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REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO Ministry of Energy and Energy Affairs LPG Installation Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guideline for the inspection of LPG installations. It outlines the minimum requirements for inspection. Additional requirements may be considered depending on the uniqueness of the installation.

1. Inspection Particulars

					Alle Allian								
Installatio	on Owner:												
Address:													
Installatio	on Contractor:												
Inspectio	n Date:												
Last Insp	ection Date:	1.00											
Inspectio	n Officer/s:												
Owner Re	epresentative/s:		\										
Installer Representative/s:			100										
Location	of Tanks:	□AG □UG	□AG □UG □Mounded □Roof □Cellar										
Storage D	Details:	-											
Tank No.	Capacity:	Serial Number/s:	Manufacture Date: (mm/yy)	PRV CFM	Dimensions	Tank Type (DOT/ ASME)							

Other Det	tails:												

Useful Information: 1 USG = 0.833 IG



2. Inspection Checklist

Tick as appropriate. A tick in the shaded region must be accompanied by a comment. Legend: Y - Yes N - No NA - Not Applicable

Λ Β	I December			14/1	Comments
	ocuments and Records				T
1.	Does the facility have a valid MEEA approval?				Expiry date:
2.	Is there an Emergency Response Plan (ERP) which				
	includes but not limited to the following:			_	
	 Procedures to be followed in case of fire, such as sounding the 				
	alarm, notifying the Fire Service, evacuating personnel, and				
	controlling and extinguishing the fire;				
	Contact numbers of Fire, Ambulance, Police, Manage/Owner, Do testal thin Contractor to the Co				
	LPG Installation Contractor etc.; • Procedures and schedules for conducting drill;				
	Appointment and training of personnel to carry out assigned	-			
	duties, including review at the time of initial assignment, as				
	responsibilities or response actions change and whenever				
	anticipated duties change;				
	 Maintenance of fire protection equipment; 				
	Procedures for shutting down or isolating equipment to reduce the male and film including accomplishing the procedure of the procedure.				
	the release of liquid, including assigning personnel responsible for maintaining critical plant functions or shut down of plant				
	processes;				
	Alternate measures for the safety of occupants while any fire	1			
	protection equipment is shut down;	- 4			
	 Plan showing evacuation route and muster area. 				
3.	Is the ERP readily available?				
	Check last revision date.				
4.	Are Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) available				
	which includes but not limited to the following:				
	Filling of tanks;				
	Maintenance of facility;				
	 Start up and shut down of facility; Maintenance of fire fighting and other equipment. 				
5.	Is a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for LPG readily				
J.	available?				
6.	Is there a copy of the isometric drawings of the LPG piping				,
0.	and water sprinkler systems and does it conforms to the 'as				
7.	built' facility?				
7.	Is a site plan available? Check conformance with the as-built facility.				
8.	Is the pressure test certificate for the piping system				
0.	available?				
9.	Do tanks and piping not require re-pressure-testing?				
	Check: 10 yrs after manufacture date and every 5 yrs. thereafter for tanks.				
	10 yrs for piping and every 5 yrs thereafter.		200		
10.	Are the tanks specification sheets provided?				
11.	Is there a plot plan showing escape routes, muster point,				
	fire protection equipment, etc. in relation to the storage?				
12.	Does the facility have a valid Fire Service Division				
	approval?				Issue date:
	Note: Valid for 2 yrs. from the issue date.				
200	ocation of Tanks		Name of the last		
1.	Are tanks located outside of the building unless specifically				
	allowed to be located inside the building?				
_	Check to ensure building meets requirements if the latter.				
2.	Are tanks safely located with respect to important buildings,				
- 4	group of buildings, or line of adjoining property that can be				
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			Y	N	NA	Comments
	Capacity per Tank (USG)	Min Distance (feet)				
-	<125	0		To the last		
	125 - 250	10				
= 1 1	251 – 500	10		100000000		
	501 - 2000	25				
		cylinders if the aggregate capacity of				
	<125 gals cylinders exceeds 500 gals		-			
	single AMSE Tanks of 501-2000 USG is at least 25 ft from the LPG Tanks (>125 LISCI				
3.	Are tanks safely spaced?	- 123 000).				
٥.	Capacity per Tank (USG)	Separation (feet)				
-	<125	0				
	125 - 250	0				
	251 – 500	3				
	501 - 2000	3				
4.	Are adjacent installations com	prising <125 gals cylinders				
٦.	with an aggregate capacity >5	500 gals each separated by				
1 1	at least 25 ft.?	oo galo caon, separated by				
-	Is there a minimum separation	distance of 20 ft between				
5.						
	the LPG tank (if >125 USG) a					
1000	USG) containing liquids with a					
6.	Is there a minimum separation					
	the LPG tanks and the centrel	line of diked areas containing				
	flammable and combustible lic	quids?	Min			
7.	Is there a minimum 10 ft setba	ack distance of the discharge				
	from the PRV, fixed max. liqui	d level gauge discharge and				
	filling connection to exterior so					8
	into direct vent appliances and		100			
-	intakes?	a moonamour vontaation an				
8.	Is the horizontal separation dis	stance of the tanks from			_	
0.	building overhangs at least ½					
	Note: Only applicable if the overhang					
	building and/or is 50 ft or more above		1			
9.	For tanks installed under a bu					
Ŭ.	the atmosphere for more than					
10.	Where more than one row of t			50.0		
10.						
	adjacent ends of tanks in each	n row separated by a				
	minimum distance of 10 ft?					
11.	Is a 10 ft radius from the tanks					
	combustible materials and we					
12.	Are the tanks not located with					
	beneath overhead electric pover	wer lines (>660 V nominal)?				
13.	Is the area under the tanks gra	aded to prevent the				
	accumulation of flammable liq	uids with flash points below		_		P .
	200°F and water that can acce					
14.	Are low lying drains within 10					
	LPG can flow, covered and se					
15.	Is the area around the tanks fi			COERCIO		
15.						
16.	Is the minimum separation dis	stance between the LPG tanks				
	and oxygen and hydrogen cyli	inders observed?				
1	LPG Tanks Separation from Oxygen Tanks	Separation from Hydrogen Tanks				
	Aggregate Capacity (ft) Capacity Aggregate Capacity (ft) <400 ft ³ >400 ft ³ >2	Aggregate Capacity (ft) 20,000 <400 ft ³ >400 ft ³ >20,000				
	USG <20,000 ft ³	<20,000 ft ³				
		5 ft		1.00		
_	>1200 None 20 ft 50) ft				
	≤500	None 10 ft 25 ft				
47	>500	None 25 ft 50 ft				
17.	Does the location permit appro					
	directions to aid fire fighting (e	emergency response)				



