

Why measure level?

- Control
- Alarm
- Report
- Troubleshooting
- System Health



Level Basics

Used to control:

- Pump Operation On/Off
- Sump Level High/Low
- Tank Level High/Low/Full
- Leak Detection
- System Alarms

<section-header> Level Basics Types of Level Sensors Conductivity Probes Floats Submersible Pressure Sensors

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Conductivity Probes

Pros:

- Lowest Cost
- Variety of Materials Available
- No Moving Parts
- Variety of Styles and Configurations

Level Basics

Conductivity Probes

Cons:

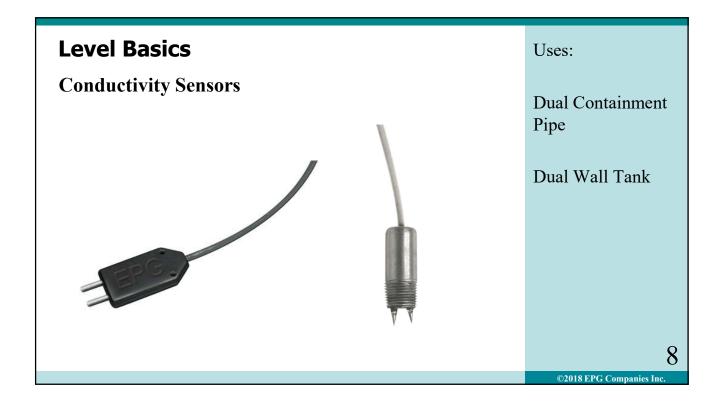
- Can Only Use In Conductive Liquid
- Needs to be Repositioned to Change Set Point
- Has Limited Range
- May be Affected by Precipitating Material
- Requires Power Supply & Processor or Control Relay

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Floats

Pros:

- Low Cost
- Easier to Adjust Position
- Less Susceptible to Electrical Noise / Interference
- Open or Closed Output
- Less Susceptible to Fouling
- Single or Dual Point

Level Basics

Floats

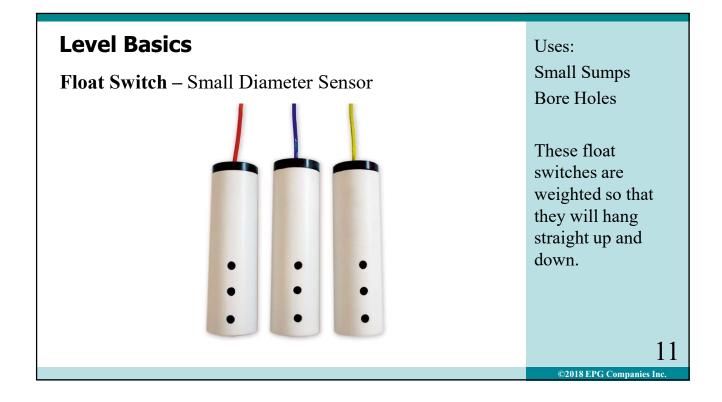
Cons:

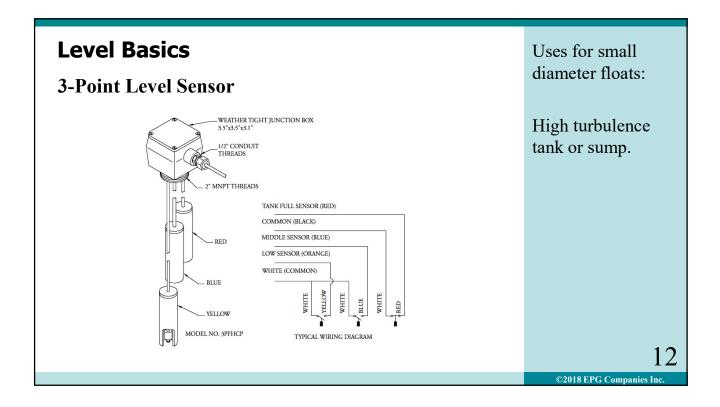
- Only Open or Closed Signal
- Requires Large Area to Work In
- Requires One Float For Each Set Point
- Requires Power Supply
- Requires Relay for Larger HP

