

Chapter Ind 9

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

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History: Chapter Ind 9 as it existed on May 31, 1961 was repealed and a new chapter Ind 9 is created effective June 1, 1961.

PART I

GENERAL

Ind 9.001 Scope. (1) All reference to design, construction, shop inspection and repairs to the containers shall be made to the requirements of the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code.

(2) This code shall apply to plants, stores, equipment and installations storing, handling and/or using liquefied petroleum gas; to reconstructions, alterations, and extensions; to existing plants, stores, equipment and installations which may constitute a life or fire hazard, except insofar as on special applications, the industrial commission shall waive strict compliance when in its opinion the requirements of this code cannot be reasonably fulfilled.

(3) The following standards are intended to apply to the design, construction, location, installation, and operation of liquefied petroleum gas systems. These standards do not apply to marine terminals, pipe line and similar large volume terminals, natural gasoline plants, refineries, tank farms, or to chemical and utility gas manufacturing plants, provided specific approval of construction and installation plans which are based on substantial equivalent requirements has been obtained from the industrial commission of Wisconsin. For all installations using tanks over 2000 gallons water capacity, triplicate plans showing location and appurtenances shall be submitted to the industrial commission for approval. Persons storing, retailing, handling or using tanks of less than 2000 gallons water capacity shall obtain approval from the chief of the fire department, if there is one, otherwise from the industrial commission. A written statement shall be issued by every person, firm, association or corporation making an installation, showing that the design, construction and location is in compliance with these standards as stated in section 101.105 (4), Wis. Stats.

Note:

City ----- Date -----

This is to certify that the standards of liquefied petroleum gases of the Industrial Commission have been adhered to as to design, construction, location, and installation, as required under section 101.105, Wisconsin Statutes.

Signed ----- (Company or Firm)

Address -----

Installed by -----

The above is a sample form that may be used as specified in the scope of these standards.

(4) Basic rules apply to all sections except section Ind 9.80, and unless noted in basic rules.

(5) Section Ind 9.20 "bottled gas", applies to installations utilizing containers constructed in accordance with interstate commerce commission specifications.

(6) Section Ind 9.30 applies to installations utilizing containers other than those constructed in accordance with interstate commerce commission specifications.

(7) Section Ind 9.50 applies to containers and pertinent equipment mounted on trucks, semi-trailers and trailers used for the transportation of liquefied petroleum gases.

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(8) Section Ind 9.70 applies to fuel containers for the use of liquefied petroleum gases as motor fuel; or with easily movable, readily portable or self-propelled internal combustion engines (i.e., highway vehicles, trucks, buses, tractors, automobiles, etc.; farm machinery, construction and miscellaneous machinery; industrial plant tractors, locomotives, similar mobile or semi-mobile units; etc.)

(9) Section Ind 9.80 applies to the storage of containers not installed for use at final utilization point.

(10) Where liquefied petroleum gas is used with oxygen the general orders on Safety section Ind 1.70 shall apply.

(11) Section Ind 9.84 applies to liquefied petroleum gas service stations.

(12) Where liquefied petroleum gas is used with oxygen the general orders on Safety section Ind 1.70 shall apply.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.002 Definitions. (1) "Approved" means approved by industrial commission of Wisconsin.

Note: The industrial commission will ordinarily approve items approved by a nationally recognized testing laboratory.

(2) "API-ASME" means the editions of the "Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of the American Petroleum Institute and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers", and the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code.

(3) "ASME" means the edition of the "Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers".

(4) "Artificial heat" means heat obtained from any other source than solar, atmospheric or ground.

(5) "Alterations" means changes affecting the strength and/or safety of the installations.

(6) "Container" means all vessels such as tanks, cylinders, bottles or drums used for transporting or storing of liquefied petroleum gas.

(7) "ICC" means the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(a) "ICC container" means a container as defined in sub-section (6) bearing the ICC stamping.

(8) "Commission" means the industrial commission of Wisconsin.

(9) "Column type gauge glass" (See section Ind 9.16 (8).)

(10) "Filling density" (See section Ind 9.11.)

(11) "Gas" means liquefied petroleum gas in either liquid or gaseous state.

(12) "Utility gas manufacturing plant" means a plant supplying gas (not liquid gas) to various consumers through pipe lines.

(13) "Gas mixing device" means a device to mix gas and air.

(14) "Mobile fuel tank" means a tank used to supply fuel to the motor of a mobile vehicle. (See section Ind 9.70.)

(15) "Mobile vehicle" means any vehicle which comes under section Ind 9.50 of these orders.

(16) "Saddle" means that part of supporting structure upon which the tank rests.

(17) "Skid tank" (See section Ind 9.36 (6) and section Ind 9.66.)

(18) "Truck tank" means a tank securely fastened to a truck frame and used to transport liquefied petroleum gases. (See section Ind 9.50.)

(19) "Vapor pressure" means the pressure of saturated vapor in equilibrium over liquefied petroleum gas confined within a container.

(20) "Systems" means an assembly of equipment consisting essentially of the container or containers, major devices such as vaporizers, carburetors, relief valves, excess flow valves, regulators, etc., and interconnecting piping.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

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Ind 9.01 Basic rules. (1) ODORIZING GASES. (a) All liquefied petroleum gases shall be effectively odorized by an approved agent of such character as to indicate positively, by distinct odor, the presence of gas down to concentration in air of not over 1/5 the lower limit of flammability. Odorization, however, is not required if harmful in the use of further processing of the liquefied petroleum gas, or if odorization will serve no useful purpose as a warning agent in such use or further processing.

Note: The lower flammable limits of the more commonly used LP-gases are: Propane, 2.15%; Butane, 1.55%. These figures represent volumetric percentages of gas in gas-air mixtures.

(b) The odorization requirements of section Ind 9.01 shall be considered to be met by the use of 1.0 pounds of ethyl mercaptan, 1.0 pounds of thiophane or 1.4 pounds of amyl mercaptan per 10,000 gallons of LP-gas. However, this listing of odorants and quantities shall not exclude the use of other odorants that meet the odorization requirement of section Ind 9.01.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.02 Approval of equipment and systems. (1) Each system utilizing ICC containers shall have their container valves, connectors, manifold valve assemblies and regulators (bases, hoods, or cabinets if desired):

- (a) Listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or,
(b) Listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, or,
(c) Inspected and approved by the industrial commission of Wisconsin.

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Note: Where necessary to alter, or to repair such listed systems in the field in order to provide for different operating pressures, change from vapor to liquid withdrawal, and the like, such changes may be made by use of component parts which have been individually listed by one of the above for use with LP-gas.

(2) Each system for domestic and/or commercial use utilizing containers of 2,000 gallons or less water capacity, other than those bearing the ICC stamping, shall be:

- (a) Listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or,
(b) Listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, or,
(c) Inspected and approved by the industrial commission of Wisconsin.

(3) In systems utilizing containers of over 2,000 gallons water capacity, each regulator, container valve, excess flow valve, gauging device and relief valve installed on or at the container, shall have its correctness as to design, construction, and performance determined by:

- (a) Listed by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., or,
(b) Listed by a nationally recognized testing laboratory, or,

(c) Inspected and approved by the industrial commission of Wisconsin.] a

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.03 Requirement for construction, inspection and stamping.

(1) Containers used with systems embodied in sections Ind 9.30, Ind 9.50, Ind 9.70, except as provided in section Ind 9.72 (4) and section Ind 9.97 (1) (a) (b), shall be designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code.

(2) The provisions of section Ind 9.03 (1) shall not be construed as prohibiting the continued use or reinstallation of containers constructed and maintained in accordance with the general orders on Liquefied Petroleum Gases for Wisconsin.

(3) Containers used with systems embodied in section Ind 9.72 (4) shall carry the ICC stamping.

(4) Welding to the shell, head, or any other part of the container subject to internal pressure, shall be done in compliance with the code under which the tank was fabricated. Other welding is permitted only on saddle plates, lugs or brackets attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

(5) Where repair or modification involving welding of ICC containers is required, the container shall be returned to a qualified manufacturer making containers of the same type, and who is authorized to imprint the ICC stamping on such containers.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.04 Markings on containers. (1) Each container or system, except as provided in section Ind 9.72, shall be marked as specified in the following:

(a) With a marking identifying compliance with, and other markings required by the rules of the code under which the container is constructed; or with the stamp and other markings required by the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code (section Ind 41.09).

(b) With notation as to whether container is designed for underground or aboveground installation or both. If intended for both and different style hoods are provided, the marking shall indicate the proper hood for each style of installation.

(c) With the name and address of the supplier of the system, or the trade name of the system.

1. Underground and aboveground: System nameplate.

(d) With the water capacity of the container in pounds or gallons, U. S. Standard.

(e) With the working pressure in pounds per square inch for which the container is designed.

(f) With the wording "This container shall not contain a product having a vapor pressure in excess of—p.s.i. gauge at 100° F." (See section Ind 9.13 (5).)

1. Underground and aboveground: System nameplate or tag on filler connection.

(g) With the tare weight in pounds or other identified unit of weight for containers with a water capacity of 300 lbs. or less.

(h) With marking indicating the maximum level to which the container may be filled with liquid at temperatures between 20° F. and

130° F. except on containers provided with fixed maximum level indicators, or which are filled by weighing. Markings shall be in increments of not more than 20° F.

1. Aboveground and underground: System nameplate or on liquid level gauging device.

(i) With the outside surface area in square feet.

1. Underground: System nameplate.

2. Aboveground: Container.

(2) Markings specified on "container" shall be on the container itself. Markings specified on "system nameplate" shall be on a metal tag or nameplate attached to the system, located in such a manner as to be readily visible.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.05 Location of containers and regulating equipment. (1) Containers and first stage regulating equipment shall be located outside of buildings other than buildings especially provided for this purpose, except containers and regulating equipment may be used indoors under the following conditions:

(a) If temporarily used for demonstration purposes and the container has a maximum water capacity of 12 pounds.

(b) If used with a completely self-contained gas hand torch or similar equipment, and the container has a maximum water capacity of 2½ pounds.

(c) As provided in sections Ind 9.80, Ind 9.26, and Ind 9.70.

(2) (b) Each individual container shall be located with respect to the nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built on in accordance with the following table:

Water Capacity per Container	Underground	Minimum Distances	
		Containers Aboveground	Between Aboveground Containers
Less than 125 gallons	10 feet	None	None
125 to 500 gallons	10 feet	10 feet	3 feet
501 to 2,000 gallons	25 feet*	25 feet*	3 feet
2,001 to 30,000 gallons	50 feet	50 feet	5 feet
30,001 to 70,000 gallons	50 feet	75 feet	¼ of sum of diameters of adjacent containers
70,001 to 90,000 gallons	50 feet	100 feet	

*Note: The above distance requirements may be reduced to not less than 10 feet for a single container of 1200 gallons water capacity or less, providing such a container is at least 25 feet from any other LP-Gas container or more than 125 gallons water capacity.

(3) No containers while installed for use shall be stacked one above the other.

(4) In cases of bulk storage in heavily populated or congested areas, the industrial commission of Wisconsin shall determine restrictions of individual tank capacity, total storage, and distance to line of adjoining property which may be built on and other reasonable protective methods.

(5) In industrial installations involving containers of 150,000 gallons aggregate water capacity or more, where serious mutual ex-

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posures between the container and adjacent properties prevail, the industrial commission of Wisconsin may require fire walls designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice.

(6) In the case of buildings devoted exclusively to gas manufacturing and distributing operations the above distances may be reduced provided that in no case shall containers of water capacity exceeding 500 gallons be located closer than 10 feet to such gas manufacturing and distributing buildings.

(7) Any container used in domestic or commercial service, where transfer of liquid is made from such containers into portable containers such as on tractors, skid tanks, or similar applications shall be located not less than 50 feet from nearest important building. Special attention shall be given to maintaining the above distances on such transferring in trailer camps with respect to any trailer.

(8) Readily ignitable material such as weeds and long dry grass shall be removed within 10 feet of any container.

(9) The minimum separation between liquefied petroleum gas containers and flammable liquid tanks or container shall be 20 feet, and the minimum separation between a container and the center line of the dike shall be 10 feet. The foregoing provision shall not apply if LP containers of 125 gallons or less capacity are installed adjacent to Class III flammable liquid tanks of 275 gallons or less.

(10) Suitable means shall be taken to prevent the accumulation of flammable liquids under adjacent liquefied petroleum gas containers, such as by diking, diversion curbs or grading.

(11) When dikes are used with flammable liquid tanks, no liquefied petroleum gas containers shall be located within the diked area.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61; r. and recr. (2), Register, June, 1967, No. 138, eff. 7-1-67.

Ind 9.06 Container valves and accessories. (1) All valves, fittings and accessories connected directly to the container including primary shut-off valves, shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 psig and shall be of material and design suitable for LP-gas service. Cast iron shall not be used for container valves, fittings, and accessories. This does not prohibit the use of container valves made of malleable or nodular iron*.

(2) All connections to containers, except safety relief connections, liquid level gauging devices and plugged openings, shall have shut-off valves located as close to the container as practicable (except as provided in section Ind 9.06 (5)).

(3) Excess flow valves where required by these standards shall close automatically at the rated flows of vapor or liquid as specified by the manufacturer. The connections or line including valves, fittings, etc., being protected by an excess flow valve shall have a greater capacity than the rated flow of the excess flow valve.

(4) Liquid level gauging devices which are so constructed that outward flow of container contents shall not exceed that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening, need not be equipped with excess flow valves.

(5) Openings from tank or through fittings attached directly on tank to which pressure gauge connection is made need not be equipped

* For information as to the suitability of malleable or nodular iron for this use, refer to Standards of the American Society of Testing Materials A(47-52 or A339-51T).

with shut-off or excess flow valves if such openings are restricted to not larger than No. 54 drill size opening.

(6) Excess flow and back pressure check valves where required by these standards shall be located inside of the container or at a point outside where the line enters the container; in the latter case, installation shall be made in such manner that any undue strain beyond the excess flow or back pressure check valve will not cause breakage between the container and such valve. (See section Ind 9.50 for tank truck requirements.)

(7) Excess flow valves shall be designed with a by-pass, not to exceed a No. 60 drill size opening to allow equalization of pressures.

Note: Where hoods or covers are provided, they shall not be locked unless the service valve is shut off.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.07 Piping, tubing, and fittings. (1) Piping, except as provided in section Ind 9.75 (1) shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass or copper pipe; or seamless copper, brass, steel or aluminum tubing. All piping or tubing shall be suitable for a working pressure of not less than 125 pounds per square inch. Copper tubing may be of the standard grade K or L, or equivalent and shall have a minimum wall thickness of 0.032 inches. Aluminum tubing shall not be used in exterior locations or where it is in contact with masonry or plaster walls or insulation.

(2) In systems where the gas in liquid form without pressure reduction enters the building (see section Ind 9.12) only heavy walled seamless brass or copper tubing with an internal diameter not greater than 3/32 inch, and a wall thickness of not less than 3/64 inch shall be used. This requirement shall not apply to research and experimental laboratories, buildings or separate fire divisions of buildings used exclusively for housing internal combustion engines, and to commercial gas plants or bulk stations where containers are charged, nor to industrial vaporizer buildings.

(3) Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, welded, soldered or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1000° F. Joints on seamless copper, brass, steel or non-ferrous gas tubing shall be made by means of approved gas tubing fittings, soldered or brazed with a material having a melting point exceeding 1000° F.

(4) For operating pressures of 125 psig or less, fittings shall be designed for a pressure of at least 125 psig, except for tank truck requirements, as provided in section Ind 9.53 (2). For operating pressures above 125 psig, fittings shall be designed for a minimum of 250 psig.

(5) The use of threaded cast iron pipe fittings such as ells, tees, crosses, couplings and unions is prohibited.

(6) Strainers, regulators, meters, compressors, pumps, etc., are not to be considered as pipe fittings. This does not prohibit the use of malleable, nodular or higher strength gray iron for such equipment.

(7) All materials such as valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be of such quality as to be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gas under the service conditions to which they are subjected.

