



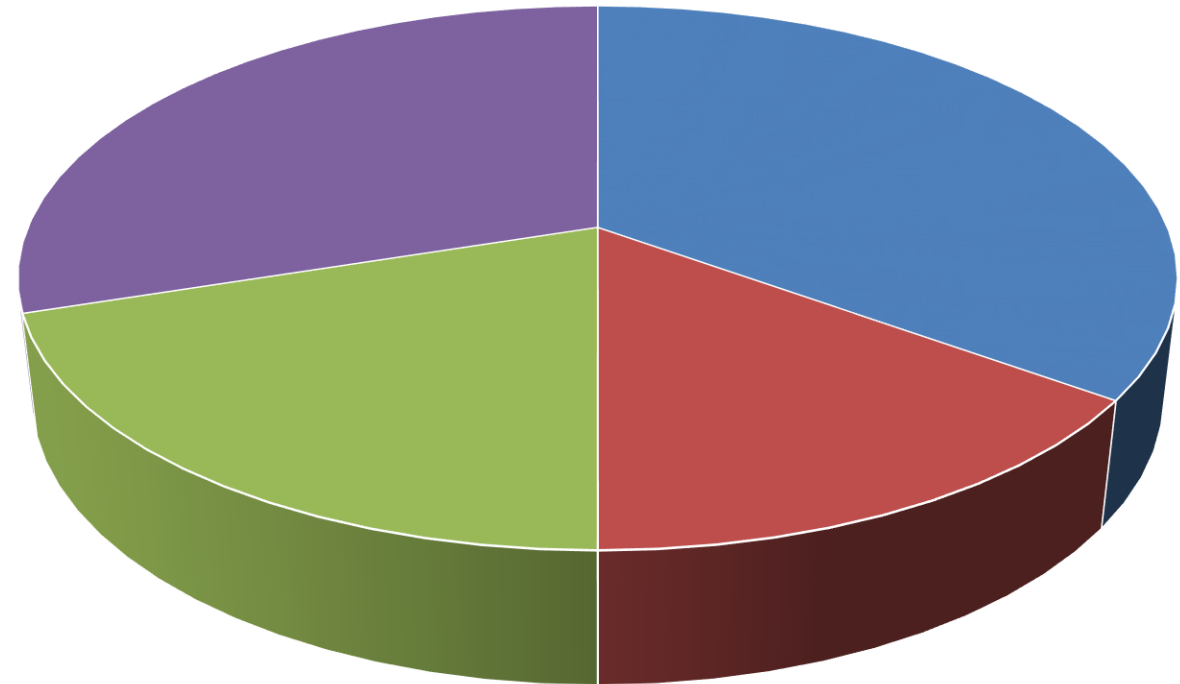
*Steam Trap Survey
Results*

Survey Performed on 11/29/2021



Trap Population Breakdown (Manufacturer)

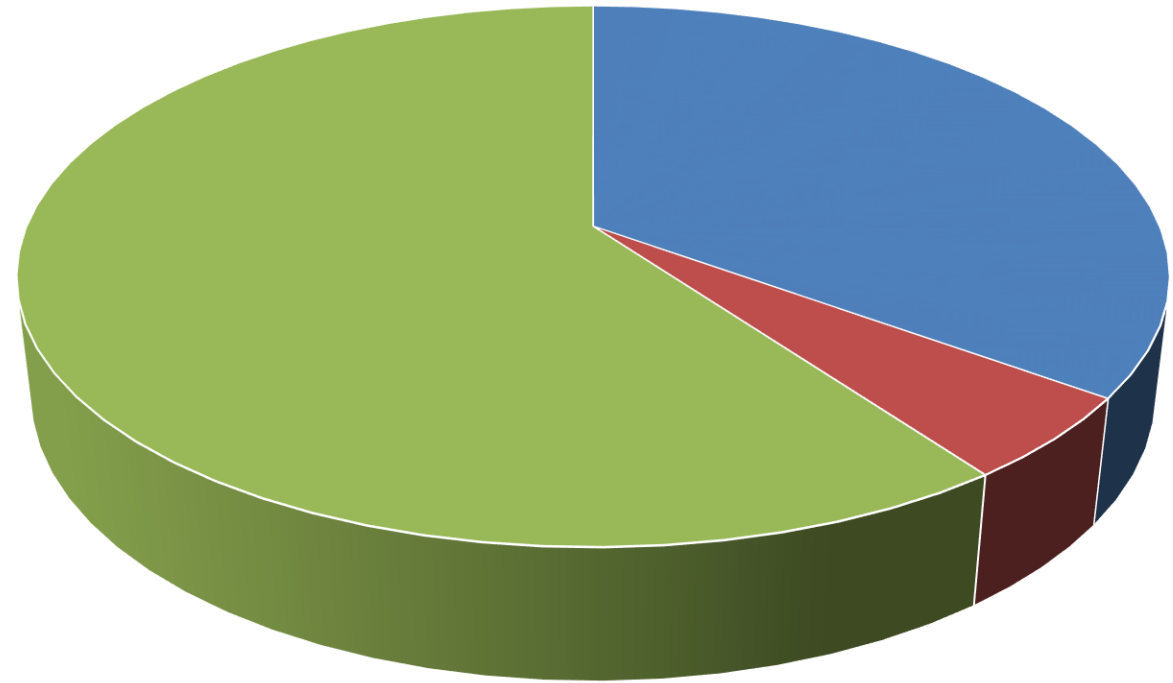
Armstrong	14
Bestobell	6
Hoffman	8
Watson McDaniel	12
TOTAL	40



