, *Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials*

ASTM D975, *Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils*

ASTM D1822, *Standard Test Method for Tensile-Impact Energy to Break Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials*

ASTM D2880, *Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils*
 ASTM D3699, *Standard Specification for Kerosene*
 ASTM D4814, *Standard Specification for Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel*
 ASTM D5798, *Standard Specification for Ethanol Fuel Blends for Flexible-Fuel Automotive Spark-Ignition Engines*
 ASTM D7467, *Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oil, Biodiesel Blend (B6 to B20)*
 ASTM G153, *Standard Practice for Operating Enclosed Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials*
 ASTM G155, *Standard Practice for Operation Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Non-Metallic Materials*
 CCME PN 1326-2003 (UPD 2015), *Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products*
 CAN/CGSB 3.2-2017, *Heating Fuel Oil*
 CAN/CGSB 3.3-2014, *Kerosene*
 CAN/CGSB 3.5-2016 (AMD 1 2017), *Automotive Gasoline*
 CAN/CGSB 3.6-2010, *Off-Road Diesel Fuel*
 CGSB 3.11-2017, *Naval Distillate Fuel*
 CAN/CGSB 3.18-2010 (R2016), *Diesel Fuel for Locomotive-Type Medium-Speed Diesel Engines*
 CAN/CGSB 3.22-2012 (R2017), *Wide-Cut Type Aviation Turbine Fuel (Grade JET B)*
 CAN/CGSB 3.23-2016, *Aviation Turbine Fuel (Grades JET A and Jet A-1)*
 CAN/CGSB 3.24-2016, *Aviation Turbine Fuel (Military Grades F-34, F-37 and F-44)*
 CAN/CGSB 3.27-2012, *Naphtha Fuel*
 CAN/CGSB 3.511-2016 (AMD 1 2017), *Oxygenated Automotive Gasoline Containing Ethanol (E1 – E10)*
 CAN/CGSB 3.512-2013 CORR 1, *Automotive Ethanol Fuel (E50 – E85)*
 CAN/CGSB 3.516-2017, *Denatured Fuel Ethanol for Use in Automotive Spark-Ignition fuels*
 CAN/CGSB 3.517-2017, *Diesel Fuel*
 CAN/CGSB 3.520-2017, *Diesel Fuels Containing Low Levels of Biodiesel (B1 – B5)*
 CAN/CGSB 3.522-2017, *Diesel Fuel Containing Biodiesel (B6 – B20)*
 CAN/CGSB 3.524-2017, *Biodiesel (B100) for Blending in Middle Distillate Fuels*
 CGSB 3-GP-531M-1982, *Methanol, Technical*
 NFC, *National Fire Code of Canada, 2015*
 NFPA 1, *Fire Code*
 NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*
 NFPA 31-2016, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*

Abbreviations

ANSI – American National Standards Institute
 ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials
 CCME – Canadian Council of the Ministers of the Environment
 CGSB – Canadian General Standards Board
 CSA – CSA Group
 NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

4 Glossary

4.1 Terms used in this Standard are defined as follows:

4.2 ABOVEGROUND TANK (also known as ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK or AST) – A storage tank that is intended for installation above grade, at grade or below grade without backfill.

4.3 ATMOSPHERIC TANK – (also known as NONPRESSURE TANK) – A storage tank that has been designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through a gauge pressure of 6.9 kPa (1.0 psi) measured at the top of the tank; not intended to accommodate an internal vacuum greater than 300 Pa (0.0435 psi) or -2.25 mmHg (-0.0886 inHg).

4.4 **AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ)** – The governmental body responsible for the enforcement of any part of this Standard or the official or agency designated by that body to exercise such a function.

4.5 **CLOSED SECONDARY CONTAINMENT** (also known as **CLOSED TOP DIKE TANK**) – Construction that is external to the primary tank that is designed to prevent the entrance of precipitation and debris into the containment and where the interstitial space is capable of being monitored.