(8) Approved flexible hose may be used on the low pressure side of the system as follows:

(a) Only appliances which are necessarily portable or which have to be moved from place to place or which require a vibration joint, may be connected with flexible hose. On such appliances the shut-off shall be in the solid connection or piping only, and not at the appliance end of the hose; industrial equipment is exempt from this provision.

(b) Only approved hose of proper design and good quality shall be used, and it shall be securely attached to each end.

(c) The key of the shut-off on an independent connection shall not be within 6 inches of the key of any other shut-off. In such an installation the keys shall be in directions perpendicular to each other so that the possibility of the accidental turning on of the gas at the wrong shut-off will be lessened.

(d) Where flexible hose is used, a shut-off shall not be placed close to the floor or in any other position where it may be turned on by accident.

(e) A wall outlet to which an appliance is to be connected with flexible hose shall be so placed as to reduce to a minimum the passing to and fro across the hose. Where flexible hose is used, it shall be of the minimum practicable length. Extending hose from one room to another is prohibited.

(f) Where an appliance, such as a gas iron for industrial work, is always used in the same location, but its operation demands a flexible hose, the flexible hose shall be permanently attached at the supply end by a threaded or other secure metal connection, and the appliance end shall be provided with a secure metal joint, which can be conveniently made and separated, in preference to a rubber slip end.

(g) Where the hose is likely to be subjected to excessive temperatures, either through accident or because of the special nature of the appliance, only hose properly protected or made up of non-combustible material shall be used.

(9) All piping, tubing, or hose shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures. After installation, piping and tubing of all domestic and commercial systems shall be tested and proved free of leaks using a manometer or equivalent device that will indicate a drop in pressure. Test shall not be made with a flame.

(10) Provision shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.

(11) Piping outside buildings may be buried, aboveground, or both, but shall be well supported and protected against physical damage. Where soil conditions warrant, all piping shall be protected against corrosion. Where condensation may occur, the piping shall be pitched back to the container, or suitable means shall be provided for revaporization of the condensate.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.08 Hose specifications. (1) Hose shall be fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gases in the liquid phase.

(2) Hose subject to container pressure shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 5 times the vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. for which the container was designed. Hose connections when made shall be capable of withstanding a test pressure of twice the vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. for which the container is designed.

(3) Hose and hose connections located on the low pressure side of regulators or reducing valves shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 125 psig but not less than 5 times the pressure setting of the safety relief devices protecting that portion of the system. All connections shall be so designed that there will be no leakage when connected.

(4) Where hose is to be used for transferring liquid from one container to another, wet hose is recommended. Such hose shall be equipped with suitable shut-off valves at discharge end. Provision shall be made to prevent excessive hydrostatic pressure in the hose.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.09 Safety devices. (1) Every container except those bearing the ICC stamping and every vaporizer (except motor fuel vaporizers and except vaporizers described in section Ind 9.10(3) and section Ind 9.26 (1)(c)) whether heated by artificial means or not, shall be provided with one or more safety relief valves of spring-loaded or equivalent type. These valves shall be arranged to afford free vent to the outer air with discharge not less than 5 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. The rate of the discharge shall be in accordance with the provisions of appendix A, or appendix B in the case of vaporizers.

(2) Container and vaporizer safety relief valves shall be set to start to discharge as follows, with relation to the design working pressure of the container:

<i>Containers stamped</i>	Minimum	Maximum*
U-68 or U-69 -----	110%	125%
ASME U-200 or U-201 -----	88	100
ASME -----	88	100
API-ASME -----	88	100

* Note: A plus tolerance of 10% is permitted.

(a) For containers bearing the ICC stamping the set pressure shall not be less than 75% nor more than 100% of the minimum test pressure of the container on which the device is installed.

(3) Safety relief devices used with systems employing containers other than those bearing the ICC stamping shall be so constructed as to discharge at not less than the rates shown in appendix A, before the pressure is in excess of 120% of the maximum permitted start to discharge pressure setting of the device. Such valves shall also be rated according to the requirements of the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code.

(4) In certain locations sufficiently sustained high temperatures prevail which will require the use of a lower vapor pressure product to be stored or the use of a higher designed pressure vessel in order to prevent the safety valves opening as the result of these temperatures. As an alternative the tanks may be protected by cooling devices such as by spraying, by shading or other effective means.

(5) Safety relief valves shall be so arranged that the possibility of tampering will be minimized; if pressure setting or adjustment is external, the relief valves shall be provided with approved means for sealing adjustment.

(6) No shut-off valves shall be installed between the safety relief valves and the container except that a shut-off valve may be used where the arrangement of this valve is such as always to afford full required capacity flow through the relief valves.

Note: The above exception is made to cover such cases as a three-way valve installed under two safety relief valves, each of which has the required rate of discharge and is so installed as to allow either of the safety relief valves to be closed off but does not allow both safety valves to be closed off at the same time. Another exception to this may be where two separate relief valves are installed with individual shut-off valves. In this case the two shut-off valve stems shall be mechanically interconnected in a manner which will allow full required flow of one relief valve at all times.

(7) Safety relief valves shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(8) Each container safety relief valve used with systems, except as provided in section Ind 9.72, shall be plainly and permanently marked with the following: "Container Type" of the pressure vessel on which the valve is designed to be installed; the pressure in psi gauge at which the valve is set to start to discharge; the actual rate of discharge of the valve in cubic feet per minute of air at 60° F. and 14.7 pounds per square inch, absolute; and the manufacturer's name and catalogue number, for example: T200-250-4050 AIR— indicating that the valve is suitable for use on a Type 200 container, that it is set to start to discharge at 250 psi gauge; and that its rate of discharge (section Ind 9.09 (2) and (3)) is 4050 cubic feet per minute of air as determined in appendix A.

Note 1: Valves not marked "Air" are flow rated in LP-gas and can be converted to their air capacity ratings by applying the air conversion factors given in the table following appendix A.

Note 2: Frequent testing of safety relief valves, as would be required where there is a probable increase or decrease of the releasing pressure of the valve due to clogging, sticking, corrosion or exposure to elevated temperatures, is not necessary for such valves on liquefied petroleum gas containers for the following reasons:

(a) The gases are so-called "sweet gases," i.e. they have no corrosive effect on the metal of the container or valve; the valves are constructed of materials not readily subject to corrosion and are installed in pressure vessels so as to be protected against the weather. Further, the temperature variations are not sufficient to bring about any permanent set of the valve springs. Another reason is that the gases are odorized and instant warning is given of any escape of gas. Although general storage of these gases has been on a widespread scale for more than 20 years, industry experience has not shown any case of these safety valves not functioning properly.

(b) It is recognized, however, that like all mechanical devices, these valves cannot be expected to remain in reliable operative condition forever, hence it is suggested that in the case of containers exceeding 2000 gallons water capacity, they be tested at approximately 5-year intervals. When valve is of type necessitating removal for testing, container must first be emptied. When type of valve permits, testing may be accomplished by an external lifting device equipped with an indicator to show the pressure equivalent at which it opens.

(9) Safety relief valve assemblies, including their connections, shall be of sufficient size so as to provide the rate of flow required for the container on which they are installed.

(10) A safety relief valve shall be installed between each pair of shut-off valves on liquefied petroleum gas liquid piping so as to relieve into a safe atmosphere. The start-to-discharge pressure setting of such relief valve shall not be in excess of 500 psig. The minimum

setting on relief valves installed in piping connected to other than ICC containers shall not be lower than 140% of the container relief valve setting and in piping connected to containers bearing ICC stamping not lower than 400 psig.

(11) The discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in or beneath any building, except relief devices as provided in section Ind 9.05 (1) (a) (b) (c), section Ind 9.22 (1) and section Ind 9.26.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.10 Vaporizer and housing.

Note: Section Ind 9.10 does not apply to motor fuel vaporizers, see section Ind 9.76, nor to integral vaporizer-burners used for such purposes as crop dryers, weed burners or tar kettles.

(1) Indirect fired vaporizers utilizing steam, water or other heated medium shall be constructed and installed as follows:

(a) Vaporizers shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code and shall be permanently marked as follows:

1. With the code marking signifying the specifications to which vaporizer is constructed.

2. With the allowable working pressure and temperature for which the vaporizer is designed.

3. With the sum of the outside surface area and the inside heat exchange surface area expressed in square feet. (See appendix B.)

4. With the name or symbol of the manufacturer.

(b) Vaporizers having an inside diameter of 6 inches or less which are exempted by the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code shall have a design working pressure of not less than 250 psi gauge and need not be permanently marked.

(c) Heating or cooling coils shall not be installed inside a storage container.

(d) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution, or in other structures of light, non-combustible construction or equivalent, well ventilated near the floor line and roof.

(e) Vaporizers shall have at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with appendix B, except as provided in section Ind 9.33 (4) (a).

(f) Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing from the vaporizers to the gas discharge piping.

(g) The device that supplies the necessary heat for producing steam, hot water, or other heating medium may be installed in a building, compartment, room or lean-to which shall be ventilated near the floor line and roof to the outside. This device location shall be separated from all compartments or rooms containing liquefied petroleum gas vaporizers, pumps and central gas mixing devices by a wall of substantially fire-resistant material and vapor tight construction. This requirement does not apply to the domestic water heaters which may supply heat for a vaporizer in a domestic system.

(h) Gas-fired heating systems supplying heat exclusively for vaporization purposes shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if pilot light should fail.

(i) Vaporizers may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the liquid section or gas section or both.

(j) Vaporizers shall not be equipped with fusible plugs.

(k) Vaporizer houses shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(2) Atmospheric vaporizers employing heat from the ground or surrounding air shall be installed as follows:

(a) Buried underground or,

(b) Located inside building close to a point at which pipe enters the building provided capacity of unit does not exceed one quart.

(c) Vaporizers of less than one quart capacity heated by the ground or surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests certified by any of the authorities listed in section Ind 9.02 demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(d) Vaporizers designed primarily for domestic service shall be protected against tampering and physical damage.

(3) Direct gas-fired vaporizers shall be constructed, marked, and installed as follows:

(a) With the requirements of the Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code that are applicable to the maximum working conditions for which the vaporizer is designed. See section Ind 9.03.

(b) With the name of the manufacturer; rated Btu input to the burner; the area of the heat exchange surface in square feet; the outside surface of the vaporizer in square feet; and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

(4) Vaporizers may be connected to the liquid section or the gas section of the storage container, or both; but in any case there shall be at the container a manually-operated valve in each connection to permit completely shutting off when desired, of all flow of gas or liquid from container to vaporizer.

(5) Vaporizers with capacity not exceeding 35 gallons per hour shall be located at least 5 feet from container shut-off valves. Vaporizers having capacity of more than 35 gallons but not exceeding 100 gallons per hour shall be located at least 10 feet from the container shut-off valves. Vaporizers having a capacity greater than 100 gallons per hour shall be located at least 15 feet from container shut-off valves.

(6) Vaporizers may be installed in buildings, rooms, housings, sheds, or lean-tos used exclusively for gas manufacturing or distribution. Such structures shall be of non-combustible construction or equivalent, and well ventilated near the floor line and roof. See section Ind 9.09 for venting of relief valves.

(7) Vaporizers shall have at or near the discharge, a safety relief valve providing an effective rate of discharge in accordance with appendix B. Relief valve shall be so located as not to be subjected to temperatures in excess of 140° F.

(8) Vaporizers shall be provided with suitable automatic means to prevent liquid passing from the vaporizer to the gas discharge piping of the vaporizer.

(9) Vaporizers shall be provided with means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(10) Vaporizers shall be equipped with automatic safety devices to shut off the flow of gas to main burners if pilot light should fail. When flow through pilot exceeds 2000 Btu per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(11) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within 10 feet of a direct fired vaporizer shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially air-tight non-combustible, partition or partitions.

(12) Except as provided in section Ind 9.10 (6) the following minimum distances shall be maintained between direct fired vaporizers and nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:

(a) 10 feet for vaporizers having a capacity of 15 gallons per hour or less vaporizing capacity.

(b) 25 feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity of 16 to 100 gallons per hour.

(c) 50 feet for vaporizers having a vaporizing capacity exceeding 100 gallons per hour.

(13) No direct fired vaporizer shall raise the product pressure within the storage container over the pressure set out in the second column of table in section Ind 9.31.

(14) No direct fired vaporizer shall be connected to a container that has a storage capacity in gallons, less than 10 times the hourly capacity of the vaporizer in gallons.

(15) Vaporizers shall not be provided with fusible plugs.

(16) Vaporizer shall not have unprotected drains to sewers or sump pits.

(17) Direct gas-fired tank heaters may be constructed and installed only upon authorization of the industrial commission and when authorized shall comply with the following requirements:

(a) Direct gas-fired tank heaters, and tanks to which they are applied shall only be installed aboveground.

(b) Tank heaters shall be permanently marked with the name of the manufacturer, the rated Btu input to the burner, and the maximum vaporizing capacity in gallons per hour.

(c) Tank heaters may be an integral part of a fuel storage container directly connected to the container liquid section, or vapor section, or both.

(d) Tank heaters shall be provided with a means for manually turning off the gas to the main burner and pilot.

(e) Tank heaters shall be equipped with an automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to main burners, if pilot light should fail. When flow through pilot exceeds 2000 Btu per hour, the pilot also shall be equipped with automatic safety device to shut off the flow of gas to the pilot should the pilot flame be extinguished.

(f) Pressure regulating and pressure reducing equipment if located within 10 feet of a direct fired tank heater shall be separated from the open flame by a substantially airtight non-combustible partition.

(g) The following minimum distances shall be maintained between a storage tank heated by a direct fired tank heater and nearest important building or group of buildings or line of adjoining property which may be built upon:

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(h) 10 feet for storage containers of less than 500 gallons water capacity.

(i) 25 feet for storage containers of 500 to 1200 gallons water capacity.

(j) 50 feet for storage containers of over 1200 gallons water capacity.

(18) No direct fired tank heater shall raise the product pressure within the storage container over 75% of the pressure set out in the second column of the table of section Ind 9.31(1).

(19) No direct fired vaporizer or tank heater shall be connected to a container that has a storage capacity in gallons less than 10 times the hourly vaporizing capacity of the tank heater in gallons.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.11 Filling densities. (1) The "filling density" is defined as the per cent ratio of the weight of the gas in a container to the weight of water the container will hold at 60° F. All containers shall be filled according to the following filling densities:

MAXIMUM PERMITTED FILLING DENSITY

Specific Gravity at 60°	Aboveground Containers		Underground Containers All Capacities
	0 to 1200 Gals. Total Water Cap.	Over 1200 Gals. Total Water Cap.	
.473-.480	38%	41%	42%
.481-.488	39	42	43
.489-.495	40	43	44
.496-.503	41	44	45
.504-.510	42	45	46
.511-.519	43	46	47
.520-.527	44	47	48
.528-.536	45	48	49
.537-.544	46	49	50
.545-.552	47	50	51
.553-.560	48	51	52
.561-.568	49	52	53
.569-.576	50	53	54
.577-.584	51	54	55
.585-.592	52	55	56
.593-.600	53	56	57
.601-.608	54	57	58
.609-.617	55	58	59
.618-.626	56	59	60
.627-.634	57	60	61

(2) The maximum liquid volume in per cent of the total container capacity may be determined for LP Gases at any liquid temperature by using the formula shown in appendix C.

(3) The maximum liquid volume in per cent of total container capacity shown in appendix D may be used in lieu of the preceding table section Ind 9.11 (1) to determine the maximum quantity that may be placed in a container.

(4) Except as provided in section Ind 9.11 (5), any container including mobile cargo tanks and portable tank containers regardless of size or construction, shipped under ICC jurisdiction or constructed, in accordance with ICC specifications shall be charged according to ICC requirements.

