Tips

- Close all connections to the fuel tank when flood warnings are issued.
- Extend fill piping above the 100year flood level. This will prevent flood waters from entering the tank.
- Underground tanks can be forced to the surface in a flood. Extra flood precautions should be taken with underground tanks.
- Use a flexible connection between the fuel tank and the house. This will reduce the amount of damage sustained by the fuel line during an earthquake.
- Inspect wooden tank stands annually. Any deteriorating supports should be replaced.
- Reduce damage to fuel tanks during floods and earthquakes by clearing the area round the tank of any tall or heavy items.



The set up of this tank makes it very vulnerable to damage from an earthquake or a flood.

For more information on heating oil systems visit: https://dec.alaska.gov/spar/ppr/prevention-preparedness/hho-tanks/

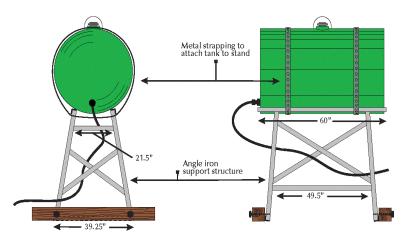
ADEC Response Line 1-800-478-9300 ReportSpills.alaska.gov

Earthquakes, Floods and Home Heating Oil Tanks

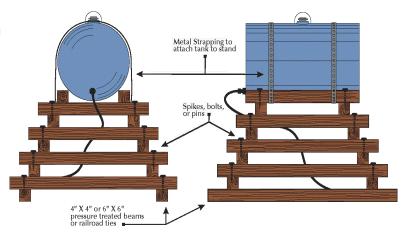




Fuel Stands for Earthquake Country

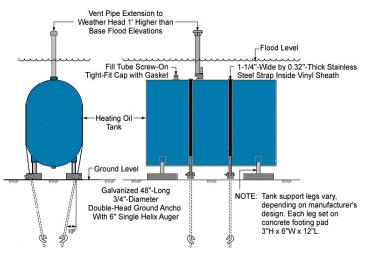


- Tanks can roll off of wooden stands and stands can shake apart if not built well.
- Improperly braced steel stands fail during an earthquake.
- Stand designs are shown for a 300 gallon fuel tank.

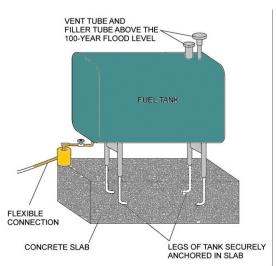


The drawings are from the Division of Homeland Security and Emergency Management (DHS&EM) website. For more information on earthquake preparedness visit the DHS&EM website at: www.ak-prepared.com/plans/mitigation/eqprog.htm.

Fuel Stands for Flood Prone Areas



- Flash flooding and ice jams are a fact of life in many parts of Alaska.
- Unanchored heating oil tanks can be easily moved during flash floods and ice jams.
- Floating tanks can cause serious damage to buildings and the environment.



The drawings are from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) website. For more information on flood preparedness please visit the FEMA website at: http://www.ready.gov/floods