Photo shows minor rust bleed present along the northeast lower windage rod to leg connection point.

Photo shows the 1.75" column anchor bolts. Each leg has 2 anchor bolts. Minor rust is visible along the nut to column flange interface.

Photo shows the lower section of the 6" overflow pipe along the southeast leg.

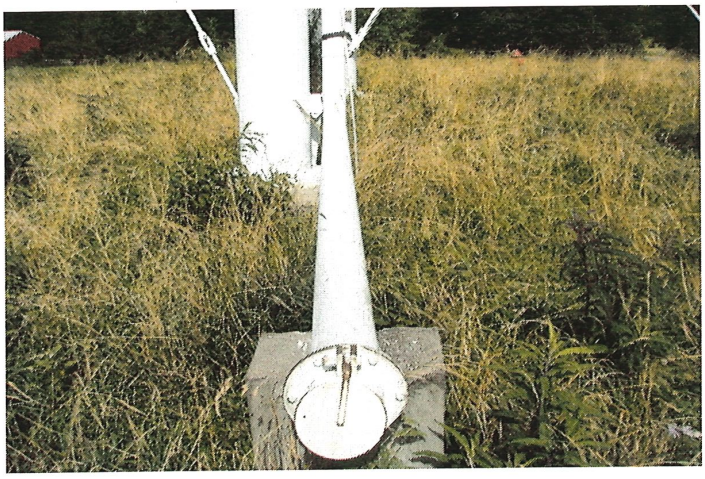

Photo shows the overflow pipe is equipped with a flanged flapper valve.

Photo shows the overflow pipe insect screen. Loose rust and paint chips should be removed from the interior of the screen to prevent clogging.

Photo shows the 6' X 4' concrete overflow splash pad.

Photo shows the 18" oval riser manway. A new 30" bolted flanged riser manway with stainless steel bolts and brass nuts should be considered.

Photo shows the lower section of the riser and exposed concrete foundation. The concrete is in sound condition.

Photo shows active corrosion present along the lower section of the riser.

Photo shows one of four 1" diameter riser anchor bolts.

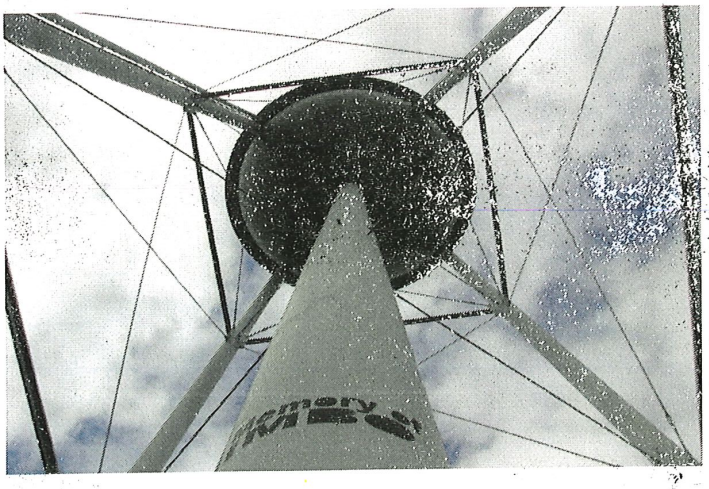

Photo shows an overall view of the 3' riser pipe. The existing coating system along the riser have become chalky and dull.

Photo shows an overall view of the west side of the tank. The tank measures 129' to the high water level.

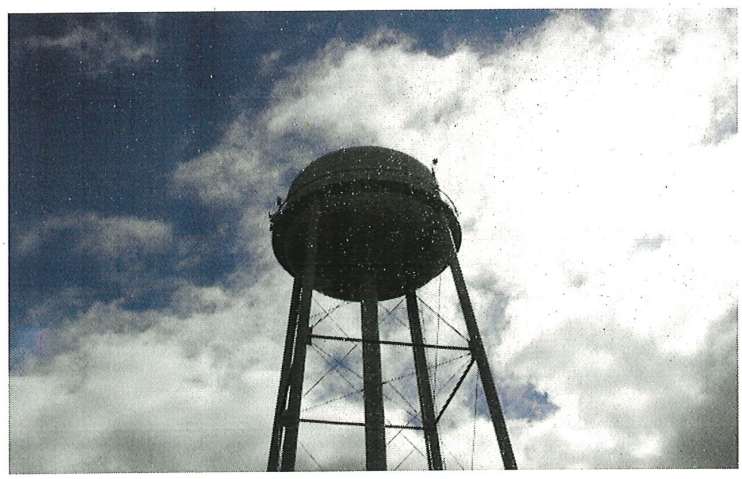

Photo shows the west section of the water bearing portion of the tank.