		Υ	N	NA	Comments
C. T	anks Installation				
1.	Are tanks not stacked one above the other?				
2.	Are tanks positioned such that the PRV is in direct communication with the vapour space of the tank?				
3.	Where possible, is adequate protection provided against vehicular collision?				
4.	Are tanks installed such that all operating appurtenances are accessible?				
5.	Where flooding is possible, are tanks adequately secured to prevent flotation? Check: anchored to foundation.				24.6
6.	Are tanks protected against pilferage, where possible?				.(.0.)
7.	Are tanks installed on a firm, level, non-flammable base? Check for accumulation of water, cracks, corrosion, settlement and collapse. There must be no direct contact with the soil.				VII C.
8.	Are horizontal tanks:				
	 a) longitudinal axes not pointing towards nearby occupied buildings, hazardous materials, etc. 				67
	b) > 2000 gals provided with concrete or masonry foundation formed to fit the tanks contour, or saddles placed on a flatted top concrete foundation? Note: if the latter, the tank bottom should be at maximum 6" above the concrete foundation.			ď	
	c) < 2000 gals provided with the supports and clearances below: Attached Support Height of tank bottom Non fire-proofed steel on masonry or concrete foundation >12" above the ground				
	Non fire-proofed steel on paved surfaces or concrete pads within 4" of the ground Foundation or supports where deteriorating environmental conditions exist. 24" max above paved surface or top of concrete pads 24" max above paved surface				
	d) < 2000 gals, not installed with the bottom of the tank shell > 5 ft above the ground?				
	e) parts that are in contact with the saddles or foundations or masonry, coated to minimise corrosion?				
	f) that have liquid interconnections installed such that the maximum permitted liquid filling level of each tank is at the same level?				
	g) that are secured (bolted) to a foundation have allowances for free movement from expansion? Note: expansion bolts may be used.				
9.	Are vertical tanks:				
	a) installed on reinforced concrete or structural steel supports with a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hrs?				
	b) that are used in liquid service not manifolded to horizontal tanks?				
	c) of different dimensions not manifolded together?				
10.	If tanks are installed in an enclosure, is either:				
	a gas detection and audible alarm system provided?, or Check height of sensor from the ground.				
	b) the enclosure ventilated at the bottom? Note: structures such as fire walls, fences, concrete barriers, etc. should be avoided. Walls should be ventilated at the bottom.				



