

Health and Safety Information for **Calor Bulk** gas users



CALOR

CONTENTS

Section 1 Introduction.

Section 2 Typical Properties of Butane and Propane.

Section 3 Storage, Handling and Maintenance.

Section 4 Fire Protection.

Section 5 Emergency Action.

Section 6 Personnel Welfare.

Tables

Table 1 Butane Properties and Characteristics

Table 2 Propane Properties and Characteristics

Table 3 Distances from Buildings, Boundaries &
Sources of Ignition for Above Ground Vessels

Table 4 Distances from Buildings, Property Line or Fixed
Sources of Ignition for Buried or Mounded Vessels

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Liquefied Petroleum Gases**
- 1.2 The ranges of gases marketed by Calor are all members of the same family of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG). They are usually produced during the refining processes of Crude Oil, but also occur as free gases in the gas fields associated with North Sea Oil.
- 1.3 They have the important physical characteristics of existing as liquids at atmospheric temperature if subjected to moderate compression and reverting to the gaseous phase when the pressure is sufficiently reduced. The practical significance of this is large quantities of high energy fuel may be readily transported and stored as a liquid, and subsequently become available for use as a gaseous fuel. The expansion in volume that takes place with the change from liquid to gaseous phase is approximately 250 times.
- 1.4 Calor's product range of Calor Propane, Calor Butane and Calor Autogas conform to the general specifications laid down in British Standard 4250 (Current Edition).
- 1.5 All LPG is highly flammable and is normally stored under moderate pressure. Consequently a small leakage in any liquid LPG system can allow large volumes of highly flammable gas to escape.
- 1.6 All commercial grades of LPG have a distinctive odour added at source to aid detection in the event of any escape of gas.

SECTION 2

TYPICAL PROPERTIES OF BUTANE AND PROPANE

2.1 Table of Properties

The following tables show typical physical properties for commercial grades of Calor Butane and Calor Propane. All metric units relate to Standard Temperature and Pressure Conditions at 15°C and 1013 mbar (dry)

Imperial units relate to Normal Temperature and Pressure Conditions of 60 °F and 30 ins Hg (saturated).

TABLE 1

| CALOR BUTANE | METRIC UNITS | IMPERIAL UNITS |
|--|--|--|
| Freezing Point at Atmospheric Pressure | -140°C | -220°F |
| Boiling Point at Atmospheric Pressure | -2°C | 28°F |
| Specific Gravity of Gas (Air = 1) | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Specific Gravity of Liquid (Water = 1) | 0.575 | 0.575 |
| Calorific Value (Vapourised) | 121.5 MJ/m ³ 49.2 MJ/kg 28.2 MJ/litre | 3200 Btu/ft ³ 21150 Btu/lb 121610 Btu/gal |
| Latent Heat of Vapourisation at Boiling Point | 0.39 MJ/kg | 166 Btu/lb |
| Specific Heat of Gas | 1.61 kJ/kg/°C | 0.385 Btu/lb/°F |
| Specific Heat of Liquid | 2.34 kJ/kg/°C | 0.56 Btu/lb/°F |
| Density of Gas | 2.45 kg/m ³ | 0.153 lb/ft ³ |
| Density of Liquid | 575 kg/m ³ | 36 lb/ft ³ |
| Volume of Gas Produced per Mass of Liquid | 0.41 m ³ /kg | 6.6 ft ³ /lb |
| Volume of Gas Produced per Unit Volume of Liquid | 233 | 233 |
| Volume occupied per mass of Liquid | 1743 litres/tonne | 390 gal/ton |
| Volume of Air to burn Unit Volume of Gas | 30 | 30 |
| Volume of Oxygen to burn Unit Volume of Gas | 6.25 | 6.25 |
| Ignition Temperature | 410-550°C | 770-1022°F |
| Maximum Flame Temperature | 1996°C | 3625°F |

