

Shipley Energy

Complete Guide to Propane for Homeowners



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Make Safety a Priority With a Cathodic Test

When was the last time your underground tank was checked?

What is a Cathodic Test?

A certified test done on underground propane tanks to test the tank's capability to withstand corrosion in the ground.

Installation

When your underground propane tank was installed, there was at least one anode bag installed with it. This bag helps prevent corrosion and leaks.

Soil

Depending on your soil, your anode bags could be consumed in as little as six years. Because of this, there is a testing process in place to ensure your underground tank will continue to be protected from corrosion and leaks, keeping you and your family safe.

Regulation

According to the NFPA 58 LP-GAS codes, which are the industry benchmark for propane storage, handling, transportation, and use, this test must be done at least every 36 months.

Anode Bag

Should there be any problems with your anode bag, we will let you know how to resolve the issue and the cost to repair it.



**SPECIAL
OFFER**

\$49.99

CATHODIC TEST

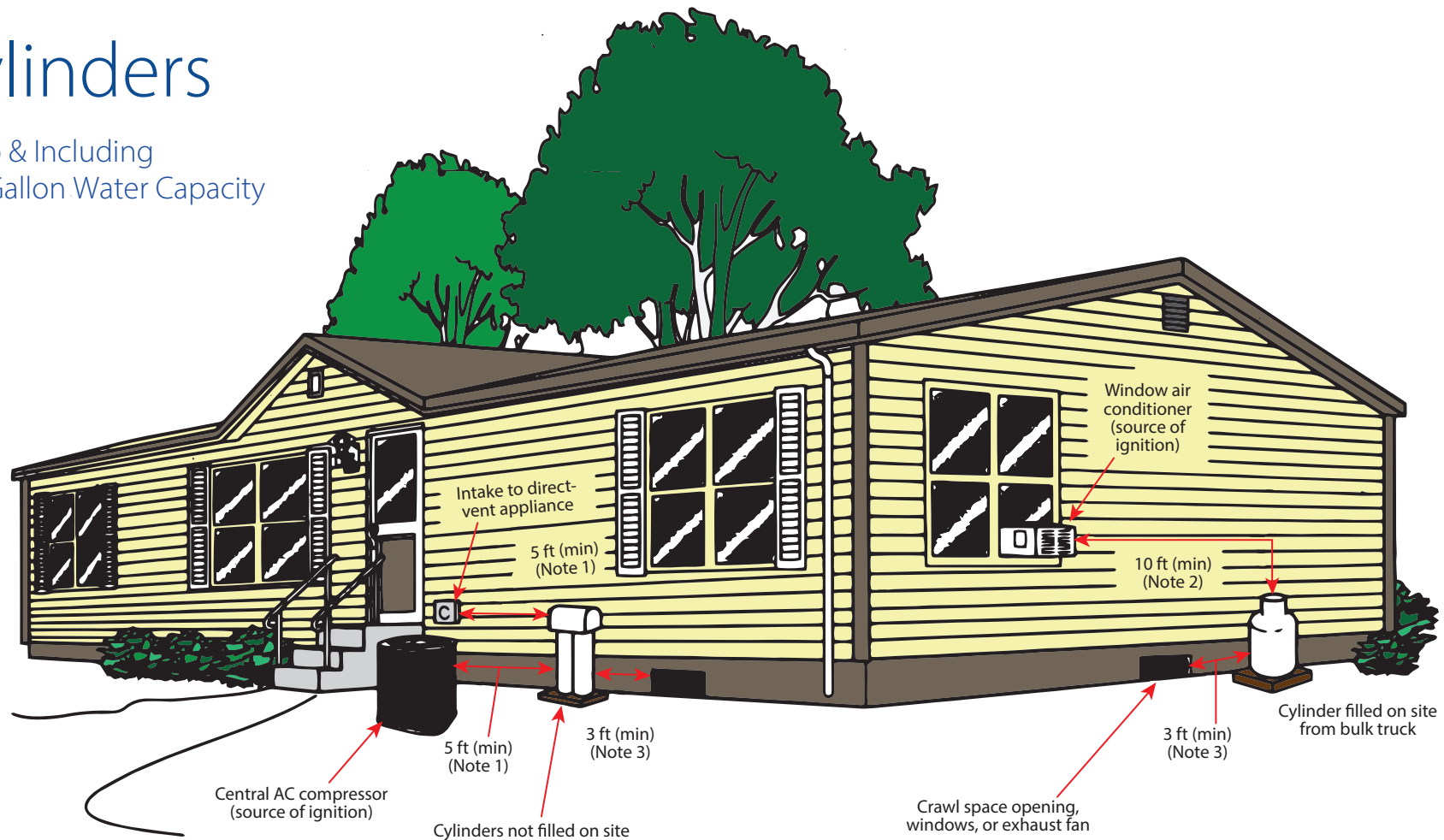
Let us test your underground tank!

Call Today!
717.896.1907

Pennsylvania Home Improvement Contractor
Registration Number PA-6911 | MD#03999728

Cylinders

Up to & Including
120 Gallon Water Capacity



For SI units, 1 ft = 0.3048 m

Note 1: 5 ft minimum front relief valve in any direction away from any exterior source of ignition, openings into direct-vent appliances, or mechanical ventilation air intakes. Refer to 6.3.7(2).

Note 2: If the cylinder is filled on site from a bulk truck, the filling connection and vent valve must be at least 10 ft from any exterior source of ignition, openings into direct-vent appliances, or mechanical ventilation air intakes. Refer to 6.3.10.

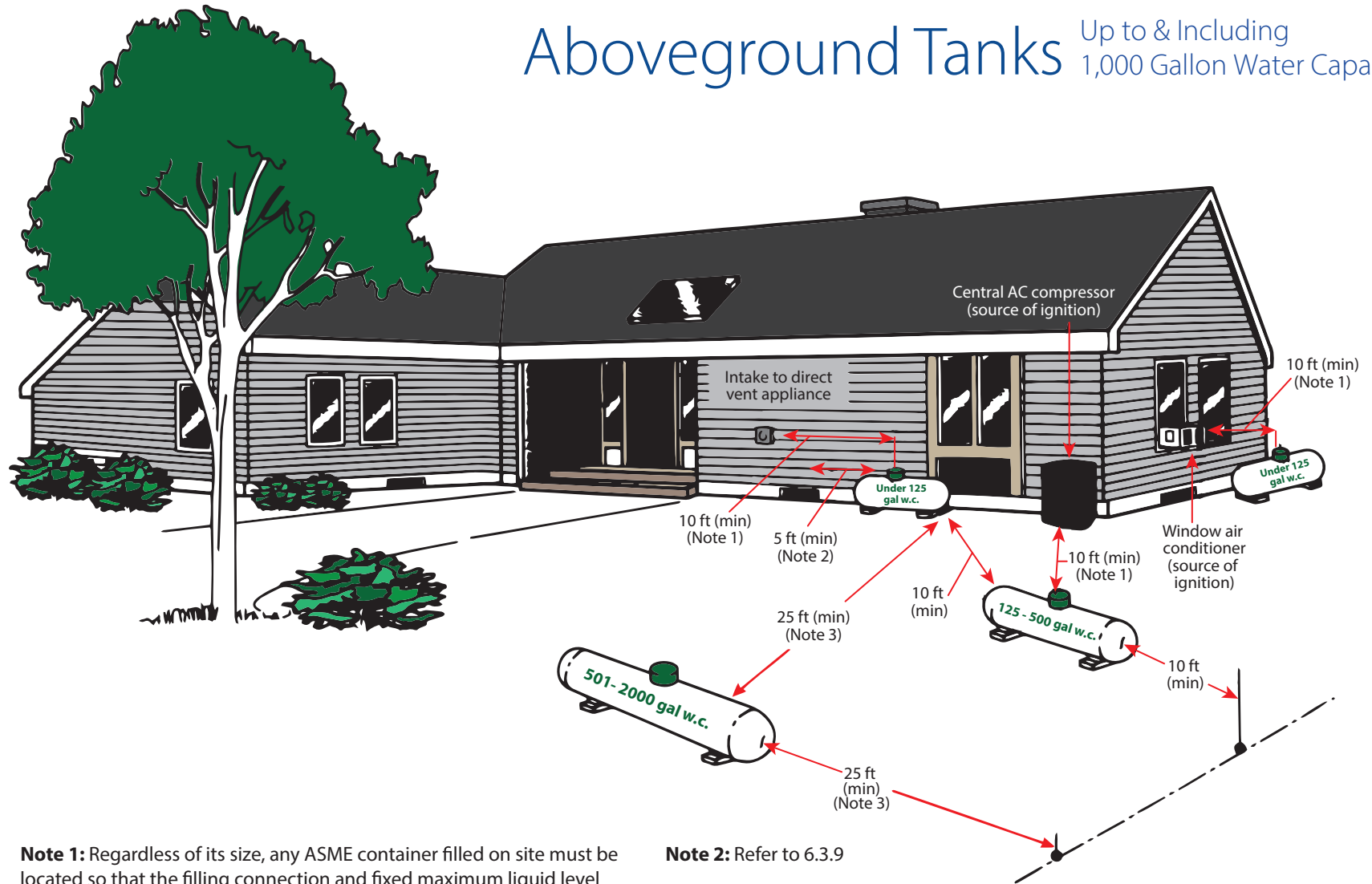
Note 3: Refer to 6.3.7(1).

