



Everything You Wanted to Know About Tank Floor Scanning But Were Afraid to Ask

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Don't Discard the Technology and go backwards

MFL is the "Best" method to evaluate a tank bottom condition quickly and cost effectively



Ask Yourself

- What would your answer be to the following question:

“What is the most important step you can take to insure a quality tank bottom inspection?”

It's Not a Trick Question

- A) Remaining Plate Thickness
- B) Corrosion Rate
- C) Type of Scanner Used
- D) Tank Bottom Surface Preparation / Cleanliness

Why is cleaning so Important

- **“What an inspector cannot see cannot be effectively inspected.”**
- The visual portion of the API Standard 653 inspection is critical.
- Additionally, items such as vacuum box, helium testing or other NDE methods can be severely limited without proper cleaning.

Hole found visually from good surface preparation



SSPC-SP 6

- “ A commercial blast cleaned surface, when viewed without magnification, shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dust, dirt mill scale, rust, coating, oxides, corrosion products, and other foreign matter, except for staining... Random staining limited...”

Blast Cleaned to SP 6



SSPC-SP 14

- An industrial blast cleaned surface,... shall be free of all visible oil, grease, dust, and dirt. Traces of tightly adherent mill scale, rust, and coating residues are permitted...”

Blast Cleaned to SP 14





NOT WELDED



Typical Column with repad



Floating Roof Leg Striker Pad



Tank Bottom Obstructions – Piping and Sump



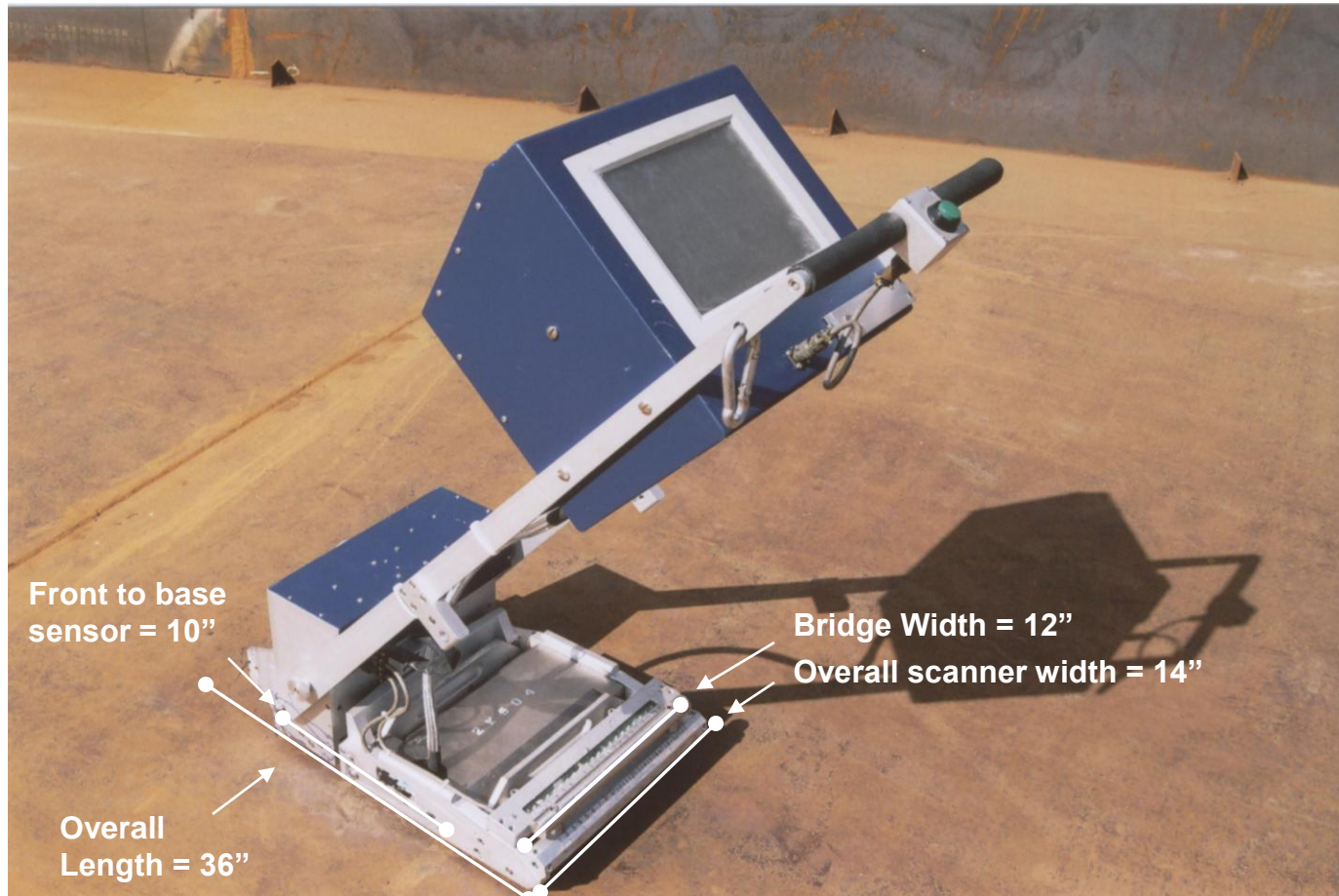
Typical Patch Plate



Sketch Plate Example



Typical Full Sized MFL Scanner



Bottom Plate Lap Weld Seams



Limitation Zone



Other Factors

- **Scanner magnet lift off**
- **Coatings (type, thickness and condition)**
- **Product side / top-side pitting or roughness**
- **Pit geometry**
- **Edge Settlement**
- **Ultrasonic prove-up (training and equipment)**

Questions

- **Thank you again for your time**