		Y	N	NA	Comments
D. T	anks Condition				
1.	Are tanks free of field welding? Note: Field welding is only permitted on non pressure parts such as				
2.	saddle plates, supports, brackets, etc. Are tanks painted with reflective paint?				
3.	Are the tanks free of fire damage, dents, cuts, digs,				
.	gouges, and corrosion? Check: no bubbled paint, bulging and discoloured metal				
4.	Are the tanks paint or coatings in good condition? Check :Rust free, no chipping or flaking, smooth and a clean finish				
5.	Are the name plates securely attached, or stamped information (if DOT tanks) legible?				(1)
6.	Are all valves' lids, tops and covers properly installed? Check: Rain and protective caps for fill valve, pressure relief valve etc.				020/1
7.	Are the foot rings and collars intact, firmly attached and free of damage?				
	of damage:				
E. T	ank Valves and Appurtenances				
1.	Are pressure relief valves (PRVs):			(4)	
	a) provided on each tank? Check correct type and rating.				70,
	b) installed so that any gas released is vented away from the tanks upward and unobstructed to the open air?				*
	c) provided with rain caps or other means to minimize the possibility of the entrance of water or other extraneous matter into the relief device or any discharge piping. Note: Provision must be made for drainage where the accumulation of water is anticipated. Also, the protector must not restrict operation of the PRV.				
	d) not provided with shutoff valves at the inlet of the valves or at the outlet of the discharge piping (where installed)?				4
	e) not manifolded?				
	f) marked to show the start-to-leak pressure in psig, relieving capacity in SCFM air, and manufacturer's name.				
2.	Are PRVs discharge piping, where installed:				
	a) supported and protected against physical damage?				
	b) metallic?				
	c) free of bends and smaller diameter piping of tubing?				
3.	Is a Fixed Maximum Liquid Level Gauge provided? Mandatory for tanks designed to be filled on a volumetric basis. The percentage of the tank's capacity indicated by the gauge must be permanently stencilled next to the fill gauge or indicated on the name plate.				
4.	Is a Variable Liquid Level Gauge provided? Mandatory for tanks less than 4,000 US gal but greater than 124 US gal water capacity.				
5.	Is an Actuated Liquid Withdrawal Excess-Flow Valve provided? Mandatory for tanks of 125 US gal through 4000 US gal water. The actuated liquid withdrawal excess-flow valve must not be connected for continuous use unless the valve is recommended by the manufacturer for such service.				
6.	Is a Pressure Gauge provided? Mandatory for tanks of more than 2000 US gal water capacity. The maximum opening must be of No. 54 drill size between the tank and the pressure gauge or an excess-flow check valve installed.				



