**Diesel Tank Treatment Instructions**

Caution: Use proper protective gear when performing these procedures. This procedure is for diesel tanks only and should never be used with gasoline tanks that could result in an explosion hazard.

**Step One - Check fuel storage tank for water using water paste. If water is present, treat with water absorber and biocide.**

Water removing chemicals like **DFS Plus** can be used if water level is less than one-half inch. If water is detected, it is also recommended to treat the storage tank with a biocide, as there is a strong correlation between microbial infection of storage tanks and the presence of a water phase in the tank.

**Step Two – Apply fuel treatments (water absorber + biocide)**

First time biocide treatments or systems with a known microbe infection should to be treated with a double dose of biocide (also known as a shock dose).

A double dose treatment with Bell Performance **Bellicide** is 1 ounce to 40 gallons of diesel fuel. A maintenance treatment is 1 ounce to 80 gallons of diesel fuel.

Always treat the tank with enough treatment to address a full tank of fuel (as if it were full), so that when additional fuel is added to the tank, the resulting treatment concentration will remain strong enough to treat the exposed walls of the tank.

Complete this step by adding the proper amount of **DFS Plus** (water absorber) and **Bellicide** (biocide) to the diesel tank as listed above. Again, remember to wear the appropriate protective gear.

**Step Three – Ensure proper mixing into fuel**

A biocide like **Bellicide** kills microbes on contact, but only if it is completely mixed into the stored fuel. There are two ways of doing this:

***IDEAL - Using compressed air to mix the biocide into the fuel with an aerator. Follow these recommended steps to do this.***

1. Drop the pipe end of the aerator to the bottom of the tank so it is standing up on the bottom.

Caution: Turn the air valve off before dropping the aerator into the diesel tank.

1. Place a weight on or close the hatch on the air hose so the pipe on the bottom will remain standing upright while you complete the rest of the process.
2. Connect the air valve end to the air supply (preferably another air hose) and not directly to the compressor.

Aerating takes about an hour on all large tanks and 30 minutes on 500 gallon or smaller tanks.

1. Allow the compressor to build pressure before turning on the air supply from the hand valve on the air hose. As the pressure drops, shut off the air so the compressor can again build up pressure.
2. Continue this on and off procedure for one hour to insure a proper mix of Bellicide into the diesel fuel.
3. When the process is completed, remove the aerator. Caution: Make sure you turn the air off before you remove the aerator from the tank. Failure to do this could cause fuel to be forced up the pipe from the tank.

It is anticipated that most customers with stored fuel will have access to an air compressor. For those that may not, the recommended backup method is:

***SATISFACTORY METHOD - If you do not have an air compressor, or if you are giving the tank a maintenance treatment, you can pour the Bellicide into the hose from the fuel supply truck or pour it directly into the tank before fuel is added.*** *This is a splash-blending application process.*

***Step Four – Maintenance dosage for continued microbe problem prevention***

It is very important that a maintenance dose of **Bellicide** (biocide) be added to the diesel storage tank every 90 to 120 days.

Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel (ULSD) fuel is easily infected with microbes because of the lack of fuel sulfur. The sulfur that was removed for emissions purposes was a natural biocide and was reduced from 500 parts per million to 15 parts in 2006-2007. Instances of ULSD infection have skyrocketed as a result.

Therefore, regular maintenance dosage with **Bellicide** is recommended for all ULSD customers.