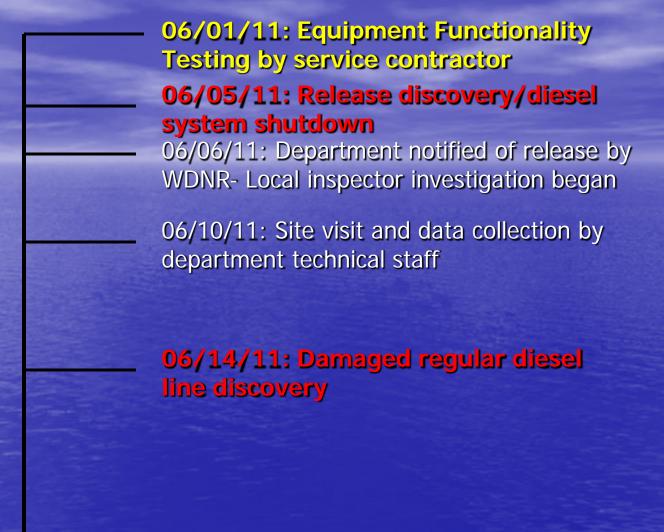
# Case Study- Release at a Wisconsin High-Throughput Facility

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#### **Facility Background**

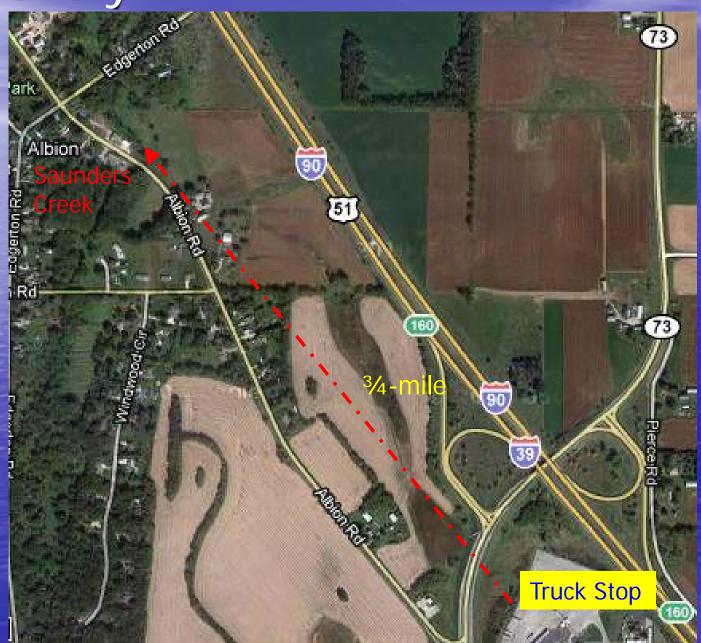
- Current diesel fuel tank and piping system installed June of 1997 (all single-wall fiberglass)
- At least three separate owners over last 11 years
- Current owner has owned the facility since May 2010
- Monthly throughput ranged from 80-115K gallons over the 18 months prior to release discovery (1/01/2010-06/05/2011)
- Veeder Root TLS-350R with PLLD (2008)

#### Incident Timeline



06/20/11: System repairs/reconfiguration completed; Facility returned to service.

