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ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152:2026

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids

Approved American National Standard
ANSI
ANSI/UL 2152-2026

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UL Standard for Safety for Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids, ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152

Second Edition, Dated January 14, 2026

Summary of Topics

This new Second Edition of ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152 dated January 14, 2026 includes the following changes in requirements:

– Added Allowance for non-2583 Listed Venting; 5.3.7.

– Allowance for Specific Fuel Ratings; 10.1, 38.3, and 38.4.

– Stability Test; 23.1.

– ULC/ORD-C30 correction to UL/ULC 30; 1.2.

– French Language Markings Only Required for Canadian Market; 36.1, Annex A.

– Removing reference to CAN/ULC-S661; 6.2.2.

– Style Manual Updates and Upkeep; Section 3, 4.15, 10.1, and B.2.

The new and revised requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated April 25, 2025 and September 26, 2025.

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ANSI/UL 2152-2026

JANUARY 14, 2026

ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152:2026

Standard for Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific Combustible or Noncombustible Liquids

First Edition – January, 2021

Second Edition

January 14, 2026

This ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC Safety Standard consists of the Second Edition.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 2152 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on January 14, 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 January 14, 2026.

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Preface

This is the Second Edition of ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 2152, Standard for Special Purpose Nonmetallic Containers and Tanks for Specific Combustible or Noncombustible 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 2152 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 for Canada and Informative for the US. Informative text is for informational purposes only, and Normative text is considered to be mandatory.

Annex B 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 UL 2152 and the first edition ULC/ORD-C142.14.

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 Combustible Liquid Tanks and Accessories, TC 2258.

This list represents the TC 2258 membership when the final text in this Standard was balloted. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

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TC 2258 Membership

Name	Representing	Interest Category	Region
Bourassa, Eric	Granby Industries LP	Producer	Canada
Carrington, James	Scully Signal Company	Producer	USA
Deschamps, Claude	Régie du bâtiment du Québec (RBQ)	Authorities Having Jurisdiction	QC, Canada
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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 minimum requirements cover special purpose nonmetallic containers and tanks (vessels) for specific aboveground use applications for combustible or non-combustible liquids as indicated for each special purpose type. The requirements address the specific designs, features, limitations, use factors and other unique characteristics of each type. The types of different special purpose vessels covered by this Standard are:

a) Liquid Chemical Containers and Tanks designed for stationary storage of combustible or non-combustible liquids in non-residential applications, intended to be used in accordance with Table 1.1. Liquid chemical tanks are limited to the specific liquid(s) or family of similar liquids and application(s) to which they are rated;

b) Cooking Oil Tanks designed for storage of cooking oils and fats typically found in restaurant or similar commercial food preparing applications having engineered transfer systems. These tanks are intended for either delivery of fresh oil and/or collection of waste oils through piping networks by trained persons using service trucks with pressure or vacuum pumps. These tanks are limited to Class IIIB oils and fats, and are intended to be installed in cooking oil storage systems used in commercial kitchens, in accordance with Table 1.1;

c) Lube Oil Tanks designed for storage, dispensing and collection of Class IIIB motor oils (such as lubricating, transmission, cooling, etc.), working oils (such as hydraulic, brake, steering, cutting, etc.), and other petroleum or synthetic oils with similar chemical and physical properties used in equipment applications; and

d) Vehicle Fluid Tanks for storage, dispensing and collection of non-combustible fluids such as antifreeze/coolants (ethylene-glycol and water mixtures), windshield washer (alcohol, water and detergent mixtures), DEF (nominally 1/3 urea and 2/3 water, diesel exhaust solution), and other optional fluid types typically used in vehicles.

