

Wyoming Storage Tank Program's Approach to UST Installation Inspections



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Introduction

In no way is this presentation intended to encourage or discourage the use or purchase of any specific product.

Introduction

The Wyoming Storage Tank Program inspects installations in three phases

Phase 1 – Tank Set and backfill

Phase 2 – Pressure/soap test of piping primary and interstice

Phase 3 – Final approval inspection piping, Sumps, UDCs, ALLDs, overfill, spill buckets, Etc.

Introduction

- Petroleum Equipment Institute Recommended Practice 100 or PEI-RP-100 is the Code of practice used for most UST installations
- Also, we allow certain tasks to be completed in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations

Introduction

- Notification List of equipment being installed
 - Written plans
- Installer (Licensed/certified Etc.)
- Unexpected Conditions (groundwater Etc.)
- Regulations (Authorities having jurisdiction (AHJs) Fire Marshal Etc.)



Phase 1

The tank set and backfill

UST Handling

If tanks are not going directly into basin they must be set aside properly

- ◆ Secure location
- ◆ Minimum 1/2" diameter tie down ropes
- ◆ Chocked



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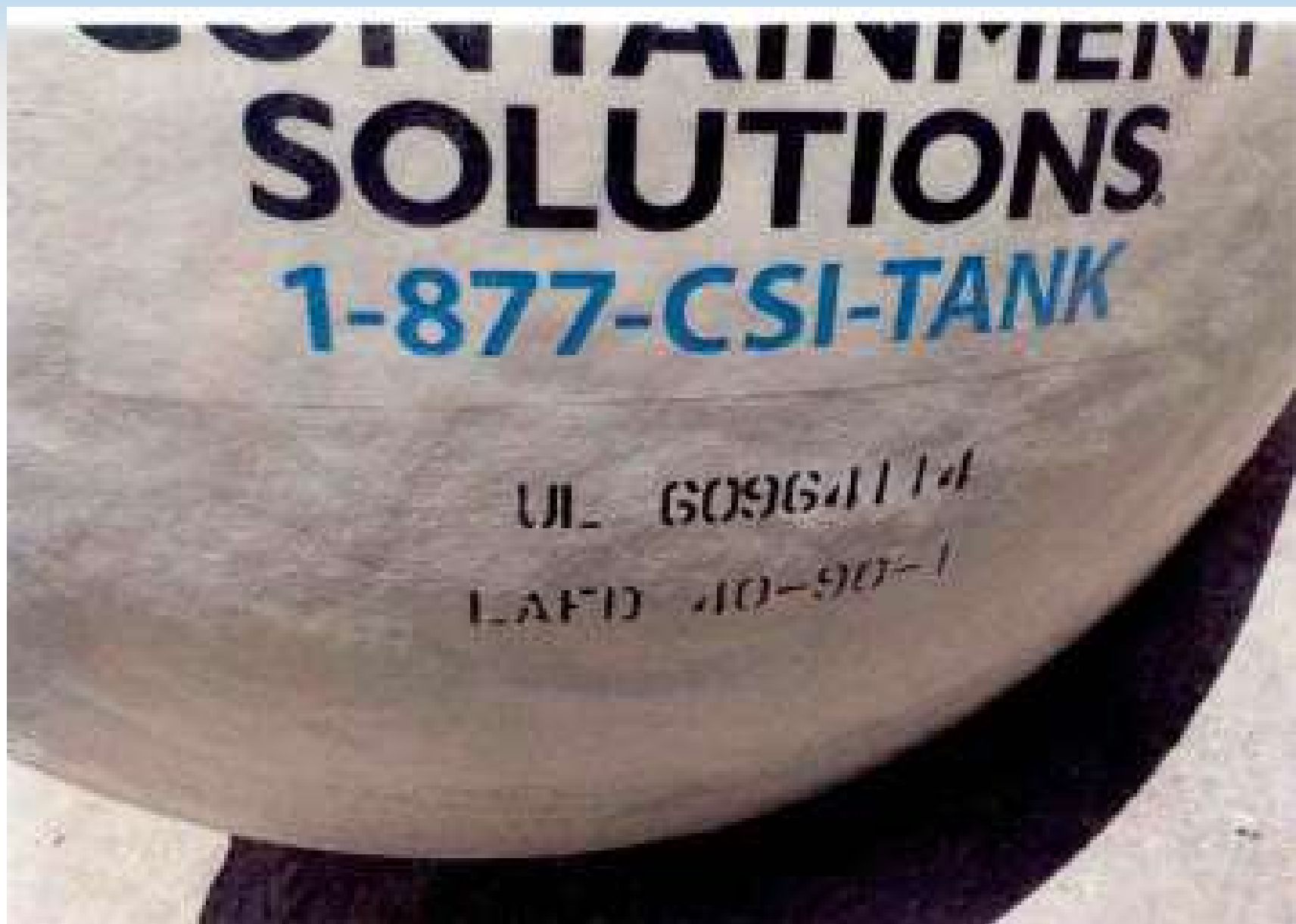


Slide

Next we document the tank information such as the UL number, manufacturer, model number, serial number, tank size, compartment sizes, Etc.

