



Oklahoma Infrastructure Guide *for* Propane as a Transportation Fuel



TULSA AREA
CLEAN CITIES

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Introduction & Overview of Propane

The propane industry in the United States has a well developed distribution network moving propane safely from the source to customer sites. U.S. Department of Transportation regulations and other codes and standards ensure the safe transport of propane on our highways, railroads, and waterways. If you live near or far from a natural gas main or power grid, you can readily utilize propane as a fuel.

PROPANE QUICK FACTS

Propane Production, Usage & Efficiency	Storing & Transporting Propane	Today's Propane Distribution Network
<p>Propane occurs naturally and is captured during oil refining and natural gas processing.</p> <p>Approximately 97 percent of propane consumed in the U.S. is produced domestically and in Canada.</p> <p>Because of this, propane helps reduce our dependence on foreign petroleum, which in turn, increases our nation's energy security.</p>	<p>Propane can be stored in large tanks and underground facilities, or shipped by pipeline, rail, or truck to thousands of "secondary storage" facilities throughout the U.S.</p> <p>Propane is delivered from 13,500 retail propane storage facilities to nearly 60 million customers throughout the U.S.</p>	<p>90 barges and tankers 6,000 transports 12,500 bulk/storage distribution points 36,500 fuel delivery trucks (bobtails) 22,000 railroad tank cars 70,000 miles of pipeline 162,000 cylinder refillers such as hardware stores, gas stations, camp grounds</p>

There are approximately 270,000 propane vehicles in the U.S. and more than 15 million propane vehicles worldwide. Propane used as an engine fuel is commonly referred to as "Autogas" or "Motor Fuel" to differentiate the use from other market segments such as agricultural, residential, and off-road applications.

Propane used as a transportation fuel has emerged as a great solution for many types of fleets looking to control their fuel costs and use a domestically produced fuel source. Many applications in both the public and private sector are a great fit for propane. Propane systems work well in applications from buses and delivery trucks, to fork lifts and commercial mowers, and many things in between. Some of the most common applications include: school and shuttle buses, delivery vehicles, landscaping, work trucks, utilities, emergency vehicles and for service, repair and maintenance vehicles.

HISTORY OF PROPANE

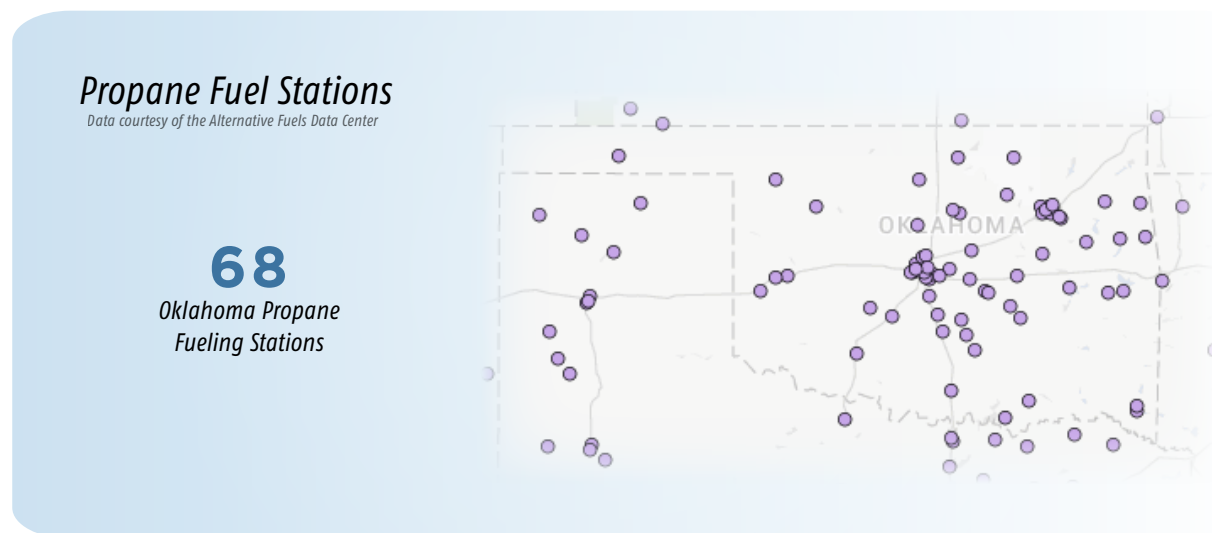
1910	1913	1970s	2006	TODAY
PROPANE DISCOVERED DR. WALTER SNELLING	FIRST PROPANE VEHICLE IN THE U.S.A.	OIL CRISIS INCREASES THE POPULARITY OF PROPANE THE CLEAN AIR ACT IS PASSED AND THE EPA BEGINS REGULATING ALTERNATIVE FUEL CONVERSIONS	LIQUID PROPANE INJECTION SYSTEM INTRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES CLEANFUEL USA UNVEILS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- GM 8.1- GMC 4500-8500- BLUE BIRD- PROPANE VISION	MORE PROPANE PLATFORMS CONTINUE TO BECOME AVAILABLE, GIVING FLEETS BUYING OPTIONS: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-ROUSH-CLEANTECH-CLEANFUEL USA-BLUE BIRD-COLLINS-IC-ALLIANCE AUTOGAS

