

2018 National Tank Conference

September 12, 2018

John Bell

Missouri Department of Agriculture

Division of Weights, Measures & Consumer Protection

Agriculture.mo.gov

DIVISION OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES & CONSUMER PROTECTION

Programs

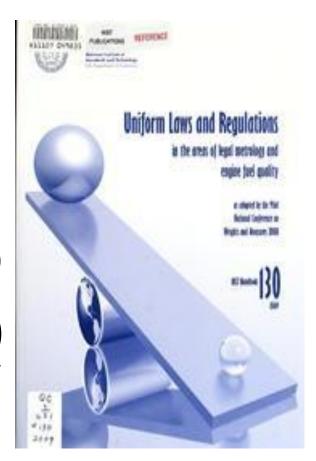
- Scales
 - Small to large scale inspectors
 - milk and egg licensing
- Metrology
 - Calibration of weights
 - Grain moisture meters
- Fuel Quality
 - Testing of all liquid fuels sold in Missouri
- Petroleum/Propane/Anhydrous Ammonia
 - Above ground storage tank and pump inspections
- Land Survey



FUEL QUALITY PROGRAM

KEVIN UPSCHULTE – PROGRAM MANAGER

- Approximately 35 years old
- Test a variety of fuel sold in Missouri (ASTM Specification)
 - Gas (D4814)
 - Diesel (on and off road) and Fuel Oils (D975 and D396)
 - Biodiesel and Biodiesel(B6-B20) blends (D6751 and D7467)
 - Ethanol (Denatured, E85 & Mid level ethanol blends E20-E50)
 - (D4806, D5798, and D7794)
 - Race, Aviation Gas(D910), Jet Fuel(D1655), Kerosene(D3699)
 - 6700 station(3700)samples/yr & 2000 terminal(24) samples/yr
 - Turnaround time typically 24-36 hours
 - Also test lubricants (prepackaged and bulk)
 - Motor Oil (PCMO), ATF, and most recently Tractor hydraulic fluids (303)
 - Antifreeze/Coolant
 - Consumer complaints and Round Robins



Clean up the market place

used oil, mislabeled and short measure automotive products.



PETROLEUM / PROPANE / ANHYDROUS AMMONIA PROGRAM

JOHN ALBERT-PROGRAM MANAGER

Petroleum dispensers

inspected annually

Petroleum terminal meters and fuel delivery truck meters
Tested for accuracy

Premises where petroleum products are stored and/or sold Inspected for safety.

Metered LPG delivery vehicles and dispensers Checked for safety and accuracy.

Anhydrous Ammonia

Monitor storage and handling.

Safety Inspections and Device Accuracy at:

Aboveground storage tanks-Service stations-Refined fuels bulk storage plants–Marinas–Airports-Barge-Pipeline terminals-Other retail/wholesale locations and bulk delivery trucks



2017 HURRICANE SEASON HARVEY, IRMA, AND MARIA HOUSTON FLORIDA PUERTO RICO

• Major Issue

Loss of power at Hospitals and Nursing homes

Possible in Missouri?

Tornado, Lightning, Flood, Fire and Earthquake

John Albert contacted Missouri Hospital Association

Suggested inspection of Hospitals, Nursing homes and similar facilities (members and non-members)

- Generator tank(s) and system
- Sample Fuel
 - Ensure systems would operate during emergencies.

*Not concerned with natural gas or not located in MO

GENERATOR TANK ISSUES

Issue	Solution	Issue	Solution
Vent pipes should terminate vertically	Prevent any liquid from entering vent pipe, no horizontal sections. Liquid may block vent.	Remote emergency stop buttons are recommended on all generators	Shut off if there is a problem
No emergency vent	Prevent overfilling or fire. Releases pressure so tank won't rupture. At 2.5psi opens/relieves pressure	Emergency shutoff switches should be moved away from generator housing	Allows a safe distance if there is an issue with the generator
No vent pipe found	Allow air in during use to prevent implosion (ruin and replace tank) and vapor out when filling	Posted fire extinguishers for all Baldor and CAT generators	To extinguish flames
Paint exposed piping	Reduce corrosion	Remove wooden pallet under AST	No combustible material around tanks including weeds, wood, rags etc
Paint corrosion on AST	Touch up to save money in long run. Wire brush and paint=tank lasts longer. Don't wait until entire tank needs painting.	Remove all PVC	All lines must be compatible with product. PVC can build up static electricity and same with vent pipe.
Install overfill alarm	Driver may assume you know the ullage and may overfill. Only allow 90% of tank capacity	Tank needs containment	Concrete, steel, earth. Earth containment may require an engineer to sign off on. Concrete must be poured solid, not blocks
Replace fill cap with	Overfill alarm may require all tank openings may		

threaded cap

need to be air tight (not just a flip cap).