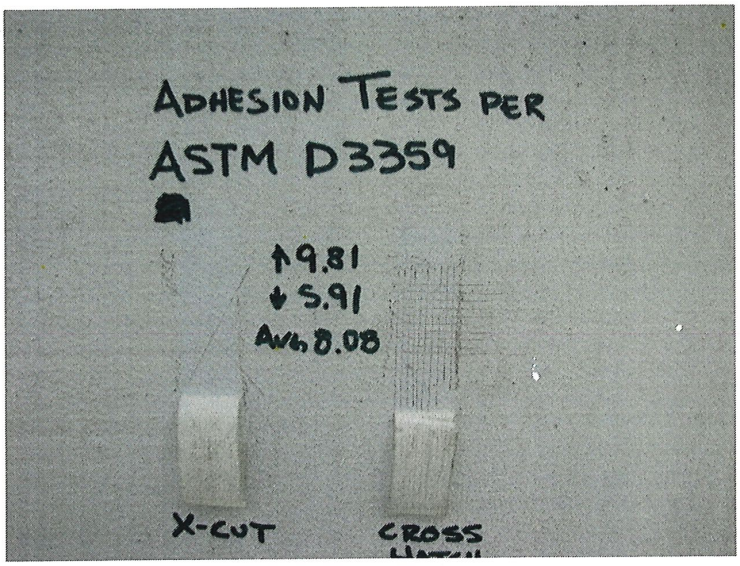

Photo shows the results of adhesion tests performed per ASTM D3359. The rating is a 4B. The tank is a candidate good candidate for over coating. The DFT in the test area ranges from 5.91-9.81 mils and averages 8.08.

6

Photo shows the tank nameplate. The tank was constructed by Caldwell Tanks in 2001.

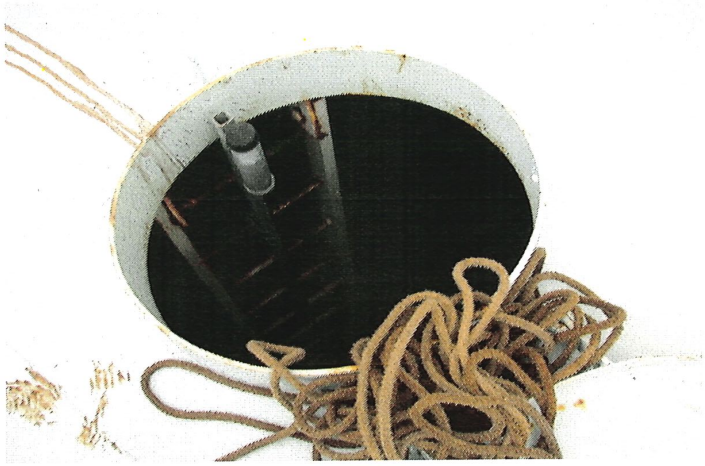

Photo shows the 30" circular roof manway. Minor corrosion is present along the hatch frame.

Photo shows the interior ladder to roof connection. New stainless steel bolts, washers, and nuts should be installed to replace the heavily corroded existing ones.

Photo shows the other ladder to roof connection point. Stainless steel hardware should be installed at this connection as well.

Photo shows heavy corrosion present along the upper section of the ladder rail and rungs.

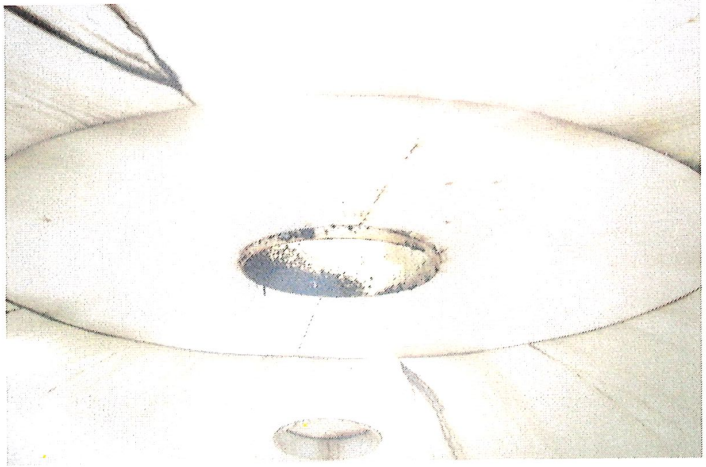

Photo shows the roof cap plate and vent neck opening. Active corrosion is visible especially inside the vent pipe.