Document Dimensions and Serial Numbers

- UL Number
- Manufacturer's serial number
- Tank length and diameter
- Tank/Compartment capacities (true capacity is needed for ATG calibration)
- Which tanks/compartments are manifolded together
- Find which type of product is going to be stored in each compartment





Pre-Installation Inspection and Testing

- ◆ Visual Inspection
- ◆ Tank Testing
 - Brine filled tanks
 - Look for brine on tank wall
 - Pressure test the primary only
 - Look for bubbles in reservoir
 - Soap fittings

Pre-Installation Inspection and Testing

- Dry interstice-no vacuum
 - Pressure and soap test 3-5 PSI (5 PSI Max, unless 12 Ft. diameter FRP max 3 PSI)
 - Always pressurize primary first for 1 hour
 - Bleed pressure from primary into secondary/interstice

Pre-Installation Inspection and Testing (Cont.)

■ Vacuum

- check with manufacturer as to what level it was shipped and what is minimum vacuum (Example minimum of 12” mercury for Xerxes and CSI is 10”)
 - How long vacuum must be maintained (Xerxes 7 days)
- ◆ Depending on manufacturer, some repairs may be made onsite by a qualified individuals





















Earthwork

- Should provide adequate space for equipment
- Groundwater
- Soil stability
- Slope of excavation
- Clearance from existing structures

Earthwork Cont.

- ◆ Base backfill at least 1' thick 1' beyond ends and sides of tanks
- ◆ 2' backfill between adjacent tanks and between tanks and excavation walls
- ◆ Cover in areas subject to traffic
 - 18" with 8" reinforced concrete
 - 30" with 6" asphalt
 - 36" unpaved

Earthwork Cont.

- ◆ Cover in areas not subject to traffic
 - 12” with 4” reinforced concrete
 - 12” with 6” asphalt
 - 24” unpaved

Earthwork Cont.

- ◆ Max cover
 - 7' for FRP
 - 5' for steel
 - Unless manufacturer allows different amounts of cover









Anchoring

- ◆ Deadmen
- ◆ Anchor pad (I've never seen one used)
- ◆ Calculations for float out and anchorage
Appendix A of RP100
- ◆ Required in Wyoming



















Backfill

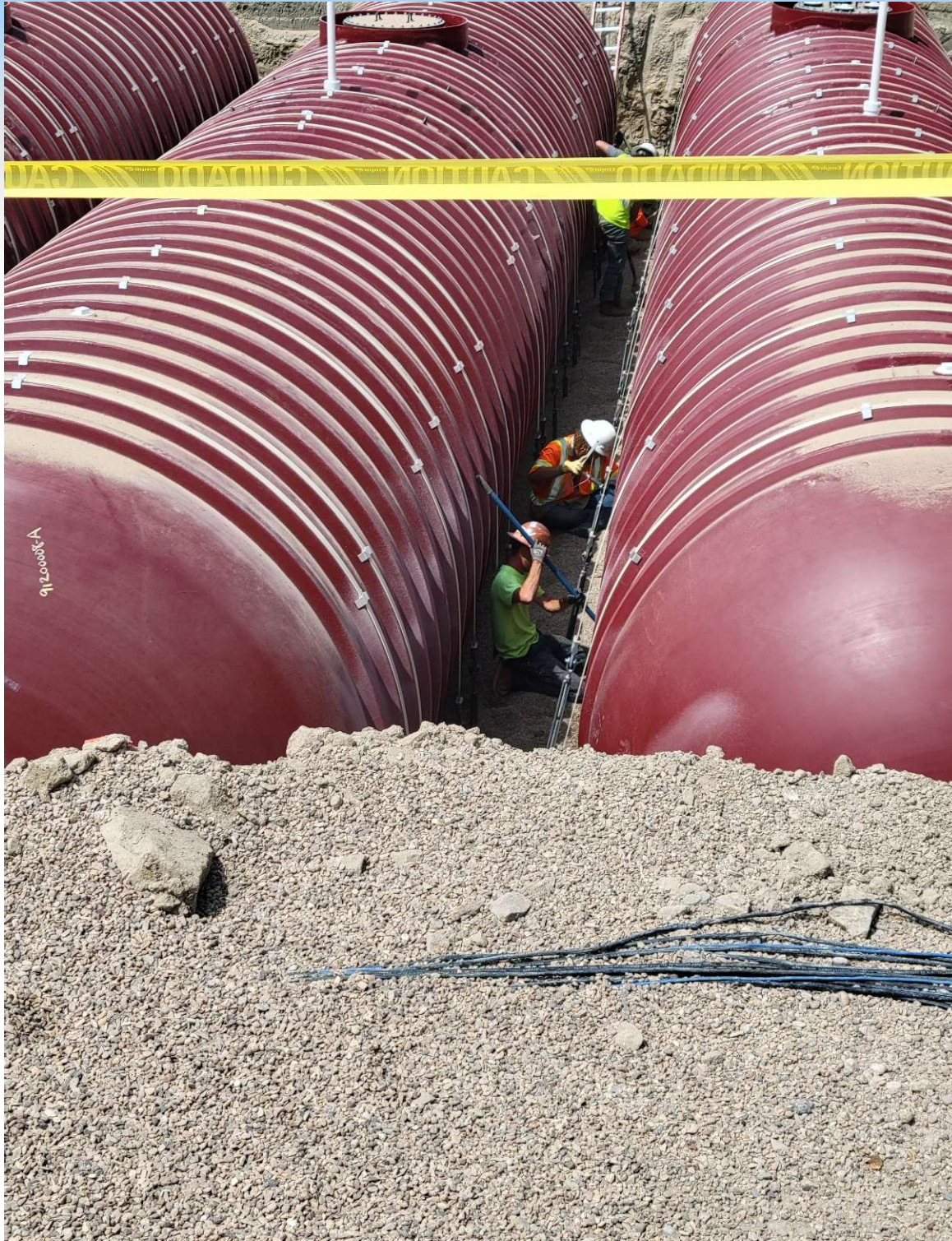
- ◆ Must be “clean”
- ◆ $\frac{3}{4}$ ” max pea gravel
- ◆ $\frac{1}{2}$ ” max crushed
- ◆ No snow/ice/debris/rocks
- ◆ Sand may be used, provided the manufacturer allows it and their instructions are followed
- ◆ Filter fabric is recommended

Backfill (Cont.)

