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ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 1369:2026

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Aboveground Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Approved American National Standard
ANSI

ANSI/UL 1369-2026

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UL Standard for Safety for Aboveground Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 1369

Second Edition, Dated October 8, 2025

Summary of Topics

This revision of ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 1369 dated June 17, 2026 includes a clarification in Table 7.1.

The revised requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated April 3, 2026.

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Standard for Aboveground Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

First Edition – August, 2018

Second Edition

October 8, 2025

This ANSI/UL Standard for Safety consists of the Second Edition including revisions through June 17, 2026.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 1369 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on June 17, 2026. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, Title Page, Preface or SCC Foreword.

This Standard has been designated as a National Standard of Canada (NSC) on June 17, 2026.

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Preface

This is the Second Edition of the ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 1369, Standard for Aboveground Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

ULSE is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) as a Standards Development Organization (SDO).

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

This ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 1369 Standard is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is approved in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years from the date of publication, action to revise, reaffirm, or withdraw the standard shall be initiated.

Annex A is identified as Normative, as such, form mandatory parts of this Standard.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

This Second Edition joint American National Standard and National Standard of Canada is based on, and now supersedes, the First Edition of UL 1369.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in the Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at https://csds.ul.com.

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This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the Technical Committee (TC) on Aboveground Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, TC 1369.

This list represents the TC 1369 membership when the final text in this Standard was balloted. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

TC 1369 Membership

Name	Representing	Interest Category	Region
Dennis Boyd	Boyd Risk, Compliance and Engineering Consultants	General Interest	USA
Dan Cannell	CDLEC/Colorado Division of Oil and Public Safety	Authorities Having Jurisdiction / Regulator	USA
Kelly Crellin	Brugg Pipe Systems North America (BPNA)	Non-voting member	USA
Andrew Dye	CAL Fire/California Office of the State Fire Marshall	Government	USA

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Name	Representing	Interest Category	Region
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This Standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

The intended primary application of this Standard is stated in its scope. It is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the user of the standard to judge its suitability for this particular application.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover primary, secondary, and coaxial types of aboveground pipes intended for transfer and containment of specific flammable and combustible liquids and fuels or fuel components (and vapors thereof) identified in this Standard, at their manufacturing, processing and distribution facilities, commercial (public) or fleet (private) motor vehicle fueling stations or similar fuel dispensing applications, and piping systems for fuel supply of generators, burners or similar equipment.

1.2 These pipes may be flexible or rigid types constructed with metallic, nonmetallic, or composite materials in single continuous or multiple joined lengths with integral end fittings in nominal sizes from 12.7 mm – 152.4 mm (0.5 inch – 6.0 inch) diameters, and are typically intended for use in the following applications:

a) General aboveground use either directly on or suspended above the ground, such as piping between tanks and dispensers or within buildings, such as fuel supply lines to rooftop generators or basement boilers, which may include short lengths routed in below grade containment sumps and underground chase pipe where accessible, but not where directly buried; or

b) Special aboveground uses that requires an additional evaluation for a specific purpose, such as marinas, and where specific liquids or extreme environments are not represented by the general test liquids and expected exposures conditions.

1.3 These pipes are intended for commercially available fuels and fuel components, and similar flammable and combustible liquids under the expected use conditions, and exposures that have similar chemical, physical and material compatibility properties as represented in these requirements.

1.4 Products covered by this Standard are intended to be installed and used in accordance with the applicable Codes and Regulations as determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ), such as, but not limited to:

In the United States:

a) Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection, NFPA 20;

b) Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30;

c) Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Garages, NFPA 30A;

d) Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment, NFPA 31;

e) Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines, NFPA 37;

f) Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing, NFPA 407;

g) Uniform Fire Code, NFPA 1;

h) International Fire Code published by the International Fire Council; and/or

i) Other applicable federal and state regulations for piping.

