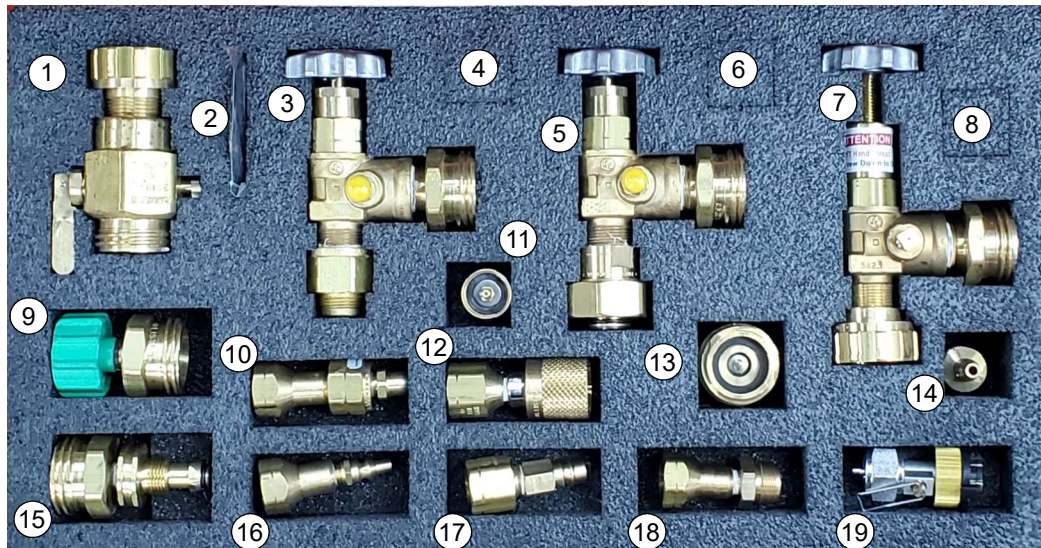


LPG Flaring Kit

Model TPK-1

Tank/Cyl Connection Quick Reference Guide



Butane and Propane including BHO and PHO operations



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INDEX

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Page 13 is one of the handouts that I have created for our class titled “Propane Response – 101 to Advanced Tactics”. I added them in this Users Guide to aid you on scene.

If you are ever on scene and would like another perspective feel free to call me. If I can, I’ll take the call or I’ll call you back as soon as possible.

Ronald (Ron) Huffman
(765) 524-4848

“LPG Flaring Kit”

Video Links application Guide

As responders ourselves, we understand that your team members have a lot to remember. This document has been designed using images and numbers assigned to the Propane Specialist Response Kits components to assist in quickly identifying what is needed to connect to what you're working on.

To augment this users Guide I will be creating short videos to assist the first responders that can be viewed on scene. The QR code below will take you to a page on our website where you can select and view videos related to what you're working on.

Scan this QR link to access the
Kit's Users Guide Video Link Page



[ResponderTraining.com](https://www.ResponderTraining.com)

NOTE

This users guide and associated online videos do not provide guidance or information for every component of the **Response Kit** or training. It is intended to augment training provided by **Responder Training Enterprises, LLC**.

“LPG Flaring Kit”

Component Location Index

**Kit Item
Identifier Description**

Kit Components (upper)

- 1 Unloading Adapter Straight (REGO 3119a)
- 2 Gasket Set
 - 1-3/4" ACME Propane Filler Valve Gasket
 - 2-1/4" ACME Propane Filler Valve Gasket
 - 3-1/4" ACME Propane Filler Valve Gasket
- 3 OLD Style (Liquid)
- 4 RESERVED
- 5 NEW Style (Liquid)
- 6 RESERVED
- 7 Unloading Adapter 90 degree (REGO 3121)
- 8 RESERVED
- 9 QCC Adapter
- 10 CGA 555 Adapter (used with #15)
- 11 1 Pound Cylinder Adapter (used with #15)
- 12 Forklift Adapter (used with #15)
- 13 Hose End Fill Check Adapter
- 14 High Pressure Quick Connect (used with #15)
- 15 POL Adapter
- 16 Low Pressure Quick Connector (used with #15)
- 17 3/8 Quick Connector (used with #15)
- 18 1-Pound Cylinder Male Adapter (used with #15)
- 19 Butane cylinder/Valve/Adapter
(used with #18 or extension hose in the lower level)

Kit Components (lower)