- ◆ Haunches of tanks need to be tamped in properly to prevent uneven settling
- ◆ Much easier when a “rock slinger” is used













08.03.2021







Phase II

Piping

Piping

- If FRP piping is being installed, epoxy must be kept warm
- Piping runs should be continuous, unless there is a transition sump
- Correct pipe dope

Piping

- ◆ Should follow shortest route
- ◆ Should be single trench
- ◆ At least twice the diameter between runs
- ◆ 6” between piping and trench walls, utilities, conduit, Etc.

Piping

- AHJ may require slope back to the UST (1/8" per foot)
- Minimum 6" bedding and 18 inches of compacted backfill (clean sand/max 3/4" pea/max 1/2" crush)

Piping Testing

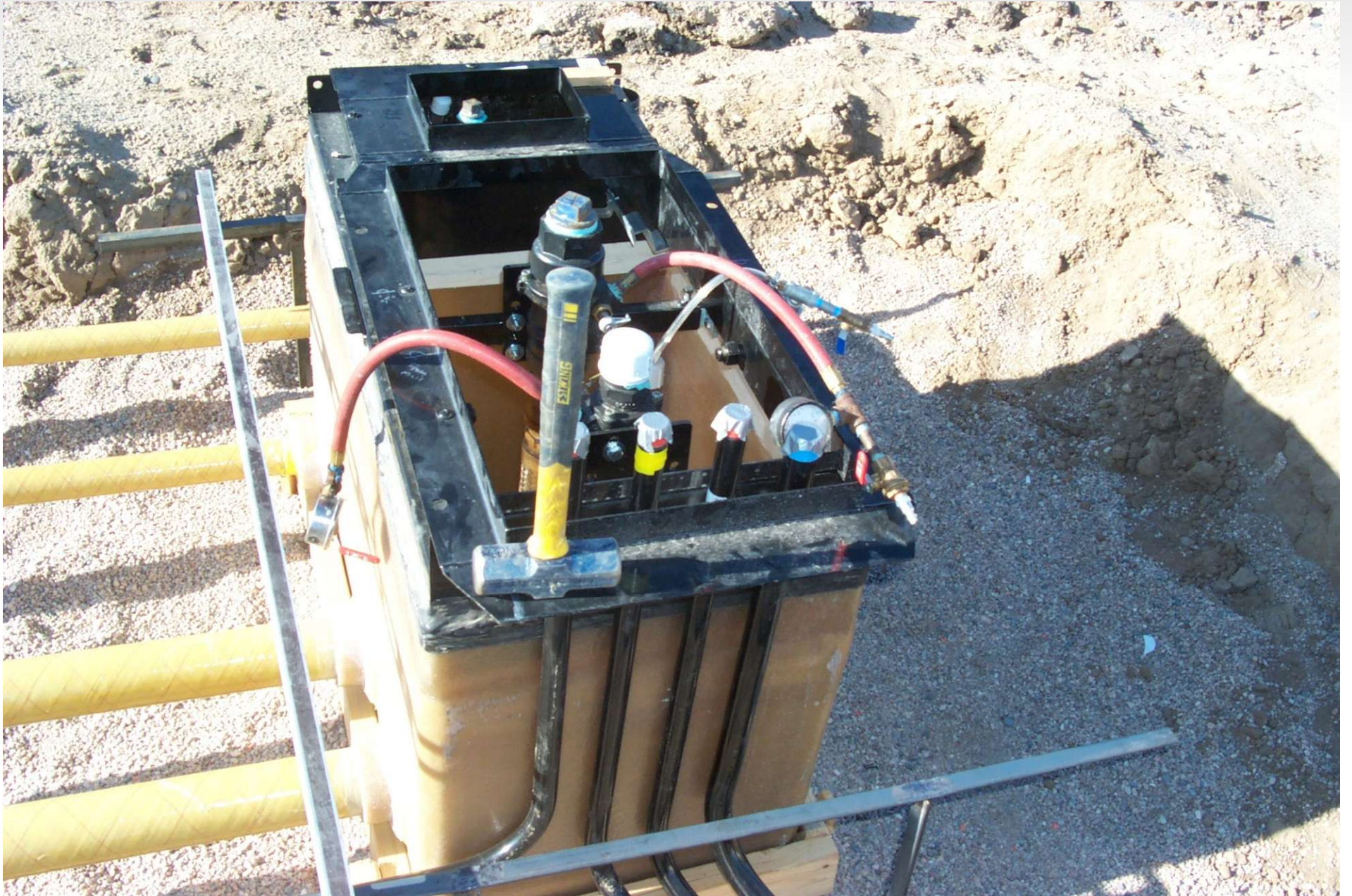
- Pressure test of primary 150% of operating pressure
- Pressure test interstice to no more than 5 PSI
- Fittings should be soaped
- Slight amount of pressure should be released to show the gauge works