In Canada:

a) The National Fire Code of Canada;

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b) CSA B139, Installation code for oil-burning equipment;

c) CCME PN 1326, Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products; and/or

d) Provincial or other Regulations.

1.5 The following Recommended Practices may be used as determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ):

a) Recommended Practices for Installation of Aboveground Storage Systems for Motor Vehicle Fueling, PEI/RP 200;

b) Recommended Practices for Installation of Bulk Storage Plants, PEI/RP 800;

c) Recommended Practices for the Installation of Marina Fueling Systems (2014 Edition), PEI/RP 1000;

d) Recommended Practices for the Design, Installation, Service, Repair and Maintenance of Aviation Fueling Systems (2013 Edition), PEI/RP 1300; and

e) Recommended Practices For The Design And Installation Of Fueling Systems For Emergency Generators, Stationary Diesel Engines And Oil Burner Systems (2014 Edition), PEI/RP 1400.

1.6 These products are factory manufactured and intended for on-site field assembly, inspection, and leak testing for the specified applications and use conditions by qualified persons in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and local requirements.

1.7 These products are intended to be periodically inspected and maintained for continued service, or taken out of service if necessary, by qualified persons in accordance with industry recommended practices and/or the manufacturer’s instructions.

1.8 These products have not been evaluated for use after natural disasters, fires or exposures to chemicals not representative of the test liquids, or excessive physical damage beyond the expected assembly, installation and uses as identified in these requirements.

1.9 These products have not been evaluated for applications where exposed to heavy or continuous physical abuses, excessive mechanical stresses; and environments that are highly corrosive; or operate outside of the expected ambient use temperature range for significant times.

1.10 These requirements do not cover aboveground piping products for liquid fuels, which are within the scope of UL/ULC 180, Standard for Combustible Liquid Tank Accessories or underground piping products which are found in ULC S679, Standard for Metallic and Nonmetallic Underground Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids; UL 971, Standard for Nonmetallic Underground Piping For Flammable Liquids; and UL 971A, Outline of Investigation for Metallic Underground Fuel Pipe.

1.11 These requirements do not cover aboveground piping products for gaseous fuels (such as natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, propane, butane, etc.), which are found in UL 536, Standard for Flexible Metallic Hose.

1.12 These requirements do not cover flexible metal connector piping or flexible elastomeric fuel dispensing and vapor recovery hose, which are found in UL/ULC 2039, Standard for Flexible Connector Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids; UL 330A, Standard for Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends With Nominal Ethanol Concentrations Up To 85 Percent (E0 – E85); UL 330B, Standard for Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use

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With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends With Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up To 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil.

2 Units of measurement

2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

3 Referenced publications

3.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this Standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

3.2 The following publications are referenced in this Standard:

ASTM A653/A653M, *Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process*

ASTM B117, *Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus*

ASTM D471, *Standard Test Method for Rubber Property – Effect of Liquids*

ASTM D664, *Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration*

ASTM D1193, *Standard Specification for Reagent Water*

ASTM D2143, *Test Method for Cyclic Pressure Strength of Reinforced Thermosetting Plastic Pipe*

ASTM D2837, *Test Method for Obtaining Hydrostatic Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Materials or Pressure Design Basis for Thermoplastic Pipe Products*

ASTM D6751, *Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels*

ASTM G153, *Operating Enclosed Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials*

ASTM G155, *Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Non-Metallic Materials*

CSA B139, *Installation code for oil-burning equipment*

CSA C22.2 No. 0.15, *Adhesive labels*

CCME PN 1326, *Environmental Code of Practice for Aboveground and Underground Storage Tank Systems Containing Petroleum and Allied Petroleum Products*

IFC, *International Fire Code* published by the International Fire Council

NFC, *National Fire Code of Canada*

NFPA 1, *Uniform Fire Code*

NFPA 20, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*

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NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*

NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Garages*

NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*

NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*

NFPA 407, *Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing*

PEI/RP 200, *Recommended Practices for Installation of Aboveground Storage Systems for Motor Vehicle Fueling*