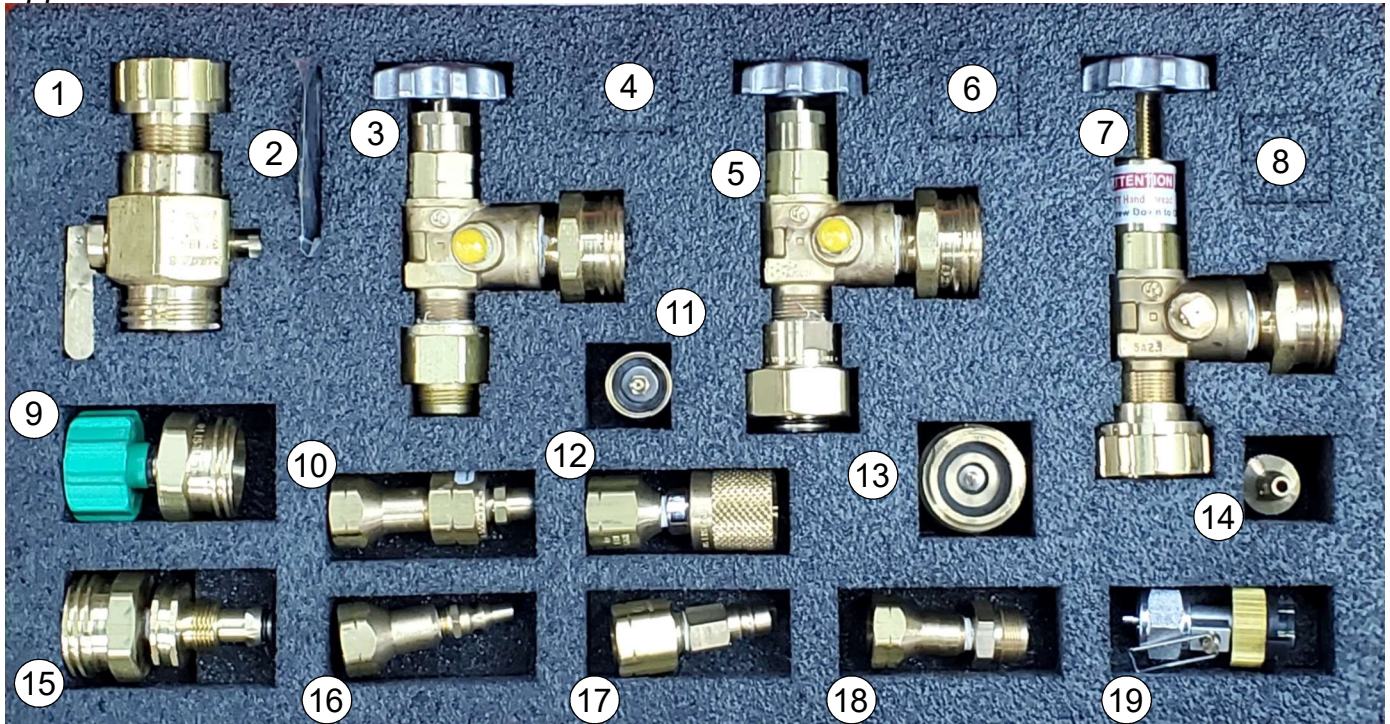
- 20 10-Foot Hose Assembly
- 21 12-inch Motor Fuel Kit
 - Forklift, POL, 3/8 Flare (straight and 90)
- 22 Non-Sparking Hammer
- 23 Wood Plug Set
- 24 Butane Extension Hose
- 25 Gloves

“LPG Flaring Kit”

Component Location Index

Note: Some kit items are not referenced in this GUIDE because they are not specific valve connectors.

Upper Level



Lower Level



“LPG Flaring Kit” Component Usage Guide

COMMON Residential Tank Connections

Identified tank connection points may only need one of the items identified or multiple pieces to accomplish the task.

The diagram illustrates the installation of various components on a residential LPG tank. Red arrows point from labels to specific parts on a tank. A yellow arrow points to a component on a separate tank. Below the tank images are individual component photos with their respective part numbers and alternative options.

