

NFPA® 55

Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code

2013 Edition



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NFPA® 55

Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code

2013 Edition

This edition of NFPA 55, *Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Industrial and Medical Gases. It was issued by the Standards Council on May 29, 2012, with an effective date of June 18, 2012, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 55 was approved as an American National Standard on June 18, 2012.

Origin and Development of NFPA 55

NFPA 55 was developed by the Industrial and Medical Gases Committee in recognition of the need to provide information on the use of cylinder gases in one standard. The Compressed Gas Association assisted the project by submitting a draft that was used as the framework for the standard.

NFPA 55 supersedes NFPA 43C, *Code for the Storage of Gaseous Oxidizing Materials*, which was developed by the Committee on Hazardous Chemicals and transferred to the Industrial and Medical Gases Committee. The committee believed that one standard covering storage of all gas cylinders was needed and, with the new NFPA 55, the need for NFPA 43C no longer existed.

Since this standard was introduced in 1993, it has been widely used and accepted by users of different types of gases as a single source covering requirements for installation and usage of gases in portable cylinders. The 1998 edition clarified many requirements and provided additional advisory information to assist the users of the standard. Editorial changes were also incorporated for clarity.

The 2003 edition of NFPA 55 was a complete revision of the document that significantly expanded the document scope and introduced requirements for areas not addressed in

previous editions. For example, the 1998 edition covered only compressed and liquefied gases in portable cylinders and only at consumer (user) locations; the 2003 edition covered the use of compressed and liquefied gases in portable and stationary containers and at manufacturer sites and consumer sites. This expansion to manufacturer sites took a large portion of gas usage that was outside the scope of NFPA 55 and placed it under NFPA 55.

There were many new subjects and requirements in the 2003 edition, including the following:

- (1) Requirements for cryogenic fluids
- (2) Use of the concept of control areas for defining storage amounts and requirements
- (3) An expanded classification scheme to cover a greater range of gaseous materials
- (4) Specifications for a hazardous materials management plan
- (5) Requirements for treating waste gases
- (6) More detailed requirements in many of the areas than the 1998 edition of NFPA 55 covered

The 2003 edition was also restructured to comply with the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*.

The 2005 edition of NFPA 55 was a complete revision of the document. The following were some of the significant changes to the document:

- (1) Incorporation of the requirements of NFPA 50, *Standard for Bulk Oxygen Systems at Consumer Sites*, into Chapter 9
- (2) Incorporation of the requirements of NFPA 50A, *Standard for Gaseous Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites*, into Chapter 10
- (3) Incorporation of NFPA 50B, *Standard for Liquefied Hydrogen Systems at Consumer Sites*, into Chapter 11
- (4) Clarification of threshold storage requirements in Chapters 6 and 7
- (5) Clarification of the separation distance tables formerly in NFPA 50, NFPA 50A, and NFPA 50B, and now in Chapters 9–11
- (6) Schematic drawings added to annex material to illustrate system siting requirements in Chapters 9 and 11

The 2010 edition of NFPA 55 included a change in the document's title, from a standard to a code. The following were some of the significant changes to the document in the 2010 edition:

- (1) Incorporation of the requirements of NFPA 560, *Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation*, into Chapter 14
- (2) Updated separation distances to exposure from gaseous hydrogen systems based upon new research
- (3) Incorporation of the requirements on medical bulk oxygen systems from NFPA 99, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*, based on joint task group recommendations
- (4) Addition of a new chapter, Chapter 12, on gas generation systems
- (5) Addition of a new chapter, Chapter 13, on insulated liquid carbon dioxide systems

The 2013 edition of NFPA 55 is a complete revision of the document. Some of the significant changes to the document include the following:

- (1) Incorporation of the requirements of NFPA 51A, *Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants*, into a new chapter, Chapter 15, on acetylene cylinder charging
- (2) Revisions to Chapters 10 and 11 on bulk compressed and liquefied hydrogen systems, including updates to separation distances to exposure from hydrogen systems
- (3) Changes to the table in Chapter 6 regarding maximum allowable quantity (MAQ) of hazardous materials per control area to provide clarification and consistency with the approach used to establish the requirement of NFPA 5000, *Building Construction and Safety Code*, and NFPA 1, *Fire Code*



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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the storage, transfer, and use of industrial gases. Included are the storage and handling of such gases in their gaseous or liquid phases; the installation of associated storage, piping, and distribution equipment; and operating practices. The Committee also has a technical responsibility for contributions in the same areas for medical gases and clean rooms.

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Compressed Gases and Cryogenic
Fluids Code

2013 Edition

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Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 2 and Annex I.

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1 Scope.

1.1.1 Applicability. This code shall apply to the installation, storage, use, and handling of compressed gases and cryogenic fluids in portable and stationary cylinders, containers, equipment, and tanks in all occupancies.

1.1.2 Specific Applications. This code shall not apply to the following:

- (1)*Off-site transportation of materials covered by this code
- (2) Storage, use, and handling of radioactive gases in accordance with NFPA 801, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*
- (3)*Use and handling of medical compressed gases at health care facilities in accordance with NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*
- (4) Systems consisting of cylinders of oxygen and cylinders of fuel gas used for welding and cutting in accordance with NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*
- (5)*Flammable gases used as a vehicle fuel when stored on a vehicle.

- (6)*Storage, use, and handling of liquefied and nonliquefied compressed gases in laboratory work areas in accordance with NFPA 45, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*
- (7) Storage, use, and handling of liquefied petroleum gases in accordance with NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*.
- (8) Storage, use, and handling of compressed gases within closed-cycle refrigeration systems complying with the mechanical code
- (9) Liquefied natural gas (LNG) storage at utility plants under NFPA 59A, *Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*
- (10) Compressed natural gas (CNG) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) utilized as a vehicle fuel in accordance with NFPA 52, *Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code*
- (11)*Compressed hydrogen gas (GH₂), or liquefied hydrogen gas (LH₂) generated, installed, stored, piped, used, or handled in accordance with NFPA 2, *Hydrogen Technologies Code*, when there are no specific or applicable requirements in NFPA 55
- (12) Nonflammable mixtures of ethylene oxide with other chemicals
- (13) Ethylene oxide in chambers 10 scf (0.283 Nm³) or less in volume or for containers holding 7.05 oz (200 g) of ethylene oxide or less

1.2* Purpose. The purpose of this code shall be to provide fundamental safeguards for the installation, storage, use, and handling of compressed gases and cryogenic fluids in portable and stationary cylinders, containers, and tanks.

1.3 Application. The requirements in this code shall apply to users, producers, distributors, and others who are involved with the storage, use, or handling of compressed gases or cryogenic fluids.

1.4 Retroactivity. The provisions of this code reflect a consensus of what is necessary to provide an acceptable degree of protection from the hazards addressed in this code at the time the code was issued.

1.4.1 Unless otherwise specified, the provisions of this code shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the code. Where specified, the provisions of this code shall be retroactive.

1.4.2 In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this code deemed appropriate.

1.4.3 The retroactive requirements of this code shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency. Nothing in this code is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this code.

1.5.1 Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

1.5.2 The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.



1.6 Units and Formulas.

1.6.1 The units of measure in the code are presented first in U.S. customary units (inch-pound units), followed by International System (SI) units in parentheses.

1.6.2 Either system of units shall be acceptable for satisfying the requirements in this code.

1.6.3 Users of this code shall apply one system of units consistently and shall not alternate between units.

1.6.4 The values presented for measurements in this code are expressed with a degree of precision appropriate for practical application and enforcement. It is not intended that the application or enforcement of these values be more precise than the precision expressed.

1.6.5 Where extracted text contains values expressed in only one system of units, the values in the extracted text have been retained without conversion to preserve the values established by the responsible technical committee in the source document.

1.7 Enforcement. This code shall be administered and enforced by the authority having jurisdiction designated by the governing authority. (See Annex F for sample wording for enabling legislation.)

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General. The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this code and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 2, *Hydrogen Technologies Code*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 16, *Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 45, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 52, *Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 59A, *Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 68, *Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting*, 2007 edition.

NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code*®, 2011 edition.

NFPA 72®, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, 2013 edition.
NFPA 79, *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, 2012 edition.

• NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2012 edition.

NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 496, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 801, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*, 2008 edition.

NFPA 853, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems*, 2010 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ASCE Publications. American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191-4400.

ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, 2010.

2.3.2 ASME Publications. American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

ASME A13.1, *Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems*, 2007.

ANSI/ASME B31.3, *Process Piping*, 2008.

ASME B31.12, *Hydrogen Piping and Pipelines*, 2008.

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, "Rules for the Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels," Section VIII, 2010.

2.3.3 ASSE Publications. American Society of Sanitary Engineering, 901 Canterbury Road, Suite A, Westlake, OH 44145-1480.

ASSE/IAMPO/ANSI 6015, *Professional Qualification Standard for Bulk Medical Gas Systems Installers*, 2012.

2.3.4 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2010

ASTM E 119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2009.

ASTM E 136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C*, 2011.

ASTM E 681, *Standard Test Method for Concentration Limits of Flammability of Chemicals (Vapors and Gases)*, 2009.

ASTM E 1529, *Standard Test Methods for Determining Effects of Large Hydrocarbon Pool Fires on Structural Members and Assemblies*, 2010.

ASTM E 2652, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-Shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750 Degrees C*, 2009a.

2.3.5 CGA Publications. Compressed Gas Association, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923.

CGA C-7, *Guide to Preparation of Precautionary Labeling and Marking of Compressed Gas Containers*, 2004.

CGA G-4.1, *Cleaning Equipment for Oxygen Service*, 2009.

CGA G-5.5, *Hydrogen Vent Systems*, 2007.

ANSI/CGA G-13, *Storage and Handling of Silane and Silane Mixtures*, 2006.

CGA M-1, *Guide for Medical Gas Installations at Consumer Sites*, 2007.

CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, 2008.

ANSI/CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*, 2006.

CGA P-20, *Standard for the Classification of Toxic Gas Mixtures*, 2009.

CGA P-23, *Standard for Categorizing Gas Mixtures Containing Flammable and Nonflammable Components*, 2008.

CGA S-1.1, *Pressure Relief Device Standards – Part 1 – Cylinders for Compressed Gases*, 2007.

CGA S-1.2, *Pressure Relief Device Standards – Part 2 – Cargo and Portable Tanks for Compressed Gases*, 2009.

CGA S-1.3, *Pressure Relief Device Standards – Part 3 – Stationary Storage Containers for Compressed Gases*, 2008.

CGA V-6, *Standard Cryogenic Liquid Transfer Connections*, 2008.

2.3.6* CTA Publications. Canadian Transportation Agency, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. (Available from the Canadian Communications Group Publication Centre, Ordering Department, Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9.)

Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations.

2.3.7 IAPMO Publications. International Association of Plumbing and Mechanical Officials, 5001 E. Philadelphia Street, Ontario, CA 91761.

Uniform Mechanical Code, 2009 edition.

2.3.8 ICC Publications. International Code Council, 5203 Leesburg Pike, Suite 600, Falls Church, VA 22041.

International Fuel Gas Code (IFGC), 2009.

2.3.9 ISO Publications. International Organization for Standardization Publications, 1 rue de Varembe, Case Postale 56, CH-1211 Geneve 20, Switzerland.

ISO 10156, *Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets*, 2010.

ISO 10298, *Determination of toxicity of a gas or gas mixture*, 2010.

ISO/DIS 22734, *Hydrogen generators using water electrolysis process*, 2008.

2.3.10 UL Publications. Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062.

UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2003.

ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2008, Revised 2010.

2.3.11 U.S. Government Publications. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1500, "Hazardous Substances and Articles," 1500.41, Method of testing primary irritant substances, and 1500.42, Test for eye irritants.

Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 210, "Processing, Packing, or Holding Drugs; General."

Title 21, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 211, "Current Good Manufacturing Practice for Finished Pharmaceuticals."

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.1000, "Air Contaminants."

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.1200, "Hazard Communication."

Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 173, "Shippers — General Requirements for Shipments and Packages."

2.3.12 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2003.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 52, *Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code*, 2010 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2011 edition.

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®], 2012 edition.

NFPA 318, *Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities*, 2012 edition.

NFPA 400, *Hazardous Materials Code*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 5000[®], *Building Construction and Safety Code*[®], 2012 edition.

Chapter 3 Definitions

3.1 General. The definitions contained in this chapter shall apply to the terms used in this code. Where terms are not defined in this chapter or within another chapter, they shall be defined using their ordinarily accepted meanings within the context in which they are used. *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition, shall be the source for the ordinarily accepted meaning.

3.2 NFPA Official Definitions.

3.2.1* Approved. Acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.2.2* Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). An organization, office, or individual responsible for enforcing the requirements of a code or standard, or for approving equipment, materials, an installation, or a procedure.

3.2.3* Code. A standard that is an extensive compilation of provisions covering broad subject matter or that is suitable for adoption into law independently of other codes and standards.

3.2.4 Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol, or other identifying mark of an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials, and



by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

3.2.5* Listed. Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.

3.2.6 Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

3.2.7 Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

3.3 General Definitions.

3.3.1* Absolute Pressure. Pressure based on a zero reference point, the perfect vacuum.

3.3.2* Acetylene.

3.3.2.1 High Pressure Acetylene. Acetylene at pressures exceeding a gauge pressure of 15 psi (103 kPa), but not exceeding a gauge pressure of 400 psi (2760 kPa).

3.3.2.2 Low Pressure Acetylene. Acetylene at a pressure not exceeding a gauge pressure of 1 psi (6.9 kPa).

3.3.2.3 Medium Pressure Acetylene. Acetylene at gauge pressures exceeding 1 psi (6.9 kPa) but not exceeding 15 psi (103 kPa).

3.3.3 Acetylene Operations. Operations that include acetylene generation, storage, purification, compression, cylinder filling, cylinder storage, and calcium carbide storage.

3.3.4 Acetylene Plant. A facility engaged in the generation and compression of acetylene and in the filling of acetylene cylinders either as its sole operation or in conjunction with facilities for filling other compressed gas cylinders.

3.3.5 Aeration Room. A room or area with controlled temperature or airflow where ethylene oxide sterilized products are held initially for outgassing.

3.3.6 Area.

3.3.6.1 Control Area. A building or portion of a building within which hazardous materials are allowed to be stored, dispensed, used, or handled in quantities not exceeding the maximum allowable quantities (MAQ). [5000, 2012]

3.3.6.2 Indoor Area. An area that is within a building or structure having overhead cover, other than a structure qualifying as "weather protection" in accordance with Section 6.6.

3.3.6.3 Outdoor Area. An area that is not an indoor area.

3.3.6.4* Use Area. A location inside or outside of a building or structure where the material placed into use is situated.

3.3.7 ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers. [58, 2011]

3.3.8* Assembly Occupancy. An occupancy (1) used for a gathering of 50 or more persons for deliberation, worship, entertainment, eating, drinking, amusement, awaiting transportation, or similar uses; or (2) used as a special amusement building, regardless of occupant load. [101, 2012]

3.3.9 ASTM. American Society for Testing and Materials, now known as "ASTM International."

3.3.10 Atmospheric Vents. All points where pipes, stacks, or ducts are open to the atmosphere, including discharge points from emissions control devices, vent pipes from safety valves, vent pipes from filters or pumps, and other vents.

3.3.11 Authorized Cylinder Requalifier. A facility approved by U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) or Transport Canada (TC) to perform cylinder requalification, inspection, testing, certification, or repair required by transportation regulations.

3.3.12 Back-Vent System. An exhaust vent system designed to transport residual vapors from a sterilization chamber to a designated point of termination outside of the building.

3.3.13 Building. Any structure used or intended for supporting or sheltering any use or occupancy. [101, 2012]

3.3.14 Building Code. The building or construction code adopted by the jurisdiction.

3.3.15* Bulk Oxygen System. An assembly of equipment, such as oxygen storage containers, pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and interconnecting piping, that has a storage capacity of more than 20,000 scf (566 Nm³) of oxygen and that terminates at the source valve.

3.3.16* Cathodic Protection. A technique to resist the corrosion of a metal surface by making the surface the cathode of an electrochemical cell.

3.3.17 Cathodic Protection Tester. A person who demonstrates an understanding of the principles and measurements of all common types of cathodic protection systems applicable to metal piping and container systems and who has education and experience in soil resistivity, stray current, structure-to-soil potential, and component electrical isolation measurements of metal piping and container systems.

3.3.18 CFR. The Code of Federal Regulations of the United States Government. [1, 2012]

3.3.19 CGA. Compressed Gas Association. [1, 2012]

3.3.20* Chime Ring. The two raised rings circling the outer shell of UN 1A1 ethylene oxide drums.

3.3.21 Combustible Liquid. A liquid having a closed-cup flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C), subdivided as follows: (a) Class II liquids include those having a flash point at or above 100°F (37.8°C) and below 140°F (60°C); (b) Class IIIA liquids include those having a flash point at or above 140°F (60°C) and below 200°F (93.4°C); (c) Class IIIB liquids include those having a flash point at or above 200°F (93.4°C).

3.3.22 Compressor. A mechanical device used to increase the pressure and the resultant density of a gas through the act of compression.

3.3.23 Container. A vessel, such as a cylinder, portable tank, or stationary tank, that varies in shape, size, and material of construction.

3.3.23.1 Compressed Gas Container. A pressure vessel designed to hold compressed gas at an absolute pressure greater than 1 atmosphere at 68°F (20°C) that includes cylinders, containers, and tanks.

3.3.24 Corrosion Expert. A person who, by reason of knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering acquired through professional education and related

practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control of container systems.

3.3.25 Corrosion Protection. Protecting a container, piping, or system to resist degradation of the metal through oxidation or reactivity with the environment in which it is installed.

3.3.26 Court. An open, uncovered, unoccupied space, unobstructed to the sky, bounded on three or more sides by exterior building walls. [101, 2012]

3.3.26.1 Enclosed Court. A court bounded on all sides by the exterior walls of a building or by the exterior walls and lot lines on which walls are permitted. [5000, 2012]

3.3.27 Cryogenic Fluid. A fluid with a boiling point lower than -130°F (-90°C) at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa).

3.3.28 Cryogenic Fluid System. An assembly of equipment designed to contain, distribute, or transport cryogenic fluids.

3.3.29 Cylinder. A pressure vessel designed for absolute pressures higher than 40 psi (276 kPa) and having a circular cross-section. It does not include a portable tank, multiunit tank car tank, cargo tank, or tank car.

3.3.30* Cylinder Pack. An arrangement of cylinders into a cluster where the cylinders are confined into a grouping or arrangement with a strapping or frame system and connections are made to a common manifold. The frame system is allowed to be on skids or wheels to permit movement.

3.3.31 Cylinder Containment Vessel. A gastight recovery vessel designed so that a leaking compressed gas container can be placed within its confines, thereby encapsulating the leaking container.

3.3.32 Detached Building. A separate single-story building, without a basement or crawl space, used exclusively for the storage or use of hazardous materials and located an approved distance from other structures.

3.3.33 Distributor. A business engaged in the sale or resale, or both, of compressed gases or cryogenic fluids, or both.

3.3.34 Ethylene Oxide Drum. For the purposes of this code, containers built to UN specification 1A1.

3.3.35 Exit Access. That portion of a means of egress that leads to an exit. [101, 2012]

3.3.36 DOT. U.S. Department of Transportation. [52, 2010]

3.3.37 Emergency Shutoff Valve. A designated valve designed to shut off the flow of gases or liquids.

3.3.37.1 Automatic Emergency Shutoff Valve. A designated fail-safe automatic closing valve designed to shut off the flow of gases or liquids that is initiated by a control system where the control system is activated by either manual or automatic means.

3.3.37.2 Manual Emergency Shutoff Valve. A designated valve designed to shut off the flow of gases or liquids that is manually operated.

3.3.38 Excess Flow Control. A fail-safe system or approved means designed to shut off flow due to a rupture in pressurized piping systems.

3.3.39* Exhausted Enclosure. An appliance or piece of equipment that consists of a top, a back, and two sides that provides a means of local exhaust for capturing gases, fumes, vapors, and mists.

3.3.40* Explosion Control. A means of either preventing an explosion through the use of explosion suppression, fuel reduction, or oxidant reduction systems or a means to prevent the structural collapse of a building in the event of an explosion through the use of deflagration venting, barricades, or related construction methods.

3.3.41 Fail-Safe. A design arrangement incorporating one or more features that automatically counteracts the effect of an anticipated source of failure or which includes a design arrangement that eliminates or mitigates a hazardous condition by compensating automatically for a failure or malfunction. [1, 2012]

3.3.42* Fire Barrier. A continuous membrane or a membrane with discontinuities created by protected openings with a specified fire protection rating, where such membrane is designed and constructed with a specified fire resistance rating to limit the spread of fire, that also restricts the movement of smoke. [5000, 2012]

3.3.43 Fire Code. The fire prevention code adopted by the jurisdiction.

3.3.44 Fixed Natural Ventilation. The movement of air into and out of a space through permanent openings that are arranged in such a way that the required ventilation cannot be reduced by operating windows, doors, louvers, or similar devices.