(5) Portable containers which are not subject to ICC jurisdiction, when used as motor fuel tanks on industrial trucks (including lift

trucks), or farm tractors as provided in section Ind 9.70 through section Ind 9.79, may be filled either by weight or liquid level gauging device of the fixed length dip tube type.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.12 Liquid inside building. No gas in the liquid phase shall be piped into any building for fuel purposes except:

(1) Buildings devoted exclusively to housing equipment for vaporization, pressure reduction, gas mixing, gas manufacturing or distribution.

(2) Buildings, or separate fire divisions of buildings, used exclusively for housing internal combustion engines.

(3) In domestic installations no liquid or gas shall be piped into a building at more than 20 psig pressure. The initial pressure reducing devices shall be installed outside the building.

(4) Buildings, or in separate fire divisions of buildings, used exclusively for research and experimental laboratories.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.13 Transfer of liquids. (1) At least one attendant shall remain close to the transfer connection from the time the connections are first made until they are finally disconnected, during the transfer of product.

(2) Containers shall be filled or used only upon authorization of the owner.

Note. Refer to section 101.105, Wis. Stats.

(a) Containers manufactured in accordance with specifications of the ICC and authorized by ICC regulations as a "single trip" or "non-refillable container" shall not be refilled or reused in LP Gas service.

(3) Gas or liquid shall not be vented to the atmosphere to assist in transferring contents of one container to another (except as provided in section Ind 9.74 (4)).

(4) Fuel supply containers shall be gauged and charged only in the open air or in buildings especially provided for that purpose.

(5) The maximum vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. which may be transferred into a container shall be in accordance with sections Ind 9.31, Ind 9.51, Ind 9.72.

(6) Marketers and users shall exercise precaution to assure that only those gases for which the system is designed, examined, and listed, are employed in its operation, particularly with regard to pressures.

(7) Pumps or compressors shall be designed for use with LP Gas. When compressors are used they shall normally take suction from the vapor space of the container being filled and discharge to the vapor space of the container being emptied. When low temperatures so reduce the vapor pressure that the compressor will not function satisfactorily, the compressor may take suction directly from the air and discharge through a suitable moisture removing medium to the container being emptied.

(8) Containers at trailer camps shall be charged in accordance with one of the following:

(a) At a properly equipped container charging plant which complies with all applicable requirements of these standards. Such a

charging plant and storage containers shall be enclosed by a suitable fence (so-called "manproof") which shall have the gates locked when the plant is unattended.

(b) At a trailer coach location directly from a tank truck into the container or containers installed at any one trailer coach with the following limitations. No vapor or liquid shall be vented to the atmosphere. The container charging operation shall be performed only by qualified personnel. When containers are accumulated at the tank truck for charging such charging shall not be done within 50 feet of the nearest building, trailer, or group of buildings nor within 25 feet of public streets or highways. Private streets, roads, or rights of way shall not be classed as public streets or highways.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.14 Tank car or transport truck unloading points and operations. (1) The track of tank car siding shall be relatively level.

(2) A "Tank car connected" sign shall be installed at the active end or ends of the siding while the tank car is connected for unloading.

(3) While cars are on sidetrack for unloading, the wheels at both ends shall be blocked on the rails.

(4) A man shall be in attendance at all times while the tank car, cars or trucks are being unloaded.

(5) The pipe line to which the unloading hoses are connected shall be equipped with a back flow check valve to prevent discharge of the LP Gas from the receiving container and line in case of line hose and fittings rupture.

(6) The tank car or transport truck unloading point should be located with due consideration to the following:

(a) Proximity to railroads and highway traffic.

(b) The distance of such unloading point from adjacent property.

(c) With respect to buildings on installer's property.

(d) Nature of occupancy.

(e) Topography.

(f) Type of construction of buildings.

(g) Number of tank cars or transport trucks that may be safely unloaded at one time.

(h) Frequency of unloading.

(7) Where practical, the distance of the unloading point should conform to the distances in section Ind 9.05(2), except that lesser distances may be used, keeping in mind the above items and upon approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.15 Electrical connections and open flames. (1) All electrical equipment in vaporizer houses, except those housing direct fired vaporizers, pumphouses and cylinder filling rooms, or other similar locations shall be of the type approved for use in Class I, Group D, Hazardous Locations in the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

(2) Open flames or other sources of ignition shall not be permitted in vaporizing houses except those housing direct fired vaporizers, pumphouses, container charging rooms, or other similar locations. No direct fired vaporizers shall be permitted in pumphouses or container charging rooms.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.16 Liquid level gauging device. (1) All containers, including those stamped ICC, with water capacity less than 200 pounds shall be charged by weight, except in connection with use of liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel.

(2) Each container, except containers charged by weight, shall be equipped with a liquid level gauging device of approved design. These gauges shall be used in charging containers as required in section Ind 9.11.

(3) All gauging devices shall be arranged so that the maximum liquid level for butane, for a 50-50 mixture of butane and propane, and for propane, to which the container may be charged is readily determinable. The gallonage capacity (section Ind 9.11), whether for cylindrical or spherical containers, and whether for use with above-ground or underground containers shall be marked on either the system nameplate or gauging device or part may be on the system nameplate and part on the gauging device.

(4) Gauging devices that require bleeding of the product to the atmosphere, such as the rotary tube, fixed tube and slip tube, shall be so designed that the bleed valve maximum opening is not larger than a No. 54 drill size, unless provided with excess flow valve.

(5) Gauging devices shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 psig.

(6) Length of fixed tube device shall be designed to indicate the maximum level to which the container may be filled for the product contained. This level shall be based on the volume of the product at 40° F. at its maximum permitted filling density for aboveground containers and at 50° F. for buried containers. Refer to appendix E for calculating filling point for which tube shall be designed.

(7) (a) When a fixed tube device is used on containers other than those stamped ICC, the length of the dip tube, expressed in inches carried out to one decimal place and prefixed with the letters "DT" shall be stamped on the exterior of the device.

(b) When a fixed tube device is used on containers stamped ICC, the length of the dip tube expressed in inches, carried out to one decimal place and prefixed with letters "DT" shall be stamped on the exterior of the device and on the container.

(8) Gauge glasses of the columnar type shall be restricted to charging plants where the fuel is withdrawn in the liquid phase only. They shall be equipped with valves having metallic hand wheels, with excess-flow valves, and with extra heavy glass adequately protected with a metal housing applied by the gauge manufacturer. They shall be shielded against the direct rays of the sun. Gauge glasses of the columnar type are prohibited on tank trucks, and on motor fuel tanks, and on containers used in domestic, commercial and industrial installations.

(9) Gauging devices of the float, or equivalent type which do not require flow for their operation and having connections extending to a point outside the container do not have to be equipped with excess flow valves provided the piping and fittings are adequately designed to withstand the container pressure and are properly protected against physical damage and breakage.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.17 Use of approved appliances. (1) All new appliances burning liquefied petroleum gas (whether domestic or commercial type) shall be approved for such use by a recognized testing laboratory, and, as evidence of such approval, shall have a label or seal, or manufacturer's marking sufficient to identify it in the published listings of such a laboratory. Certain existing appliances, except water heaters not equipped with 100% safety shut-off pilots, if of good design and adaptable for the purpose, may be converted to the use of liquefied petroleum gases, provided burners, regulators, and other appurtenances or equipment employed in the conversion are approved, and provided the conversion is made in an approved and workman-like manner.

(2) The mounting and arrangement of appliances and their vent pipes with respect to clearances to combustible material, shall be in accordance with the provisions of section Ind 52.18. A clearance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the diameter of the vent pipe shall be maintained from combustible material.

(3) Vents from the connections to appliances and safety shut-off devices, shall be in accordance with the provisions of section Ind 52.18 of the state building code.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.18 Personnel. Personnel performing installation, removal operation and maintenance work shall be properly trained in such function.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

PART II CYLINDER SYSTEMS

Ind 9.20 Cylinder systems. "Cylinder systems" sometimes called bottled gas, apply specifically to systems utilizing containers constructed in accordance with the interstate commerce commission specifications.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.21 Marking of containers and description. (1) All containers used in cylinder systems shall bear the ICC stamping.

(2) Except as provided in section Ind 9.21 (3), each container shall be marked with its water capacity in pounds or other identified unit of weight.

(3) If a container is filled and maintained only by the owner or his representative and if the water capacity of each container is identified by a code, compliance with section Ind 9.21 (2) is not required.

(4) Each container shall be marked with its tare weight in pounds or other identified unit of weight including all permanently attached fittings but not the cap.

(5) A system shall include the container base or bracket, containers, container valves, connectors, manifold valve assembly, regulators and relief valves.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.22 Location of containers and regulating equipment. (1) Containers stamped ICC shall not be buried below ground. However, this shall not prohibit the installation in a compartment or recess below

grade level, such as a niche in a slope or terrace wall which is used for no other purpose, providing that the container and regulating equipment are not in contact with the ground and the compartment or recess is drained and ventilated horizontally to the outside air from its lowest level, with the outlet at least 3 feet away from any building opening which is below the level of such outlet. Except as provided in section Ind 9.26, the discharge from safety reliefs shall be located not less than 3 feet horizontally away from any building opening which is below the level of such discharge. Discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in any building, nor beneath any building unless such space is well ventilated to the outside.

(2) Containers shall be set upon firm foundation or otherwise firmly secured; the possible effect on the outlet piping of settling shall be guarded against by a flexible connection or special fitting.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.23 Container valves and accessories. (1) Valves in the assembly of multiple container systems shall be arranged so that replacement of containers can be made without shutting off the flow of gas in the system.

Note: This provision is not to be construed as requiring an automatic change-over device.

(2) Regulators and low pressure relief devices shall be rigidly attached to the cylinder valves, cylinders, supporting standards, the building walls or otherwise rigidly secured, and shall be so installed that the elements will not affect their operation.

Note: The use of locks is not desirable. If locks are used, frangible easily breakable shank-type locks are desirable because it provides access to gas controls in case of emergency.

(3) Valves and connections to the containers shall be protected while in transit, in storage, and while being moved into final utilization, as follows:

(a) By setting into recess of container to prevent possibility of their being struck if container is dropped upon a flat surface, or

(b) By ventilated cap or collar, fastened to container capable of withstanding blow from any direction equivalent to that of a 30-pound weight dropped 4 feet. Construction must be such that a blow will not be transmitted to valve or other connection.

(c) When containers are not connected to the system, the outlet valves shall be kept tightly closed or plugged, even though containers are considered empty.

(d) Containers which are recharged at the installation shall be provided with excess flow or back flow check valves to prevent the discharge of container contents in case of failure of the filling or equalizing connections.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.24 Safety devices. (1) Containers shall be provided with safety devices as required by approved and recognized standards.

(2) When the delivery pressure from the final stage regulator is not more than 5 psig, the low pressure side shall be equipped with a

relief valve, set to start to discharge at not less than 2 times, and not more than 3 times the delivery pressure, but not more than 5 psig in excess of the delivery pressure. When the delivery pressure is more than 5 psig the relief valve shall be set to start to discharge at not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ times and not more than 2 times the delivery pressure. This requirement may be waived on liquid feed systems utilizing tubing specified in section Ind 9.07 (2).⁶ When a regulator or pressure relief valve is used inside a building for other than purposes outlined in section Ind 9.05 (1),⁷ the relief valve and the space above the regulator and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with the discharge outlet located not less than 3 feet horizontally away from any building opening which is below such discharge. (These provisions do not apply to individual appliance regulators when protection is otherwise provided; nor to sections Ind 9.26⁸ and Ind 9.09 (11).⁹ In buildings devoted exclusively to gas distribution purposes, the space above the diaphragm need not be vented to the outside.)

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.25 Reinstallation of containers. If due to be retested, containers shall not be reinstalled until they have been retested and otherwise maintained.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.26 Use of gas for industrial applications where oxygen is not required and permissible product. (1) Where portability of containers is necessary making their location outside the building or structure impracticable, containers may be located for use but not for storage inside the building or structure, only: where gas is to be used for industrial processing or repair work in an industrial building or structure being employed for industrial purposes; or where it is to be used in the construction, repair or improvement of buildings or structures and their fixtures and equipment. Such installations are subject to the following additional rules:

(a) The regulator employed may be connected directly to the cylinder valve or located on a manifold which is connected to the cylinder valve. The regulator must be of a type suitable for use with liquefied petroleum gas.

(b) The aggregate capacity of the containers connected to each portable manifold shall not exceed 300 pounds of gas by weight, and not more than one such manifold with containers may be located in the same room unless separated by at least 50 feet.

(c) Manifolds and fittings connecting containers to the pressure reducing regulator inlets shall be designed to withstand without rupture at least 500 psig.

(d) Containers, regulating equipment and manifolds shall be located where they are not subjected to excessive rise in temperature, physical damage or tampering by unauthorized persons.

(2) A product shall not be placed in a container marked with service pressure less than four-fifths of the maximum vapor pressure of product at 130° F.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

PART III

SYSTEMS UTILIZING CONTAINERS OTHER THAN ICC

Ind 9.30 Systems utilizing containers other than those stamped ICC. (1) This section applies specifically to systems utilizing storage containers other than those stamped ICC. All basic rules apply unless otherwise noted in the Basic Rules.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.31 Design working pressure and construction of storage containers. (1) Storage containers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code and classified as to container type as follows:***

Container Type	For Gases with Vapor Press. Not to Exceed lb. per sq. in. gauge at 100° F.	Minimum Design Working Pressure of Container lbs. per square inch gauge	
		Containers Stamped ASME U-68, U-69	Containers Stamped ASME U-200, U-201 or ASME or API-ASME
Col. (1)	Col. (2)	Col. (3)	Col. (4)
80*	80*	80*	100*
100	100	100	125
125	125	125	156
150	150	150	187
175	175	175	219
200**	215	200	250

*New storage containers of the 80 type have not been authorized since Dec. 31, 1947.

**Container type may be increased by increments of 25.

***New construction under columns 3 and 4 not authorized by the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code, except as contained in this code's reference to ASME.

Note: Because of low soil temperature usually encountered, and the insulating effect of the earth, the average vapor pressure of products stored in underground containers will be materially lower than when stored above-ground. This reduction in actual operating pressure therefore provides a substantial corrosion allowance for these containers when installed underground.

Note: For inspection, testing and installation of second hand LP-gas vessels see sections Ind 42.31 and Ind 42.32 of the Boiler & Unfired Pressure Vessel Code of Wisconsin.

(2) The shell or head thickness of any container shall not be less than 3/16".

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.32 Container valves and accessories, filler pipes and discharge pipes. (1) The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located inside a building. For containers with a water capacity of 125 gallons or more, such terminals shall be located not less than 10 feet from any building, see section Ind 9.05 (1) and preferably not less than 5 feet from any driveway, and shall be located in a protective housing built for the purpose.

- (2) The filling connection shall be fitted with one of the following:
- (a) Combination back-pressure check valve and excess flow valve,
 - (b) One double or 2 single back-pressure check valves,
 - (c) A positive shut-off valve, in conjunction with either:
 1. An internal back-pressure valve, or
 2. An internal excess flow valve.

(3) All openings in a container shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves except in the following: filling connections as provided in section Ind 9.32 (2); safety relief connections, liquid level gauging devices as provided in sections Ind 9.32 (2), Ind 9.16 (4) and Ind 9.16 (9); pressure gauge connections as provided in section Ind 9.06 (5), as provided in section Ind 9.32 (11) and (12).

(4) No excess flow valve is required in the withdrawal service line providing the following are complied with:

(a) Such systems' total water capacity does not exceed 2,000 U. S. gallons.

(b) The discharge from the service outlet is controlled by a suitable manually operated shut-off valve:

1. threaded directly into the service outlet of the container; or
2. is an integral part of a substantial fitting threaded into or on the service outlet of the container; or
3. threaded directly into a substantial fitting threaded into or on the service outlet of the container.

(c) The shut-off valve is equipped with an attached hand wheel or the equivalent.

(d) The controlling orifice between the contents of the container and the outlet of the shut-off valve does not exceed 5/16 inch in diameter for vapor withdrawal systems and 1/8 inch in diameter for liquid withdrawal systems.

