

Liquefied petroleum gas

Liquefied petroleum gas leaks and ruptures in tanks or lines cause fires and explosions. An LP gas tank involved in a building, trash, or tractor fire can intensify the fire or explode.

Smart practices

- Systems for storing, handling, or using LP gas comply with the most current National Fire Protection Association Number 58 standard.
- LP gas tanks have metal nameplates that identify the manufacturer, weight, and pressure capacity.
- Employees keep weeds and other flammable materials at least 10 feet from LP gas tanks.
- Hoses, pumps, and LP gas tanks are protected from impacts.
- All outside LP storage tanks are secure or on firm foundations.
- Portable LP tanks are located away from stairs, exits, and ignition sources.
- Portable LP tanks are stored with their outlet valves closed.
- Employees handle and store empty portable LP tanks as if they were full.
- There is a portable fire extinguisher with a rating of 8-B, C, or higher where flammable-liquids are stored.
- Employees fuel motor vehicles and forklifts least 10 feet from masonry-walled buildings and at least 25 feet from other buildings, doors, or window openings.
- Employees get out of their vehicles and shut off the engines when they fuel them.
- Employees fuel motor vehicles outdoors if the vehicles have permanently mounted fuel tanks.
- All motor vehicle fuel tanks have pressure gauges and safety-relief valves.
- Employees are prohibited from smoking near LP gas containers.
- LP- and natural-gas-powered field equipment have approved tank regulators and components.
- All pipes, including plastic pipe, are approved for LP gas or natural gas use.
- Employees are prohibited from welding any part of a pressurized system.

What OR-OSHA rules apply?

437-004-0780 *Storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gases. Subdivision H.*