4.6 **FUEL** – Any flammable liquid having a flash point below 37.8°C (100°F) and a vapour pressure not exceeding 275 kPa (absolute) (40 psi) at 37.8°C (100°F), or any combustible liquid having a flash point at or above 37.8°C (100°F) and below 93.3°C (200°F), and as defined in the National Fire Code of Canada and NFPA 30. A flammable or combustible liquid which is commercially available as an energy source for spark ignition or compression ignition engines, generators, turbines, heaters, or similar equipment; and meets appropriate fuel specifications, such as:

a) **GASOLINE** – General description of various Flammable Class I petroleum distillates and alcohol blends compliant with ASTM D4814, Standard Specification for Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel, or ASTM D5798, Standard Specification for Ethanol Fuel Blends for Flexible-Fuel Automotive Spark-Ignition Engines, in a range of E0 to E83 or CGSB 3.5, Automotive Gasoline, typically used in spark ignition engines.

b) **DIESEL** – General description of various Combustible Class II petroleum distillates and biodiesel blends compliant with ASTM D975, Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils, or ASTM D7467, Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oil, Biodiesel Blend (B6 to B20), or CAN/CGSB 3.517, Diesel Fuel, in a range of B0 to B20 typically used in compression ignition engines.

c) **FUEL OIL/HEATING OIL** – General description of various Combustible Class II petroleum distillates and biodiesel blends compliant with ASTM D396, Standard Specification for Fuel Oils (in a range of B0 to B20), or CAN/CGSB 3.2, Heating Fuel Oil (in a range of B0 to B5) typically used in heating equipment.

d) **KEROSENE** – General description of various Combustible Class II petroleum distillates compliant with ASTM D3699, Standard Specification for Kerosene, or CGSB 3.3, Kerosene, typically used in cooking, heating, lighting or similar equipment.

e) **TURBINE OIL** – General description of various Combustible Class II petroleum distillates compliant with ASTM D2880, Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils, typically used in turbine type engines or generators.

4.7 **INTERSTITIAL SPACE** (also known as **ANNULAR SPACE** or **INTERSTICE**) – The space between the walls that is capable of being monitored for leakage through:

- a) The primary tank wall;
- b) The secondary containment wall;
- c) The multiple containment walls; or
- d) Monitorable bulkheads.

4.8 **NONMETALLIC** – Synthetically produced organic materials capable of being molded into any form. For the purpose of this Standard, they typically include, but are not limited to, thermoplastic polymers, such as Polyethylene (PE), and thermoset polymers, such as Fiberglass Reinforced Plastics (FRP).

4.9 **OIL** – A combustible liquid which is commercially available as a lubricating oil or working fluid for engines, machines, or similar equipment; and meet appropriate SAE or similar specifications, such as:

a) MOTOR OIL – General description of various Class III petroleum distillate or synthetic grades including lube oils, hydraulic oils or transmission oils typically used as lubricating, cooling, or working fluids in motor vehicle applications.

b) HYDRAULIC OIL / TRANSMISSION OIL – General description of various Class IIIB petroleum distillate or synthetic type lower viscosity oils typically used as working fluids in engine or machinery applications.

c) UNUSED OILS – General description of Class IIIB motor, lube, hydraulic, transmission or similar oils that have not been transferred to motor vehicles, engines or machinery, and do not adversely affect the tank.

d) USED OILS – General description of Class IIIB motor, lube, hydraulic, transmission or similar oils drained from motor vehicles, engines or machinery after use, that may contain small amounts of contaminants, but do not adversely affect the tank.

e) COOKING OILS – General description of Class IIIB fresh or waste liquids extracted from either plants (such as corn, soy, canola, palm, or vegetable oils) and/or animals (such as fats or grease), and used in cooking or food preparation processes.

4.10 OPEN SECONDARY CONTAINMENT (also known as OPEN TOP DIKE TANK) – Construction that is external to the primary tank that is open to the atmosphere and where the interstitial space is not capable of being pressurized but is capable of being monitored.

4.11 PERFORMANCE TESTS – A complete evaluation conducted on a limited quantity of representative “worst case” tanks intended to verify compliance with all applicable performance requirements in a Standard. Performance tests are typically destructive.

4.12 PRIMARY CONTAINMENT – The ability of a tank design and construction to contain a liquid while in normal use (intended storage).