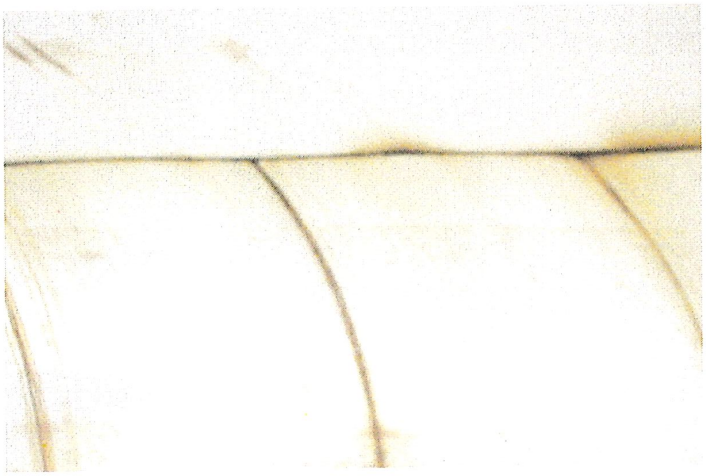

Photo shows the north section of the roof finger panels. Corrosion cells and rust bleed can be seen along the lapped and welded seams.

Photo shows active corrosion present along the northwest portion of the roof finger panels.

Photo shows the west section of the roof finger panels and upper knuckle. Rust bleed is present along the welded and lapped seams.

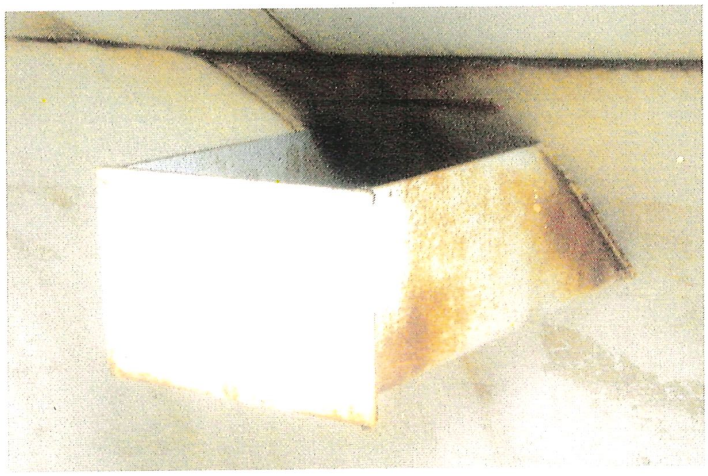

Photo shows general corrosion present along the overflow weir box.

Photo shows a roof lap seam. All roof lap seams should be sealed with a flexible caulking compound.

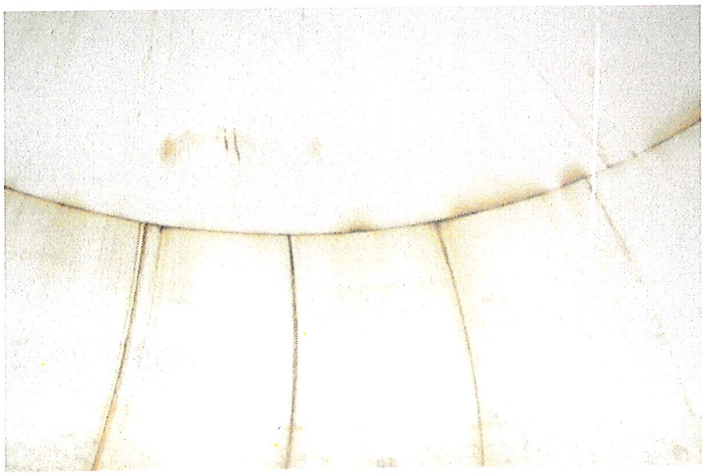

Photo shows the south section of the roof finger panels and upper knuckle. Rust bleed and staining is present throughout. All lapped seams should be sealed to prevent crevice corrosion.