FIGURE I.1(a) Cylinders. (This figure for illustrative purposes only; code shall govern.)

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ShIPLEYEnergy.com
Website

Aboveground Tanks Up to & Including 1,000 Gallon Water Capacity



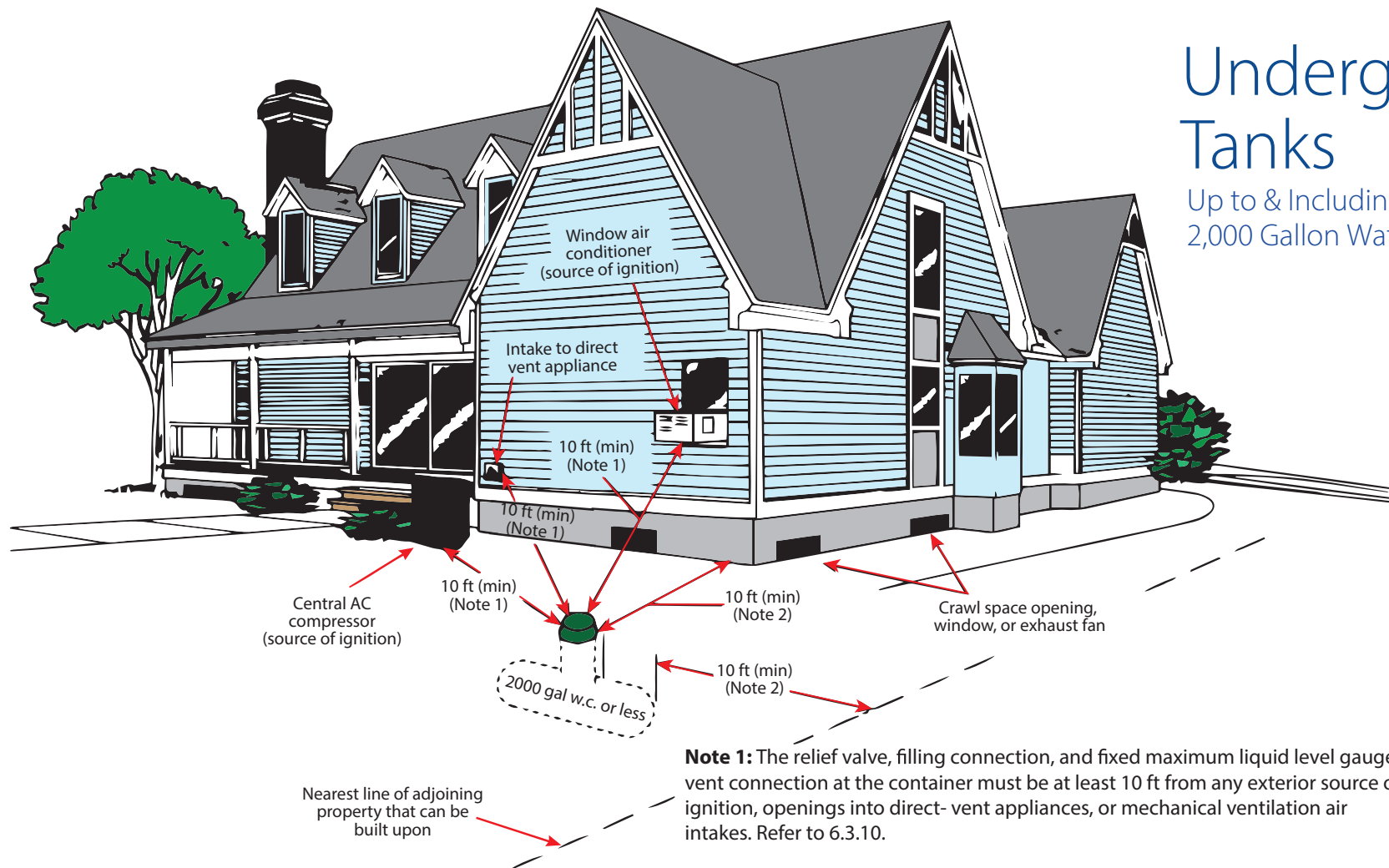
Note 1: Regardless of its size, any ASME container filled on site must be located so that the filling connection and fixed maximum liquid level gauge are at least 10 ft from any external source of ignition (e.g., open flame, window AC, compressor), intake to direct-vented gas appliance, or intake to a mechanical ventilation system. Refer to 6.3.10.

Note 2: Refer to 6.3.9

Note 3: This distance can be reduced to no less than 10 ft for a single container of 1200 gal (4.5 m³) water capacity or less, provided such container is at least 25 ft from any other LP- Gas container of more than 125 gal (0.5 m³) water capacity. Refer to 6.3.3.

Underground Tanks

Up to & Including
2,000 Gallon Water Capacity



For SI units, 1 ft = 0.3048 m

FIGURE I.1(c) Aboveground ASME Containers.

(This figure for illustrative purposes only; code shall govern.)