4.13 PRIMARY TANK – The product storage tank or compartment.

4.14 PRODUCTION TESTS – A limited evaluation conducted by the tank manufacturer on each tank after complete assembly but prior to shipping intended to verify compliance with critical production requirements in a Standard, such as leakage. Production tests are not destructive.

4.15 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT – The ability of a design or construction to contain a liquid to a minimum of 300° (for cylindrical and obround), 95 % height (for rectangular and verticals), or 110 % primary capacity (for secondary containments) only in abnormal use (from primary tank leakage or rupture) for short periods without leakage.

4.16 SECONDARY CONTAINMENT TANK (also known as SECONDARY TANK) – A primary tank with an integral secondary containment where the inner and outer walls are in intimate contact and the interstitial space is capable of being vacuum or pressure monitored. Double wall tanks are provided with a vacuum monitor.

4.17 SPECIAL PURPOSE CONTAINER or TANK – A nonmetallic aboveground container or tank (vessel) covered by the requirements of this Standard, which are intended for specific applications and/or fuels or liquids as indicated by each special purpose type.

a) LIQUID CHEMICAL CONTAINER or TANK – A special purpose vessel with optional dispensing or collection equipment intended for storage of only Class II or III combustible liquid chemicals or non-combustible liquid chemicals for specific applications.

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b) COOKING OIL TANKS – A special purpose tank for storage of Class IIIB cooking oils and fats typically found in restaurant or similar commercial food preparing applications having engineered transfer systems, intended for either delivery of fresh oil or collection of waste oils through piping networks by trained persons using service trucks with pressure or vacuum pumps.

c) LUBE OIL TANKS – A vessel designed for storage, dispensing and collection of Class IIIB motor oils (such as lubricating, transmission, cooling, etc.), working oils (such as hydraulic, brake, steering, cutting, etc.), and other petroleum or synthetic oils with similar chemical and physical properties used in equipment applications.

d) VEHICLE FLUID TANKS – A vessel designed for storage, dispensing and collection of non-combustible fluids such as antifreeze/coolants (ethylene-glycol and water mixtures), windshield washer (alcohol, water and detergent mixtures), DEF (nominally 1/3 urea 2/3 water, diesel exhaust solution), and other optional fluid types typically used in vehicles.

4.18 STORAGE CONTAINER (also known as CONTAINER) – A vessel having a liquid capacity that does not exceed 227 L (60 US gal), that is intended for stationary installation, and is not used for processing.

4.19 STORAGE TANK (also known as TANK) – A vessel having a liquid capacity that typically exceeds 227 L (60 US gal), that is intended for stationary installation, and is not used for processing.

4.20 SUPPORT – Optional load bearing members for aboveground tanks or containers intended to provide stability and structural support without creating hazardous stresses in the tank shell. Typical support designs include saddles, beams and legs.

4.21 VENT OPENING – A tank or container top opening that is intended to provide separate or combined normal venting and/or emergency venting. The vent opening(s) shall be either a fitting on the shell or a short pipe stub attached to the fitting or shell.

a) EMERGENCY VENT (E-VENT) – A vent opening or device that automatically relieves excessive internal pressure due to an external fire exposure or blockage of the normal vent.

b) NORMAL VENT (N-VENT) – A vent opening or device that automatically relieves internal pressure or vacuum during normal storage (atmospheric pressure equalization) and during normal operations (fill or withdraw).

c) FORM-OF-CONSTRUCTION – A feature of the tank construction designed to relieve internal pressure, such as a weak top shell joint.

4.22 VESSEL – A storage container or tank.

CONSTRUCTION

5 General Construction of All Special Purpose Containers and Tanks

5.1 Containment type, shape, dimensions, capacity and materials

5.1.1 Containers shall be primary types only. Tanks shall be of a primary, secondary or diked containment design, and are permitted to have compartments. Both are permitted to be of any shape and orientation. Any limitations in dimensions and capacity, plus required and optional features are indicated by the specific construction requirements for each special purpose container or tank in [6](#), Specific Construction of Special Purpose Containers and Tanks.