



New Mexico Environment Department

Testing Procedure for Mechanical Float Devices

A tester must have their PEI RP-1200 certification to conduct this test.

- 1) Mechanical Float Device must be removed from the piece of equipment it is used to monitor (i.e. spill bucket, sump, AST interstice)
- 2) Mechanical float device is first visibly inspected. Cracks in the float, corrosion or damage to the float guides, damage to the cap or O-ring/seal should be noted in the comments section and constitute an immediate failure. The test is concluded at this point if the device fails the visual inspection. If not, proceed to step 3.
- 3) Next, the sight gauge is inspected. If the sight gauge is damaged or unreadable this should also be noted in the comments section. If the sight gauge is visibly damaged or unreadable, this constitutes a failure and the test ends at this point. If not proceed to step 4.
- 4) Next the float is dipped in a bucket of test liquid. The bucket must hold enough liquid to determine if the float floats. If the float fails to float in the test liquid this should also be noted in the comments section. If the float fails to float in the test liquid, this constitutes a failure and the test ends at this point. If not proceed to step 5.
- 5) After the float test, the float shall be moved through its entire range of motion and the indicator gauge needs to be observed to ensure that the indicator accurately reflects the motion of the float. If it does not this constitutes a failure of the Mechanical Float Device.

If a mechanical float device fails it will need to be repaired or replaced. If repaired, the Mechanical Float Device will need to be immediately re-tested to ensure it is properly operating following the repair.