

## SAFETY TIPS

What to do if you smell gas

If you think you smell propane in your home, camper, RV or the area around any gas equipment, or if a gas alarm signals the presence of propane, you should IMMEDIATELY follow the following steps:

- 1) Extinguish all smoking materials and any other open flames or sources of ignition.
- 2) Everyone should vacate the building, vehicle or area.
- 3) Move away without using any electric switches, appliances, thermostats, or telephones.
- 4) Close the gas shutoff valve on the propane tank or cylinder.
- 5) Call your propane supplier and/or your local fire department from a cellular telephone or a neighbors telephone while away from the area.
- 6) Even if you do not continue to smell propane, do not open or turn on the propane supply valve. Do not re-enter the building, vehicle or area. Let a qualified propane service technician and/or emergency personnel check for escaped propane.
- 7) Have a properly trained propane service technician repair the leak. The propane service technician or emergency responder needs to determine that the leak situation has been fully resolved. The propane service technician should

check all of your gas appliances and re-light any appliance pilots.

## EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Personal protection

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Provide Ventilation adequate to prevent that propane does not reach flammable mixture.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

General use: NONE

Emergency use: If concentrations are high enough to warrant supplied-air or self contained breathing apparatus, flammable area measure should be taken.

### PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Avoid skin contact since could make freeze burn, use protective gloves, if any contact is made flush with lukewarm and get medical attention.

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or for fog surrounding area. Don't extinguish fire until source is closed.

## HAZARD IDENTIFICATIONS

HEALTH HAZARD	1
FIRE HAZARD	4
SPECIAL HAZARD	--
RADIOACTIVITY	0



## INGUSA TANKS DIVISION

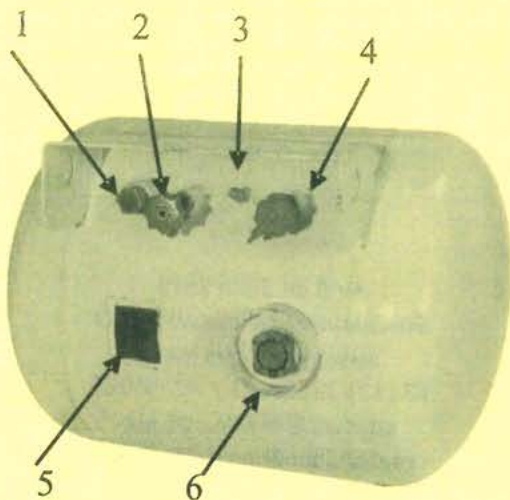
### SAFETY WARNINGS & PRODUCT INFORMATION

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## IN YOUR TANK YOU WILL FIND...

- 1.- EXTERNAL RELIEF VALVE.
- 2.- SERVICE VALVE.
- 3.- MAXIMUM LEVEL OR BLEEDER VALVE.
- 4.- FILL VALVE WITH/WITHOUT OPD
- 5.-DATA PLATE
- 6.-VISUAL GAUGE



## LPG FACTS

Liquefied petroleum gas (also called LPG, GPL, LP Gas, or autogas) is a mixture of hydrocarbon gases used as a fuel in heating appliances and vehicles, and increasingly replacing chlorofluorocarbons as an aerosol propellant and a refrigerant to reduce damage to the ozone layer.

Varieties of LPG bought and sold include mixes that are primarily propane, mixes that are primarily butane, and the more common, mixes including both propane (60%) and butane (40%), depending on the season—in winter more propane, in summer more butane. Propylene and butylenes are usually also present in small concentration. A powerful odorant, ethanethiol, is added so that leaks can be detected easily. The international standard is EN 589.

LPG is synthesised by refining petroleum or 'wet' natural gas, and is usually derived from fossil fuel sources, being manufactured during the refining of crude oil, or extracted from oil or gas streams as they emerge from the ground. It was first produced in 1910 by Dr. Walter Snelling, and the first commercial products appeared in 1912. It currently provides about 3% of the energy consumed, and burns cleanly with no soot and very few sulfur emissions, posing no ground or water pollution hazards. LPG has a typical specific calorific value of 46.1 MJ/kg compared to 42.5 MJ/kg for diesel and 43.5 MJ/kg for premium grade petrol (gasoline).<sup>[1]</sup> However, its energy density per volume unit of 26 MJ/l is lower than either that of petrol or diesel.

## CAUTIONS USING LPG

- Don't overfill the tank
- Don't change the position of the tank since it could enter in a close vapor system or could exit liquid lpg instead of vapor causing dangerous conditions for the user.
- Don't block the relief valve

## HOW TO USE YOUR LP GAS TANK

**CAUTION: NOT LET YOUR TANK BE OVERFILL, STOP FILLING WHEN LIQUID APPEARS AT THE BLEEDER.**

The bleeder location is at 80-85% of the total capacity of the tank, the remaining percent is leaved for vaporization of the tank, if overfill it could not work properly or could make a overpressure inside the tank .

**NOTE: ONLY TRAINED PEOPLE SHOULD FILL YOUR LPG INGUSA TANK.**



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