- Vapor/Fill Valve 1 3/4" Male ACME** (Yellow arrow)
- Service Valve Vapor (P.O.L.)** (Red arrow)
- Vapor Return 1-1/4" Male ACME** (Red arrow)
- OLD Style - Liquid Withdrawal Valve** (Red arrow)
- NEW Style - Liquid Withdrawal Valve** (Red arrow)
- Liquid Volume Gauge 0-100%** (Red arrow)
- Pressure Relief Device** (Red arrow)

Component list:

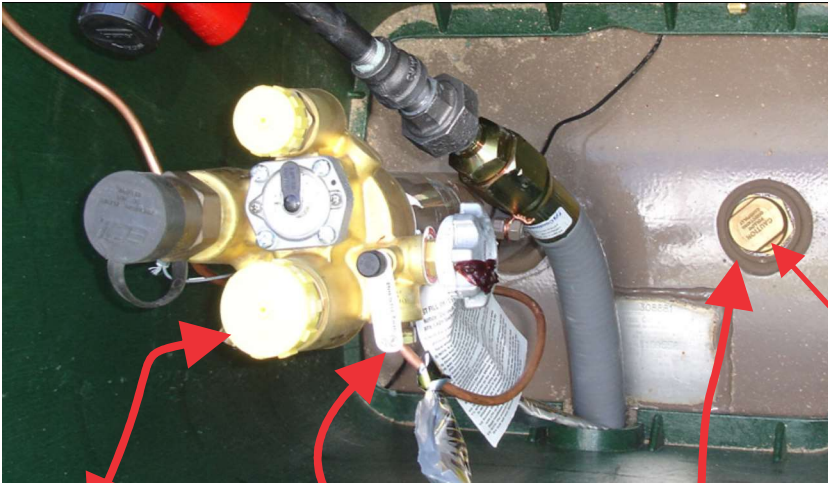
- #7 "or" #1 "or" #13
- #15
- #3
- #5

Additional assembly: Add a control valve assembly (indicated by an arrow pointing to a hose assembly with a gauge).

“LPG Flaring Kit” Component Usage Guide

COMMON Underground Tank Connections

Identified tank connection points may only need one of the items identified or multiple pieces to accomplish the task.



#7



#15



#5

New Style Liquid Withdrawal #5

Old Style Liquid Withdrawal #3

“or”



#1

“or”



#13



Add a control valve assembly

“LPG Flaring Kit” Component Usage Guide

Identified tank connection points may only need one of the items identified or multiple pieces to accomplish the task.

Overfill Protection Device (OPD)

Pressure Relief Device

Service/Vapor Valve Control Handle

POL #15

1-5/16" Male ACME Thread (QCC Type 1) #9

80% Bleeder/tube

#9

#15

Vapor Service Valve with POL Connection ONLY

#15

Add a control valve assembly

“LPG Flaring Kit” Component Usage Guide

Motor Fuel Tank Connections

Identified tank connection points may only need one of the items identified or multiple pieces to accomplish the task.

Motor Fuel Connections



#7

“or”



#1

“or”



#13



#15



ForkLift Connections



#12



#7

“or”



#1



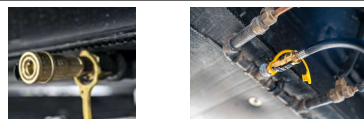
Add a control
valve assembly

“LPG Flaring Kit” Component Usage Guide

Specialty Tank Connections

Identified tank connection points may only need one of the items identified or multiple pieces to accomplish the task.

Camper Low Pressure (regulated) Connections



#17



#16



#15

HIGH Pressure Quick Connection

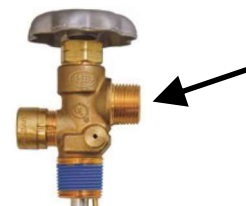


#14



#15

Cylinder Liquid Withdrawal Connection



#10



#15

1-Pound Cylinder



#11



#15

The flexible 90 degree POL hose connector in Box#4 can be used instead of item #6



Add a control valve assembly

Butane Cartridge



#15



#18

- #19
3 pieces
- * Disposable Cyl Adapter (female)
 - * Valve w/handle
 - * Butane cartridge connector



Extension Hose in case (lower)

“LPG Flaring Kit”

Component Usage Guide



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Liquid Withdrawal Valves

Performing liquid withdrawal operations on an OLD style Chek-Lok using the 7572C-14A adapter has always been accompanied by a release of liquid propane until the adapter has been tightened down. The New style adapter (7590U-10) stops the release with the new design and the use of an O-Ring.



Old Style Liquid Withdrawal



Old Style
7572C-14A



New Style
7590U-10

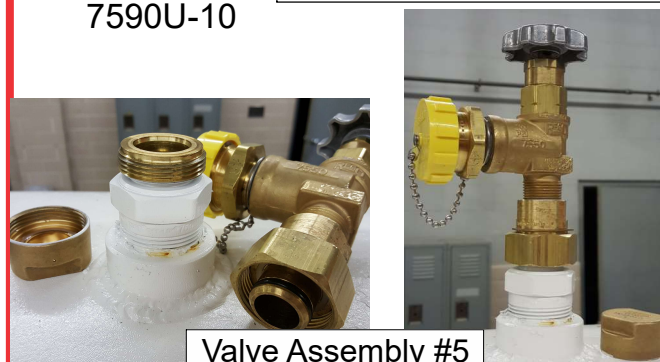


New Style Liquid Withdrawal



Valve Assembly #3

This style adapter is used on the Old style Liquid Evacuation Valve and ***DO NOT seal to the tank unit until it is securely tightened.***



Valve Assembly #5

NEW style Liquid Evacuation Valve adapter utilizes an ***O-ring*** to seal the valve to the tank unit.



