

University of Pittsburgh Safety Manual	EH&S Guideline Number: 03-012	
Subject: COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS	Effective Date: 03/01/2008 Review Date: 09/19/2023	Page 1 of 5

COMPRESSED GASES

A compressed gas is defined as any mixture of gases in a container with a pressure exceeding 40 psi. at 70°F, or 104 psi. at 130 °F; or any flammable liquid with an absolute vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi. at 100 °F.

1. Container Requirements for Compressed Gases

- 1.1. All compressed gas cylinders or containers delivered to or shipped from the University must be marked, labeled, stored, and handled in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, including DOT, OSHA, and NFPA standards.
- 1.2. The contents of each cylinder and container must be clearly identified (by tag or stamp) on the cylinder.
- 1.3. University faculty, staff and students must not remove or alter any identification on a compressed gas cylinder.
- 1.4. Do not purchase a larger cylinder size than necessary. Only gases in returnable containers should be selected for purchase.

2. Storage of Compressed Gas Cylinders

- 2.1. Storage areas for compressed gas cylinders must be designed to accommodate the gases used and provide adequate spacing and/or segregation, in accordance with applicable building codes and regulations. Compressed gas cylinder storage areas must be segregated from exit corridors and egress paths.
- 2.2. Storage areas should be designated by hazard class and marked clearly with appropriate warning signs that restrict access.
- 2.3. Consideration must be given to separate storage of full and empty containers. Incompatible gases must be segregated by at least 20 feet or an appropriately rated and designed wall or barrier.
- 2.4. The cylinder storage area should be dry and well ventilated and be of fire-resistant construction when necessitated by the gas in storage.
- 2.5. Compressed gas cylinders must not be stored near sources of heat and ignition, or near corrosive chemicals or fumes.
- 2.6. Compressed gas cylinders must not be stored near unprotected platform edges, or in any location where heavy moving objects may strike or fall on them.

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- 2.7. All compressed gas cylinders (whether empty or full) must be secured in an upright position using an approved chain, strap, or floor device to prevent falling. There should be no more than five cylinders per securing device.
- 2.8. Approved chains or straps should be secured around the top 1/3 of the cylinders. Securing devices should never be around the neck, regulator, or bottom 1/3 of the cylinder.
- 2.9. All compressed gas cylinders must be fitted with a protective valve cap or guard while in storage.
- 2.10. If use of small non-refillable cylinders is unavoidable (lecture bottles), they should be secured in a device, cage or box designed for cylinders 18" or smaller.
- 2.11. Toxic gases (such as carbon monoxide and hydrogen sulfide) should be stored and used in a certified chemical fume hood or exhausted gas cabinet. Further details on the storage and use of high hazard gas is available in EH&S Guideline #04-021.

3. Safe Handling of Compressed Gas Cylinders

- 3.1. Persons handling compressed gas cylinders must:
 - 3.1.1. Be familiar with the hazards of the compressed gas.
 - 3.1.2. Always use a cylinder cart or other transport device to move cylinders in a secured fashion. Never drag a cylinder by valves or caps or roll a cylinder in the horizontal position.
 - 3.1.2. Compressed gas cylinders should be transported with the cylinder cap securely fastened.
 - 3.1.3. Never use a compressed gas cylinder as a support or door stop.
 - 3.1.4. Keep caps on cylinders unless connected to dispensing equipment systems.
 - 3.1.5. Never expose cylinders to temperature extremes, direct flame, or heat.
- 3.2. Empty compressed gas cylinders must be:
 - 3.2.1. Closed.
 - 3.1.2. Secured at all times.
 - 3.2.3. Labeled to indicate "Empty".