TABLE 2

| CALOR PROPANE | METRIC UNITS | IMPERIAL UNITS |
|--|---|--|
| Freezing Point at Atmospheric Pressure | -186°C | -303°F |
| Boiling Point at Atmospheric Pressure | -42°C | -44°F |
| Specific Gravity of Gas (Air = 1) | 1.5 | 1.5 |
| Specific Gravity of Liquid (Water = 1) | 0.512 | 0.512 |
| Calorific Value (Vapourised) | 95 MJ/m ³ 50 MJ/kg 25.5 MJ/litre | 2500 Btu/ft ³ 21500 Btu/lb 110080 Btu/gal |
| Latent Heat of Vapourisation at Boiling Point | 0.43 MJ/kg | 185 Btu/lb |
| Specific Heat of Gas | 1.55 kJ/kg/°C | 0.37 Btu/lb/°F |
| Specific Heat of Liquid | 2.43 kJ/kg/°C | 0.58 Btu/lb/°F |
| Density of Gas | 1.85 kg/m ³ | 0.115 lb/ft ³ |
| Density of Liquid | 512 kg/m ³ | 32 lb/ft ³ |
| Volume of Gas Produced per Mass of Liquid | 0.54 m ³ /kg | 8.6 ft ³ /lb |
| Volume of Gas Produced per Unit Volume of Liquid | 274 | 274 |
| Volume occupied per mass of Liquid | 1957 litres/tonne | 437 gal/ton |
| Volume of Air to burn Unit Volume of Gas | 23 | 23 |
| Volume of Oxygen to burn Unit Volume of Gas | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| Ignition Temperature | 460-580°C | 860-1076°F |
| Maximum Flame Temperature | 1980°C | 3600°F |

2.2 Combustion of LPG

2.2.1 LPG can only be ignited and subsequently burn when certain criteria are fulfilled. Firstly, gas must be mixed with air to make a flammable mixture. The proportions must lie within well defined limits, known as the Limits of Flammability and these are % Gas by volume in gas/air mixture:

| | Lower Limit | Upper Limit |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Commercial Butane | 1.9 | 8.5 |
| Commercial Propane | 2.0 | 11.0 |

2.2.2 Secondly, this mixture should be presented with a source of ignition, or a part of it must be heated to a certain temperature known as the auto-ignition temperature. This temperature may vary according to the composition of the gas and the environmental conditions, but the range in air is:

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Commercial Butane | 410 - 550°C |
| Commercial Propane | 460 - 580°C |

2.2.3 To sustain combustion the above criteria must be maintained and also the products of combustion must be removed from the vicinity of the flame.

2.3 Density of LPG

2.3.1 LPG Vapour is heavier than air and thus in the event of escape of unignited gas, it will sink to the lowest possible point. Unless it is dispersed, the accumulation may remain for a considerable time.

2.3.2 Conversely, LPG liquid is lighter than water, so it may lie on top of water, similar to other oil products such as petrol and lubricating oil. However it must be remembered that water will always be at a temperature higher than the boiling point of LPG and propane will evaporate extremely rapidly if spilt on water, but butane could so remain on water appreciably longer.