Photo shows staining and rust bleed present along the east section of the roof finger panels and upper knuckle.

Photo shows the interior ladder equipped with a stainless steel cable style climber safety device that is in sound condition.

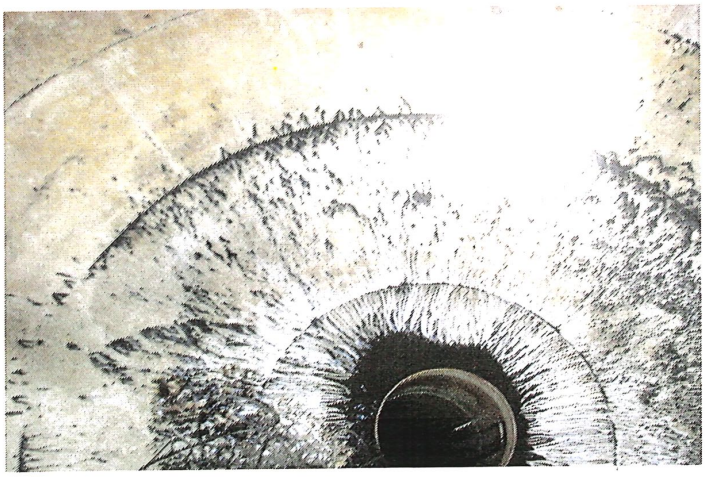

Photo shows an overall view of the bowl prior to cleaning.

Photo shows sediment and staining present along the floor prior to high pressure water cleaning.

Photo shows another view of the floor prior to sediment removal.

Photo shows a worker using a 4,000-psi pressure washer to remove staining along the lower knuckle. Contrast can be seen between cleaned and uncleaned areas.

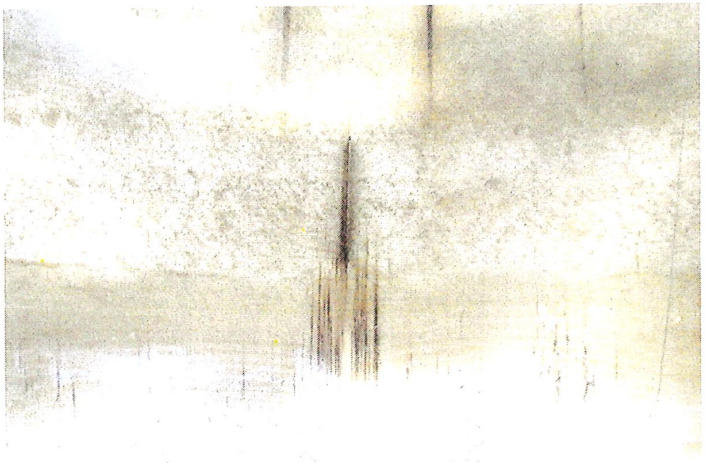

Photo shows staining and active corrosion cells present along the north shell and sail plate.

Photo shows the northwest section of the shell and sail plate. Staining can be seen throughout.

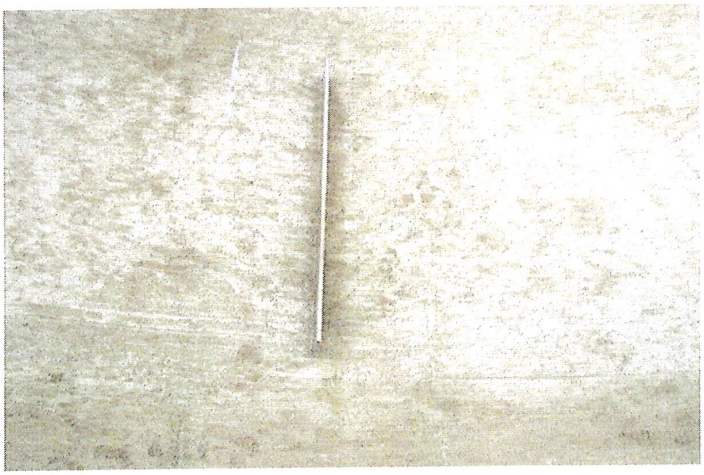

Photo shows staining present along the southwest shell and sail plate. The existing coating system in this area continues to protect the steel substrate.