■ Armstrong ■ Bestobell ■ Hoffman ■ Watson McDaniel

Trap Population Breakdown (Application)

Drip	14
Heating	2
Process	24
TOTAL	40



■ Drip ■ Heating ■ Process

Overview

Total Steam Traps Surveyed = 40

Total Steam Traps In Service = 25

Total Steam Traps Not In Service = 15

Total Steam Traps Failed = 2

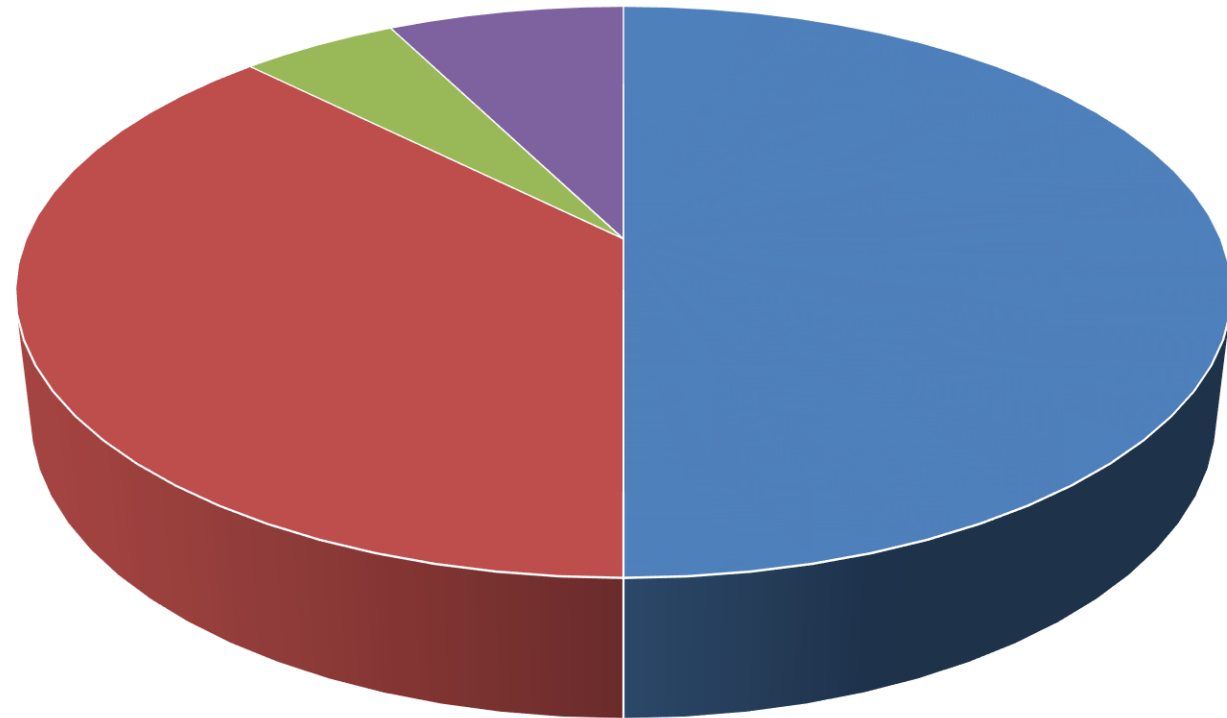
Steam Trap Failure Rate = 8%



Trap Population Breakdown

(Status)