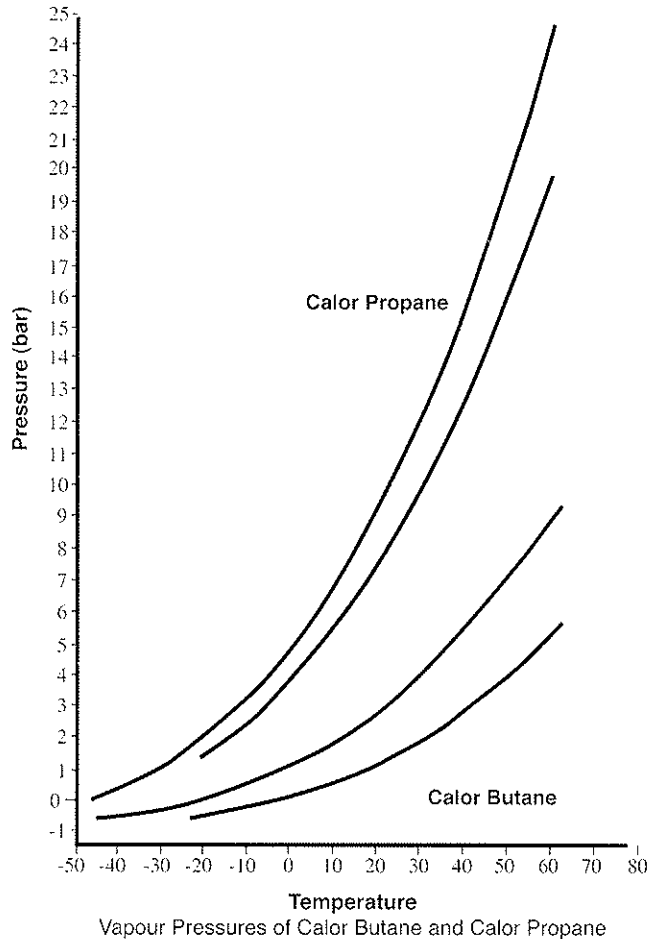
2.4 Vapour Pressure of LPG

2.4.1 The pressure that LPG exerts within the storage tanks varies with temperature. The higher the temperature the higher the pressure generated. The chart overleaf illustrates the variation in vapour pressure that occurs with change in temperature. It should be noted that, for butane at very low temperatures the pressure could fall below normal atmospheric pressure.

2.5 Coefficient of Expansion

2.5.1 Liquid LPG has a high coefficient of expansion i.e. the volume substantially increases when the temperature rises. For this reason, LPG storage tanks are never filled completely with liquid. A free space (or ullage) must always be left above the liquid level in the storage tank to allow for this expansion. Where small tanks are charged at customers' premises, they must never be filled beyond the fixed liquid level indicator.

2.6. Vapour Pressure Chart



SECTION 3

STORAGE, HANDLING AND MAINTENANCE

3.1 Storage

3.1.1 The Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association publication Code of Practice No.1 Pt 1 siting of LPG storage tanks above ground. Codes of Practice 1 Pt 4 covers siting of mounded or buried LPG storage tanks and in RO/ IS3216 Pt1 as amended. All users of LPG should be familiar with the detailed recommendations given in these publications and some of the more important aspects are detailed below for storage tanks above ground. For more detailed information on mounded or buried tanks with regard to underground services and installations, flooding and protection from damage by vehicles consult COP1 Pt 4 or IS3216 Pt1 as amended.

3.1.2 Storage tanks should be located in accordance with 3.1.8 Table 3 based upon the capacity of storage concerned or 3.1.9 Table 4 for mounded or buried tanks.

3.1.3 The separation distances given in Table 3 and Table 4 must be maintained at all times and no building extensions, fixed ignition sources etc should ever be allowed to encroach within.

3.1.4 Within the distances stated of the following sized vessels: 2,5 metres from tanks up to 500 litres water capacity or 3 metres from tanks between 500 and 2,500 litres w c or 6 metres of all larger vessels the whole of the area must be maintained at ALL times free from weeds, long grass or any combustible materials

Tanks must not be sited adjacent to pits, depressions or drains.

3.1.5 Tanks should be enclosed with industrial type fencing at locations where the public may have uncontrolled access or in all cases where the risk of trespass is high.

For vessels up to 9000 litres water capacity this fence must be at least 1,5m from the vessel. At industrial sites where there is adequate surveillance of the installation the site perimeter fence may be acceptable for security.

The requirement for a fence may be relaxed for vessels of less than 9000 litres water capacity provided that access to the valves and fittings is denied for example a substantial lockable cover or other appropriate means.

This relaxation is not permitted where the public have uncontrolled access.

3.1.6 Where damage to LPG installations from vehicular traffic is a possibility, precautions against such damage must be taken. The degree of protection required will depend on the actual site conditions, including the density or nature of the traffic and the overhang or reach of any vehicle. Strategically located motorway type crash barriers, concrete or steel bollards will be suitable for most installations.

3.1.7 An earth point that is provided for the discharge of static electricity will be suitably marked and readily accessible at all times.

3.1.8 Table 3. Distances from Buildings, Boundaries and Sources of Ignition

| Maximum Water Capacity | | | | Minimum Separation Distances Above Ground Vessels | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-----------|---|--------------------|--|
| Of any single vessel in a group | | Of all vessels in a group | | From Buildings, boundary, property line or fixed source of ignition (a) | With Fire wall (b) | Between Vessels (c) |
| Litres | Gallons (approx.) | Normal LPG Capacity (Tonnes) | Litres | | | |
| 150 to 500 | 28 to 100 | 0.05 to 0.25 | 1,500 | 330 | m (ft) | m |
| >500 to 2,500 | 100 to 500 | 0.25 to 1.1 | 7,500 | 1,650 | 2.5 (8) | 1 |
| >2,500 to 9,000 | 500 to 2,000 | 1.1 to 4 | 27,500 | 6,000 | 3 (10) | 1 |
| >9,000 to 135,000 | 2000 to 30,000 | 4 to 60 | 450,000 | 100,000 | 7.5 (25) | 1 |
| >135,000 to 337,500 | >30,000 to 75,000 | 60 to 150 | 1,012,500 | 225,000 | 15 (50) | 1.5 |
| >337,500 | >75,000 | 150 | 2,250,000 | 500,000 | 22.5 (75) | $\frac{1}{2}$ of sum of the diameter of 2 adjacent vessels |
| | | | | | 30 (100) | as above |

