

## Alberta Fire Code 2014 – Summary of Major Changes to Part IV

The list below is intended for quick reference only of major changes to the Part IV of the Fire Code for storage of flammable and combustible products. The list may not include all changes published. Please refer to the actual document for full details on these and other items.

- An overfill prevention device is required if filling is via a tight-fill connection.
- Double-walled underground storage tanks are now a requirement.
- Double-walled underground piping is now a requirement.
- Sumps are required beneath dispensers, fill points, transition sumps and turbines. They must be tested when installed. No sump penetrations <50mm from the bottom of the sump.
- An annual inspection of sumps is required to ensure that:
  - the lids are tight and sealed
  - the walls are intact and not slumping or warping
  - sumps are free of debris, liquid and ice
  - sumps are free of cracks and holes
  - piping, fittings and connections are not leaking
  - sensors are correctly positioned
  - penetrations are in good shape
  - any test boots are not cracked or torn and correctly positioned and open so liquid can drain by gravity back into the sump.
- Sensors are required in all sumps to detect liquid. They must be interlocked with dispensers and sumps.
- Vent piping must be tested when commissioned.
- Remote fills for underground storage tanks must be double-walled, sloped to the tank and monitored with a sensor.
- If an aboveground storage tank fill point is below the normal liquid level the fill line must be equipped with a manual or automatic valve to prevent spillage. An anti-syphon device is also required.
- Aboveground storage tank inventory control variance is now 1% from 2%.
- Mechanical connections for underground piping must be in sumps and accessible for inspection and maintenance.