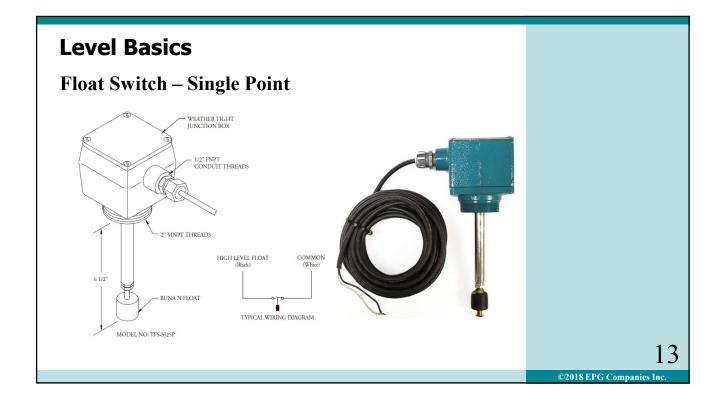
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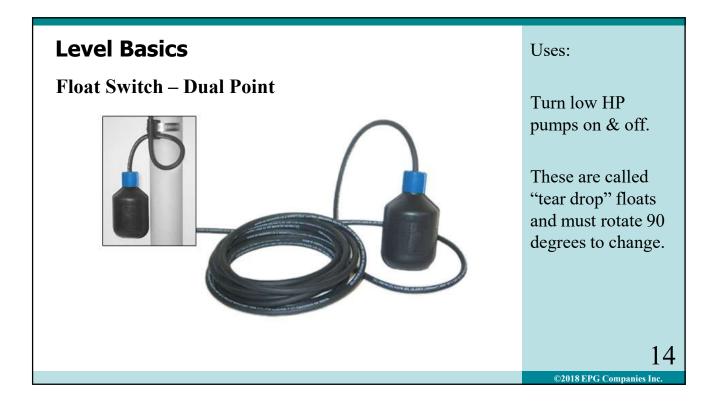
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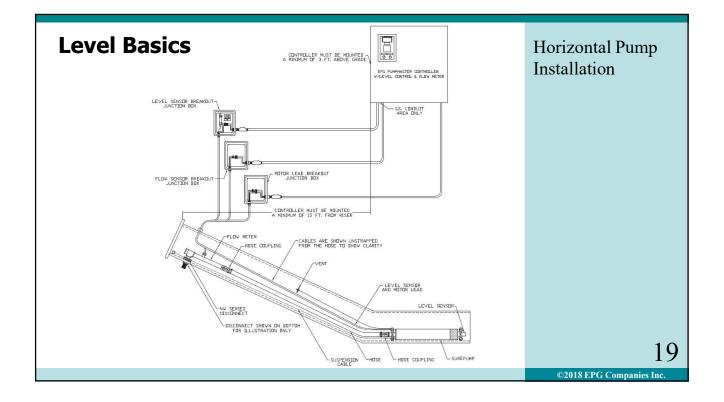
Level BasicsPressure Transducer / TransmitterPros:• Suitable For Aggressive Environments• Small In Size• Accurate• Scalable and Range-able Signal Output• Available in Wide Range of Sizes• No Calibration Required• Is Repeatable• Suitable for Vertical AND Horizontal Applications12