3.3.45 Flammable Cryogenic Fluid. A cryogenic fluid that forms flammable mixtures in air when in its vapor state.

3.3.46* Flammable Liquid (Class I). Any liquid having a closed-cup flash point not exceeding 100°F (37.8°C).

3.3.47 Full Trycock Valve. A manual valve used to indicate when the container is filled to maximum design capacity.

3.3.48 Gallon. A standard U.S. gallon.

3.3.49 Gas.

3.3.49.1* Compressed Gas. A material, or mixture of materials, that (1) is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa) and (2) has a boiling point of 68°F (20°C) or less at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa) and that is liquefied, nonliquefied, or in solution, except those gases that have no other health or physical hazard properties are not considered to be compressed gases until the pressure in the packaging exceeds an absolute pressure of 40.6 psi (280 kPa) at 68°F (20°C).

3.3.49.2 Corrosive Gas. A gas that causes visible destruction of or irreversible alterations in living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact.

3.3.49.3 Flammable Gas. A material that is a gas at 68°F (20°C) or less at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa), that is ignitable at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa) when in a mixture of 13 percent or less by volume with air, or that has a flammable range at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa) with air of at least 12 percent, regardless of the lower limit.

3.3.49.4 Flammable Liquefied Gas. A liquefied compressed gas that, when under a charged pressure, is partially liquid at a temperature of 68°F (20°C) and is flammable.

3.3.49.5 Highly Toxic Gas. A chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC_{50}) in air of 200 ppm by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg/L or less of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or



less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 0.44 lb and 0.66 lb (200 g and 300 g) each.

3.3.49.6* Inert Gas. A nonreactive, nonflammable, noncorrosive gas such as argon, helium, krypton, neon, nitrogen, and xenon.

3.3.49.7 Irritant Gas. A chemical that is not corrosive, but that causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. A chemical is a skin irritant if, when tested on the intact skin of albino rabbits by the methods of 16 CFR 1500.41, for an exposure of 4 or more hours or by other appropriate techniques, it results in an empirical score of 5 or more. A chemical is classified as an eye irritant if so determined under the procedure listed in 16 CFR 1500.42, or other appropriate techniques.

3.3.49.8 Nonflammable Gas. A gas that does not meet the definition of a flammable gas.

3.3.49.9* Other Gas. A gas that is not a corrosive gas, flammable gas, highly toxic gas, oxidizing gas, pyrophoric gas, toxic gas, or unstable reactive gas with a hazard rating of Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 gas.

3.3.49.10 Oxidizing Cryogenic Fluid. An oxidizing gas in the cryogenic state.

3.3.49.11 Oxidizing Gas. A gas that can support and accelerate combustion of other materials more than air does.

3.3.49.12 Pyrophoric Gas. A gas with an autoignition temperature in air at or below 130°F (54.4°C).

3.3.49.13 Toxic Gas. A gas with a median lethal concentration (LC₅₀) in air of more than 200 ppm but not more than 2000 ppm by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 mg/L but not more than 20 mg/L of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour (or less if death occurs within 1 hour) to albino rats weighing between 0.44 lb and 0.66 lb (200 g and 300 g) each.

3.3.49.14* Unstable Reactive Gas. A gas that, in the pure state or as commercially produced, will vigorously polymerize, decompose, or condense; become self-reactive; or otherwise undergo a violent chemical change under conditions of shock, pressure, or temperature.

3.3.49.14.1 Class 1 Unstable Reactive Gas. Materials that in themselves are normally stable, but that can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.

3.3.49.14.2 Class 2 Unstable Reactive Gas. Materials that readily undergo violent chemical change at elevated temperatures and pressures.

3.3.49.14.3 Class 3 Unstable Reactive Gas. Materials that in themselves are capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction, but that require a strong initiating source or that must be heated under confinement before initiation.

3.3.49.14.4 Class 4 Unstable Reactive Gas. Materials that in themselves are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or explosive reaction at normal temperatures and pressures.

3.3.50* Gas Cabinet. A fully enclosed, noncombustible enclosure used to provide an isolated environment for compressed gas cylinders in storage or use.

3.3.51 Gas Generator System. An assembly of equipment that may consist of, but not be limited to, storage containers, pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, membranes, absorption material, and piping. The gas generating system terminates at the point where the gas supply, at service pressure, first enters the supply line.

3.3.52 Gas Manufacturer/Producer. A business that produces compressed gases or cryogenic fluids, or both, or fills portable or stationary gas cylinders, containers, or tanks.

3.3.53 Gas Room. A separately ventilated, fully enclosed room in which only compressed gases, cryogenic fluids, associated equipment, and supplies are stored or used.

3.3.54 Gasifier. An assembly of equipment that converts carbonaceous materials, such as coal or petroleum, into carbon monoxide and hydrogen by reacting the raw material at high temperatures with a controlled amount of oxygen.

3.3.55 Handling. The deliberate movement of material in containers by any means to a point of storage or use.

3.3.56* Hazard Rating. The numerical rating of the health, flammability, self-reactivity, and other hazards of the material, including its reaction with water.

3.3.57* Health Care Facilities. Buildings, portions of buildings, or mobile enclosures in which medical, dental, psychiatric, nursing, obstetrical, or surgical care is provided. [99, 2012]

3.3.58* Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH). A concentration of airborne contaminants, normally expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligrams per cubic meter, that represents the maximum level from which one could escape within 30 minutes without any escape-impairing symptoms or irreversible health effects.

3.3.59 Inert Cryogenic Fluid. A cryogenic fluid that vaporizes to produce an inert gas when in its vapor state.

3.3.60* ISO Module. An assembly of tanks or tubular cylinders permanently mounted in a frame conforming to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) requirements.

3.3.61 Large Insulated Liquid Carbon Dioxide System. An assembly of equipment consisting of one or more insulated carbon dioxide containers, interconnecting piping, pressure regulators, and pressure relief devices, where the capacity of one or more of the individual containers is greater than 1000 pounds of carbon dioxide.

3.3.62 Limit.

3.3.62.1* Ceiling Limit. The maximum concentration of an airborne contaminant to which one can be exposed. [5000, 2012]

3.3.62.2* Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). The maximum permitted 8-hour, time-weighted average concentration of an airborne contaminant.

3.3.62.3* Short-Term Exposure Limit (STEL). The concentration to which it is believed that workers can be exposed continuously for a short period of time without suffering from irritation, chronic or irreversible tissue damage, or narcosis of a degree sufficient to increase the likelihood of accidental injury, impairment of self-rescue, or the material reduction of work efficiency, without exceeding the daily permissible exposure limit (PEL).

3.3.63 Limited Combustible. See 4.12.2.

3.3.64 Material.

3.3.64.1 Limited Combustible Material. See 4.12.2.

3.3.64.2 Noncombustible Material. See 4.12.1.

3.3.65 Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). Written or printed material concerning a hazardous material that is prepared in accordance with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.1200.

3.3.66 Maximum Allowable Quantity per Control Area (MAQ). A threshold quantity of hazardous material in a specific hazard class that once exceeded requires the application of additional administrative procedures, construction features, or engineering controls.

3.3.67 Mechanical Code. The mechanical or mechanical construction code adopted by the jurisdiction.

3.3.68 Metal Hydride. A generic name for compounds composed of metallic element(s) and hydrogen.

3.3.69 Metal Hydride Storage System. A closed system consisting of a group of components assembled as a package to contain metal-hydrogen compounds for which there exists an equilibrium condition where the hydrogen-absorbing metal alloy(s), hydrogen gas, and the metal-hydrogen compound(s) coexist and where only hydrogen gas is released from the system in normal use.

3.3.70* Mobile Acetylene Trailer System (MATS). A manifolded group of cylinders held together as a unit on a transport vehicle for the purpose of containing and transporting large quantities of acetylene.

3.3.70.1 MATS Fill Valve. A shutoff valve on the charging system for MATS where the acetylene supply first enters the charging connection.

3.3.70.2 MATS Fire Area. The area or footprint occupied by the individual mobile acetylene trailer(s) to include the control system up to the point of the MATS source valve for MATS being discharged or to the point of the fill valve for MATS being charged.

3.3.70.3 MATS Source Valve. A shutoff valve on the piping system serving MATS where the acetylene supply first enters the user's supply line.

3.3.71 MATS Building. A single-story detached building, without an attic, basement, crawl space, or false ceiling, used for acetylene trailer(s) or mobile acetylene trailer system (MATS) operations located indoors and with the balance of the building used exclusively for acetylene operations including storage and use of hazardous materials.

3.3.72* Mobile Supply Unit. Any supply source that is equipped with wheels so it is able to be moved around.

3.3.73 Nesting. A method of securing cylinders upright in a tight mass using a contiguous three-point contact system whereby all cylinders in a group have a minimum of three contact points with other cylinders or a solid support structure (e.g., a wall or railing).

3.3.74 Noncombustible Material. See 4.12.1.

3.3.75 Normal Cubic Meta (Nm³) of Gas. A cubic meter of gas at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa) and a temperature of 70°F (21°C).

3.3.76* Normal Temperature and Pressure (NTP). A temperature of 70°F (21°C) at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa).

3.3.77 OSHA. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the U.S. Department of Labor.

3.3.78 Outgassing. Release of adsorbed or absorbed ethylene oxide after sterilization.

3.3.79* Piping System. Interconnected piping consisting of mechanical components suitable for joining or assembly into pressure-tight fluid-containing system. Components include pipe, tubing, fittings, flanges, bolting, valves, and devices such as expansion joints, flexible joints, pressure hoses, in-line portions of instruments, and wetted components other than individual pieces or stages of equipment.

3.3.80 Pressure Relief Device. A device designed to open to prevent a rise of internal pressure in excess of a specified value.

3.3.81* Protection Level. A tier of building safety that exceeds the construction requirements for control areas to accommodate quantities of hazardous materials in excess of those permitted using the control area concept.

3.3.82 Qualified Individual. An individual knowledgeable in the hazards of compressed gases and cryogenic fluids through training and work experience.

3.3.83 Reformer. An assembly of equipment that can be used to produce hydrogen gas from hydrocarbons or other hydrogen-containing fuel, usually at high temperature and usually in the presence of a catalyst. The gaseous stream consists principally of a mixture of hydrogen and carbon monoxide.

3.3.84 Remotely Located, Manually Activated Shutdown Control. A control system that is designed to initiate shutdown of the flow of gas or liquid that is manually activated from a point located some distance from the delivery system.

3.3.85* Secondary Containment. That level of containment that is external to and separate from primary containment. [400, 2013]

3.3.86 Separation of Hazards. Physically separated by a specified distance, construction, or appliance.

3.3.87 Small Insulated Liquid Carbon Dioxide System. An assembly of equipment consisting of one or more insulated carbon dioxide containers, interconnecting piping, pressure regulators, and pressure relief devices. The capacity of individual containers is 1000 pounds of carbon dioxide or less.

3.3.88* Source Valve. A shutoff valve on the piping system serving a bulk gas supply system where the gas supply, at service pressure, first enters the supply line.

3.3.89 Special Provisions. Controls required when the maximum allowable quantity in the control area is exceeded.

3.3.90 Standard Cubic Foot (scf) of Gas. An amount of gas that occupies one cubic foot at an absolute pressure of 14.7 psi (101 kPa) and a temperature of 70°F (21°C).

3.3.91* Sterilization Building. A detached building that contains all ancillary systems and rooms supporting the sterilization process.

3.3.92 Storage. An inventory of compressed gases or cryogenic fluids in containers that are not in the process of being examined, serviced, refilled, loaded, or unloaded.

3.3.93 System.

3.3.93.1 Bulk Gas System. A system in which compressed gas is delivered, stored, and discharged in the gaseous form



to a piping system. The threshold quantity used to define a bulk gas system is determined based on material-specific requirements. The compressed gas system terminates at the point where compressed gas at service pressure first enters the distribution piping system.

3.3.93.2* Bulk Hydrogen Compressed Gas System. An assembly of equipment that consists of, but is not limited to, storage containers, pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, compressors, manifolds, and piping, with a storage capacity of more than 5000 scf (141.6 Nm³) of compressed hydrogen gas and that terminates at the source valve.

3.3.93.3* Bulk Inert Gas System. An assembly of equipment that consists of, but is not limited to, storage containers, pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, vaporizers, manifolds, and piping, with a storage capacity of more than 20,000 scf (566 Nm³) of inert gas, including unconnected reserves on hand at the site, and that terminates at the source valve.

3.3.93.4* Bulk Liquefied Hydrogen System. An assembly of equipment that consists of, but is not limited to, storage containers, pressure regulators, pressure relief devices, vaporizers, liquid pumps, compressors, manifolds, and piping, with a storage capacity of more than 39.7 gal (150 L) of liquefied hydrogen that terminates at the source valve.

3.3.93.5* Compressed Gas System. An assembly of equipment designed to contain, distribute, or transport compressed gases. [318, 2012]

3.3.93.6 Continuous Gas Detection System. A gas detection system in which the instrument is maintained in continuous operation and the interval between sampling of any point does not exceed 30 minutes.

3.3.93.7 Cryogenic Fluid System. An assembly of equipment designed to contain, distribute, or transport cryogenic fluids.

3.3.93.8 Cylinder Containment System. A gastight recovery system comprising equipment or devices that can be placed over a leak in a compressed gas container, thereby stopping or controlling the escape of gas from the leaking container.

3.3.93.9* Fast-Acting Fire Detection System. A detection system designed to detect a fire more rapidly than standard smoke or heat detectors.

3.3.93.10* Gaseous Hydrogen System. A system in which hydrogen is delivered, stored, and discharged in the gaseous form to a piping system. The gaseous hydrogen system terminates at the point where hydrogen at service pressure first enters the distribution piping.

3.3.93.10.1 Hydrogen Generation System. A packaged, factory matched, or site constructed hydrogen gas generation appliance or system such as (a) an electrolyzer that uses electrochemical reactions to electrolyze water to produce hydrogen and oxygen gas; (b) a reformer that converts hydrocarbon fuel to a hydrogen-rich stream of composition and conditions suitable for the type of device using the hydrogen; or (c) a gasifier that converts coal to a hydrogen-rich stream of composition and conditions suitable for a type of device using the hydrogen. It does not include hydrogen generated as a by-product of a waste treatment process.

3.3.93.11 Treatment System. An assembly of equipment capable of processing a hazardous gas and reducing the gas

concentration to a predetermined level at the point of discharge from the system to the atmosphere.

3.3.94 Tank.

3.3.94.1* Portable Tank. Any packaging over 60 U.S. gal (227.1 L) capacity designed primarily to be loaded into or on, or temporarily attached to, a transport vehicle or ship and equipped with skids, mountings, or accessories to facilitate handling of the tank by mechanical means.

3.3.94.2* Stationary Tank. A packaging designed primarily for stationary installations not intended for loading, unloading, or attachment to a transport vehicle as part of its normal operation in the process of use.

3.3.95 TC. Transport Canada.

3.3.96* Tube Trailer. A truck or semitrailer on which a number of very long compressed gas tubular cylinders have been mounted and manifolded into a common piping system.

3.3.97 Unpierced Wall. A wall that is allowed to have pipes or conduits passing through it, or unopenable windows, glazed with safety glass or wired glass, set in it, but such openings are sealed to prevent the flow of air between adjacent rooms.

3.3.98 Use. To place a material into action, including solids, liquids, and gases.

3.3.99 Valve Outlet Cap or Plug. A removable device that forms a gastight seal on the outlet to the control valve that is provided on a source containing a compressed gas or cryogenic fluid.

3.3.100 Valve Protection Cap. A rigid, removable cover provided for container valve protection during handling, transportation, and storage.

Chapter 4 General Requirements

4.1 Permits. Permits shall be obtained in accordance with the requirements of the jurisdiction in which the facility operates.

4.2 Emergency Plan.

4.2.1 Emergency Plan Requirements.

4.2.1.1 An emergency plan shall be prepared and updated wherever compressed gases or cryogenic fluids are produced, handled, stored, or used in amounts exceeding the maximum allowable quantity (MAQ) per control area or where required by the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ).

4.2.1.2 The plan shall be available for inspection by the AHJ upon reasonable notice and shall include the following information:

- (1) The type of emergency equipment available and its location
- (2) A brief description of any testing or maintenance programs for the available emergency equipment
- (3) An indication that hazard identification labeling is provided for each storage area
- (4) The location of posted emergency procedures
- (5) A material safety data sheet (MSDS) or equivalent for each compressed gas or cryogenic fluid stored or used on the site
- (6) A list of personnel who are designated and trained to be liaison personnel for the fire department and who are responsible for the following:
 - (a) Aiding the emergency responders in pre-emergency planning

- (b) Identifying the location of the compressed gases and cryogenic fluids stored or used
- (c) Accessing MSDSs
- (d) Knowing the site emergency procedures
- (7) A list of the types and quantities of compressed gases and cryogenic fluids found within the facility

4.3 Facility Closure.

4.3.1 Facilities Temporarily Out of Service. Facilities that are temporarily out of service shall continue to maintain a permit and be monitored and inspected. [400:1.9.3.1]

4.3.2 Facilities Permanently Out of Service. Facilities for which a permit is not kept current or that are not monitored and inspected on a regular basis shall be deemed to be permanently out of service and shall be closed in accordance with 4.3.3. [400:1.9.3.2]

4.3.3 Closure Plan.

4.3.3.1 Where required by the AHJ, the permit holder or applicant shall submit a closure plan to the fire department to terminate storage, dispensing, handling, or use of hazardous materials at least 30 days prior to facility closure. [400:1.9.4.1]

4.3.3.2 The plan shall demonstrate that hazardous materials that were stored, dispensed, handled, or used in the facility have been transported, disposed of, or reused in a manner that eliminates the need for further maintenance and any threat to public health and safety. [400:1.9.4.2]

4.3.3.3 The plan shall be submitted with a permit application for facility closure in accordance with Section 4.1.

4.4* Out-of-Service Stationary Bulk Gas Systems. Installed bulk gas systems no longer in use that remain in place shall be removed from service by the supplier or shall be safeguarded in accordance with the following:

- (1) Required permits shall be maintained.
- (2) The source and fill valves shall be closed to prevent the intrusion of air or moisture.
- (3) Cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be maintained in serviceable condition.
- (4) Security shall be maintained in accordance with 7.1.9.

4.5 Management Plan and Hazardous Materials Documentation.

4.5.1 Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Where required by the AHJ, a hazardous materials management plan (HMMP) shall be submitted to the AHJ.

4.5.1.1 The HMMP shall comply with the requirements of the fire code.

4.5.2 Hazardous Materials Inventory Statement. Where required by the AHJ, permit applications shall include a hazardous materials inventory statement (HMIS) in accordance with the fire code.