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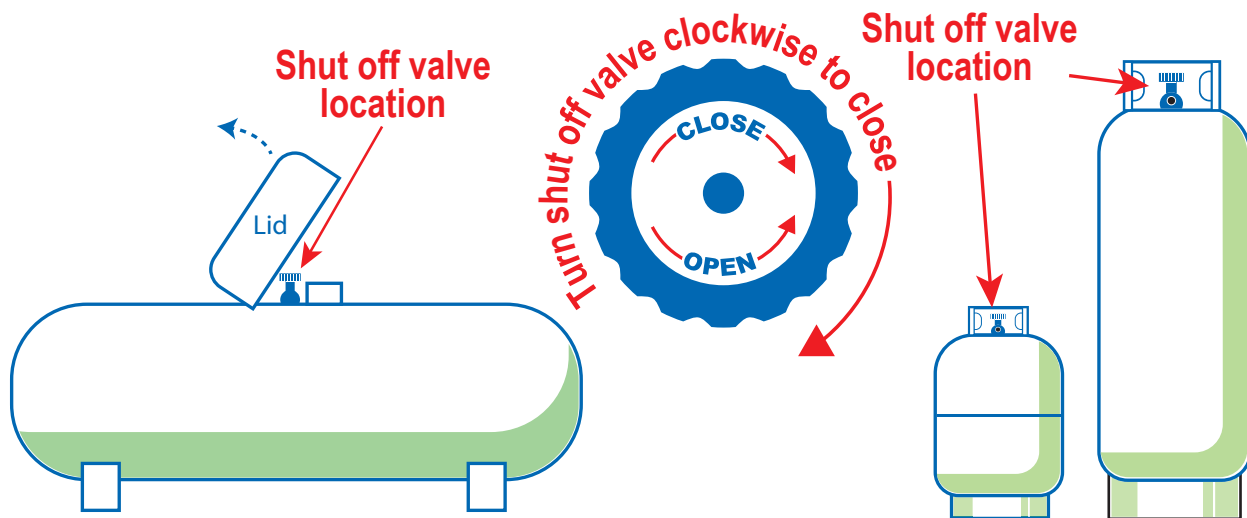


ShipleyEnergy™

PROPANE TANK GALLONS BY PERCENT

%	100# AG	200# AG	250 AG	420# AG	330 AG	500 AG	1000 AG
85	25.1	48.5	212.5	102	280.5	425	850
83	24.5	47.3	207.3	99.6	273.9	415	830
81	23.9	46.17	202.5	97.2	267.3	405	810
80	23.6	45.6	200	96	264	400	800
79	23.3	45	197.5	94.8	260.7	395	790
77	22.7	43.9	192.5	92.4	254.1	385	770
75	22.1	42.5	187.5	90	247.5	375	750
73	21.5	41.6	182.5	87.6	240.9	365	730
71	20.9	40.5	177.5	85.2	234.3	355	710
70	20.6	39.9	175	84	231	350	700
69	20.3	39.3	172.5	82.8	316.8	345	690
67	19.7	38.2	167.5	80.4	221.1	335	670
65	19.1	37.1	162.5	78	214.5	325	650
63	18.5	35.9	157.5	75.6	207.9	315	630
61	17.9	34.8	152.5	73.2	201.3	305	610
60	17.6	34.2	150	72	198	300	600
59	17.3	33.6	147.5	70.8	194.7	295	590
57	16.7	32.5	142.5	68.4	188.1	285	570
55	16.1	31.4	137.5	66	181.5	275	550
53	15.5	30.2	132.5	63.6	174.9	265	530
51	14.9	29.1	127.5	61.2	168.3	255	510
50	14.6	28.5	125	60	165	250	500
49	14.3	27.9	122.5	58.8	161.7	245	490
47	13.7	26.8	117.5	56.4	155.1	235	470
45	13.1	25.7	112.5	54	148.5	225	450
43	12.5	24.5	107.5	51.6	141.9	215	430
41	11.9	23.4	102.5	49.2	135.3	205	410
40	11.6	22.8	100	48	132	200	400
39	11.3	22.2	97.5	46.8	128.7	195	390
37	10.7	21.1	92.5	44.4	122.1	185	370
35	10.1	19.9	87.5	42	115.5	175	350
33	9.5	18.8	82.5	39.6	108.9	165	330
31	8.9	17.7	77.5	37.2	102.3	155	310
30	8.6	17.1	75	36	99	150	300
29	8.3	16.5	72.5	34.8	95.7	145	290
27	7.7	15.4	67.5	32.4	89.1	135	270
25	7.1	14.3	62.5	30	82.5	125	250
23	6.5	13.1	57.5	27.6	75.9	115	230
21	5.9	12	52.5	25.2	69.3	105	210
20	5.6	11.4	50	24	66	100	200
19	5.3	10.8	47.5	22.8	62.7	95	190
17	4.7	9.7	42.5	20.4	56.1	85	170
15	4.1	8.6	37.5	18	49.5	75	150
13	5.5	7.4	32.5	15.6	42.9	65	143
11	4.9	6.3	27.5	13.2	36.3	55	110
10	4.6	5.7	25	12	33	50	100
9	4.3	5.1	22.5	10.8	29.7	45	90
7	3.7	4	17.5	8.4	23.1	35	70
5	3.1	2.9	12.5	6	16.5	25	50
3	2.5	1.7	7.5	3.6	9.9	15	30
1	1.9	0.6	2.5	1.2	3.3	5	10

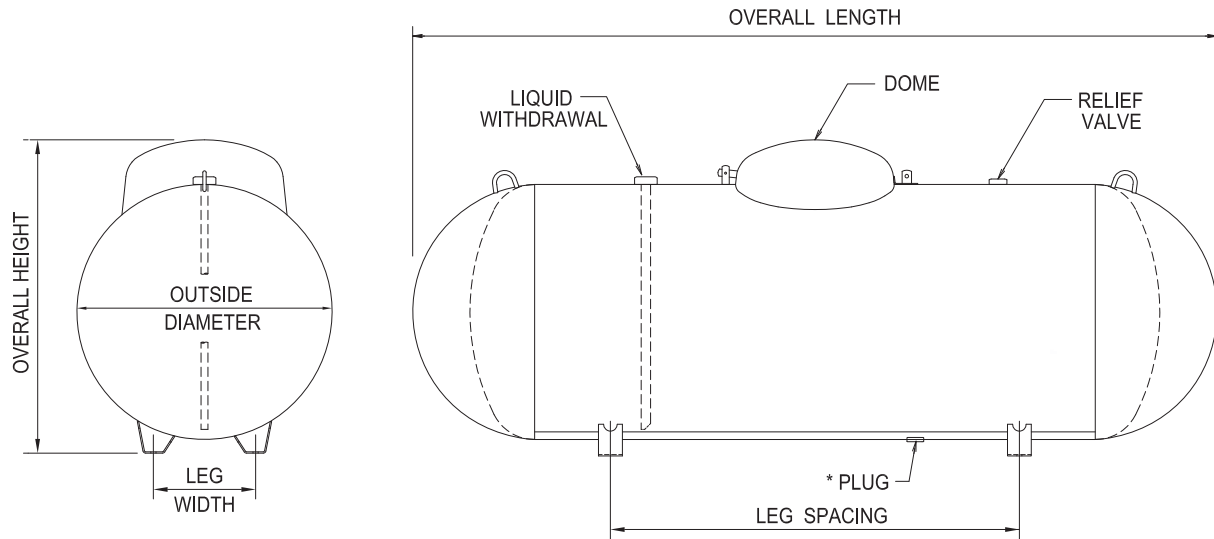
If you smell gas, immediately shut off your tank and call Shipley Energy!



- Always be conscious of on or running pilots.
- Always keep the pilots of your standing stove clean and unobstructed.
- If using a vent free appliance, **never** use cooking sprays, cleaning sprays, scented candles or potpourri while the unit is running **AND** follow the user's manual instructions.
- Do **NOT** try to work on any gas appliances yourself.
ALWAYS call a qualified technician. 717.896.1907



- **24 hour emergency service**
- **Budget payment plans**
- **HVAC installation & repair**
- **Cap pricing programs**



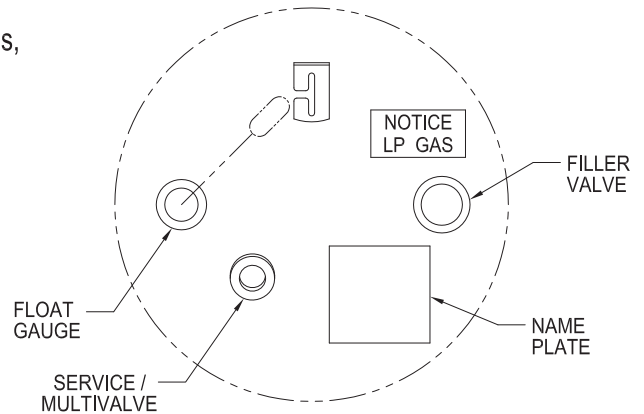
General Specifications

Conforms to the latest edition of the ASME code for Pressure Vessels, Section VIII, Division 1. Complies with NFPA 58.

