LAMPTON-LOVE, INC

P. O. BOX 1607 • JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI 39215-1607
Mirror Lake Plaza
2829 Lakeland Drive, Suite 1505 • Jackson, Mississippi 39232
(601) 933-3400 • Fax (601) 933-3420

Date: **July 1, 2008**

To: **All Branch Managers**

From: **Gene Maddox**

Subject: **Branch Office Monthly Safety Meeting – July 2008**

Company policy requires that each branch office hold a minimum of one safety meeting each month with the documentation of the material covered and the attendance being recorded on the "Monthly Safety Meeting Minutes and Attendance Record" (see attached form). **Please detach this form, fill out and mail or fax *a copy* to Polly Cox.** *Please keep the original for your records.*

Note: ONLY the Monthly Safety Meeting Minutes and Attendance Record is to be sent in.

To assist you in complying with this requirement, the following subjects are for your Monthly Safety Meeting, for the month of July 2008. You may add topics, **but please document the following topics**:

1. News Briefs!!! (2 pages)
2. Installation of Underground Tanks (17 pages)

It is recommended that you thoroughly read this material prior to your meeting.

It is strongly recommended that you use the 3-ring binder to store all of your "2008 Monthly Safety Meetings"!!! This material may be referred to or used to train new employees. This manual should be kept in an area of the office that is easily accessible to all employees.

Be Smart.... Be Safe and Be Courteous!!!

Gene Maddox
Safety Director
Lampton-Love, Inc.
Office: 800-647-2434 or 601-933-3416
Cell: 662-633-2755

PROPANE
EXCEPTIONAL ENERGY

NEWS BRIEFS!!!

(This monthly "column" will include short newsworthy topics, which will serve as a friendly reminder to us all)

Hot Tips for Outdoor Workers

Working outdoors in the summer can be great, but it also poses some serious safety risk – including heat-related illnesses such as heat stress, heat exhaustion and heat stroke. ***Here's how to recognize and treat symptoms:***

Heat Stress or Heat Exhaustion

Symptoms:

- Dizziness or fainting
- Headache
- Some irritability or mood changes
- Upset stomach or vomiting
- Heavy sweating
- Rapid pulse

Treatment:

- Get out of the heat
- Drink cool water – about one cup every 30 minutes
- Rest with feet elevated above heart level

Heat Stroke

Caution! *Heat stroke is serious and deadly. Call 9-1-1 immediately if you recognize a co-worker with these symptoms:*

Symptoms:

- Dry, hot skin with no sweating
- Rapid, shallow breathing
- Convulsions or seizures
- Loss of consciousness
- Mental confusion
- Muscle cramps or weakness
- Vomiting

Treatment:

- Call 9-1-1-
- Move to a cool, shady place and, if able, have the person drink water
- Cover the person with cool, damp sheets or spray with cool water to bring down body temperature

Hest is nothing to take lightly – once heat stroke sets in, the body's normal mechanisms for cooling and temperature control are lost. Take action as soon as you notice heat-related symptoms.

What Makes a Safe Worker?

A safety-conscious worker is someone every employer values, but what characteristics define a safe worker? Safe workers are P-R-E-P-A-R-E-D.

Proactive. Being proactive means you don't wait for an accident to happen before you make changes. Check for hazards in your area daily and report them promptly.

Responsible. Being responsible goes beyond following all company safety standards and rules. It means not only wearing your protective gear, but also reading the manuals before you use your tools.

Empathetic. When you put yourself in your co-workers' place, you think about their safety and well-being. This means you always use machine guards, perform proper lockout/tagout procedures, clean up spills and obstacles in walkways, and politely correct anyone who is doing something unsafe.

Patient. Rushing leads to mistakes and injuries. Never take shortcuts on safety.

Alert. Always be on the lookout for safety hazards, and don't become distracted from your work

Ready. Safety-conscious employees know what to do in emergencies. They take the time to review and practice emergency procedures.

Educated. Make sure you're properly trained for every job and task you perform. Know your equipment and the company safety policies associated with your job.

Disciplined. Don't take shortcuts when doing your job. Follow the steps needed to get the job done safely.

Do what you can to keep yourself and others out of danger. Develop these strategies and you can reduce the risk on injuries both at work and at home.

July 2008 Safety Meeting

Installation of Underground Tanks

As all of you are aware, we as a company are seeing more of a customer demand for underground tanks. In recognizing this demand, I felt that is would be a good time to review the installation and cathodic protection procedures from NPGA. I have also included regulations from NFPA 58 (The 2008 Edition) Chapter 6, Section 6.6.6 *Installation of Underground and Mounded Tanks*. Also included is Annex K which is not part of the requirements of this regulation but is included for informational purposes.

Table 6.6.3.3 Installation of Permanently Installed Horizontal ASME Containers with Attached Supports

Container Size			
gal	m^3	Attached Support	Height of Bottom of the Container
>2000	≥7.6	Nonfireproofed steel on flat-topped concrete foundations	6 in. (150 mm) maximum above concrete foundations
≤2000	≤7.6	Nonfireproofed steel on masonry or concrete foundations more than 12 in. (300 mm) above the ground	2 in.–12 in. (51 mm–305 mm) above concrete foundation
≤2000	≤7.6	Nonfireproofed steel on paved surfaces or concrete pads within 4 in. (100 mm) of the ground	24 in. (610 mm) maximum above paved surface or top of concrete pads
≤2000	≤7.6	Foundations or supports for horizontal LP-Gas containers per 6.6.3.3(B)	24 in. (610 mm) maximum above paved surface

(B) Flexibility shall be provided in the connecting piping in accordance with 6.9.6.