Issues not reported but addressed

Crash Protection Protection against vehicles with steel pipe or concrete post

Properly Identify product inside

Leads to corrosion of fill basin and possibility of water contamination in UST

Salt (winter)

Label Tanks

GENERATOR FUEL QUALITY

<u>Diesel</u> – Typically off road diesel

Tests to Determine Acceptability of Fuel

- <u>Cloud point</u> Temp the formation of wax(paraffin) crystals occur
 - Avoid clogging filters, pumps, injectors, or fuel lines
 - Issue at MODOT b/c of high biodiesel content in winter
- Flashpoint (is it contaminated) and Distillation (how much contamination)
 - Determine if fuel is contaminated with gasoline (or flammable substance)
 - December-February Flashpoint min 100°F (Mar-Nov min 125°F)

• Sulfur

- Government regs require the removal of high levels of sulfur to reduce air pollution
 - Reduced lubricity
 - Reduce/Eliminate the ability to kill microbes that feed on fuel

Water

- It shall be a violation for water to exceed one inch (1")-2 CSR 90-30.040
 - Diesel, Gasoline w/o ethanol, and Kerosene
- Allows for the possible growth of Bacteria/Fungus in bottom of the tank
 - Leads to deterioration of tank and leakage.

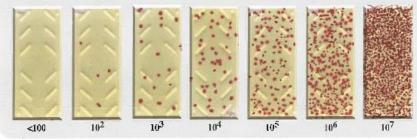
Fuel (Food) Water (microbial habitat) Microbial Waste (various acidic molecules)

SANL CHECK BF

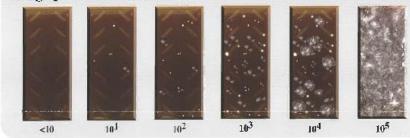
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

- 1. Unserow the cap and remove the puddle from the vial. Be careful not to which either of the paddle's surfaces.
- 2. Immerse the paddle into the sample for 5-3 seconds so that both surfaces are covered with the liquid.
- 3. Allow the excess fluid to drain from the paddle by touching the lip to an absorbent piece of paper (such as a paper towel).
- 4. Serew cap back and incubate in an upright position between 25 and 30°C for 24 36 hours. At that time, bacterial side can be read. Fungal growth, if heavy, can also be read at 36 hours. For sparse fungal growth, up to 5 days of incubation may be required.
- Compare the growth on the paddle to the conversion chart below for a quantitative interpretation of the results.

Bacteria cfu / ml



Fungi (yeast & mold) cfu / ml



cfu/ml - colony forming units per milliliter



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CORRECTIVE MEASURES FOR WATER IN FUELS

- Identify the source of water and fix it
- Removal of water/sediment
- Clean/shock tank
- Purge dispensers (<u>Not Back Into Tank</u>)
- Install new and appropriate size filter

WE KNOW

Fuel Quality Laboratory diesel tank failed after only 25 years

- Cost to replace ~\$100,000.00 (dual compartment, 1000 gal ea.)
- Inconvenience
 - Over a year of preparation
- Possibility of environmental contamination
- Prevention
 - Maintenance, monitoring, and separate contaminated samples
 - Test our fuel annually

WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED

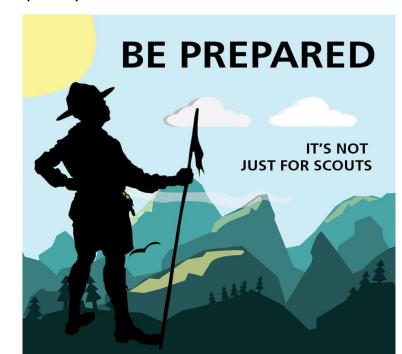
2018 - 120 samples from 53 Health Care Facilities

- 18 Samples Failed (15% Samples failed)
 - 1-Water in tank
 - 8-Water only
 - 3-Water and sediment
 - 3-Sediment only
 - 2-Appearance
 - 4-Biological growth
 - Some samples failed on multiple items
- 13 Facilities with fuel quality issues (24.5% Facilities failed)
 - No NOV's (Notice of Violation) issued <u>Not regulated by the state</u>

Stress the importance of monitoring generator/tank safety and fuel quality

BE PREPARED

- Proper Delivery of product
- Periodically check tanks for water and/or sediment
 - Use water finding paste (not always detected with electronic monitoring)
 - 30 micron or smaller pore sized filters
- Periodic testing of generator system
 - Monthly or annual start and run to ensure system functions properly
 - Maintenance check list
- Repair
 - Unsafe piping or wiring
 - Malfunctioning/deteriorating parts
- Fuel turnover: USE OR REPLACE
 - Too many variables to determine shelf life of fuel
- Test the fuel
 - Best place to sample <u>Tank Bottom</u>
 - Benefit will outweigh the cost



IN CONCLUSION

Continue to test samples

Educate and assist facilities and communities with tank/fuel issues

Possibly extend testing to other organizations DOC, SEMA, ...

TANK YOU

Contact us

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John Albert

Petroleum/Propane/ Anhydrous Ammonia Program

Kevin Upschulte & John Bell Fuel Quality Program

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