



Approval # 20050004  
(Revised 200028-u)

Environmental & Regulatory Services Division  
Bureau of Petroleum Products and Tanks  
201 West Washington Avenue  
P.O. Box 7837  
Madison, WI 53707-7837

## Wisconsin COMM 10 Material Approval

Equipment: PAL-AT and LiquidWatch Leak Detection  
Systems

Manufacturer: PermAlert ESP, Inc.  
7720 N. Lehigh Avenue  
Niles, IL 60714

Expiration of Approval: December 31, 2010

---

### **SCOPE OF EVALUATION**

The PAL-AT and LiquidWatch Leak Detection Systems manufactured by PermAlert ESP, Inc., were evaluated as a means of monthly tank and piping monitoring in accordance with **s. Comm 10.61 (7) and s. Comm 10.615.**

This evaluation summary is condensed to provide the specific installation, application and operation parameters necessary to maintain the subject systems in compliance with the Wisconsin Administrative Code – Comm 10.

### **DESCRIPTION AND USE**

### Consoles

The PAL-AT Leak Detection System consists of a console, leak sensing cable and/or sensor probes for the detection of liquids. The sensor probes and cable are capable of detecting multiple types of liquids (non-discriminating) or hydrocarbons (discriminating). The system is designed for use within secondarily contained piping, tanks and sumps. The system works by transmitting an energy pulse out the sensor cable (and to the probes if so equipped), which is then reflected back to the console where a map of the reflected energy for each point on the sensor cable and/or probe(s) are recorded and stored (learn mode). During monitoring mode, the presence of a liquid in sufficient quantities to wet the cable (or probe) will alter its electrical properties. This alteration will cause a change of the reflection at that location, which after comparison to the learned map will cause the system to go into alarm and display a location of the liquid. The system can be interfaced with pipe pump systems to provide for auto-shutoff upon alarm initiation.

The LiquidWatch Leak Detection System consists of a console and sensor probes for the detection of liquids. The sensor probes are capable of detecting multiple types of liquids including hydrocarbons. The system is designed for use within secondarily contained tanks and sumps. The system can provide alarms for probe active, short, and break conditions; and can be interfaced with pipe pump systems to provide for auto-shutoff upon alarm initiation. The monitoring units can also monitor any switch (float, thermostat, high level, dry contact, etc.) using the optional probe adapter.

### Cables

PAL-AT AGW-Gold and AGT-Gold sensor cables have the ability to detect both water-based and hydrocarbon liquids. Each of these PAL-AT sensor cables can be dried and reused after a water-based or volatile hydrocarbon leak has been cleaned up.

PAL-AT TFH hydrocarbon sensor cable uses a hydrocarbon permeable jacket to detect hydrocarbon liquids while ignoring water-based liquids. In some cases, the sensor cable can be dried and reused after a volatile hydrocarbon leak has been cleaned up.

### Probes

The PFS probe is a hermetically sealed reed float switch which signals the presence of liquids. The probe resets immediately after the liquid drops below the activation level. A PFS probe is available for the PAL-AT or LiquidWatch systems. Applications include sumps and manways.

The PSTV probe is a hermetically sealed reed float switch which signals the presence of liquids. It is designed to fit into a double-walled tank's 1½ " standpipe. The probe resets immediately after the liquid is removed. Applications include sumps, manways, tank interstitials, monitoring wells, and high/low level alarms.

The PTHL probe is a hermetically sealed reed float switch which signals the presence of liquids. It is designed to be a high level alarm for single and double-walled tanks. Typically, the probe is located to activate when the tank is 90% full. The probe resets immediately after the liquid drops

below the activation level. Applications include sumps, manways, tank interstitials, monitoring wells, and high/low level alarms.

The PHL probe's patented solid-state construction allows it to respond to most liquid hydrocarbons but ignore vapors, thus virtually eliminating false alarms due to vapors. PHL is responsive to a broad range of fuels and solvents. The probe resets quickly after removal from exposure to most volatile hydrocarbons. Applications include tank and piping interstitials, and sealed trenches.

The PWS probe detects all conductive liquids - water, acid, bases, chemicals, etc. Its solid-state, stainless steel construction allows it to be used in corrosive environments and reset quickly after removal from a liquid. Applications include tank and piping interstitials, sumps, manholes, and sealed trenches.

## **TESTS AND RESULTS**

Testing of the PAL-AT leak detection system was conducted in accordance with the EPA protocol for evaluation of liquid-phase out-of-tank product detectors with respect to liquid contact product detectors. The probabilities of detection and false alarm of a leak were certified to within the 95-5 ranges required by the EPA protocols. The cables and probes were tested with gasoline, synthetic fuel, diesel fuel, #2 heating oil, and water-dependant on sensor.

Testing of the LiquidWatch leak detection system was conducted in accordance with the EPA protocol for evaluation of liquid-phase out-of-tank product detectors with respect to liquid contact product detectors. The probabilities of detection and false alarm of a leak were certified to within the 95-5 ranges required by the EPA protocols. The probes were tested with gasoline, diesel fuel, and water.

## **LIMITATIONS / CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL**

### **General**

- All monitoring equipment shall be installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer instructions, and certified every 12 months for operability, proper operating condition, and proper calibration. Records of sampling, testing, or monitoring shall be maintained in accordance with **Comm 10.625**.
- The manufacturer shall submit for a revision to this Wisconsin Material Approval application if any of the functional performance capabilities of this equipment are revised. This would include, but not be limited to changes in software, hardware, or methodology.
- All equipment shall be installed, operated and maintained in accordance with procedures specified by PermAlert ESP, Inc.

**PAL-AT**

- PAL-AT sensor cables must be contained in a carrier pipe to be able to detect a hydrocarbon leak within the 3.0 gph catastrophic leak detection requirement.
- Critical performance parameters for the PAL-AT leak detection system:

<b>Model Number</b>	<b>Cable Capacity</b>	<b>Maximum Cable Range (ft.)</b>
AT20C	1	2,000
AT50C	1	5,000
AT40K	8	5,000
AT20K	2	7,500
AT80K	8	7,500

NOTES:

- Effective length is the total length of sensor cable, and effective length of jumper cable and probes that are connected together to form the "sensing string". For cables longer than 5,000 ft, an additional effective length of 50 ft is added for each connector exceeding 1 connector per 500 ft of cable.
- The actual length or the effective length of a sensor string cannot exceed the maximum cable range for the selected Leak Detection System.

- For the PAL-AT leak detection system:
  - A "-S" probe integrator must be connected in the first 5,000 ft (1500 m) of sensing string.
  - A "-L" probe integrator must be connected more than 5,000 ft (1500 m) from the PAL-AT panel.

**LiquidWatch**

- For the LiquidWatch system, probes can be a maximum of 10,000 ft away from the console.

This approval will be valid through December 31, 2010, unless manufacturing modifications are made to the product or a re-examination is deemed necessary by the department. The Wisconsin Material Approval Number must be provided when plans that include this product are submitted for review.

**DISCLAIMER**

The Department is in no way endorsing or advertising this product. This approval addresses only the specified applications for the product and does not waive any code requirement unless specified in this document.

Effective Date: January 1, 2005

Reviewed by: \_\_\_\_\_

Greg Bareta, P. E.  
Engineering Consultant  
Bureau of Petroleum Products and Tanks

Approved by: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_