



Frequently Asked Questions

How do I request a portable service station?

Call your sales representative or our central offices and tell them you're interested in a temporary portable station at your facilities.

How does this service work?

Once you request the service and install the tank temporarily in your facilities, you will have fuel storage and will be able to dispatch it to your fleet or heavy equipment from the convenience of your property. The ISO tank has a fixed monthly cost and fuel is charged separately.

What is the capacity of the tank? What equipment does it include? What fuel can it hold?

The ISO 6,000 gal tank is prepared with a meter, pump, hose and nozzle so you can supply your fleet, equipment or generator. The tank can be prepared for diesel or gasoline, but you must notify what product you're looking to store and dispatch beforehand. You cannot use the same tank for both products during the same time period.

What are the additional parts that the tank is required to have when renting?

Depends on the design of the tank and the UL 142 construction requirements.

To comply with government regulations, OSHA, security, etc. What are the operational requirements to install a tank in the client's facilities?

The requirements are in the Uniform Building Code valid in the OGPe, the SPCC of the EPA (if applied by volume), and the regulation of the Fire Department.

How secure are the tanks?

The tanks are mounted on a trailer to guarantee security on your property and protect against spills. The tank is installed temporarily, and changes in the location of the tank are solely made by our team members.

The tank is trustworthy, but just like in any other service station, employees must follow instructions to avoid mishaps.

Prior to delivery, we will train your employees, making sure the personnel knows exactly how to operate it.

How often should I refill the tank?

It's important that your team notifies American when you are low on fuel, especially in the case of hurricanes. The meter will indicate how much each delivery takes but it's important that your personnel keep track of the remaining fuel.

What are the requirements in terms of identification of the tank when renting?

It is the responsibility of the tank user to implement the 29 CFR 1910.1200 Danger Communication Program for the safety of their employees. This is a requirement of the applicable standard 29 CFR 1910, law #16 of August 5, 1975, and the state regulation OSH 4 of PROSHA. As a distributor, American Petroleum has the responsibility to provide the SDS to its users if they solicit it.

Do we need to comply with any state, federal, or fire department laws? Do we need a special permit from different organizations to rent a tank?

From the point of view of American Petroleum and the client (user/operator), there should be compliance with the 40CFR 112 with the Regulations of Adjoining of the Fire Department.

What national standards should the tank comply

The UL 142 is the industrial standard used for the manufacturing of above-ground tanks to store diesel in normal operational volumes.

Do we need a containment berm to install the tank? If so, who is responsible for having the containment berm: the client or American Petroleum? Who is renting the tank?

The integrated containment berm is a spill prevention mechanism for petroleum derivatives that's part of the tank design. It is important to mention that it's not a tank manufacturer regulatory requirement to build it with an integrated containment berm. The EPA and DRNA regulatory standards through the 40 CFR 112 require the facility to comply (under certain conditions) with the federal standard and to provide an analysis of risks, secondary contention, and lettering, among others. The entrance of rainwater should be under the operational responsibility of the user because the supplier of the tank doesn't have daily control over the use of the tank, and being more specific, there's no way the supplier of the tank can make sure that the operator of the tank, due to an involuntary error, leave the top of the tank open, allowing rainwater to access the interior of the tank. It should be SOP that the operator indicates daily the presence of water in the tank.

Is it necessary to have a line of overflow or a method to measure overflow? If so, who is responsible for providing it?

All that falls under the facility's 40CFR 112 (SPCC Plan) standard. It is the responsibility of the system operator.

Is there a requirement to be able to use the tank? Ex: Double wall, insulation, etc., to comply with OSHA expectations and security?

Due to the Energy Policy Act of 2005, every underground tank should be double walled.

The power of service.

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