Rated at 250 psig from -20° F. to 125° F. All tanks may be evacuated to a full (14.7 psi) vacuum.

Vessel Finish: Coated with TGIC powder.

Liquid withdrawal opening located under the dome on the 120wg vessels ONLY.



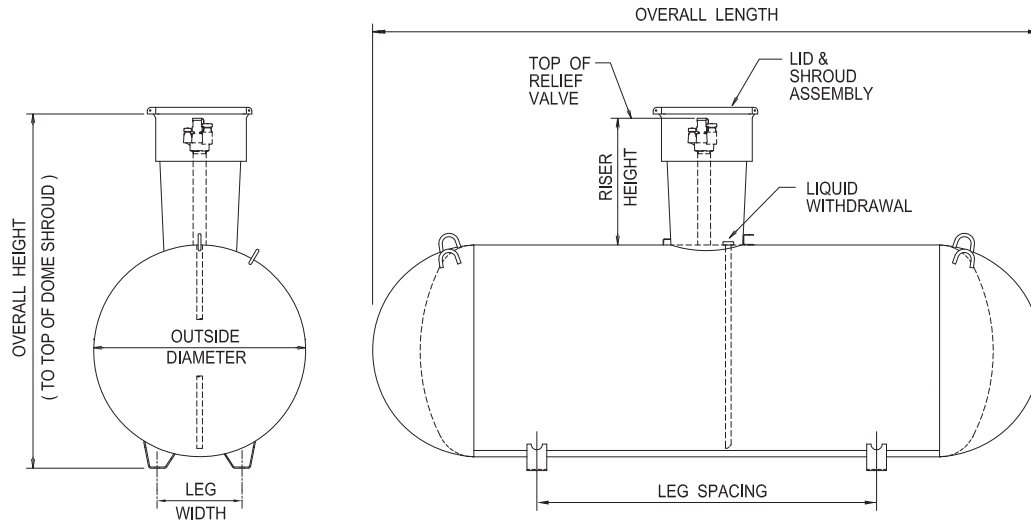
Typical Shipley Energy provided tanks

ABOVEGROUND VESSEL DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION

All vessels dimensions are approximate

WATER CAPACITY	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	HEAD TYPE	OVERALL LENGTH	OVERALL HEIGHT	LEG WIDTH	LEG SPACING	WEIGHT	QUANTITY	
								FULL LOAD	PER STACK
* 120 wg. 454.2 L	24" 609.6 mm	Ellip	5' - 5 13/16" 1671.6 mm	2' - 8 1/4" 819.2 mm	10 1/8" 257.2 mm	3' - 0" 914.4 mm	245 lbs. 111.1 kg.	96	12
* 250 wg. 946.3 L	31.5" 800.1 mm	Hemi	7' - 2 1/2" 2197.1 mm	3' - 3 3/4" 1009.7 mm	12 3/4" 323.9 mm	3' - 6" 1066.8 mm	472 lbs. 214.1 kg.	63	9
* 320 wg. 1211.2 L	31.5" 800.1 mm	Hemi	8' - 11 3/4" 2736.9 mm	3' - 3 3/4" 1009.7 mm	12 3/4" 323.9 mm	4' - 0 1/4" 1225.6 mm	588 lbs. 266.7 kg.	45	9
500 wg. 1892.5 L	37.42" 950.5 mm	Hemi	9' - 10" 2997.2 mm	3' - 9 11/16" 1160.5 mm	15" 381.0 mm	5' - 0" 1524.0 mm	871 lbs. 395.1 kg	30	6
1000 wg. 3785.0 L	40.96" 1040.4 mm	Hemi	15' - 10 13/16" 4846.6 mm	4' - 1 3/8" 1254.1 mm	16 1/4" 412.8 mm	9' - 0" 2743.2 mm	1729 lbs. 784.3 kg	15	5
1465 wg. 5545.0 L	46.77" 1188 mm	Ellip	17' - 6 7/8" 5356.2 mm	4' - 4 3/4" 1339.9 mm	21" 533.4 mm	10' - 0" 3048 mm	2745 lbs. 1245 kg	12	4
2000 wg. 7570.0 L	46.77" 1188 mm	Ellip	23' - 9" 7239 mm	4' - 7" 1709.7 mm	21" 533.4 mm	14' - 0" 4267.2 mm	3676 lbs. 1667.5 kg	8	4

* DRAIN PLUG NOT AVAILABLE



General Specifications

Conforms to the latest edition of the ASME, Section VIII, Division 1. Complies with NFPA 58.

Container pressure rated at 250 psig from -20° F. to 125° F. All tanks may be evacuated to a full (14.7 psi) vacuum.

Vessel finish: Coated with TGIC red powder.

Applicable federal, state or local regulations may contain specific requirements for protective coatings and cathodic protection. The purchaser and installer are responsible for compliance with all federal, state, or local regulations. Including proper purging for first fill per NGPA 133-89 (a)

UNDERGROUND VESSEL DIMENSIONAL INFORMATION

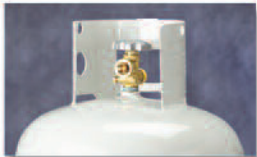
All vessels dimensions are approximate

WATER CAPACITY	OUTSIDE DIAMETER	HEAD TYPE	OVERALL LENGTH	OVERALL HEIGHT		LEG WIDTH	LEG SPACING	WEIGHT (APPROX.)	QUANTITY	
				Riser Height 14"	Riser Height 28"				FULL LOAD	PER STACK
120 wg. 454.2 L	24" 609.6 mm	Ellip	5' - 5 7/8" 1673.2 mm	3' - 4 5/8" 1031.9 mm	4' - 6 3/4" 1390.7 mm	10 1/8" 257.2 mm	3' - 0" 914.4 mm	268 lbs. 121.6 kg.	72	9
250 wg. 946.3 L	31.5" 800.1 mm	Hemi	7' - 2 1/2" 2197.1 mm	4' - 0 5/8" 1235.1 mm	5' - 2 1/16" 1576.4 mm	12 3/4" 323.9 mm	3' - 6" 1066.8 mm	490 lbs. 222.3 kg.	42	7
320 wg. 1211.2 L	31.5" 800.1 mm	Hemi	8' - 11 3/4" 2736.9 mm	4' - 0 5/8" 1235.1 mm	5' - 2 1/16" 1576.4 mm	12 3/4" 323.9 mm	4' - 0 1/4" 1225.6 mm	610 lbs. 276.7 kg.	35	7
500 wg. 1892.5 L	37.42" 950.5 mm	Hemi	9' - 10" 2997.2 mm	4' - 6 1/2" 1384.3 mm	5' - 8 1/8" 1730.4 mm	15" 381.0 mm	5' - 0" 1524.0 mm	921 lbs. 417.7 kg	25	5
1000 wg. 3785.0 L	40.96" 1040.4 mm	Hemi	15' - 10 7/8" 4848.2 mm	4' - 9 1/2" 1460.5 mm	6' - 0" 1730.4mm	16 1/4" 412.8 mm	9' - 0" 2743.2 mm	1760 lbs. 798.3 kg	12	4
1465 wg. 5545.0 L	46.77" 1188 mm	Ellip	17' - 6 7/8" 5356.2 mm	5' - 3 7/8" 1722.4 mm	6' - 5" 1955.3 mm	21" 533.4 mm	10' - 0" 3048 mm	2830 lbs. 1283.7 kg	9	3
2000 wg. 7570.0 L	46.77" 1184 mm	Ellip	23' - 9" 7239 mm	5' - 3 7/8" 1722.4 mm	6' - 5" 1955.3 mm	21" 533.4 mm	14' - 0" 4267.2 mm	3685 lbs. 1671.5 kg	6	3

50#, 60# & 100# DOT CYLINDERS



Screw Cap Type



Collar Type



Footring
Rust resistant mastic coating.