Piping Testing

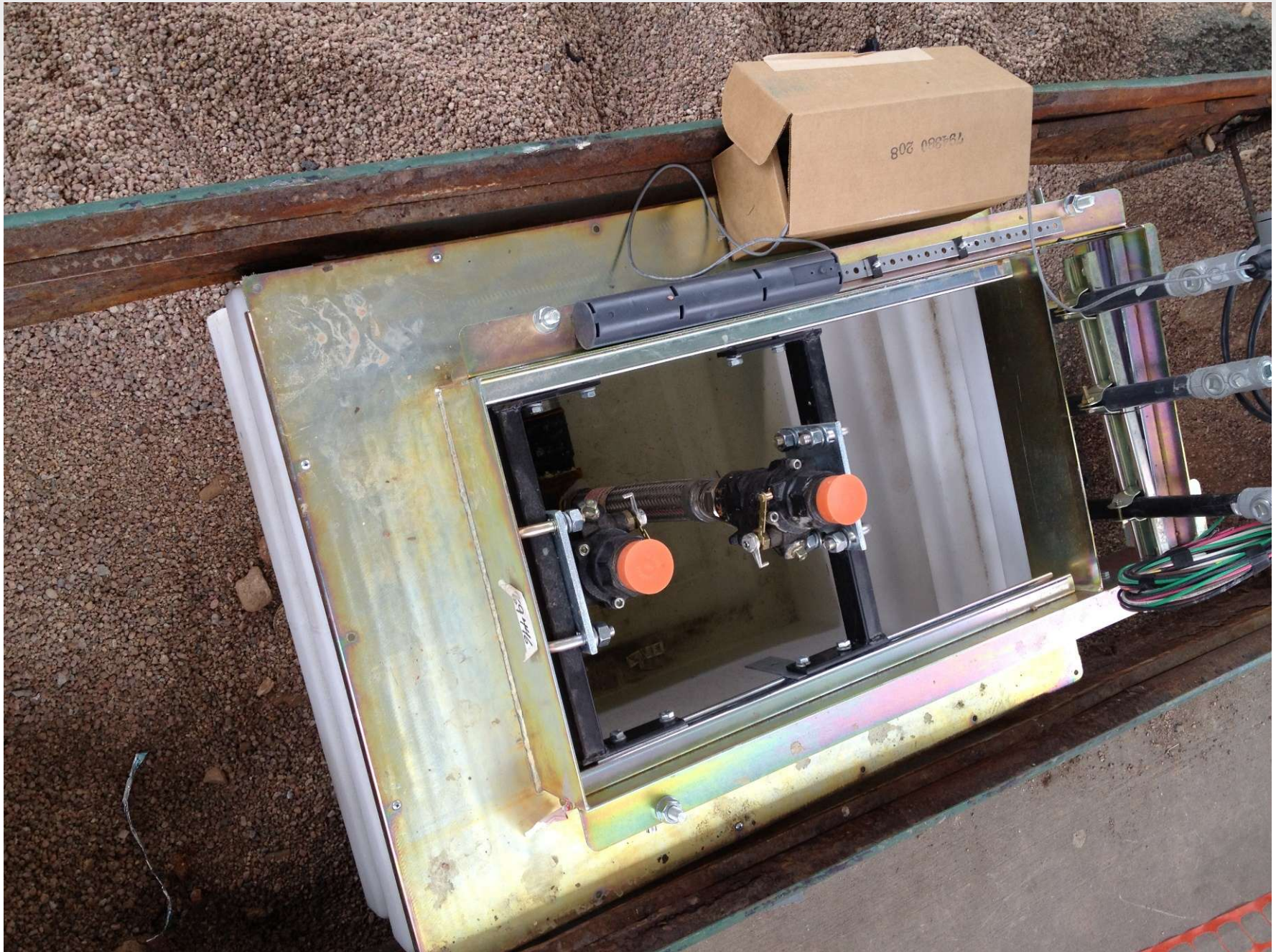
- Pressure should be maintained on secondary
- We try to see that the gauges are at end of piping and release pressure at other end, to show continuity

