

... Tank Treatment SDF

Use In:

- Stored Diesel Fuels
- Diesel Storage Tanks Needing Corrosion Protection
- Storage Tanks With Severe or Persistent Microbial Contamination

Benefits

What benefits will users experience with Tank Treatment SDF?

1. Disperses accumulated fuel sludge dropout in storage tanks.
2. Penetrates and "breaks up" microbial biomass/biofilm
3. Improves efficacy of essential biocide treatments
4. Protects storage tank surfaces from corrosion
5. Improves blend stability for combinations of dissimilar fuels blended together in the same storage tank

Questions For Customers

Questions and answers to questions to ask your customers and prospects to determine their need for Tank Treatment SDF.

Q. Do you have sludge or microbial biomass content in your storage tank?

- Tank Treatment SDF is formulated to reduce sludge content and break up biomass formations.

Q. Have you treated a microbe problem in the past with a biocide that seemed to be ineffective?

- Biomass dispersants like Tank Treatment SDF are essential tools for resolving microbe problems in stored fuel because they allow the biocide to make contact with (and kill) more of the tank's microbial population that otherwise would be shielded from exposure by biomass and biofilm layers in the storage tank.

Questions From Customers

Answers to common questions customers may pose about Tank Treatment SDF and fuel stability.

Q. How quickly will Tank Treatment SDF work?

A. How quickly Tank Treatment SDF will address sludge and biomass content hinges on the amount of these items in the tank. For sludge content, typically, tank owners will be able to document a noticeable change in their tank's condition in several weeks. For biomass dispersal, Tank Treatment SDF starts working on these deposits within several hours.

Q. How should I add Tank Treatment SDF to my fuel?

A. Successful application of Tank Treatment SDF is especially dependent upon following application recommendations. See the guidelines listed below under Treatment Tips & Recommendations.

Q. How does Tank Treatment SDF protect storage tanks from corrosion?

A. The formulation contains a filming amide component that migrates from the treated fuel to tank surfaces, laying down a protective barrier of protection against corrosion. One caveat with this mechanism is that Tank Treatment SDF will continue to protect the tank surface only as long as the treated fuel stays in contact with the surface.

Q. What's the optimal way for a fuel polisher or tank cleaner (i.e. generator service companies) to use Tank Treatment SDF to reduce sludge content?

A. In these situations, it is best to apply Tank Treatment SDF, allow time for existing sludge to be "thinned out", and then mechanically remove as much as the sludge as possible. The Tank Treatment SDF will have the beneficial effect of allow considerably more of the tank sludge content to be removed as compared to non-treatment.

Q. If I think tank sludge is only a minor inconvenience, why is it important to consider using Tank Treatment SDF?

A. What many do not realize is that both tank sludge and biomass formations play key roles in accelerating corrosion damage in storage tanks, through mechanisms that might include formation of galvanic couples and increased trapping of high concentration oxygen pockets. It is important to deal with tank sludge and biomass when it is found.

Treatment Tips & Recommendations

1. Apply Tank Treatment SDF by addition to the tank (or by in-line injection), followed by a period of moderate fuel circulation to ensure proper mixing. The optimal circulation time run between 15-30 minutes for small tanks to 3-4 hours for large tanks.
2. If using Tank Treatment SDF as part of a fuel polishing or similar protocol, wait for several hours before proceeding with mechanical cleaning and removal of sludge. If using as part of an end-user preventive protocol, the Tank Treatment SDF will work to dissolve and remove sludge over the next few weeks.

Treat Ratios: How much to use?

Use Tank Treatment SDF at a dosage rate of between 50 ppm and 100 ppm (between 1:10,000 and 1:20,000). Fuel systems with unusually heavy sludge or biomass presence may require a higher dosage.