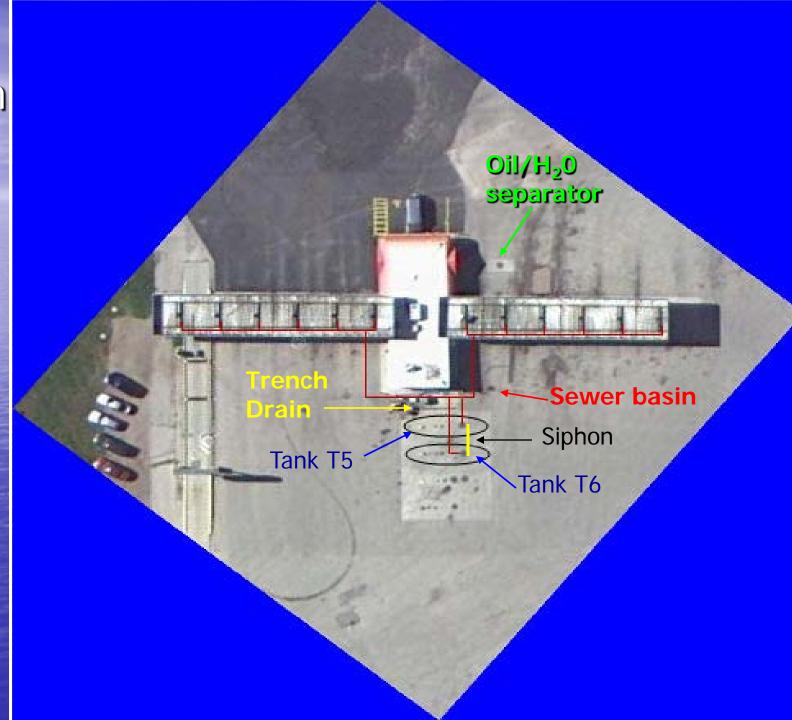
# Discovery



## Site Layout



Tank System Layout



## Back Fill Product Retention

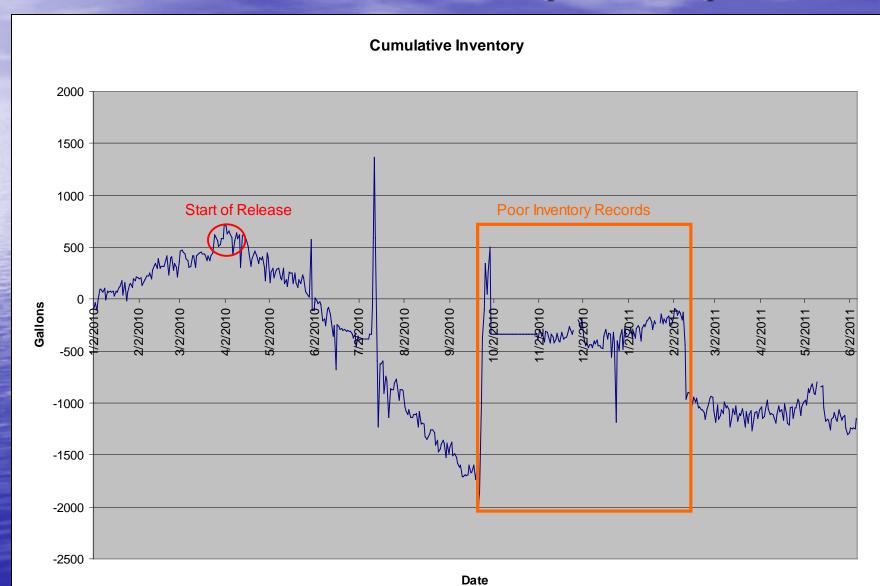


# Product staining from trench drain overfill during tank backfill draining

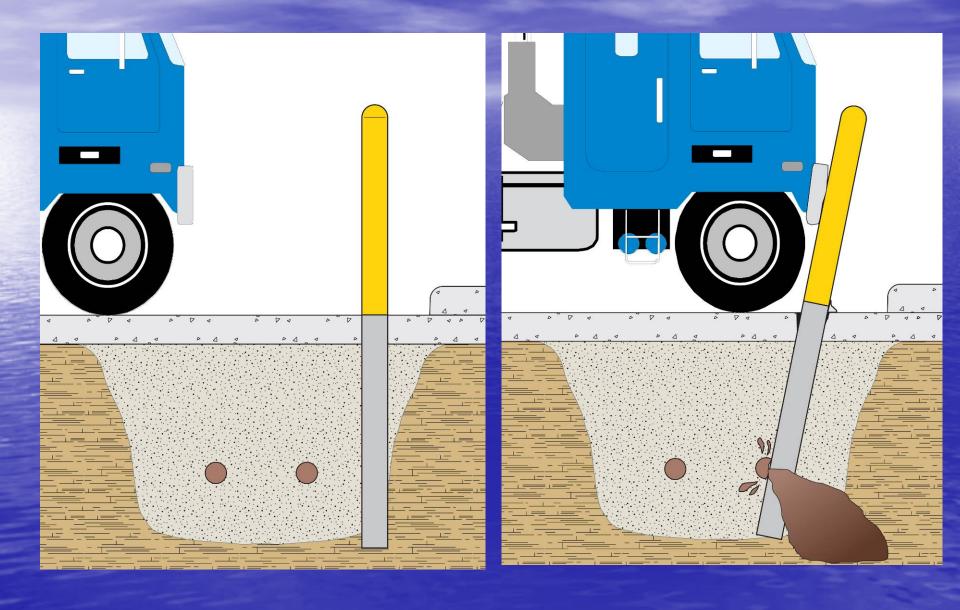




#### **Cumulative Inventory Analysis**



#### Root Cause of Release



# Damaged Pipe Section



# Collision Post Depth



#### Leak Detection Investigation

Focus: to determine why the release detection system did not detect the release as it was in progress.