(e) An approved pressure-reducing regulator is directly attached to the outlet of the shut-off valve and is rigidly supported, or that an approved pressure-reducing regulator is attached to the outlet of the shut-off valve by means of a suitable flexible connection, provided the regulator is adequately supported and properly protected on or at the tank. (See section Ind 9.38)

(5) All inlet and outlet connections except safety relief valves, liquid level gauging devices and pressure gauges on containers of 2,000 gallons water capacity, or more, and on any container used to supply fuel directly to an internal combustion engine, shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

(6) In lieu of an excess flow valve, openings may be fitted with a quick-closing internal valve which except during operating periods shall remain closed. The internal mechanism for such valves may be provided with a secondary control which shall be equipped with a fusible plug (not over 220° F. melting point) which will cause the internal valve to close automatically in case of fire.

(7) Not more than 2 plugged openings shall be permitted on a container of 2,000 gallons or less water capacity.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.33 Safety devices. (1) **GENERAL.** All safety devices shall comply with the following:

(a) All container safety relief devices shall be located on the containers and shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(b) In industrial and gas manufacturing plants, discharge pipe from safety relief valves on pipe lines within a building shall dis-

charge vertically upward and shall be piped to a point outside a building.

(c) Safety relief device discharge terminals shall be so located as to provide protection against physical damage and such discharge pipes shall be fitted with loose rain caps. Return bends and restrictive pipe fittings shall not be permitted.

(d) If desired, discharge lines from two or more safety relief devices located on the same unit, or similar lines from two or more different units, may be run into a common discharge header, provided that the cross-sectional area of such header be at least equal to the sum of the cross-sectional area of the individual discharge lines, and that the setting of safety relief valves are the same.

(e) Each storage container of over 2,000 gallons water capacity shall be provided with a suitable pressure gauge.

(f) When the delivery pressure from the final stage regulator is not more than 5 psig, the low pressure side shall be equipped with a relief valve, set to start to discharge at not less than 2 times, and not more than 3 times the delivery pressure, but not more than 5 pounds in excess of the delivery pressure. When the delivery pressure is more than 5 psig, the relief valve shall be set to not less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ times and not more than 2 times the delivery pressure. This requirement may be waived on liquid feed systems utilizing tubing specified in section Ind 9.07 (2). When a regulator or pressure relief valve is installed inside a building, the relief valve and the space above the regulator and relief valve diaphragms shall be vented to the outside air with the discharge outlet located not less than 3 feet horizontally away from any opening into the building which is below such discharge. (These provisions do not apply to individual appliance regulators when protection is otherwise provided. In buildings devoted exclusively to gas distribution purposes, the space above the diaphragm need not be vented to the outside.)

(2) ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS. Safety devices for aboveground containers shall be provided as follows:

(a) Containers of 1200 gallons water capacity or less which may contain liquid fuel when installed aboveground shall have the rate of discharge required by appendix A provided by spring-loaded relief valve or valves. In addition to the required spring-loaded relief valve(s), suitable fuse plug(s) may be used provided the total discharge area of the fuse plug(s) for each container does not exceed 0.25 square inch.

(b) The fusible metal of the fuse plugs shall have a yield temperature of 208° F. minimum and 220° F. maximum. Relief valves and fuse plugs shall have direct communication with the vapor space of the container.

(c) On a container having a water capacity greater than 125 gallons, but not over 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose fitting rain caps shall be used. Suitable provision shall be made for draining condensate which may accumulate in the relief valve or its discharge pipe. (See section Ind 9.09 (9))

(d) On containers of 125 gallons water capacity or less, the discharge from safety relief devices shall be located not less than 3 feet

horizontally away from any opening into the building below the level of such discharge.

(e) On a container having a water capacity greater than 2,000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards to a point at least 7 feet above the container, and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose fitting rain caps shall be used. Suitable provision shall be made so that any liquid or condensate that may accumulate inside of the relief valve or its discharge pipe will not render the valve inoperative. If a drain is used, a means shall be provided to protect the container, adjacent containers, piping or equipment against impingement of flame resulting from ignition of product escaping from the drain. (See section Ind 9.09 (9))

(3) **UNDERGROUND CONTAINERS.** On all containers, which are installed underground and which contain no liquid fuel until buried and covered, the rate of discharge of spring-loaded relief valve installed thereon may be reduced to a minimum of 30% of the specified rate of discharge in appendix A. Containers so protected shall not be uncovered after installation until the liquid fuel has been removed therefrom. Containers which may contain liquid fuel before being installed underground and before being completely covered with earth are to be considered aboveground containers when determining the rate of discharge requirement of the relief valves.

(4) **UNDERGROUND CONTAINERS; MORE THAN 2,000 GALLONS WATER CAPACITY.** On underground containers of more than 2,000 gallons water capacity, the discharge from safety relief devices shall be piped vertically and directly upward to a point at least 7 feet above the ground.

(a) Where there is a probability of the manhole or housing becoming flooded, the discharge from regulator vent lines shall be above the highest probable water level. All manholes or housings shall be provided with ventilated louvers or their equivalent, the area of such openings equalling or exceeding the combined discharge areas of the safety relief valves and other vent lines which discharge their content into the manhole housing.

(5) **VAPORIZERS.** Safety devices for vaporizers shall be provided as follows:

(a) Vaporizers of less than one quart total capacity, heated by the ground or the surrounding air, need not be equipped with safety relief valves provided that adequate tests certified by any of the authorities listed in section Ind 9.02 demonstrate that the assembly is safe without safety relief valves.

(b) No vaporizer shall be equipped with fusible plugs.

(c) In industrial and gas manufacturing plants, safety relief valves on vaporizers within a building shall be piped to a point outside the building and be discharged upward.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.34 Reinstallation of containers. Containers installed underground may be reinstalled underground or aboveground if they do not show evidence of harmful external corrosion or other damage. Where containers are re-installed underground, the corrosion-resistant coat-

ing shall be put in good condition. (See sections Ind 9.36 (4) and Ind 9.33 for relief valve requirements.) Where containers are reinstalled aboveground, the requirements for safety devices and gauging devices shall comply with section Ind 9.16 and section Ind 9.33 respectively for aboveground containers.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.35 Capacity of liquid containers. A storage container shall not exceed 90,000 gallons water capacity.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61; r. and recr., Register, June, 1967, No. 133, eff. 7-1-67.

Ind 9.36 Installation of storage containers. (1) Containers installed aboveground except as provided in section Ind 9.36 (6) shall be provided with substantial masonry or non-combustible structural supports on firm masonry foundation.

(2) Aboveground containers shall be supported as follows:

(a) Horizontal containers shall be mounted on saddles in such a manner as to permit expansion and contraction. Every container shall be so supported as to prevent the concentration of excessive loads on the supporting portion of the shell. Structural metal supports may be employed when they are protected against fire in an approved manner. Suitable means of preventing corrosion shall be provided on that portion of the container in contact with the foundations or saddles.

(b) Containers of 1,200 gallons water capacity or less may be installed with non-fireproofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container shell to the ground does not exceed 24 inches.

(3) Any container may be installed with non-fireproofed ferrous metal supports if mounted on concrete pads or footings, and if the distance from the outside bottom of the container to the ground does not exceed 5 feet, provided the container is in an isolated location and such installation is approved by the industrial commission of Wisconsin.

(4) Containers buried underground shall be placed so that the top of container is not less than 6 inches below grade. Where an underground container might be subject to abrasive action or physical damage due to vehicular traffic or other causes, then it shall be:

(a) Placed not less than 2 feet below grade, or

(b) Otherwise protected against physical damage. It will not be necessary to cover the portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are affixed; however, where necessary, protection shall be provided against vehicular damage. When necessary to prevent floating, containers shall be securely anchored or weighted.

(c) Containers may be partially buried provided the following requirements are met:

1. The portion of the container below the surface and for a vertical distance not less than 3 inches above the surface of the ground is protected to resist corrosion, and the container is protected against settling and corrosion as required for fully buried containers. (See section Ind 9.36 (5).)

2. Spacing requirements shall be as specified for underground tanks in section Ind 9.05 (2).

3. Relief valve capacity shall be as required for aboveground containers.

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4. Container is located so as not to be subject to vehicular damage, or is adequately protected against such damage.

(d) Filling densities shall be as required for aboveground containers. (Section Ind 9.11)

(5) Underground containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with soft earth or sand well tamped in place. As a further means of resisting corrosion, the container, prior to being placed underground, shall be given a protective coating satisfactory to the authority having jurisdiction. Such protective coating shall be equivalent to hot dip galvanizing, or to 2 preliminary coatings of red lead followed by a heavy coating of coal tar or asphalt, and the container thus coated shall be so lowered into place as to prevent abrasion or other damage to the coating.

(6) Containers with foundations attached (portable or semi-portable containers with suitable steel "runners" or "skids" and popularly known in the industry as "skid tanks") shall be designed, installed and used in accordance with these rules subject to the following provisions: (See section Ind 9.66)

(a) If they are to be used at a given general location for a temporary period not to exceed 6 months they need not have fire resistive foundations or saddles but shall have adequate ferrous metal supports.

(b) They shall not be located with the outside bottom of the container shell more than 5 feet above the surface of the ground unless fire-resistive supports are provided.

(c) The bottom of the skids shall not be less than 2 inches or more than 12 inches below the outside bottom of the container shell.

(d) Flanges, nozzles, valves, fittings and the like, having communication with the interior of the container shall be protected against physical damage.

Note: It is recommended that such containers should have outlets only in the heads.

(e) When not permanently located on fire-resistive foundations, piping connections shall be sufficiently flexible to minimize possibility of breakage or leakage of connections if container settles, moves, or is otherwise displaced.

(f) Skids, or lugs for attachment of skids, shall be secured to container in accordance with the code or rules under which the container is designed and built (with a minimum factor of safety of 4) to withstand loading in any direction equal to 4 times the weight of the container and attachments when filled to the maximum permissible loaded weight.

(7) Field welding, where necessary, shall be made only on saddle plates or brackets which were applied by manufacturer of tank.

(8) For aboveground containers secure anchorage or adequate pier height shall be provided against possible container flotation whenever sufficiently high flood water might occur.

(9) When permanently installed containers are interconnected, provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, vibration and settling of containers and inter-connecting piping. Where flexible connections are used, they shall be of an approved type and shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 5 times the vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. The use of non-metallic hose is prohibited for inter-connecting such containers.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.37 Dikes and embankments. Because of the pronounced volatility of liquefied petroleum gases, dikes are not normally necessary, hence their general requirement is not justified as in the case of gasoline or similar flammable liquids. It should be borne in mind that the heavy construction of the storage containers makes failure unlikely.

Note: When in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, due to local conditions, the contents of aboveground containers are liable in case of container failure to endanger adjacent property, dikes may be specified of such capacity as may be considered necessary to meet the needs of the situation under consideration by the aforesaid authority.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.38 Protection of tank accessories, grounding. (1) Valves, regulating, gauging and other tank accessory equipment shall be protected against tampering and physical damage. Such accessories shall also be so protected during the transit of tanks intended for installation underground.

Note: The use of locks is not desirable. If locks are used, frangible easily breakable shank-type locks are desirable because it provides access to gas controls in case of emergency.

(2) All connections to underground containers shall be located within a substantial dome, housing or manhole and with access thereto protected by a substantial cover.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.39 Drips for condensed gas. Where vaporized gas on low-pressure side of system may condense to a liquid at normal operating temperatures and pressures, suitable means shall be provided for re-vaporization of the condensate.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.40 Instructions. (1) For installations which require operation of equipment by the user, instructions shall be furnished to the personnel responsible for the operation of the system.

(2) When damage to LP Gas systems from vehicular traffic is a possibility, precautions against such damage shall be taken.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.41 Pits and drains. Every effort should be made to avoid the use of pits, except pits fitted with automatic flammable vapor detecting devices. No drains or blow-off lines shall be directed into or in proximity to sewer systems used for other purposes.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.42 General provisions applicable to bulk filling plants and systems in industrial plants. (1) Where standard watch service is provided it shall be extended to the LP Gas installations and personnel properly trained.

(2) Adequate lights shall be provided to illuminate storage containers, control valves and other equipment.

(3) Roadways or means of access for extinguishing equipment such as wheeled extinguishers or fire department apparatus shall be provided.

(4) If deemed necessary by the industrial commission to minimize trespassing or tampering, the area which includes container appurtenances, pumping equipment, loading and unloading facilities and cylinder filling facilities shall be enclosed with at least a 6 foot high industrial type fence unless otherwise adequately protected. There shall be at least 2 means of emergency access.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.43 Container charging plants. (1) The container charging room shall be located not less than:

- (a) 10 feet from bulk storage containers.
 - (b) 25 feet from line of adjoining property which may be built upon.
- (2) Tank truck filling station outlets shall be located not less than:
- (a) 25 feet from line of adjoining property which may be built upon.
 - (b) 10 feet from pumps and compressors if housed in one or more separate buildings.

(3) The pumps and compressors may be located in the container charging room or building but if they are housed in one or more separate buildings they shall be located not less than:

- (a) 10 feet from bulk storage tanks.
- (b) 25 feet from line of adjoining property which may be built upon.
- (c) 25 feet from sources of ignition.

(4) Where a part of the container charging building is to be used for a boiler room or where open flames or similar sources of ignition exist or are employed, the space to be so occupied shall be separated from container charging room by a partition wall or walls of fire-resistive construction continuous from floor to roof or ceiling. Such separation walls shall be of 2-hour, fire-resistive construction as specified in section Ind 51.05 of State Building Code without openings and shall be joined to the floor, other walls and ceiling or roof in a manner to effect a permanent gas tight joint.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.44 Fire protection. (1) In industrial installations involving containers of 150,000 gallons aggregate water capacity or more, provision shall be made for an adequate supply of water at the container site for fire protection in the container area, unless other adequate means for fire control are provided. Water hydrants shall be readily accessible and so spaced as to provide water protection for all containers. Sufficient lengths of fire hose shall be provided at each hydrant location on a hose cart, or other means provided to facilitate easy movement of the hose in the container area. It is desirable to equip the outlet of each hose line with a combination fog nozzle. A shelter shall be provided to protect the hose and its conveyor from the weather.

(2) If in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, the use of fixed water spray nozzles will better serve to protect the containers and area, these may be specified. The method of release of water spray and alarm facilities shall be at the discretion of the authority having jurisdiction.

(3) Each bulk plant shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 12-B, C, or equivalent.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.45 Painting. Aboveground containers shall be kept properly painted.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.46 Lighting. At the discretion of the industrial commission, industrial installations shall be illuminated.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

PART IV

TANK TRUCKS, SEMI-TRAILERS AND TRAILERS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GASES

Ind 9.50 Tank trucks, semi-trailers and trailers for transportation of liquefied petroleum gases. (1) Tank trucks, semi-trailers and trailers for transportation of liquefied petroleum gases applies specifically to containers and pertinent equipment mounted on trucks, semi-trailers and trailers used for the transportation of liquefied petroleum gases. All basic rules apply to this section unless otherwise noted in basic rules.

(2) Containers and pertinent equipment for tank trucks and trailers for the transportation of liquefied petroleum gas, in addition to complying with the requirements of these standards, should also comply with the requirements of the interstate commerce commission and those of any other regulatory body which may apply.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.51 Design working pressure and construction of containers. (1) Containers shall be designed and constructed in accordance with the Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code and classified as to container type as follows:***

Container Type	For Gases with Vapor Press. Not to Exceed lb. per sq. in. gauge at 100°F.	Minimum Design Working Pressure of Container lbs. per square inch gauge	
		Containers Stamped ASME U-68, U-69	Containers Stamped ASME U-200, U-201 or ASME or API-ASME
Col. (1)	Col. (2)	Col. (3)	Col. (4)
80*	80*	80*	100*
100	100	100	125
125	125	125	156
150	150	150	187
175	175	175	219
200**	215	200	250

*New containers of 80 type have not been authorized since Dec. 31, 1947.

**Container type may be increased by increments of 25.

***New construction under columns 3 and 4 not authorized by the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code, except as contained in this code's reference to ASME.