4.5.3 Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS). Material safety data sheets (MSDS) shall be available on the premises for hazardous materials regulated by this code. When approved, MSDSs shall be permitted to be retrievable by electronic access. [400:6.1.2]

4.6 Release of Hazardous Materials.

4.6.1 Prohibited Releases. Hazardous materials shall not be released into a sewer, storm drain, ditch, drainage canal, lake,

river, or tidal waterway; upon the ground, a sidewalk, a street, or a highway; or into the atmosphere, unless such release is permitted by the following:

- (1) Federal, state, or local governing regulations
- (2) Permits of the jurisdictional air quality management board
- (3) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit
- (4) Waste discharge requirements established by the jurisdictional water quality control board
- (5) Local sewer pretreatment requirements for publicly owned treatment works

[400:6.1.3.1]

4.6.2 Control and Mitigation of Unauthorized Releases. Provisions shall be made for controlling and mitigating unauthorized releases. [400:6.1.3.2]

4.6.3 Records of Unauthorized Releases. Accurate records of the unauthorized release of hazardous materials shall be kept by the permittee. [400:6.1.3.3]

4.6.4* Notification of Unauthorized Releases. The fire department shall be notified immediately or in accordance with approved emergency procedures when an unauthorized release becomes reportable under state, federal, or local regulations. [400:6.1.3.4]

4.6.5 Container Failure. When an unauthorized release due to primary container failure is discovered, the involved primary container shall be repaired or removed from service. [400:6.1.3.5]

4.6.5.1 Overpack Containers. Overpack containers shall be permitted to be used as a means to provide protection for primary containers to be transported for repair or removal from service. [400:6.1.3.6]

4.6.6 Responsibility for Cleanup of Unauthorized Discharges.

4.6.6.1 The person, firm, or corporation responsible for an unauthorized release shall institute and complete all actions necessary to remedy the effects of such unauthorized release, whether sudden or gradual, at no cost to the AHJ. [400:6.1.3.7.1]

4.6.6.2 When deemed necessary by the AHJ, cleanup of an unauthorized release shall be permitted to be initiated by the fire department or by an authorized individual or firm, and costs associated with such cleanup shall be borne by the owner, operator, or other person responsible for the unauthorized release. [400:6.1.3.7.2]

4.7* Personnel Training. Persons in areas where hazardous materials are stored, dispensed, handled, or used shall be trained in the hazards of the materials employed and actions required by the emergency plan. The level of training to be conducted shall be consistent with the responsibilities of the persons to be trained in accordance with 4.7.1 through 4.7.4.4. [400:6.1.4]

4.7.1 Awareness. The training provided for persons designated in Section 4.7 shall include awareness training in accordance with 4.7.1.1 through 4.7.1.3. [400:6.1.4.1]

4.7.1.1 Completion. Initial training shall be completed prior to beginning work in the work area. [400:6.1.4.1.1]



4.7.1.2 Hazard Communications. Training shall be provided prior to beginning work in the work area to enable personnel to recognize and identify hazardous materials stored, dispensed, handled, or used on site and where to find safety information pertaining to the materials employed. [400:6.1.4.1.2]

4.7.1.3 Emergency Plan. Training shall be provided prior to beginning work in the work area to enable personnel to implement the emergency plan. [400:6.1.4.1.3]

4.7.2 Operations Personnel. Persons engaged in storing, using, or handling hazardous materials shall be designated as operations personnel and shall be trained in accordance with 4.7.1 and 4.7.2.1 through 4.7.2.6. [400:6.1.4.2]

4.7.2.1 Physical and Health Hazard Properties. Operations personnel shall be trained in the chemical nature of the materials, including their physical hazards and the symptoms of acute or chronic exposure as provided by the material safety data sheet (MSDS) furnished by the manufacturer or other authoritative sources. [400:6.1.4.2.1]

4.7.2.2 Dispensing, Using, and Processing. Operations personnel shall be trained in the use of specific safeguards applicable to the dispensing, processing, or use of the materials and equipment employed. [400:6.1.4.2.2]

4.7.2.3 Storage. Operations personnel shall be trained in the application of storage arrangements and site-specific limitations on storage for the materials employed. [400:6.1.4.2.3]

4.7.2.4 Transport (Handling). Operations personnel involved in materials handling shall be trained in the requirements for on-site transport of the materials employed. [400:6.1.4.2.4]

4.7.2.5 Actions in an Emergency. Operations personnel shall be trained in the necessary actions to take in the event of an emergency, including the operation and activation of emergency controls prior to evacuation. [400:6.1.4.2.5]

4.7.2.6 Changes. Training shall be provided whenever a new hazardous material is introduced into the work area that presents a new physical or health hazard, or when new information is obtained pertaining to physical or health hazards of an existing hazardous material that has not been included in previous training, and when there are changes in one of the following:

- (1) Equipment
- (2) Operations
- (3) Hazardous materials

[400:6.1.4.2.6]

4.7.3 Emergency Response Liaison. [400:6.1.4.3]

4.7.3.1 Responsible persons shall be designated and trained to be emergency response (ER) liaison personnel. [400:6.1.4.3.1]

4.7.3.2 Emergency response liaison personnel shall do the following:

- (1) Aid emergency responders in pre-planning responses to emergencies
- (2) Identify locations where hazardous materials are located
- (3) Have access to material safety data sheets
- (4) Be knowledgeable in the site emergency response procedures

[400:6.1.4.3.2]

4.7.4* Emergency Responders. Emergency responders shall be trained to be competent in the actions to be taken in an emergency event. [400:6.1.4.4]

4.7.4.1* Emergency Response Team Leader. Persons acting as ER team leaders shall be trained under the Incident Command System concept or equivalent. [400:6.1.4.4.1]

4.7.4.2* Response to Incipient Events. Responses to incidental releases of hazardous materials where the material can be absorbed, neutralized, or otherwise controlled at the time of release by employees in the immediate release area, or by maintenance personnel, shall not be considered emergency responses as defined within the scope of this code. [400:6.1.4.4.2]

4.7.4.3* On-Site Emergency Response Team. When an on-site emergency response team is provided, emergency responders shall be trained in accordance with the requirements of the specific site emergency plan or as required by federal, state, or local governmental agencies. [400:6.1.4.4.3]

4.7.4.4 Training Mandated by Other Agencies. Training required by federal, state, or local regulations that is required based on the quantity or type of hazardous materials stored, dispensed, handled, or used shall be conducted in accordance with the requirements of and under the jurisdiction of the governing agency. [400:6.1.4.5]

4.7.4.5 Documentation. Training shall be documented and made available to the AHJ upon written request. [400:6.1.4.6]

4.8 Fire Department Liaison.

4.8.1 Responsible persons shall be designated and trained to be emergency response (ER) liaison personnel. [400:6.1.4.3.1]

4.8.2 Emergency response liaison personnel shall do the following: [400:6.1.4.3.2]

- (1) Aid emergency responders in pre-planning responses to emergencies
- (2) Identify locations where hazardous materials are located
- (3) Have access to material safety data sheets
- (4) Be knowledgeable in the site emergency response procedures

4.9 Ignition Source Controls.

4.9.1 Smoking. Smoking shall be prohibited in the following locations:

- (1) Within 25 ft (7.6 m) of outdoor storage areas, dispensing areas, or open use areas
- (2) In rooms or areas where hazardous materials are stored or dispensed or used in open systems in amounts requiring a permit in accordance with Section 4.1

[400:6.1.5.1]

4.9.2 Open Flames and High-Temperature Devices. Open flames and high-temperature devices shall not be used in a manner that creates a hazardous condition. [400:6.1.5.2]

4.9.3 Energy-Consuming Equipment. Energy-consuming equipment with the potential to serve as a source of ignition shall be listed or approved for use with the hazardous materials stored or used. [400:6.1.5.3]

4.9.3.1* Powered Industrial Trucks. Powered industrial trucks shall be operated and maintained in accordance with NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*. [400:6.1.5.3.1]

4.10 Signs.

4.10.1 General.

4.10.1.1 Design and Construction. Signs shall be durable, and the size, color, and lettering of signs shall be in accordance with nationally recognized standards. [400:6.1.8.1.1]

4.10.1.2 Language. Signs shall be in English as the primary language or in symbols permitted by this code. [400:6.1.8.1.2]

4.10.1.3 Maintenance. Signs shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) They shall not be obscured.
- (2) They shall be maintained in a legible condition.
- (3) They shall not be removed, unless for replacement.

[400:6.1.8.1.3]

4.10.2 Hazard Identification Signs.

4.10.2.1 General. Visible hazard identification signs in accordance with NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*, shall be placed at the following, locations except where the AHJ has received a hazardous materials management plan and a hazardous materials inventory statement in accordance with 4.5.1 through 4.5.2 and has determined that omission of such signs is consistent with safety:

- (1) On stationary aboveground tanks
- (2) On stationary aboveground containers
- (3) At entrances to locations where hazardous materials are stored, dispensed, used, or handled in quantities requiring a permit
- (4) At other entrances and locations designated by the AHJ

[400:6.1.8.2.1]

4.10.2.2 Identification of Containers, Cartons, and Packages. Individual containers, cartons, or packages shall be conspicuously marked or labeled in accordance with nationally recognized standards. [400:6.1.8.2.2]

4.10.2.3 Identification of Gas Rooms and Cabinets. Rooms or cabinets containing compressed gases shall be conspicuously labeled as follows:

COMPRESSED GAS

[1:63.2.11.1.2]

4.10.3 No Smoking Signs. Signs prohibiting smoking shall be provided where smoking is prohibited by 4.9.1 or where required by 6.12.2.2 for an entire site or building.

4.11 Protection from Vehicular Damage.

4.11.1 Where required, guard posts or other approved means shall be provided to protect against physical damage in accordance with 4.11.1.1 and 4.11.1.2.

4.11.1.1 Guard posts or other approved means shall be provided to protect the following areas where subject to vehicular damage:

- (1) Storage tanks and connected piping, valves, and fittings

- (2) Storage areas containing tanks or portable containers except where the exposing vehicles are powered industrial trucks used for transporting the hazardous materials
- (3) Use areas

[400:6.1.9.1]

4.11.1.2 Where guard posts are installed, the posts shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) They shall be constructed of steel not less than 4 in. (102 mm) in diameter and concrete filled.
- (2) They shall be spaced not more than 4 ft (1.2 m) between posts on center.
- (3) They shall be set not less than 3 ft (0.9 m) deep in a concrete footing of not less than a 15 in. (381 mm) diameter.
- (4) They shall be set with the top of the posts not less than 3 ft (0.9 m) above ground.
- (5) They shall be located not less than 5 ft (1.5 m) from the tank.

[400:6.1.9.2]

4.12* Building Construction Materials.

4.12.1* Noncombustible Material. A material that complies with any of the following shall be considered a noncombustible material. [101:4.6.13.1]

- (1)*A material that, in the form in which it is used and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors, when subjected to fire or heat. [101:4.6.13.1(1)]
- (2) A material that is reported as passing ASTM E 136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C*, shall be considered a noncombustible material. [101:4.6.13.1(2)]
- (3) A material that is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E 136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E 2652, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750 Degrees C*, shall be considered a noncombustible material. [101:4.6.13.1(3)]

4.12.2* Limited-Combustible Material. A material shall be considered a limited-combustible material where all the conditions of 4.12.2.1 and 4.12.2.2, and the conditions of either 4.12.2.3 or 4.12.2.4 are met. [101:4.6.14]

4.12.2.1 The material shall not comply with the requirements for a noncombustible material, in accordance with 4.12.1. [101:4.6.14.1]

4.12.2.2 The material, in the form in which it is used, shall exhibit a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg), where tested in accordance with NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*. [101:4.6.14.2]

4.12.2.3 The material shall have a structural base of a noncombustible material with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm) where the surfacing exhibits a flame spread index not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*. [101:4.6.14.3]

4.12.2.4 The material shall have composed of materials that, in the form and thickness used, neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, and are of such composition that all surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any



plane would neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor exhibit evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723. [101:4.6.14.4]

4.12.2.5 Where the term *limited-combustible* is used in this Code, it shall also include the term *noncombustible*. [101:4.6.14.5]

Chapter 5 Classification of Hazards

5.1 Hazardous Materials Classification.

5.1.1* Pure Gases. Hazardous materials shall be classified according to hazard categories as follows:

- (1) Physical hazards, which shall include the following:
 - (a) Flammable gas
 - (b) Flammable cryogenic fluid
 - (c) Oxidizing gas
 - (d) Oxidizing cryogenic fluid
 - (e) Pyrophoric gas
 - (f) Unstable reactive (detonable) gas, Class 3 or Class 4
 - (g) Unstable reactive (nondetonable) gas, Class 3
 - (h) Unstable reactive gas, Class 1 or Class 2
- (2) Health hazards, which shall include the following:
 - (a) Corrosive gas
 - (b) Cryogenic fluids
 - (c) Highly toxic gas
 - (d) Toxic gas

5.1.2 Other Hazards. Although it is possible that there are other known hazards, the classification of such gases is not within the scope of this code and they shall be handled, stored, or used as an *other gas*.

5.1.3 Mixtures. Mixtures shall be classified in accordance with the hazards of the mixture as a whole.

5.1.4 Responsibility for Classification. Classification shall be performed by an approved organization, individual, or testing laboratory.

5.1.4.1 Toxicity. The toxicity of gas mixtures shall be classified in accordance with CGA P-20, *Standard for the Classification of Toxic Gas Mixtures*, or by testing in accordance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1000, DOT 49 CFR 173, or ISO 10298, *Determination of toxicity of a gas or gas mixture*.

5.1.4.2 Flammability of Gas Mixtures. For gas mixtures other than those containing ammonia and nonflammable gases, flammability of gas mixtures shall be classified in accordance with CGA P-23, *Standard for Categorizing Gas Mixtures Containing Flammable and Nonflammable Components*; or by physical testing in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E 681, *Standard Test Method for Concentration Limits of Flammability of Chemicals (Vapors and Gases)*, or ISO 10156, *Gases and gas mixtures — Determination of fire potential and oxidizing ability for the selection of cylinder valve outlets*.

Chapter 6 Building-Related Controls

6.1 General.

6.1.1 Occupancy.

6.1.1.1 Occupancy Requirements. Occupancies containing compressed gases and cryogenic fluids shall comply with this

chapter in addition to other applicable requirements of this code.

6.1.1.2 Occupancy Classification. The occupancy of a building or structure, or portion of a building or structure, shall be classified in accordance with the building code.

6.2 Control Areas.

6.2.1 Construction Requirements. Control areas shall be separated from each other by fire barriers in accordance with Table 6.2.1. [5000:34.2.5.1.1]

Table 6.2.1 Design and Number of Control Areas

Floor Level	Maximum Allowable Quantity per Control Area (%)†	Number of Control Areas per Floor	Fire Resistance Rating for Fire Barriers‡ (hr)
Above grade plane			
>9	5	1	2
7–9	5	2	2
4–6	12.5	2	2
3	50	2	1
2	75	3	1
1	100	4	1
Below grade plane			
1	75	3	1
2	50	2	1
lower than 2	NP	NP	N/A

NP: Not Permitted.

N/A: Not Applicable.

†Percentages represent the maximum allowable quantities per control area shown in Table 6.3.1.1, with all of the increases permitted in the footnotes of that table.

‡Fire barriers are required to include floors and walls, as necessary, to provide a complete separation from other control areas.

[5000: Table 34.2.5.1.1]

6.2.2 Number of Control Areas. The maximum number of control areas within a building shall be in accordance with Table 6.2.1. [5000:34.2.5.2]

6.2.3 Where only one control area is present in a building, no special construction provisions shall be required. [5000:34.2.5.1.2]

6.2.4 Quantities Less Than or Equal to the MAQ. Indoor control areas with compressed gases or cryogenic fluids stored or used in quantities less than or equal to those shown in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with 6.3.1.6 and 6.3.1.7 and Sections 6.1, 6.7, 6.8, 6.12, 6.15, and 6.16, and the applicable provisions of Chapters 1 through 5 and Chapters 7 through 15.

6.3 Occupancy Protection Levels.

6.3.1 Quantity Thresholds for Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Requiring Special Provisions.

6.3.1.1 Threshold Exceedences. Where the quantities of compressed gases or cryogenic fluids stored or used within an indoor control area exceed those shown in Table 6.3.1.1, the area shall meet the requirements for Protection Levels 1 through 5 in accordance with the building code, based on the requirements of 6.3.2.

Table 6.3.1.1 Maximum Allowable Quantity (MAQ) of Hazardous Materials per Control Area

Material	Class	High Hazard Protection Level	Storage			Use — Closed Systems			Use — Open Systems	
			Solid Pounds	Liquid Gallons	Gas ^a scf (lb)	Solid Pounds	Liquid Gallons	Gas ^a scf (lb)	Solid Pounds	Liquid Gallons
Cryogenic fluid	Flammable	2	NA	45 ^{b,c}	NA	NA	45 ^{b,c}	NA	NA	45 ^{b,c}
	Oxidizing	3	NA	45 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	45 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	45 ^{d,e}
	Inert	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL
Flammable, gas ^f	Gaseous	2	NA	NA	1000 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	1000 ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	Liquefied	2	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	LP	2	NA	NA	(300) ^{g,h,i}	NA	NA	(300) ^g	NA	NA
Inert gas	Gaseous	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
	Liquefied	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
Oxidizing gas	Gaseous	3	NA	NA	1500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	1500 ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	Liquefied	3	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA
Pyrophoric gas	Gaseous	2	NA	NA	50 ^{d,j}	NA	NA	50 ^{d,j}	NA	NA
	Liquefied	2	NA	NA	(4) ^{d,j}	NA	NA	(4) ^{d,j}	NA	NA
Unstable (reactive) gas	Gaseous									
	4 or 3 detonable	1	NA	NA	10 ^{d,j}	NA	NA	10 ^{d,j}	NA	NA
	3 nondetonable	2	NA	NA	50 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	50 ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	2	3	NA	NA	750 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	750 ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	1	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
Unstable (reactive) gas	Liquefied									
	4 or 3 detonable	1	NA	NA	(1) ^{d,j}	NA	NA	(1) ^{d,j}	NA	NA
	3 nondetonable	2	NA	NA	(2) ^{d,e}	NA	NA	(2) ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	2	3	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	1	NA	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	NA	NA
Corrosive gas	Gaseous	4	NA	NA	810 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	810 ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	Liquefied		NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA
Highly toxic gas	Gaseous	4	NA	NA	20 ^{e,k}	NA	NA	20 ^{e,k}	NA	NA
	Liquefied		NA	NA	(4) ^{e,k}	NA	NA	(4) ^{e,k}	NA	NA
Toxic gas	Gaseous	4	NA	NA	810 ^{d,e}	NA	NA	810 ^{d,e}	NA	NA
	Liquefied		NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA	(150) ^{d,e}	NA	NA

NA: Not applicable within the context of NFPA 55 (refer to the applicable building or fire code for additional information on these materials).

NL: Not limited in quantity.

Notes:

(1) For use of control areas, see Section 6.2.

(2) Table values in parentheses or brackets correspond to the unit name in parentheses or brackets at the top of the column.

(3) The aggregate quantity in use and storage is not permitted to exceed the quantity listed for storage. In addition, quantities in specific occupancies are not permitted to exceed the limits in the building code.

^aMeasured at NTP [70°F (20°C) and 14.7 psi (101.3 kPa)].

^bNone allowed in unsprinklered buildings unless stored or used in gas rooms or in approved gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures, as specified in this code.

^cWith pressure-relief devices for stationary or portable containers vented directly outdoors or to an exhaust hood.

^dQuantities are permitted to be increased 100 percent where stored or used in approved cabinets, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures, gas rooms, as appropriate for the material stored. Where Footnote e also applies, the increase for the quantities in both footnotes is permitted to be applied accumulatively.

^eMaximum quantities are permitted to be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*. Where Footnote d also applies, the increase for the quantities in both footnotes is permitted to be applied accumulatively.

^fFlammable gases in the fuel tanks of mobile equipment or vehicles are permitted to exceed the MAQ where the equipment is stored and operated in accordance with the applicable fire code.

^gSee NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, for requirements for liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas). LP-Gas is not within the scope of NFPA 55.

^hAdditional storage locations are required to be separated by a minimum of 300 ft (92 m).

ⁱIn mercantile occupancies, storage of LP-Gas is limited to a maximum of 200 lb (91 kg) in nominal 1 lb (0.45 kg) LP-Gas containers.

^jPermitted only in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13.

^kAllowed only where stored or used in gas rooms or in approved gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures, as specified in this code.



6.3.1.2 Quantities Greater Than the MAQ. Building-related controls in areas with compressed gases or cryogenic fluids stored or used within an indoor area in quantities greater than those shown in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 6.

6.3.1.3 Aggregate Allowable Quantities. The aggregate quantity in use and storage shall not exceed the quantity listed for storage.

6.3.1.4 Incompatible Materials. When the classification of materials in individual containers requires the area to be placed in more than one protection level, the separation of protection levels shall not be required, provided the area is constructed to meet the requirements of the most restrictive protection level and that the incompatible materials are separated as required by 7.1.11.2.

6.3.1.5 Multiple Hazards. Where a compressed gas or cryogenic fluid has multiple hazards, all hazards shall be addressed and controlled in accordance with the provisions for the protection level for which the threshold quantity is exceeded.

6.3.1.6 Flammable and Oxidizing Gases.

6.3.1.6.1 Flammable and oxidizing gases shall not be stored or used in other than industrial and storage occupancies.

6.3.1.6.2 Cylinders, containers, or tanks not exceeding 250 scf (7.1 Nm³) content at normal temperature and pressure (NTP) and used for maintenance purposes, patient care, or operation of equipment shall be permitted.

6.3.1.7 Toxic and Highly Toxic Compressed Gases. Except for containers or cylinders not exceeding 20 scf (0.6 Nm³) content at NTP stored or used within gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures of educational occupancies, toxic or highly toxic compressed gases shall not be stored or used in other than industrial and storage occupancies.

6.3.2 Classification of Protection Levels. The protection level required shall be based on the hazard class of the material involved as indicated in 6.3.2.1 through 6.3.2.5.

6.3.2.1 Protection Level 1. Occupancies used for the storage or use of unstable reactive Class 4 and unstable reactive Class 3 detonable compressed gases in quantities that exceed the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions shall be classified Protection Level 1.

6.3.2.2 Protection Level 2. Occupancies used for the storage or use of flammable, pyrophoric, and nondetonable, unstable reactive Class 3 compressed gases or cryogenic fluids in quantities that exceed the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions shall be classified as Protection Level 2.

6.3.2.3 Protection Level 3. Occupancies used for the storage or use of oxidizing and unstable reactive Class 2 compressed gases or cryogenic fluids in quantities that exceed the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions shall be classified as Protection Level 3.