6.6.3.8 Portable tanks of 2000 gal (7.6 m^3) water capacity or less that comply with 5.2.7.3 shall be installed in accordance with 6.6.3.1(E).

6.6.4 Installation of Vertical ASME Containers.

6.6.4.1 Vertical ASME containers over 125 gal (0.5 m^3) water capacity designed for permanent installation in stationary service aboveground shall be installed on reinforced concrete or steel structural supports on reinforced concrete foundations that are designed to meet the loading provisions established in 5.2.4.3.

6.6.4.2 The requirements in 6.6.4.3 through 6.6.4.5 shall also apply to the installation of vertical ASME containers.

6.6.4.3 Steel supports shall be protected against fire exposure with a material that has a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours, except that continuous steel skirts that have only one opening that is 18 in. (460 mm) or less in diameter shall have fire protection applied to the outside of the skirts.

6.6.4.4 Vertical ASME containers used in liquid service shall not be manifolded to horizontal ASME containers.

6.6.4.5 Vertical ASME containers of different dimensions shall not be manifolded together.

6.6.5 Temporary Container Installations.

6.6.5.1 Single containers constructed as portable storage containers for temporary stationary service in accordance with 5.2.7.2(A) shall be placed on concrete pads, paved surfaces, or firm earth for such temporary service (not more than 12 months at a given location).

6.6.5.2 The surface on which the containers are placed shall be level and if not paved shall be clear of dry grass and weeds and other combustible material within 10 ft (3 m) of the container.

6.6.5.3 Flexibility shall be provided in the connecting piping in accordance with 6.9.6.

6.6.5.4 Where portable storage containers are installed at isolated locations with the bottoms of the skids or runners above the ground, either fire-resistive supports shall be provided or non–fire-resistive supports shall be permitted when all the following conditions are met:

(1) The height of the outside bottom of the container does not exceed 5 ft (1.5 m) above the ground.
(2) The approval of the authority having jurisdiction is obtained.

6.6.6 Installation of Underground and Mounded Containers.

6.6.6.1* ASME container assemblies listed for underground installation, including interchangeable aboveground–underground container assemblies, shall be installed underground in accordance with 6.6.6.1(A) through 6.6.6.1(K).

(A) Containers installed in areas with no vehicular traffic shall be installed at least 6 in. (15 cm) below grade.

(B) In areas where vehicular traffic is expected, a noninterchangeable underground container shall be installed at least 18 in. (460 mm) below grade, or the container shall be protected from damage from vehicles.

(C) Protection shall be provided for the fitting housing, housing cover, container connections, and piping against vehicular damage.

(D) Approved interchangeable aboveground–underground container assemblies installed underground shall not be placed with the container shell more than 12 in. (0.30 m) below grade.

(E) Any party involved in construction or excavation in the vicinity of a buried container shall be responsible for determining the location of, and providing protection for, the container and piping against their physical damage from vehicular traffic.

(F) Where a container is to be abandoned underground, the following procedure shall be followed:

(1) As much liquid LP-Gas as practical shall be removed through the container liquid withdrawal connection.
(2)*As much of the remaining LP-Gas vapor as practical shall be removed through a vapor connection.
(3) The vapor shall be either recovered , burned, or vented to the atmosphere.
(4) Where only vapor LP-Gas at atmospheric pressure remains in the container, the container shall be filled with water, sand, or foamed plastic or shall be purged with an inert gas.
(5) If purged, the displaced vapor shall be either recovered, burned, or vented to the atmosphere.

(G) The discharge of the regulator vent shall be above the highest probable water level.

(H)* Containers shall be coated or protected to minimize corrosion.

(I) Any damage to the coating shall be repaired before backfilling.

(J)* Containers shall be set level and shall be surrounded by earth or sand firmly tamped in place.

(K) Backfill shall be free of rocks and abrasives.

6.6.6.2 Partially underground, unmounded ASME containers shall be installed as follows:

(1) The portion of the container below the surface, and for a vertical distance of at least 3 in. (75 mm) above the surface, shall be coated or protected to minimize corrosion.
(2) Any damage to the coating shall be repaired before backfilling.
(3) Containers shall be set level and shall be surrounded by earth or sand firmly tamped in place.
(4) Backfill shall be free of rocks and abrasives.
(5) Spacing provisions shall be as specified for aboveground containers in 6.3.1 and Table 6.3.1.
(6) The container shall be located so as not to be subject to vehicular damage or shall be protected against such damage.

6.6.6.3 Mounded containers shall be installed as follows:

(1)*Mounding material shall be earth, sand, or other noncombustible, noncorrosive materials and shall provide a minimum thickness of cover for the container of at least 1 ft (0.3 m).
(2) A protective cover shall be provided on top of mounding materials subject to erosion.
(3) Container valves and appurtenances shall be accessible for operation or repair, without disturbing mounding material, as follows:
   (a) Where containers are mounded and the bottom of the container is 30 in. (0.76 m) or more above the surrounding grade, access to bottom connections shall be provided by an opening or tunnel with a 4 ft (1.2 m) minimum diameter and a 3 ft (0.9 m) minimum clear area.
   (b) Bottom connections that extend beyond the mound shall be part of the ASME container or shall be installed in compliance with the ASME Code and shall be designed for the forces that can act on the connections.
(4)*Mounded containers shall be coated or protected to minimize corrosion.

6.6.7 Installation of Containers on Roofs of Buildings.

6.6.7.1 Installation of containers on roofs of buildings shall be prohibited, unless approved by the authority having jurisdiction and the fire department.