(2) The shell or head thickness of any container shall not be less than 3/16 inch.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

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Ind 9.52 Container valves and accessories. (1) All valves shall be safeguarded against physical damage due to collision, overturning or other emergency.

(2) Filling connections shall be provided with approved automatic back pressure check valves, excess flow check valves or quick-closing internal valves to prevent excessive escape of gas in case the filling connection is broken, except that where the filling and discharge connect on a common opening in the container shell, and that opening is fitted with a quick-closing internal valve as specified in section Ind 9.52 (3), the automatic valve shall not be required. In addition every inlet and outlet connection shall be equipped with a manually or automatically operated shut-off valve.

(3) All other connections to containers, except safety relief and liquid level gauge connections, shall be provided with suitable automatic excess flow valves, or in lieu thereof may be fitted with quick-closing internal valves, which except during delivery operations, shall remain closed. The control mechanism for such valves may be provided with a secondary control remote from the delivery connections and such control mechanism shall be provided with a fusible section (melting point not over 220° F.) which will cause the internal valve to close automatically in case of fire.

(4) All container inlets and outlets, except safety relief valves, liquid level gauging devices, and pressure gauges, shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

(5) Each container shall be equipped with a suitable pressure gauge.

(6) Any gauging device used to determine the maximum allowable filling limit of a cargo tank of a trailer or semi-trailer shall be located as near the mid-point (front to rear) of the cargo tank as practical. If a gauging device, such as a rotary gauge or slip tube gauge, is used for the above purpose, a fixed tube gauge set in the range of 85-90% of the water capacity of the tank shall be provided, in addition, as a means of checking the accuracy of the variable gauge. The capacity indicated by this fixed gauge shall be marked on or adjacent to this gauge which shall be secured to prevent tampering with the setting.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.53 Piping and fittings. (1) All piping, tubing and fittings shall be securely mounted and protected against damage and breakage.

(2) All ferrous threaded fittings and threaded pipe shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 250 psig.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.54 Safety devices. (1) The discharge from safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container upward and unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose fitting rain caps shall be used. Size of discharge lines from safety relief valves shall not be smaller than the nominal size of the relief valve outlet connection. Suitable provision shall be made for draining condensate which may accumulate in the discharge pipe.

(2) Any portion of piping between tank and pump inlet or any wet hose which at any time may be closed at each end should be provided with relief valve to prevent excessive pressure developing.

(3) If tank filling connections are located at a distance of more than 20 feet from the truck, the pump discharge shall be provided with an excess flow valve to prevent escape of liquid in the event of hose or connection failure beyond the pump.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.55 Tank truck fuel systems. In the event liquefied petroleum gas is used in the truck engine, the fuel system shall be installed in accordance with sections Ind 9.70 to Ind 9.79, inclusive.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.56 Transfer of liquids. (1) Loading truck, trailer, and semi-trailer cargo containers. Truck, trailer, and semi-trailer cargo containers shall be loaded by weight, by meter, or by suitable liquid level gauging device.

(2) Pumps or compressors shall be designed for use with liquefied petroleum gas; they shall be properly protected and may be mounted upon liquefied petroleum gas tank trucks, trailers, or semi-trailers and may be driven by the truck motor power take-off or internal combustion engine, hand, mechanical, hydraulic or electrical means. On electrical means of pumping the electrical installation shall be in accordance with the requirements for Class I, Group D, Hazardous Locations, in the Wisconsin State Electrical Code. The pumps, except constant speed centrifugal pumps, shall be equipped with suitable pressure actuated by-pass valves permitting flow from pump discharge to pump suction or back to container when the pump discharge pressure rises above a predetermined point. Pump discharge from positive displacement pumps shall also be equipped with a spring-loaded safety valve of non-leaking type, set at a pressure not to exceed 35% higher than the predetermined setting of the by-pass valve.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.57 Mounting containers on truck, semi-trailer or trailer vehicle. (1) A suitable "stop" or "stops" shall be mounted on the truck, semi-trailer or trailer or on the container, in such a way that the container shall not be dislodged from its mounting due to the vehicle coming to a sudden stop. Back slippage shall also be prevented by proper methods.

(2) A suitable "hold down" device shall be provided which will anchor the container at one or more places on each side of the container to the truck, semi-trailer or trailer frame so as to minimize loosening due to vibration.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.58 Electrical equipment and lighting. Tank trucks, tank trailers, and tank semi-trailers, shall not be equipped with any artificial light other than electricity. Lighting circuits shall have suitable over-current protection (fuses or automatic circuit breakers); the wiring shall have sufficient carrying capacity and mechanical strength, and shall be suitably secured, insulated and protected against physical damage.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.59 Trailers and semi-trailers. (1) All trailers shall be firmly and securely attached to the vehicle drawing them by means of suitable drawbars, supplemented by safety chains.

(2) Every trailer or semi-trailer shall be equipped with a reliable system of brakes, and adequate provision shall be made for its efficient operation from the driver's seat of the vehicle drawing the trailer.

(3) Every trailer or semi-trailer shall be provided with side lights and a tail light.

(4) Four-wheeled trailers shall be of a type of construction which will prevent the towed vehicle from whipping or swerving from side to side dangerously and will cause it to follow substantially in the path of the towing vehicle.

(5) Where a fifth wheel is employed, it shall be ruggedly designed, securely fastened to both units, and equipped with a positive locking mechanism which will prevent separation of the two units, except by manual release.

(6) Any loaded trailer or semi-trailer when parked shall be positioned so that the relief valve shall communicate with the vapor space.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.60 Metallic connections. Tank, chassis, axles and springs shall be metallically connected.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.61 Exhaust systems. (1) The exhaust system, including muffler and exhaust line, shall have ample clearance from the fuel system and combustible materials. Truck exhaust discharge shall be directed away from any tank and appurtenances and to the outside of the frame and any skirting.

(2) Muffler cut-out shall not be used.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.62 Fire extinguisher. Each cargo truck or tractor shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having at least at 12-B,C rating or when more than one is provided, each extinguisher shall have at least a 6-B,C rating. Each truck transporting cylinders shall have at least an extinguisher having an 8-B,C rating. Rating shall be in accordance with standard for installation, maintenance and use of portable fire extinguishers.

Note: Fire extinguisher ratings will be found on the label containing the Underwriters' Laboratories approval, on the extinguisher. In the case of units having the old classification system, the conversion tables NFPA #10 may be used to determine proper rating.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.63 Smoking prohibited. Tank truck drivers and their helpers shall be instructed not to smoke or allow smoking around the truck on the road, while making deliveries, filling the trucks or making any repairs to tank truck or tank trailer.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.64 Protection against collision. Each tank truck and trailer shall be provided with properly attached steel bumpers or chassis extension which shall be so arranged as to protect the tank, piping, valves and fittings in case of collision.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.65 Chock blocks. Each tank truck and trailer shall carry chock blocks which shall be used to prevent rolling of the vehicle whenever it is parked, including when loading and unloading.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.66 Skid tanks and tank vehicle storage. (1) Skid tanks shall not be used in place of tank trucks, tank trailers or tank semi-trailers for regular deliveries. They shall be employed only where there is a necessity for their joint use as a transport and storage unit. Where skid tanks are used, they shall comply with all requirements of section Ind 9.36 (6).

(2) Unless under repair, tank vehicles shall not be stored inside of any building unless such building is used for storage only and if heated by hot water from an outside source, well-ventilated, and all wiring, lighting, etc. of the explosion-proof type.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

PART V

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS AS A MOTOR FUEL

Ind 9.70 Liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel. (1) Liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel applies to internal combustion engines, fuel containers and pertinent equipment for the use of liquefied petroleum gases as a motor fuel on easily moveable, readily portable units including self-propelled vehicles. All basic rules apply except where otherwise noted. (Sections Ind 9.001 to Ind 9.17, inclusive)

(2) Fuel containers and pertinent equipment for internal combustion engines using liquefied petroleum gas where installation is of the stationary type are covered by section Ind 9.30 and does not apply to containers for transportation of liquefied petroleum gases nor to marine fuel use.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.71 General. (1) Fuel may be used from the cargo containers of a truck while in transit but not from cargo containers on trailers or semi-trailers. The use of fuel from the cargo containers to operate stationary engines is permitted providing wheels are securely blocked.

(a) Refer to section 78.52, Wis. Stats.

(2) Passenger-carrying vehicles shall not be fueled with passengers aboard.

(3) Industrial trucks (including lift trucks) equipped with permanently mounted fuel containers shall be charged outdoors. Charging equipment shall comply with the provisions of section Ind 9.84-Ind 9.97, inclusive.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.72 Design working pressure and construction of fuel containers. (1) Fuel containers for use on other than industrial tractors and lift trucks shall be constructed in accordance with the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code and classified as to container type as follows:

Container Type	For Gases with Vapor Press. Not to Exceed lb. per sq. in. gauge at 100° F.	Minimum Design Working Pressure of Container lbs. per square inch gauge	
		Containers Stamped ASME U-68, U-69	Containers Stamped ASME U-200, U-201 or ASME or API-ASME
Col. (1)	Col. (2)	Col. (3)	Col. (4)
200*	215	200	250

Note: *Container type may be increased by increments of 25. The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 100% of the container type designation when constructed under 1949 or earlier editions of the ASME Code (Par. U-68 and U-69). The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 125% of the container type designation when constructed under: (1) the 1949 ASME Code (U-200 and U-201), (2) 1950, 1952, 1956, and 1959 editions of the ASME Code, and (3) all editions of the API-ASME Code.

(2) Fuel containers for use in industrial tractors and lift trucks shall be stamped ICC type 4B240 or have a minimum design working pressure of 250 psi.

(3) All container inlets and outlets except safety relief valves and gauging devices shall be labeled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. Labels may be on valves.

(4) Containers stamped ICC may be used as fuel containers. When so used they shall conform to all rules in this section, except construction and marking requirements.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.73 Location of fuel supply containers. (1) Containers shall be located in a place and in a manner to minimize the possibility of damage to the container. Containers located in the rear of trucks and buses, when protected by substantial bumpers, will be considered in conformance with this requirement. Fuel containers on passenger carrying vehicles shall be installed as far from the engine as practicable, and the passenger space shall be sealed from the container space to prevent direct seepage of gas to the passenger space. The container compartment shall be vented to the outside. In case the fuel container is mounted near the engine or the exhaust system, the container shall be shielded against direct heat radiation.

(2) Containers shall be installed with as much clearance as practicable but never less than the minimum road clearance of the vehicle under maximum spring deflection. This minimum clearance shall be to the bottom of the container or to the lowest fitting on the container or housing, whichever is lower.

(3) Removable fuel containers shall be securely mounted to prevent jarring loose, slipping, or rotating. Fuel containers on buses shall be permanently installed.

(4) Containers shall be secured in place on the vehicle by fastenings designed and constructed with minimum factor of safety of 4 to withstand loadings in any direction equal to 4 times the filled weight of the container. Field welding, where necessary, shall be made only on saddle plates, lugs, or brackets, originally attached to the container by the tank manufacturer.

(5) Containers from which vapor only is to be withdrawn shall be installed and equipped with suitable connections to minimize the accidental withdrawal of liquid.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.74 Valves and accessories. (1) Container valves and accessories shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 lbs. psig, and shall be of a type suitable for liquefied petroleum gas service.

(2) The filling connection* shall be fitted with an approved double back-pressure check valve, or a positive shut-off in conjunction with an internal back-pressure check valve. On a removable container, the filler valve may be a hand operated shut-off with an internal excess flow valve. Main shut-off valves on the container on liquid and vapor lines must be readily accessible.

(3) With the exception of section Ind 9.74 (4) (c), filling connections equipped with approved automatic back-pressure check valves, and safety relief valves, all connections to containers having openings for the flow of gas in excess of a No. 54 drill size shall be equipped with approved automatic excess flow valves to prevent discharge of content in case connections are broken. This requirement may be waived when such exception is recognized by the testing and listing of the containers and fittings by any of the authorities listed in section Ind 9.02.

(4) Liquid level gauging devices: (a) Variable liquid level gauges which require the venting of fuel to the atmosphere shall not be used on fuel containers of industrial trucks and lift trucks.

(b) Permanently mounted fuel containers shall be equipped with a fixed length dip tube gauge, in accordance with appendix E.

(c) In the case of containers used solely in farm tractor service, and charged at a point at least 50 feet from any important building, the fixed liquid level gauging device may be so constructed that the outward flow of container content exceeds that passed by a No. 54 drill size opening, but in no case shall the flow exceed that passed by a No. 31 drill size opening. An excess flow valve is not required. Fittings equipped with such restricted drill size opening and container on which they are used shall be marked to indicate the size of the opening.

(5) All valves and connections on containers shall be adequately protected to prevent damage due to accidental contact with stationary objects or from loose objects thrown up from the road, and all valves shall be safeguarded against damage due to collision, overturning or other accident. For farm tractors where parts of the vehicle provide such protection to valves and fittings, the foregoing requirements shall be considered fulfilled. However, on removable type containers

* To minimize pressure build-up while filling the container, it is recommended that the fueling connection terminate in the vapor space of the container.

the protection for the fittings shall be permanently attached to the container.

(6) Exchange of removable fuel containers preferably should be done outdoors but may be done indoors. When removable fuel containers are used, means shall be provided in the fuel system to minimize the escape of fuel when the containers are exchanged. This may be accomplished by either of the following methods:

(a) Using an approved automatic quick-closing coupling (a type closing in both directions when uncoupled) in the fuel line, or

(b) Closing the valve at the fuel container and allowing the engine to run until the fuel in the line is consumed.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.75 Piping, tubing, fittings and safety devices. (1) All piping from fuel container to first stage regulator shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass or copper pipe; or seamless copper, brass or steel tubing. Steel pipe or tubing shall have a minimum wall thickness of 0.049 inches, and shall be adequately protected against exterior corrosion. Copper tubing shall be Type K or L or equivalent having a minimum wall thickness of 0.032 inches. Approved flexible connections (see section Ind 9.08) may be used between container and regulator or between regulator and gas-air mixer within the limits of approval by any of the authorities listed in section Ind 9.02 (1). The use of aluminum piping or tubing is prohibited. In the case of removable containers an approved flexible connection shall be used between the container and the fuel line.

(2) All piping shall be installed, braced and supported so as to reduce to a minimum the possibility of vibrations, strains or wear.

(3) Spring-loaded internal type safety relief valves shall be used on all motor fuel containers.

(4) The discharge outlet from safety relief devices shall be located on the outside of enclosed spaces and as far as practicable from possible sources of ignition, and vented upward in such a manner as to prevent impingement of escaping gas upon containers, or parts of vehicle. Loose fitting rain caps shall be used.

(5) When a discharge line from the container safety relief device is used, it shall be sized and located and maintained so as not to interfere with the required flow of gas from the safety relief device. Such discharge line shall be able to withstand the pressure resulting from the discharge of vapor when the safety relief valve is in the full open position.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.76 Vaporizers. (1) Vaporizers and any part thereof and other devices that may be subjected to container pressure, shall have a design working pressure of at least 250 lb. psig.

(2) Each vaporizer shall have a valve or suitable plug which will permit substantially complete draining of the vaporizer. It shall be located at or near the lowest portion of the section occupied by the water or other heating medium.

(3) Vaporizers shall be securely fastened so as to minimize the possibility of becoming loosened.

(4) Each vaporizer shall be permanently marked at a visible point as follows:

(a) With design working pressure of the fuel containing portion in lbs. per sq. in. gauge.

(b) With the water capacity of the fuel containing portion of the vaporizer in pounds.

(5) Devices to supply heat directly to a fuel container shall be equipped with an automatic device to cut off the supply of heat before the pressure inside the fuel container reaches 80% of the start to discharge pressure setting of the safety relief device on the fuel container.

(6) Exhaust gases shall not be used as a direct means of heat supply for the vaporization of fuel.

