Town of Philipstown
Code Enforcement Office
238 Main Street, PO Box 155
Cold Spring, NY 10516

Office (845) 265- 5202 Fax (845) 265-2687

FUEL OIL TANKS

RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT

The New York State Uniform Fire Prevention and Building Code requires' a building permit to be issued for the **INSTALLATION** or **REPLACEMENT** of fuel oil storage tanks above ground, below ground or within buildings.

1. **BUILDING/ZONING PERMIT APPLICATION** - The applications must be filled out in sufficient detail and signed by the owner of the property or by an authorized agent/contractor with the submission of the **AGENT AUTHORIZATION FORM** other legal instrument authorizing the applicant to sign and obtain the Building Permit.

2. **CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS** – Tanks within buildings, submit two (2) construction drawings showing the installation of the proposed oil tanks. Indicate the size, piping location. Supply a copy of the manufacturers' installation instruction for the appliance and chimney/pipe if available.

3. **SITE PLAN** - Tanks located outside buildings need to submit two (2) drawings locating the tanks in relation to the building. Show sideline setbacks to the building and property lines.

4. **PUTNAM COUNTY LICENSED CONTRACTORS & SUBCONTRACTOR FORM** and copy of the Putnam County license to be submitted with the building permit application.

5. **WORKERS' COMPENSATION and EMPLOYEE LIABILITY** – Proof of insurance must be submitted from the contractor at the time of application. **ACORD FORMS** are not acceptable as proof of insurance.

    - Contractor with The State Insurance Fund must submit form U26.3 and DB-120.1.
    - Contractor with Private Insurance must submit form C-105.2 and DB-120.1.
    - Contractor who is self insured must submit form SI-12 or GSI-105.2 and DB-155
    - Contractors who are exempt from Workers' Compensation must submit form CE-200.
    - An owner applying for the permit who occupies the residence may submit form BP-1 affidavit.

6. **INSPECTIONS** – Review required inspections with Code Enforcement officer.

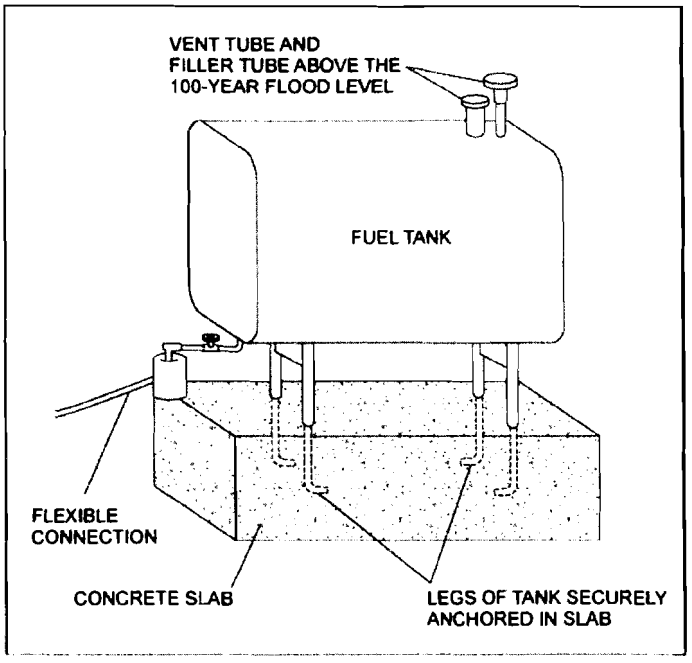
Anchor Fuel Tanks

FEMA

PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY FROM FLOODING

Unanchored fuel tanks can be easily moved by flood waters, posing serious threats not only to you, others, and your property, but also to public safety and the environment. An unanchored tank outside your building can be driven into the building walls by flood waters, or it can be swept downstream, damaging other houses. When an unanchored tank in your basement is moved by flood waters, the supply line can tear free and your basement can be contaminated by oil. Even a buried tank can be pushed to the surface by the buoyant effect of soil saturated by water.

As shown in the first figure, one way to anchor a fuel tank is to attach it to a large concrete slab whose weight is great enough to resist the force of flood waters. This method can be used for all tanks above ground, both inside and outside your property. You can also anchor an outside tank by running straps over it and attaching them to the concrete slab by using turnbuckles.



Anchoring a fuel tank.

Propane is stored in pressurized vessels as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which can be extremely volatile and potentially explosive if the tank is ruptured and the escaping LPG is ignited by a spark. As shown in the second figure (next page), an inexpensive way to secure a horizontal outside propane tank is to install four ground anchors connected across the top of the tank with metal straps. Secure a vertical tank (120-gallon, 420 lb. size) with two ground anchors. Set each anchor on opposite sides of vertical tank. Attach a strap from each anchor to the collar secured around top of the tank. Attach another metal strap connected from one anchor to the other through tank base. The ground anchors and straps described below are the same products that are required by building codes to tie down mobile homes. These products are available from suppliers and installers that service the manufactured housing industry. Similar products can be used to anchor an outside heating oil tank. As is illustrated in the third figure (next page), one way to secure the oil tank is by running straps over it and attaching them to ground anchors.