* For vessels up to 2 500 litres, the fire wall need be no higher than the top of the vessel and may form part of the site boundary. The fire wall for vessel up to 2,500 litres water capacity may form part of a building wall (see LPG Codes of Practice 1 Pt 1).

Where part of the building is used for residential accommodation the wall including overhanging but excluding the eaves against which the LPG is stored should be imperforate and of 60 minutes fire resistant construction to BS476 Pt 20.

3.1.9 Table 4. Minimum Separation Distances for Mounded / Buried Vessels

| Vessel Water Capacity Lines | LPG Capacity Tonnes | Distances from Buildings, Boundary, Property Line and Fixed Sources of Ignition | | | Distance Between Vessels Metres |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | To Vessel Surface Metres | To Valve Assembly Metres | | |
| | | | Without Gas Dispersion Wall | With Gas Dispersion Wall | |
| 150 to 500 | 0.025 to 0.25 | 1 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 1 |
| >500 to 2,500 | >0.25 to 1.1 | 1 | 3 | 1.5 | 1 |
| >2,500 to 9,000 | >1.1 to 4 | 3 | 7.5 | 4 | 1 |
| >9,000 to 135,000 | >4 to 60 | 3 | 7.5 | 4 | - |
| >135,000 to 337,000 | >60 to 150 | 3 | 11 | 6 | - |

- The spacing between adjacent vessels should be determined by site conditions and the need for safe installation, testing and maintenance.
- IS 3216 restricts the use of dispersion walls to reduce the separation distance between the valve assembly on mounded or underground tanks from Distances from Buildings, Boundary, Property Line and Fixed Sources of Ignition to any vessel with a water capacity not greater than 9,000 litres and a nominal LPG capacity of all vessels in a group of 27,000 litres

3.2

Handling

3.2.1

The storage tanks are designed and constructed to relevant British Standards and they are equipped with various safety features to protect them. The most important safety feature is the pressure relief valve(s) which is designed to relieve safely any excess pressure caused by fires, abnormally hot weather, accidentally over filling etc.

Every consumer should familiarise themselves with the various fittings and valves fitted on their storage tank(s) including any ancillary systems. In particular they should clearly know the location of all isolation valves fitted to the tank(s) and distribution system.

In the event that a consumer closes any isolation valve, either on the tank(s) or in the distribution system, they should satisfy themselves that all outlet points downstream of the valve concerned are closed before re-opening the isolation valve.

Protective rain or dust caps, which are fitted to certain valves, should be in place at all times, other than when the valve is in use. Where valve hoods are fitted to tanks these must be kept locked with a padlock supplied by Calor and for which delivery drivers have a key. All couplings, which are used by the consumer should be kept clean and properly stowed away, to guard against damage, which could cause leakage to occur. Protective clothing must be worn at all times where the transfer of liquid LPG is involved.

3.2.2 Only authorised and competent persons should be allowed to adjust, modify, extend or service the installation. In Northern Ireland only a CORGI registered business with competent personnel as defined by The Gas Safety (Installation & Use) Regulations (Northern Ireland) current edition should complete gas work. The competent person will carry an ID card showing the work categories that can be undertaken.

3.2.3 The LPG system should be visually examined on a regular basis for signs of leakage, damage or other deterioration. Never search for leaks with naked lights, leak detection fluid must be used. In the event that leakage is detected or suspected, a competent person should rectify it immediately. Closing the appropriate valve must isolate the gas supply to the point of leakage, until such necessary corrective action has been taken.

3.2.4 In the case of Autogas or Forklift truck cylinder type installations, LPG is used in its liquid form. It is important both for pumping efficiency and for safety reasons that all valves are left open during operation of the pumping system. Liquid LPG is also used for Grain Drying.