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3.3. Compressed gas piping, regulators, and flow control equipment must be:

- 3.3.1 Compatible with the chemical and physical properties of gas.
- 3.3.2 Capable of withstanding gas supply pressures.
- 3.3.3 Installed and operated by trained and qualified persons familiar with the specific hazards of the gases in use.
- 3.3.4 Grounded to minimize sparks due to static discharge when using flammable gas.
- 3.3.5 Provided with a means for safely purging the system and devices to prevent backflow of gases or liquids into the gas storage cylinders when using hygroscopic corrosive gases, such as anhydrous hydrogen chloride.
- 3.3.6 Leak tested upon installation and monthly thereafter around valve gland, regulator connections, and fittings.

4. Emergency Procedures for Compressed Gas Cylinders

4.1. Personnel should be aware of common emergency situations involving compressed gases and their associated hazards, such as:

- 4.1.1 An unsecured cylinder may tip and become damaged in a manner that the release of internal pressure can cause the cylinder to become a dangerous high-speed projectile.
- 4.1.2 A fire threatening the cylinder can cause a rupture or explosion.
- 4.1.3 A flammable gas leak can cause a buildup of explosive gases.
- 4.1.4 A leak can cause high concentrations of gas that exceed safe breathing levels, or an inert gas leak can cause an oxygen-deficient atmosphere that is a threat to life safety.
- 4.1.5 An unplanned chemical reaction may cause a cylinder rupture or explosion of apparatus.

4.2. Fire emergencies involving compressed gas cylinders should be handled with extreme caution:

- 4.2.1. Do not take unnecessary risks to save equipment-- evacuate the area.
- 4.2.2. Only when safe to do so, release pressure in affected pipelines and shut off equipment prior to evacuation.
- 4.2.3. If safe to do so, shut off gas supply to ignited flammable gas leaks or allow fire to burn out while controlling the ignition of surrounding materials.

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4.2.4. Never attempt to extinguish a flammable gas leak without stopping the flow of gas.

4.2.5. Any compressed gas cylinder involved in a fire must be taken out of service and returned to the supplier.

4.3. Some common leak points and their potential repairs:

4.3.1. Valve outlet/regulator connection: dirt in connection, damaged connector or washer.

4.3.2. Valve stem spindle: tighten adjustable gland nut ¼ turn with valve stem loosened or tighten lock nut if present on gland fitting.

4.3.3. Cylinder valve to cylinder joint: cannot be repaired in the field, remove from service. Label and return to supplier.

4.3.4. Valve closure: tighten valve or if defective, set aside, label and return to supplier.

4.3.5. Leaking gas control equipment/pipelines: isolate gas supply, release pressure, and purge equipment of hazardous gas before attempting repair.

5. Disposal of Compressed Gas Cylinders

5.1. Contact your cylinder vendor to return damaged, excess, or unknown cylinders.

5.2. If the cylinder is non-returnable, call EH&S for cylinder disposal via the chemical waste disposal program.

6. Pressurized Equipment and Pressure Vessels

Common examples of pressure vessels or pressurized equipment are steam boilers, autoclaves, compressor tanks, pressurized research equipment, reactors, and calorimeters. University employees should follow these basic safety guidelines when working with pressure vessels or pressurized equipment:

6.1. Pressurized equipment used at pressures at or above 103 kPa gauge (15 psig) must be designed and constructed by qualified individuals for use at the expected temperature, pressure, and other operating conditions.

6.2. Pressure equipment must be fitted with a pressure relief device, such as a rupture disc, relief valve, or blowdown valve. This pressure relief device must be vented to a safe location.

6.3. Laboratory pressure vessels or equipment operated at pressures above 103 kPa gauge (15 psig) must be operated and maintained according to manufacturers' instructions, the design limitations of the equipment, and applicable codes and regulations.

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- 6.4. This equipment must be inspected on a regular basis (at least annually).
- 6.5. Any significant change in the condition of the equipment, such as corrosion, cracks, distortion, scale formation, chemical attack, weakening of the closure, or the inability of the equipment to maintain pressure, should be documented.
- 6.6. Equipment that exhibits any of the above changes must be removed from service immediately and shall not be returned to service until repaired and approved by a qualified person.