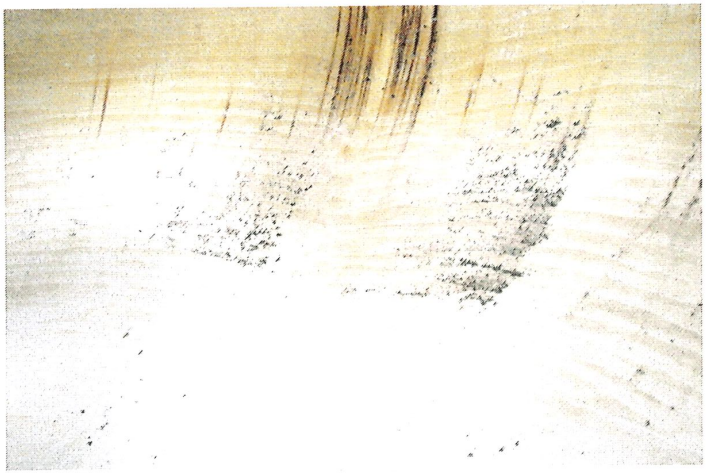

Photo shows delamination of the top coat and active corrosion cells present along the north section of the lower knuckle after cleaning.

Photo shows the west section of the lower knuckle after cleaning. Delamination to the steel and between coats is visible.

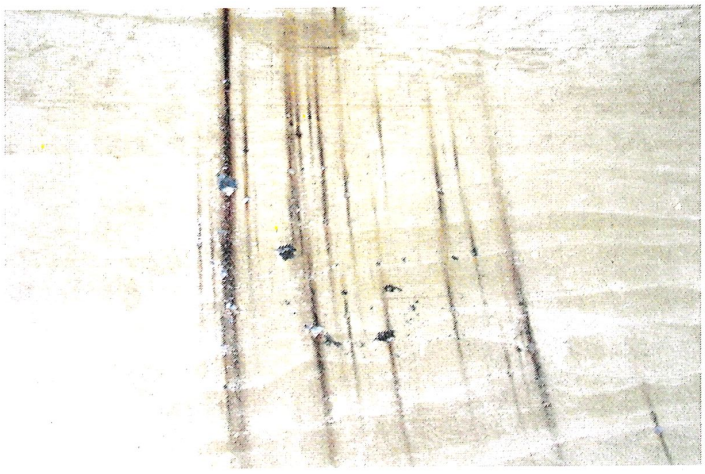

Photo shows an area of active corrosion cells and pitting present along the southwest section of the lower knuckle.

Photo shows a pit found along the south section of the lower knuckle. Some metal loss has occurred.

Photo shows metal loss occurring in another pit found along the south section of the floor.

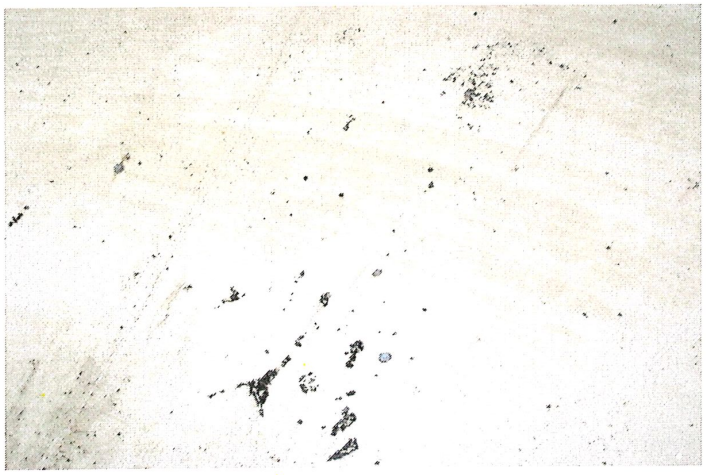

Photo shows the east section of the lower knuckle after cleaning. Delamination and pitting is present throughout.