6.3.2.4 Protection Level 4. Occupancies used for the storage or use of toxic, highly toxic, and corrosive compressed gases in quantities that exceed the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions shall be classified as Protection Level 4.

6.3.2.5 Protection Level 5. Buildings and portions thereof used for fabrication of semiconductors or semiconductor re-

search and development and containing quantities of hazardous materials exceeding the maximum allowable quantities of high hazard level 5 contents permitted in control areas shall be classified as Protection Level 5.

6.4 Gas Rooms. Where a gas room is used to increase the threshold quantity for a gas requiring special provisions or where otherwise required by the material or application specific requirements of Chapters 7 through 15, the room shall meet the requirements of 6.4.1 through 6.4.5.

6.4.1 Pressure Control. Gas rooms shall operate at a negative pressure in relationship to the surrounding area.

6.4.2 Exhaust Ventilation. Gas rooms shall be provided with an exhaust ventilation system.

6.4.3 Construction. Gas rooms shall be constructed in accordance with the building code.

6.4.4 Separation. Gas rooms shall be separated from other occupancies by a minimum of 1-hour fire resistance.

6.4.5 Limitation on Contents. The function of compressed gas rooms shall be limited to storage and use of compressed gases and associated equipment and supplies.

6.5* Detached Buildings. Occupancies used for the storage or use of compressed gases, including individual bulk hydrogen compressed gas systems in quantities exceeding those specified in Table 6.5, shall be in detached buildings constructed in accordance with the provisions of the building code.

6.6 Weather Protection.

6.6.1 For other than explosive materials and hazardous materials presenting a detonation hazard, a weather protection structure shall be permitted to be used for sheltering outdoor storage or use areas, without requiring such areas to be classified as indoor storage or use.

6.6.2 Weather protected areas constructed in accordance with 6.6.3 shall be regulated as outdoor storage or use.

6.6.2.1 Weather protected areas that are not constructed in accordance with 6.6.3 shall be regulated as indoor storage or use.

Table 6.5 Detached Buildings Required Where Quantity of Material Exceeds Amount Shown

Gas Hazard	Class	Quantity of Material	
		scf	Nm ³
Individual bulk hydrogen compressed gas systems	NA	15,000	425
Unstable reactive (detonable)	4 or 3	Quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions*	
Unstable reactive (nondetonable)	3	2,000	57
Unstable reactive (nondetonable)	2	10,000	283
Pyrophoric gas	NA	2,000	57

NA: Not applicable.

*See Table 6.3.1.1.

6.6.3 Buildings or structures used for weather protection shall be in accordance with the following:

- (1) The building or structure shall be constructed of non-combustible materials.
- (2) Walls shall not obstruct more than one side of the structure.
- (3) Walls shall be permitted to obstruct portions of multiple sides of the structure, provided that the obstructed area does not exceed 25 percent of the structure's perimeter area.
- (4) The building or structure shall be limited to a maximum area of 1500 ft² (140 m²), with increases in area allowed by the building code based on occupancy and type of construction.
- (5) The distance from the structure constructed as weather protection to buildings, lot lines, public ways, or means of egress to a public way shall not be less than the distance required for an outside hazardous material storage or use area without weather protection based on the hazard classification of the materials contained.
- (6) Reductions in separation distance shall be permitted based on the use of fire barrier walls where permitted for specific materials in accordance with the requirements of Chapters 7 through 11.

6.7* Electrical Equipment. Electrical wiring and equipment shall be in accordance with Section 6.7 and NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*.

6.7.1 Standby Power.

6.7.1.1 Where the following systems are required by this code for the storage or use of compressed gases or cryogenic fluids that exceed the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions, such systems shall be connected to a standby power system in accordance with NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*:

- (1) Mechanical ventilation
- (2) Treatment systems
- (3) Temperature controls
- (4) Alarms
- (5) Detection systems
- (6) Other electrically operated systems

6.7.1.2 The requirements of 6.7.1.1 shall not apply where emergency power is provided in accordance with 6.7.2 and NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*.

6.7.2 Emergency Power. When emergency power is required, the system shall meet the requirements for a Level 2 system in

accordance with NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*.

6.8* Employee Alarm System. Where required by government regulations, an employee alarm system shall be provided to allow warning for necessary emergency action as called for in the emergency action plan required by 4.2.1.1, or for reaction time for safe egress of employees from the workplace or the immediate work area, or both.

6.9 Explosion Control. Explosion control shall be provided as required by Table 6.9 in accordance with NFPA 68, *Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting*, or NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems*, where amounts of compressed gases in storage or use exceed the quantity thresholds requiring special provisions.

6.10* Fire Protection Systems. Except as provided in 6.10.1, buildings or portions thereof required to comply with Protection Levels 1 through 5 shall be protected by an approved automatic fire sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

6.10.1 Rooms or areas that are of noncombustible construction with wholly noncombustible contents shall not be required to be protected by an automatic fire sprinkler system.

6.10.2 Sprinkler System Design.

6.10.2.1 When sprinkler protection is required, the area in which compressed gases or cryogenic fluids are stored or used shall be protected with a sprinkler system designed to be not less than that required by NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, for Ordinary Hazard Group 2.

6.10.2.2 When sprinkler protection is required, the area in which the flammable or pyrophoric compressed gases or cryogenic fluids are stored or used shall be protected with a sprinkler system designed to be not less than that required by NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, for Extra Hazard Group 1.

6.11 Lighting. Approved lighting by natural or artificial means shall be provided for areas of storage or use.

6.12 Hazard Identification Signs.

6.12.1 Location. Hazard identification signs shall be placed at all entrances to locations where compressed gases are produced, stored, used, or handled in accordance with NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*.

Table 6.9 Explosion Control Requirements

Explosion Control Methods			
Material	Class	Barricade Construction	Explosion Venting or Prevention Systems
Flammable cryogenic fluid	—	Not required	Required
Flammable gas	Nonliquefied	Not required	Required
	Liquefied	Not required	Required
Pyrophoric gas	—	Not required	Required
Unstable reactive gas	4	Required	Not required
	3 (detonable)	Required	Not required
	3 (nondetonable)	Not required	Required



6.12.1.1 Ratings shall be assigned in accordance with NFPA 704.

6.12.1.2 The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to waive 6.12.1 where consistent with safety.

6.12.2 Application. Signage shall be provided as specified in 6.12.2.1 and 6.12.2.2.

6.12.2.1 Signs. Signs shall not be obscured or removed.

6.12.2.2 No Smoking. Signs prohibiting smoking or open flames within 25 ft (7.6 m) of area perimeters shall be provided in areas where toxic, highly toxic, corrosive, unstable reactive, flammable, oxidizing, or pyrophoric gases are produced, stored, or used.

6.13 Spill Control, Drainage, and Secondary Containment. Spill control, drainage, and secondary containment shall not be required for compressed gases.

6.14 Shelving.

6.14.1 Shelves used for the storage of cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be of noncombustible construction and designed to support the weight of the materials stored.

6.14.2 In seismically active areas, shelves and containers shall be secured from overturning.

6.15 Vent Pipe Termination. The termination point for piped vent systems serving cylinders, containers, tanks, and gas systems used for the purpose of operational or emergency venting shall be located to prevent impingement exposure on the system served and to minimize the effects of high temperature thermal radiation or the effects of contact with the gas from the escaping plume to the supply system, personnel, adjacent structures, and ignition sources.

6.16 Ventilation. Indoor storage and use areas and storage buildings for compressed gases and cryogenic fluids shall be provided with mechanical exhaust ventilation or fixed natural ventilation, where natural ventilation is shown to be acceptable for the material as stored.

6.16.1 Compressed Air. The requirements of Section 6.16 shall not apply to cylinders, containers, and tanks containing compressed air.

6.16.2 Ventilation Systems. In addition to the requirements of Section 6.16, ventilation systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the mechanical code.

6.16.3 Mechanical Exhaust Ventilation. Where mechanical exhaust ventilation is provided, the system shall be operational during the time the building or space is occupied.

6.16.3.1 Continuous Operation. When operation of ventilation systems is required, systems shall operate continuously unless an alternative design is approved by the AHJ.

6.16.3.2 Ventilation Rate. Mechanical exhaust or fixed natural ventilation shall be provided at a rate of not less than 1 scf/min/ft² (0.3048 Nm³/min/m²) of floor area over the area of storage or use.

6.16.3.3 Shutoff Controls. Where powered ventilation is provided, a manual shutoff switch shall be provided outside the room in a position adjacent to the principal access door to the room or in an approved location.

6.16.3.3.1 Manual Shutoff Switch. The switch shall be the breakglass or equivalent type and shall be labeled as follows:

WARNING:

VENTILATION SYSTEM EMERGENCY SHUTOFF

6.16.4 Inlets to the Exhaust System.

6.16.4.1 The exhaust ventilation system design shall take into account the density of the potential gases released.

6.16.4.2 For gases that are heavier than air, exhaust shall be taken from a point within 12 in. (305 mm) of the floor. The use of supplemental inlets shall be allowed to be installed at points above the 12 in. (305 mm) threshold level.

6.16.4.3 For gases that are lighter than air, exhaust shall be taken from a point within 12 in. (305 mm) of the ceiling. The use of supplemental inlets shall be allowed to be installed at points below the 12 in. (305 mm) threshold level.

6.16.4.4 The location of both the exhaust and inlet air openings shall be designed to provide air movement across all portions of the floor or ceiling of the room or area to prevent the accumulation of vapors within the ventilated space.

6.16.5 Recirculation of Exhaust. Exhaust ventilation shall not be recirculated within the room or building if the cylinders, containers, or tanks stored are capable of releasing hazardous gases.

6.16.6 Ventilation Discharge. Ventilation discharge systems shall terminate at a point not less than 50 ft (15 m) from intakes of air-handling systems, air-conditioning equipment, and air compressors.

6.16.7 Air Intakes. Storage and use of compressed gases shall be located not less than 50 ft (15 m) from air intakes. For material-specific requirements, see Sections 7.4 through 7.10.

6.17 Gas Cabinets. Where a gas cabinet is required, is used to provide separation of gas hazards, or is used to increase the threshold quantity for a gas requiring special provisions, the gas cabinet shall be in accordance with the requirements of 6.17.1 through 6.17.5.

6.17.1 Construction.

6.17.1.1 Materials of Construction. The gas cabinet shall be constructed of not less than 0.097 in. (2.46 mm) (12 gauge) steel.

6.17.1.2 Access to Controls. The gas cabinet shall be provided with self-closing limited access ports or noncombustible windows to give access to equipment controls.

6.17.1.3 Self-Closing Doors. The gas cabinet shall be provided with self-closing doors.

6.17.2 Ventilation Requirements.

6.17.2.1 The gas cabinet shall be provided with an exhaust ventilation system designed to operate at a negative pressure relative to the surrounding area.

6.17.2.2 Where toxic, highly toxic, pyrophoric, unstable reactive Class 3 or Class 4, or corrosive gases are contained, the velocity at the face of access ports or windows, with the access port or window open, shall not be less than 200 ft/min (61 m/min) average, with not less than 150 ft/min (46 m/min) at any single point.

6.17.3 Fire Protection. Gas cabinets used to contain toxic, highly toxic, or pyrophoric gases shall be internally sprinklered.

6.17.4 Quantity Limits. Gas cabinets shall contain not more than three cylinders, containers, or tanks.

6.17.5 Separation of Incompatibles. Incompatible gases, as defined by Table 7.1.11.2, shall be stored or used within separate gas cabinets.

6.18 Exhausted Enclosures.

6.18.1 Ventilation Requirements. Where an exhausted enclosure is required or used to increase the threshold quantity for a gas requiring special provisions, the exhausted enclosure shall be provided with an exhaust ventilation system designed to operate at a negative pressure in relationship to the surrounding area.

6.18.1.1 Control Velocity at Access Openings. Where toxic, highly toxic, pyrophoric, unstable reactive Class 3 or Class 4, or corrosive gases are contained, the velocity at the face openings providing access shall be not less than 200 ft/min (61 m/min) average, with not less than 150 ft/min (46 m/min) at any single point.

6.18.1.2 Separation of Incompatible Gases Within Enclosures. Cylinders, containers, and tanks within enclosures shall be separated in accordance with Table 7.1.11.2.

6.18.1.3 Fire Protection. Exhausted enclosures shall be internally sprinklered.

6.18.2 Separation. Incompatible gases, as defined by Table 7.1.11.2, shall be stored or used within separate exhausted enclosures.

6.19* Source Valve. Bulk gas systems shall be provided with a source valve.

6.19.1 The source valve shall be marked.

6.19.2 The source valve shall be designated on the design drawings for the installation.

Chapter 7 Compressed Gases

7.1 General. The storage, use, and handling of compressed gases in cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 1 through 7.

7.1.1 Compressed Gas Systems.

7.1.1.1 Design. Compressed gas systems shall be designed for the intended use and shall be designed by persons competent in such design.

7.1.1.2 Installation. Installation of bulk compressed gas systems shall be supervised by personnel knowledgeable in the application of the standards for their construction and use.

7.1.2 Insulated Liquid Carbon Dioxide Systems. Insulated liquid carbon dioxide systems shall be in accordance with Chapter 13.

7.1.3* Insulated Liquid Nitrous Oxide Systems. (Reserved)

7.1.4* Listed and Approved Hydrogen Equipment.

7.1.4.1 Listed and approved hydrogen generating and consuming equipment shall be in accordance with the listing requirements and manufacturers' instructions.

7.1.4.2 Such equipment shall not be required to meet the requirements of Chapter 7.

7.1.5* Metal Hydride Storage Systems.

7.1.5.1 General Requirements.

7.1.5.1.1 Metal Hydride Storage System Requirements. The storage and use of metal hydride storage systems shall be in accordance with 7.1.5.

7.1.5.1.2 Metal Hydride Systems Storing or Supplying Hydrogen. Those portions of the system that are used as a means to store or supply hydrogen shall also comply with Chapter 7 and Chapter 10 as applicable.

7.1.5.1.3 Classification. The hazard classification of the metal hydride storage system, as required by 5.1.1 and 5.1.3, shall be based on the hydrogen stored without regard to the metal hydride content.

7.1.5.1.4 Listed or Approved Systems. Metal hydride storage systems shall be listed or approved for the application and designed in a manner that prevents the addition or removal of the metal hydride by other than the original equipment manufacturer.

7.1.5.1.5 Containers, Design, and Construction. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks used for metal hydride storage systems shall be designed and constructed in accordance with 7.1.6.1.

7.1.5.1.6 Service Life and Inspection of Containers. Metal hydride storage system cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be inspected, tested, and requalified for service at not less than 5-year intervals.

7.1.5.1.7 Marking and Labeling. Marking and labeling of cylinders, containers, tanks, and systems shall be in accordance with 7.1.6 and the requirements in 7.1.5.1.7.1 through 7.1.5.1.7.4.

7.1.5.1.7.1 System Marking. Metal hydride storage systems shall be marked with the following:

- (1) Manufacturer's name
- (2) Service life indicating the last date the system can be used
- (3) A unique code or serial number specific to the unit
- (4) System name or product code that identifies the system by the type of chemistry used in the system
- (5) Emergency contact name, telephone number, or other contact information
- (6) Limitations on refilling of containers to include rated charging pressure and capacity

7.1.5.1.7.2 Valve Marking. Metal hydride storage system valves shall be marked with the following:

- (1) Manufacturer's name
- (2) Service life indicating the last date the valve can be used
- (3) Metal hydride service in which the valve can be used or a product code that is traceable to this information

7.1.5.1.7.3 Pressure Relief Device Marking. Metal hydride storage system pressure relief devices shall be marked with the following:

- (1) Manufacturer's name
- (2) Metal hydride service in which the device can be used or a product code that is traceable to this information
- (3) Activation parameters to include temperature, pressure, or both



(A) **Pressure Relief Devices Integral to Container Valves.** The required markings for pressure relief devices that are integral components of valves used on cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be allowed to be placed on the valve.

7.1.5.1.7.4 Pressure Vessel Markings. Cylinders, containers, and tanks used in metal hydride storage systems shall be marked with the following:

- (1) Manufacturer's name
- (2) Design specification to which the vessel was manufactured
- (3) Authorized body approving the design and initial inspection and test of the vessel
- (4) Manufacturer's original test date
- (5) Unique serial number for the vessel
- (6) Service life identifying the last date the vessel can be used
- (7) System name or product code that identifies the system by the type of chemistry used in the system

7.1.5.1.8 Temperature Extremes. Metal hydride storage systems, whether full or partially full, shall not be exposed to artificially created high temperatures exceeding 125°F (52°C) or subambient (low) temperatures unless designed for use under the exposed conditions.

7.1.5.1.9 Falling Objects. Metal hydride storage systems shall not be placed in areas where they are capable of being damaged by falling objects.

7.1.5.1.10 Piping Systems. Piping, including tubing, valves, fittings, and pressure regulators, serving metal hydride storage systems shall be maintained gastight to prevent leakage.

7.1.5.1.10.1 Leaking Systems. Leaking systems shall be removed from service.

7.1.5.1.11 Refilling of Containers. The refilling of listed or approved metal hydride storage systems shall be in accordance with the listing requirements and manufacturers' instructions.

7.1.5.1.11.1 Industrial Trucks. The refilling of metal hydride storage systems serving powered industrial trucks shall be in accordance with NFPA 2, *Hydrogen Technologies Code*.

7.1.5.1.11.2 Hydrogen Purity. The purity of hydrogen used for the purpose of refilling containers shall be in accordance with the listing and the manufacturers' instructions.

7.1.5.1.12 Electrical. Electrical components for metal hydride storage systems shall be designed, constructed, and installed in accordance with NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*.

7.1.5.2 Portable Containers or Systems.

7.1.5.2.1 Securing Containers. Cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be secured in accordance with 7.1.9.4.

7.1.5.2.1.1 Use on Mobile Equipment. Where a metal hydride storage system is used on mobile equipment, the equipment shall be designed to restrain cylinders, containers, or tanks from dislodgement, slipping, or rotating when the equipment is in motion.

7.1.5.2.1.2 Motorized Equipment. Metal hydride storage systems used on motorized equipment shall be installed in a manner that protects valves, pressure regulators, fittings, and controls against accidental impact.

(A) **Protection from Damage.** Metal hydride storage systems, including cylinders, containers, tanks, and fittings, shall not extend beyond the platform of the mobile equipment.

7.1.5.2.2 Valves. Valves on cylinders, containers, and tanks shall remain closed except when containers are connected to closed systems and ready for use.

7.1.6 Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks.

7.1.6.1 Design and Construction. Cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be designed, fabricated, tested, and marked (stamped) in accordance with regulations of DOT, Transport Canada (TC) *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*, or the ASME *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*, "Rules for the Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels," Section VIII.

7.1.6.2 Defective Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks.

7.1.6.2.1 Defective cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be returned to the supplier.

7.1.6.2.2 Suppliers shall repair the cylinders, containers, and tanks, remove them from service, or dispose of them in an approved manner.

7.1.6.2.3 Suppliers shall ensure that defective cylinders, containers, and tanks that have been repaired are evaluated by qualified individuals to verify that the needed repairs and any required testing has been performed and that those repaired or tested are in a serviceable condition before returning them to service.

7.1.6.3 Supports. Stationary cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be provided with engineered supports of noncombustible material on noncombustible foundations.

7.1.6.4 Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks Containing Residual Gas. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks containing residual product shall be treated as full except when being examined, serviced, or refilled by a gas manufacturer, authorized cylinder qualifier, or distributor.

7.1.6.5 Pressure Relief Devices.

7.1.6.5.1 When required by 7.1.6.5.2, pressure relief devices shall be provided to protect containers and systems containing compressed gases from rupture in the event of overpressure from thermal exposure.

7.1.6.5.2 Pressure relief devices to protect containers shall be designed and provided in accordance with CGA S-1.1, *Pressure Relief Device Standards – Part 1 – Cylinders for Compressed Gases*, for cylinders; CGA S-1.2, *Pressure Relief Device Standards – Part 2 – Cargo and Portable Tanks for Compressed Gases*, for portable tanks; and CGA S-1.3, *Pressure Relief Device Standards – Part 3 – Stationary Storage Containers for Compressed Gases*, for stationary tanks or in accordance with applicable equivalent requirements in the country of use.

7.1.6.5.3 Pressure relief devices shall be sized in accordance with the specifications to which the container was fabricated.

7.1.6.5.4 The pressure relief device shall have the capacity to prevent the maximum design pressure of the container or system from being exceeded.

7.1.6.5.5 Pressure relief devices shall be arranged to discharge unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent any impingement of escaping gas upon the container, adjacent structures, or personnel. This requirement shall not apply to DOT specification containers having an internal volume of 2.0 scf (0.057 Nm³) or less.