6.6.7.2 Where the authority having jurisdiction and the fire department have approved an installation of a container, it shall comply with the following:

(1) The building shall be of Type I, 443 or 332, or Type II, 222, construction as specified in NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction.*
(2) LP-Gas containers installed on roofs shall be 2000 gal (7.6 m^3) water capacity or less.
(3) The aggregate water capacity of LP-Gas containers installed on the roof or terrace of a building shall not exceed 4000 gal (15.1 m^3) in one location. Additional installations on the same roof or terrace shall be located at least 50 ft (15 m) apart.
(4) An ASME container installed on the roof of a building shall always be filled by two operators, one at the controls of the vehicle supplying LP-Gas and another at the controls of the container.
(5) Containers shall be installed in external locations only.
(6) Where a fill line to the container is required, it shall be located entirely outside the building.
(7) The fill connection shall be located entirely outside the building.
(8) The fill connection shall be located at least 8 ft (2.4 m) above ground level.
(9) Containers shall be installed on a level surface.
(10) The container shall be secured to the building structure.
(11) The support of the container shall be designed to the same seismic criteria as the building.
(12) The roof on which the container is located shall be able to support the weight of the container filled with water, with the safety margins required by local codes.
(13) Containers shall be located in areas where there is free air circulation, at least 10 ft (3 m) from building openings (such as windows and doors), and at least 20 ft (6.1 m) from air intakes of air-conditioning and ventilating systems.
(14) The location of containers shall permit access to all valves and controls and shall have enough surrounding area to permit the required maintenance.
(15) The location of the container shall have fixed stairs or another method to reach it.
(16) If the installation requires the use of more than one container, the distances between containers from Table 6.3.1 shall apply.
(17) If the container location is higher than 23 ft (7 m) from the ground, or if the filling hose cannot be observed by the operators in its entire length, the container shall have a filling line constructed to withstand liquid transfer, and it shall have the following appurtenances: filler valve with back check valve, filler valve cap, two control valves, hydrostatic relief valve, and venting line.
(18) The liquid and vapor fill connections shall be conspicuously marked or labeled.
(19) A fire safety analysis shall be prepared in accordance with 6.25.3.

SECTION 3 Additions, insertions, and changes — that the 2008 edition of NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code,* is amended and changed in the following respects:

List Amendments

SECTION 4 That ordinance No. _____ of *[jurisdiction]* entitled *[fill in the title of the ordinance or ordinances in effect at the present time]* and all other ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 5 That if any section, subsection, sentence, clause, or phrase of this ordinance is, for any reason, held to be invalid or unconstitutional, such decision shall not affect the validity or constitutionality of the remaining portions of this ordinance. The *[governing body]* hereby declares that it would have passed this ordinance, and each section, subsection, clause, or phrase hereof, irrespective of the fact that any one or more sections, subsections, sentences, clauses, and phrases be declared unconstitutional.

SECTION 6 That the *[jurisdiction's keeper of records]* is hereby ordered and directed to cause this ordinance to be published.

[NOTE: An additional provision may be required to direct the number of times the ordinance is to be published and to specify that it is to be in a newspaper in general circulation. Posting may also be required.]

SECTION 7 That this ordinance and the rules, regulations, provisions, requirements, orders, and matters established and adopted hereby shall take effect and be in full force and effect *[time period]* from and after the date of its final passage and adoption.

Annex K Burial and Corrosion Protection for Underground and Mounded ASME Containers

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

K.1 Scope.

K.1.1 This annex provides general information for the burial of underground and mounded ASME containers of 125 gal (0.5 m^3) through 2000 gal (7.6 m^3) water capacity.

K.1.2 The location for underground and mounded ASME containers must comply with applicable sections of Chapter 6 of this code and federal and state codes.

K.2 Container Preparation and Burial.

K.2.1 Prior to burial, the container should be inspected for any coating damage that may have been caused during the installation process.

K.2.2 Cathodic protection should be considered as an additional method to minimize corrosion. Anodes are used in this process and should be attached to the container according to the anode manufacturer's instructions. The number and size of anodes installed varies, depending on the container size.

K.2.3 Dielectric couplings should be used to isolate the container from the piping when using metallic piping (i.e., copper, steel, etc.) to minimize current flow.

K.2.4 The backfill material used to cover the container should be compacted soil or coarse sand. Backfill material containing crushed rock or other material that could damage the container coating should be avoided.

K.3 Inspection and Testing of Corrosion Protection.

K.3.1 A periodic test program should be established to monitor the effectiveness of the corrosion protection for the container. Inspection records should be made available to the container owner.

Annex L Informational References

L.1 Referenced Publications. The documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this code and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

L.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers,* 2007 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code,* 2008 edition.

NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines,* 2006 edition.

NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes,* 2007 edition.

NFPA 55, *Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks,* 2005 edition.

NFPA 61, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities,* 2008 edition.

NFPA 77, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity,* 2007 edition.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives,* 2007 edition.

NFPA 160, *Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience,* 2006 edition.

NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies,* 2008 edition.

NFPA 302, *Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft,* 2004 edition.

NFPA 780, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems,* 2008 edition.

NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles,* 2005 edition.

"Fire Safety Analysis Manual for LP-Gas Storage Facilities," 2006.

L.1.2 Other Publications.

L.1.2.1 API Publications. American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005-4070.

API 620, *Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks,* 2004.

API 1632, *Cathodic Protection of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks and Piping Systems,* 2002.