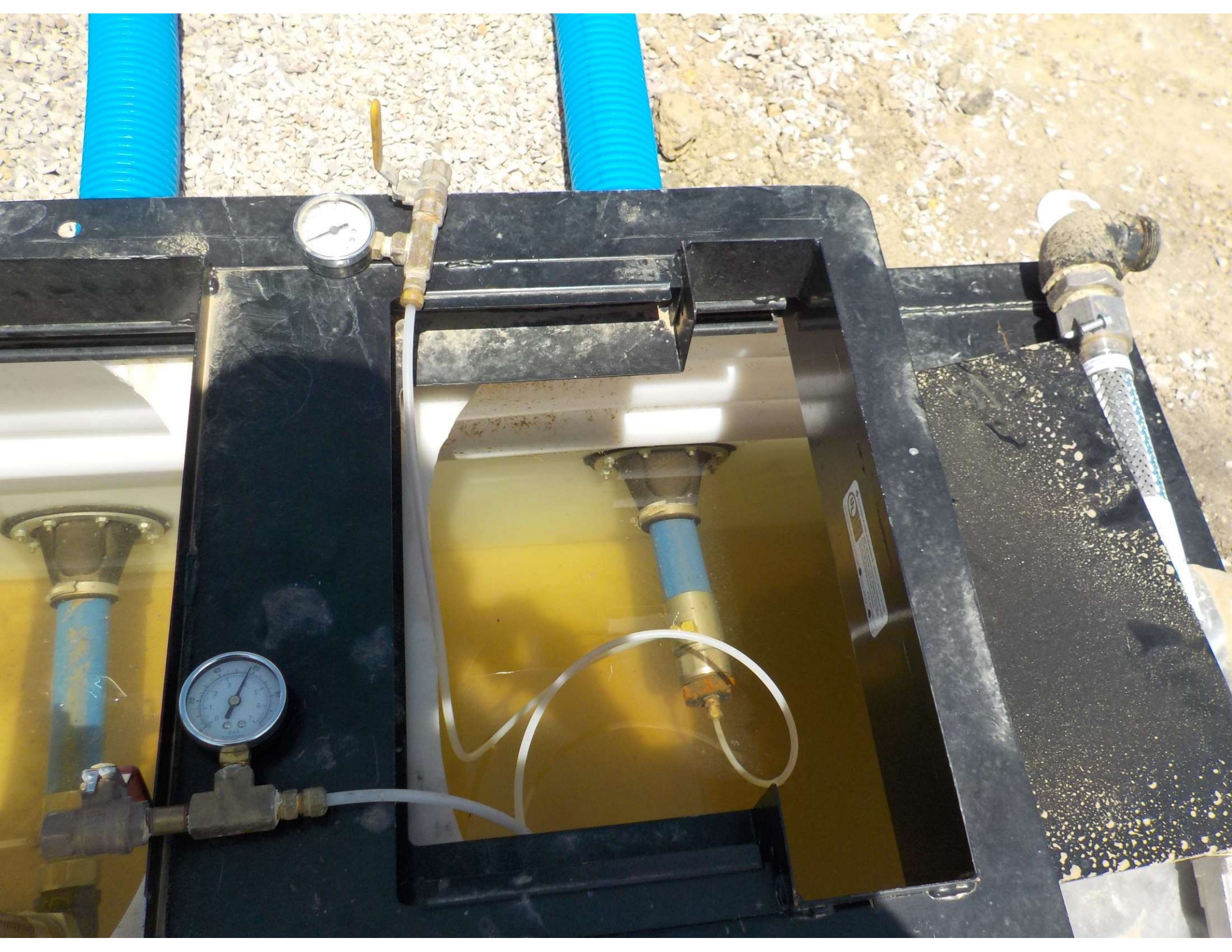


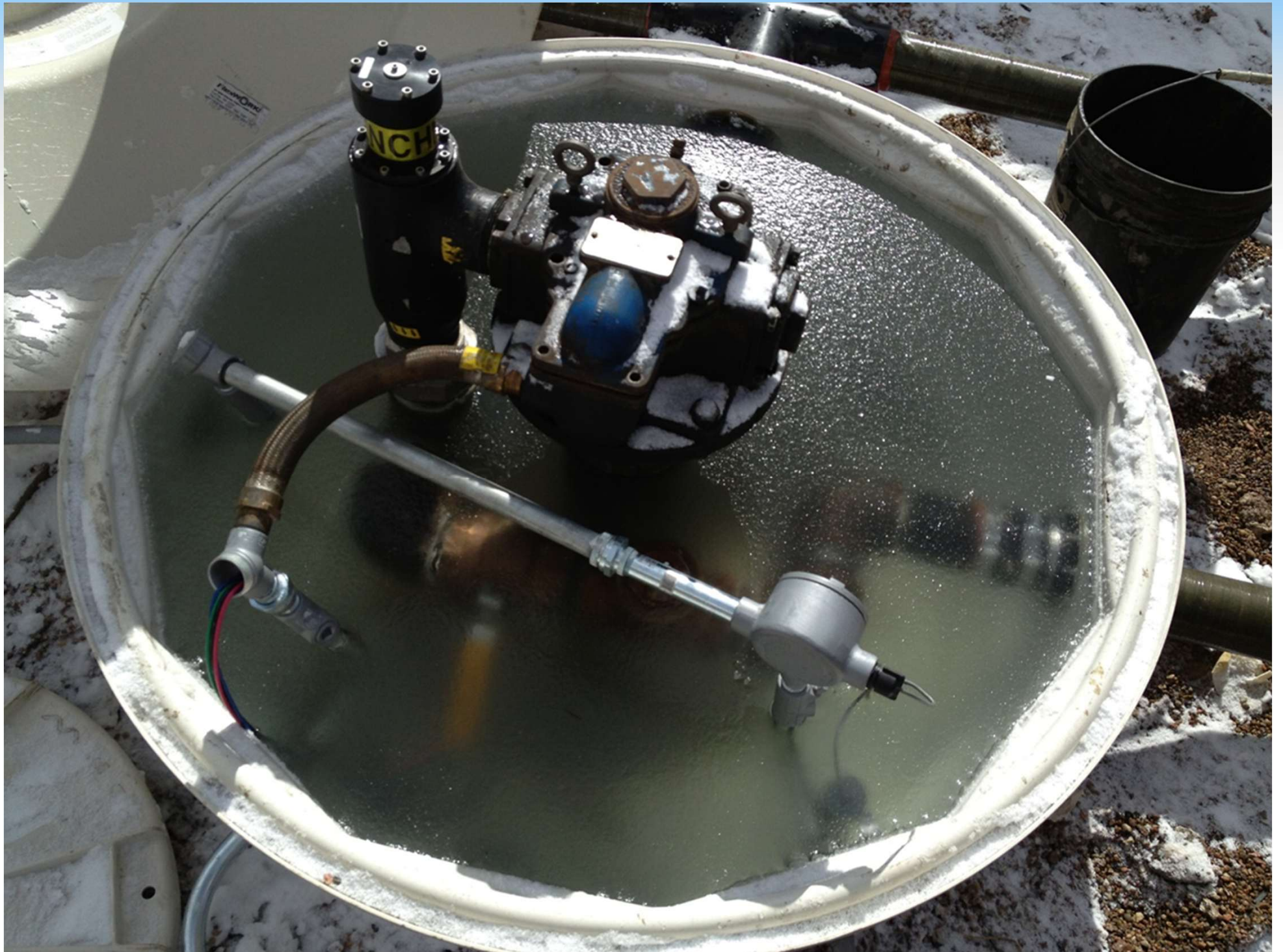
















Phase III

- ◆ Final inspection before issuing authorization to operate



Piping Testing

- Pressure should have remained on interstice
- Make sure gauges are at end of piping and release pressure at other end, to show continuity
- Release boots or possibly remove Schrader valve



Sumps/Under Dispenser Containment

- Sumps should be filled with water 4” above the highest penetration
- Water level should remain constant for an hour
- Installer should have tested before backfill (Wyoming witnesses testing at final Phase 3 Inspection)



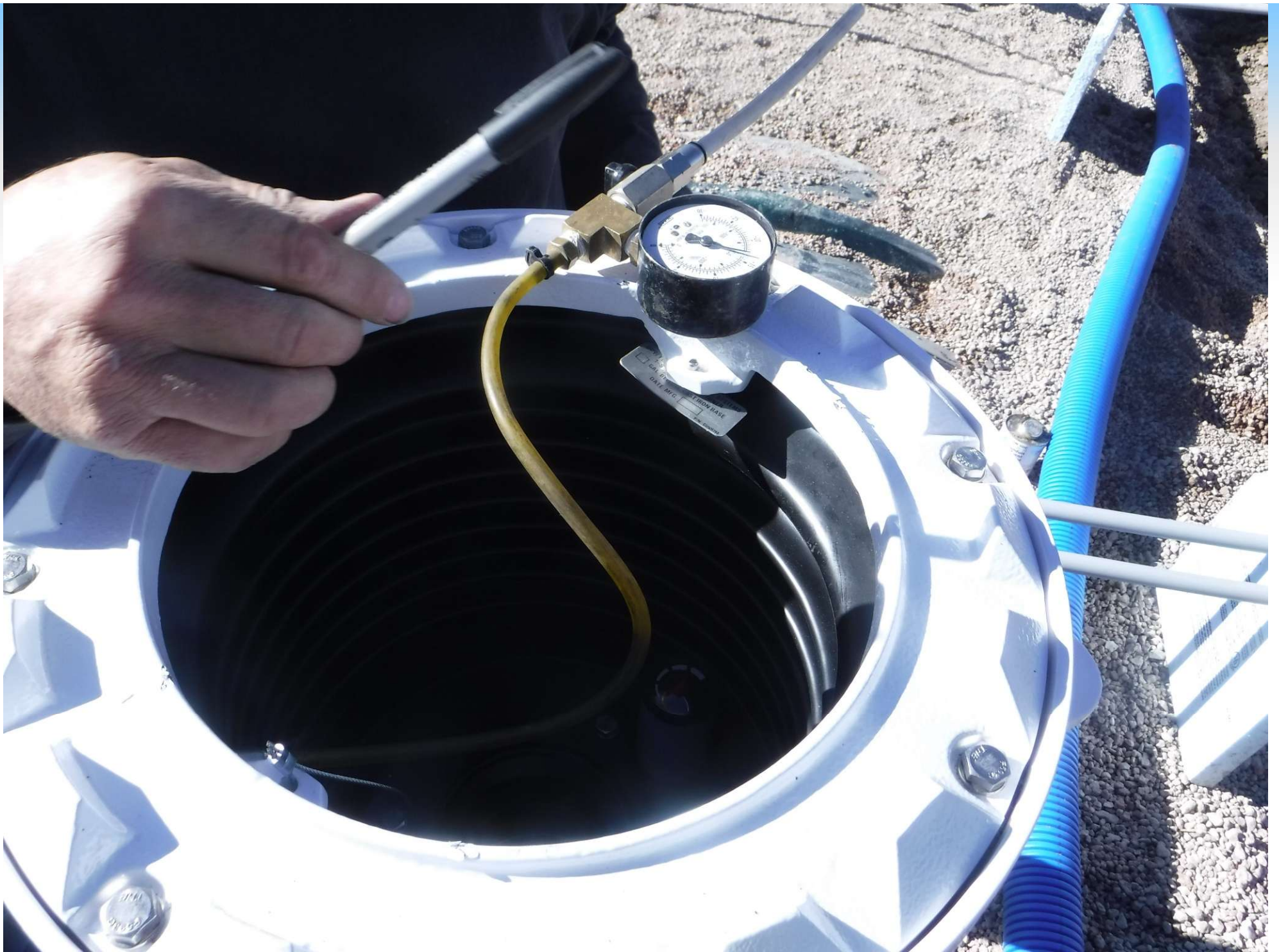


Spill Buckets (Section 7)

- Integrity test in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations
 - Vacuum (double wall spill buckets) and/or
 - Hydrostatic test

Spill Buckets (Section 7)

- Check for visible damage
- Wyoming does not allow catchment basins/"Open Bermed Containment Systems" in lieu of spill buckets ("ASTSWMO Policy Position on UST Open Bermed Containment Systems and Retail Fueling Facilities" Approved 7/19/16-Revised 10/27/21)





Overfill Prevention Devices (Section 7)

- No ball float valves
- Need to be function tested and documented
- Overfill alarm
 - Calculate 90% capacity on ATG probe and verify it alarms at that level
 - Must be audible and visible to delivery driver

Overflow Prevention Devices (Section 7)

- Butterfly/Flapper Valves
 - Stop flow at 95%
 - Measure to determine 95% as per manufacturer





Figure 1.1.1. A metal rod.