(7) Vaporizers shall not be equipped with fusible plugs.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.77 Gas regulating and mixing equipment. (1) Approved automatic pressure reducing equipment shall be installed in a secure manner between the fuel supply container and gas-air mixer for the purpose of reducing the pressure of the fuel delivered to the gas-air mixer.

(2) An approved automatic shut-off valve shall be provided in the fuel system at some point ahead of the inlet of the gas-air mixer, designed to prevent flow of fuel to the mixer when the ignition is off and the engine is not running. In the case of industrial trucks and engines operating in buildings other than those used exclusively to house engines, the automatic shut-off valve shall be designed to operate if the engine should stop. Atmospheric type regulators (zero governors) shall be considered adequate as an automatic shut-off valve only in cases of outdoor operation such as farm tractors, construction equipment, irrigation pump engines, and other outdoor stationary engine installations.

(3) The source of the air for combustion shall be completely isolated from the passenger compartment, ventilating system or air conditioning system.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.78 Capacity of containers. No single fuel container used on passenger carrying vehicles, shall exceed 200 gallons water capacity. No single fuel container on other vehicles normally operating on the highway shall exceed 300 gallons water capacity except as provided in section Ind 9.71 (1).

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.79 Stationary or portable engines in buildings. (1) All engine rooms shall be well ventilated at the floor level.

(2) When engines are installed below grade level, suitable floor level mechanical exhaust ventilation shall be provided and operated continuously or adequate means shall be provided to purge the room before the engine is started. In any case, the mechanical ventilation shall be in operation when the engine is running. Before and during any repairs to the engine the room shall be ventilated.

(3) Automatic fire doors shall be provided at openings in the engine room that open into other sections of the building.

(4) Exhaust gases shall be discharged outside the building in a manner that will not create a fire or any other hazard.

(5) Regulators and pressure relief valves installed in buildings and engine rooms shall be vented to the outside and discharge at least 5 feet away from any building opening. Such venting will not be required for combination engine fuel vaporizing—fuel reducing—fuel metering devices providing the automatic shut-off valve required in section Ind 9.77 (2) is installed immediately ahead of such devices.

(6) An approved flexible hose connection not exceeding 3 feet in length shall be installed at the engine end of the fuel line. The flexible connection shall be installed in a manner so as to eliminate the possibility of damage from vibration.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

PART VI

STORAGE OF CONTAINERS NOT INSTALLED FOR USE AT FINAL UTILIZATION POINTS

Ind 9.80 Storage of containers not installed for use at final utilization point. Containers stored or in the process of charging or handling at container charging plants with permanently located bulk storage tanks or at plants devoted primarily to the storage and distribution of other petroleum products are not covered by sections Ind 9.80 to 9.98, inclusive.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.81 Storage on premises of user. (1) This section shall apply to the storage of portable container not in excess of 1000 pounds water capacity, filled or partially filled, at user location but not connected for use, or in storage for resale by dealers or resellers. This section shall not apply to containers stored at charging plants or at plants devoted primarily to the storage and distribution of LP Gas or other petroleum products.

(a) The storage of containers not manufactured under ICC specifications when containing gas whether or not connected for use, shall comply with the requirements of section Ind 9.05 as to the location of containers.

(b) Containers in storage shall be so located as to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rises, physical damage, or tampering by unauthorized persons.

(c) Containers when stored inside shall not be located near exits, stairways or in areas normally used for the safe egress of people.

(d) Containers (empty or filled) which require valve protecting caps shall have such caps in place hand tight while in storage.

(e) The outlet valves of containers in storage shall be closed.

(f) Empty containers which have been in LP Gas service should preferably be stored in the open. When stored inside, they shall be considered as full containers for the purpose of determining the maximum quantity of LP Gas permitted.

(2) Storage within buildings frequented by the public:

(a) ICC specification containers having a maximum water capacity of 2½ pounds each, such as those used with completely self-contained hand torches and similar application, may be stored or displayed in such buildings. The display of such containers shall be limited to a total of 24 units of each brand and size.

(b) The total quantity of LP Gas on display and in storage shall not exceed 200 pounds in such buildings.

(c) Storage as provided in section Ind 9.81 (4) shall not be permitted within or attached to such buildings.

(3) Storage within buildings not frequented by the public, such as industrial buildings:

(a) The quantity of LP Gas stored shall not exceed 300 pounds (approximately 2550 cubic feet in vapor form) except as provided in section Ind 9.81 (4).

(b) Containers carried as a part of service equipment on highway mobile vehicles are not to be considered in the total storage capacity in section Ind 9.81 (3) (a) above provided such vehicles are stored in private garages, and are limited to 100 pounds per vehicle but in not more than 2 containers. All container valves shall be closed.

(4) Storage within special buildings, rooms or compartments (within, attached to or separate from other buildings): (a) The quantity of LP Gas stored in any such buildings, rooms or compartments shall not exceed 10,000 pounds.

(b) The walls, floors, ceilings and doors of container storage rooms or compartments that are within or adjacent to other parts of the building shall be of such construction as to have not less than 2-hour, fire-resistance rating.

(c) A portion of the exterior walls, having an area not less than 10% of that of the combined area of the enclosing walls and roof, shall be of light non-combustible material, preferably single thickness, single strength glass. Single thickness, single strength window glass skylights, or lightly fastened roof hatch covers, swinging doors in exterior walls opening outward, sheet metal siding or lightly fastened roofs, may be accepted in part or entirely in lieu of the glass area or its equivalent, provided the required percentage of area is thus obtained.

(d) Openings from such storage rooms or compartments to other parts of the building shall be protected by a fire door classified and labeled as suitable for use in Class B situations as defined in the Wisconsin Building Code, section Ind 51.09 and section Ind 51.10 for fire doors and fire windows.

(e) Such rooms or compartments shall have no open flames for heating or lighting.

(f) Such rooms or compartments shall be adequately ventilated both top and bottom to the outside only. The openings from such vents shall be at least 5 feet horizontally away from any other opening into any building.

(g) The floors of such rooms or compartments shall not be below ground level. The space below the floor shall be of solid fill or properly ventilated to the open air.

(h) Such storage rooms or compartments shall not be located immediately adjacent to schools, churches, hospitals, athletic fields or other points of public gathering.

(i) Electrical wiring shall be installed in accordance with the Wisconsin electrical code. Electrical equipment shall be approved for Group D hazardous locations.

(5) Storage outside of buildings: (a) Where the quantity of storage exceeds 10,000 pounds, such storage shall be located at least 25

feet from important buildings, or regularly busy thoroughfare. No such storage shall be located immediately adjacent to schools, churches, hospitals, athletic fields or other points of public gathering.

(b) Containers shall be in a suitable enclosure or otherwise protected against tampering.

(c) Valves and safety devices shall be protected against accumulations of ice and snow. Protective caps shall be deemed adequate.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.82 Fire protection. Storage locations other than supply depots separated and located apart from dealer, reseller, or user establishment, shall be provided with at least one approved portable fire extinguisher having a minimum rating of 8-B,C. Ratings shall be in accordance with the Standard for Installation, Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers.

Note 1. Fire extinguisher ratings will be found on the label containing the Underwriters' Laboratories approval, on the extinguisher. In the case of units having the old classification system, the conversion tables NFPA #10 may be used to determine proper rating.

Note 2. Copies of the above Standards for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Portable Fire Extinguishers, June, 1959 edition, are available for inspection at the office of the Industrial Commission, Secretary of State and Revisor of Statutes, or they may be procured for personal use from the National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston 10, Mass.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.83 General. (1) Containers in storage shall have valves closed even though they may be empty.

(2) Containers which require valve protecting caps shall have such caps in place hand tight while in storage.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

PART VII

LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS SERVICE STATIONS

Ind 9.84 Liquefied petroleum gas service stations. (1) Liquefied petroleum gas service stations apply to storage containers and dispensing devices and pertinent equipment in service station where liquefied petroleum gas is stored and is dispensed into fuel tanks of motor vehicles. (See section Ind 9.70 for requirements covering use of liquefied petroleum gas as a motor fuel.) All basic rules apply to this section unless otherwise noted. Containers and pertinent equipment shall comply with the requirements as outlined herein as well as with other requirements of the industrial commission.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.85 Design working pressure and construction of storage containers. Storage containers shall be constructed in accordance with the Wisconsin Boiler and Unfired Pressure Vessel Code and classified as to container type as follows:

Container Type	For Gases with Vapor Press. Not to Exceed lb. per sq. in. gauge at 100° F.	Minimum Design Working Pressure of Container lbs. per square inch gauge	
		Containers Stamped ASME U-68, U-69	Containers Stamped U-200, U-201 or ASME or API-ASME
Col. (1)	Col. (2)	Col. (3)	Col. (4)
200*	215	200	250

Note: * Container type may be increased by increments of 25. The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 100% of the container type designation when constructed under 1949 or earlier editions of the ASME Code (Par. U-68 and U-69). The minimum design pressure of containers shall be 125% of the container type designation when constructed under: (1) the 1949 ASME Code (U-200 and U-201), (2) 1950, 1952, 1956 and 1959 editions of the ASME Code, and (3) all editions of the API-ASME Code.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.86 Container valves and accessories. (1) A filling connection on the container shall be fitted with one of the following:

- (a) A combination back-pressure check and excess flow valve,
- (b) One double or two single back-pressure valves,
- (c) A positive shut-off valve, in conjunction with either:

1. An internal back-pressure valve, or
2. An internal excess flow valve.

Note: In lieu of an excess flow valve, filling connections may be fitted with a quick-closing internal valve, which shall remain closed except during operating periods. The mechanism for such valves may be provided with a secondary control which will cause it to close automatically in case of fire. When a fusible plug is used its melting point shall not exceed 220° F.

(2) A filling pipe inlet terminal not on the container shall be fitted with a positive shut-off valve in conjunction with either a back pressure check valve, or an excess flow check valve.

(3) All openings in the container except those listed below shall be equipped with approved excess flow check valves:

- (a) Filling connections as provided in section Ind 9.86 (1).
- (b) Safety relief connections as provided in section Ind 9.06 (2).
- (c) Liquid level gauging devices as provided in sections Ind 9.06 (4) and Ind 9.16 (4).
- (d) Pressure gauge connections as provided in section Ind 9.06 (5).

(4) All container inlets and outlets except those listed below shall be labeled to designate whether they connect with the vapor or liquid (labels may be on valves):

- (a) Safety relief valves.
- (b) Liquid level gauging devices.
- (c) Pressure gauges.

(5) Each storage container shall be provided with a suitable pressure gauge.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.87 Safety relief valves. (1) All safety relief devices shall be installed as follows:

(a) On the container and directly connected with the vapor space.

(b) Safety relief valves and discharge piping shall be protected against physical damage. The outlet shall be provided with loose fitting rain caps. There shall be no return bends or restrictions in the discharge piping.

(c) The discharge from 2 or more safety relief valves having the same pressure settings may be run into a common discharge header. The cross-sectional area of such header shall be at least equal to the sum of the cross-sectional area of the individual discharges.

(d) Discharge from any safety relief device shall not terminate in any building nor beneath any building.

(2) Aboveground containers shall be provided with safety relief valves as follows:

(a) The rate of discharge, which may be provided by one or more valves, shall be not less than that specified in appendix A.

(b) The discharge from safety relief valves shall be vented to the open air unobstructed and vertically upwards in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container; loose fitting rain caps shall be used. On a container having a water capacity greater than 2000 gallons, the discharge from the safety relief valves shall be vented away from the container vertically upwards to a point at least 7 feet above the container. Suitable provisions shall be made so that any liquid or condensate that may accumulate inside of the relief valve or its discharge pipe will not render the valve inoperative. If a drain is used, a means shall be provided to protect the container, adjacent containers, piping or equipment against impingement of flame resulting from ignition of product escaping from the drain. (As provided in section Ind 9.09 (9))

(3) Underground containers shall be provided with safety relief valves as follows:

(a) The discharge from safety relief valves shall be piped vertically upward to a point at least 10 feet above the ground. The discharge lines or pipes shall be adequately supported and protected against physical damage.

(b) Where there is a probability of the manhole or housing becoming flooded, the discharge from regulator vent lines should be above the highest probable flood level.

(c) If no liquid is put into a container until after it is buried and covered, the rate of discharge of the relief valves may be reduced to not less than 30% of the rate shown in appendix A. If liquid fuel is present during installation of containers, the rate of discharge shall be the same as for aboveground containers. Such containers shall not be uncovered until emptied of liquid fuel.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.88 Capacity of liquid containers. Individual liquid storage containers shall not exceed 30,000 gallons water capacity.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.89 Installation of storage containers. (1) **GENERAL.** Each storage container used exclusively in service station operation shall

comply with the following table which specifies minimum distances to a building, group of buildings and adjoining property lines which may be built upon:

Water Capacity per Container	Minimum Distances	
	Aboveground and Underground	Between Aboveground Containers
Up to 2,000 gallons.....	25 feet	3 feet
Over 2,000 gallons.....	50 feet	5 feet

Note: The above distances may be reduced to not less than 10 feet for service station buildings of other than wood frame construction.

(a) In heavily populated or congested areas, the industrial commission shall determine restrictions of individual tank capacity, total storage, and distance to line of adjoining property which may be built on and other reasonable protective methods.

(b) Readily ignitable material, including weeds and long dry grass, shall be removed within 10 feet of containers.

(c) The minimum separation between liquefied petroleum gas containers and flammable liquid tanks or containers shall be 20 feet, and the minimum separation between a container and the center line of the dike shall be 10 feet, but not less than section Ind 8.21 (1)(a) (2) (c) of the Flammable Liquids Code of Wisconsin.

(d) Liquefied petroleum gas containers located near flammable liquid containers shall be protected against the flow or accumulation of flammable liquids by diking, diversion curbs, or grading.

(e) Liquefied petroleum gas containers shall not be located within diked areas for flammable liquid containers.

(f) Field welding is permitted only on saddle plates or brackets which were applied by the container manufacturer.

(g) When permanently installed containers are interconnected, provision shall be made to compensate for expansion, contraction, vibration and settling of containers and interconnecting piping. Where flexible connections are used, they shall be of an approved type and shall be designed for a bursting pressure of not less than 5 times the vapor pressure of the product at 100° F. The use of non-metallic hose is prohibited for interconnecting such containers.

(h) Where high water table or flood conditions may be encountered, protection against container flotation shall be provided.

(2) ABOVEGROUND CONTAINERS. (a) Containers may be installed horizontally or vertically.

(b) Containers shall be protected by crash rails or guards to prevent physical damage from vehicles. Vehicles shall not be serviced within 10 feet of containers.

(c) Container foundations shall be of substantial masonry or other non-combustible material. Containers shall be mounted on saddles which shall permit expansion and contraction and shall provide against the excessive concentration of stresses. Corrosion protection

shall be provided for tank mounting areas. Structural metal container supports shall be protected against fire in an approved manner. This protection is not required on prefabricated storage and pump assemblies, mounted on a common base, with container bottom not more than 24 inches above ground and whose water capacity is 1,200 gallons or less.

(3) **UNDERGROUND CONTAINERS.** (a) Containers shall be given a protective coating before being placed underground. This coating shall be equivalent to hot dip galvanizing or to 2 coatings of red lead followed by a heavy coating of coal tar or asphalt. In lowering the container into place, care shall be exercised to minimize abrasion or other damage to the coating. Damage to the coating shall be repaired before back-filling.

(b) Containers shall be set on a firm foundation (firm earth may be used) and surrounded with earth or sand firmly tamped in place. Back-fill should be free of rocks or other abrasive materials.

(c) A minimum of 2 feet of earth cover should be provided. Where ground conditions make compliance with this requirement impractical, equivalent protection against physical damage shall be provided. The portion of the container to which manhole and other connections are attached need not be covered. If the location is subjected to vehicular traffic, containers shall be protected by a concrete slab or other cover adequate to prevent the weight of a loaded vehicle imposing concentrated direct loads on the container shell.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.90 Protection of container fittings. Valves, regulators, gauges, and other container fittings shall be protected against tampering and physical damage.