API 2510, *Design and Construction of LP-Gas Installations,* 2001.

API-ASME *Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases,* Pre-July 1, 1961.

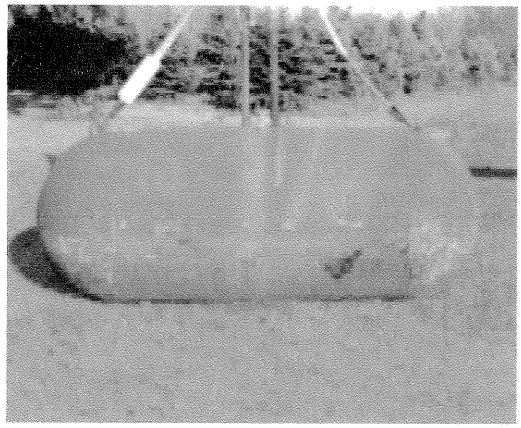
L.1.2.2 ASCE Publications. American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191-4400.

ASCE 56, *Sub-Surface Investigation for Design and Construction of Foundation for Buildings,* 2006.

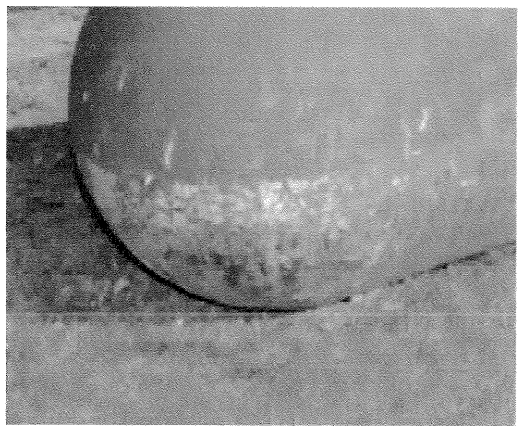
1.1 Basics of Corrosion

Corrosion is an aggressive form of rusting... and rust to a steel propane tank and metallic piping can be fatal.

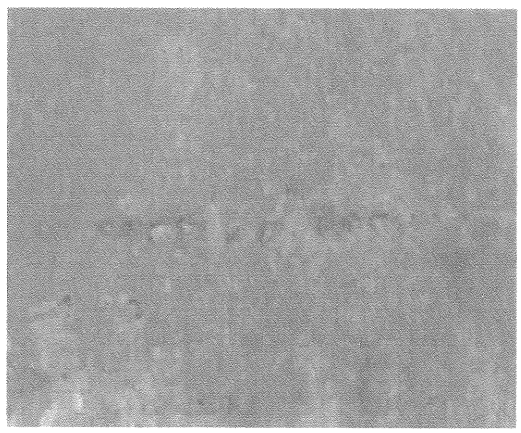
Heavy steel propane tanks and metallic piping may seem indestructible.



But as steel ages, it begins to show its age as rust. Some rust is superficial and does not cause serious concern. However, if the steel is in a bad environment such as wet ground that contains natural or man-made chemicals, the rusting process accelerates. This is what we call corrosion.



Over time, the corrosion causes structural problems, creating pits or holes in the steel. Left alone and ignored, these holes may leak, releasing propane into the ground. The concern is that the leaking propane can migrate into a crawl space or basement of a building. Corrosion can virtually destroy a propane tank or piping, and leaking propane is potentially dangerous.

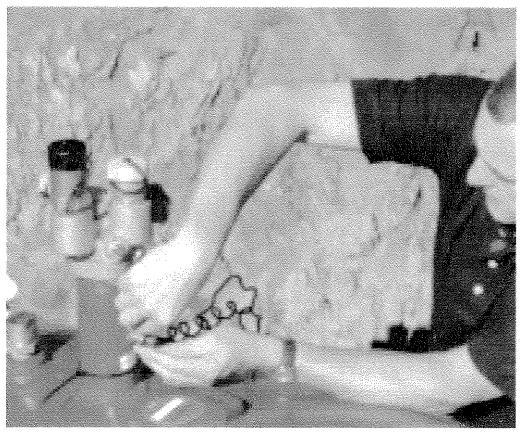


1.2 The Principles of Cathodic Protection

To live a long and productive existence, propane tanks and metallic piping also need protection . . . Cathodic Protection. In general terms, Cathodic Protection can be used to protect ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers) underground steel propane tanks and piping from corrosion. This is done by making the tank a cathode. Cathodes will be discussed further in the manual.

Corrosion can be defined as a disease of steel. Coating the steel tank like many of the manufacturers do in the factory is the first line of defense against corrosion.

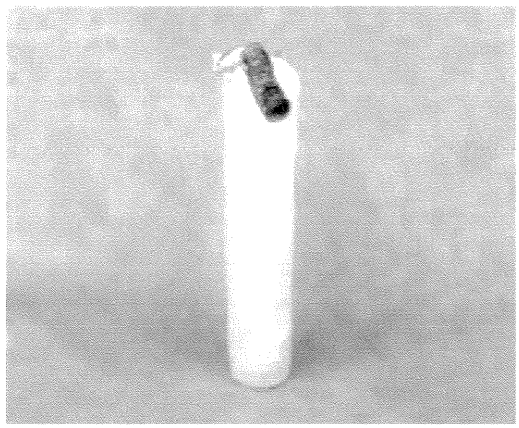
Cathodic protection is the second line of defense. It will make a steel propane tank and its piping immune to the disease of corrosion.