7.1.6.5.6 Pressure relief devices or vent piping shall be designed or located so that moisture cannot collect and freeze in a manner that would interfere with operation of the device.

7.1.7 Cathodic Protection. Where required, cathodic protection shall be in accordance with 7.1.7.

7.1.7.1 Operation. Where installed, cathodic protection systems shall be operated and maintained to continuously provide corrosion protection.

7.1.7.2 Inspection. Container systems equipped with cathodic protection shall be inspected for the intended operation by a cathodic protection tester. The frequency of inspection shall be determined by the designer of the cathodic protection system.

7.1.7.2.1 The cathodic protection tester shall be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, International (NACE).

7.1.7.3 Impressed Current Systems. Systems equipped with impressed current cathodic protection systems shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of the design and 7.1.7.2.

7.1.7.3.1 The design limits of the cathodic protection system shall be available to the AHJ upon request.

7.1.7.3.2 The system owner shall maintain the following records to demonstrate that the cathodic protection is in conformance with the requirements of the design:

- (1) The results of inspections of the system
- (2) The results of testing that has been completed

7.1.7.4 Repairs, maintenance, or replacement of a cathodic protection system shall be under the supervision of a corrosion expert certified by NACE.

7.1.7.4.1 The corrosion expert shall be certified by NACE as a senior corrosion technologist, a cathodic protection specialist, or a corrosion specialist or shall be a registered engineer with registration in a field that includes education and experience in corrosion control.

7.1.8 Labeling Requirements.

7.1.8.1 Containers. Individual compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be marked or labeled in accordance with DOT requirements or those of the applicable regulatory agency.

7.1.8.2 Label Maintenance. The labels applied by the gas manufacturer to identify the liquefied or nonliquefied compressed gas cylinder contents shall not be altered or removed by the user.

7.1.8.3 Stationary Compressed Gas Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks.

7.1.8.3.1 Stationary compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be marked in accordance with NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*.

7.1.8.3.2 Markings shall be visible from any direction of approach.

7.1.8.4 Piping Systems.

7.1.8.4.1 Except as provided in 7.1.8.4.2, piping systems shall be marked in accordance with ASME A13.1, *Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems*, or other applicable approved standards as follows:

- (1) Marking shall include the name of the gas and a direction-of-flow arrow.

- (2) Piping that is used to convey more than one gas at various times shall be marked to provide clear identification and warning of the hazard.

- (3) Markings for piping systems shall be provided at the following locations:

- (a) At each critical process control valve
- (b) At wall, floor, or ceiling penetrations
- (c) At each change of direction
- (d) At a minimum of every 20 ft (6.1 m) or fraction thereof throughout the piping run

7.1.8.4.2 Piping within gas manufacturing plants, gas processing plants, refineries, and similar occupancies shall be marked in an approved manner.

7.1.9 Security.

7.1.9.1 General. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, tanks, and systems shall be secured against accidental dislodgement and against access by unauthorized personnel.

7.1.9.2* Security of Areas. Storage, use, and handling areas shall be secured against unauthorized entry.

7.1.9.2.1 Administrative controls shall be allowed to be used to control access to individual storage, use, and handling areas located in secure facilities not accessible by the general public.

7.1.9.3 Physical Protection.

7.1.9.3.1 Compressed gas cylinders, containers, tanks, and systems that could be exposed to physical damage shall be protected.

7.1.9.3.2 Guard posts or other means shall be provided to protect compressed gas cylinders, containers, tanks, and systems indoors and outdoors from vehicular damage in accordance with Section 4.11.

7.1.9.4 Securing Compressed Gas Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks in use or in storage shall be secured to prevent them from falling or being knocked over by corralling them and securing them to a cart, framework, or fixed object by use of a restraint, unless otherwise permitted by 7.1.9.4.1 and 7.1.9.4.2.

7.1.9.4.1 Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks in the process of examination, servicing, and refilling shall not be required to be secured.

7.1.9.4.2 At cylinder-filling plants, authorized cylinder requalifier's facilities, and distributors' warehouses, the nesting of cylinders shall be permitted as a means to secure cylinders.

7.1.10 Valve Protection.

7.1.10.1 General. Compressed gas cylinder, container, and tank valves shall be protected from physical damage by means of protective caps, collars, or similar devices.

7.1.10.1.1 Valve protection of individual valves shall not be required to be installed on individual cylinders, containers, or tanks installed on tube trailers or similar transportable bulk gas systems equipped with manifolds that are provided with a means of physical protection that will protect the valves from physical damage when the equipment is in use. Protective systems required by DOT for over the road transport shall provide an acceptable means of protection.

7.1.10.1.1.1 Valve protection of individual valves shall not be required on cylinders, containers, or tanks that comprise bulk or non-bulk gas systems where the containers are stationary, or



portable equipped with manifolds, that are provided with physical protection in accordance with Section 4.11 and 7.1.9.3 or other approved means. Protective systems required by DOT for over the road transport shall provide an acceptable means of protection.

7.1.10.2 Valve-Protective Caps. Where compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks are designed to accept valve-protective caps, the user shall keep such caps on the compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks at all times, except when empty, being processed, or connected for use.

7.1.10.3 Valve Outlet Caps or Plugs.

7.1.10.3.1 Gastight valve outlet caps or plugs shall be provided and in place for all full or partially full cylinders, containers, and tanks containing toxic, highly toxic, pyrophoric, or unstable reactive Class 3 or Class 4 gases that are in storage.

7.1.10.3.2 Valve outlet caps and plugs shall be designed and rated for the container service pressure.

7.1.11 Separation from Hazardous Conditions.

7.1.11.1 General. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, tanks, and systems in storage or use shall be separated from materials and conditions that present exposure hazards to or from each other.

7.1.11.2* Incompatible Materials. Gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be separated in accordance with Table 7.1.11.2.

7.1.11.2.1 Subparagraph 7.1.11.2 shall not apply to gases contained within closed piping systems.

7.1.11.2.2 The distances shown in Table 7.1.11.2 shall be permitted to be reduced without limit where compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks are separated by a barrier of noncombustible construction that has a fire resistance rating of at least 0.5 hour and interrupts the line of sight between the containers.

7.1.11.2.3 The 20 ft (6.1 m) distance shall be permitted to be reduced to 5 ft (1.5 m) where one of the gases is enclosed in a gas cabinet or without limit where both gases are enclosed in gas cabinets.

7.1.11.2.4 Cylinders without pressure relief devices shall not be stored without separation from flammable and pyrophoric gases with pressure relief devices.

7.1.11.2.5* Spatial separation shall not be required between cylinders deemed to be incompatible in gas production facilities where cylinders are connected to manifolds for the purposes of filling, analysis of compressed gases or, manufacturing procedures, assuming the prescribed controls for the manufacture of gas mixtures are in place.

7.1.11.3* Clearance from Combustibles and Vegetation. Combustible waste, vegetation, and similar materials shall be kept a minimum of 10 ft (3.1 m) from compressed gas cylinders, containers, tanks, and systems.

7.1.11.3.1 A noncombustible partition without openings or penetrations and extending not less than 18 in. (457 mm) above and to the sides of the storage area shall be permitted in lieu of the minimum distance.

7.1.11.3.2 The noncombustible partition shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage area.

7.1.11.4 Ledges, Platforms, and Elevators. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall not be placed near elevators, unprotected platform ledges, or other areas where compressed gas cylinders, containers, or tanks could fall distances exceeding one-half the height of the container, cylinder, or tank.

7.1.11.5 Temperature Extremes. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks, whether full or partially full, shall not be exposed to temperatures exceeding 125°F (52°C) or subambient (low) temperatures unless designed for use under such exposure.

7.1.11.5.1 Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks that have not been designed for use under elevated temperature conditions shall not be exposed to direct sunlight outdoors where ambient temperatures exceed 125°F (52°C). The use of a weather protected structure or shaded environment for storage or use shall be permitted as a means to protect against direct exposure to sunlight.

Table 7.1.11.2 Separation of Gas Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks by Hazard Class

Gas Category	Other Gas	Unstable Reactive Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4		Corrosive		Oxidizing		Flammable		Pyrophoric		Toxic or Highly Toxic	
		ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m
Toxic or highly toxic	NR	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	—	—
Pyrophoric	NR	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	—	—	20	6.1
Flammable	NR	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	—	—	20	6.1	20	6.1
Oxidizing	NR	20	6.1	20	6.1	—	—	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1
Corrosive	NR	20	6.1	—	—	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1
Unstable reactive Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4	NR	—	—	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1	20	6.1
Other gas	—	NR		NR		NR		NR		NR		NR	

NR: No separation required.

7.1.11.6 Falling Objects. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall not be placed in areas where they are capable of being damaged by falling objects.

7.1.11.7 Heating. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks, whether full or partially full, shall not be heated by devices that could raise the surface temperature of the container, cylinder, or tank to above 125°F (52°C).

7.1.11.7.1 Electrically Powered Heating Devices. Electrical heating devices shall be in accordance with *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*.

7.1.11.7.2 Fail-Safe Design. Devices designed to maintain individual compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks at constant temperature shall be designed to be fail-safe.

7.1.11.8 Sources of Ignition. Open flames and high-temperature devices shall not be used in a manner that creates a hazardous condition.

7.1.11.9 Exposure to Chemicals. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall not be exposed to corrosive chemicals or fumes that could damage cylinders, containers, tanks, or valve-protective caps.

7.1.11.10 Exposure to Electrical Circuits. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall not be placed where they could become a part of an electrical circuit.

7.1.11.10.1* Electrical devices mounted on compressed gas piping, cylinders, containers, or tanks shall be installed, grounded, and bonded in accordance with the methods specified in *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code (NEC)*.

7.1.12 Service and Repair. Service, repair, modification, or removal of valves, pressure relief devices, or other compressed gas cylinder, container, and tank appurtenances shall be performed by trained personnel and with the permission of the container owner.

7.1.13 Unauthorized Use. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall not be used for any purpose other than to serve as a vessel for containing the product for which it was designed.

7.1.14 Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks Exposed to Fire. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks exposed to fire shall not be used or shipped while full or partially full until they are requalified in accordance with the pressure vessel code under which they were manufactured.

7.1.15 Leaks, Damage, or Corrosion.

7.1.15.1 Removal from Service. Leaking, damaged, or corroded compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be removed from service.

7.1.15.2 Replacement and Repair. Leaking, damaged, or corroded compressed gas systems shall be replaced or repaired.

7.1.15.3* Handling of Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks Removed from Service. Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks that have been removed from service shall be handled in an approved manner.

7.1.15.4 Leaking Systems. Compressed gas systems that are determined to be leaking, damaged, or corroded shall be repaired to a serviceable condition or shall be removed from service.

7.1.16 Surfaces.

7.1.16.1 To prevent bottom corrosion, cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be protected from direct contact with soil or surfaces where water might accumulate.

7.1.16.2 Surfaces shall be graded to prevent accumulation of water.

7.1.17 Storage Area Temperature.

7.1.17.1 Compressed Gas Containers. Storage area temperatures shall not exceed 125°F (52°C).

7.1.18 Underground Piping.

7.1.18.1 Underground piping shall be of welded construction without valves, unwelded mechanical joints, or connections installed underground.

7.1.18.1.1 Valves or connections located in boxes or enclosures shall be permitted to be installed underground where such boxes or enclosures are accessible from above ground and where the valves or connections contained are isolated from direct contact with earth or fill.

7.1.18.1.1.1 Valve boxes or enclosures installed in areas subject to vehicular traffic shall be constructed to resist uniformly distributed and concentrated live loads in accordance with the building code for areas designated as vehicular driveways and yards, subject to trucking.

7.1.18.1.2* Piping installed in trench systems located below grade where the trench is open to above shall not be considered to be underground.

7.1.18.2 Gas piping in contact with earth or other material that could corrode the piping shall be protected against corrosion in an approved manner.

7.1.18.2.1 When cathodic protection is provided, it shall be in accordance with 7.1.7.

7.1.18.3 Underground piping shall be installed on at least 6 in. (150 mm) of well-compacted bedding material. [30:27.6.5.1]

7.1.18.4 In areas subject to vehicle traffic, the pipe trench shall be deep enough to permit a cover of at least 18 in. (450 mm) of well-compacted backfill material and pavement. [30:27.6.5.2]

7.1.18.5 In paved areas where a minimum 2 in. (50 mm) of asphalt is used, backfill between the pipe and the asphalt shall be permitted to be reduced to 8 in. (200 mm) minimum. [30:27.6.5.3]

7.1.18.6 In paved areas where a minimum 4 in. (100 mm) of reinforced concrete is used, backfill between the pipe and the concrete shall be permitted to be reduced to 4 in. (100 mm) minimum. [30:27.6.5.4]

7.1.18.7 In areas not subject to vehicle traffic, the pipe trench shall be deep enough to permit a cover of at least 12 in. (300 mm) of well-compacted backfill material.

7.1.18.8 A greater burial depth shall be provided when required by the manufacturer's instructions or where frost conditions are present. [30:27.6.5.6]

7.1.18.9 Piping within the same trench shall be separated horizontally by at least two pipe diameters. Separation shall not need to exceed 9 in. (230 mm). [30:27.6.5.7]



7.1.18.10 Two or more levels of pipes within the same trench shall be separated vertically by a minimum 6 in. (150 mm) of well-compacted bedding material. [30:27.6.5.8]

7.2 Storage.

7.2.1 General.

7.2.1.1 Applicability. The storage of compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be in accordance with Section 7.2.

7.2.1.2 Upright Storage Flammable Gas in Solution and Liquefied Flammable Gas. Cylinders, containers, and tanks containing liquefied flammable gases and flammable gases in solution shall be positioned in the upright position.

7.2.1.2.1 Cylinders and Containers of 1.3 Gal (5 L) or Less. Containers with a capacity of 1.3 gal (5 L) or less shall be permitted to be stored in a horizontal position.

7.2.1.2.2 Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks Designed for Horizontal Use. Cylinders, containers, and tanks designed for use in a horizontal position shall be permitted to be stored in a horizontal position.

7.2.1.2.3 Palletized Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks. Cylinders, containers, and tanks, with the exception of those containing flammable liquefied compressed gases, that are palletized for transportation purposes shall be permitted to be stored in a horizontal position.

7.2.1.3 Classification of Weather Protection as an Indoor Versus an Outdoor Area. For other than explosive materials and hazardous materials presenting a detonation hazard, a weather protection structure shall be permitted to be used for sheltering outdoor storage or use areas without requiring such areas to be classified as indoor storage.

7.2.2 Material-Specific Regulations.

7.2.2.1 Indoor Storage. Indoor storage of compressed gases shall be in accordance with the material-specific provisions of Sections 7.4 through 7.10.

7.2.2.2 Exterior Storage.

7.2.2.2.1 General. Exterior storage of compressed gases shall be in accordance with the material-specific provisions of Sections 7.4 through 7.10.

7.2.2.2.2 Separation. Distances from property lines, buildings, and exposures shall be in accordance with the material-specific provisions of Sections 7.4 through 7.10.

7.3 Use and Handling.

7.3.1 General.

7.3.1.1 Applicability. The use and handling of compressed gas cylinders, containers, tanks, and systems shall be in accordance with 7.3.1.

7.3.1.2 Controls.

7.3.1.2.1 Compressed gas system controls shall be designed to prevent materials from entering or leaving the process at an unintended time, rate, or path.

7.3.1.2.2 Automatic controls shall be designed to be fail-safe.

7.3.1.3 Piping Systems. Piping, tubing, fittings, and related components shall be designed, fabricated, and tested in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/ASME B31.3, *Process Piping*, or other approved standards.

7.3.1.3.1 Integrity. Piping, tubing, pressure regulators, valves, and other apparatus shall be kept gastight to prevent leakage.

7.3.1.3.2 Backflow Prevention. Backflow prevention or check valves shall be provided where the backflow of hazardous materials could create a hazardous condition or cause the unauthorized discharge of hazardous materials.

7.3.1.4 Valves.

7.3.1.4.1 Valves utilized on compressed gas systems shall be designed for the gas or gases and pressure intended and shall be accessible.

7.3.1.4.2 Valve handles or operators for required shutoff valves shall not be removed or otherwise altered to prevent access.

7.3.1.5 Vent Pipe Termination.

7.3.1.5.1 Venting of gases shall be directed to an approved location.

7.3.1.5.2 The termination point for piped vent systems serving cylinders, containers, tanks, and gas systems used for the purpose of operational or emergency venting shall be in accordance with Section 6.15.

7.3.1.6 Upright Use.

7.3.1.6.1 Compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks containing flammable liquefied gas, except those designed for use in a horizontal position and those compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks containing nonliquefied gases, shall be used in a "valve end up" upright position.

7.3.1.6.2 An upright position shall include a position in which the cylinder, container, or tank axis is inclined as much as 45 degrees from the vertical and in which the relief device is always in direct communication with the gas phase.

7.3.1.7 Inverted Use. Cylinders, containers, and tanks containing nonflammable liquefied gases shall be permitted to be used in the inverted position when the liquid phase is used.

7.3.1.7.1 Flammable liquefied gases at processing plants shall be permitted to use this inverted position method while transfilling.

7.3.1.7.2 The cylinder, container, or tank shall be secured, and the dispensing apparatus shall be designed for use with liquefied gas.

7.3.1.8 Cylinders and Containers of 1.3 Gal (5 L) or Less. Cylinders or containers with a water volume of 1.3 gal (5 L) or less shall be permitted to be used in a horizontal position.

7.3.1.9 Transfer. Transfer of gases between cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be performed by qualified personnel using equipment and operating procedures in accordance with CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*.

7.3.1.10 Use of Compressed Gases for Inflation. Inflatable equipment, devices, or balloons shall only be pressurized or filled with compressed air or inert gases.

7.3.1.11 Emergency Shutoff Valves.

7.3.1.11.1 Accessible manual or automatic emergency shutoff valves shall be provided to shut off the flow of gas in case of emergency.

7.3.1.11.1.1* Manual emergency shutoff valves or the device that activates an automatic emergency shutoff valve on a bulk

source or piping system serving the bulk supply shall be identified by means of a sign.

7.3.1.11.2 Emergency shutoffs shall be located at the point of use and at the tank, cylinder, or bulk source, and at the point where the system piping enters the building.

7.3.1.12 Excess Flow Control.

7.3.1.12.1* Where compressed gases having a hazard ranking in one or more of the following hazard classes in accordance with NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*, are carried in pressurized piping above a gauge pressure of 15 psi (103 kPa), an approved means of either leak detection with emergency shut-off or excess flow control shall be provided:

- (1) Health hazard Class 3 or Class 4
- (2) Flammability Class 4
- (3) Instability Class 3 or Class 4

7.3.1.12.1.1 Excess Flow Control Location with Hazardous Material Storage. Where the piping originates from within a hazardous material storage room or area, the excess flow control shall be located within the storage room or area.

7.3.1.12.1.2* Excess Flow Control Location with Bulk Storage. Where the piping originates from a bulk source, the excess flow control shall be located at the bulk source at a point immediately downstream of the source valve.

7.3.1.12.2 The controls required by 7.3.1.12 shall not be required for the following:

- (1) Piping for inlet connections designed to prevent backflow at the source
- (2) Piping for pressure relief devices
- (3) Where the source of the gas is not in excess of the quantity threshold indicated in Table 6.3.1.1

7.3.1.12.3 Location. The location of excess flow control shall be as specified in 7.3.1.12.1.1 and 7.3.1.12.1.2.

7.3.1.12.3.1 Where piping originates from a source located in a room or area, the excess flow control shall be located within the room or area.

7.3.1.12.3.2 Where piping originates from a bulk source, the excess flow control shall be as close to the bulk source as possible.

7.3.1.12.4 Location Exemptions. The requirements of 7.3.1.12 shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Piping for inlet connections designed to prevent backflow
- (2) Piping for pressure relief devices
- (3) Systems containing 430 scf (12.7 Nm³) or less of flammable gas

7.3.2 Material-Specific Regulations.

7.3.2.1 Indoor Use. Indoor use of compressed gases shall be in accordance with the requirements of Sections 7.4 through 7.10.

7.3.2.2 Exterior Use.

7.3.2.2.1 General. Exterior use of compressed gases shall be in accordance with the requirements of Sections 7.4 through 7.10.

7.3.2.2.2 Separation. Distances from property lines, buildings, and exposure hazards shall be in accordance with the material-specific provisions of Sections 7.4 through 7.10.

7.3.3 Handling.

7.3.3.1 Applicability. The handling of compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be in accordance with 7.3.3.

7.3.3.2 Carts and Trucks.

7.3.3.2.1 Cylinders, containers, and tanks shall be moved using an approved method.

7.3.3.2.2 Where cylinders, containers, and tanks are moved by hand cart, hand truck, or other mobile device, such carts, trucks, or devices shall be designed for the secure movement of cylinders, containers, and tanks.