Fueling Infrastructure

The primary decision for those interested in propane fueling infrastructure is determining who will have access. In most states, codes for dispensers that are intended for public use are somewhat more stringent than those intended for private use.

These regulations are currently under review/revision both nationally and at the state level, and may change in the near future.

Contact the local OK LP Gas Administration or a local propane marketer for more assistance on local requirements.



The types of dispensers and types of ownership/leasing options exist for both public or private use sites and are typically one of the following:

- *Fleet/End-User Ownership*
- *Fleet/End-User Equipment Contract; Sole Use, Multiple User*
- *Managed Access Public Sites.*

Within these categories, the type of dispenser and size of the propane container is determined by assessing the needs of the fleet. There are entry-level packages with the propane tank and dispenser mounted on a common base or “skid” which are delivered to the site assembled. This is the easiest and least expensive option, offering great flexibility to a fleet just getting started with up to three propane powered vehicles. Additional configurations may include a stationary tank installation with crash protection and a dispenser assembly beside the container or several yards away on an island which may or may not have other fuels available. These may be simple configurations with only a pump and meter, or more advanced systems with a key or card lock system limiting access to designated personnel. Advanced systems can provide 24-hour access, and/or software compatible with various fleet management programs to streamline recordkeeping.

When choosing a company to design, install, and/or service the propane dispenser, a minimum of 3 years experience with propane installations and verifiable references is recommended. In Oklahoma, these entities must also have a permit issued by the OK LP Gas Administration to install piping or service a propane installation. Similarly, electricians must be licensed in Oklahoma and should have experience specifically with Class I, Division 1 and 2 fueling station hazardous areas.

Propane Dispenser Components



PROPANE INSTALLATION



HOSE BREAKAWAY PROTECTION



REMOTE TANK LEVEL MONITORING DEVICE

Propane is a leading alternative fuel in the U.S. because of its modest storage pressure, reasonable cost for vehicle conversions, fuel availability, as well as inexpensive and versatile dispensing station installations.

Propane dispensers typically operate at a pressure of <300 psig (pounds per square inch gauge). This relatively low pressure allows refueling with simple pumps that generate differential pressure between the dispenser storage container and the vehicle container. It is very important to select the properly sized pump for the intended fleet application. An undersized pump can create performance issues when filling.

In most ways, refueling a propane vehicle is similar to refueling a gasoline or diesel vehicle. There are, however, some distinct differences.

- Propane dispensing and vehicle fuel systems are sealed systems.
- Propane dispensers operate under higher pressures than other liquid fuels.
- Propane tanks are only filled to 80% capacity to allow for fuel expansion.

An overfill protection device located in the fuel tank ensures that the fill will not exceed 80% of capacity. This safety feature will not be noticed by typical consumers, as fuel tanks are sized to allow for the needed range, and most new fuel gauges are calibrated to appear full at an 80% fill.



HIGH DIFFERENTIAL PUMP



LOW EMISSION TRANSFER NOZZLE



FLEET DEMONSTRATION - DISH NETWORK



FLEET DEMONSTRATION - FERRELLGAS



MANAGED ACCESS PUBLIC DISPENSER



LOCKABLE CABINET ON PROPANE DISPENSER

Safety & Code Requirements

Propane dispensing stations must comply with various national and local codes and standards. The standards may vary across the U.S. and from state to state. In Oklahoma, the Authority Having Jurisdiction (or AHJ) is the OK LP Gas Administrator. Enforcement officers working under this authority are responsible for ensuring safety and compliance with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and State requirements. There may be instances where a locality will also have specific requirements within city limits or jurisdictions. Lack of knowledge and subjectivity can have an impact on the approval process; therefore, it is wise to begin all new propane infrastructure projects by contacting the OK LP Gas Administration. The LP Gas Administration can help you navigate state and local codes and regulations.