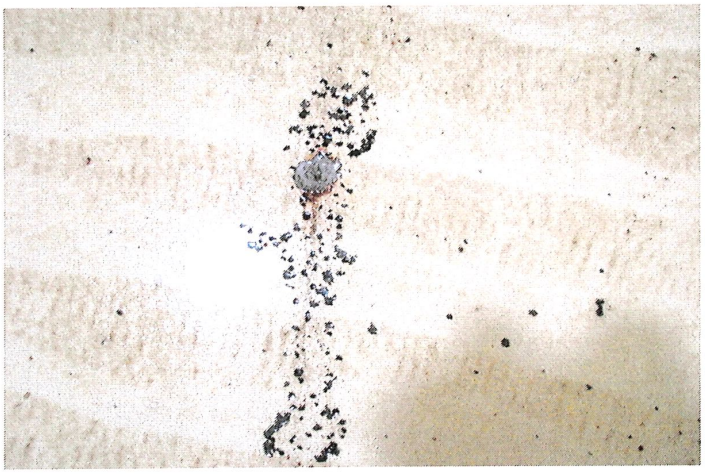

Photo shows an area of pitting along the east section of the lower knuckle.

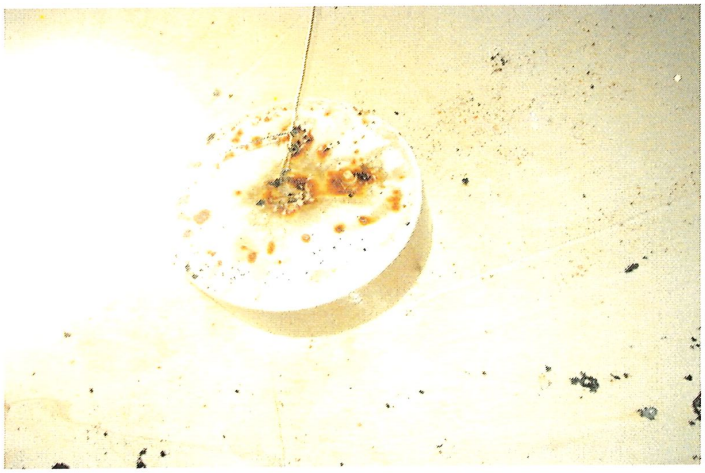

Photo shows the deficient water level indicator float. Active corrosion cells can be seen.

Photo shows the floor and riser opening after all sediment has been removed. A 42" handrail should be installed around the riser opening.

Photo shows the south section of the floor after high pressure water cleaning. Delamination of the top coat can be seen.

Photo shows another view of the floor after sediment removal. Delamination and pitting can be seen throughout.

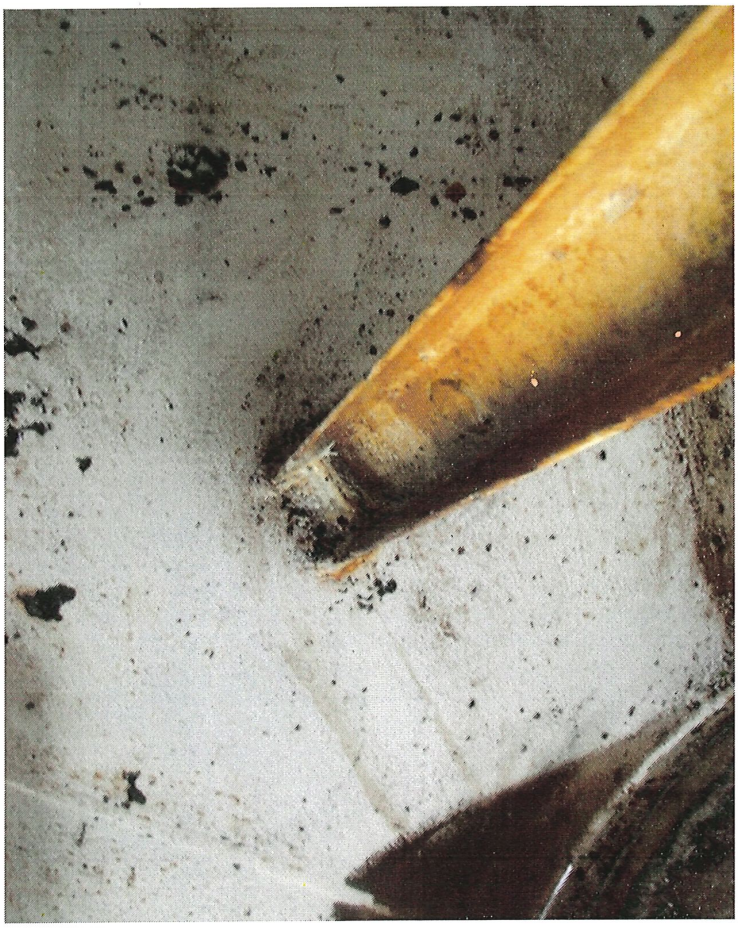

Photo shows the ladder to floor connection point. Delamination of the existing top coat can be seen in this area.