7.3.3.3 Lifting Devices. Ropes, chains, or slings shall not be used to suspend compressed gas cylinders, containers, and tanks unless provisions at time of manufacture have been made on the cylinder, container, or tank for appropriate lifting attachments, such as lugs.

7.4 Medical Gas Systems. Medical gas systems for health care shall be in accordance with NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*.

7.5 Corrosive Gases.

7.5.1 General. The storage or use of corrosive compressed gases exceeding the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions as specified in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6 and Sections 7.1 through 7.3 and 7.5.

7.5.2 Distance to Exposures. The outdoor storage or use of corrosive compressed gas shall not be within 20 ft (6.1 m) of buildings not associated with the manufacture or distribution of corrosive gases, lot lines, streets, alleys, public ways, or means of egress.

7.5.2.1 A 2-hour fire barrier wall without openings or penetrations and that extends not less than 30 in. (762 mm) above and to the sides of the storage or use area shall be permitted in lieu of the 20 ft (6.1 m) distance.

7.5.2.1.1* Where a fire barrier is used to protect compressed gas systems, the system shall terminate downstream of the source valve.

7.5.2.1.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage or use area.

7.5.2.1.3 The 2-hour fire barrier shall be located at least 5 ft (1.5 m) from any exposure.

7.5.2.1.4 The 2-hour fire barrier wall shall not have more than two sides at approximately 90 degree (1.57 rad) directions or not more than three sides with connecting angles of approximately 135 degrees (2.36 rad).

7.5.3 Indoor Use. The indoor use of corrosive gases shall be provided with a gas cabinet, exhausted enclosure, or gas room.

7.5.3.1 Gas Cabinets. Gas cabinets shall be in accordance with Section 6.17.

7.5.3.2 Exhausted Enclosures. Exhausted enclosures shall be in accordance with Section 6.18.

7.5.3.3 Gas Rooms. Gas rooms shall be in accordance with Section 6.4.

7.5.3.4 Treatment Systems. Treatment systems, except as provided for in 7.5.3.4.1, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures, and gas rooms containing corrosive gases in use shall be provided with exhaust ventilation, with all exhaust directed to a treatment system designed to process the accidental release of gas.



7.5.3.4.1 Treatment systems shall not be required for corrosive gases in use where provided with the following:

- (1) Gas detection in accordance with 7.9.3.2.1.1
- (2) Fail-safe automatic closing valves in accordance with 7.9.3.2.2

7.5.3.4.2 Treatment systems shall be capable of diluting, adsorbing, absorbing, containing, neutralizing, burning, or otherwise processing the release of corrosive gas in accordance with 7.9.3.4.1.

7.5.3.4.3 Treatment system sizing shall be in accordance with 7.9.3.4.

7.6 Flammable Gases.

7.6.1 Storage, Use, and Handling.

7.6.1.1 The storage or use of flammable gases exceeding the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions as specified in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6 and Sections 7.1 through 7.3 and 7.6.

7.6.1.2 Storage, use, and handling of gaseous hydrogen shall be in accordance with 7.6.1 and Chapter 10.

7.6.2 Distance to Exposures. The outdoor storage or use of non-bulk flammable compressed gas shall be located from lot lines, public streets, public alleys, public ways, or buildings not associated with the manufacture or distribution of such gases in accordance with Table 7.6.2.

7.6.2.1 Bulk hydrogen gas installations shall be in accordance with Chapter 10.

7.6.2.1.1* Where a protective structure is used to protect compressed gas systems, the system shall terminate downstream of the source valve.

7.6.2.1.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage or use area.

7.6.2.2 Bulk gas systems for flammable gases other than hydrogen shall be in accordance with Table 10.3.2.1(a), Table 10.3.2.1(b), or Table 10.3.2.1(c) where the quantity of flammable compressed gas exceeds 5000 scf (141.6 Nm³).

7.6.2.2.1 Where fire barriers are used as a means of distance reduction, fire barriers shall be in accordance with 10.3.2.4.

7.6.2.2.2 Mobile acetylene trailer systems (MATS) shall be located in accordance with 15.2.2.

7.6.2.3 The configuration of the protective structure shall be designed to allow natural ventilation to prevent the accumulation of hazardous gas concentrations.

7.6.2.4 Storage and use of flammable compressed gases shall not be located within 50 ft (15.2 m) of air intakes.

7.6.2.5 Storage and use of flammable gases outside of buildings shall also be separated from building openings by 25 ft (7.6 m). Fire barriers shall be permitted to be used as a means to separate storage areas from openings or a means of egress used to access the public way.

7.6.3 Indoor Non-Bulk Hydrogen Compressed Gas System Location.

7.6.3.1 Hydrogen systems of less than 3500 scf (99 Nm³) and greater than the MAQ, where located inside buildings, shall be in accordance with the following:

- (1) In a ventilated area in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.16
- (2) Separated from incompatible materials in accordance with the provisions of 7.1.11.2
- (3) A distance of 25 ft (7.6 m) from open flames and other sources of ignition
- (4) A distance of 50 ft (15 m) from intakes of ventilation, air-conditioning equipment, and air compressors located in the same room or area as the hydrogen system
 - (a) The distance shall be permitted to be reduced to 10 ft (3.1 m) where the room or area in which the hydrogen system is installed is protected by a listed detection system per Article 500.7(K) of *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*, and the detection system shuts down the fuel supply in the event of a leak that results in a concentration that exceeds 25 percent of the LFL.
 - (b) Emergency shutoff valves shall be provided in accordance with 7.3.1.11.
- (5) A distance of 50 ft (15 m) from other flammable gas storage
- (6) Protected against damage in accordance with the provisions of 7.1.9.3

Table 7.6.2 Distance to Exposures for Non-Bulk Flammable Gases

Maximum Amount per Storage Area (scf)	Minimum Distance Between Storage Areas (ft)	Minimum Distance to Lot Lines of Property That Can Be Built Upon (ft)	Minimum Distance to Public Streets, Public Alleys or Public Ways (ft)	Minimum Distance to Buildings on the Same Property		
				Less Than 2-Hour Construction	2-Hour Construction	4-Hour Construction
0-4225	5	5	5	5	0	0
4226-21,125	10	10	10	10	5	0
21,126-50,700	10	15	15	20	5	0
50,701-84,500	10	20	20	20	5	0
84,501-200,000	20	25	25	20	5	0

For SI units, 1 ft = 304.8 mm; 1 scf = 0.02832 Nm³.

Note: The minimum required distances does not apply where fire barriers without openings or penetrations having a minimum fire-resistive rating of 2 hours interrupt the line of sight between the storage and the exposure. The configuration of the fire barriers shall be designed to allow natural ventilation to prevent the accumulation of hazardous gas concentrations.

7.6.3.2 Systems Installed in One Room.

7.6.3.2.1 More than one system of 3500 scf (99 Nm³) or less shall be permitted to be installed in the same room or area, provided the systems are separated by at least 50 ft (15 m) or a full-height fire-resistive partition having a minimum fire resistance rating of 2 hours is located between the systems.

7.6.3.2.2 The separation distance between multiple systems of 3500 scf (99 Nm³) or less shall be permitted to be reduced to 25 ft (7.6 m) in buildings where the space between storage areas is free of combustible materials and protected with a sprinkler system designed for Extra Hazard, Group 1 in accordance with the requirements of Section 6.10.

7.6.3.2.3 The required separation distance between individual portable systems in the process of being filled or serviced in facilities associated with the manufacture or distribution of hydrogen and its mixtures shall not be limited by 7.6.3.2.1 or 7.6.3.2.2 when such facilities are provided with Protection Level 2 controls and the applicable requirements of Chapters 1 through 7.

7.6.4 Ignition Source Control. Ignition sources in areas containing flammable gases shall be in accordance with 7.6.4.

7.6.4.1 Static Producing Equipment. Static producing equipment located in flammable gas areas shall be grounded.

7.6.4.2 No Smoking or Open Flame. Signs shall be posted in areas containing flammable gases stating that smoking or the use of open flame, or both, is prohibited within 25 ft (7.6 m) of the storage or use area perimeter.

7.6.4.3 Heating. Heating, where provided, shall be by indirect means. Equipment used for heating applications in rooms or areas where flammable gases are stored or used shall be listed and labeled for use in hazardous environments established by the gases present and shall be installed in accordance with the conditions of the listing and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

7.6.5 Electrical. Areas in which the storage or use of compressed gases exceeds the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions shall be in accordance with *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*.

7.6.6 Maintenance of Piping Systems.

7.6.6.1 Maintenance of flammable gas system piping and components shall be performed annually by a qualified representative of the equipment owner.

7.6.6.2 This maintenance shall include inspection for physical damage, leak tightness, ground system integrity, vent system operation, equipment identification, warning signs, operator information and training records, scheduled maintenance and retest records, alarm operation, and other safety-related features.

7.6.6.3 Scheduled maintenance and retest activities shall be formally documented, and records shall be maintained a minimum of 3 years.

7.7 Oxidizing Gases.

7.7.1 General. The storage or use of oxidizing compressed gases exceeding the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions as specified in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6 and Sections 7.1 through 7.3 and 7.7.

7.7.2 Distance to Exposures. The outdoor storage or use of oxidizing compressed gas shall be in accordance with Table 7.7.2.

7.7.2.1 The distances shall not apply where fire barriers having a minimum fire resistance of 2 hours interrupt the line of sight between the container and the exposure.

7.7.2.1.1* Where a fire barrier is used to protect compressed gas systems, the system shall terminate downstream of the source valve.

7.7.2.1.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage or use area.

7.7.2.2 The fire barrier shall be at least 5 ft (1.5 m) from the storage or use area perimeter.

7.7.2.3 The configuration of the fire barrier shall allow natural ventilation to prevent the accumulation of hazardous gas concentrations.

7.8 Pyrophoric Gases.

7.8.1 General. Pyrophoric compressed gases exceeding the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions as specified in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be stored and used in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6 and Sections 7.1 through 7.3 and Section 7.8.

7.8.2 Silane and Silane Mixtures. Silane and silane mixtures shall be stored, used, and handled in accordance with the provisions of ANSI/CGA G-13, *Storage and Handling of Silane and Silane Mixtures*.

7.8.3 Distance to Exposures. The outdoor storage or use of pyrophoric compressed gas shall be in accordance with Table 7.8.3.

7.8.3.1 The distances shall be allowed to be reduced to 5 ft (1.5 m) where fire barriers having a minimum fire resistance of 2 hours interrupt the line of sight between the container and the exposure.

7.8.3.1.1* Where a fire barrier is used to protect compressed gas systems, the system shall terminate downstream of the source valve.

7.8.3.1.2 The fire barrier shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage or use area.

7.8.3.1.3 The fire barrier shall be at least 5 ft (1.5 m) from the storage or use area perimeter.

7.8.3.1.4 The configuration of the fire barrier shall allow natural ventilation to prevent the accumulation of hazardous gas concentrations.

7.8.3.2 Storage and use of pyrophoric gases outside buildings shall be separated from building openings by 25 ft (7.6 m).

7.8.3.2.1 Fire barriers shall be permitted to be used as a means to separate storage areas from building openings that are used to access the public way.

7.9 Toxic and Highly Toxic Gases.

7.9.1 General. The storage or use of toxic or highly toxic gases exceeding the quantity thresholds for gases that require special provisions as specified in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6 and Sections 7.1 through 7.3 and Section 7.9.



Table 7.7.2 Distance to Exposures for Oxidizing Gases

Quantity of Gas Stored (at NTP)		Distance to a Building Not Associated with the Manufacture or Distribution of Oxidizing Gases or to a Public Way or Property Line		Minimum Distance Between Storage Areas	
scf	Nm ³	ft	m	ft	m
0-50,000	0-1416	5	1.5	5	1.5
50,001-100,000	1417- 2832	10	3.0	10	3.0
≥100,001	≥2833	15	4.6	15	4.6

Table 7.8.3 Distance to Exposures for Pyrophoric Gases

Maximum Amount per Storage Area		Minimum Distance Between Storage Areas		Minimum Distance to Property Lines		Minimum Distance to Public Ways		Minimum Distance to Buildings on the Same Property					
								Less Than 2-Hour Construction		2-Hour Construction		4-Hour Construction	
scf	Nm ³	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m	ft	m
250	7.1	5	1.5	25	7.6	5	1.5	5	1.5	0	0	0	0
>250 to 2500	>7.1 to 71.0	10	3.0	50	15.2	10	3.0	10	3.0	5	1.5	0	0
>2500 to 7500	>71.0 to 212.4	20	6.0	100	30.5	20	6.0	20	6.0	10	3.0	0	0

7.9.2 Ventilation and Arrangement.

7.9.2.1 Indoors. The indoor storage or use of highly toxic gases or toxic gases shall be provided with a gas cabinet, exhausted enclosure, or gas room.

7.9.2.1.1 Gas cabinets shall be in accordance with Section 6.17.

7.9.2.1.2 Exhausted enclosures shall be in accordance with Section 6.18.

7.9.2.1.3 Gas rooms shall be in accordance with Section 6.4.

7.9.2.2 Distance to Exposures. The outdoor storage or use of toxic or highly toxic compressed gases shall not be within 75 ft (23 m) of lot lines, streets, alleys, public ways or means of egress, or buildings not associated with such storage or use.

7.9.2.2.1 A 2-hour fire barrier wall without openings or penetrations that extends not less than 30 in. (762 mm) above and to the sides of the storage or use area and that interrupts the line of sight between the storage or use area and the exposure shall be permitted in lieu of the 75 ft (23 m) distance.

7.9.2.2.1.1* Where a fire barrier is used to protect compressed gas systems, the system shall terminate downstream of the source valve.

7.9.2.2.1.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage or use area.

7.9.2.2.1.3 The 2-hour fire barrier wall shall be located at least 5 ft (1.5 m) from any exposure.

7.9.2.2.1.4 The 2-hour fire barrier wall shall not have more than two sides at approximately 90 degree (1.5 rad) directions or more than three sides with connecting angles of approximately 135 degrees (2.36 rad).

7.9.2.2.2 Where the storage or use area is located closer than 75 ft (23 m) to a building not associated with the manufacture or distribution of toxic or highly toxic compressed gases, openings in the building other than for piping shall not be permitted above the height of the top of the 2-hour fire barrier wall or within 50 ft (15 m) horizontally from the storage area, regardless of whether the openings are shielded by a fire barrier.

7.9.2.3 Air Intakes. Storage and use of toxic or highly toxic compressed gases shall not be located within 75 ft (23 m) of air intakes.

7.9.3 Treatment Systems. Except as provided in 7.9.3.1 and 7.9.3.2, gas cabinets, exhausted enclosures, and gas rooms containing toxic or highly toxic gases shall be provided with exhaust ventilation, with all exhaust directed to a treatment system designed to process accidental release of gas.

7.9.3.1 Storage of Toxic or Highly Toxic Gases. Treatment systems shall not be required for toxic or highly toxic gases in storage where cylinders, containers, and tanks are provided with the controls specified in 7.9.3.1.1 through 7.9.3.1.3.

7.9.3.1.1 Valve Outlets Protected. Valve outlets shall be equipped with outlet plugs or caps, or both, rated for the container service pressure.

7.9.3.1.2 Handwheels Secured. Where provided, handwheel-operated valves shall be secured to prevent movement.

7.9.3.1.3 Containment Devices Provided. Approved cylinder containment vessels or cylinder containment systems shall be provided at an approved location.

7.9.3.2 Use of Toxic Gases. Treatment systems shall not be required for toxic gases in use where cylinders, containers,

and tanks are provided with the controls specified in 7.9.3.2.1 and 7.9.3.2.2.

7.9.3.2.1 Gas Detection.

7.9.3.2.1.1 A gas detection system with a sensing interval not exceeding 5 minutes shall be provided.

7.9.3.2.1.2 The gas detection system shall monitor the exhaust system at the point of discharge from the gas cabinet, exhausted enclosure, or gas room.

7.9.3.2.2 Fail-Safe Automatic Closing Valve. An approved automatic-closing fail-safe valve shall be located on or immediately adjacent to and downstream of active cylinder, container, or tank valves.

7.9.3.2.2.1 The fail-safe valve shall close when gas is detected at the permissible exposure limit, short-term exposure limit (STEL), or ceiling limit by the gas detection system.

7.9.3.2.2.2 For attended operations, a manual closing valve shall be permitted when in accordance with 7.9.3.4.3.

7.9.3.2.2.3 For gases used at unattended operations for the protection of public health, such as chlorine at water or wastewater treatment sites, the automatic valve shall close if the concentration of gas detected by a gas detection system reaches one-half of the IDLH.

7.9.3.2.2.4 The gas detection system shall also alert persons on-site and a responsible person off-site when the gas concentration in the storage/use area reaches the OSHA PEL, OSHA ceiling limit, or OSHA STEL for the gas employed.

7.9.3.3 Treatment System Design and Performance. Treatment systems shall be capable of diluting, adsorbing, absorbing, containing, neutralizing, burning, or otherwise processing stored or used toxic or highly toxic gas, or both.

7.9.3.3.1 Where a total containment system is used, the system shall be designed to handle the maximum anticipated pressure of release to the system when it reaches equilibrium.

7.9.3.3.2 Treatment systems shall be capable of reducing the allowable discharge concentrations to one-half the IDLH threshold at the point of discharge.

7.9.3.4 Treatment System Sizing.

7.9.3.4.1 Worst-Case Release of Gas. Treatment systems shall be sized to process the maximum worst-case release of gas based on the maximum flow rate of release from the largest vessel utilized in accordance with 7.9.3.4.2.

7.9.3.4.2 Largest Compressed Gas Vessel. The entire contents of the single largest compressed gas vessel shall be considered.

7.9.3.4.3 Attended Operations — Alternative Method of System Sizing.

7.9.3.4.3.1 Where source cylinders, containers, and tanks are used in attended process operations, with an operator present at the enclosure where the activity occurs, the volume of the release shall be limited to the estimated amount released from the process piping system within a period not to exceed 5 minutes.

7.9.3.4.3.2 Such process piping systems shall comply with the requirements of 7.9.3.4.3.2(A) through 7.9.3.4.3.2(E).

(A) Local Exhaust. All gas transfer operations shall be conducted within a zone of local exhaust that is connected to a treatment system.

(B) Gas Detection. Gas detection shall be used to provide a warning to alert the operators to emission of gas into the zone of local exhaust, and the following requirements also shall apply:

- (1) The system shall be capable of detecting gas at the PEL or the ceiling limit for the gas being processed.
- (2) Activation of the gas detection system shall provide a local alarm.

(C) Process Shutdown. Operations involving the gas detected shall be shut down and leaks repaired.

(D) Piping System Construction. Piping systems used to convey gases shall be of all-welded construction throughout, with the exception of fittings used to connect cylinders, containers, or tanks, or any combination thereof, to the process system.

(E) Piping System Accessibility. Piping systems shall be designed to provide for readily accessible manual shutdown controls.

7.9.3.5 Rate of Release. The time release shall be in accordance with Table 7.9.3.5 for the type of container indicated.

7.9.3.6* Maximum Flow Rate of Release.

7.9.3.6.1 For portable cylinders, containers, and tanks, the maximum flow rate of release shall be calculated based on assuming the total release from the cylinder or tank within the time specified.

7.9.3.6.2* When portable cylinders, containers, or tanks are equipped with reduced flow orifices, the worst-case rate of release shall be determined by the maximum achievable flow from the valve based on the following formula:

$$CFM = (767 \times A \times P) \frac{(28.96 / MW)^{1/2}}{60}$$

where:

CFM = standard cubic feet per minute of gas of concern under flow conditions

A = area of orifice in square inches (*See Table A.7.9.3.6 for areas of typical restricted flow orifices.*)

P = supply pressure of gas at NTP in pounds per square inch absolute

MW = molecular weight

Table 7.9.3.5 Rate of Release

Container Type	Time Release	
	Nonliquefied Gases	Liquefied Gases
Cylinders without restrictive flow orifices	5 minutes	30 minutes
Portable tanks without restrictive flow orifices	40 minutes	240 minutes
All others	Based on peak flow from maximum valve orifice	Based on peak flow from maximum valve orifice



7.9.3.6.3 For mixtures, the average of the molecular weights shall be used.

7.9.4 Leaking Cylinders, Containers, and Tanks. When cylinders, containers, or tanks are used outdoors in excess of the quantities specified in Table 6.3.1.1 in the column for unsprinklered areas (unprotected by gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures), a gas cabinet, exhausted enclosure, or containment vessel or system shall be provided to control leaks from leaking cylinders, containers, and tanks in accordance with 7.9.4.1 through 7.9.4.2.3.

7.9.4.1 Gas Cabinets or Exhausted Enclosures. Where gas cabinets or exhausted enclosures are provided to handle leaks from cylinders, containers, or tanks, exhaust ventilation shall be provided that is directed to a treatment system in accordance with the provisions of 7.9.3.