CAUTION

**Antelope
entering
highway
at 55 mph.**



ATG Information

- Serial number
- Model number
- Get system setup printout



Function Testing of Sensors and ALLDs

- Test tank interstitial probes
- Test sump sensors
- Sensors should be function tested using liquid
- Obtain printout
- Function test automatic line leak detectors

Selected Range:
07/02/25 12:00 AM - 07/17/25 11:59 PM

Alarm History Report - All Alarms

All Alarms

ID	=	T 3
LABEL	=	Diesel
DESCRIPTION	=	HIGH PRODUCT ALARM
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:41A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:45A

ID	=	T 3
LABEL	=	Diesel
DESCRIPTION	=	OVERFILL ALARM
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:41A
CLEAR	=	

ID	=	T 3
LABEL	=	Diesel
DESCRIPTION	=	INVALID FUEL LEVEL
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:40A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:41A

ID	=	T 3
LABEL	=	Diesel
DESCRIPTION	=	PROBE OUT
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:40A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:45A

ID	=	T 3
LABEL	=	Diesel
DESCRIPTION	=	LOW PRODUCT ALARM
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:40A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:41A

ID	=	T 3
LABEL	=	Diesel
DESCRIPTION	=	DELIVERY NEEDED
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:39A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:41A

ID	=	T 1
LABEL	=	Unleaded
DESCRIPTION	=	DELIVERY NEEDED
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:34A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:35A

ID	=	T 1
LABEL	=	Unleaded
DESCRIPTION	=	LOW PRODUCT ALARM
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:34A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:34A

ID	=	T 2
LABEL	=	Premium
DESCRIPTION	=	MAX PRODUCT ALARM
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:32A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:35A

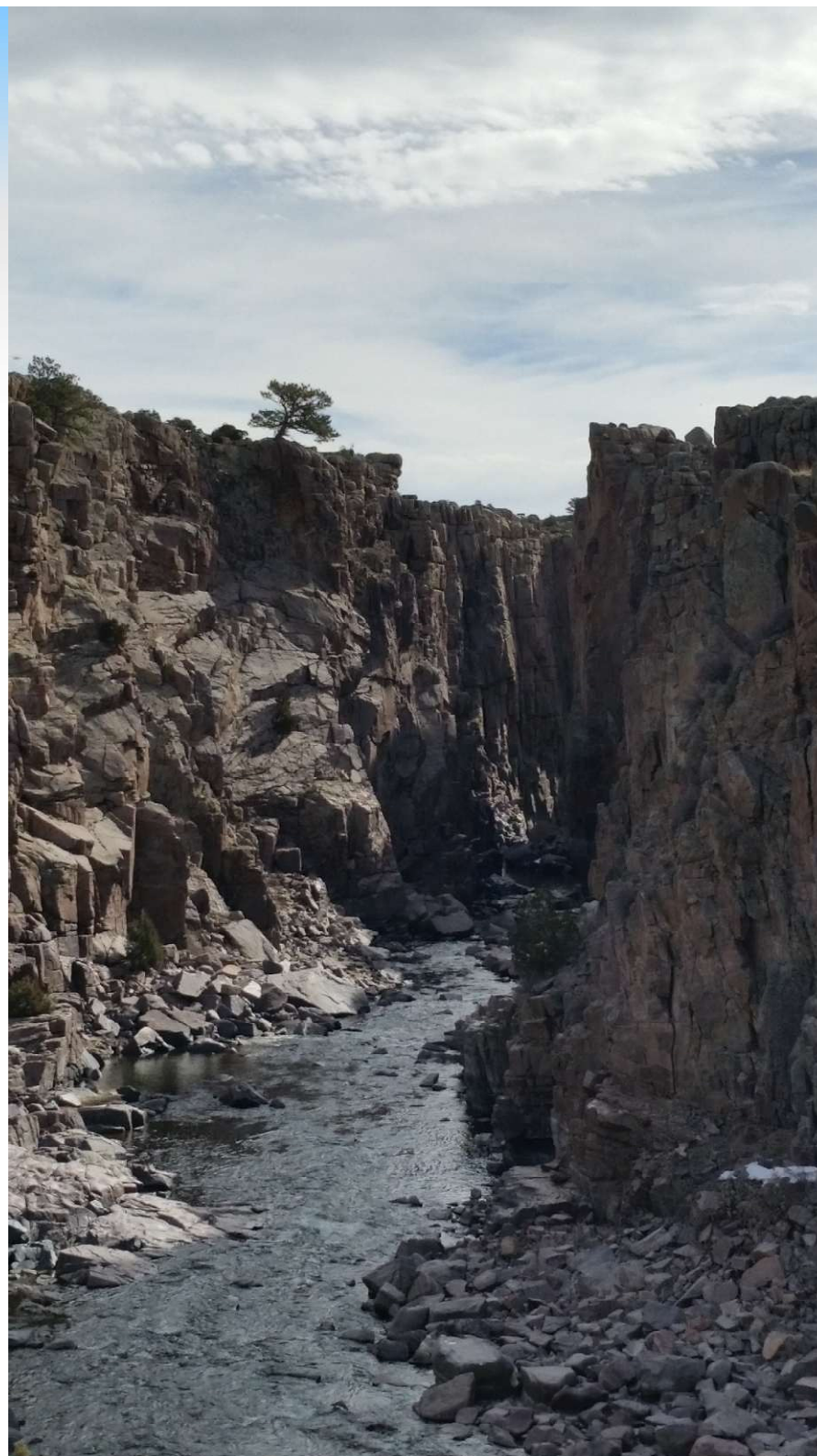
ID	=	T 2
LABEL	=	Premium
DESCRIPTION	=	OVERFILL ALARM
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:25A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:37A

