



PURGING LP GAS CONTAINERS

UP TO 2,000 WATER GALLON CAPACITY

ASME & DOT CONTAINERS, INCLUDING MOTOR FUEL CONTAINERS

PURGING AND MOISTURE REMOVAL

All new containers (and in some cases used containers) may contain water, air, or other contaminants, **and it is essential that these be removed before filling the container and placing in into service.** Water vapor present in the gas vapor may cause regulator freeze-up at the inlet orifice and interrupt the gas service. Also, it may have an effect on the ability of the odorant to meet the present standards, as water can cause oxidation (rusting) on the inside of the container and result in "odorant fade." Air in the container will cause abnormally high pressure, with the result that the pressure relief valve may open. Air in the system is also likely to cause pilot flames to go out and result in a service call. Additionally, air in the container carries moisture, which can cause service problems. **If a container is suspected of being depressurized or open to the atmosphere for a period of time, it must be re-purged as if it were a new container.**

To purge a container, the following steps should be taken:

1. Purging of containers should be performed in an approved area (see NFPA #58)
2. Determine if the container pressure is zero. Should the container contain only air pressure, the air may be vented directly to the atmosphere through the service valve.
3. If free water is present in the container, it should be drained.
4. Pressurize the container to approximately 15 PSIG with LP-gas vapor. Never purge with liquid LP-gas; to do so will cause the moisture vapor to chill and remain in the container.
5. Fully open the container service valve and vent to a safe atmosphere.
6. Repeat fourth and fifth steps for a total of five purgings.
7. The usual five purge pressurization methods requires the venting of about 15-18 gallons of LP-gas per 1,000 gallons of container capacity.
8. Add the suggested amount of methanol (see chart below) and close valve. Methanol must be used in an approved and safe manner. Refer to the methanol MSDS for proper handling and warnings.
9. Repressurize the container with odorized LP-gas vapor to 15 PSIG
10. The container is now ready to be filled with LP-gas.
11. Once filled, all fittings and tank openings should be checked for leaks using an approved leak detecting solution.
12. The container is now ready to be placed in service.

Methanol injection chart – Suggested Amounts

1 pint of methanol per 100 gallons of container capacity
100# I. C. C. or D. O. T. cylinder add 1/8 pint or 2 fluid ounces

100 gallon container add 1 pint
250 gallon container add 2.5 pints
500 gallon container add 5 pints
1,000 gallon container add 10 pints
2,000 gallon container add 20 pints



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ALTERNATE PURGE METHOD UTILIZING A COMPRESSOR

An LP-gas compressor can be used to evacuate air in a container to about 26" of mercury vacuum (2 PSI absolute pressure) when discharging to atmosphere. Hose suitable for vacuum service would be used and all unused valves must be closed. Protective caps on both liquid fill and vapor equalization valves must be screwed on tightly to prevent air from entering the container when vacuum is applied. When pressure has been reduced to 26" of mercury vacuum, LP-gas vapor can be introduced until the container has reached atmospheric pressure. Add methanol as suggested and the container is then ready to be filled with liquid LP-gas.

This method effectively removes water vapor after the water is drained and reduces air in the container to about 10% of the volume at atmospheric pressure. No LP-gas is released to the atmosphere with this process. Evacuation time with the 36 CFM compressor is approximately 15 minutes per 1,000 gallons of tank capacity. A 16 CFM compressor would take approximately 30 minutes per 1,000 gallons of tank capacity.

ADDENDUM

- A. See NFPA-58 for more information on purging.
- B. Consult Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS - Methanol) for additional information on care and handling of methanol.
- C. Consult NPGA Safety Bulletin on "Static Electricity"