**Oklahoma LP Gas
Administration**
3815 North Santa Fe, Suite 117
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
405-521-2458
www.oklpgas.org

Codes and Regulations

The rules promulgated by the OK LP Gas Administration have two sections that are specific to Propane dispensers:

§ 420:10-1-5. Permits (6) Class VI – DOT Cylinder and/or LP Gas Motor Fuel Station Operator Permit.

(A) The Class VI DOT Cylinder and/or LP Gas Motor Fuel Station Operator Permit permits the holder to operate DOT Cylinder charging station and/or a motor fuel dispenser for public resale. Applicant shall be required to pass an approved written examination for each separate endorsement depending upon the type of LP Gas motor fuel dispenser to be installed. The endorsements will be as follows:

(i) AAG, This Attended Autogas “AAG” endorsement permits the holder to operate LP Gas dispenser stations that fill DOT cylinders and/or Attended LP gas motor fuel refueling dispensers for resale.

(ii) UAG This Unattended Autogas “UAG” endorsement permits the holder to operate Unattended self-service LP Gas motor fuel dispenser stations; however these installations require more stringent regulations than those that are attended. In addition to the requirements in this section, the permit holder shall be required to install equipment that meets or exceeds the minimum installation and performance standards described in OAC section 420:10-1-13(28). For the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of administering and enforcing this rule, persons, firms and corporations shall pay at the time of initial inspection a fee of Three Hundred Dollars (\$300.00) for each unattended LP Gas motor fuel dispenser station. Thereafter, the annual inspection fee is One Hundred Fifty Dollars (\$150.00) for each unattended LP Gas motor fuel dispenser station.

§ 420:10-1-14. Standards for the storage and handling of liquefied petroleum gas (28) Minimum installation and performance standards of unattended self-service LP Gas motor fuel dispenser stations.

(A) Unattended self-service LP Gas motor fuel dispenser stations shall meet the applicable sections of the rules and regulations of the Oklahoma Liquefied petroleum Gas Board and NFPA 58.

(B) Any unattended self-service LP Gas motor fuel dispenser shall also meet all Alternative Provisions for Installations of ASME containers found in NFPA 58 regardless of tank size. This includes Redundant Fail Safe Product Control and Low Emission Transfer requirements.

(C) The delivery valve and nozzle combination shall be designed, installed, and operated, so that LP Gas will not be released unless the valve is correctly attached to the filler coupling on the receiving valve of the LP Gas motor fuel container.

(D) to maintain minimum performance standards, the following shall be considered minimum system performance requirements:

(i) Dispensing rate minimum of eight (8) gallons per minute (GPM) per manufacturer's specifications;

(ii) vehicle fueling area, ground where vehicle is parked, shall be reasonably level to allow for complete fuel fills.

(E) the dispenser shall have the following signs affixed to the dispenser and readily visible to the public:

(i) Step-by-step operating instructions, approved in advance by the Administrator;

(ii) Warning sign(s) stating, “WARNING, STATE LAW PROHIBITS FILLING ANY PORTABLE DOT CONTAINERS AT THIS DISPENSER” and “All vehicles refueling at this dispenser must have an appropriate ASME container fitted with an operational OPD valve” in letters not less than two (2) inches high.

(iv) “No Smoking” in letters not less than two (2) inches high;

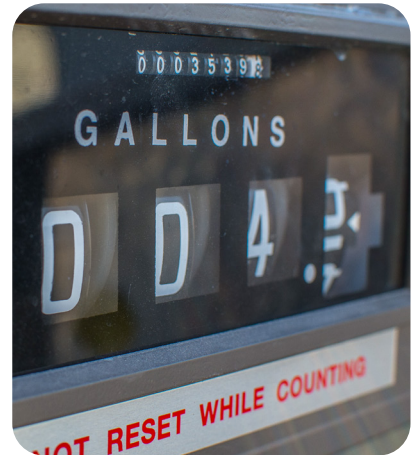
(v) 24-hour emergency telephone number in letters not less than two (2) inches high;

(vi) Name of the Class 1 permit holder that services the dispenser, in letters not less than two (2) inches high.

In addition to NFPA and state rules and regulations, the following codes and standards may also have requirements regarding installation of a propane dispenser:

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) · American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) · American Society for Nondestructive Testing (ASNT) · National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) · National Electric Code (NEC) · Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) · Uniform Building Code Commission, Local Jurisdiction (OUBCC) · International Building Code (IBC) · International Fire Code (IFC) · National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) · Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) · Underwriters Laboratory (UL)

Site Selection



Propane fueling dispensers are tremendously flexible and have relatively few site requirements. Because of this, you will likely see propane dispensers in locations which are inaccessible to other alternative fuels.