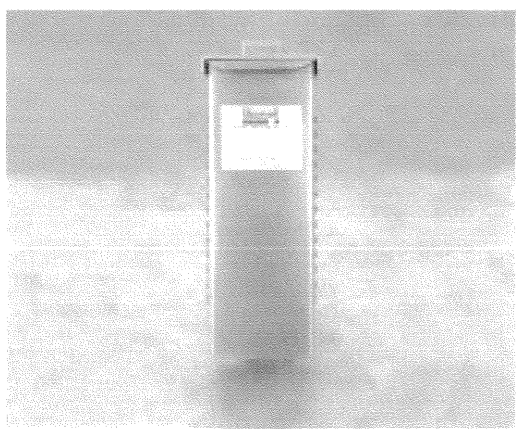
1.3 Methods to Achieve Cathodic Protection

Underground propane tanks and metal piping can be cathodically protected in two ways.

The most common way is with magnesium anodes.



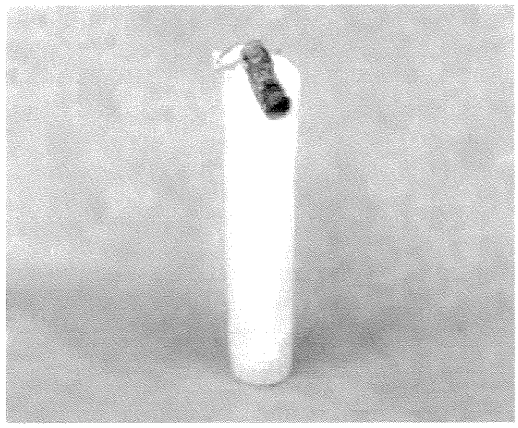
Another is with impressed current using power from the local electric utility company. Although the two methods differ greatly, what's important to remember, is that cathodic protection can extend the life of an underground tank by helping to prevent corrosion and rust. Impressed current systems will be covered later in the manual.



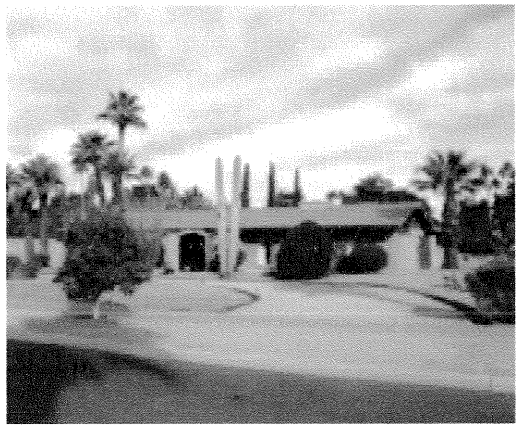
2.1. Galvanic Protection and Anodes

Galvanic Protection uses anodes. Although there are dozens of different types of anodes, the three most commonly used in the propane industry include high potential magnesium, (AZ-63 or H-1) magnesium alloy and zinc.

Typical installations use one or more anodes based on container manufacturer's instructions, geographic location, advice from cathodic protection experts, and company procedures and policies.

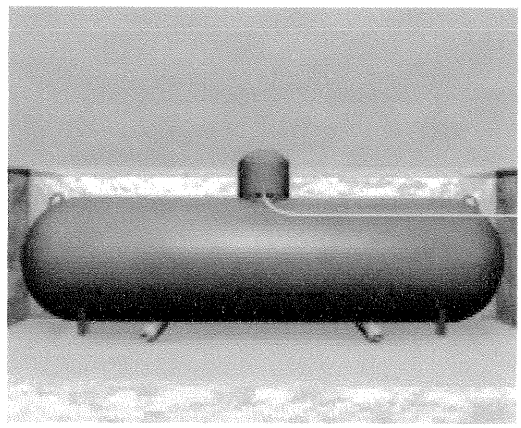


High potential anodes may be used in dry or sandy areas where it's important for greater voltage, and therefore more current. These anodes produce a minimum of minus 1.75 volts, versus 1.5 volts for standard anodes.



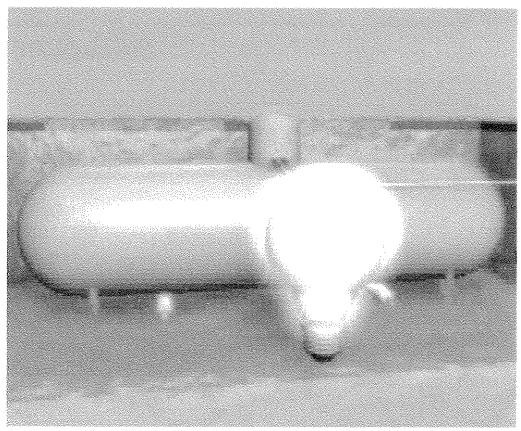
Zinc anodes can be used to protect underground propane tanks and piping in coastal areas where groundwater may be brackish or salty.

However, standard minus 1.5 volt magnesium anodes are more generally used in the propane industry because they work best in the majority of underground conditions found in the United States.

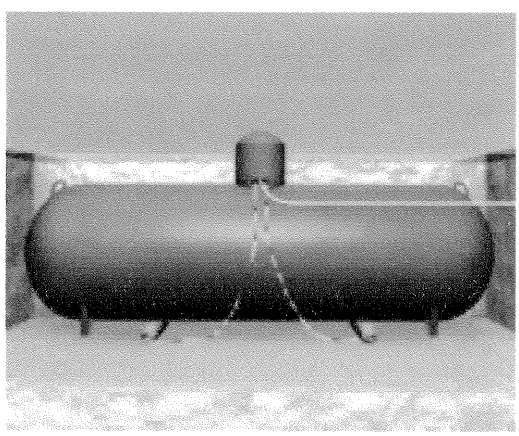


The purpose of the magnesium anode is to protect the tank and connected steel piping by providing current and electrons to the entire surface area of both.

