SETTING MONITORING FLUID LEVELS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Follow the Supplemental Instructions as well as all instructions covered in the most recent edition of Containment Solutions, Inc. (CSI) Tank Installation Instructions (Pub. No. INST 6001).

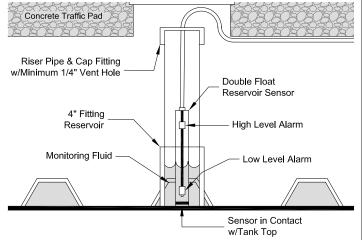
NOTICE

Mixing Brine and Propylene Glycol causes gelling and sensor malfunction.

2. ASSEMBLY

- 2.1. The float sensor must sit on top of the tank wall. Do not hang the sensor in the reservoir or the standpipe such that it is suspended off the tank top.
 - 2.1.1. See Figure 2-1 for tanks 1,000 gallon and smaller capacity.
 - 2.1.2. See Figure 2-2 for tanks larger than 1,000 gallon capacity.
- 2.2. The low alarm float must trip at a fluid level of 2" or less.
- 2.3. There must be at least 11" between the low float and the high float trip points.
- 2.4. Hydrostatic monitoring reservoir must be vented at all times. If unvented, pressure buildup can cause tank damage.
- 2.5. Improper setting of the monitoring fluid level will result in false alarms. Do not set the monitoring fluid level above the high float or up into the standpipe.

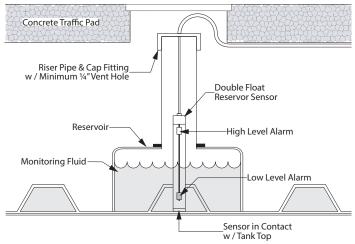
Figure 2-1Tanks 1,000 Gallons and Smaller



3. SETTING FLUID LEVEL

- 3.1. If there is no monitoring fluid visible in the reservoir when the tank arrives, immediately contact Containment Solutions Field Services at 1-800-822-1997.
- 3.2. To properly set the reservoir fluid level:
 - 3.2.1. Estimate the tank fuel level (empty, half-full, full).
 - 3.2.2. Using Table 1, determine the reservoir fluid level in Column A based on tank size and approximate fuel level.
 - 3.2.3. Adjust the reservoir monitoring fluid level to the proper level identified in 3.2.2.
- 3.3. Fuel temperature can also affect the monitoring fluid level setting. A more accurate setting for the monitoring fluid level incorporates the fuel temperature into the adjustment. Most of the time it is not necessary to adjust for the fuel temperature, but if you are receiving false alarms using Column A, you should reset the monitoring fluid level to account for fuel temperature as follows:
 - 3.3.1. Determine the fuel temperature. If the fuel temperature is unknown, use the last 3 days average ambient air temperature as the fuel temperature.
 - 3.3.2. Adjust the default fluid level in Column A by either adding or removing monitoring fluid according to Column B. The proper reservoir fluid level will be the value of Column A plus (or minus) the value of Column B based on the fuel temperature.

Figure 2-2Tanks Larger than 1,000 Gallons



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	Table 1								
	Column A			Column B					
	Reservoir Fluid Level Above Tank Top (L) with Fuel at 70°F			Adjustment Required at Different Temperatures					
Tank Description*	Tank Empty	Tank Half Full	Tank Full	40°F	50°F	60°F	80°F	90°F	100°F
4' (1M and less)	51/8"	7"	87/8"	-11⁄8"	-3/4"	-3/8"	+3/8"	+3/4"	+11/8"
4' (over 1M)	41/4"	45%"	51⁄8"	-1/4"	-1/8"	-1/8"	+1/8"	+1/8"	+1/4"
6' (6M and less)	37⁄8"	45/8"	53/8"	-1/2"	-1/4"	-1/8"	+1/8"	+1/4"	+½"
6' (7M thru 10M)	3½	43/4"	6"	-3/4"	-1/2"	-1/4"	+1/4"	+½"	+3/4"
8' (6M and less)	41⁄4"	43/4"	51⁄8"	-1/4"	-1/8"	-1/8"	+1/8"	+1/8"	+1/4"
8' (7M thru 15M)	41/4"	51/8"	6"	-1/2"	-3/8"	-1/8"	+1/8"	+3/8"	+½"
10' (12M and less)	43/8"	51⁄4"	61/8"	-1/2"	-3/8"	-1/8"	+1/8"	+3/8"	+½"
10' (13M thru 20M)	5"	65/8"	81⁄8"	-1"	-5/8"	-3/8"	+3/8"	+5/8"	+1"
10' (21M thru 30M)	4"	65/8"	91⁄4"	-1%"	-11/8"	-1/2"	+½"	+11/8"	+1%"
10' (31M thru 40M)	41⁄4"	5¾"	71/8"	-7/8"	-5/8"	-1/4"	+1/4"	+5/8"	+7/8"
10' (41M thru 50M)	3%"	5¾"	75/8"	-11⁄8"	-3/4"	-3/8"	+3/8"	+3/4"	+11/8"
12' (25M and less)	4"	65/8"	91/4"	-15⁄8"	-11/8"	-1/2"	+1/2"	+11/8"	+15/8"
12' (26M thru 40M)	4"	5¾"	73/8"	-1"	-5/8"	-3/8"	+3/8"	+5/8"	+1"
12' (41M thru 50M)	33/8"	5¾"	8"	-1¾"	-1"	-1/2"	+1/2"	+1"	+13/8"
*For compartment tanks, use the total volume of all compartments as the tank capacity.									

Tank #1 Tank #2 Tank #3 Tank #4 Tank #5

Tank UL Number

Tank Capacity

Product Stored

Beginning Monitoring Fluid Level (at time of arrival)

Ending Monitoring Fluid Level (at time of sensor placement)

Type of Sensor

Model Number of Sensor