		Y	N	NA	Comments
	ping, Fittings, Hoses and Valves				
1.	Are all aboveground piping metallic? Piping may be schedule 40: wrought iron, brass, carbon or black steel. Cast steel and galvanised steel is not permitted. Also, polyethylene may				
2.	be installed outdoors provided it is buried Are all piping adequately supported?				
3.	Are all piping protected against physical damage, where possible?				
4.	Is the LPG piping conspicuously labelled and colour coded yellow?				C
5.	Is piping at pressures exceeding 20 psig (138 kPag) not piped into the building except for warehouses and industrial occupancies?				
6.	Do piping joints comply with the following? Service Schedule 40 Schedule 80 Liquid Welded or brazed Threaded, welded or brazed Vapour, ≤125 psig Threaded, welded or brazed Threaded, welded or brazed Vapour, ≥125 psig Welded or brazed Threaded, welded or brazed				J. Hillo.
7.	Does the piping system, including the interconnection of tanks, compensate for expansion, contraction, jarring, vibration, and settling? Flexible metallic connectors may be used. The use of nonmetallic pipe, tubing, or hose for permanently interconnecting Tanks is prohibited.				8
8.	Where a network of piping exists, is the LPG piping provided with "LPG" and flow directional arrows, markers?				
9.	Are all emergency shut off valves labelled "EMERGENCY SHUT OFF", colour coded red and the 'on' and 'off' positions labelled? Ensure valves are ¼ turn quick closing type and at least 5 ft from the floor.				
10.	Are underground metallic piping:				
	a) buried to a minimum depth of 12"? this must be increased where the piping is under driveways, roads, walkways, etc				
	b) provided with corrosion protection?				
	c) route provided with markers / signs? Marker tape may be buried with the piping for identification.				
	d) provided with dielectric fittings at the building to electrically isolate it from the aboveground portion of the fixed piping system that enters a building? This must be installed aboveground and outdoors.				
11.	Are underground polyethylene or polyamide piping:				
	a) provided with a minimum of 12" of cover?				,
	b) provided with a minimum of 18 in. of cover if external damage to the pipe is likely to result?				
	c) installed in conduit if a minimum of 12 in. of cover cannot be provided?				
	d) provided with an assembled anodeless riser at the aboveground termination end?				
	e) provided with an electrically continuous corrosion- resistant tracer wire (minimum AWG 14) or tape buried with the pipe to facilitate locating the pipe. One end of the tracer wire must be brought aboveground at a building wall or riser. The tracer wire or tape must not be in direct contact with the pipe.				
12.	Is a hydrostatic relief valve or device installed to provide pressure-relieving protection in each section of piping and hose in which liquid LPG can be isolated between shutoff				



		Y	N	NA	Comments
	valves?				
13.	Are flexible metallic connectors < 5 ft (1.5 m) in overall length when used with liquid or vapor piping on stationary Tanks of <2000 gal water capacity.				
14.	Are hoses and connections:				
	a) used at pressures >5 psig designed for a pressure >350 psig?				
	b) short as practical, without kinking or straining the hose or causing it to be close enough to a burner to be damaged by heat?				
	c) greater than 10 ft (3 m) in length shall be protected from damage?				
	d) fabricated of materials that are resistant to the action of LPG both as liquid and vapour?				1/0
	 e) continuously marked to provide at least the following information: LP-GAS HOSE or LPG HOSE Maximum working pressure Manufacturers' name or coded designation (4) Month or quarter and year of manufacture 				
15.	Are unused (open-ended) piping outlets capped or plugged?				
				1	
G. R	egulators and Vents			*	
1.	Are regulators made of appropriate type material? Non metallic materials are not permitted.				
2.	Are regulators installed according to manufacturer's specification? Check direction of arrow at back?				
3.	Are the first stage and high pressure regulators installed outside the building?				
4.	Is the discharge outlet from regulators facing downward and protected to prevent the entry of water, insects, or other foreign materials?				3
5.	For regulators installed outside buildings, is the point of discharge:				
	a) located >3 ft (1 m) horizontally away from any building or occupiable structure opening below the level of discharge, and not beneath or inside any building or occupiable structure unless this space is not enclosed for more than 50% of its perimeter?				
	b) >5 ft (1.5 m) in any direction away from any source of ignition, openings into direct-vent (sealed combustion system) appliances, or mechanical ventilation air intakes?				
6.	For regulators installed inside buildings:				
	a) is the discharge directly vented with supported piping to the outside air?				
	b) is the vent line at least the same nominal pipe size as the regulator vent connection pipe size?				
	c) where there is more than one regulator at a location, is each regulator provided with a separate vent to the outside? Alternatively: the vent lines may be manifolded in accordance with accepted engineering practices to minimize back pressure in the event of high vent discharge.				



