



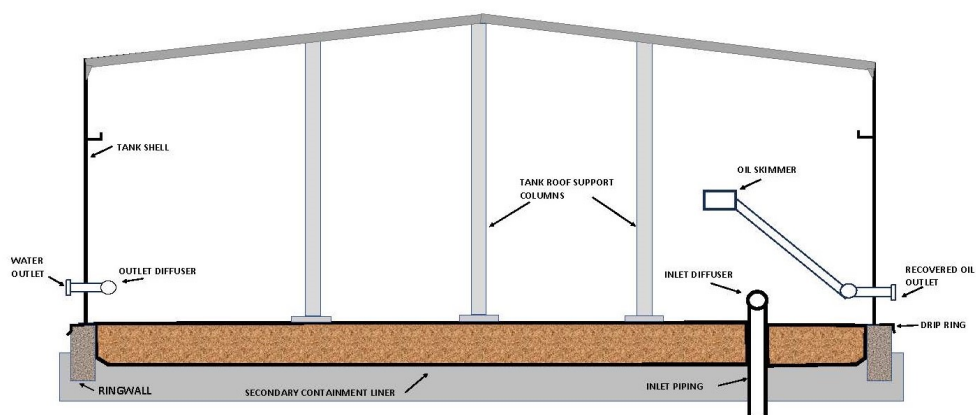
1

Background Tank 93 Information



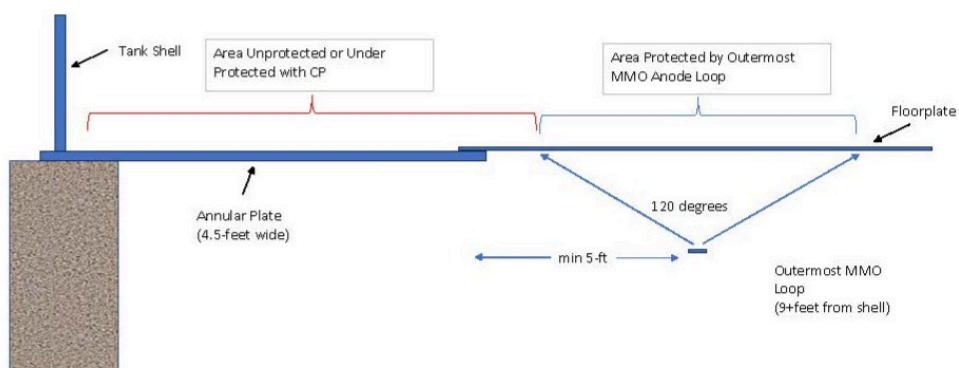
2

Tank 93 - Overview



3

Tank 93 - Cathodic Protection System



4

Tank 93 Floorplate Inspection Findings

- **Mag-Flux Leakage (MFL) inspection**
 - Identified 870 indications
- **Ultrasonic Testing (UT) Follow up**
 - 60 areas with less than 179 mils remaining floorplate thickness
 - 14 of the areas with less than 179 mils remaining were adjacent to the annular plate and replaced when the annular plates were replaced.
 - 46 floor plate patches were installed.
 - Deepest pit was 139 mils remaining.

5

Tank 93 Bottomside Floorplate Corrosion Rates

- **APSC API 653 Out-of-Service Inspection Report**
 - Bottomside corrosion rate – 3.5 mpy
 - Recommended service interval - > 10-years (based on annular plate replacement)
- **APSC Engineering Summary Report**
 - Bottomside corrosion rate – 5.3 mpy (long-term corrosion rate)
 - Recommended service interval - 10-years (based on annular plate replacement)
- **Taku Engineering Report**
 - Bottomside corrosion rate – 6.9 mpy (short term corrosion rate)
 - Recommended service interval - 10-years (based on annular plate replacement)

6

Tank 93 CP System Monitoring

- AMPP (formerly NACE) standards call out two criteria for cathodic protection (CP).
 - A polarized potential of -850 mV (accounting for IR drop), or
 - 100 mV of polarization.
- The AMPP standard (NACE SP-0193) requires that in order to use the 100 mV criteria, the operator should measure the formation or decay of polarization.
 - APSC's internal written procedures align with the AMPP standard with regard to monitoring the formation or decay of polarization.