Loosen cap to vent any accumulated LP-Gas from the Liquid Withdrawal Valve. After venting stops, remove the cap. If venting does not stop, retighten the cap and use other approved means to withdraw liquid from the container. **NOTE:** Use a suitable size wrench when removing the cap and adapter from the Chek-Lok. ***Do not allow the Chek-Lok to un-thread from the tank during removal.*** ***When necessary, use a second wrench to secure the Chek-Lok in position.***

Contact Responder Training Enterprises, LLC, for your propane response training and equipment needs. Ron Huffman, respondertraining.rdh@gmail.com www.respondertraining.com or (765) 524-4848

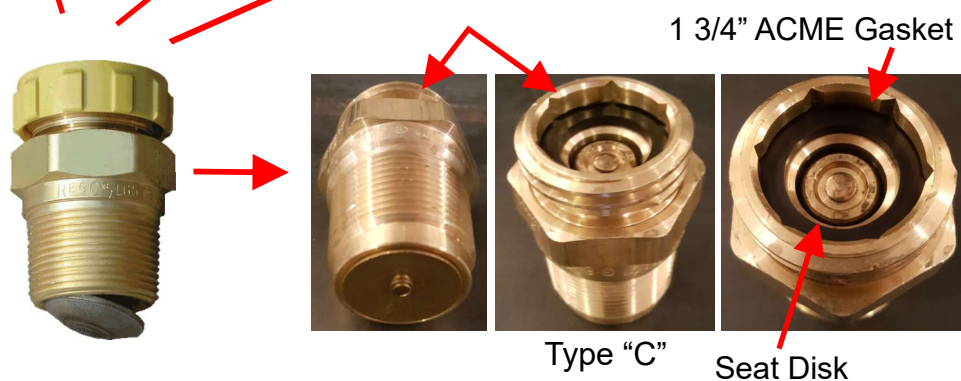
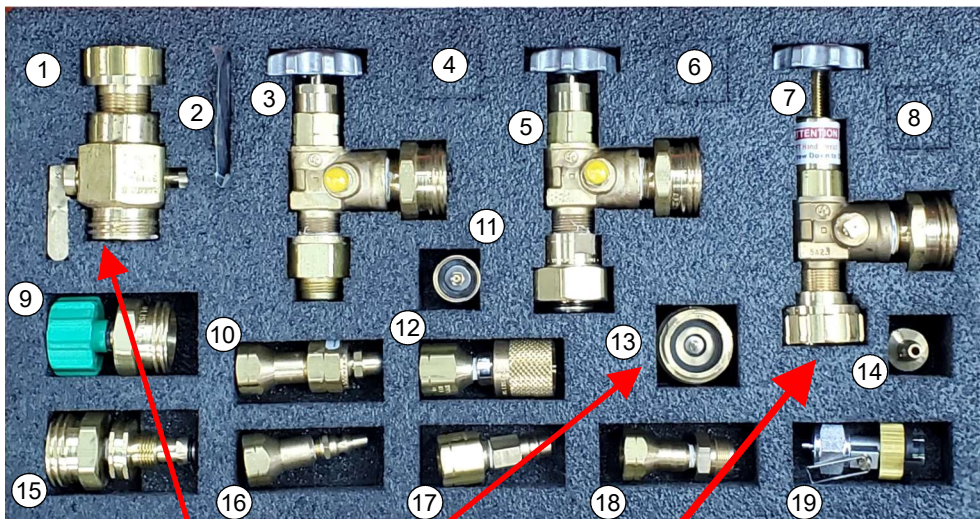
Propane Fill Valves and Unloading Adapters



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 Training by responders, for responders

On most tanks and cylinders without a dedicated large bore vapor connection such as a Mc331, a 1-3/4" ACME connection that is commonly used as a filler valve would be a good choice for vapor flaring operations.

Note: Unloading adapters such as the REGO 3119a and the REGO 3121 are not valves. They are designed to open the tank connection only. A separate control valve assembly should be installed inline in case the tank valve does not reseat.



