

STANDARD FOR STORAGE AND USE OF PORTABLE LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS OUTDOOR HEATERS

For Use in Campbell, Cupertino, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, Morgan Hill, Mountain View, Palo Alto, San Jose, Santa Clara City, Saratoga, Sunnyvale, unincorporated areas of Santa Clara County, and where approved by your Local Jurisdiction

Authority Cited: California Fire Code (CFC); Uniform Fire Code Standard 82-1(UFCS)

Portable liquefied petroleum gas (i.e., LPG/Propane) heaters may be permitted in outdoor locations provided that the use complies with the requirements described in this standard.

A. Fees and Permits

1. Contact your local Fire Department regarding any required permits or fees for the storage or use of LPG fueled heaters.

B. Requirements

1. LPG Heaters In Use:

- a. LPG heaters shall be installed and maintained in accordance with their listing. [CFC §1107.1]
- b. LPG heaters in use shall be separated from combustibles as set forth in the manufacturer's product listing. In the absence of an owner's manual stating otherwise, the horizontal and vertical clearances shall be 5 feet. Note: Most heaters have distance requirements stated on a permanently attached plate. [CFC §1107.1]
- c. LPG heaters in use shall not be located less than 3 feet from building openings. [CFC Table 8204-A #5.2]
- d. Structures such as walls, solid fences, earth or concrete barriers and other similar structures shall be avoided around or over LPG heaters. [UFCS §3.2.2.9]

Note: The base of the heater contains the LPG cylinder, and the presence of such structures can create significant hazards, such as pocketing of escaping gas, interference with the application of cooling water by firefighters, and the redirection of flames against the LPG cylinders.

- e. LPG heaters are prohibited inside tents, canopies, and temporary membrane structures. [CFC §3216.4.2]
- f. Sources of ignition shall be prohibited within 5 feet of any LPG heater. "NO SMOKING" signs shall be posted at affected locations. [CFC Table 8204-A #5.2 and 8208]
- g. LPG heaters shall not be located in exit pathways. [CFC §1203]

2. LPG Cylinders in Storage:

- a. LPG cylinders larger than 2½ pound water capacity (nominal 1 pound of LPG) shall not be stored in buildings. [CFC §8212.9]

- b. LPG cylinders shall be located in a manner which minimizes exposure to excessive temperature rise, physical damage, or tampering. [UFC §8212.2 and UFCS §5-2.1.1]
- c. LPG cylinders shall not be located on roofs. LPG cylinders shall not be located in basements, pits or similar locations where heavier-than-air gas might collect. [UFC §§8212.6 & 8212.7 and UFCS §5-2.1.5]
- d. When exposed to probable vehicular traffic, LPG cylinders shall be suitably protected from impact. [CFC §8210 and UFCS §5-4.2.2]
- e. LPG cylinders shall be stored or used in an upright position. Cylinder outlet valves shall be closed or plugged. [CFC §§8212.3 & 8212.8 and UFCS §5-2.2.1]
- f. LPG cylinder storage outside of buildings for cylinders shall be located at least 5 feet from any doorway or opening in a building frequented by the public where occupants have at least two exits. For buildings, or sections of buildings, having only one exit, the location of such storage from the doorway or opening shall be at least 10 feet. The maximum quantity of LPG allowed in storage is 500 pounds (a 5-gallon cylinder equals 20 lbs LPG). Contact your Fire Department for storage requirements of more than 500 pounds of LPG. [CFC Table 8212.12-A and UFCS §5-4.1]
- g. LPG cylinders shall be protected by either:
 - i. An enclosure with at least a 6-foot high industrial type fence;
 - ii. A lockable ventilated metal locker or rack that prevents tampering with valves and pilferage of the cylinder. [CFC §8212.13 and UFCS §5-4.1]

Note: A chain link fence is the type of fence most commonly used for security. A solid fence is not allowed because it is important to allow air to circulate freely.

- h. Structures such as walls, solid fences, earth or concrete barriers and other similar structures shall be avoided around or over LPG cylinders. [UFCS §3.2.2.9]

Note: The presence of such structures can create significant hazards, such as pocketing of escaping gas, interference with the application of cooling water by firefighters and the redirection of flames against the LPG cylinders.