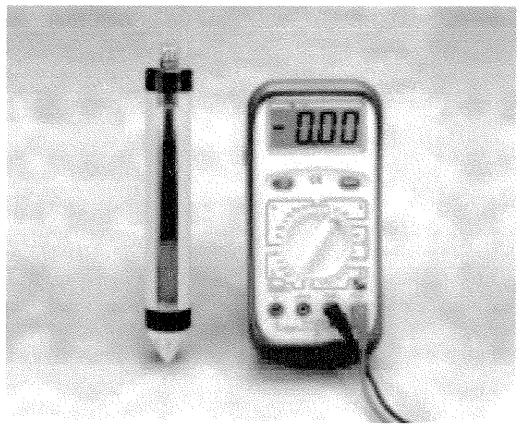
In doing this, the anode acts like a light bulb, lighting up the surface of the steel tank.



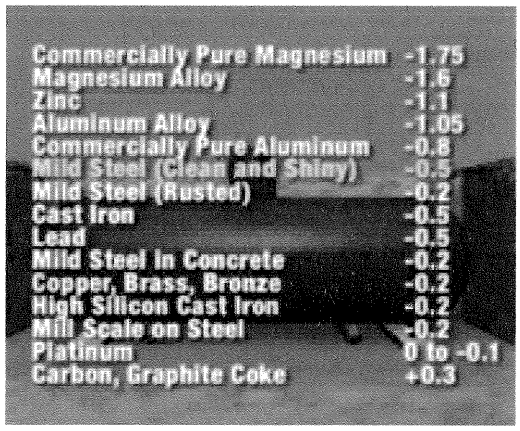
This happens because electrons flow from the external magnesium anode along a wire to the steel tank...the cathode. At the same time, a small electric current measured in milliamps flows through the earth from the magnesium anode to the steel cathode. By using natural laws and processes where electric current flows from a high voltage source to a lower voltage receiver, man-made anodes of higher voltage metal such as magnesium will artificially prevent lower voltage metal like steel from decomposing. The electrons actually prevent the iron atoms in the steel from oxidizing into rust. And if enough electrons flow from an anode to the tank, it will not corrode, because the voltage of the tank will change.



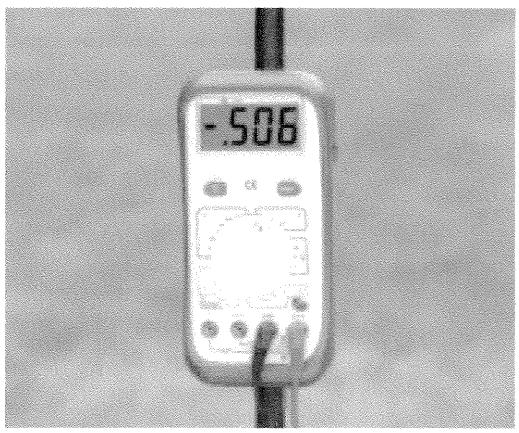
This voltage can be measured with a voltmeter and a copper sulfate electrode.



Although different metals have different voltage readings, the voltage reading of steel is naturally around minus 0.50 volts.



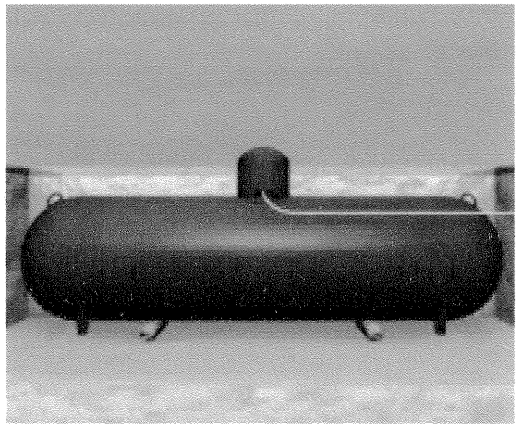
A voltage of minus 0.50 volts on a propane tank would indicate that the tank is unprotected and is susceptible to corrosion.



To avoid corrosion, the electrons must shift the voltage of the steel to a minimum of minus 0.85 volts or more. The rule is the higher the voltage, the better. However, the electrons should not shift the voltage above a minus 2.00 volts.

2.1

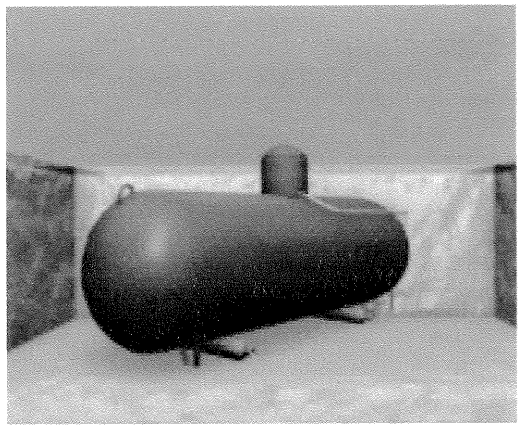
When a tank is totally protected from corrosion, it means that the entire tank has become a cathode. The length of the protection measured in years is dependent on the severity of the environment in which the tank is installed. If the tank is installed in non-corrosive dry sandy soil, it may be relatively free of corrosion and the anode will last a lifetime. However, if the tank is installed in wet, fertilized and sticky clay like under a lawn or flowerbed, the anode could possibly be consumed in less time.



