

### Overfill Protection

NFPA 30 consider spill control by several methods; remote impounding, open dikes, closed top dikes and secondary containment. The first three essentially do not require alarm or overfill. However the closed top dike will be subject to requirements of the secondary containment tank if the fill connection is not inside the dike.

Where there might be a single wall consumer tank without any of the above methods, and for secondary containment tanks, NFPA 30 22.11.4.5 requires an alarm at 90% and a shut off at 95% of the tank capacity.

Fill point overfill spill containment may be considered by the CPI for older tanks where the retroactivity clause in NFPA 30 1.4 applies.

Where a tank is used for on-site consumption, they are subject only to NFPA 37 (& NFPA 110) and will only require a return line (overflow), alarm and shut off if the tank is supplied by a pump. (ref.) NFPA 6.5.4

Also when used for on-site consumption, stationary (fixed) pumps, pumps supplying a tank - such as a stationary pump supplying a day tank - require a high level shut off. (ref.) NFPA 6.5.3.