

Understanding Your Storage Tank

- **KEEP SOURCE OF IGNITION 10' AWAY FROM THE TANK.** (1150-gallon tank keep source of ignition 25' away from tank). The area must be free from any flammable material such as: rags, pallets, cardboard, & trash. *See NFPA Pamphlet 58.
- **THE STORAGE TANK MUST BE ACCESSIBLE FOR REFILLING.** Do not block off the access of the tank with congestion.
- **SAFETY TRIP CHAIN.** In an emergency situation such as a valve malfunction, uncontrolled release of fuel or a fire, you can shut off the flow of fuel simply by pulling the safety trip chain, which extends from underneath the tank towards the crash post. This allows the internal valve to close not allowing liquid to flow through the line. Internal valves are equipped with a fusible link as required in case of fire.
- **FIRE EXTINGUISHER.** There must be a 20 ABC fire extinguisher at the tank site.
- **FUEL GAUGE.** The dial indicates in percentages, not gallons. (ie. a 499-gallon tank at 10% has 50 gallons of fuel.)
- **PUMP/MOTOR.** Your tank is equipped with a pump. If the internal valve on the storage tank is closed while attempting to fill, you will damage the pump. Propane running through the system lubricates the pump.

If Fuel Is Not Transferring

- Check the percentage gauge on the storage tank. Readings above 5% indicate there is fuel.
- Check that the valve at the bottom of the large storage tank is open and that the lever at the end of the trip chain is in the open position.
- If filling through the service valve, check the forklift tank to see if the service valve is open.
- A washer may be stuck inside the nozzle at the end of the transfer hose. If so, remove it.

Inspecting Your Forklift Tank

- **VALVE GUARD:** If the valve guard is bent enough that it blocks the access of the valves on the tank, do not fill it, and remove it from service.
- **FOOT-RING:** If the foot-ring on the bottom of the tank is severely damaged and does not allow the tank to stand vertically, or the rails on the horizontal tank are damaged, the tank should not be filled and removed from service.
- **RUST:** It is normal for corrosion to develop on a tank. Sometimes isolated pitting develops and/or a line of corrosion on the bottom of the tank around the foot-ring. It is potentially dangerous and should be sanded then repainted. Severe rust damage will weaken the integrity of the metal and the tank should be removed from service.
- **DENTS/GOUGES:** Dents decrease the metal thickness of the shell, thus causing stress on the deformation area. If you notice any sharp or deep dents you should not fill this tank. Also any tank with dents in or near welds should be removed from service.
- **RELIEF VALVE:** This valve is set to release any excess pressure in the propane tank. The valve is equipped with a protective cap to keep the valve clean from water and debris. The relief valve must be replaced within 12 years of the date of manufacture of the container and every 10 years thereafter. *See NFPA 58 sec 2-3.2.5.

PLEASE SPEAK TO YOUR ROUTE DRIVER OR CALL THE OFFICE IF ANY OF YOUR TANKS EXHIBIT THESE CHARACTERISTICS. WE WILL GLADLY INSPECT THE TANK AT NO CHARGE AND REPAIR THE TANK AT YOUR REQUEST.

TED JOHNSON PROPANE

SAFETY GUIDE

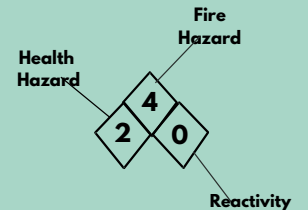
Storage Tanks with a Pump

This pamphlet is designed to safely guide you through the handling of propane and to optimize your equipment performance.

- **PROPANE** is Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)
- **PROPANE** is a flammable liquid and the vapors can be easily ignited
- **PROPANE** is heavier than air. When released into the atmosphere, it will flow along the ground in an invisible pool, and will tend to collect in low spots forming invisible puddles, especially in unventilated areas
- **PROPANE** is -44 degrees Fahrenheit in the liquid state. The liquid can cause a severe freeze burn if it comes in contact with your skin
- **PROPANE** expands in volume 270 times when it changes from its liquid form to vapor.



Identification number for Fire Department use.



NFPA Hazard Rating
PROPANE
0 - Minimal
1 - Slight
2 - Moderate
3 - Serious
4 - Severe

Placards shown are not actual size or color

For Service Call:
(626) 337-1222

Before You Fill

- No smoking or any other source of ignition is allowed during the fueling process.
- Wear propane resistant gloves (i.e. rubber or leather).
- Wear eye protection.
- Remove the tank from the forklift. If you leave the tank on the forklift during the transfer process, propane vapor will seep into the engine compartment and the electrical system may ignite an explosion, which will result in unnecessary fire damage and injuries.
- If you drive away while connected, you will either rupture the hose releasing propane liquid uncontrollably or break the fill valve and service valve on the storage tank or the forklift tank.
 - We recommend that you **NEVER** refill the tank on the forklift.
 - Carefully lift the propane tank from the forklift to prevent back injury.
- Full forklift tanks weigh approximately:

◦ 8-gallon steel tank	69 lbs
◦ 8-gallon aluminum tank	57 lbs
◦ 5-gallon steel tank	47 lbs
◦ 5-gallon aluminum tank	37 lbs
- Inspect washers & O - rings. If missing or damaged it will cause the connection to leak when connecting hose to forklift coupler (714M). Washers **DO NOT** belong in the hose coupler (7141F).

Filling Instructions

1. Stop engine and set the hand brake.
2. Close the service valve on the forklift tank.
3. Disconnect the fuel line. Do it quickly because some fuel will escape from the hose
4. Remove the forklift tank from the forklift and place it on the ground
5. Visually inspect forklift fuel container. Do not fill if it has a leak, broken valve, excess rust, damage to the foot-ring or valve guard, dent or gouge or if recertification date has expired
6. Make sure the valve at the bottom of the large fueling tank is open and that the lever at the end of the trip chain is in the open position.
7. Connect the fuel transfer nozzle to the forklift tank large filler valve or if filling through the service valve on the forklift tank, connect it, then open it.
8. Open the 20% fixed outage gauge valve on the forklift tank being filled.
9. Open the globe/ball valve at the end of the transfer hose.
10. Turn pump "on."
11. Fill the forklift tank until liquid appears and discharges in spurts from the 20% fixed outage gauge valve.
12. Turn pump "off."

13. Close 20% fixed outage gauge valve on the filled forklift tank.
14. Close the globe/ball valve at the end of the transfer hose.
15. If filling through the service valve on the forklift tank, close it now.
16. If the transfer hose is equipped with a bleeder valve, open it now and bleed the trapped liquid.
17. Disconnect transfer hose from the filled forklift tank. Hang hose on hose hanger or under lid of the storage tank.
18. Close the main valve under the storage tank (unless your company policy is to close the valve at the end of the workday).
19. Make sure no propane leaks are present and everything is secured.
20. Place the filled forklift tank back on the forklift, quickly reconnect the fuel line and open the service valve.
21. Drive safely.