Note: Locks are not desirable because they prevent access in case of emergency.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.91 Transport truck unloading point. (1) During unloading, the transport truck shall be parked clear of public thoroughfares (see section Ind 9.14) and at least 20 feet from storage container.

(2) The filling pipe inlet terminal shall not be located within a building nor within 10 feet of any building or driveway. It shall be protected against physical damage.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.92 Piping, valves and fittings. (1) Piping may be underground, aboveground, or a combination of both. It shall be well supported and protected against physical damage and corrosion.

(2) Piping laid beneath driveways shall be installed to prevent physical damage by vehicles.

(3) Piping shall be wrought iron or steel (black or galvanized), brass or copper pipe; or seamless copper, brass or steel tubing and shall be suitable for a minimum working pressure of 250 psig. Pipe joints may be screwed, flanged, brazed or welded.

(4) All shut-off valves (liquid or gas) shall be suitable for liquefied petroleum gas service and designed for not less than the maxi-

imum pressure to which they may be subjected. Valves which may be subjected to container pressure shall have a rated working pressure of at least 250 psig.

(5) All materials used for valve seats, packing, gaskets, diaphragms, etc., shall be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gas.

(6) Fittings shall be steel, malleable iron or brass having a minimum working pressure of 250 psig. Cast iron pipe fittings, such as ells, tees, and unions shall not be used.

(7) All piping shall be tested after assembly and proved free from leaks at not less than normal operating pressures.

(8) Provisions shall be made for expansion, contraction, jarring and vibration, and for settling. This may be accomplished by flexible connections.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.93 Pumps and accessories. All pumps and accessory equipment shall be suitable for liquefied petroleum gas service and designed for not less than the maximum pressure to which they may be subjected. Accessories shall have a minimum rated working pressure of 250 psig. Positive displacement pumps shall be equipped with suitable pressure actuated by-pass valves permitting flow from pump discharge to storage container or pump suction.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.94 Dispensing devices. (1) **METERS, VAPOR SEPARATORS, VALVES AND FITTINGS.** Meters, vapor separators, valves, and fittings in the dispenser shall be suitable for LP Gas service and shall be designed for a minimum working pressure of 250 psig.

(a) Provisions shall be made for venting LP Gas contained in a dispensing device to a safe location.

Note: One way of accomplishing this is to vent the LP Gas at the point of discharge of the storage tank safety relief valve.

(2) **PUMPS.** Pumps used to transfer liquefied petroleum gas shall be equipped to allow control of the flow and to prevent leakage or accidental discharge. Means shall be provided outside the dispensing device to readily shut off the power in the event of fire or accident.

(3) **VALVES.** A manual shut-off valve and an excess flow check valve shall be installed downstream of the pump and ahead of the dispenser inlet.

(4) **DISPENSING HOSE.** (a) Hose shall be resistant to the action of liquefied petroleum gas in the liquid phase and designed for a minimum bursting pressure of 1,250 psig.

(b) An excess flow check valve or automatic shut-off valve shall be installed at the terminus of the liquid line at the point of attachment of the dispensing hose.

(5) **LOCATION.** (a) Liquefied petroleum gas dispensing devices shall be located not less than 10 feet from aboveground storage containers greater than 2,000 gallon water capacity. The dispensing devices shall not be closer than 20 feet to the nearest basement or cellar, pit,

building, sidewalk, street or thoroughfare, sewer opening or property line. No drains or blow-off lines shall be directed into or in proximity to the sewer systems used for other purposes.

(b) Liquefied petroleum gas dispensing devices shall be installed on a concrete foundation or as part of a complete storage and dispensing assembly mounted on a common base and shall be adequately protected from physical damage.

(c) LP Gas dispensing devices shall not be installed within a building except that they may be located under a weather shelter or canopy provided this area is not enclosed on more than 2 sides. If the enclosing sides are adjacent to each other, the area shall be properly ventilated.

(6) ATTENDANT. The dispensing of LP Gas into the fuel container of a vehicle shall be performed by a competent attendant who shall remain at the LP Gas dispenser during the entire transfer operation.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.95 Safety rules. There shall be no smoking on the driveway of service stations in the dispensing areas or transport truck unloading areas. Conspicuous signs prohibiting smoking shall be posted within sight of the customer being served. Letters on such signs shall be not less than 4 inches high. The motors of all vehicles being fueled shall be shut off during the fueling operations.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

Ind 9.96 Electrical. Electrical equipment shall conform with the Wisconsin State Electrical Code.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

PART VIII

CYLINDER SYSTEMS FOR COOKING, HEATING AND REFRIGERATING INSTALLATIONS ON HIGHWAY MOBILE VEHICLES

Ind 9.97 Cylinder systems for cooking, heating and refrigerating installations on highway mobile vehicles. (1) CONTAINERS. (a) Containers shall bear the ICC stamping, except as provided in (b).

(b) Cylinders stamped prior to July 1, 1949, ASME or API-ASME, shall be acceptable.

(2) DESCRIPTION OF A SYSTEM. (a) A system shall include: housing, container bracket or support, containers, container valves, manifold valve assembly (two-cylinder systems), regulator and relief valves.

(3) LOCATION OF CONTAINERS AND SYSTEMS. (a) No container shall be installed, transported, or stored (even temporarily) inside any vehicle covered by section Ind 9.97, except as provided by the authority having jurisdiction.

(b) Containers, control valves, and regulating equipment enclosed in a housing, and comprising a complete system shall be mounted on the chassis of the vehicle as close to the hitch as practicable.

(c) Systems may be installed in a recess that is vapor tight to the inside of the vehicle and accessible from and vented to the outside.

(d) There shall be no fuel connection between vehicle units such as a tractor and trailer.

(e) Container or container carrier shall be secured in place on the vehicle by fastenings designed and constructed with a minimum safety factor of 4 to withstand loading in any direction equal to 4 times the filled weight of the container.

(4) CONTAINER VALVES AND ACCESSORIES. (a) Valves in the assembly of a two-cylinder system shall be arranged so that replacement of containers can be made without shutting off the flow of gas to the appliances.

Note: This provision is not to be construed as requiring an automatic change-over device.

(b) Shut-off valves on the containers shall be protected in transit, in storage, and while being moved into final utilization as follows:

1. By setting into recess of container to prevent possibility of their being struck if container is dropped upon a flat surface, or

2. By ventilated cap or collar fastened to container capable of withstanding a blow from any direction equivalent to that of a 30 pound weight dropped 4 feet. Construction must be such that a blow will not be transmitted to valve.

(5) SAFETY DEVICES. (a) ICC containers shall be provided with approved and appropriate safety-relief devices.

(b) Containers constructed in accordance with the rules of the Wisconsin Boiler & Unfired Pressure Vessel Code or stamped for API-ASME shall be provided with safety relief devices as required by section Ind 9.09.

(c) The delivery side of the gas pressure regulator shall be equipped with a safety-relief device set to start to discharge at a pressure not less than 2 times and not more than 3 times the delivery pressure of the regulator.

(d) Whenever equipment, such as a cargo heater or cooler on commercial vehicles is of a type designed to be in operation during transit, an excess flow device shall be provided at the container and installed so that it will be actuated by a complete break in the downstream fuel supply. Devices incorporated in the regulating equipment if connected directly to the container outlet valve will comply with this requirement. All devices shall meet the specifications of section Ind 9.06 (3).

(6) SYSTEM DESIGN AND SERVICE LINE PRESSURE. (a) Systems shall be of the vapor-withdrawal type.

(b) Vapor, at a pressure not over 18-inch water column shall be delivered from the system into the service piping supplying the appliances.

(7) SYSTEM ENCLOSURE AND MOUNTING. (a) Housings or enclosures shall be designed to provide proper ventilation.

(b) Hoods, domes, or portions of cabinets required to be removed from replacement of containers shall incorporate means for clamping them firmly in place, and prevent them from working loose during transit.

(c) Provision shall be incorporated in the assembly to hold the containers firmly in position and prevent their movement during transit.

(d) Containers shall be mounted on a substantial support or base secured firmly to the vehicle chassis.

(e) Road clearance shall be as follows:

1. In the case of trailer coaches, when the container support is used inside the frame members, the maximum depth shall not exceed 7 inches from the top of the chassis to provide sufficient road clearance.

2. In the case of a commercial vehicle, the system shall be installed with as much road clearance as possible and never less than the minimum road clearance of the vehicle under maximum spring deflection.

(8) PIPING, TUBING AND FITTINGS. (a) Regulators shall be of light-weight construction and connected directly to the cylinder valve inlet, or mounted securely by means of a support bracket and connected to the cylinder valve or valves with an approved high pressure flexible connection.

(b) An expansion loop in the gas service piping or an approved flexible connection between the regulator outlet and the gas service piping, shall be used.

(c) Piping, tubing and fittings shall meet the specifications in section Ind 9.07 (1) and (3) except that aluminum tubing is prohibited. Steel pipe or tubing shall have a minimum wall thickness of 0.049 inches and shall be adequately protected against exterior corrosion. For trailer coaches, only seamless drawn copper tubing having an outside diameter not less than $\frac{3}{8}$ inch and a wall thickness of not less than 0.032 inch, shall be used for gas service lines.

(d) Approved gas tubing fittings shall be employed for making tubing connections.

(e) The fuel line shall be firmly fastened in a protected location under the vehicle and outside and below any insulation or false bottom. Fastenings shall be such as to prevent abrasion or damage to the fuel line from vibration. Where the fuel line passes through structural members or floors, a rubber grommet or equivalent shall be installed to prevent chafing.

(f) The fuel line shall be installed to enter the vehicle through the floor directly below or adjacent to the appliance which it serves. The connection between the fuel line and the appliance shall be made with an approved flexible connector or expansion loop. When a branch line is required, the tee connection shall be in the main fuel line and located under the floor and outside the vehicle.

(g) All parts of the system assembly shall be so designed and secured as to preclude such parts working loose during transit.

(9) APPLIANCES. (a) All gas consuming appliances shall have their correctness as to design, construction, and performance for their intended use, trailer coach or cargo heating, certified as follows:

1. Determined by a nationally recognized testing agency adequately equipped and competent to perform such services and shall be evidenced by the attachment of its seal or label to such gas appliances. This agency shall be one which maintains a program of national inspection of production models of gas appliances at least once each

year on the manufacturer's premises. Approval by the American Gas Association Laboratories, as evidenced by the attachment of its Listing Symbol or Approval Seal to gas appliances and a certificate or letter certifying approval under the abovementioned requirements, or listing by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., shall be considered as constituting compliance with the provisions of this section, or

2. Approval by the industrial commission of Wisconsin.

(b) In the case of trailer coaches, all gas-fired space heaters and water heaters shall be of the full vented type, vented to the outside of the vehicle. Air for combustion shall come from the outside of the trailer. In the case of commercial vehicles which do not contain living quarters and the gas-fired space heater is used to protect the cargo, such space heating equipment may be of the unvented type, but provision shall be made to dispose of the products of combustion to the outside.

(c) Provisions shall be made to insure an adequate supply of air for combustion.

(d) All gas-fired space heaters and water heaters shall be equipped with an approved device designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner and to the pilot in the event the pilot flame is extinguished.

(e) Gas-fired appliances installed in the cargo space shall be located so they are readily accessible.

(f) Appliances shall be constructed or protected to reduce to a minimum possible damage or impaired operation resulting from cargo shifting or handling.

(g) Appliances shall be located inside a vehicle so that a fire at an appliance will not block all egress of persons from the vehicle.

(10) GENERAL PRECAUTIONS. (a) Containers stamped ICC shall be marked, maintained and qualified in accordance with currently effective regulations.

(b) No container shall be charged with fuel unless it bears the proper markings of the code under which it was fabricated, and, in addition, with its water capacity and the tare weight of the container in pounds.

(c) No container stamped ICC shall be recharged which has been involved in a fire until it has been requalified for service.

(d) No container stamped ASME or API-ASME shall be recharged which has been involved in a fire until it has been retested in accordance with the requirements for its original hydrostatic test and found to be suitable for continued service.

(e) No container shall be charged without the consent of the owner thereof.

(f) A permanent caution plate shall be provided on the outside of the system enclosure and adjacent to the consuming appliances on trailer coaches. It shall include the following items:

WARNING

1. Be sure all appliance valves are closed before opening container valve.
2. Connections at the appliances, regulators and containers shall be checked periodically for leaks with soapy water or its equivalent.
3. Never use a match or flame when checking for leaks.

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4. Container shut-off valves of trailer coach systems shall be closed when the vehicle is in transit.

(11) CHARGING OF CONTAINERS. (a) Containers shall be charged in accordance with section Ind 9.16 (1)(a) and one of the following:

1. At a properly equipped container charging plant which complies with all applicable requirements of these standards. Such a charging plant and storage containers shall be enclosed by a suitable fence (so called "manproof") which shall have the gates locked when the plant is unattended.

2. At a trailer coach location directly from a tank truck into the container or containers installed at any one trailer coach with the following limitations. No vapor or liquid shall be vented to the atmosphere. The container charging operation shall be performed only by qualified personnel. When containers are accumulated at the tank truck for charging such charging shall not be done within 50 feet of the nearest building, trailer, or group of buildings nor within 25 feet of public streets or highways. Private streets, roads or rights of way shall not be classed as public streets or highways.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1961, No. 65, eff. 6-1-61.

APPENDIX A

Minimum Required Rate of Discharge in cubic feet per minute of air at 120% of the maximum permitted start to discharge pressure for safety relief valves to be used on containers other than those constructed in accordance with Interstate Commerce Commission specification.

Surface Area Sq. Ft.	Flow Rate CFM Air	Surface Area Sq. Ft.	Flow Rate CFM Air	Surface Area Sq. Ft.	Flow Rate CFM Air
20	626	170	3620	600	10170
25	751	175	3700	650	10860
30	872	180	3790	700	11550
35	990	185	3880	750	12220
40	1100	190	3960	800	12380
45	1220	195	4050	850	13540
50	1330	200	4130	900	14190
55	1430	210	4300	950	14880
60	1540	220	4470	1000	15470
65	1640	230	4630	1050	16100
70	1750	240	4800	1100	16720
75	1850	250	4960	1150	17350
80	1950	260	5130	1200	17960
85	2050	270	5290	1250	18570
90	2150	280	5450	1300	19180
95	2240	290	5610	1350	19780
100	2340	300	5760	1400	20380
105	2440	310	5920	1450	20980
110	2530	320	6080	1500	21570
115	2630	330	6230	1550	22160
120	2720	340	6390	1600	22740
125	2810	350	6540	1650	23320
130	2900	360	6690	1700	23900
135	2990	370	6840	1750	24470
140	3080	380	7000	1800	25050
145	3170	390	7150	1850	25620
150	3260	400	7300	1900	26180
155	3350	450	8040	1950	26750
160	3440	500	8760	2000	27310
165	3530	550	9470		

Surface area = Total outside surface area of container in square feet.

When the surface area is not stamped on the name plate or when the marking is not legible, the area can be calculated by using one of the following formulas:

- (1) Cylindrical container with hemispherical heads
Area = Overall length \times outside diameter \times 3.1416
- (2) Cylindrical container with semi-ellipsoidal heads
Area = (Overall length + .3 outside diameter) \times outside diameter \times 3.1416
- (3) Spherical container
Area = Outside diameter squared \times 3.1416

Flow Rate-CFM Air = Required flow capacity in cubic feet per minute of air at standard conditions, 60° F. and atmospheric pressure (14.7 psia).

The rate of discharge may be interpolated for intermediate values of surface area. For containers with total outside surface area greater than 2000 square feet, the required flow rate can be calculated using the formula, Flow Rate-CFM Air = 53.632 A^{0.62}.

Where

A = total outside surface area of the container in square feet.

Valves not marked "Air" have flow rate markings in cu. ft. per minute of liquefied petroleum gas that were calculated by using the factors listed below. These same factors may be used to reconvert to cu. ft. per minute of air for use in present appendix A.