LIQUID LOADING-UNLOADING ADAPTOR
 (In and Out)

SPECIAL NOTE: when using the Rego 3121 adapter verify that the valve stem is completely retracted prior to connecting it to the Double-Check Filler Valve. Failure to do so may cause an unwanted product release.

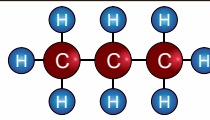
3121 WARNING: Do not force the handwheel if it appears that the Filler Valve is wide open. In many makes of valves, the valve stem travel may be less than the plunger travel of the Unloading Adapter.

Propane Fact Sheet

DOT GUIDEBOOK
GUIDE # 115, 366, 367, 374



Chemical Name: **Propane**
Chemical Family: **Hydrocarbon**
Chemical Formula: **C₃H₈**



CAS Registry No.: **74-98-6**
IDLH: **2200 ppm** (based on 10% LEL)
LEL: **2.15 (2)** UEL: **9.6 (10)**
Vapor Density: **1.5**
Specific Gravity: **0.5**
Vapor Pressure: **95 psig @ 60 Deg. F**
Boiling Point: **-44 Deg. F**
Freeze Point -306
Evaporation Rate: **Gas at normal ambient temperatures**
Flash Point: **-156 Deg. F**
Ignition Temp.: **900 - 1100 Deg. F**
Weight: **4.24 Lbs. per gallon @ 60 Deg. F**
Expansion Ratio: **270 - 1**
Solubility: **Not soluble in water**



PROPANE

UN #



LIQUIFIED
PETROLEUM
GAS

NFPA -704

FIRE - Red

HEALTH
- Blue



REACTIVITY
- Yellow

SPECIAL HAZARDS - White

Color: **Colorless**

Odor: **Odorless, ALSO SEE BELOW**

Percent Volatile by Volume (%): **100**

Stability: **Stable**

Hazardous Polymerization: **Will not occur**

Decomposition Products: **CO, CO₂**

OSHA PEL: **1000 ppm**

ACGIH TLV: **1000 ppm**

STORAGE VESSALS

Propane and other Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG) are shipped in container sizes from less than 1 ounce, to over 34,000 gallons (railcar). Cigarette lighters, hand held torches, spray cans, semi trailers and rail cars can all be used as a vessel to hold propane and other LPG's.

Normally small cylinders (less than 4 lbs.) are used to supply propane vapor and do not have a dip tube (80% liquid tube). If a cylinder that was designed to supply vapor only is inverted, liquid will be expelled from the vapor opening. If this happens, place the cylinder in an upright position to convert the leak back to vapor.

20 lb. or gas grill type cylinders should never be stored in an inverted position, unless completely void of liquid.

NEVER use the OPD valve as the fill stop.

Pre-Plan your local area and know what's being transported, stored and how!

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Warning : Danger! Compressed Flammable gas. Simple asphyxiate: death possible in higher concentrations (IDLH 2200 ppm). Contact with liquid causes cryogenic type burns, can be extreme, similar to frost bite.

If responding to a tank on fire: YOUR FIRST DECISION must be whether to apply water or evacuate the area.

If an attack is made, apply water to the point of flame contact first and continuously then to other tank surfaces to cool the tank. If possible use un-maned or remote nozzles. After the fire has been extinguished continue to apply water to the tank surface until the tank is cool. If possible you should NOT extinguish a flammable gas fire with-out shutting off the flow of gas first unless the flame is impinging on the vapor space. If this happens continually disperse product vapors until the hazard is removed.

If responding to a potential odor/leak: Arrive with your meter ready. Calibrated and warmed up, Wear all of you PPE, test LOW, medium and high in accordance with your departments SOP's and SOG's.

Liquid leaks may be able to be converted to a water leak using water injection.

PPE

***Respiratory:** SCBA for gas unknown concentrations and concentrations above occupational exposure limits and firefighting.

***Hands:** Use cold-impervious, insulating gloves where contact with liquid may occur that will not freeze to objects.

***Eyes:** Possibility of liquid contact, wear splash-proof safety glasses and face shield.

***Skin and Body:** Where contact with liquid may occur, wear appropriate cold insulating protective clothing and face shield (SCBA). Structural PPE required for firefighting.

Extinguishing Media: Shut off source, Water Injection, Water spray, Class A-B-C or BC extinguisher.

Product vapors will gather in low areas, check all low areas for gas vapor accumulations (ditches, sewers, river beds and structure), disperse product vapors with water fog or forced air.

CAUTION: Flammability limits (i.e., explosion hazard) should be considered when assessing the need to expose personnel to concentrations requiring respiratory protection.

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