3.2.5 **NEVER OVERFILL AUTOGAS OR FORKLIFT TRUCK TANKS OR CYLINDERS**

3.3 Maintenance

3.3.1 LPG storage tanks are subjected to periodic examination requirements that may involve the exchange of the tank, the testing of the tank in situ and the testing or exchange of certain valves and fittings of the tanks.

LPG pumps and dispensing meters also require periodic maintenance and calibration checks.

Storage tanks, pumps and dispensing meters owned by Calor Gas NI Limited and Calor Teoranta are maintained to industry codes of practice. However, in the unusual event that the consumer owns the tank, pump and dispensing meter or any of these then the responsibility for ensuring that adequate maintenance is carried out rests with that consumer. In the case of Grain Drying it is essential that Calor Gas are contacted when and if the tank requires relocating.

3.3.2 The gas distribution of all liquid or vapour service LPG pipework, pressure regulators, isolation valves etc are normally owned by the consumer. The consumer should ensure appropriate maintenance provisions are in place.

Whilst the specific requirements will vary from consumer to consumer it is recommended that the whole of the gas distribution system be visually examined once per annum and subject to operational test at least once every five years. These examinations and tests should be recorded.

The useful and safe working life of the distribution system including pipework, regulators and valves will vary with a number of factors such as conditions of duty, environment and standard of maintenance.

The consumer should give specific consideration to his own set of conditions and decide upon an appropriate maintenance and or replacement programme. The manufacturers usually recommend that regulators are replaced after ten years in service.

3.3.3 Calor usually owns the flexible hoses used for liquid LPG service.

The exception is Grain Drying installations where the hose belongs to the consumer and is therefore their responsibility for the condition and the maintenance of the hose.

However all consumers must visually examine the condition of the hoses daily and report any defects to Calor.

3.3.4 Gas appliances or other gas burning equipment is usually owned by the consumer, who should make appropriate maintenance provision, based on the recommendations of the manufacturers instructions. The consumer must only use competent personnel within a CORGI registered business.

3.3.5 Failure to maintain any part of the LPG installation could lead to risk of serious hazard, leakage, fire and or explosion

3.3.6 Every consumer should satisfy themselves of the appropriate responsibilities for the whole of their LPG installation. Calor recommend that any installation used with LPG is regularly checked and serviced by competent persons. In Northern Ireland the business must be CORGI registered.

CALOR GAS ARE ALWAYS PLEASED TO GIVE GUIDANCE.

SECTION 4

FIRE PROTECTION

4.1 It is recommended that the Fire Authority be consulted on the provision of fire protection facilities in the planning stages of the installation and from time to time thereafter.

4.2 There should be an adequate supply of water for fire protection for use in an emergency at all installations.

For domestic and those small commercial or industrial installations with vessels not exceeding 2500 litres a water supply from hydrants, ponds, canals or rivers within a distance of 100 metres should suffice.

In addition at such installations either a 19mm hose reel or two 9 litre water extinguishers should be provided. The exception is a domestic installation.

Installations having a capacity greater than 2500 litres but less than 56250 litres (25 tonnes) with only vapour off-take will require a water supply for Fire Brigade use including a 19mm hose reel.

Where vessels exceeding 15,750 litres (7 tonnes) are provided with liquid service outlet consideration should be given to providing a means of applying cooling water to them. This may be by fixed or mobile monitors or other means.

At bulk installations with inventories greater than 25 tonnes but less than 50 tonnes, means should be provided to apply cooling water to the vessels again by fixed or mobile monitors or other means.

At bulk installations with inventories of more than 50 tonnes, vessels should be provided with fixed, fully automatic water spray systems capable of detecting a fire threatening the vessels and operating the sprays without manual intervention.

- 4.3 An adequate number of 'first aid' 9 kg Dry Powder fire extinguishers, suitable for LPG fires should be located at strategic points adjacent to the installation.
- 4.4 Hazard warning notices should be displayed in prominent positions around all bulk tank installations. Signs, which conform, to the Safety Signs and Signals Regulations should be used. The 'No Smoking' and 'No Naked Lights' restriction within the tank separation distance must be rigidly adhered to.