Catalog No.	Product Data Description	Propane Capacities		Water Capacity Lb	Length OL In	Height H In	Diameter D In	Diameter B In	Tare Weight Lb	Skid Quantity
		Lb	Gal							
14990TC	50# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	50.0	11.4	119.0	27.4	21.8	15.1	14.0	42	27
1426TC	60# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	60.0	13.7	143.0	43.1	37.4	12.2	12.2	46	24
1428	100# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	100.0	22.9	238.0	46.6	41.0	15.1	14.0	70	18
1430	100# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY - WITH SCREW CAP	100.0	22.9	238.0	46.6	41.0	15.1	14.0	72	18
1436	100# MULTIVALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	100.0	22.9	238.0	46.6	41.0	15.1	14.0	71	18
1439	100# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY - COLLAR W/ LIQUID VALVE	100.0	22.9	238.0	46.6	41.0	15.1	14.0	71	18
Catalog No.	Description	kg	Liter	Kg	mm	mm	mm	mm	Kg	
14990TC	50# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	22.7	43.1	54.0	696	553	383	356	19.1	27
1426TC	60# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	27.2	51.9	64.9	1095	949	309	309	20.9	24
1428	100# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	45.4	86.7	108.0	1184	1041	383	356	31.8	18
1430	100# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY - WITH SCREW CAP	45.4	86.7	108.0	1184	1041	383	356	32.7	18
1436	100# MULTIVALVE VERTICAL - GRAY	45.4	86.7	108.0	1184	1041	383	356	32.2	18
1439	100# POL VALVE VERTICAL - GRAY - COLLAR W/ LIQUID VALVE	45.4	86.7	108.0	1184	1041	383	356	32.2	18

100#MINIASME,200#&420#PORTABLES

DOT VS. ASME COMPARISON

- The DOT 200#, 420# and ASME 100#, 200# & 420# cylinders can be transported with 80% of total container volume.
- The weight of an ASME 420# is 13 lbs. more than a DOT 420#. This thicker steel provides the customer greater longevity of the 420# assets.

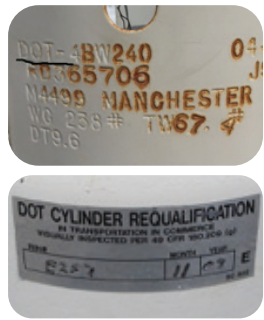
• **ASME code does not mandate a retest period. DOT retest periods are 12 years after manufacturing, then each 5 year period thereafter.**

- State-of-the-art powder coating system cylinder finish, called "Armor Clad II - THE NEXT GENERATION," which improves the durability of the tank by 150%!
- Vacuum Pre-purged tank saves in the cost to prepare a tank for customer use.
- HDPE (High Density Polyethylene) Lids. Extremely durable rust-proof and dent-proof. So reliable, they come with a 10 year guarantee!

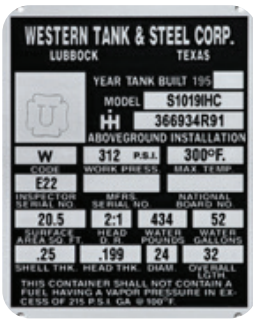
Lifting Lugs standard on 200# & 420#

420 lb. DOT = 120 Gallon ASME

DOT Plates



ASME Plate



100# / ASME MINI



200# DOT / 57 GAL. ASME



420# DOT / 120 GAL. ASME

Catalog No.	ProductData		Propane Capacities		Water Capacity	Length OL	Height H	Diameter D	Diameter B	Tare Weight	Skid Quantity
	DOT		Lb	Gal	Lb	In	In	In	In	Lb	
14205TC.11HL	200# DOT 4BW240	Vertical - Multi - Valve w/ Gauge	200	45.6	476	41.9	34.1	24	20.0	152	16
1499TC.11HL	420# DOT 4BW240	Vertical - Quickfit Valve	420	95.9	1000	53.8	45.6	30	23.1	278	9
			kg	Liter	Kg	mm	mm	mm	mm	Kg	
14205TC.11HL	200# DOT 4BW240	Vertical - Multi - Valve w/ Gauge	90.7	172.9	256.7	1064	865	610	508	66.7	16
1499TC.11HL	420# DOT 4BW240	Vertical - Quadrifitt Valve	190.5	363.0	453.6	1366	1159	762	587	126.1	9
			Kg	Liter	Kg	mm	mm	mm	mm	Kg	
68143HL	28.6 (100#) ASME MINI	Vertical - 250 PSI 2 hole w/Gauge	100	22.9	238	37.1	29.8	18	15.5	85	20
6765.11HL	57 gal. (200#) ASME	Vertical - 250 PSI Multi Valve w/ Gauge	200	45.6	476	41.9	34.1	24	20.0	188	16
6762.11HL	120 gal. (420#) ASME	Vertical - 250 PSI Quadrifitt Valve	420	95.9	1000	53.8	45.6	30	23.1	291	9
			Kg	Liter	Kg	mm	mm	mm	mm	Kg	
68143HL	28.6 (100#) ASME MINI	Vertical - 250 PSI 2 hole w/Gauge	45.4	86.6	108.3	942	756	457	394	38.6	20
6765.11HL	57 gal. (200#) ASME	Vertical - 250 PSI Multi Valve w/ Gauge	90.7	172.9	256.7	1064	865	610	508	85.3	16
6762.11HL	120 gal. (420#) ASME	Vertical - 250 PSI Quadrifitt Valve	190.5	363.0	453.6	1366	1159	762	587	132.0	9