7.9.4.2 Containment Vessels or Systems. Where containment vessels or containment systems are provided, they shall comply with the requirements of 7.9.4.2.1 through 7.9.4.2.3.

7.9.4.2.1 Performance. Containment vessels or containment systems shall be capable of fully containing or terminating a release.

7.9.4.2.2 Personnel. Trained personnel capable of operating the containment vessel or containment system shall be available at an approved location.

7.9.4.2.3 Location. Containment vessels or systems shall be capable of being transported to the leaking cylinder, container, or tank.

7.9.5 Emergency Power.

7.9.5.1 General. Emergency power shall comply with the requirements of 7.9.5 in accordance with *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*.

7.9.5.2 Alternative to Emergency Power. Emergency power shall not be required where fail-safe engineering is provided for mechanical exhaust ventilation, treatment systems, and temperature control, and standby power is provided to alternative systems that utilize electrical energy.

7.9.5.3 Where Required. Emergency power shall be provided for the following systems:

- (1) Exhaust ventilation
- (2) Treatment system
- (3) Gas detection system
- (4) Temperature control system
- (5) Required alarm systems

7.9.5.4 Level. Emergency power systems shall comply with the requirements for a Level 2 system in accordance with *NFPA 110, Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*.

7.9.6 Gas Detection. Except as provided in 7.9.6.1, a continuous gas detection system in accordance with the requirements of 7.9.6.2 through 7.9.6.6 shall be provided for the indoor storage or use of toxic or highly toxic compressed gases.

7.9.6.1 Where Gas Detection Is Not Required. A gas detection system shall not be required for toxic gases where the physiological warning properties for the gas are at a level below the accepted PEL or the ceiling limit for the gas.

7.9.6.2 Local Alarm. The gas detection system shall initiate a local alarm that is both audible and visible.

7.9.6.3 Alarm Monitored. The gas detection system shall transmit a signal to a constantly attended control station for quantities exceeding one toxic or highly toxic compressed gas cylinder.

7.9.6.4 Automatic Shutdown.

7.9.6.4.1 Activation of the gas detection system shall automatically shut off the flow of gas related to the system being monitored.

7.9.6.4.2 An automatic shutdown shall not be required for reactors utilized for the production of toxic or highly toxic gases when such reactors are operated at gauge pressures less than 15 psi (103.4 kPa), constantly attended, and provided with readily accessible emergency shutoff valves.

7.9.6.5 Detection Points. Detection shall be provided at the locations specified in 7.9.6.5.1 through 7.9.6.5.4.

7.9.6.5.1 Treatment System Discharge. Detection shall be provided at the discharge from the treatment system.

7.9.6.5.2 Point of Use. Detection shall be provided in the room or area in which the gas is used.

7.9.6.5.3 Source. Detection shall be provided at the source cylinder, container, or tank used for delivery of the gas to the point of use.

7.9.6.5.4 Storage. Detection shall be provided in the room or area in which the gas is stored.

7.9.6.6 Level of Detection. The gas detection system shall detect the presence of gas at or below the PEL or the ceiling limit of the gas for those points identified in 7.9.6.5.2 and 7.9.6.5.3 and at not less than one-half the IDLH level for points identified in 7.9.6.5.1.

7.9.7 Automatic Smoke Detection System. An automatic smoke detection system shall be provided for the indoor storage or use of highly toxic compressed gases in accordance with *NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

7.10 Unstable Reactive Gases (Nondetonable). The storage or use of unstable reactive (nondetonable) gases exceeding the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions as specified in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6 and Sections 7.1 through 7.3 and Section 7.10.

7.10.1 Distances to Exposures for Class 2.

7.10.1.1 The outdoor storage or use of unstable reactive Class 2 compressed gas shall not be within 20 ft (6 m) of buildings, lot lines, streets, alleys, or public ways or means of egress.

7.10.1.2 A 2-hour fire barrier wall without openings or penetrations shall be permitted in lieu of the 20 ft (6 m) distance required by 7.10.1.1.

7.10.1.2.1* Where a fire barrier wall is used to protect compressed gas systems, the system shall terminate downstream of the source valve.

7.10.1.2.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building.

7.10.1.2.3 The 2-hour fire barrier wall shall be located at least 5 ft (1.5 m) from any exposure.

7.10.1.2.4 The 2-hour fire barrier wall shall not have more than two sides at approximately 90 degree (1.57 rad) directions or not more than three sides with connecting angles of approximately 135 degrees (2.36 rad).

7.10.2 Distances to Exposures for Class 3.

7.10.2.1 The outdoor storage or use of unstable reactive Class 3 (nondetonable) compressed gas shall not be within 75 ft (23 m) of buildings, lot lines, streets, alleys, or public ways or means of egress.

7.10.2.2 A 2-hour fire barrier wall without openings or penetrations, extending not less than 30 in. (762 mm) above and to the sides of the storage or use area, that interrupts the line of sight between the storage or use and the exposure shall be permitted in lieu of the 75 ft (23 m) distance specified in 7.10.2.1.

7.10.2.2.1* Where a fire barrier wall is used to protect compressed gas systems, the system shall terminate downstream of the source valve.

7.10.2.2.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage or use area.

7.10.2.2.3 The 2-hour fire barrier wall shall be located at least 5 ft (1.5 m) from any exposure.

7.10.2.2.4 The 2-hour fire barrier wall shall not have more than two sides at approximately 90 degree (1.57 rad) directions or more than three sides with connecting angles of approximately 135 degrees (2.36 rad).

7.10.3 Storage Configuration.

7.10.3.1 Unstable reactive Class 3 compressed gases stored in cylinders, containers, or tanks shall be arranged to limit individual groups of cylinders, containers, or tanks to areas not exceeding 100 ft² (9.3 m²).

7.10.3.2 Multiple areas shall be separated by aisles.

7.10.3.3 Aisle widths shall not be less than the height of the cylinders, containers, or tanks or 4 ft (1.2 m), whichever is greater.

7.10.4 Basements. Unstable reactive compressed gases shall not be stored in basements.

7.10.5 Unstable Reactive Gases (Detonable).

7.10.5.1 Storage or Use. The storage or use of unstable reactive (detonable) gases exceeding the quantity thresholds for gases requiring special provisions as specified in Table 6.3.1.1 shall be in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6, Sections 7.1 through 7.3, and 7.10.5.

7.10.5.2 Location. The location of storage areas shall be determined based on the requirements of the building code for explosive materials.

8.1.2 Storage, use, and handling of inert cryogenic fluids shall be in accordance with CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*.

8.2* Containers — Design, Construction, and Maintenance. Containers employed for the storage or use of cryogenic fluids shall be designed, fabricated, tested, marked (stamped), and maintained in accordance with DOT regulations; Transport Canada (TC), *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*; the ASME *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*, “Rules for the Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels”; or regulations of other administering agencies.

8.2.1 Aboveground Tanks. Aboveground tanks for the storage of cryogenic fluids shall be in accordance with 8.2.1.

8.2.1.1 Construction of the Inner Vessel. The inner vessel of storage tanks in cryogenic fluid service shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Section VIII, Division 1 of the ASME *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code* and shall be vacuum jacketed in accordance with 8.2.1.2.

8.2.1.2 Construction of the Vacuum Jacket (Outer Vessel).

8.2.1.2.1 The vacuum jacket used as an outer vessel for storage tanks in cryogenic fluid service shall be of welded steel construction designed to withstand the maximum internal and external pressure to which it will be subjected under operating conditions to include conditions of emergency pressure relief of the annular space between the inner vessel and the outer vessel.

8.2.1.2.2 The jacket shall be designed to withstand a minimum collapsing pressure differential of 30 psi (207 kPa).

8.2.1.2.3 Vacuum Level Monitoring.

8.2.1.2.3.1 A connection shall be provided on the exterior of the vacuum jacket to allow measurement of the pressure within the annular space between the inner vessel and the outer vessel.

8.2.1.2.3.2 The connection shall be fitted with a bellows-sealed or diaphragm-type valve equipped with a vacuum gauge tube that is shielded to protect against damage from impact.

8.2.2 Nonstandard Containers.

8.2.2.1 Containers, equipment, and devices that are not in compliance with recognized standards for design and construction shall be permitted if approved by the authority having jurisdiction upon presentation of evidence that they are designed and constructed for safe operation.

8.2.2.2 The following data shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction with reference to the deviation from the standard with the application for approval:

- (1) Type and use of container, equipment, or device
- (2) Material to be stored, used, or transported
- (3) Description showing dimensions and materials used in construction
- (4) Design pressure, maximum operating pressure, and test pressure
- (5) Type, size, and setting of pressure relief devices

8.2.3 Foundations and Supports. Stationary tanks shall be provided with concrete or masonry foundations or structural steel supports on firm concrete or masonry foundations, and the requirements of 8.2.3.1 through 8.2.3.5 also shall apply.

Chapter 8 Cryogenic Fluids

8.1 General. This chapter shall apply to all cryogenic fluids, including those fluids regulated elsewhere in this code, except that where specific requirements are provided in other chapters, those specific requirements shall apply in accordance with the applicable chapter.

8.1.1 Storage, use, and handling of cryogenic fluids shall be in accordance with Chapters 1 through 6 and Chapter 8 as applicable.



8.2.3.1 Excessive Loads. Stationary tanks shall be supported to prevent the concentration of excessive loads on the supporting portion of the shell.

8.2.3.2 Expansion and Contraction. Foundations for horizontal containers shall be constructed to accommodate expansion and contraction of the container.

8.2.3.3* Support of Ancillary Equipment.

8.2.3.3.1 Foundations shall be provided to support the weight of vaporizers or heat exchangers.

8.2.3.3.2 Foundations shall be designed to withstand soil and frost conditions as well as the anticipated seismic, snow, wind, and hydrostatic loading under operating conditions.

8.2.3.4 Temperature Effects. Where drainage systems, terrain, or surfaces beneath stationary tanks are arranged in a manner that can subject stationary tank foundations or supports to temperatures below -130°F (-90°C), the foundations or supports shall be constructed of materials that are capable of withstanding the low-temperature effects of cryogenic fluid spillage.

8.2.3.5 Corrosion Protection. Portions of stationary tanks in contact with foundations or saddles shall be painted to protect against corrosion.

8.2.4 Pressure Relief Devices.

8.2.4.1 General.

8.2.4.1.1 Pressure relief devices shall be provided to protect containers and systems containing cryogenic fluids from rupture in the event of overpressure.

8.2.4.1.2 Pressure relief devices shall be designed in accordance with CGA S-1.1, *Pressure Relief Device Standards — Part 1 — Cylinders for Compressed Gases*, and CGA S-1.2, *Pressure Relief Device Standards — Part 2 — Cargo and Portable Tanks for Compressed Gases*, for portable tanks; and CGA S-1.3, *Pressure Relief Device Standards — Part 3 — Stationary Storage Containers for Compressed Gases*, for stationary tanks.

8.2.4.2 Containers Open to the Atmosphere. Portable containers that are open to the atmosphere and are designed to contain cryogenic fluids at atmospheric pressure shall not be required to be equipped with pressure relief devices.

8.2.4.3 Equipment Other Than Containers. Heat exchangers, vaporizers, insulation casings surrounding containers, vessels, and coaxial piping systems in which liquefied cryogenic fluids could be trapped due to leakage from the primary container shall be provided with a pressure relief device.

8.2.4.4 Sizing.

8.2.4.4.1 Pressure relief devices shall be sized in accordance with the specifications to which the container was fabricated.

8.2.4.4.2 The pressure relief device shall have the capacity to prevent the maximum design pressure of the container or system from being exceeded.

8.2.4.5 Accessibility. Pressure relief devices shall be located such that they are accessible for inspection and repair.

8.2.4.5.1* ASME pressure relief valves shall be made to be tamper resistant in order to prevent adjusting of the set pressure by other than authorized personnel.

8.2.4.5.2 Non-ASME pressure relief valves shall not be field adjusted.

8.2.4.6 Arrangement.

8.2.4.6.1 Pressure Relief Devices. Pressure relief devices shall be arranged to discharge unobstructed to the open air in such a manner as to prevent impingement of escaping gas on personnel, containers, equipment, and adjacent structures or its entrance into enclosed spaces.

8.2.4.6.2 Portable Containers with Volume Less Than 2.0 scf (0.057 Nm³).

8.2.4.6.2.1 The arrangement of the discharge from pressure relief devices from DOT-specified containers with an internal water volume of 2.0 scf (0.057 Nm³) or less shall be incorporated in the design of the container.

8.2.4.6.2.2 Additional safeguards regarding placement or arrangement shall not be required.

8.2.4.7 Shutoffs Between Pressure Relief Devices and Containers.

8.2.4.7.1 General. Shutoff valves installed between pressure relief devices and containers shall be in accordance with 8.2.4.7.

8.2.4.7.2 Location. Shutoff valves shall not be installed between pressure relief devices and containers unless the valves or their use meet the requirements of 8.2.4.7.2.1 or 8.2.4.7.2.2.

8.2.4.7.2.1 Security. Shutoff valves shall be locked in the open position, and their use shall be limited to service-related work performed by the supplier under the requirements of the ASME *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*.

8.2.4.7.2.2 Multiple Pressure Relief Devices. Shutoff valves controlling multiple pressure relief devices on a container shall be installed so that either the type of valve installed or the arrangement provides the full required flow through the minimum number of required relief devices at all times.

8.2.4.8 Temperature Limits. Pressure relief devices shall not be subjected to cryogenic fluid temperatures except when operating.

8.3 Pressure Relief Vent Piping.

8.3.1 General. Pressure relief vent piping systems shall be constructed and arranged to direct the flow of gas to a safe location and in accordance with Section 8.3.

8.3.2 Sizing. Pressure relief device vent piping shall have a cross-sectional area not less than that of the pressure relief device vent opening and shall be arranged so as not to restrict the flow of escaping gas.

8.3.3 Arrangement. Pressure relief device vent piping and drains in vent lines shall be arranged so that escaping gas discharges unobstructed to the open air and does not impinge on personnel, containers, equipment, and adjacent structures or enter enclosed spaces.

8.3.4 Installation. Pressure relief device vent lines shall be installed in a manner that excludes or removes moisture and condensation to prevent malfunction of the pressure relief device due to freezing or ice accumulation.

8.3.5 Overfilling. Controls shall be provided to prevent overfilling of stationary containers.

8.4 Marking.

8.4.1 General. Cryogenic containers and systems shall be marked in accordance with nationally recognized standards and in accordance with Section 8.4.

8.4.1.1 Portable Containers.

8.4.1.1.1 Portable cryogenic containers shall be marked in accordance with CGA C-7, *Guide to the Preparation of Precautionary Labeling and Marking of Compressed Gas Containers*.

8.4.1.1.2* All DOT-4L/TC-4LM liquid cylinders shall have product identification visible from all directions with minimum 2 in. (51 mm) high letters.

8.4.1.2 Stationary Tanks. Stationary tanks shall be marked in accordance with NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*.

8.4.1.3 Identification Signs. Visible hazard identification signs shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*, at entrances to buildings or areas in which cryogenic fluids are stored, handled, or used.

8.4.2 Identification of Contents. Stationary containers shall be placarded with the identity of their contents to indicate the name of the material contained.

8.4.3 Container Specification. Stationary containers shall be marked with the manufacturing specification and maximum allowable working pressure on a permanent nameplate.

8.4.3.1 The nameplate shall be installed on the container in an accessible location.

8.4.3.2 The nameplate shall be marked in accordance with nationally recognized standards.

8.4.4 Identification of Container Connections.

8.4.4.1 Container inlet and outlet connections, liquid-level limit controls, valves, and pressure gauges shall be identified using one of the methods prescribed by 8.4.4.1.1 through 8.4.4.1.2.

8.4.4.1.1 They shall be marked with a permanent tag or label identifying their function.

8.4.4.1.2 They shall be identified by a schematic drawing that indicates their function and designates whether they are connected to the vapor or liquid space of the container.

8.4.4.1.2.1 When a schematic drawing is provided, it shall be attached to the container and maintained in a legible condition.

8.4.5 Identification of Piping Systems. Piping systems shall be identified in accordance with ASME A13.1, *Scheme for the Identification of Piping Systems*.

8.4.6 Identification of Emergency Shutoff Valves. Emergency shutoff valves on stationary containers shall be identified, visible, and indicated by means of a sign.

8.5 Medical Cryogenic Systems.

8.5.1 Bulk cryogenic fluid systems in medical gas applications at health care facilities shall be in accordance with Chapter 8, 1.1.2(3), and the material-specific requirements of Chapter 9 as applicable.

8.5.1.1 Bulk cryogenic fluid systems shall be in accordance with the following provisions as applicable:

- (1) Where located in a court, systems shall be in accordance with 8.13.2.7.2.
- (2) Where located indoors, systems shall be in accordance with 8.14.11.1.

- (3) Systems shall be installed by personnel qualified in accordance with CGA M-1, *Guide for Medical Gas Installations at Consumer Sites*, or ASSE 6015, *Professional Qualification Standard for Bulk Medical Gas Systems Installers*.
- (4) Systems shall be installed in compliance with Food and Drug Administration Current Good Manufacturing Practices as found in 21 CFR 210 and 21 CFR 211.

8.5.1.2 The following components of the bulk system shall be accessible and visible to delivery personnel during filling operations:

- (1) Fill connection
- (2) Top and bottom fill valves
- (3) Hose purge valve
- (4) Vent valve
- (5) Full trycock valve
- (6) Liquid level gauge
- (7) Tank pressure gauge

8.5.1.3 Bulk cryogenic fluid systems shall be anchored with foundations in accordance with the provisions of CGA M-1, *Guide for Medical Gas Installations at Consumer Sites*.

8.5.1.4 Bulk cryogenic fluid systems shall consist of the following:

- (1) One or more main supply vessel(s), whose capacity shall be determined after consideration of the customer usage requirements, delivery schedules, proximity of the facility to alternative supplies, and the emergency plan
- (2) A contents gauge on each of the main vessel(s)
- (3) A reserve supply sized for greater than an average day's supply, with the size of vessel or number of cylinders being determined after consideration of delivery schedules, proximity of the facility to alternative supplies, and the facility's emergency plan
- (4) At least two main vessel relief valves and rupture discs installed downstream of a three-way (three-port) valve
- (5) A check valve located in the primary supply piping upstream of the intersection with a secondary supply or reserve supply

8.5.1.5 Bulk cryogenic fluid reserve supply systems consisting of either a second cryogenic fluid source or a compressed gas source shall include the following:

- (1) When the reserve source is a compressed gas source, the reserve shall be equipped with the following:
 - (a) A cylinder manifold having not less than three gas cylinder connections or as otherwise required for an average of one day's gas supply
 - (b) A pressure switch to monitor the pressure in the cylinder manifold
- (2) When the reserve source is a second cryogenic fluid vessel, the reserve tank shall be equipped with the following:
 - (a) An actuating switch or sensor to monitor the internal tank pressure
 - (b) A contents gauge to monitor the liquid level
- (3) When the reserve source is either a cryogenic fluid or compressed gas source, a check valve shall be provided to prevent backflow into the reserve system

8.5.1.6 Bulk cryogenic fluid systems shall include a fill mechanism consisting of the following components:

- (1) A nonremovable product-specific fill connection in compliance with CGA V-6, *Standard Cryogenic Liquid Transfer Connection*



- (2) A means to cap and secure the fill connection inlet
- (3) A check valve to prevent product backflow from the fill inlet
- (4) A fill hose purge valve
- (5) Supports that hold the fill piping off the ground
- (6) A secure connection between the bulk tank and the fill piping
- (7) Supports as necessary to hold the fill line in position during all operations associated with the filling procedure

8.5.1.7 Where vaporizers are required to convert cryogenic liquid to the gaseous state, the vaporizer units shall conform to the following:

- (1) Be permitted to operate by either ambient heat transfer or external thermal source (e.g., electric heater, hot water, steam)
- (2) Be designed to provide capacity for the customer's peak and average flow rates under local conditions, seasonal conditions for weather and humidity, and structures that obstruct air circulation flow and sunlight
- (3) If switching is required as part of the system design, have piping and manual/automatic valving configured in such a manner that operating vaporizer(s) or sections of the vaporizer can be switched to nonoperating vaporizer or section of the vaporizer to de-ice through a valving configuration that ensures continuous flow to the facility through either or both vaporizers and/or sections of the vaporizer if valving switchover fails

8.5.1.8 Where a vaporizer requires an external thermal source, the flow from the source of supply shall be unaffected by the loss of the external thermal source through either of the following:

- (1) Reserve ambient heat transfer vaporizers capable of providing capacity for at least one day's average supply and piped so as to be unaffected by flow stoppage through the main vaporizer
- (2) A reserve noncryogenic source capable of providing at least one day's average supply

8.6 Security.

8.6.1 General. Cryogenic containers and systems shall be secured against accidental dislodgement and against access by unauthorized personnel in accordance with Section 8.6.