		Y	N	NA	Comments
	d) is the vent piping inside the building, metallic?		0		
	e) is the discharge outlet located >3 ft (1 m) horizontally away from any building opening below the level of such discharge?				
	f) is the discharge outlet located > 5 ft (1.5 m) in any direction away from any source of ignition, openings into direct-vent appliances, or mechanical ventilation air intakes?				
	g) is the discharge outlet designed, installed, or protected from blockage so it will not be affected by the elements (rain, mud, or debris) or insects?				. 16
7.	Is a two-stage regulator system, an integral two-stage regulator, or a 2 psi regulator system installed on all piping systems that serve ½ psig (3.4 kPag) appliance systems?				Chall.
H. Ed	quipment Installation				
Pump					
1.	Is pump installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?			D	10,
2.	Is pump rated for the electrical area classification? Check nameplate.				
3.	Is the installation made so that the pump casing is not subjected to excessive strains transmitted to it by the suction and discharge piping. Such protection may be accomplished by piping design, the use of flexible metallic connectors <36 in. in overall length, or by other means.				
4.	Is the positive displacement pump provided with a pressure relief device that discharges either into a storage Tank or into the pumps inlet?				
5.	Is a pump operating control or disconnect switch located near the pump?				
6.	Are all rotating parts guarded?				
Com	pressor:				
7.	Is the compressor installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions?				
8.	Is compressor rated for the electrical area classification? Check nameplate.				
9.	Is the installation made so that the compressor casing is not subjected to excessive strains transmitted to it by the suction and discharge piping? Such protection may be accomplished by piping design, the use of flexible metallic connectors <36 in. in overall length, or by other means.				
10.	Where the compressor is not equipped with an integral means to prevent the LPG liquid from entering the suction, is a liquid trap installed in the suction piping as close to the compressor as practical?				
Straii		-			
11.	Is the strainer installed so that the strainer element can be				
Mete	removed without removing equipment or piping?				
12.	Is the liquid or vapor meter installed in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions?				
13.	Is the liquid meter installed so that the meter housing is not subject to excessive strains from the connecting piping?				



		Υ	N	NA	Comments
	If not provided in the piping design, the use of flexible connectors shall be permitted.				
14.	Is the vapor meter installed so as to minimize the possibility of physical damage?				
I. Fire	e Protection System				
1.	Are portable fire extinguishers available? Checks: Dry Chemical (BC rating) and minimum capacity of 18lbs (9.2 kg) or as recommended by the FSD.				
2.	Are the fire extinguishers readily available? Should be less than 50 feet (15m) from the storage location.				
3.	Are the fire extinguishers in good condition? Check: fully charged, condition of hoses, inspected monthly, free of corrosion, discharge passage not clogged, labels legible, etc.				
4.	Are the fire extinguishers:				
	a) re-certified annually?				
	b) installed securely on hangers, or in the brackets supplied by the extinguisher manufacturer, or in a listed bracket approved for such purpose, or placed in cabinets or wall recesses?				9//
	 operating instructions located on the front of the extinguisher and are clearly visible? 				
	d) installed such that the top don't is <5 ft. above and the base >4 in. above the floor?				
5.	Is the LPG system protected with a water deluge system?				
6.	Does the water from the deluge system flow evenly over the entire LPG tanks? Function test.				
7.	Can the system be activated a safe distance away from the storage location either manually, automatically or remotely?				
8.	Is the water supply to the deluge system continuous? For a shared water supply, isolation valves to the LPG system must be locked open.				
9.	Is the manual activation valve conspicuously labelled?				
10.	Is the entire section of the fire water piping colour coded red?				
11.	Is the section of the fire water piping near the LPG tanks metallic?				
J. Si	ans				
1.	Are the following signs displayed in a conspicuous location: Is a sign conspicuously displayed?				
	a) LPG				
	b) NO SMOKING				
	c) FLAMMABLE				
	d) 'NO PARKING WITHIN 3 METRES', where applicable.				
2.	Are tanks distinguishable from each other by numbering or lettering?				
3.	Are tanks that contain unodorised LPG products marked "NOT ODORIZED"?				



3. Remarks

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...End of Checklist...

