

CHANGEOVER TO LPG – INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The changeover assessment from natural gas to LPG is called CONGLPI. It is mainly focused on aspects that differ between the two fuels. There is less focus on areas which are the same.

LPG criteria are the same as natural gas (NG) for the following topics:

- Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998
- Gas Industry Unsafe Situations Procedure
- Combustion analysis (for standard appliances)
- Ventilation (in permanent dwellings)

LPG criteria and standards are different from NG in the following areas:

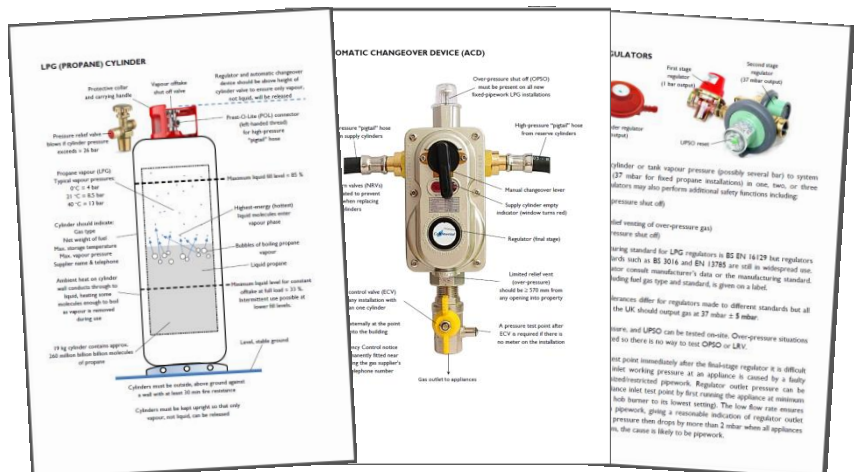
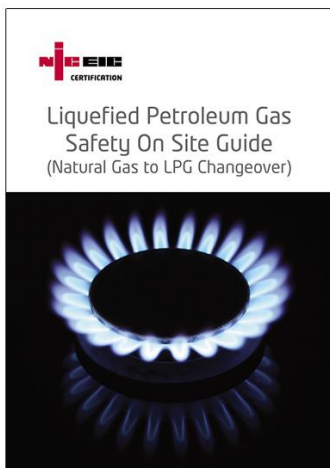
- Ventilation (in caravans and park homes)
- Pipework (including pipe sizing; use of flexible hoses)
- Operating pressures

LPG criteria are more extensive than NG regarding:

- Hazards (e.g. higher ability to leak, lower explosive concentration etc.)
- Flue types (Type B₂ “closed flue” heaters used in caravans)
- Safety controls (e.g. under-pressure / over-pressure shut off, UPSO/OPSO)
- Tightness testing and purging (e.g. flaring of purge gases)

Learning materials

Training includes the NICEIC On Site Guide to LPG along with supplementary notes:



INITIAL LPG TRAINING – CONGLPI – 2 DAY SCHEDULE

Properties of LPG

- Similarities to natural gas
- Differences from natural gas
- Propane and butane
- Increased hazard of LPG

Scope of CONGLPI

Cylinder installations

Flexible hoses

- High-pressure hoses
- Low-pressure hoses including connection methods

Bulk tank installations

Tightness testing and purging to IGEM/UP/IB

Controls

- LPG regulators (including UPSO, lock-up, OPSO, limited relief valve)

Operating pressures

- Standing and working pressure testing
- Pipe sizing to BS 6891

Caravans and park home ventilation to BS 3632, BS 5482, BS EN 721 and BS EN 1949

Type B₂ “Widney” / “closed flue” caravan heaters

NG-similar subjects (revision)

- Gas Industry Unsafe Situations Procedure