Anchor Fuel Tanks



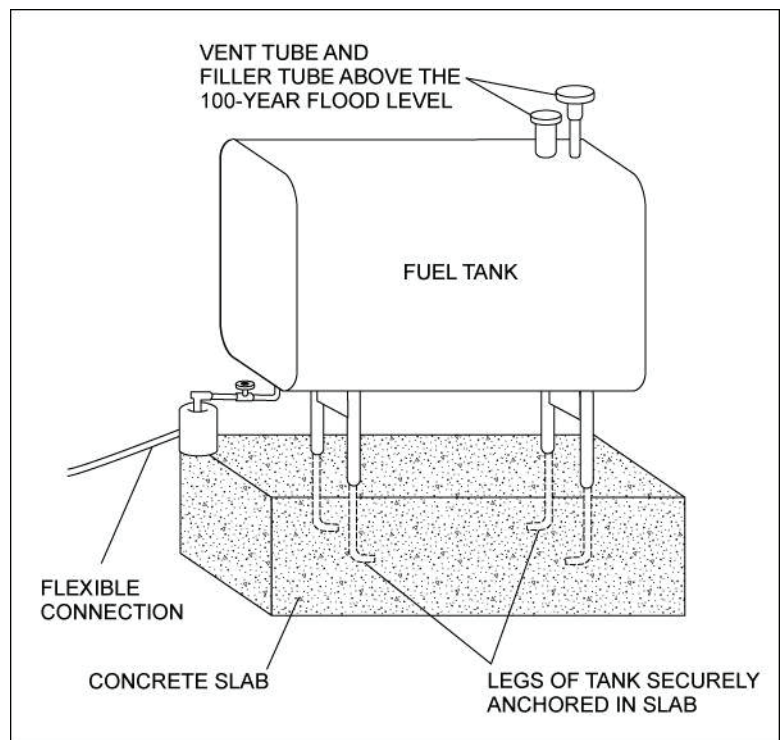
FEMA

PROTECTING YOUR PROPERTY FROM FLOODING

Unanchored fuel tanks can be easily moved by flood waters, posing serious threats not only to you, others, and your property, but also to public safety and the environment. An unanchored tank outside your building can be driven into the building walls by flood waters, or it can be swept downstream, damaging other houses. When an unanchored tank in your basement is moved by flood waters, the supply line can tear free and your basement can be contaminated by oil. Even a buried tank can be pushed to the surface by the buoyant effect of soil saturated by water.

As shown in the first figure, one way to anchor a fuel tank is to attach it to a large concrete slab whose weight is great enough to resist the force of flood waters. This method can be used for all tanks above ground, both inside and outside your property. You can also anchor an outside tank by running straps over it and attaching them to the concrete slab by using turnbuckles .

Propane is stored in pressurized vessels as liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), which can be extremely volatile and potentially explosive if the tank is ruptured and the escaping LPG is ignited by a spark. As shown in the second figure (next page), an inexpensive way to secure a horizontal outside propane tank is to install four ground anchors connected across the top of the tank with metal straps. Secure a vertical tank (120-gallon, 420 lb. size) with two ground anchors. Set each anchor on opposite sides of vertical tank. Attach a strap from each anchor to the collar secured around top of the tank. Attach another metal strap connected from one anchor to the other through tank base. The ground anchors and straps described below are the same products that are required by building codes to tie down mobile homes. These products are available from suppliers and installers that service the manufactured housing industry. Similar products can be used to anchor an outside heating oil tank. As is illustrated in the third figure (next page), one way to secure the oil tank is by running straps over it and attaching them to ground anchors.



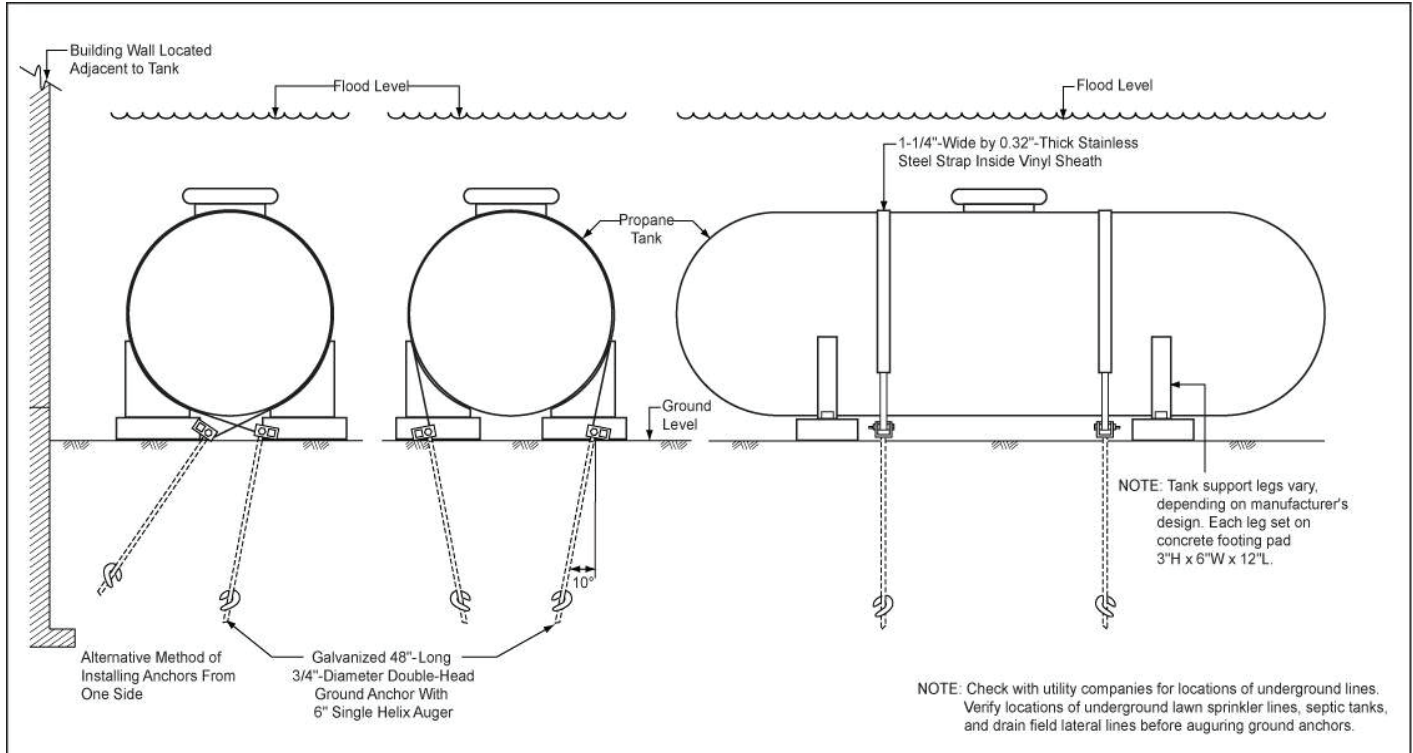
Anchoring a fuel tank.

