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Franklin Fueling Systems

INCON T5 Series, TS-5, TS-550, TS-5000, TS-550evo, TS-5000evo, Colibri, EVO 200 and EVO 400 consoles with SCALD 3 (INCON TSP-LL2 and FMP-LL3 Magnetostrictive Probe)

CONTINUOUS IN-TANK LEAK DETECTION METHOD (Continuous Automatic Tank Gauging)

Certification	Leak rate of 0.2 gph with PD > 95% and PFA < 0.001%.
Leak Threshold	0.17 gph for single tanks at 95% PD. 0.155 gph for manifolded tank systems at 95% PD. 0.16 gph for single tanks at 99% PD. 0.135 gph for manifolded tank systems at 99% PD. A tank system should not be declared tight and a message printed for the operator, if the test results indicate a loss or gain that exceeds this threshold.
Applicability	Gasoline, diesel, aviation fuel, fuel oil #4, biodiesel blends B6-B20 meeting ASTM D7467, biodiesel B100 meeting ASTM D6751.
Tank Capacity	Maximum of 32,891 gallons for single tanks and for all tanks manifolded together.
Throughput	Monthly maximum of 445,408 gallons.
Waiting Time	<div>This is a sample 3rd party certification. You can download for you electronic release detection equipment at: www.nwglde.org</div>
Test Interval	
Temperature	
Water Sensor	Must be used to detect water ingress. Minimum detectable water level in the tank is 0.208 inch (0.44 inch using model TSP-IGF4P). Minimum detectable change in water level is 0.011 inch (0.013 inch using model TSP-IGF4P).
Calibration	Thermistors and probe must be checked and, if necessary, calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
Comments	The user configuring the system can select between 99% and 95% PD modes. System reports a result of "pass" or "fail". Evaluated using both single and manifolded tank systems with probes in each tank. Constant and variable leaks were mathematically induced into tight tank test records which were collected by systems installed at various active tank sites. The database for evaluation of the system includes sites with vapor recovery and blending dispensers. Tanks used in this evaluation contained gasoline and diesel. Tests only the portion of the tank containing product. As product level is lowered, the leak rate in a leaking tank decreases (due to lower head pressure). Consistent testing at low levels could allow a leak to remain undetected. EPA leak detection regulations require testing of the portion of the tank system which routinely contains product. Data from periods when the tank volume is below 14% of maximum are not used for leak detection.