Test Reporting Requirements for EBW 960 and 970 ATG Interstitial Monitoring Leak Detection

When to submit your test results

- When renewing your annual Permit-to-Operate the owner/operator must supply the department with passing test reports of the 3 most current consecutive months of testing, and each test must be 28-32 days apart. For example, if your first test was June 1, the second test must be July 1, and the third test must be on August 1.

- When an inspection is conducted by the State of Wisconsin, at least 12 months of test reports must be available for review by a state inspector.

- Below is the Interstitial Monitoring test report example that the EBW 960 and 970 ATG system will print. You are required to submit the test report when renewing your annual permit to operate.

If you have questions about how your EBW 960 and 970 ATG system(s) work please contact your service company or EBW directly. You can also find further information about your specific leak detection equipment on the materials approval page of our website. The EBW 960 and 970 material approval number is 20040006.
Leak detection FAQs

What is leak detection?
“Leak Detection” means determining whether a discharge of regulated substance has occurred from a storage tank system into the environment or into the space between the tank and its secondary barrier or containment.

What is “ATG”?
“Automatic Tank Gauging” (ATG) or “Automatic Leak Detection” means a leak detection or monitoring system that will provide continuous 24-hour monitoring for the detection of a release or leak of vapor or product and will immediately communicate the detection of the release or leak to an electronic signaling device.

What is Interstitial Monitoring?
Wisconsin Administrative Code §§ ATCP 93.510 and 93.515 require all new and existing underground tank systems which store regulated substances to be provided with a method of leak detection. One of the acceptable methods of leak detection is “Interstitial Monitoring”.

Interstitial monitoring is a leak detection method that entails the surveillance of the space between a tank system’s walls and the secondary containment system, for a change in the steady-state conditions.