Protecting Your Property From Flooding

FEMA

Are You at Risk?

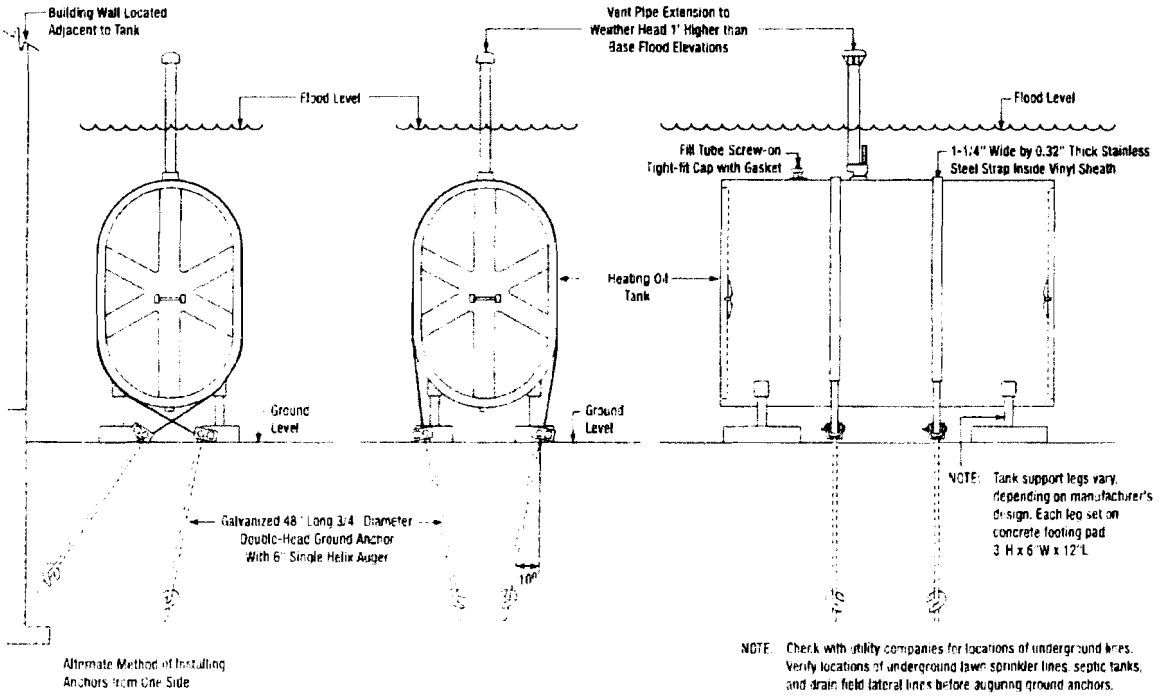
If you aren't sure whether your house is at risk from flooding, check with your local floodplain manager, building official, city engineer, or planning and zoning administrator. They can tell you whether you are in a flood hazard area. Also, they usually can tell you how to protect yourself and your house and property from flooding.

