

Nadomešča:**SIST EN 14620-5:2007**

Konstruiranje in proizvodnja na mestu postavitve grajenih pokončnih, valjastih posod z ravnim dnom za shranjevanje ohlajenih utekočinjenih plinov z delovnimi temperaturami med 0 °C in –196 °C - 5. del: Preskušanje, sušenje, inertizacija in ohlajanje

Design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0 °C and -196 °C - Part 5: Testing, drying, purging and cool-down

Auslegung und Herstellung standortgefertigter, stehender, zylindrischer Flachboden-Tanksysteme für die Lagerung von tiefkalt verflüssigten Gasen bei Betriebstemperaturen zwischen 0 °C und -196 °C – Teil 5: Prüfen, Trocknen, Inertisieren und Kaltfahren

Conception et fabrication de réservoirs cylindriques fond plat, verticaux, construits sur site, destinés au stockage des gaz réfrigérés, liquéfiés, dont les températures de service sont comprises entre 0 °C et -196 °C - Partie 5 : Essais, séchage, inertage et mise en froid

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23.020.10

Nepremične posode in
rezervoarjiStationary containers and
tanks**SIST EN 14620-5:2025****en,fr,de**

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Design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical,
flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated,
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and -196 °C - Part 5: Testing, drying, purging and cool-
down

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Betriebstemperaturen zwischen 0 °C und -196 °C - Teil
5: Prüfen, Trocknen, Inertisieren und Kaltfahren

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 27 July 2025.

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EN 14620-5:2025 (E)**European foreword**

This document (EN 14620-5:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 265 “Metallic tanks for the storage of liquids”, the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2026.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 14620-5:2006.

EN 14620-5:2025 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 14620-5:2006:

- Table 1 ‘Hydrostatic test requirements’ updated and adjusted to relate to product temperature;
- product temperature range extended to -196°C to include LIN, LOX and LAR;
- permitted use of small temporary safety opening in primary steel liquid container after hydrostatic test added;
- requirements for inspection of concrete surfaces during pressure test added;
- negative pressure test details clarified;
- negative pressure test requirements for double-wall double-roof tanks clarified;
- purging of bottom insulation space clarified;
- decommissioning guidance improved;
- new informative annex for global test for membrane tanks added;
- new informative annex for guidance for duties and responsibilities between parties added;
- new normative annex for NDE of steel containers supplementary to EN 14620-Part 2:2006.

A list of all parts in the EN 14620 series, “*Design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0°C and -196°C* ”, can be found on the CEN website.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

1 Scope

This document is applicable to the design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0 °C and –196°C. It specifies the requirements for testing, drying, purging, cool-down and decommissioning of refrigerated liquefied gas storage tank systems.

The tank systems covered by this document are used to store large volumes of hydrocarbon products, ammonia and other non-hydrocarbon gases with low temperature boiling points, generally called “Refrigerated Liquefied Gases” (RLGs). Typical products stored in the tank systems are: methane, ethane, propane, butane, ethylene, propylene, butadiene (this range includes Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG), ammonia, nitrogen, oxygen and argon.

NOTE Properties of the gases are given in Annex A EN 14620-1:2024.

This document provides requirements and specifies measures to be taken following completion of major tank construction activities and before the tank is brought in to service. It provides requirements for full-height and partial height hydrostatic testing to check the structural integrity of tanks and the capacity of the foundations. Settlement monitoring of the foundations at this stage form the starting point of an annual settlement monitoring programme for the tank foundation. Recommendations are given for marker systems for such monitoring. Requirements for water quality of both fresh water and seawater used during hydrotest, are provided to avoid the risk of corrosion of tanks and appurtenances.

Guidance and requirements for positive and negative pneumatic tests to further check tank structural integrity, leak tightness of welds and the function of pressure and vacuum relief valve systems are also given. Requirements specific to testing of double-wall and membrane type tanks is included.

Rules and procedures for commissioning activities, including drying and purging with inert and product gas are provided, including required oxygen concentrations for various RLG's. The document also provides guidance for cool-down procedures and suggestions for temperature monitoring, including an informative Annex A.