#### Method:

- On-site review of release detection system and site configuration/layout.
- Review of Veeder Root technical manuals
- Review of printed set-up/history reports
- Interview owner, DSPS state inspector, DNR site clean-up personnel, service company personnel, Veeder Root Technical resources.

#### ATG Printout- PLLD Test History



06-06-11 15:04

PRESSURE LINE LEAK TEST HISTORY

Q 3:DIESEL

LAST 3.0 GAL/HR PASS: 06-06-11 14:42

FIRST 0.20 GAL/HR PASS EACH MONTH:

06-04-11 3.38 05-07-11 7:39 03-06-11 6:05 12-07-10 18:38 11-14-10 8:22 10-25-10 13:02 09-25-10 7:42 08-16-10 7:57 07-09-10 7:52 06-03-10 6:57 05-04-10 4:19 04-10-10 1:55

FIRST 0.10 GAL/HR PASS EACH MONTH:

> 05-29-11 3:00 10-25-10 16:07 03-09-10 2:55 08-06-09 0:22 01-31-09 16:22

\* \* \* \* \* END \* \* \* \* \*

#### Diesel System Set-up

#### **T5: on-road diesel** (alternate operation w/T6)

- Manifolded via siphon bar and lines with T6
- RJ Big Flo submersible Model P500H3-2K
- Leak detection: Veeder Root
   PLLD with legacy RJ Prolink
   accumulator and Check and
   Regulating valve installed. Also
   in-line check valve installed.
- Estimated Line Length (manifolded): 395 ft.
- Estimated Line volume (manifolded): 182 gal.

## **T6: on-road diesel** (alternate operation w/T5)

- Manifolded via siphon bar and lines with T5
- RJ Big Flo submersible Model P500H3-2K
- Leak detection: Monitored via Veeder Root PLLD on T5 with legacy RJ Prolink Check and Regulating valve installed. Also in-line check valve installed.
- Estimated Line Length (manifolded): 395 ft.
- Estimated Line volume (manifolded): 182 gal.

#### As-Found LLD



#### As-found LLD issues

- Configuration/ATG Set-up
  - Estimated line lengths of manifolded piping exceeded actual programmed for premium and on-road diesel.
  - Estimated line length of manifolded\_piping exceeded the third-party certification of the Veeder Root PLLD system.
  - PLLD system programmed to perform monthly
     0.2 gph and annual 0.1 tests