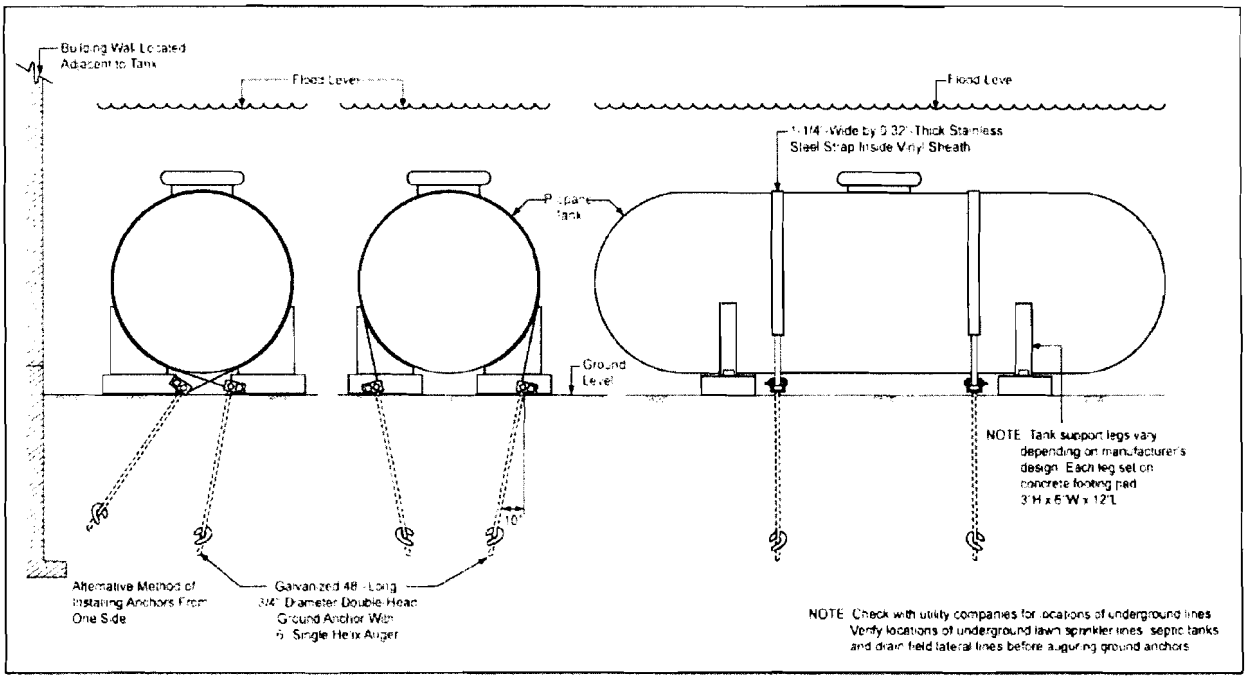
What You Can Do

Flood protection can involve a variety of changes to your house and property – changes that can vary in complexity and cost. You may be able to make some types of changes yourself; however, complicated or large-scale changes and those that affect the structure of your house or its electrical wiring and plumbing should be carried out only by a professional contractor licensed to work in your state, county, or city. One example of flood protection is anchoring fuel tanks. This is something that skilled homeowners can probably do on their own.

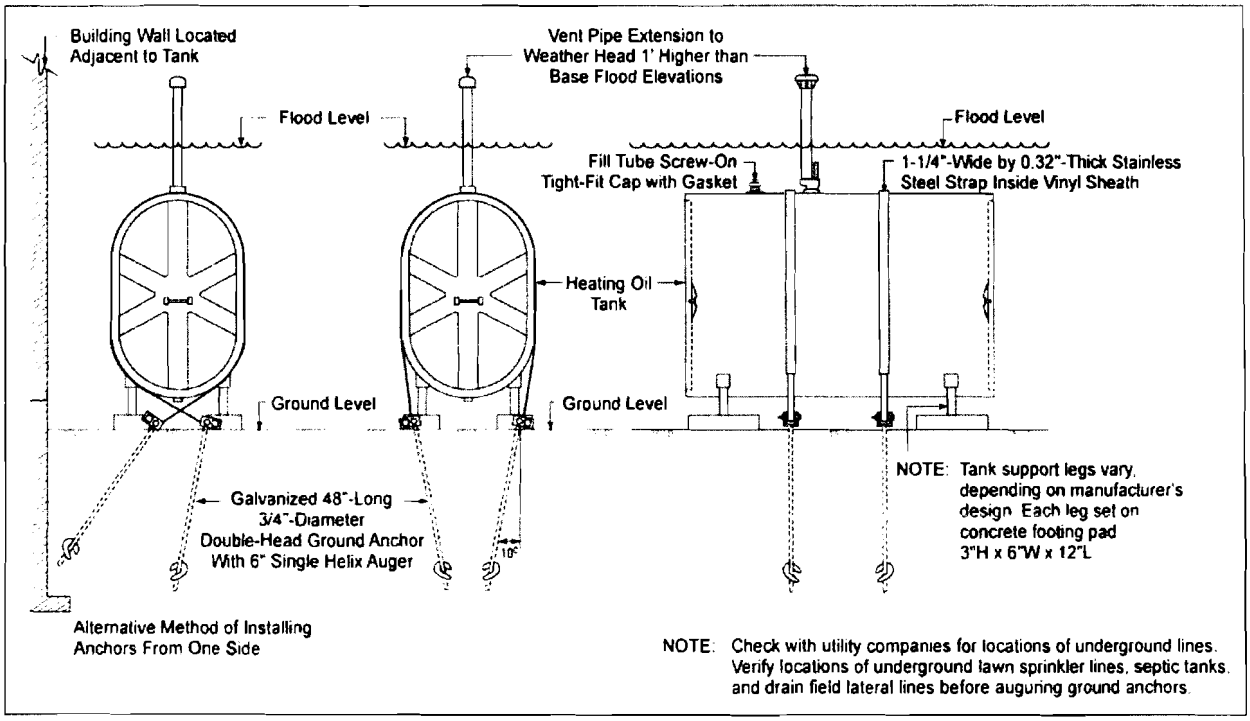
Anchor Outside Heating Oil Tanks

Unanchored heating oil tanks can be easily moved by flood waters. These tanks pose serious threats not only to you, your family, and your house, but also to public safety and the environment. An unanchored tank outside your house can be driven into your walls by flood waters, and it can be swept downstream, where it can damage other houses. As shown in the figure, one way to anchor an outside fuel tank is to secure it by running straps over it and attaching them to ground anchors. The ground anchors and straps described below are the same products that are required by building codes to tie-down mobile homes. These products are available from suppliers and installers that service the manufactured housing industry.





Anchoring an outside propane tank.



Anchoring an outside heating oil tank.