Photo shows the riser mud drum and drain hole.

Photo shows the upper section of the riser. There is no ladder in present.

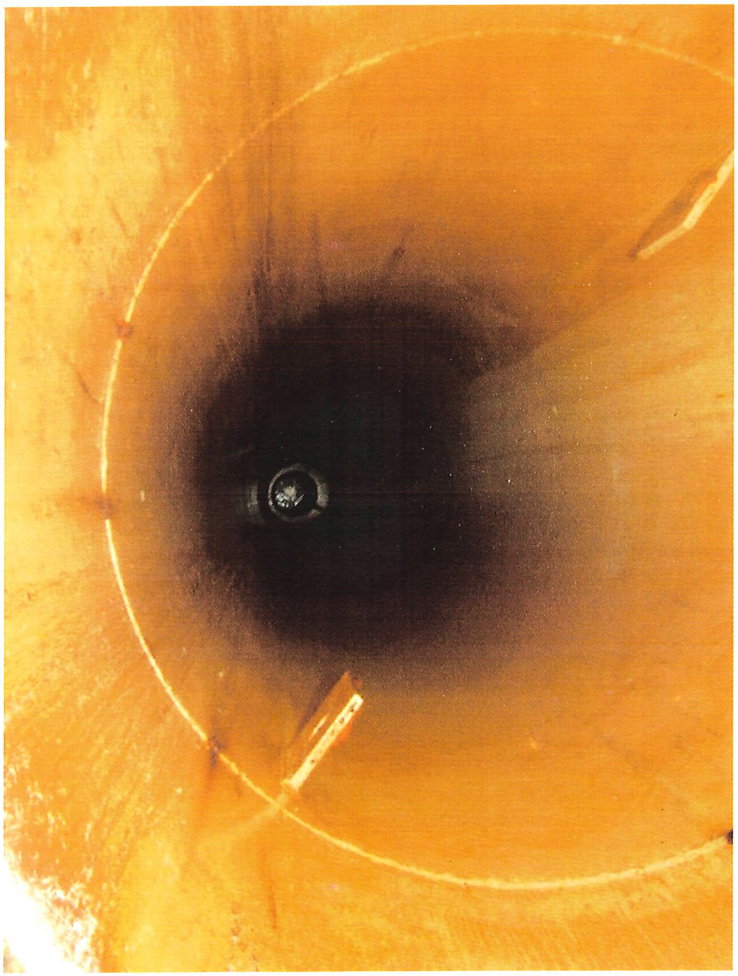

Photo shows heavy staining along the upper section of the riser. Active corrosion cells are visible along the weld seams.

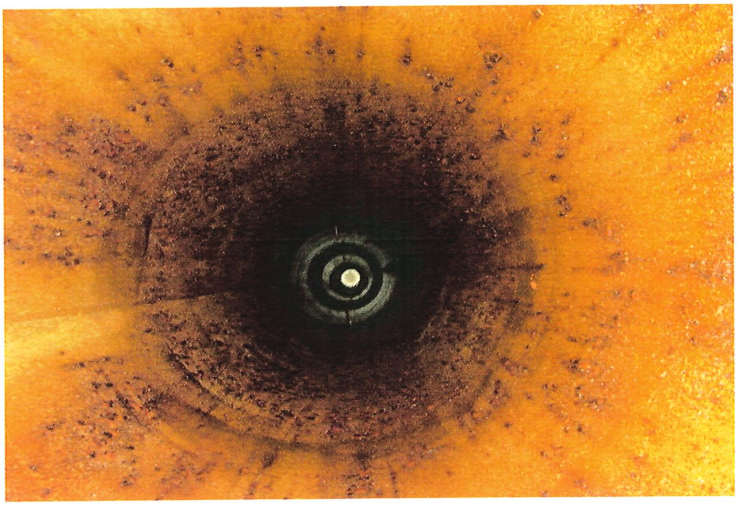

Photo shows active corrosion cells and heavy staining throughout the lower section of the riser.

Photo shows the riser floor after all sediment has been removed. Pitting is present throughout the floor and milk stool cover.