Minimum distance requirements from property lines, railroad tracks, power lines, and roadways are detailed in NFPA 58. Contacting an experienced local propane marketer or the OK LP Gas Administration is the first step in determining the best location for the propane dispenser. The only other necessary consideration is access to standard electrical service. Cities and counties also have specific zoning and ordinances that need to be considered, as well as their own setback requirements.

In Oklahoma, any person, firm or corporation selling propane to an end-user must obtain a Class I permit from the OK LP Gas Administration. Any developer or investor not currently involved in retail propane sales simply needs to contract with a propane marketer licensed in the State of Oklahoma.

In Oklahoma, any public or private entity interested in adding propane as a transportation fuel to its fleet would likely have several qualified responses to a request for proposals, but eastern Oklahoma has the most active network for propane and infrastructure for fleets.



Economics

According to the United States Department of Energy's (DOE) analysis, *Costs Associated with Propane Vehicle Fueling Infrastructure*, purchasing new propane fueling equipment ranges from \$45,000 to \$300,000. There are ways to reduce the initial capital cost even further, which include lease agreements. Costs will vary widely from project to project based on the needs and size of the fleet, but these estimates are included to show the wide range of options available to fleet operators.

The chart below from the DOE's analysis of propane vehicle fueling infrastructure and highlights the wide variety of cost structures available for multiple applications and budgets.

PROPANE COSTS STRUCTURE GUIDE

	STATION DESIGN	APPROX. DAILY USE	RANGE OF COSTS	EXAMPLE APPLICATIONS
SMALL STATIONS (SKID-MOUNTED)	1,000-GALLON STORAGE TANK 1 SINGLE-HOSE DISPENSER	100-400 GALLON (IF TANK IS FILLED EVERY 2-WEEKS TO 2 TIMES, WEEKLY)	PURCHASING NEW EQUIPMENT: \$45,000 TO \$60,000 INITIAL COST FOR LEASING: \$3,000 TO \$10,000	3 SCHOOL BUSES x 16 GALLONS A DAILY 10 SHUTTLE VANS x 20 GALLONS A DAILY 100 SHUTTLE VANS x 20 GALLONS A DAILY
	2,000 GALLON STORAGE W/ TWIN 1,000 GALLON TANKS 1 DUAL-HOSE DISPENSER	200-800 GALLON (IF TANK IS FILLED EVERY 2-WEEKS TO 2 TIMES, WEEKLY)	PURCHASING NEW EQUIPMENT: \$60,000 TO \$70,000 INITIAL COST FOR LEASING: \$5,000 TO \$12,000	20 SCHOOL BUSES x 15 GALLONS A DAILY 30 SHUTTLE VANS x 18 GALLONS A DAILY 60 TAXIS x 7 GALLONS A DAILY
MEDIUM STATIONS	12,000-GALLON STORAGE TANK 2 DUAL-HOSE DISPENSER	450-1,800 GALLON (IF TANK IS FILLED WITH 1-3 TRANSPORT LOADS MONTHLY)	PURCHASING NEW EQUIPMENT: \$120,000 TO \$145,000 INITIAL COST FOR LEASING: \$15,000 TO \$50,000	35 SCHOOL BUSES x 14 GALLONS DAILY 65 POLICE CRUISERS x 7 GALLONS DAILY OR 100 SHUTTLE VANS x 20 GALLONS DAILY
	18,000 GALLON STORAGE TANK 3 DUAL-HOSE DISPENSER	900-2,400 GALLON (IF TANK IS FILLED WITH 2-4 TRANSPORT LOADS MONTHLY)	PURCHASING NEW EQUIPMENT: \$150,000 TO \$220,000 INITIAL COST FOR LEASING: \$15,000 TO \$50,000	60 SCHOOL BUSES x 16 GALLONS DAILY 70 SHUTTLE VANS x 20 GALLONS DAILY 100 SCHOOL BUSES x 10 GALLONS DAILY OR 150 TAXIS x 10 GALLONS DAILY
LARGE STATIONS	30,000-GALLON STORAGE TANK 4 DUAL-HOSE DISPENSER	900-3,000 GALLON (IF TANK IS FILLED WITH 2-5 TRANSPORT LOADS MONTHLY)	PURCHASING NEW EQUIPMENT: \$225,000 TO \$300,000 INITIAL COST FOR LEASING: \$15,000 TO \$50,000	70 SHUTTLE VANS x 20 GALLONS DAILY 100 DELIVERY VANS x 9 GALLONS DAILY OR 250 SCHOOL BUSES x 10 GALLONS DAILY



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