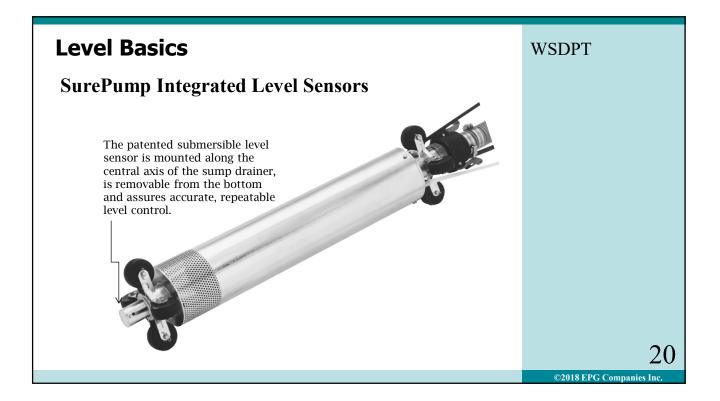
Level BasicsPressure Transducer / TransmitterCons:• Requires Well Grounded Circuit Protection• Higher Cost• Care During Installation & Cleaning• Proper Venting• Protection of Vent Tube• Requires Power Supply• Requires Process Meter

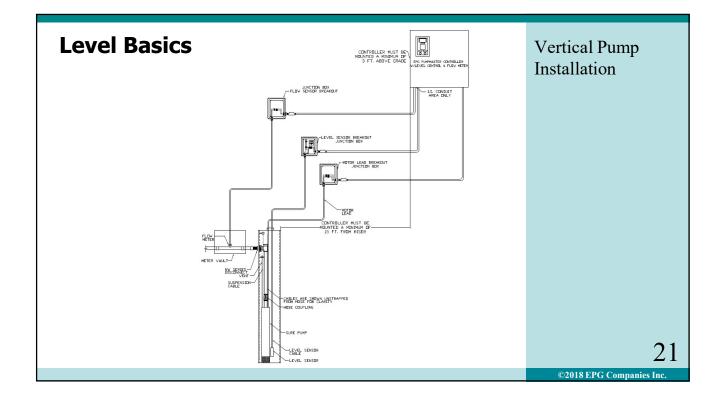
Pressure Transducer / Transmitter



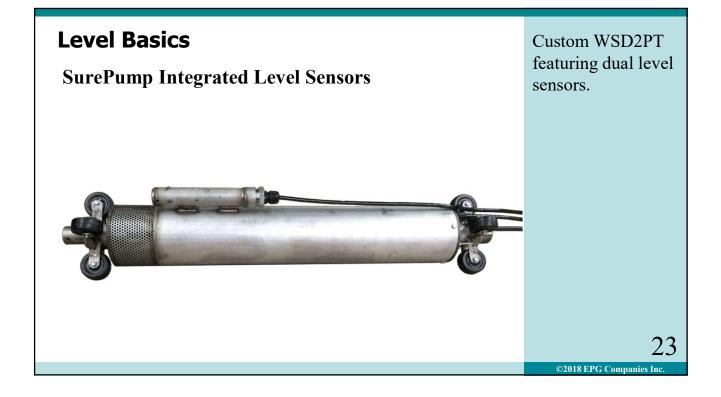
evel Basics
Submersible Level Sensors Have Many Applications
Side Slope Risers
Sumps
Wells
Tanks
Reservoirs
Settling Ponds