SECTION 5

EMERGENCY ACTION

- 5.1 In any emergency situation the first priority must be to avoid endangering human life and the destruction of property. It is the responsibility of the consumer to have a clearly defined 'Emergency Procedure' in place. However the following course of action is considered appropriate:
- (a) Always summon help and the fire fighting services.
 - (b) Wherever possible turn off all 'Emergency Valves' and all distribution and appliance isolation valves necessary to cut off or reduce the source of escaping gas.
 - (c) Evacuate all persons from any area, which is in the path of any gas accumulation except those necessary to deal with the emergency.
- 5.2 Always approach a fire or gas cloud from upwind. Fires should be controlled but not extinguished until the source of the gas escape can be cut off.
- 5.3 When any incident occurs whether it involves fire or not Calor Gas must be contacted as soon as possible. If the incident occurs outside normal office hours the appropriate Calor Emergency Service Number should be contacted.

**NORTHERN IRELAND
CALOR EMERGENCY SERVICE
DURING BUSINESS HOURS BELFAST (028) 90 458466
OUTSIDE BUSINESS HOURS BELFAST (028) 90 442422**

**REPUBLIC OF IRELAND
CALOR EMERGENCY SERVICE
DURING BUSINESS HOURS DUBLIN (01) 4505000
OUTSIDE BUSINESS HOURS DUBLIN (01) 2694800**

SECTION 6

PERSONNEL WELFARE

6.1 Ventilation

- 6.1.1 Whenever LPG is burnt the fuel and oxygen from the air are consumed to produce what are known as 'products of combustion'. These products are normally harmless but must be properly dispersed by means of a flue and adequate ventilation and not allowed to accumulate in or around the vicinity of an appliance. The area must be properly ventilated. If the ventilation is restricted combustion can be 'incomplete' and the formation of carbon monoxide is a real possibility. Carbon monoxide (CO) is highly toxic and will endanger the lives of humans and animals if inhaled.

**Carbon Monoxide is tasteless and odourless.
Carbon Monoxide will kill.**

- 6.1.2 In all cases ventilation requirements as per the manufacturer instructions shall be adhered to.

- 6.1.3 BS5440 Pt 1
Specification for installation and maintenance of flues and ventilation for gas appliances of a rated input not exceeding 70kW net (1st, 2nd and 3rd Family gases). Flues

BS5440 Pt 2
Specification for installation and maintenance of flues and ventilation for gas appliances of a rated input not exceeding 70kW net (1st, 2nd and 3rd Family gases). Ventilation

BS6644
Installation of gas fired hot water boilers of rated inputs between 60kW and 2MW (2nd and 3rd Family gases)

BS6896 and BS6720 deal with overhead heating.

IS820 Non Domestic Gas Installations
(Reference Clause 11.6)

6.2 LPG Inhalation

- 6.2.1 LPG inhalation may cause irritation to the nose and throat, headache, nausea, vomiting, dizziness, euphoria, drowsiness. In poorly ventilated or confined spaces, unconsciousness and asphyxiation may result.

- 6.2.2 The first aid measures for inhalation is to move the person to fresh air keeping them warm and at rest. Where there is loss of consciousness give oxygen or if breathing ceases or shows signs of failing commence artificial respiration. Summon expert medical attention immediately.

6.3 Skin contact

- 6.3.1 A strong refrigerant effect is produced when liquid LPG comes into contact with the skin. This is created by the rapid evaporation of the liquid and it can cause severe frostbite depending on the level of exposure.

First aid treatment must be carried out immediately by placing the affected part gently under slow running cool water or by immersing in cool water keeping it there for at least ten minutes or until the pain ceases. If this is not done then in severe cases tissue damage will take place before medical aid can be obtained.

- 6.3.2 In all but minor cases, professional medical treatment should be sought.

6.4 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- 6.4.1 Personal protective equipment must be worn at all times when handling LPG liquid.

Wear the following items of clothing:

Gauntlet type neoprene gloves, goggles or face visor, long sleeved cotton overalls and safety boots or shoes.

- 6.4.2 When handling cylinders cotton overalls, safety shoes or boots and gloves must be worn.

NOTES:

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The logo consists of the word "CALOR" in a bold, italicized, sans-serif font. The text is white and is contained within a white rectangular border with rounded corners. The background of the entire advertisement is a solid, vibrant red color.

CALOR