For major maintenance inspection or at the end of the life of the tank, decommissioning will be required. Guidance on safe decommissioning processes is provided.

Suggested procedures for Global testing for membrane tanks are provided in informative Annex B

This document is applicable to the design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0 °C and –196°C.

EN 14620-5:2025 (E)**2 Normative references**

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 14620-1:2024, *Design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed tank systems for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0 °C and -196 °C - Part 1: General*

EN 14620-2:2006, *Design and manufacture of site built, vertical, cylindrical, flat-bottomed steel tanks for the storage of refrigerated, liquefied gases with operating temperatures between 0 °C and -165 °C - Part 2: Metallic components*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the definitions given in EN 14620-1:2024 and the following terms apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Hydrostatic and pneumatic testing**4.1 Hydrostatic test****4.1.1 General**

A hydrostatic test shall be carried out. The hydrostatic test shall demonstrate that:

- the tank system is designed and constructed to contain the product under normal operating conditions;
- the foundation is able to support the tank and its contents.

NOTE A hydrostatic test might also aid the relief of residual stresses for steel tanks.

Details can be found in 4.1.2 to 4.1.7 and 4.3.1.

4.1.2 Test requirements for each type of tank

For the various tank types, the hydrostatic test shall be carried out in accordance with Table 1.

Hydrostatic testing of secondary liquid containers of double and full containment systems (see Table 1) is not required unless explicitly required by the project specification.

A comprehensive specification shall be prepared which includes the requirements of equipment and methodologies for safe execution of all stages of the hydrostatic test. The testing shall be subject to a quality management system in accordance with EN 14620-1:2024. The test results shall be documented.

NOTE See Annex C

For products with specific gravity between 0,8 and 1,0 (e.g. LIN) the overload requirements of 4.1.3 cannot be met. However, load applied during hydrotest exceeds loads applied during operation.

If product specific gravity exceeds 1,0, (e.g. LOX and LAR), it is accepted that the hydrotest would not demonstrate objectives outlined in 4.1.1. In this case special provisions, such as long-term monitoring of foundation settlement during operation may be required.

Table 1 — Hydrostatic test requirements

Product Boiling Point ^c	Single containment	Double containment	Full containment	Membrane tank
≥ -50 °C	Primary liquid container - steel FH	Primary liquid container - steel FH	Primary liquid container – steel FH	Membrane barrier ^a
		Secondary liquid container - steel No test	Secondary liquid container - steel No Test	Outer container - steel FH
		Secondary liquid container - pre-stressed concrete No test	Secondary liquid container – pre-stressed concrete No test	Outer container - pre-stressed concrete PH ^{a,b}
< -50 °C	Primary liquid container - steel PH ^b	Primary liquid container - steel PH ^b	Primary liquid container - steel PH ^b	Membrane barrier ^a
		Secondary liquid container - steel No test	Secondary liquid container – steel No test	Outer container - steel PH ^b
		Secondary liquid container - pre-stressed concrete No test	Secondary liquid container – pre-stressed concrete No test	Outer container - pre-stressed concrete PH ^{a,b}
NOTE FH means Full height hydrostatic test, PH means Partial height hydrostatic test.				
^a In the case of a membrane tank, there is no general requirement for the membrane barrier to be hydrostatically tested but refer also to 4.3.1.3. Refer to 4.3 for hydrotesting of membrane tank outer container.				
^b For products where the specific gravity exceeds 0,8, the equivalent full height hydrotest will apply.				
^c Product Boiling Point as defined in Table A.1, Annex A in EN 14620-1:2024.				

4.1.3 Additional requirements

The following additional requirements shall apply:

- Leak testing shall be completed by means of the welding examination and inspection requirements described in Annex D and EN 14620-2:2006.
- For a full height hydrostatic test, the primary liquid container shall be filled to the maximum design liquid level.
- For a partial height hydrostatic test of the primary liquid container, the test pressure applied by hydrotest water to the tank bottom shall be equal to 1,25 times the pressure applied to the tank bottom by the product at the height of the maximum design liquid level.