Contact Information

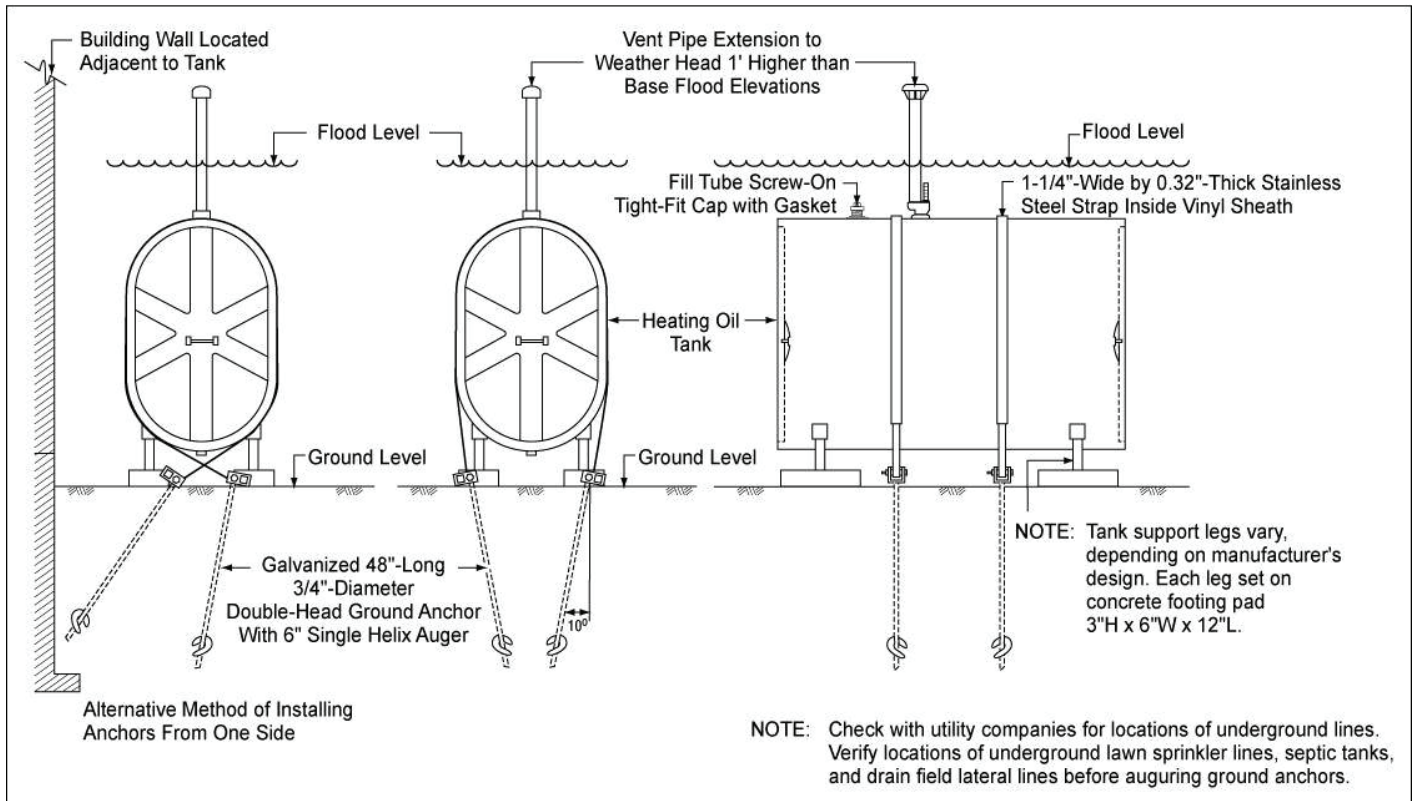
717.896.1907
Phone Number

ShipleEnergy.com
Website

Is Your Tank Secure?



Anchoring an outside propane tank.



Anchoring an outside heating oil tank.

BENEFITS OF UTILIZING THIS MITIGATION STRATEGY

- Helps to prevent damage and contamination to a structure and neighboring structures
- Helps to protect public health and safety, as well as those of the structure's occupants, in addition to protecting the environment.

TIPS

Keep these points in mind when you anchor a fuel tank:

- If you prefer not to do this work yourself, you can have a handyman or contractor anchor your tank.
- Extend all filling and ventilation tubes above the 100-year flood level so that flood waters cannot enter the tank.
- Close all connections when flood warnings are issued.

ESTIMATED COST

Anchoring a 1,000-gallon fuel tank to a concrete base will cost approximately \$300 to \$500.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION

FEMA 259, Engineering Principles and Practices for Retrofitting Flood Prone Residential Buildings , January 1995, <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1645> . (New FEMA 259 will be available in the Fall of 2011.)

FEMA 348, Protecting Building Utilities from Flood Damage , Chapter 3, November 1999, <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=1750> .

FEMA P-499, Home Builder's Guide to Coastal Construction, "Protecting Utilities," Technical Fact Sheet No. 8.3, December 2010 , <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2138> .

FEMA 481, Anchoring Home Fuel Tanks (DVD), <http://www.fema.gov/library/viewRecord.do?id=2021> .

FEMA, Anchoring Home Fuel Tanks (Video), <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gVTSWXnLmC4>

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SAMPLE

CATHODIC PROTECTION RECORDS for UNDERGROUND PROPANE TANK



Company: Shiple Energy
 Representative: Ima Bestech

Customer: John and Jane Doe
 Address: 123 Front St. Anywhere, AN

TANK AND SITE SPECIFICATIONS

TANK ID	TANK SERIAL #	MANUFACTURER	YEAR	PHYSICAL LOCATION	REMARKS
1000 gal w.c.	Y445789	American	2014	New	New from Manufacturer

INITIAL CATHODIC PROTECTION INSTALLATION

TANK ID	UG OR AG/UG	TANK SIZE	TANK INSTALL DATE	CP (ANODE) INSTALL DATE	ANODE POTENTIAL BEFORE CONNECT TO TANK	NATIVE TANK POTENTIAL BEFORE CONNECT TO ANODE	ACTIVE TANK POTENTIAL AFTER CONNECT TO ANODE	REMARKS
1000	UG	1000	7/24/14	7/24/14	-1.40	-.45	-.98	Misty Conditions

CATHODIC PROTECTION SYSTEM SPECIFICATIONS

<p style="text-align: center;">CIRCLE ONE</p> <p>ANODE 9lb. or 17lb. or 32lb.</p> <p>MATERIAL Magnesium or Zinc</p> <p>TYPE H1 or HP (High Potential)</p> <p>QUANTITY <u>2</u></p> <p>TANK ISOLATED? Yes or No</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DRAW DIAGRAM OF ANODE POSITIONS AND CONNECTION LOCATIONS ON TANK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">TOP VIEW OF TANK</p>
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CATHODIC PROTECTION SURVEY

DATE	4 TANK-TO-SOIL POTENTIALS				TECHNICIAN	REMARKS i.e. weather, soil, conditions etc.
	Side 1	Side 2	End 1	End 2		
08/14/16	-1.05	-0.99	-1.03	-1.02	Lawrence G.	Test passed. Sunny day ground damp.

Each potential reading must be -0.85V or more negative, otherwise tank is not fully protected

Frequently Asked Questions & Answers

Q: Can I paint my tank to match my house?

A: No, the tank paint has a very specific purpose.

1. It protects the tank steel from corrosion and damage
2. It reflects heat in the temperate months to allow the tank to stay at a safe pressure
3. It easily identifies the tank to emergency personnel in the event of a situation that needs quick response to avoid a catastrophic incident.
4. Many layers of paint lessen or completely remove the ability by the tank to reflect excess heat making it more likely for an uncontrolled release and a dangerous situation.

Q: Can I plant bushes around the tank and/ or put a fence up to hide the tank?

A: Yes, but certain restrictions must be followed.

1. Bushes must be kept back a minimum of 18" away from the tank(s) to allow for proper servicing, inspection, and filling.
2. Invasive bushes such as barberry, holly, etc. can make it difficult for service or delivery personnel to access the tank and perform the necessary duties.
3. Erected fences or blinds must not constrict the view of the tank as such that regular service or emergency personnel are hindered in finding or identifying the tank at its location.
4. Fences must also, if around a tank, be a minimum of 18 inches away from the tank sides. Also, the bottom ¼ of the tank must be exposed the whole way around the tank to allow for gas to dissipate if a release occurs. In addition to that the top collar must be fully visible and unrestricted to allow for proper function of the tank and regulator.

Q: Can I put my tank(s) under my deck?

A: Tanks can be located under decks in certain circumstances.

1. The deck must be FULLY open on two sides meaning at least 50% of the total space underneath is free and clear of lattice, bushes, etc. to allow for free movement of an unplanned discharge to dissipate.
2. The deck must be at least 8' tall from the base of the tank to the bottom of the deck joist to allow for free movement and proper operation of the pressure relief valve.

Q: Can I hook my barbeque grill to my tank?

A: Yes, that is an option. Certain connections are necessary to allow for that to happen.

1. A quick disconnect fitting and box must be used if the grill is to be moved or re situated on the space it is located.
2. If a grill is hooked up with standard line the wheels MUST be removed, and the grill must be permanently fastened to the base.
3. It is prudent to note that NO grill can be on a combustible surface such as a wooden deck per fire code and ordinance.