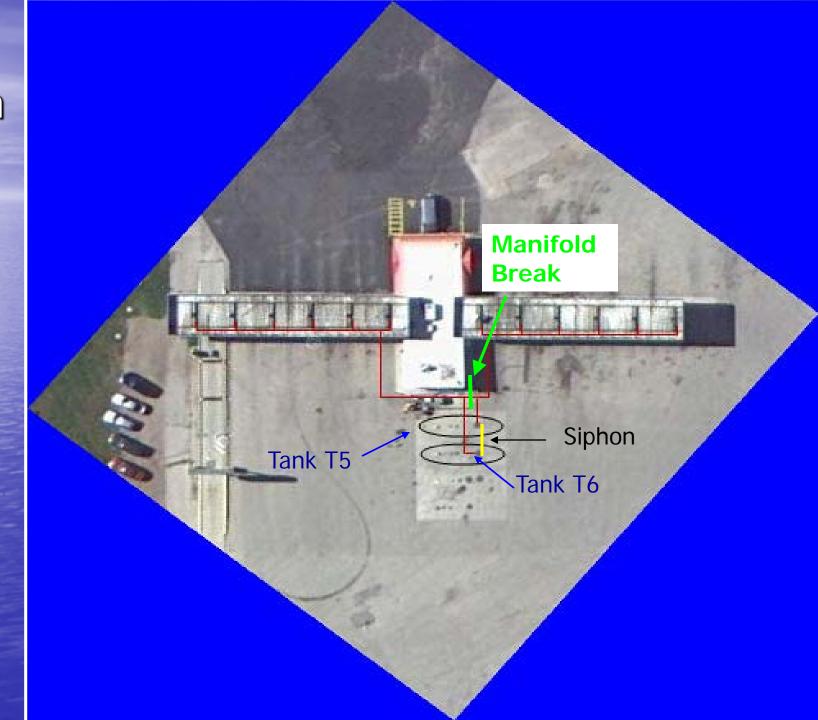
#### As-found LLD issues

- Configuration/ATG Set-up
  - The original Red Jacket line leak detection equipment (accumulator, check/regulating valve, in-line check valve) was left installed
  - The PLLD transducers were installed in a horizontal position
  - V/R "Pressurestat" kit not installed

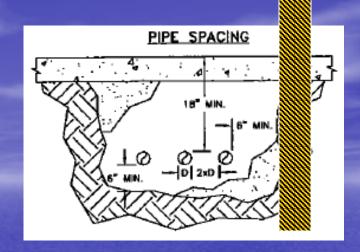
#### Post-Repair



Tank
System
Layout
PostRepair



#### Causal Factor



- Poor construction practices.
  - below-grade portion of the bollard was approximately 29-inches deep; WI required depths are at least 36inches.
  - 10-inch bollard too close to the product piping, approximately 4-inches. PEI/RP 100 minimum of 6inches wide with no obstructions placed in the trench.
  - The bollard diameter itself was probably too large for its intended purpose; typically dispensers are protected with smaller -6 inch- bollards so they bend above-grade instead of cantilevering below grade.

#### Causal Factor



- Poor installation practices.
  - Programming line length based on old setup data from original leak detection equipment;
  - not performing a walk-down or system plan review to confirm actual manifolded line length;
  - ATG mis-application for performance of 0.2/0.1 gph testing when not certified for use by Veeder Root with RJ Big Flo submersible;
  - leaving old leak detection system equipment in place and not installing equipment as required by Veeder Root application manual No: 577013-465.

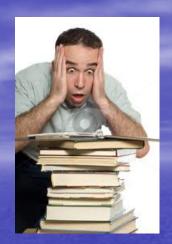
#### Causal Factor

- Poor site work practices.
  - Use of on-site drain system by owner and service company technicians to remove product/water from tank backfill instead of bringing in a tanker for waste disposal.



#### Causal Factors

- Site compliance practices.
  - Poor record keeping
    - Original construction plans
    - Oil/water separator data
    - Storm sewer layout/Maintenance
    - Inventory verification records





 Lack of department plan review/inspection on LD replacement in 2008

#### Lessons Learned

- Site inspection and investigation.
  - Know the system layout
  - Know the equipment
  - Look at big picture
    - Comprehensive design/plan review



- If it doesn't look/seem right- investigate
  - Product in tank bed
- Don't jump to conclusions!
  - Root cause (may be more than one)
  - Causal factors



#### Post-Incident Corrective Actions

- Department continuing education training:
  - Contractor:
    - importance of performing thorough system reviews during equipment installation and during leak detection equipment functionality testing.
       NEED TO KNOW THE SYSTEM!
    - contractor cannot rely on functionality testing alone for confirmation that a system can perform the required leak detection as evidenced by the passing of periodic tests on a system that was not installed per manufacturer specifications. NEED TO KNOW THE EQUIPMENT!

#### Inspector:

- importance of DSPS inspectors reviewing vendor equipment installation documents prior to inspecting recently replaced or installed equipment. NEED TO KNOW THE SYSTEM!
- inspectors cannot rely on functionality testing alone for confirmation that a system can perform the required leak detection as evidenced by the passing of periodic tests on a system that was not installed per manufacturer specifications. **NEED TO KNOW THE EQUIPMENT!**

#### Post-Incident Corrective Actions

#### State Plan review:

 Require a <u>system walk down</u> and <u>submittal of site</u> <u>drawings</u> and <u>ATG set-up printouts</u> when submitting leak detection equipment documents for state plan review.



#### Post-Incident Corrective Actions

#### Owner:

- Inventory verification accuracy/review
- records retention
- investigate oil/H<sub>2</sub>0 separator layout, construction and throughput.
- develop a periodic maintenance clean-out program for trench and other drains.
- have precision tightness testing performed annually on diesel lines.