OK	20
Not in Service	15
Fail Open	2
Lost Prime	3
TOTAL	40

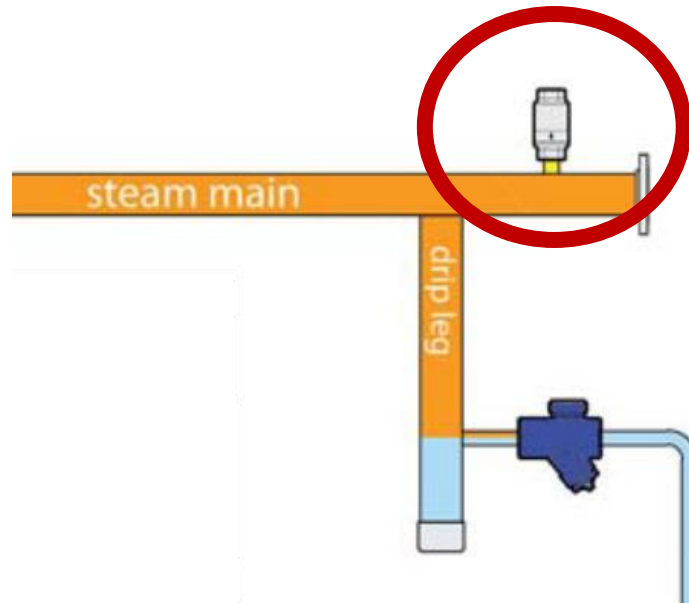


■ OK ■ Not in Service ■ Fail Open ■ Lost Prime

Associated Cost of Failed Steam Traps

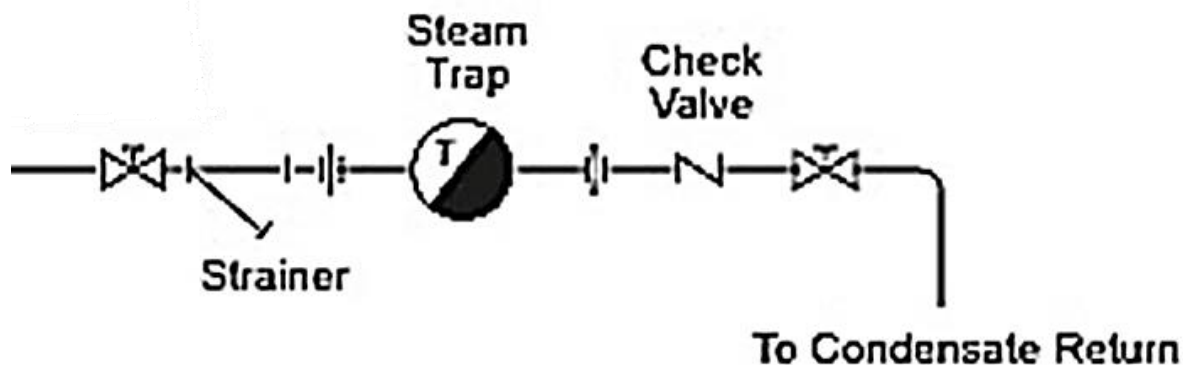
Total # of Failed Steam Traps	Lbs. of Steam Lost – Annual (Based on 24 hr. operation, 365 days)	Steam Loss (USD) – Annual (Based on \$6.00 per 1,000 lbs. of steam)
2	194,296 <small>* Only Failed Open Traps contribute to this calculation</small>	\$ 1,165.78 <small>* Only Failed Open Traps contribute to this calculation</small>

Other Observations / Suggestions:



Installation of Thermostatic Air Vents:

Installation of Thermostatic Air Vents at the end of steam distribution headers helps to prevent air and other non-condensable gases from remaining suspended in the pipes.



Typical Configuration for Steam Traps that Discharge into a Return Header:

- 1) Upstream Isolation Valve
- 2) Strainer
- 3) Steam Trap
- 4) Check Valve
- 5) Downstream Isolation Valve