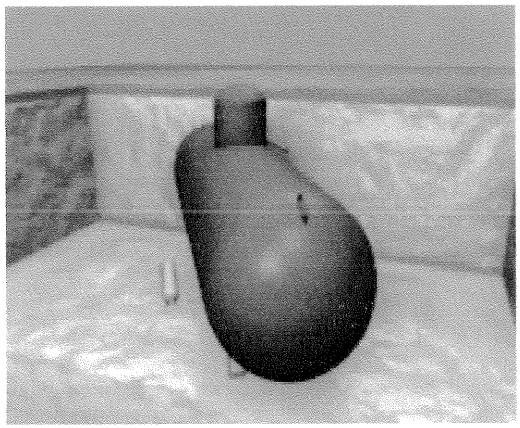
2.2 Pre-Installation Preparation

But remember, before you do any digging, first refer to your company's policy, or call the national hotline (811) or your local one-call system to prevent damage to underground structures.

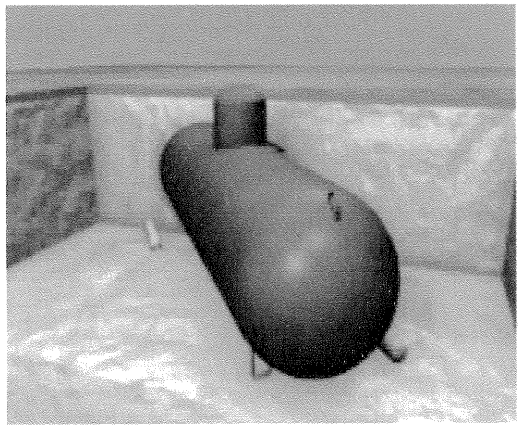
Although there are several locations where an anode can be placed, one way is to dig a hole so that the anode can be placed below the bedding of the tank. If two anodes are being used, you'll dig two holes.



Another way is to place the anode beside the tank. Again, if two anodes are being used, one can be placed on each side or each end of the tank.



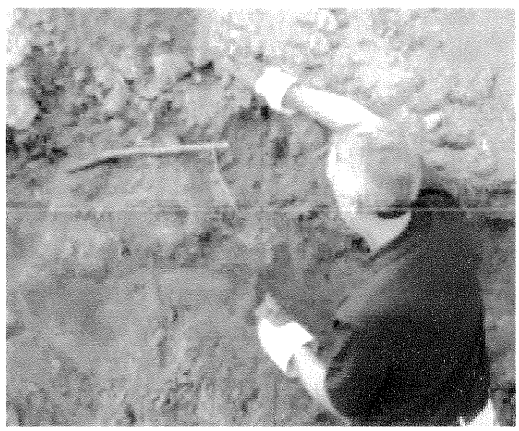
When installing two anodes, they can also be placed diagonally from each other at the ends of the tank.



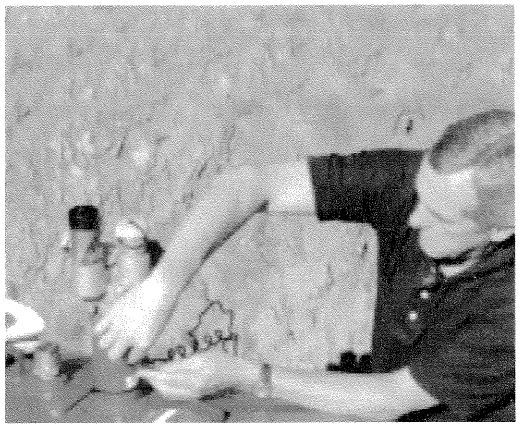
2.3 Installation Procedures

The first thing is to remove the outer box or plastic bag from the anode. The anode should be wetted. One good way to wet the anode is to place it in a bucket brought to the jobsite and then fill the bucket with water. The idea is to let the anode soak up the water. It will do this because the anode is packaged in a bag of gypsum, sodium sulfate and bentonite clay. After a couple of minutes, turn the anode upside down in the bucket so it soaks up the remaining water. Another way to wet the anode is to pour water over it from the container. Just make sure you get it good and wet and that the water soaks in. This procedure ensures moisture retention and good soil contact. That way the anode will work more evenly.

Once the anode is placed in the hole, unwind the wire and temporarily anchor it to the top of the hole with a dirt clog or rock. Then cover the anode with dirt from the hole.

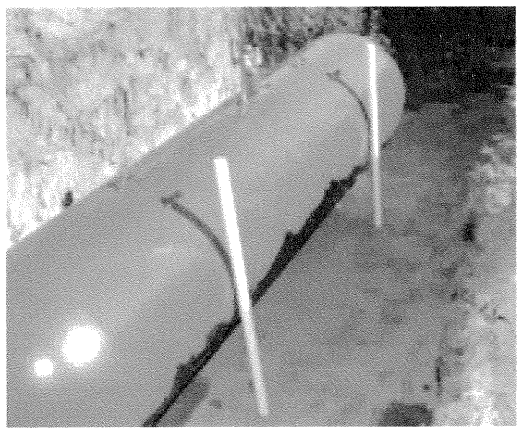


Run the anode wire to the connecting lug or tank lead wire and make the connection with a silicon filled underground wire connector. This is where the manufacturers have made the job easier. There are no more Thermite welds that formerly needed to be performed.