Q: How many tanks do I need for a generator, pool heater, on demand hot water heater?

A: Generally, those appliances need at least (2) 100-gallon tanks.

1. Two tanks are needed to vaporize enough gas to make enough pressure to properly supply the unit.
2. These types of units require a large start surge when the unit has a call for heat or need.
3. Due to the large btu input of the unit two tanks are necessary to provide ample supply for the necessary minimum run time for the units.
4. It is also wise to consider future use when sizing tanks for the system to allow for additional units.

Q: My house is all gas. My furnace is not running but the rest of my appliances are ok. Am I almost out of gas?

A: When one unit is not working, and the rest are, more than likely it is a problem with that unit.

1. Often a thermostat, blower motor, pilot, etc.. is the cause for a unit to not function.
2. Have the customer check per standard protocol to see if they have power, fuel, and a call or demand for heat, water, etc..
3. Normally a service technician will need to be dispatched to fix the problem after the basic checks have been performed.

Q: I have two tanks. Can I shut one off and use it and then turn the other one on when I need it?

A: No. if tanks are tied together, they all must be on.

1. A system is sized for load input for the system; therefore, if there are two tanks there two tanks are needed to work together to supply the system with what it needs to function.
2. When a system runs out or pressure drops, and the units stop working, it is deemed an interruption of service and a leak check MUST be performed before the system can be placed back into operation.

Q: I have two tanks. One gauge is reading different from the other one. Are my gauges broken?

A: The gauges are probably ok.

1. Tanks are filled according to the bleeder valves on each individual tank.
2. Tanks do not draw exactly equal due to environmental conditions.
3. Gauges are only approximate and will fluctuate with outside ambient temperatures and other weather-related contributions.
4. Some gauges can sometimes stick, and it can be remedied with a quick shake or tap on the tank.

Q: I hear a hissing or vibrating sound coming from my regulator on my tank. Is this supposed to do that?

A: Hissing is a normal sound when a regulator is in use; rattling or humming is not.

1. If the regulator is hissing when the units are on and stops when they run off that is a normal operation and the sound of the gas flowing through the regulator.
2. If the hissing does not stop when the units are turned off then a service call will be required for a technician to assess the problem.
3. If a regulator is rattling or vibrating it will also be necessary for a service call to have a technician to replace the regulator or clear the vent line attached to the regulator.

Q: If my tank and regulator were under water is that a concern?

A: Yes. If the regulator got water in it must be replaced.

1. The regulator relies on atmospheric pressure to maintain proper system pressure and function. If there is water inside the bonnet it cannot move properly.
2. Water or debris might jamb in the pressure relief valve of the regulator not making it safe for operation.
3. If a tank takes on water often a drain will need to be installed, the tank raised, or other options to alleviate the situation. Water freezes in winter. If the tank is under water, it will also be under ice causing many problems including the customer having no gas pressure and the units not working.

Q: Am I allowed to use an above ground tank as a dog secure point?

A: No.

1. Securing the dog to the tank may cause line damage from jerking, pulling, or rubbing on the lines and may also damage the tanks if they pull them over or damage the paint causing premature wear and tear.

Q: If we are experiencing heavy rainfall should my tanks be secured so they don't float away?

A: In low lying areas it is possible it might be necessary to secure the tanks.

1. This process of securing can be easily done by utilizing 4 eyelet hooks and some chain and securing the tanks on both the top portion and bottom portion and chaining them to the structure.
2. If attaching to the structure is not possible concrete anchors or pins can be utilized the same way. The customer is responsible for providing a concrete pad if they desire one to be used for this purpose.

Q: Can I hook stuff to the tank on my own?

A: No.

1. Only trained gas professionals should work on gas lines and systems.
2. Our tanks are our tanks. Only trained employees of the company can work on or service the equipment.
3. We do not leave tanks at sites for "plumbers to hook to". We do all final connections and tests to ensure the safety of the system.
4. A licensed plumber or HVAC contractor can add new equipment into the customers system; the customer must inform us so that we may check the system for proper operation.

Q: Can we fill 100# tanks?

A: Yes.

1. If the tank is onsite at a customer's location a "drivers fill" will need to be on the tank to fill it off of the truck.
2. If the tank is brought into the Hanover fill station location, we can fill the regular or pol fill valves * the ones the hose is usually put into on your grill*

Q: Are tanks brand new when set?

A: Tanks are either new or refurbished tanks.

1. New tanks are utilized when possible if available.
2. Refurbished tanks are more common and are older tanks retrofitted and repainted with a powder coat; they look and perform just like a new tank does.

Q: Can we set 100# tanks?

A: Yes, we can under certain conditions.

1. Most often 100# tanks are used for temporary heat tanks in the construction industry.
2. We often set 200#/ 50-gallon tanks in place of 100# at residences because it increases storage and they have a gauge for the customer to see how much they have in the tank.

3. We would only set 100# single tanks in very rare instances on a case by case basis at a customer's residence.

Q: If tanks are old and rusty can they be replaced?

A: Yes, the can all depending upon size.

1. The most common tanks to replace are size 100 gallon and smaller. It is easier to simply change them out rather than tidy them up at the location. When we change them out a customer needs to be home for this process.
2. If a tank is larger than 100 gallon we will clean and paint them onsite. Larger than 100 gallons generally requires additional equipment and is not necessary. Larger tanks look quite smashing when cleaned and painted in the field by our technicians. They pride themselves on each brush stroke of paint. With study one could determine the individual style of painting and match it to a particular technician.

Q: Can I move Shipley Energy tank(s) myself if I want or need to?

A: No.

1. The tanks are pressure vessels and placed in a safe location when they are installed. It is hazardous to move tanks without the proper equipment and training.
2. A gas leak or explosion could result in an error with an untrained person moving a tank and we would prefer the professionals do the task to keep safety the top priority.

Q: Can we fill RV tanks?

A: Yes, we can.

1. We have a full-service filling station at Hanover facility.
2. There are also several other locations that pump stations are located to handle this type of application.

Q: If my dome on my underground tank is rotted does it need replaced?

A: Yes, it does.

1. The dome lid is a cover that both shields and protects the top of the tank and associated apertures from weather or other related physical damage.
2. The dome lid also serves as a device used if ever the relief valve of the tank needs to function or operate.

Q: How deep is my buried propane tank?

A: It all depends upon the tank.

1. Most tanks are about 24 inches below the ground.
2. Some tanks, known as ag/ug tanks, are buried at a much shallower depth which could be as little as 8 inches.
3. It is always good to consult a technician to check before anything is placed, dug, or buried on or near a propane tank.

Q: Can you install tanks before my generator/ pool heater/ fireplace is installed?

A: Generally, no.

1. The unit needs to be in place at location so that we know where to locate the line with respect to where we need to hook it to the unit.
2. In the cases of being in Maryland a permit process is applicable and several things must be considered before anything is set or installed.

Q: How far from my property line does my tank(s) need to be?

A: It all depends upon what size tanks are installed.

1. If they are 100 gallon and under they can be right on the property line.
2. If they are over 100 gallon the rule is either 25' or 10' all depending upon application.

Q: When we do a cathodic test can we leave a copy of the sheet with the customer?

A: We are working on getting carbon copies printed of this document to leave.

Q: How do I know my tank is leaking?

A: you should be able to smell gas.

Q: Can I perform a leak check at home myself?

A: Only on the exposed fittings.

1. A simple leak solution can be made by mixing 1-part Dawn dish soap with 1-part water and putting it into a spray bottle and spraying the fittings. Then look for bubbles.

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ShIPLEYEnergy.com