8.6.2* Security of Areas. Areas used for the storage of containers and systems shall be secured against unauthorized entry.

8.6.2.1 Administrative controls shall be allowed to be used to control access to individual storage areas located in secure facilities not accessible by the general public.

8.6.3 Securing of Containers. Stationary containers shall be secured to foundations in accordance with the building code.

8.6.3.1 Portable containers subject to shifting or upset shall be secured.

8.6.3.2 Nesting shall be permitted as a means of securing portable containers.

8.6.4 Securing of Vaporizers. Vaporizers, heat exchangers, and similar equipment shall be secured to foundations, and their connecting piping shall be designed and constructed to provide for the effects of expansion and contraction due to temperature changes.

8.6.5 Physical Protection. Containers, piping, valves, pressure relief devices, regulating equipment, and other appurtenances shall be protected against physical damage and tampering.

8.7 Separation from Hazardous Conditions.

8.7.1 General. Cryogenic containers and systems in storage or use shall be separated from materials and conditions that present exposure hazards to or from each other in accordance with Section 8.7.

8.7.2* Stationary Cryogenic Containers. Stationary containers located outdoors shall be separated from exposure hazards in accordance with the minimum separation distances indicated in Table 8.7.2.

Table 8.7.2 Minimum Separation Distance Between Stationary Cryogenic Containers and Exposures

Exposure	Minimum Distance	
	ft	m
(1) Buildings, regardless of construction type	1	0.3
(2) Wall openings	1	0.3
(3) Air intakes	10	3.1
(4) Property lines	5	1.5
(5) Places of public assembly (assembly occupancies)	50	15
(6) Nonambulatory patient areas	50	15
(7) Combustible materials, (e.g., paper, leaves, weeds, dry grass, debris)	15	4.5
(8) Incompatible hazardous materials	20	6.1
(9) Building exits	10	3.1

8.7.2.1 Fire Barriers. A 2-hour fire barrier wall shall be permitted in lieu of the distances specified in Table 8.7.2 for items 1, 4, 7, 8, and 9, where in accordance with the provisions of 8.7.2.1.1 through 8.7.2.1.4.

8.7.2.1.1 The fire barrier wall shall be without openings or penetrations.

8.7.2.1.1.1 Penetrations of the fire barrier wall by conduit or piping shall be permitted provided that the penetration is protected with a firestop system in accordance with the building code.

8.7.2.1.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage system.

8.7.2.1.3 The fire barrier wall shall be located not less than 5 ft (1.5 m) from any exposure.

8.7.2.1.4 The fire barrier wall shall not have more than two sides at 90 degree (1.57 rad) directions or not more than three sides with connecting angles of 135 degrees (2.36 rad).

8.7.2.1.4.1* The connecting angles between fire barrier walls shall be permitted to be reduced to less than 135 degrees (2.36 rad) for installations consisting of three walls when in accordance with 8.13.2.7.2.

8.7.2.1.5 Where the requirement of 8.7.2.1.4 is met, the bulk system shall be a minimum distance of 1 ft (0.3 m) from the fire barrier wall.

8.7.2.2 Point-of-Fill Connections. Point-of-fill connections serving stationary containers filled by mobile transport equipment shall not be positioned closer to exposures than the minimum distances in Table 8.7.2.

8.7.2.3 Surfaces Beneath Containers. The surface of the area on which stationary containers are placed, including the surface of the area located below the point at which connections are made for the purpose of filling such containers, shall be compatible with the fluid in the container.

8.7.3 Portable Cryogenic Containers. Portable containers used for cryogenic fluids located outdoors shall be separated from exposure hazards in accordance with Table 8.7.3.

8.7.3.1 Non-bulk portable containers of liquefied hydrogen shall be separated from exposure hazards in accordance with Table 8.7.3.1.

8.7.3.2 Fire Barriers. A 2-hour fire barrier wall shall be permitted in lieu of the distances specified by Table 8.7.3 or

Table 8.7.3.1 when in accordance with the provisions of 8.7.3.2.1 through 8.7.3.2.4.

8.7.3.2.1 The fire barrier wall shall be without openings or penetrations.

8.7.3.2.1.1 Penetrations of the fire barrier wall by conduit or piping shall be permitted provided that the penetration is protected with a firestop system in accordance with the building code.

8.7.3.2.2 The fire barrier wall shall be either an independent structure or the exterior wall of the building adjacent to the storage system.

8.7.3.2.3 The fire barrier wall shall be located not less than 5 ft (1.5 m) from any exposure.

8.7.3.2.4 The fire barrier wall shall not have more than two sides at approximately 90 degree (1.57 rad) directions, or not more than three sides with connecting angles of approximately 135 degrees (2.36 rad).

8.8 Electrical Wiring and Equipment.

8.8.1 General. Electrical wiring and equipment shall be in accordance with *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*, and Section 8.8.

8.8.2 Location. Containers and systems shall not be located where they could become part of an electrical circuit.

8.8.3 Electrical Grounding and Bonding. Containers and systems shall not be used for electrical grounding.

8.8.3.1 When electrical grounding and bonding are required, the system shall be in accordance with *NFPA 70, National Electrical Code*.

8.8.3.2 The grounding system shall be protected against corrosion, including corrosion caused by stray electrical currents.

8.9 Service and Repair. Service, repair, modification, or removal of valves, pressure relief devices, or other container

Table 8.7.3 Minimum Separation Distance Between Portable Cryogenic Containers and Exposures

Exposure	Minimum Distance	
	ft	m
Building exits	10	3.1
Wall openings	1	0.3
Air intakes	10	3.1
Property lines	5	1.5
Room or area exits	3	0.9
Combustible materials, (e.g., paper, leaves, weeds, dry grass, debris)	15	4.5
Incompatible hazardous materials	20	6.1

Table 8.7.3.1 Distance to Exposures for Non-Bulk Liquefied Hydrogen (LH₂)

Maximum Amount per Storage Area (gal)	Minimum Distance Between Storage Areas (ft)	Minimum Distance to Lot Lines of Property That Can Be Built Upon (ft)	Minimum Distance to Public Streets, Public Alleys or Public Ways (ft)	Minimum Distance to Buildings on the Same Property		
				Less than 2-Hour Construction	2-Hour Construction	4-Hour Construction
0-39.7	5	5	5	5	0	0
39.8-186.9	10	10	10	10	5	0
187-448.7	10	15	15	20	5	0
448.8-747.8	10	20	20	20	5	0
>747.8	20	25	25	20	5	0

For SI units: 1 ft = 305 mm.

Notes:

(1) For requirements on minimum distance to air intakes, see 7.6.2.4.

(2) For requirements on minimum distance to building openings including exits, see 7.6.2.5.

(3) When 8.7.3.2 is used as a means of distance reduction, the configuration of the fire barriers should be designed to allow natural ventilation to prevent the accumulation of hazardous gas concentrations.



appurtenances shall be in accordance with nationally recognized codes and standards.

8.9.1 Containers. Containers that have been removed from service shall be handled in an approved manner.

8.9.1.1 Testing. Containers out of service in excess of 1 year shall be inspected and tested as required in 8.9.1.2.

8.9.1.2 Pressure Relief Device Testing. The pressure relief devices shall be tested for operability and to determine if they are set at the relief pressure required by the tank design.

8.9.1.3 Containers that have previously been used for flammable cryogenic fluids and have been removed from service shall be purged with an inert gas to remove residual flammable gas and stored with all valves closed and the valve outlets plugged.

8.9.2 Systems. Service and repair of containers or systems shall be performed by trained personnel in accordance with nationally recognized standards and with the permission of the container owner.

8.10 Unauthorized Use. Containers shall not be used for any purpose other than to serve as a vessel for containing the product for which it is designated.

8.11 Leaks, Damage, and Corrosion.

8.11.1 Leaking, damaged, or corroded containers shall be removed from service.

8.11.2 Leaking, damaged, or corroded systems shall be replaced, repaired, or removed from service.

8.12 Lighting. Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, lighting, including emergency lighting, shall be provided for fire appliances and operating facilities such as walkways, control valves, and gates ancillary to stationary containers.

8.13 Storage.

8.13.1 Indoor Storage.

8.13.1.1 Installation. Stationary containers indoors shall be installed in accordance with Chapters 9 and 11 or with ANSI/CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*.

8.13.1.2 Stationary Containers. Stationary containers shall be in accordance with Section 8.2.

8.13.1.3 Cryogenic Fluids. Cryogenic fluids in stationary or portable containers stored indoors shall be stored in buildings, rooms, or areas constructed in accordance with the building code.

8.13.1.4 Ventilation. Ventilation shall be in accordance with Section 6.16.

8.13.2 Outdoor Storage.

8.13.2.1 General. Cryogenic fluids in stationary or portable containers stored outdoors shall be in accordance with 8.13.2.

8.13.2.2 Access. Stationary containers shall be located to provide access by mobile supply equipment and authorized personnel.

8.13.2.2.1 Where exit access is provided to serve areas in which equipment is installed, the minimum width shall be not less than 28 in. (710 mm).

8.13.2.3 Physical Protection. Cryogenic fluid containers, cylinders, tanks, and systems that could be exposed to physical damage shall be protected.

8.13.2.3.1 Guard posts or other means shall be provided to protect cryogenic fluid containers, cylinders, tanks, and systems indoors and outdoors from vehicular damage. (See Section 4.11.)

8.13.2.4 Diked Areas Containing Other Hazardous Materials. Containers of cryogenic fluids shall not be located within diked areas with other hazardous materials.

8.13.2.5* Areas Subject to Flooding. Stationary containers located in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation during conditions of the design flood as designated by the building code.

8.13.2.5.1 Elevated Tanks. Structures supporting elevated tanks and tanks that are supported at a level above that designated in the design flood shall be anchored to resist lateral shifting due to flood and other hydrostatic effects.

8.13.2.5.2 Underground Tanks. Underground tanks in flood hazard areas shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, or lateral movement resulting from hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy, during conditions of the design flood.

8.13.2.6 Drainage.

8.13.2.6.1 The area surrounding stationary and portable containers shall be provided with a means to prevent accidental discharge of fluids from endangering personnel, containers, equipment, and adjacent structures and from entering enclosed spaces in accordance with NFPA 1, *Fire Code*.

8.13.2.6.2 The stationary container shall not be placed where spilled or discharged fluids will be retained around the container.

8.13.2.6.3 The provisions of 8.13.2.5.2 shall be permitted to be altered or waived where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the container does not constitute a hazard after consideration of special features such as the following:

- (1) Crushed rock utilized as a heat sink
- (2) Topographical conditions
- (3) Nature of occupancy
- (4) Proximity to structures on the same or adjacent property
- (5) Capacity and construction of containers and character of fluids to be stored

8.13.2.6.4 The grade for a distance of not less than 50 ft (15.2 m) from where cryogenic fluid storage or delivery systems are installed shall be higher than the grade on which flammable or combustible liquids are stored or used.

8.13.2.6.4.1* Drainage Control.

(A) Where the grade differential between the storage or delivery system and the flammable or combustible liquids storage or use area is not in accordance with 8.13.2.6.4, diversion curbs or other means of drainage control shall be used to divert the flow of flammable or combustible liquids away from the cryogenic system.

(B) The means of drainage control shall prevent the flow of flammable or combustible liquid to a distance not less than 50 ft (15.2 m) from all parts of the delivery system.

8.13.2.7 Outdoor Installations.

8.13.2.7.1 Enclosed Courts. Stationary containers shall not be installed within enclosed courts.

8.13.2.7.2* Courts. Stationary containers shall be sited so that they are open to the surrounding environment except that encroachment by building walls of unlimited height shall be permitted when in accordance with the distances specified by Table 8.7.2 or the material-specific tables in Chapters 9 through 11.

8.13.2.7.2.1* Where exterior building walls encroach on the system to form a court, the system shall be located at a distance not less than the height of the wall from at least two court walls.

8.13.2.7.2.2 The required distance between the exterior walls of the building forming the court and the container shall be determined independently without regard to fire barrier walls used to allow encroachment by fire exposure hazards.

8.13.2.7.3 Fire Department Access. Fire department access roadways or other approved means shall be in accordance with NFPA 1, *Fire Code*.

8.14 Use and Handling.

8.14.1 General. Use and handling of containers and systems shall be in accordance with Section 8.14.

8.14.1.1 Operating Instructions. Operating instructions shall be provided for installations that require the operation of equipment.

8.14.1.2 Attended Delivery. A qualified person shall be in attendance at all times cryogenic fluid is transferred from mobile supply units to a storage system.

8.14.1.3 Inspection.

8.14.1.3.1 Cryogenic fluid storage systems shall be inspected and maintained by a qualified representative of the equipment owner as required by the material-specific requirements of Chapters 9 and 11.

8.14.1.3.1.1* The interval between inspections other than those specified by material-specific requirements shall be based on nationally recognized good practices or standards.

8.14.1.3.2 A record of the inspection shall be prepared and provided to the user or the authority having jurisdiction upon request.

8.14.1.4 Design.

8.14.1.4.1 Nationally Recognized Good Practices. Where nationally recognized good practices or standards have been established for the process employed, such practices and standards shall be followed.

8.14.1.4.2 Piping Systems. Piping, tubing, fittings, and related components shall be designed, fabricated, and tested in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/ASME B31.3, *Process Piping*, or other approved standards and shall be in accordance with 8.14.2.

8.14.2 Piping and Appurtenances.

8.14.2.1 Piping systems shall be designed for the use intended through the full range of pressure and temperature to which they will be subjected.

8.14.2.2 Piping systems shall be designed and constructed to allow for expansion, contraction, vibration, settlement, and fire exposure.

8.14.3 Joints. Joints in piping and tubing shall be in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/ASME B31.3, *Process Piping*, or other approved standards.

8.14.4 Valves and Accessory Equipment. Valves and accessory equipment shall be acceptable for the intended use at the temperatures of the application and shall be designed and constructed to withstand the maximum pressure at the minimum temperature to which they will be subjected.

8.14.5 Shutoff Valves on Containers. Shutoff valves shall be provided on all container connections, except for pressure relief devices.

8.14.5.1 Shutoff valves for containers with multiple pressure relief devices shall be permitted in accordance with 8.2.4.7.

8.14.5.2 Shutoff valves shall be accessible and located as close as practical to the container.

8.14.6 Shutoff Valves on Piping.

8.14.6.1 Shutoff valves shall be installed in piping containing cryogenic fluids where needed to limit the volume of liquid discharged in the event of piping or equipment failure.

8.14.6.2 Pressure relief valves shall be installed where liquid or cold gas can be trapped between shutoff valves in the piping system. (*See 8.2.4.*)

8.14.7 Physical Protection and Support.

8.14.7.1 Aboveground piping systems shall be supported and protected from physical damage.

8.14.7.2 Piping passing through walls shall be protected from mechanical damage.

8.14.8 Corrosion Protection.

8.14.8.1 Aboveground piping that is subject to corrosion shall be protected against corrosion.

8.14.8.2 Belowground piping shall be protected against corrosion.

8.14.9 Cathodic Protection. Where required, cathodic protection shall be in accordance with 8.14.9.

8.14.9.1 Operation. Where installed, cathodic protection systems shall be operated and maintained to continuously provide corrosion protection.

8.14.9.2 Inspection.

8.14.9.2.1 Container systems equipped with cathodic protection shall be inspected for the intended operation by a cathodic protection tester.

8.14.9.2.2 The cathodic protection tester shall be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers, International (NACE).

8.14.9.3 Impressed Current Systems.

8.14.9.3.1 Systems equipped with impressed current cathodic protection systems shall be inspected in accordance with the requirements of the design and 8.14.9.2.

8.14.9.3.2 The design limits shall be available to the AHJ upon request.

8.14.9.3.3 The system owner shall maintain the following records to demonstrate that the cathodic protection is in conformance with the requirements of the design:

- (1) The results of inspections of the system
- (2) The results of testing that has been completed



8.14.9.4 Repairs, maintenance, or replacement of a cathodic protection system shall be under the supervision of a corrosion expert certified by NACE.

8.14.9.4.1 The corrosion expert shall be certified by NACE as a senior corrosion technologist, a cathodic protection specialist, or a corrosion specialist or shall be a registered engineer with registration in a field that includes education and experience in corrosion control.

8.14.10 Testing.

8.14.10.1 Piping systems shall be tested and proved free of leaks after installation as required by the codes and standards to which they are designed and constructed.

8.14.10.2 Test pressures shall not be less than 150 percent of the maximum allowable working pressure when hydraulic testing is conducted or 110 percent when testing is conducted pneumatically.

8.14.11 Material-Specific Requirements.

8.14.11.1 Indoor Use. Indoor use of cryogenic fluids shall be in accordance with the material-specific provisions of Chapters 9 and 11 or with ANSI/CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*, and 8.14.2.

8.14.11.2 Outdoor Use.

8.14.11.2.1 General. Outdoor use of cryogenic fluids shall be in accordance with the material-specific provisions of Chapters 9 and 11 or with ANSI/CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*, and 8.14.2.

8.14.11.2.2 Separation. Distances from property lines, buildings, and exposure hazards shall be in accordance with Table 8.7.2 and Table 8.7.3 and the material-specific provisions of Chapters 9 and 11 or with ANSI/CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*.

8.14.11.2.3 Emergency Shutoff Valves.

8.14.11.2.3.1* Accessible manual or automatic emergency shutoff valves shall be provided to shut off the cryogenic fluid supply in case of emergency.

(A) Manual emergency shutoff valves or the device that activates an automatic emergency shutoff valve on a bulk source or piping systems serving the bulk supply shall be identified by means of a sign.

8.14.11.2.3.2 Emergency shutoff valves shall be located at the point of use, at the source of supply, and at the point where the system piping enters the building.

8.14.11.3 Filling and Dispensing.

8.14.11.3.1 General. Filling and dispensing of cryogenic fluids shall be in accordance with 8.14.1.2.

8.14.11.3.2 Dispensing Areas. Dispensing of cryogenic fluids associated with physical or health hazards shall be conducted in approved locations.

8.14.11.3.2.1 Indoor Dispensing Areas. Dispensing indoors shall be conducted in areas constructed in accordance with the building code.

8.14.11.3.2.2 Ventilation. Indoor areas in which cryogenic fluids are dispensed shall be ventilated in accordance with the requirements of Section 6.16 and the mechanical code.

8.14.11.3.2.3 Piping Systems. Piping systems utilized for filling or dispensing of cryogenic fluids shall be designed and constructed in accordance with 8.14.2.

8.14.11.3.3 Vehicle Loading and Unloading Areas. Loading and unloading areas shall be constructed in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 9 for liquid oxygen, Chapter 11 for liquid hydrogen, or ANSI/CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*, for inert cryogenic fluids, as applicable.

8.14.11.3.4* A noncombustible, delivery vehicle spill pad shall be provided when required by the material-specific requirements of Chapter 9 for liquid oxygen, Chapter 11 for liquid hydrogen, or ANSI/CGA P-18, *Standard for Bulk Inert Gas Systems at Consumer Sites*.

8.14.11.3.4.1* A noncombustible spill pad shall be provided for delivery areas where bulk liquid helium is transferred from delivery vehicles.

8.14.11.3.5 Filling Controls. A pressure gauge and full trycock valve shall be provided and shall be visible from the delivery point to allow the delivery operator to monitor the internal pressure and liquid level of stationary containers during filling.

8.14.11.3.5.1 When the containers being filled are remote from the delivery point and pressure gauges or full trycock valves are not visible, redundant gauges and valves shall be installed at the filling connection.

8.14.11.4 Handling.

8.14.11.4.1 Applicability. Handling of cryogenic containers shall be in accordance with 8.14.11.4.

8.14.11.4.2 Carts and Trucks.

8.14.11.4.2.1 Cryogenic containers shall be moved using an approved method.

8.14.11.4.2.2 Where cryogenic containers are moved by hand cart, hand truck, or other mobile device, that device shall be designed for the secure movement of the container.

8.14.11.4.3 Design. Carts and trucks used to transport cryogenic containers shall be designed to provide a stable base for the commodities to be transported and shall have a means of restraining containers to prevent accidental dislodgement.

8.14.11.4.4 Closed Containers.

8.14.11.4.4.1 Pressurized containers shall be closed while being transported.

8.14.11.4.4.2 Containers designed for use at atmospheric conditions shall be transported with appropriate loose-fitting covers in place to prevent spillage.

Chapter 9 Bulk Oxygen Systems

9.1* General. The storage, use, and handling of oxygen in bulk oxygen systems shall be in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 1 through 9, as applicable.

9.1.1 Application.

9.1.1.1* This chapter shall not apply to oxygen storage systems having capacities less than those stated in 3.3.15, Bulk Oxygen System.