



BUSINESS PLAN
CEN/TC 265
METALLIC TANKS FOR THE STORAGE OF LIQUIDS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Business environment

The storage of liquids is an important field both in industry and private installations. The tank industry is important in that standards in this section provide for the safe storage of hazardous liquids which covers both the protection of people and the environment.

People Involved:

- Gas supply industry;
- Manufacturers of tanks;
- Materials suppliers.
- Petrochemical industry/Oil and chemical industry
- Specialist liquid storage companies
- Petroleum marketing companies
- National legislative bodies
- Testing and certification bodies
- Fire risk regulators
- Environmental regulators

Tanks are (partly) covered by the Construction Product Regulation (CPR), (305/2011/EU)

Benefits

To define the necessary standards to provide consumers, distributors and manufacturers with a well-founded basis for health, safety and environmental protection.

The need for European countries to harmonise the technical requirements on these products to eliminate technical barriers to trade.

The development of a set of standards to allow construction and use of storage tanks across Europe which can be constructed and maintained by different organizations in different countries.

Priorities

To revise EN 14015

To revise EN12285-1 as EN 12285-1 and EN 12285-3 to meet the requirements of the Construction Products Regulation (CPR) To E revise EN 14620

1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE CEN/TC

1.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal, societal and/or international dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this CEN/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

Standardization of materials, design, fabrication, erection, and testing requirements for shop fabricated and site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat bottomed, above ground, welded, metallic tanks for the storage of liquids at or close to ambient temperatures, in various sizes and capacities, with internal gas pressure approximating to atmospheric pressure

Standardisation of materials, design, fabrication, erection and testing requirements for site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat bottomed, above ground, welded, metallic tanks for the storage of refrigerated liquefied gases in various sizes and capacities at low pressures

Standardisation of workshop fabricated tanks, both underground and above ground for the storage of flammable and non-flammable water polluting liquids.

Tanks used for the storage of fuel intended for the supply of building heating/cooling systems and of water not intended for human consumption are covered by the Construction Product Regulation (CPR, 305/2011/EU) and have to fulfil the requirements given therein; CEN/TC 265 had received a corresponding Mandate (M/131).

1.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the CEN /TC:

Figures are not available at this time.

The production per annum has not yet been quantified. The industry is a mixture of small to medium sized companies. All over Europe there are only a relatively few manufacturers but their customers number many. Due to national standards and regulations in the past it was almost impossible to trade across borders. The work on these standards has enabled more trade to take place across borders

2 BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE CEN/TC

The standards for the storage of liquids at ambient temperatures and liquefied gas storage will provide a complete structure for safe consistent and economic construction. There is also the possibility of international use of these standards which would be of advantage to companies who operate world-wide.

3 PARTICIPATION IN THE CEN/TC

All the CEN national members are entitled to nominate delegates to CEN Technical Committees and experts to Working Groups, ensuring a balance of all interested parties. Participation as observers of recognized European or international organizations is also possible under certain conditions. To participate in the activities of this CEN/TC, please contact the national standards organization in your country.

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE CEN/TC AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

4.1 Defined objectives of the CEN/TC

- To develop a comprehensive set of standards to cover all required aspects of shop and site built storage tanks for liquids at ambient temperatures and of liquefied gas storage containers;
- To regularly review the market needs in order to provide standards to meet all requirements in this area;
- To ensure timely delivery of all existing and new standards in order to support industry needs.

4.2 Identified strategies to achieve the CEN/TC.s defined objectives.

- To use existing and new Working Groups to make best use of limited expertise;
- To ensure all projects progress to defined timescales and, where necessary, interrelated projects are progressed together;
- To use electronic means of co-ordinating activities and disseminating information;
- To observe activities in the international field and seek Vienna Agreement development where relevant.

4.3 Environmental aspects

The aim is to provide safe and environmentally acceptable liquid and vapour storage for the storage systems within the scope of this TC. This to be carried out in accordance with the relevant CEN standards concerned with environmental issues.

An informative annex should be attached to each standard covering the environmental aspects explaining how to achieve these objectives.

5 FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEN/TC WORK PROGRAMME

- Limited availability of expertise – Companies are more reluctant to fund their employees activities in the field of Standardization;
- Meeting costs – As well as employers being less willing to grant their employees time, the cost of attending meeting continues to rise.