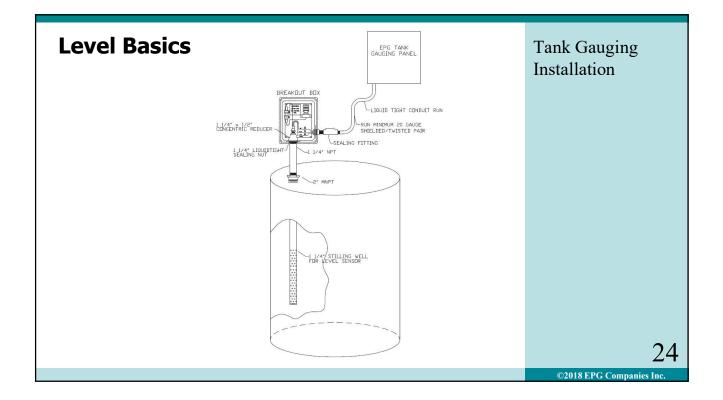






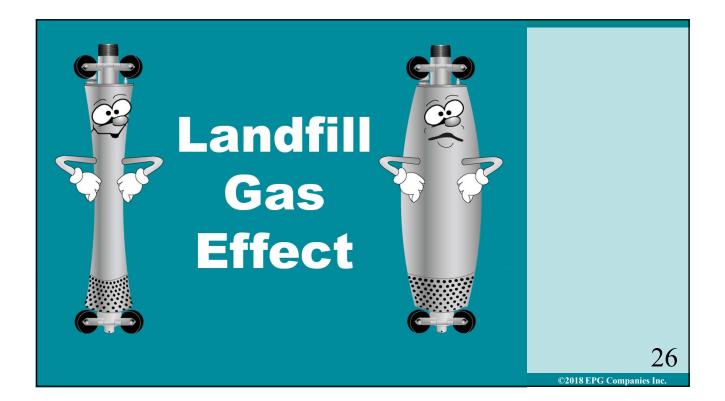






Factors Affecting Level Meter Performance:

- Vacuum
- Pressure
- Bad Connections
- Stuck in Mud at Bottom of Sump
- Incorrect Range



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Landfill Gas Effect – Pumps & Sensors

We call it gas effect; you can call it a problem.

It is a problem when you have pumps in a gas well, leachate collection sump (riser) or condensate sump and they also feel the positive pressure as gas is being created or negative pressure if a vacuum is being applied to collect the gas.

The positive gas pressure will help push liquid into the pump while the negative pressure is going to add to the system head loss that the pump must overcome.

Landfill Gas Effect – Pumps & Sensors

Both positive and negative gas pressure have an adverse effect on a submersible level sensor (transducer or transmitter).

Landfill Gas Effect – Pumps & Sensors

For example: If the sensor is in a sump with 24" of liquid above the sensor, its display meter will read 24". If this same sump has 35" of positive gas pressure as well as 24" of liquid, then the meter will read 59".

If the level meter is set to start pump at 55" and stop at 12" of liquid, sump will not stop at 12" because meter will not drop below 35". Pump will pump down until there is no more liquid to pump and run dry, reducing pump and motor life.

Example of positive gas pressure.

Landfill Gas Effect – Pumps & Sensors

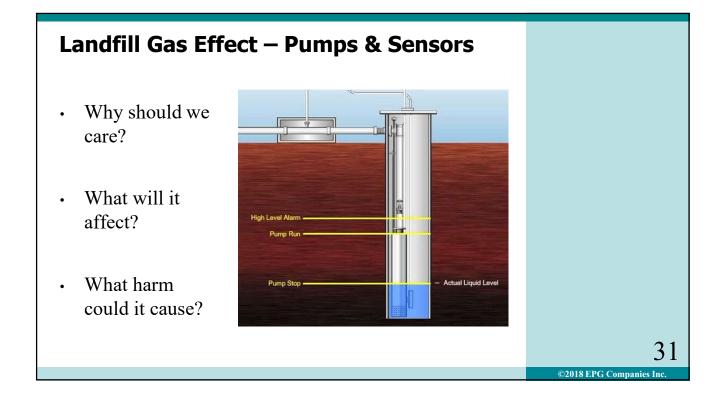
If you have the same liquid level, but now the sump is under vacuum of 35" and you programmed the level meter to start at 55", your pump will not start until the level reaches 90" of liquid depth and then shut off at 47" if programmed at 12". This error can easily put you out of compliance.

If the system switches from pressure to vacuum effect the pump will behave erratically, causing excessive wear and early failure. Example of negative gas pressure (vacuum).

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Pumps & Controls Service School Level Basics



Standard junction boxes will not hold a pressure or vacuum over two to five inches of water column.

To combat the gas effect you need a junction box designed and tested to withstand both pressure and vacuum (100" of water column pressure or vacuum recommended).