ID	=	T 2
LABEL	=	Premium
DESCRIPTION	=	HIGH PRODUCT ALARM
ACTIVE	=	07/17/25 9:24A
CLEAR	=	07/17/25 9:37A

Vents and Emergency Shutoff

- ◆ Vent pipes
 - At least 12' high
 - Protected from impact
- ◆ Emergency shutoff/stop
 - No less than 20' from dispensers
 - No more than 100' from dispensers



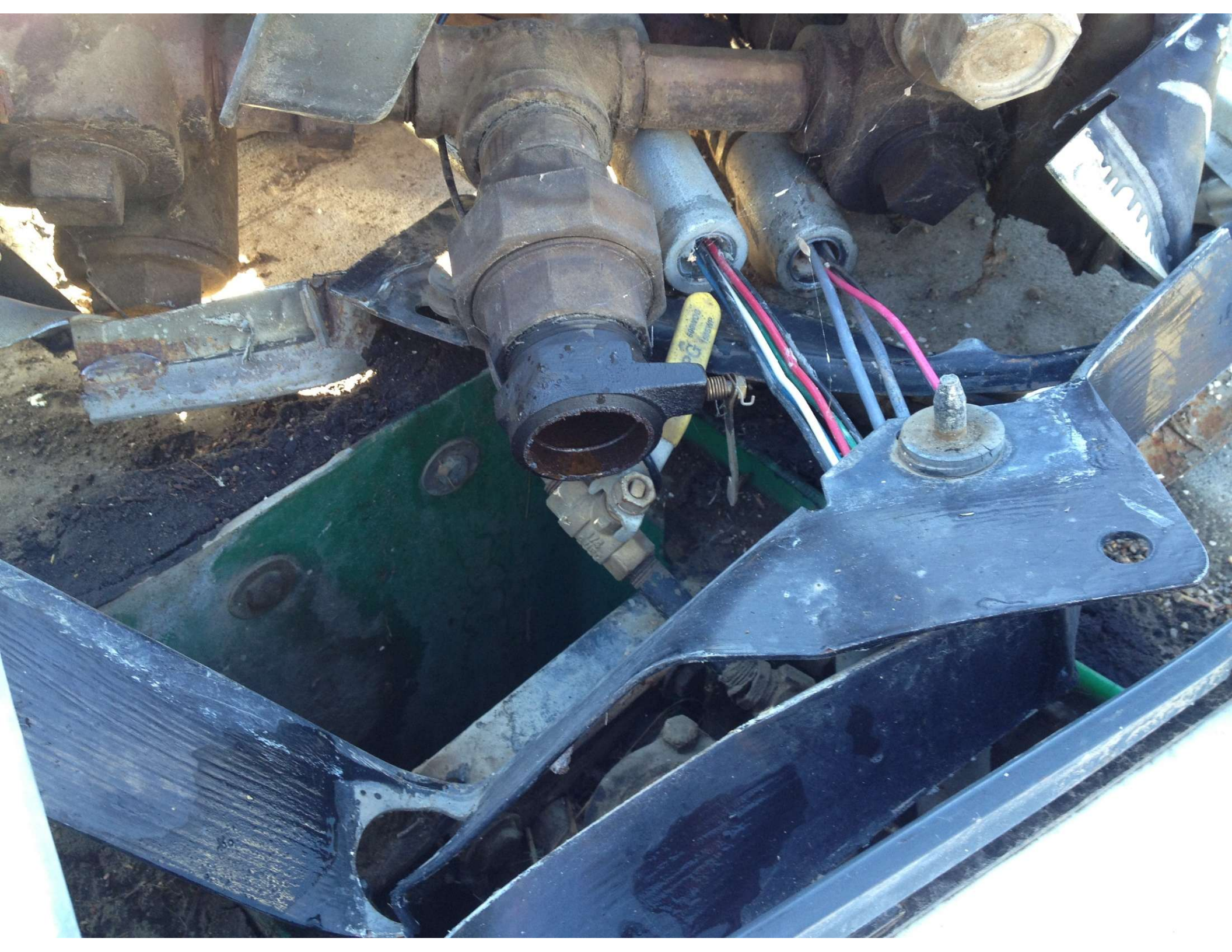


Sheer Valves

- ◆ Test valves/gauges must be removed
- ◆ Must be anchored











Conclusion of Inspection

- Remind owner/operator of responsibilities
 - Monthly inspections and documentation
 - Annual inspection requirements
 - Three year testing requirements
 - Class A/B/C Operator requirements
 - How to perform tank leak detection by obtaining a sensor status printout every month
 - Monthly inspections