The integrity of the tank coating is one factor in the success of the Cathodic Protection system Once the tank has been set, make sure you've touched up any damaged areas on the tank that happened while loading, in transit, or unloading at the job site. Tank fabricators and coating manufacturers supply touch-up kits that are easy to use. Use a piece of coarse sandpaper to rough up the area around the ding. Wipe the area clean with a dry cloth and then apply the coating per manufacturer's instructions. Doing this puts less of a drain on the anode.

In desert or semi-dry parts of the country, and after the tank has been set, anodes should stay wet so that you get acceptable results on the tank-to-soil test. One way to do this is to place a two inch diameter, five foot long plastic pipe, or any kind of flexible tubing into the hole next to the anode. Keep it upright while the hole is being partially backfilled. After the tank has been buried, the top of the pipe should extend a few inches above the ground. In order to keep what ground moisture there is from evaporating through the pipe, place a cap on the pipe.

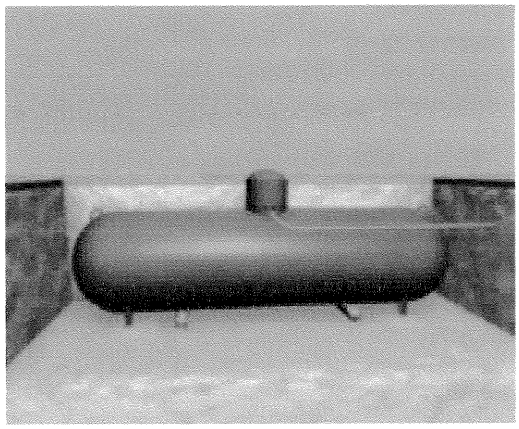


Once the installation is complete, you'll want to document it for future reference. Follow your company's policy and local codes, but remember, in snowy climates, NFPA 58 requires the tank location to be marked.

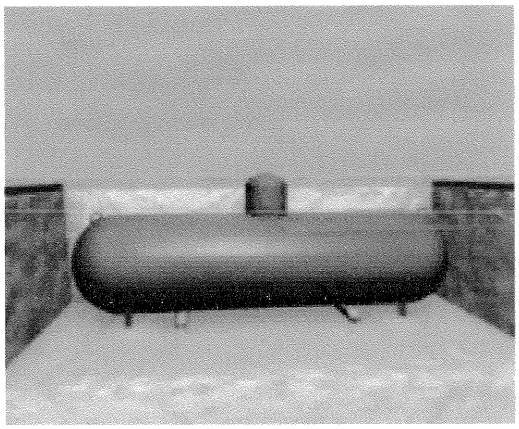
2.4 Electrical Isolation

When metal pipe like steel or copper is used, electrical isolation becomes critical. All metals have a unique voltage stored within them.

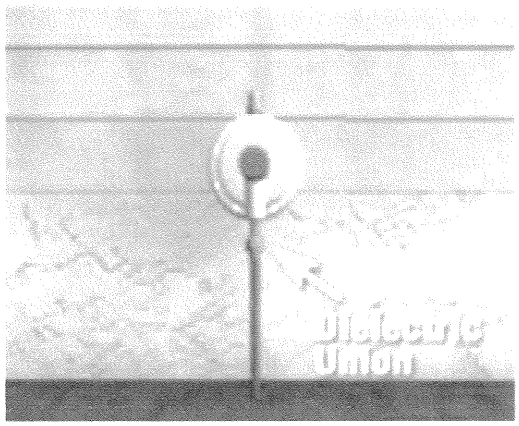
Bare copper lines must be isolated from the tank at the outlet of the regulator on the tank to prevent anodes from having to supply more electrical current than necessary to protect the tank. Care must be taken to isolate bare copper lines from metallic tank domes or the steel of the tank.

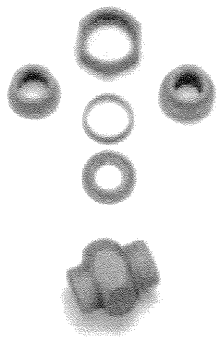


Black iron or steel lines may be protected using the same anode that protects the tank, but must be isolated from the building being served to prevent the anode from supplying electrical current to protect everything that's underground at the building that is not a propane pipe.



A dielectric union may provide the necessary isolation. Without a dielectric union to isolate the tank from bare pipe, or insulation to prevent a bare copper tubing from touching the tank through a metal dome, the current can collect on interconnected underground copper and steel pipe that connects a customer's well casing or the city water system and the electrical grid. This unwanted loss of current is like having the cathodic protection "light" illuminate all the unwanted previously mentioned structures.





JULY 2008
MONTHLY SAFETY MEETING
MINUTES & ATTENDANCE RECORD

Company Name:_____

City:_____ **State:**_____

Date:_____ **Time Started:**_____ **Time Finished:**_____

Instructed By:_____ **Number Attending:** _____

Subject Covered and Comments:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

By my signature below, I certify that I attended and participated in this Safety Meeting and I understand the material presented.

Employee Name (Please print)	Employee Signature	License Expires*	Endorsements **	DOT Physical Expires ***
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				

* ***List driver's license expiration date in this column.***
** Check licenses for proper endorsements and re-testing. (For example: "HazMat") ***List endorsements in this column.***
*** ***List DOT physical expiration date in this column.***

By my signature below, I hereby certify that the employees listed above have been trained in accordance with the applicable regulations and curriculum for this monthly safety meeting.

Instructor's Signature:_____ **Date:**_____

Mail or fax this sheet only to: Lampton-Love Inc.
Gene Maddox/Polly Cox
P.O. Box 1607
Jackson, MS. 39215-1607
Fax #: 601-933-3420