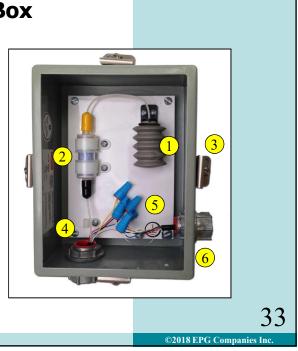
If the junction boxes leak when under a vacuum, it will contaminate the landfill gas. If under pressure, then they become a source of fugitive landfill gas. Inside of the box is a desiccant dryer and equalizing bellows to protect the back side of the sensor from moisture and landfill gas.

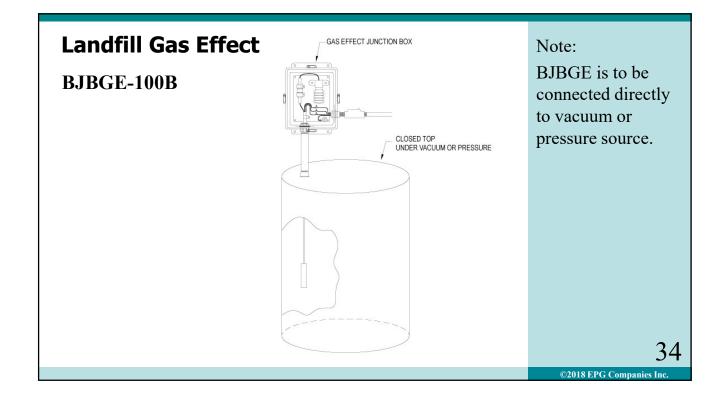
Water proof wire connectors are also used to provide superior protection against the damaging effect of moisture and corrosion.

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- 1. Bellows to seal backside of sensor
- 2. Desiccant dryer to keep sensor free of moisture
- 3. Four cover clamps for a gas tight seal
- 4. Clamp to secure sensor cable
- 5. Water-proof wire connectors to prevent corrosion
- 6. Gasketed hubs for liquid & gas tight seals

Refer to page O-13, Bulletin 8225a and O-17, Bulletin 6095a



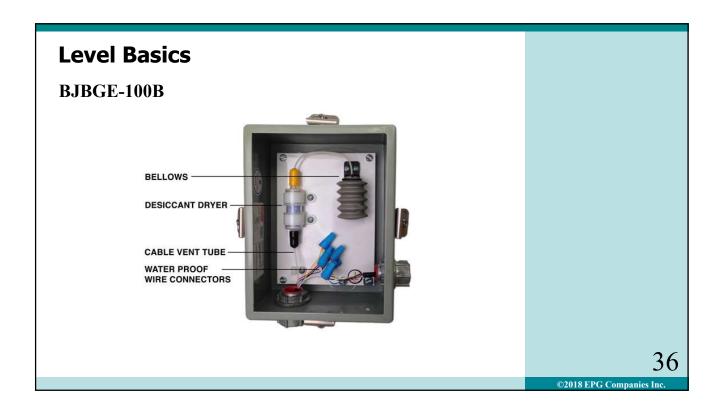


Label Explanation:

"Because this breakout junction box is protected by an intrinsically safe circuit, does not store energy and is not a source of ignition, the box can be mounted directly to the riser or sump which is under gas effect. This close connection is what makes it work."