Table 1.1
Regulatory Applications

Type	Liquids stored	U.S.A. Regulatory applications	Canada Regulatory applications
Liquid Chemical Containers and Tanks	Combustible and non-combustible [1.1(a)] Class II or III and non-combustible [4.17(a)]	NFPA 30-9.4 [1.1(a)]	NFC
	Class II and IIIA containers [6.1.2(a)]	NFPA 30-9.4.1 (4), etc. [6.1.2(a)]	NFC
	Class II and IIIA tanks [6.1.2(b)]	NFPA 30-9.4.1 (6), etc. [6.1.2(b)]	NFC
	Class IIIB [6.1.2(c)]	–	NFC
	non-combustible [6.1.2(c)]	–	NFC
Cooking Oil Tanks	Class IIIB oils and fats [1.1(b)]	NFPA 1-66.19.7 or NFPA 30-19.7 [1.1(b)]	NFC
Lube Oil Tanks	Class IIIB motor oils [1.1(c)]		
Vehicle Fluid Tanks	Non-combustible [1.1(d)]		

1.2 These requirements do not cover nonmetallic cans, containers or tanks for which there are separately published standards, such as:

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a) Bulk Shipping Containers intended for commercial transportation applications in accordance with DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations (Title 49 CFR Parts 100-1999), UN Recommendations on Transport of Dangerous Goods (Part 6), or NMFC (Items 256, 258, 294 and 296);

b) Consumer Portable Fuel Cans in accordance with ASTM F852, Standard Specification for Portable Gasoline, Kerosene, and Diesel Containers for Consumer Use;

c) Portable Containers and Tanks in accordance with UL 75, Outline of Investigation for Portable Containers and Tanks for Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids;

d) Commercial Safety Cans in accordance with UL 1313, Standard for Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Petroleum Products, or UL/ULC 30, Standard for Metallic and Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Flammable and Combustible Liquids; or

e) Oil Burner Tanks in accordance with UL/ULC 2258, Standard for Aboveground Nonmetallic Tanks for Fuel Oil and Other Combustible Liquids.

1.3 All special purpose vessels are factory manufactured atmospheric types of primary, secondary or diked containment designs. The containment materials are formed from primarily thermoplastic or thermoset polymers with or without integrated metallic components.

1.4 In addition to requirements for the vessel's structural integrity, material compatibility, environmental exposures and fire resistance, requirements for optional accessories that may be installed in or on the tank, such as supports, pumps, heaters, gauges, filters, hoses, valves and controls are also provided in this Standard.

1.5 These tanks are intended for installation and use in accordance with applicable documents in the following list:

a) In Canada:

1) National Fire Code of Canada;

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

3) Regulations of the authority having jurisdiction; and

b) In the United States:

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

2) Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30; and

3) Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages, NFPA 30A, as applicable.

1.6 Any accessories or components not described in 1.4 that are shipped with, attached to, or added to the tanks are not included in the scope of this Standard. It is intended that the AHJ approve the use and/or installation of any such accessories or components independent of the conformance of a tank to these requirements.

1.7 These requirements do not cover resistance to hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, floods, or other natural disasters; or large-scale fire and excessive damage resistance. In addition, assessment of any damage for continued use after such events, are not included in the scope of this Standard.

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1.8 Any common fuel, oil and other liquid terms referenced in this Standard are intended to describe fluids which are commercially available, and which meet the requirements of a recognized industry specification, such as documents published by ASTM, SAE or SCE.

2 Units of Measurement

2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are considered 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 D256, *Standard Test Methods for Determining the Izod Pendulum Impact Resistance of Plastics*

ASTM D396, *Standard Specification for Fuel Oils*

ASTM D638, *Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics*

ASTM D790, *Standard Test Methods for Flexural Properties of Unreinforced and Reinforced Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials*

ASTM D975, *Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel*

ASTM D1822, *Standard Test Method for Determining the Tensile-Impact Resistance of Plastics*

ASTM D2880, *Standard Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils*

ASTM D3699, *Standard Specification for Kerosine*

ASTM D4814, *Standard Specification for Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel*

ASTM D5798, *Standard Specification for Ethanol Fuel Blends for Flexible-Fuel Automotive Spark-Ignition Engines*