Air Conversion Factor

Container Type				
100	125	150	175	200
1.162	1.142	1.113	1.078	1.010

APPENDIX B

Minimum Required Rate of Discharge for Safety Relief Valves for Liquefied Petroleum Gas Vaporizers (Steam Heated, Water Heated and Direct Fired.)

The minimum required rate of discharge for relief valves shall be determined as follows:

1. Obtain the total surface area by adding the surface area of vaporizer shell in square feet directly in contact with LP Gas and the heat exchange surface area in square feet directly in contact with LP Gas.
2. Obtain the minimum required rate of discharge in cubic feet of air per minute, at 60° F. and 14.7 psia from appendix A for this total surface area.

APPENDIX C

Method of Calculating Maximum Liquid Volume Which Can Be Placed in a Container at Any Liquid Temperature

The quantity of LP Gas which may be placed in a container is dependent upon the temperature of the liquid and the maximum permitted filling density in addition to the size of the container.

The filling density depends on: The size of tank, whether it is installed aboveground or underground, and the specific gravity of the liquid LP Gas at 60° F. placed in the container. Filling density values are given in section Ind 9.11. The liquid temperature should be obtained by measuring the temperature of the liquid LP Gas in the container with a thermometer placed in a thermometer well installed in the tank.

Knowing the liquid temperature and the filling density, the maximum volume of liquid LP Gas which may be placed in a container can be determined as follows:

$$V = \frac{D}{G \times F}$$

Where

V = maximum liquid volume (in per cent of total container capacity) which shall be placed in a container when the liquid temperature is T.

D = filling density from section Ind 9.11 (1) in per cent.

G = specific gravity of LP Gas at 60° F. placed in container.

F = correction factor from following table for correcting liquid volume from 60° F. to volume at temperature T. The correction factor is obtained by finding the specific gravity at 60° F. (G) in the column at the top of the table and coming down this column till the actual liquid temperature T is found. The correction factor corresponding to this specific gravity and temperature is then read. Interpolation is permitted.

T = temperature of liquid LP Gas in container in degrees F.

After obtaining V from the above formula the actual maximum gallons of LP Gas which may be placed in a container is obtained by multiplying the water capacity of the container by $\frac{V}{100}$

Example:

Assume an aboveground container with 10,000 gallons water capacity

Propane with a specific gravity of 0.508 at 60° F. to be placed in container

Filling density from section Ind 9.11 (1) for aboveground container having a capacity greater than 1200 gallons in which a product having a specific gravity at 60° of 0.508 is to be placed is 45%

To determine maximum quantity that may be placed in container when the liquid temperature is 60° F.

$$V = \frac{45 \times 10,000}{0.508 \times 100} = 8850 \text{ gallons}$$

When liquid temperature is 82° F. find correction factor in the table on next page for specific gravity at 60° F. of 0.508 and a liquid temperature of 82° F. which is 0.963

$$V = \frac{45 \times 10,000}{0.508 \times 0.963 \times 100} = 9,200 \text{ gallons}$$

LIQUID VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES AT 60° F./60° F.

Observed Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit	0.500	Propane 0.5079	0.510	0.520	0.530	0.540	0.550	0.560	iso- Butane 0.5631	0.570	0.580	n- Butane 0.5844	0.590
	VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS												
—50.....	1.160	1.155	1.153	1.146	1.140	1.133	1.127	1.122	1.120	1.116	1.111	1.108	1.106
—45.....	1.153	1.148	1.146	1.140	1.134	1.128	1.122	1.117	1.115	1.111	1.106	1.103	1.101
—40.....	1.147	1.142	1.140	1.134	1.128	1.122	1.117	1.111	1.110	1.106	1.101	1.099	1.097
—35.....	1.140	1.135	1.134	1.128	1.122	1.116	1.112	1.106	1.105	1.101	1.096	1.094	1.092
—30.....	1.134	1.129	1.128	1.122	1.116	1.111	1.106	1.101	1.100	1.096	1.092	1.090	1.088
—25.....	1.127	1.122	1.121	1.115	1.110	1.105	1.100	1.095	1.094	1.091	1.087	1.085	1.083
—20.....	1.120	1.115	1.114	1.109	1.104	1.099	1.095	1.090	1.089	1.086	1.082	1.080	1.079
—15.....	1.112	1.109	1.107	1.102	1.097	1.093	1.089	1.084	1.083	1.080	1.077	1.075	1.074
—10.....	1.105	1.102	1.100	1.095	1.091	1.087	1.083	1.079	1.078	1.075	1.072	1.071	1.069
— 5.....	1.098	1.094	1.094	1.089	1.085	1.081	1.077	1.074	1.073	1.070	1.067	1.066	1.065
0.....	1.092	1.088	1.088	1.084	1.080	1.076	1.073	1.069	1.068	1.066	1.063	1.062	1.061
2.....	1.089	1.086	1.085	1.081	1.077	1.074	1.070	1.067	1.066	1.064	1.061	1.060	1.059
4.....	1.086	1.083	1.082	1.079	1.075	1.071	1.068	1.065	1.064	1.062	1.059	1.058	1.057
6.....	1.084	1.080	1.080	1.076	1.072	1.069	1.065	1.062	1.061	1.059	1.057	1.055	1.054
8.....	1.081	1.078	1.077	1.074	1.070	1.066	1.063	1.060	1.059	1.057	1.055	1.053	1.052
10.....	1.073	1.075	1.074	1.071	1.067	1.064	1.061	1.058	1.057	1.055	1.053	1.051	1.050
12.....	1.075	1.072	1.071	1.068	1.064	1.061	1.059	1.056	1.055	1.053	1.051	1.049	1.048
14.....	1.072	1.070	1.069	1.066	1.062	1.059	1.056	1.053	1.053	1.051	1.049	1.047	1.046
16.....	1.070	1.067	1.066	1.063	1.060	1.056	1.054	1.051	1.051	1.048	1.046	1.045	1.044
18.....	1.067	1.065	1.064	1.061	1.057	1.054	1.051	1.049	1.048	1.046	1.044	1.043	1.042
20.....	1.064	1.062	1.061	1.058	1.054	1.051	1.049	1.046	1.046	1.044	1.042	1.041	1.040
22.....	1.061	1.059	1.058	1.055	1.052	1.049	1.046	1.044	1.044	1.042	1.040	1.040	1.038
24.....	1.058	1.056	1.055	1.052	1.049	1.046	1.044	1.042	1.042	1.040	1.038	1.037	1.036
26.....	1.055	1.053	1.052	1.049	1.047	1.044	1.042	1.039	1.039	1.037	1.036	1.036	1.034
28.....	1.052	1.050	1.049	1.047	1.044	1.041	1.039	1.037	1.037	1.035	1.034	1.034	1.032
30.....	1.049	1.047	1.046	1.044	1.041	1.039	1.037	1.035	1.035	1.033	1.032	1.032	1.030
32.....	1.046	1.044	1.043	1.041	1.038	1.036	1.035	1.033	1.033	1.031	1.030	1.030	1.028
34.....	1.043	1.041	1.040	1.038	1.036	1.034	1.032	1.031	1.030	1.029	1.028	1.028	1.026
36.....	1.039	1.038	1.037	1.035	1.033	1.031	1.030	1.028	1.028	1.027	1.025	1.025	1.024
38.....	1.036	1.035	1.034	1.032	1.031	1.029	1.027	1.026	1.025	1.025	1.023	1.023	1.022
40.....	1.033	1.032	1.031	1.029	1.028	1.026	1.025	1.024	1.023	1.023	1.021	1.021	1.020
42.....	1.030	1.029	1.028	1.027	1.025	1.024	1.023	1.022	1.021	1.021	1.019	1.019	1.018
44.....	1.027	1.026	1.025	1.023	1.022	1.021	1.020	1.019	1.019	1.018	1.017	1.017	1.016
46.....	1.023	1.022	1.022	1.021	1.020	1.018	1.018	1.017	1.016	1.016	1.015	1.015	1.014
48.....	1.020	1.019	1.019	1.018	1.017	1.016	1.015	1.014	1.014	1.013	1.013	1.013	1.012

SPECIFIC GRAVITIES AT 60° F./60° F.

Observed Temperature Degrees Fahrenheit	VOLUME CORRECTION FACTORS										n- Butane 0.5844	0.590		
	0.500	0.510	0.520	0.530	0.540	0.550	0.560	0.570	0.580	iso- Butane 0.5631				
	Propane 0.5079	0.510	0.520	0.530	0.540	0.550	0.560	0.570	0.580					
50	1.017	1.016	1.015	1.014	1.013	1.013	1.012	1.012	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.011	1.010
52	1.014	1.012	1.012	1.011	1.010	1.010	1.009	1.009	1.009	1.009	1.009	1.009	1.009	1.008
54	1.010	1.009	1.009	1.008	1.008	1.008	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.007	1.006	1.006
56	1.007	1.006	1.006	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.005	1.004	1.004
58	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.003	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002	1.002
60	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000
62	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.997	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.998	0.998
64	0.993	0.993	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.994	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.995	0.996	0.996
66	0.990	0.990	0.990	0.991	0.991	0.992	0.991	0.992	0.992	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.993	0.993
68	0.986	0.986	0.987	0.988	0.988	0.989	0.988	0.989	0.989	0.990	0.990	0.991	0.991	0.991
70	0.983	0.983	0.984	0.985	0.985	0.986	0.985	0.987	0.987	0.988	0.988	0.989	0.989	0.989
72	0.979	0.980	0.981	0.982	0.982	0.983	0.982	0.984	0.984	0.985	0.986	0.987	0.987	0.987
74	0.976	0.976	0.978	0.980	0.980	0.982	0.980	0.982	0.982	0.983	0.983	0.984	0.985	0.985
76	0.972	0.973	0.974	0.975	0.975	0.977	0.976	0.978	0.978	0.980	0.980	0.981	0.982	0.983
78	0.969	0.970	0.972	0.974	0.974	0.977	0.975	0.978	0.978	0.981	0.981	0.982	0.983	0.983
80	0.965	0.967	0.969	0.971	0.971	0.974	0.971	0.974	0.974	0.977	0.977	0.978	0.979	0.979
82	0.961	0.963	0.965	0.968	0.968	0.971	0.968	0.972	0.972	0.975	0.975	0.976	0.977	0.977
84	0.957	0.959	0.962	0.965	0.965	0.968	0.966	0.971	0.971	0.974	0.974	0.975	0.976	0.975
86	0.954	0.956	0.958	0.961	0.961	0.964	0.962	0.967	0.967	0.970	0.970	0.971	0.972	0.972
88	0.950	0.952	0.955	0.958	0.958	0.961	0.958	0.963	0.963	0.966	0.966	0.967	0.969	0.970
90	0.946	0.949	0.952	0.955	0.955	0.958	0.956	0.961	0.961	0.964	0.964	0.965	0.967	0.968
92	0.942	0.945	0.949	0.952	0.952	0.955	0.953	0.957	0.957	0.960	0.960	0.961	0.963	0.966
94	0.938	0.941	0.945	0.948	0.948	0.952	0.949	0.954	0.954	0.957	0.957	0.959	0.962	0.964
96	0.935	0.938	0.942	0.946	0.946	0.949	0.946	0.951	0.951	0.954	0.954	0.956	0.959	0.961
98	0.931	0.934	0.938	0.943	0.943	0.946	0.943	0.948	0.948	0.952	0.952	0.954	0.957	0.959
100	0.927	0.930	0.935	0.940	0.940	0.943	0.940	0.945	0.945	0.949	0.949	0.952	0.955	0.957
105	0.917	0.920	0.927	0.931	0.931	0.935	0.931	0.936	0.936	0.941	0.941	0.944	0.947	0.951
110	0.907	0.911	0.918	0.923	0.923	0.927	0.923	0.928	0.928	0.933	0.933	0.936	0.939	0.946
115	0.897	0.902	0.909	0.915	0.915	0.920	0.915	0.921	0.921	0.926	0.926	0.930	0.933	0.940
120	0.887	0.892	0.900	0.907	0.907	0.912	0.907	0.913	0.913	0.918	0.918	0.923	0.926	0.934
125	0.876	0.884	0.890	0.898	0.898	0.903	0.898	0.904	0.904	0.909	0.909	0.916	0.920	0.928
130	0.865	0.871	0.880	0.888	0.888	0.895	0.888	0.895	0.895	0.901	0.901	0.908	0.913	0.923
135	0.854	0.863	0.871	0.879	0.879	0.887	0.879	0.887	0.887	0.894	0.894	0.902	0.907	0.916
140	0.842	0.850	0.861	0.870	0.870	0.879	0.870	0.879	0.879	0.886	0.886	0.893	0.900	0.910

APPENDIX D

Alternate Permitted Maximum Liquid Volumes in Per Cent of Total
Container Capacity, for Filling Containers up to 1200 Gallons
Total Water Capacity as Specified in Section Ind 9.11

MAXIMUM LIQUID VOLUME PER CENT

	Aboveground Containers Liq. Temp. Assumed to be 40° F.	Underground Containers Liq. Temp. Assumed to be 50° F.
Propane (Approx. sp.gr. 0.51) -----	80	89
Mixtures (Approx. sp.gr. 0.55) -----	83	91
Butane (Approx. sp.gr. 0.58) -----	86	93

APPENDIX E

Method of Calculating Maximum Volume of LP Gas which can be
placed in a container for which length of fixed dip tube is set

1. It is impossible to set out in a table the length of a fixed dip tube for various capacity tanks because of the varying tank diameters and lengths and because the tank may be installed either in a vertical or horizontal position. Knowing the maximum permitted filling volume in gallons, however, the length of the fixed tube can be determined by the use of a strapping table obtained from the container manufacturer. The length of the fixed tube should be such that when its lower end touches the surface of the liquid in the container, the contents of the container will be the maximum permitted volume as determined by the following formula:

2. Formula for determining maximum volume of Liquefied Petroleum Gas for which a fixed length of dip tube shall be set.

$$\frac{\text{Water Cap. (Gals.) of Container*} \times \text{Filling Density**}}{\text{Sp. Gr. of LP Gas*} \times \text{volume Correction Factor} \dagger \times 100} = \text{Maximum Volume of LP Gas}$$

* Measured at 60° F.

** From Ind 9.11 (1) "Filling Densities."

† For aboveground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 40° F. and for underground containers the liquid temperature is assumed to be 50° F. To correct the liquid volumes at these temperatures to 60° F. the following factors shall be used [section Ind 9.16].

Volume Correction Factors

Specific Gravity	Aboveground	Underground
0.500 -----	1.033	1.017
.510 -----	1.031	1.016
.520 -----	1.029	1.015
.530 -----	1.028	1.014
.540 -----	1.026	1.013
.550 -----	1.025	1.013
.560 -----	1.024	1.012
.570 -----	1.023	1.011
.580 -----	1.021	1.011
.590 -----	1.020	1.010

Example: Assume a 100-gallon total water capacity tank for above-ground storage of propane having a specific gravity of 0.510 at 60° F.

$$\frac{100 \text{ (gals.)} \times 42}{0.510 \times 1.031 \text{ (Correction Factor from Table in Appendix E)}} = \frac{4200}{52.6}$$

$\frac{4200}{52.6} = 79.8$ gallons propane, the maximum amount permitted to be placed in a 100-gallon total water capacity above-ground container equipped with a fixed dip tube.

3. The maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas which can be placed in a container when determining the length of the dip tube expressed as a percentage of total water content of the container is calculated by the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Maximum Vol. of LP Gas (From Formula in (2) above)} \times 100}{\text{Total water content of container in gallons}} = \frac{\text{Maximum Per Cent of LP Gas}}$$

4. The maximum weight of liquefied petroleum gas which may be placed in a container for determining the length of a fixed dip tube is determined by multiplying the maximum volume of liquefied petroleum gas obtained by the formula in (2) above by the pounds of liquefied petroleum gas in a gallon at 40° F. for aboveground and at 50° for underground containers. For example typical pounds per gallon are specified below:

	Aboveground pounds per gallon	Underground pounds per gallon
Propane -----	4.37	4.31
N. Butane -----	4.97	4.92

