



A FIRE OR EXPLOSION RESULTING IN DEATH, SERIOUS INJURY, OR SEVERE PROPERTY DAMAGE COULD OCCUR IF THE DANGER AND WARNING STATEMENTS ARE NOT FOLLOWED.

THIS CONTAINER WILL CONTAIN FLAMMABLE GAS UNDER PRESSURE AFTER PROPANE HAS BEEN INITIALLY INTRODUCED. LEAKING PROPANE GAS MAY CAUSE A FIRE OR EXPLOSION IF IGNITED. NEVER INSTALL OR LOCATE INSIDE A BUILDING OR ENCLOSED AREA. FOR OUTDOOR USE ONLY.



**FOR PROPANE GAS TECHNICIAN, SUBCONTRACTED
CERTIFIED PROPANE EQUIPMENT INSTALLER or
BUILDING CONTRACTOR**

ONLY TRAINED AND QUALIFIED PROPANE GAS TECHNICIANS SHALL INSTALL AND/OR FILL THIS CONTAINER. THIS CONTAINER HAS BEEN VACUUM PURGED AND SEALED. THE SERVICE VALVE AND THE FILL VALVE HAVE BEEN EQUIPPED WITH TAMPER EVIDENT SEALS TO INDICATE IF THE VALVE(S) HAS BEEN OPENED. IF THE TAMPER EVIDENT SEALS HAVE BEEN BROKEN OR OTHERWISE DISTURBED, THE CONTAINER MUST BE PURGED. TO VERIFY THAT A VACUUM IS PRESENT, CONNECT A VACUUM GAUGE TO THE SERVICE VALVE OUTLET CONNECTION. IF THE VACUUM IS NOT PRESENT, THE CONTAINER MUST BE VACUUM PURGED OR PURGED WITH PROPANE VAPORS.

NO ODORANT WILL BE COMPLETELY EFFECTIVE AS A WARNING AGENT IN EVERY CIRCUMSTANCE. A QUALIFIED PROPANE GAS TECHNICIAN SHALL BE FAMILIAR WITH THE PROPERTIES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF PROPANE GAS, ODOR FADE AND PROPANE GAS DETECTORS AND SHALL PROVIDE THIS SAME INFORMATION TO THE PROPANE GAS CUSTOMER. INSTALLATION OF A PROPANE GAS DETECTOR IS RECOMMENDED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO DETECT GAS LEAKS. ADVISE CUSTOMER TO VERIFY THE PRESENCE OF ODORANT BY SNIFF TESTING.

This container must be installed and serviced in accordance with NFPA-58 (per the edition adopted by the authority having jurisdiction), and materials from the National Propane Gas Association ("NPGA") and the Propane Education and Research Council ("PERC").

CONTAINER PURGING

Purging shall be conducted in accordance with NFPA-58, state and local codes. Purging should be done in compliance with the recommended procedure for purging propane containers provided by Quality Steel Corp and (when purging with propane vapors) as described in Section 2.2.10 of the Certified Employee Training Program available from PERC. Purging of the container shall be conducted by vacuum or propane vapor purge cycles.

- Special attention must be given to purging operations in the field to ensure that air and propane/air mixtures expelled from the container are directed away from people, buildings, other enclosures, vehicles, and any potential ignition source.
- Never purge with liquid propane.

Failure to properly purge the container could cause:

- The pressure relief valve on the container to open due to excessive pressure.
- Regulator(s) to freeze up due to excess moisture.
- Pilot outages due to excessive air mixture in the propane vapor.
- Slower filling due to compression of the air that has not been purged from the container.

CONTAINER FILLING

AT THE TIME OF CONTAINER INSTALLATION AND PRIOR TO CONNECTING THE CONTAINER TO THE GAS PIPING, OR IF THE CONTAINER HAS BEEN OUT OF GAS, FILL THE CONTAINER TO THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE LIQUID LEVEL AS INDICATED BY THE FIXED LIQUID LEVEL GAUGE TO HELP REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF ODOR FADE. REDUCTION OR DEPLETION OF THE ODORANT IN THE PROPANE DUE TO OXIDATION OR OTHER REACTIONS OF THE ETHYL MERCAPTAN ODORANT WITH THE INTERIOR SURFACE IN NEW CONTAINERS OR CONTAINERS THAT HAVE BEEN OUT OF GAS CAN REDUCE THE ABILITY TO DETECT LEAKS BY ODOR, CREATING A POTENTIALLY SEVERE EXPLOSION HAZARD.

The filling procedures for this container shall be in accordance with NFPA-58, State and Local Codes, and your company's procedures, and as a minimum shall include the following:

- Immediately prior to the first filling with propane, inject methanol into the container through the service valve using the service valve outlet connection. Use caution so that the vacuum is not lost. If the vacuum has been lost, the container must be purged again either by vacuum or propane vapor purge cycles.
- The first filling of this container must be through the outlet connection of the service valve until the container pressure is equalized. DO NOT attempt to use the fill valve until the pressure has equalized in the container. Otherwise, the vacuum in the container may be lost. If the vacuum has been lost, the container must be purged again either by vacuum or propane vapor purge cycles.
- DO NOT open the fixed liquid level gauge (outage valve) until positive pressure is in the container. Doing so will reduce the vacuum. If the vacuum has been compromised, the container must be purged again either by vacuum or propane vapor purge cycles.
- DO NOT remove the tamper evident seal from the fill cap until positive pressure is in the container. If the tamper evident seal has been broken or otherwise disturbed, the container must be purged again either by vacuum or propane vapor purge cycles.
- Perform the necessary system integrity checks (pressure and/or leak tests) per NFPA 54 and NFPA 58 requirements and your company's procedures before placing the container in service.

**PROVIDE THIS SAFETY INFORMATION TO PROPANE GAS TECHNICIAN, SUBCONTRACTED
CERTIFIED PROPANE EQUIPMENT INSTALLER OR BUILDING CONTRACTOR** Sept., 2018