PEI/RP 800, *Recommended Practices for Installation of Bulk Storage Plants*

PEI/RP 1000, *Recommended Practices for the Installation of Marina Fueling Systems (2014 Edition)*

PEI/RP 1300, *Recommended Practices for the Design, Installation, Service, Repair and Maintenance of Aviation Fueling Systems (2013 Edition)*

PEI/RP 1400, *Recommended Practices For The Design And Installation Of Fueling Systems For Emergency Generators, Stationary Diesel Engines And Oil Burner Systems (2014 Edition)*

UL 330A, *Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends With Nominal Ethanol Concentrations Up To 85 Percent (E0 – E85)*

UL 330B, *Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends With Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up To 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil*

UL 536, *Flexible Metallic Hose*

UL 797, *Electrical Metallic Tubing – Steel*

UL 969, *Marking and Labeling Systems*

UL 971, *Nonmetallic Underground Piping For Flammable Liquids*

UL 971A, *Outline of Investigation for Metallic Underground Fuel Pipe*

UL/ULC 180, *Combustible Liquid Tank Accessories*

UL/ULC 2039, *Flexible Connector Piping for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

ULC S679, *Metallic And Nonmetallic Underground Piping For Flammable And Combustible Liquids*

4 Components

4.1 A component of a product covered by this Standard shall:

a) Comply with the requirements for that component as specified in this Standard;

b) Be used in accordance with its rating(s) established for the intended conditions of use; and

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c) Be used within its established use limitations or conditions of acceptability.

4.2 A component of a product covered by this Standard is not required to comply with a specific component requirement that:

a) Involves a feature or characteristic not required in the application of the component in the product covered by this Standard; or

b) Is superseded by a requirement in this Standard; or

c) Is separately evaluated when forming part of another component, provided the component is used within its established ratings and limitations.

4.3 Specific components are incomplete in construction features or restricted in performance capabilities. Such components are intended for use only under limited conditions, such as certain temperatures not exceeding specified limits, and shall be used only under those specific conditions.

5 Glossary

NOTE: For the purposes of this Standard the following definitions apply.

5.1 COMPOSITE PIPE SYSTEM – A piping system in which the pipe design contains both metallic and nonmetallic major, critical components.

5.2 FITTING – A manufacturer-supplied component designed to connect, branch, or terminate pipe sections and contain liquids. Connections may be threaded, welded, crimped, clamped, compressed, thermo fused, solvent welded, or adhesive joined. Sump boots are not considered fittings.

5.3 FLEXIBLE PIPING – Pipe which is permitted to be bent to the manufacturer’s recommended minimum bend radius.

5.4 INTEGRAL – Two or more separate components physically joined together or combined to form a single part at the manufacturer. Primary and secondary pipe joined in the field with a common fitting is not considered integral.

5.5 INTEGRAL PRIMARY/SECONDARY PIPE (aka COAXIAL PIPE) – A single pipe, constructed at the manufacturer, that combines both primary carrier and secondary containment with an interstitial space that can be monitored for leakage.

5.6 METALLIC – Pipe, fittings, or components primarily consisting of metals (typically corrosion- resistant malleable types such as steel, aluminum, copper, and brass) with or without minor nonmetallic components (such as gaskets, seals, sleeves or bushings).

5.7 METALLIC PIPE SYSTEM – An aboveground piping system in which the pipe design contains major critical components that are formed from metals.

5.8 NON-INTEGRAL PRIMARY/SECONDARY PIPE – A pipe system with independent primary carrier and secondary containment connected in the field with an interstitial space that can be monitored for leakage.

5.9 NONMETALLIC – Pipe, fittings, or components primarily consisting of nonmetals (typically polymeric thermoplastics, thermosets or composites) with or without minor metallic components (such as foils, braids, tapes, sleeves, or bushings).

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