MEMORANDUM

TO: All Petroleum Standards Inspectors

FROM: Joe E. Gomez, Division Director

SUBJECT: Tank Transport Calibration (SCS 2010 1-1)

This memorandum supersedes SCS 2007 1-1 dated December 17, 2007, and should be referenced along with the Vehicle Tanks Used as Measures code of National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) Handbook 44 in conjunction with all tank transport calibrations.

To comply with the provisions of NIST Handbook 44 and assure uniformity, it is imperative the procedures outlined below are followed when establishing the capacity of a vehicle tank compartment.

A. For top-loaded transports with safety valves or emergency valves:

1. Capacity is the amount of water in the compartment with the safety valves CLOSED. Total capacity of the tank transport is the sum of the compartments and excludes the piping below the safety valves. See Section S.1.6., Vehicle Tanks Used as Measures, NIST Handbook 44.

2. After filling the compartment, setting the markers, and determining expansion space, open the safety valves and allow water to completely fill lines. Close the safety valves and measure the volume in the pipes below the safety valves. Record the results on the New Mexico Vehicle Tank Measurement Certificate in the spaces provided for "Line Capacity."

B. For top-loaded transports without safety valves or emergency valves:

1. If a top-loaded transport does not have safety valves or if the safety valve is at the end of the outlet pipe, the capacity is the amount of water in the compartment including the piping. Total capacity of the tank transport is the sum of the compartments and includes the piping.

2. "Line Capacity" cannot be measured and therefore will be left blank on the New Mexico Vehicle Tank Measurement Certificate.

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3. In this case, it will be necessary for you to use the "OTHER" provision near the bottom of the New Mexico Vehicle Tank Measurement Certificate and to write in the explanation "Top-Loading Wet Line Calibration."

C. For bottom-loaded transports:

1. Capacity is the amount of water in the compartment with the safety valves OPEN. Total capacity of the tank transport is the sum of the compartments and includes the piping below the safety valves. See Section S.1.6.1., Vehicle Tanks Used as Measures, *NIST Handbook 44*.

2. After filling the compartment, setting the markers, and determining the expansion space, close the safety valves and measure the volume in the pipes below the safety valves. Record the results on the New Mexico Vehicle Tank Measurement Certificate in the spaces provided for "Line Capacity".

D. It is not optional with the owner/operator of the transport or the inspector whether the tank is to be calibrated with wet or dry lines. Items A, B, or C above define the method.

E. Marking of tank transports:

1. Identification of compartments and compartment capacities shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section S.4. Marking of Compartments, Vehicle Tanks Used as Measures, *NIST Handbook 44*.

2. The identification required in Section S.4. must be displayed on the curb side rail, but may be displayed on both side rails.

3. The delivery faucets or valves shall be marked to correspond with their respective compartments and on vehicle tanks equipped for bottom loading, on or immediately adjacent to the faucet or valve marking as specified in Section S.4.

4. The New Mexico Permit Number is to be permanently marked on the rear of the tank. Example: NM 02805

5. The total capacity of the tank is to be permanently marked on the rear of the tank and must indicate whether the calibration was WET LINE (WL) or DRY LINE (DL). Example: CAP 9500 WL

6. These markings are in addition to any markings required by any other state or federal agencies.

JEG/cca

cc: I. Miley Gonzalez, Ph.D., Director/Secretary

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