

- Propane container must be placed on a secure foundation, and protected from damage.
- Cylinders shall be permitted to be used in buildings under construction where such building is not occupied by the public.
- Heaters used with cylinders, must be located at least 6 ft. from any cylinder.
- Heaters shall not be directed toward any cylinder within 20 ft.
- Do not store cylinders in, storage or gang boxes.
- Provide at least one 20lb B C Fire Extinguisher for each propane storage area.
- Cylinders shall always be used and stored in an upright position.
- Cylinders not in use shall be protected by cap or collar to protect valve.
- All hoses must be protected from damage and of adequate length to not cause stress on heater or container.
- Never take propane into a confined space.

Fact and Figures

Propane weighs 4.24 lb. per gallon

100 lb cylinder equals 24.6 gallons

Liquid propane expands 270 times its volume when in the vapor state.

Propane is heavier than air, vapor may travel to a source of ignition and flash back.

Heaters may run on several different pressure requirements. Check manufacturer's specifications for proper regulator requirements.

Often the odor of propane is prevalent when tanks are running low. Never assume this is the reason. Check for leaks or call your gas company immediately.



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TEMPORARY HEATERS & PROPANE SAFETY

The safe use of Portable Heaters and Propane is outlined in NFPA 58 Liquefied Petroleum Gas Codes, 2001 Edition. Inside this brochure is a partial summary of NFPA 58 Codes and some general information. To assist you in the safe handling of propane gas and heaters used in a temporary heat situation.

Do not hesitate to call Greene's Gas Company with any questions regarding propane use.



TEMPORARY HEATERS & PROPANE

- Maintain the greater of 12 inches, or the manufactures recommendations, of clearance on both sides, front and rear of all circulating air type heaters.
- Heaters not approved for use on wood floors shall not be set directly upon them or any other combustible materials. They must be placed upon 1 inch of concrete or other heat insulating material. This must extend 2 ft. from heater in all directions.
- Heaters used in the vicinity of tarps, canvas, or similar combustible coverings shall be located at least 10 ft from coverings. Coverings must be securely fastened to prevent ignition or upsetting the heater, due to wind action.
- All hoses used must be approved for a working pressure of not less than 250 p.s.i.
- Portable heaters shall be equipped with an automatic shut off device, to stop the flow of gas to the main burner, in the event of flame failure..

- Do not use copper for connecting heater to container. Use LP GAS approved rubber hose. No auto type hose clamps are to be used. Test all connections for leaks before placing into service.
- Portable heater shall be self supporting unless designed for cylinder mounting. Regulating equipment, manifolds, piping , tubing shall not be used as structural support.
- Regulating equipment, manifold, and container shall be located to minimize exposure to high temperatures or physical damage.
- Heaters shall be a minimum of 10 ft from propane container. Unless designed for cylinder mounting.
- Use of temporary heater can consume oxygen in the work area, please allow fresh air to enter the work area. Carbon Monoxide will be caused by incomplete burning of gas. Make sure there is a adequate supply of fresh air to the heaters. CO can be deadly, it is a colorless and odorless gas that can kill or cause permanent brain damage.
- Frost appearing on the tank is a sign of too much vapor draw from container and will reduce gas flow.

Fact and Figures

Heater size	Gas Consumption:
150,000 BTUs	———— 1.75 gallons per hour
250,000 BTUs	———— 2.45 gallon per hour
500,000 BTUs	———— 5.45 gallons per hour
1,000,000 BTUs	———— 10.91 gallon per hour

Tanks sizing

330 gallon tank	———— 250,000 BTUs
500 gallon tank	———— 500,000 BTUs
1000 gallon tank	———— 1,000,000 BTUs

(Based on a 30 degree outside temperature)

Usage per day

Total BTU output of all heaters x number of hours operated per day divided by 91,000 equals gallons per day

Calculate heat demand

Length x width x Height = cubic ft

Cu ft x .133 heat loss (doors and windows installed, minimum insulation)

Multiplied by heat rise desired (outside to inside temp difference)

Equals total BTU demand