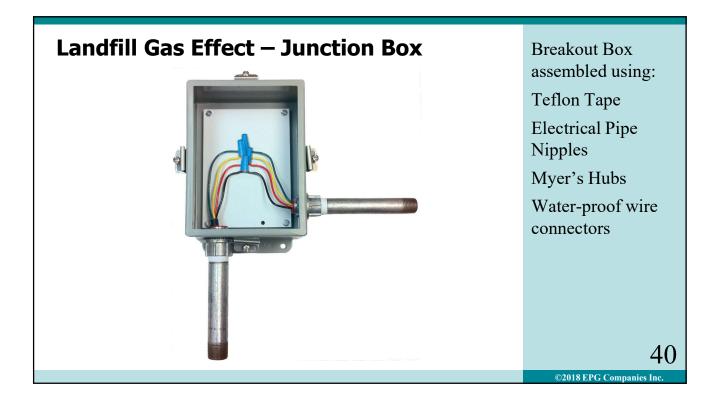
Refer to page O-13, Bulletin 8225a



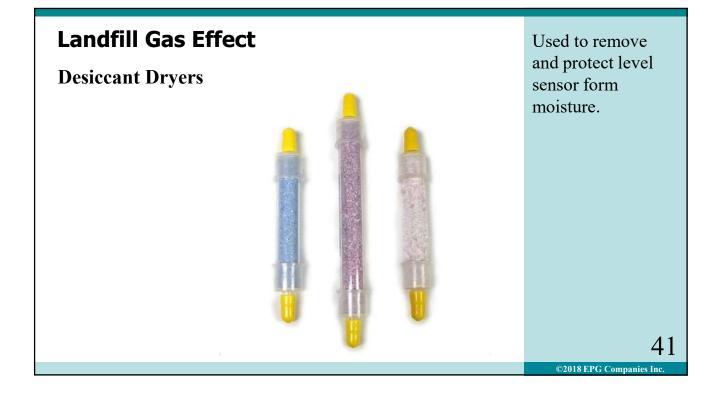


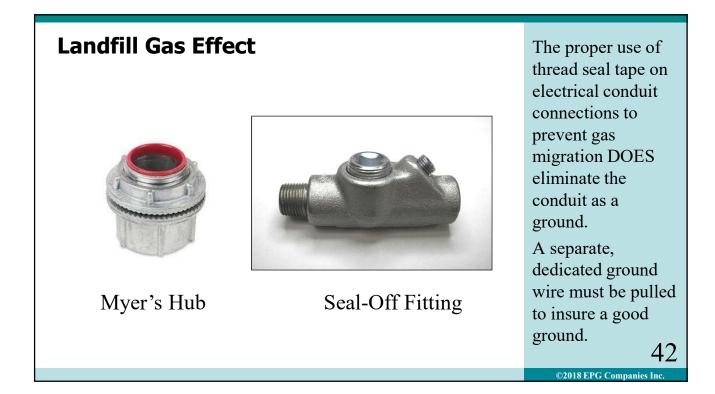


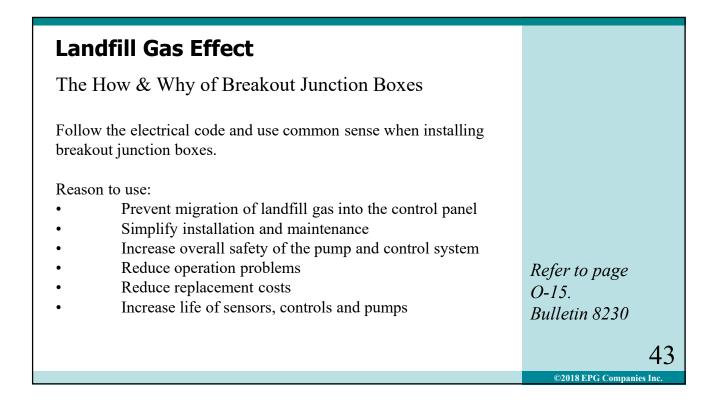
Note: When using screwed electrical fittings at a landfill, you should use Teflon® sealing tape on all of the thread joints to create a liquid and vapor tight seal. <u>This tape will eliminate the conduit as a ground.</u> This procedure requires you to pull a separate ground wire to maintain a good ground.



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Landfill Gas Effect - Control Panel We have found two main entry points for landfill gas to enter the control panel: The absence of seal-offs. Seal-offs that have not been potted. Other openings in the control panel not made liquid and vapor tight can allow entry of gas as well.

Landfill Gas Effect – Control Panel



A site visit to a landfill resulted in this discovery:

A seal off which had not been potted.

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