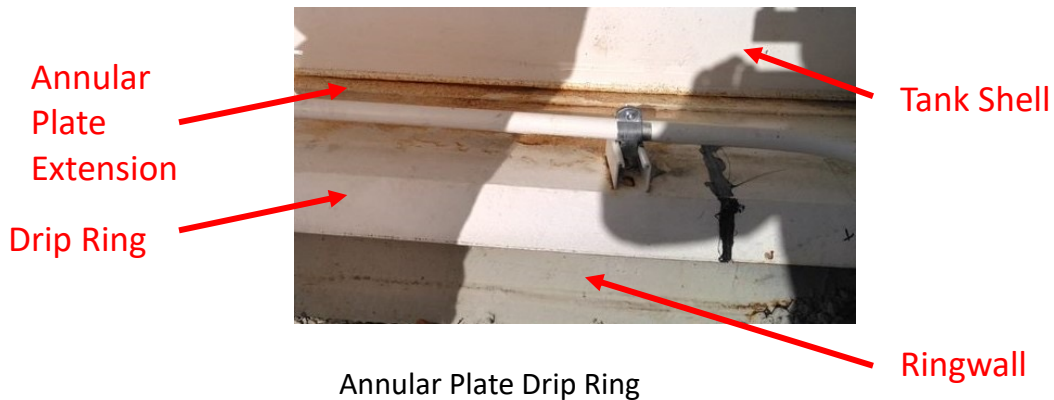
7

Tank 93 CP System Monitoring Issues

- None of the Tank 93 CP data meets the -850 mV criteria for CP.
- APSC is relying on 100 mV shift criteria to show that Tank 93 is cathodically protected.
 - APSC has been using depolarized data as old as 9-years old in lieu of measuring the formation or decay of polarization.
- APSC is not collecting CP data in the outermost 10-feet of the tank perimeter.
 - This is the area of the most active corrosion.
- Replacement of the annular plate, 870 MFL indications and the installation of 46 patches suggests that the CP system is not effectively protecting the tank bottom.

8

Annular Plate Extension Seal



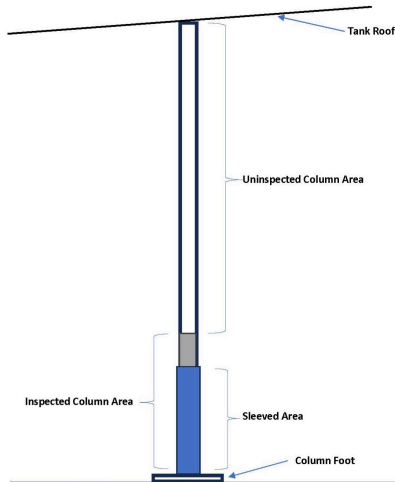
9

Tank 93 Roof Support Column Inspections & Repairs

- Inspection of the roof support columns was expanded from spot readings at the bottom to comprehensive inspection of the bottom 20-feet of the columns.
- The APSC engineering summary report indicated that lower portion of each roof support column was inspected.
- Sleeves were installed on the bottom 15-feet of the outer columns.
- Internal anodes were installed in the columns

10

Tank 93 Roof Support Column Inspection & Repair Issues



11

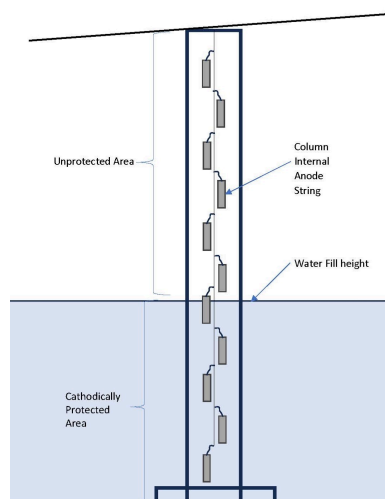
Tank 93 Roof Support Column Inspection Issues

- The Engineering Summary report indicated that corrosion identified on the columns was most severe at the lower portion of the columns.
 - No data was provided to support that finding.
- Values for the column minimum remaining effective structural thickness (T_{EST}) and minimum required remaining effective structural thickness ($60\% T_{NOM}$) of the outer columns were provided but no calculations were provided for ascertaining those values.

12

Tank 93 Roof Support Column Repair Issues

The Engineering Summary Report States
“The internal column anode strings are expected to significantly reduce the rate of corrosion within the columns”



13

Tank 93 Summary

- Conflicting APSC tank inspection reports
 - Creates unnecessary risk
- APSC CP collection practices
 - Not following industry standards
 - Not monitoring outermost 10-feet (location of corrosion)
- Perimeter CP Is insufficient
 - Active corrosion on the perimeter plates
 - Annular ring replacement was necessary due to corrosion
- Roof support column condition is not fully documented in the API 653 Report or Engineering Summary Report.

14

Tank 93 Recommendations

- Utilize the deepest floorplate corrosion as the basis for corrosion rate and service interval calculations in all reports.
- Adjust CP monitoring practices
 - Follow NACE SP-0193 & MP-166 3.23. Measure the formation or decay of polarization.
 - Collect CP data for the tank perimeter area (0-10 feet in from shell)
- Upgrade the perimeter CP
- Better define the column condition
 - Determine the condition above 20-feet
 - Provide calculations for remaining effective structural thickness (T_{EST}) and for defining the minimum allowable remaining effective structural thickness as (60% T_{NOM}).

15

Questions?

$\left(\frac{\delta}{\delta\tau}\right)$ taku
ENGINEERING

Thank You for the opportunity present here today!

16