ASTM D7467, *Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oil, Biodiesel Blend (B6 to B20)*

ASTM F852, *Standard Specification for Portable Gasoline, Kerosene, and Diesel Containers for Consumer Use*

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

ASTM G155, *Standard Practice for Operation Xenon Arc Lamp Apparatus for Exposure of Non-Metallic Materials*

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

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CGSB 3.2, *Heating Fuel Oil*

CGSB 3.3, *Kerosene*

CGSB 3.5, *Automotive gasoline*

CGSB 3.517, *Diesel fuel*

CGSB 3.522, *Diesel fuel containing biodiesel (B6 – B20)*

CGSB 3.524, *Biodiesel (B100) for blending in middle distillate fuels*

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

CSA C22.2 No. 88, *Industrial heating equipment*

CSA C22.2 No. 109, *Commercial cooking appliances*

National Fire Code of Canada (NFC)

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*

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

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

NFPA 289, *Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages*

UL 75, *Outline of Investigation for Portable Containers and Tanks for Flammable and/or Combustible Liquids*

UL 87B, *Power-Operated Dispensing Devices for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil*

UL 94, *Tests for Flammability of Plastic Materials for Parts in Devices and Appliances*

UL 124, *Outline of Investigation for Hand-Operated Pumps for Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Battery Operated Pumps for Combustible Liquids*

UL 499, *Electric Heating Appliances*

UL 746A, *Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations*

UL 746B, *Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations*

UL 746C, *Polymeric Materials – Use in Electrical Equipment Evaluations*

UL 969, *Marking and Labeling Systems*

UL 1313, *Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Petroleum Products*

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UL 1889, *Commercial Filters for Cooking Oil*

UL 2368, *Fire Exposure Testing of Rigid Nonmetallic and Composite Nonmetallic Intermediate Bulk Containers for Combustible Liquids*

UL/ULC 30, *Metallic and Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

UL/ULC 79B, *Power-Operated Pumps for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil*

UL/ULC 180, *Combustible Liquid Tank Accessories*

UL/ULC 842, *Valves for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

UL/ULC 842B, Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil

UL/ULC 2258, *Aboveground Nonmetallic Tanks for Fuel Oil and Other Combustible Liquids*

UL/ULC 2583, *Fuel Tank Accessories for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*

ULC 127, *Standard Corner Wall Method of Test for Flammability Characteristics of Non-Melting Foam Plastic Building Materials*

4 Glossary

4.1 Terms used in this Standard are defined as follows:

4.2 ABOVEGROUND TANK (also known as ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK or AST) – A storage tank that is intended for installation above grade, at grade or below grade without backfill.

4.3 ATMOSPHERIC TANK – (also known as NONPRESSURE TANK) – A storage tank that has been designed to operate at pressures from atmospheric through a gauge pressure of 6.9 kPa (1.0 psi) measured at the top of the tank; not intended to accommodate an internal vacuum greater than 300 Pa (0.0435 psi) or minus 2.25 mmHg (minus 0.0886 inHg).

4.4 AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION (AHJ) – The governmental body responsible for the enforcement of any part of this Standard or the official or agency designated by that body to exercise such a function.

4.5 CLOSED SECONDARY CONTAINMENT (also known as CLOSED TOP DIKE TANK) – Construction that is external to the primary tank that is designed to prevent the entrance of precipitation and debris into the containment and where the interstitial space is capable of being monitored.

4.6 FUEL – Any flammable liquid having a flash point below 37.8 °C (100 °F) and a vapour pressure not exceeding 275 kPa (absolute) (40 psi) at 37.8 °C (100 °F), or any combustible liquid having a flash point at or above 37.8 °C (100 °F) and below 93.3 °C (200 °F), and as defined in the National Fire Code of Canada and NFPA 30. A flammable or combustible liquid which is commercially available as an energy source for spark ignition or compression ignition engines, generators, turbines, heaters, or similar equipment; and meets appropriate fuel specifications, such as:

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