

Doosan

Basic Training Information for Liquid Petroleum Gas

LPG or liquefied petroleum gas is a fuel which has 90 percent propane and has no smell or color. It is derived from natural gas. Liquid Petroleum Gas is extracted using a method called distilling.

Considerations

Liquid Petroleum Gas fuel needs to be carefully handled. It is generally safe, but can cause an explosion or fire if gas lines are improperly installed or maintained. Correct maintenance and installation guidelines should always be followed for home appliances which utilize LPG.

Prevention

Personnel who work directly with LPG should undertake training in accident prevention to ensure safe handling. There are refueling procedures that must be followed carefully. Personnel should also be taught how to recognize hazards like for instance damaged hoses or loose fittings, and how to test for potential leaks. Personal protective gear should always be worn when working with liquid petroleum gas.

Emergency Preparation

LPG is a potentially hazardous gas. Personnel handling LPG should be taught to respond appropriately to emergencies. Trainees will learn how to evacuate areas at risk, how to control gas leaks and how to administer first aid.

Different Sizes of LP Gas Tanks

LPG tanks will range in size from small tanks the size of a backpack all the way to large underground tanks. LPG is very useful for heating and cooking for both residential and commercial applications. Many lift truck units are powered by liquid petroleum gas. Approximately 350,000 U.S. motor vehicles and 3.5 million motor vehicles globally use LPG tanks.

33 Gallons

There is a 33-gallon gas tank used to deliver liquid petroleum gas to commercial machinery. When empty, the tank weighs roughly 7 kilograms. When full, the tank can hold 14 kilograms of propane. It is designed to fuel lift trucks with LPG engines and is large enough for industrial application. The tank is 71 centimeters long with a 30-centimeter diameter.