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June 10th 2013

To The City of Grove City

Im appling for a Special Use Permit
To Dispence Propane at 4353 Broadway
Per attched Letter we will be working
with Suburban Propane to relocate
the exsisting 1000 Gal Tank and filling
equipmet from there lot to ours.

Attached is a Drawing that shows the
Improvements Nessacary for proper
Installation, operation, and maintance
of project. Vehicle impact protection
will be installed per code.
We will only be filling customers
tanks and there will not be any other
filled tanks on site.

Suburban Propane's time frame is for there
last day of operations to be July 3, 2013
I hope to be ready to recieve tank
the week of July 8th 2013

Thanks Ted Simon
T+T Service Center

Suburban Propane

292 Enon Road ▪ P.O. Box 278 ▪ Enon, OhH 45323
Office: (800) 752-7406 ▪ Fax: (937) 864-7719 ▪ www.suburbanpropane.com

May 10, 2013

Ted Simon
T&T Service Center
4353 Broadway
Grove City, OH 43123

Thank you for your interest in placing a propane dispenser at your Broadway/Grove City location. The strategic location of a propane dispensing unit remaining here in Grove City will be a tremendous benefit to the existing customer base and to our local community. With hundreds of propane dispensing resellers across the nation, Suburban Propane is one of the nation's largest propane marketers and remains an industry leader in providing bulk refilling stations for our commercial partners. Our dispensing stations feature:

- Tank installation
- State-of-the-art pumping equipment
- Necessary equipment for refilling almost any propane cylinder
- On-site safety "train-the-trainer" assistance
- Review of your refilling station, during each delivery, by Suburban's trained personnel
- 24-hour emergency service
- Storefront sale and dispenser site safety signage

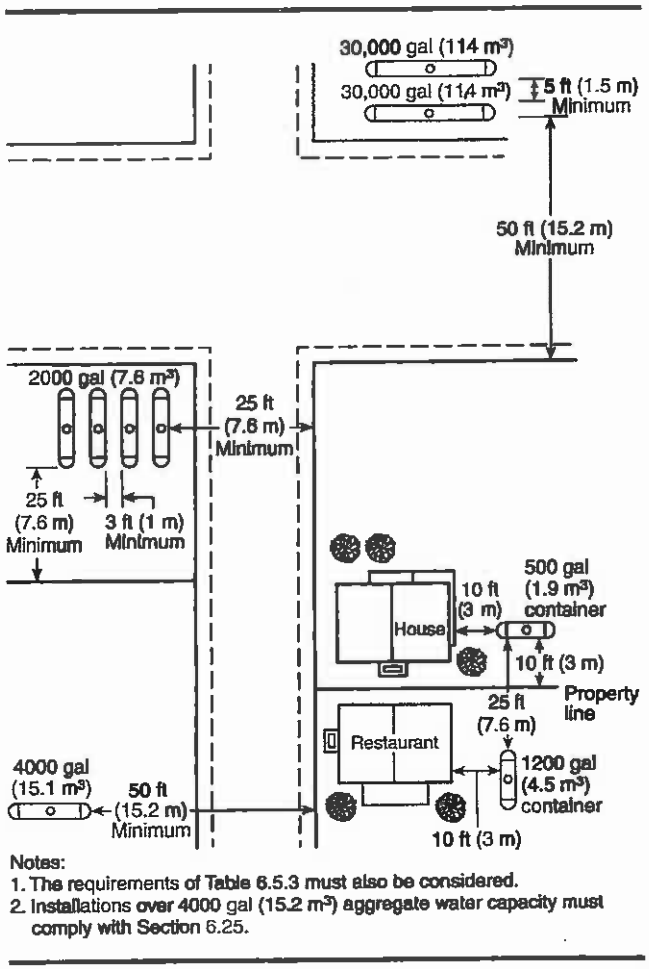
As we have discussed, we would schedule the installation of the dispensing unit to coincide with shutting down these operations at our Suburban Propane customer service center. Prior to resetting the unit, it will be subject to a thorough reconditioning to ensure it continues to meet our strict industry standards. This will include replacing the pressure relief valve, installing a new hose, verifying the proper function of the emergency shutoff systems, and Leak Checking the entire system. It would remain your responsibility to ensure site security and readiness, which would include crash posts, proper electrical service, and dispenser location that meets industry requirements regarding equipment placement. To finalize this process, we would need a Reseller Service Agreement and a Certificate of Insurance.

We appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this exciting opportunity!

Sincerely,

Robert Hays
Market Manager, Dayton/Columbus

EXHIBIT 6.2 Example of Multiple Container Installation and Various Sizes of Containers. (Illustration of the requirement of 6.3.3)



reflect the fact that these containers are not subject to boiling liquid expanding vapor explosions (BLEVEs) from fire exposure, and the features provided in Section 6.26 reduce the potential for the uncontrolled release of product that can result in an explosion hazard.

Paragraphs 6.3.4.1 and 6.3.4.2 provide important information in measuring the distances required in 6.3.4. Although they may appear redundant to one another, 6.3.4.1 and 6.3.4.2 are not addressing the same issues. Paragraph 6.3.4.1 is addressing the clearances for fire safety purposes, and 6.3.4.2 is addressing spacing requirements to allow heavy equipment to have access to the containers, as well as to create an access easement for utilities.

6.3.4.1 Distances for all underground and mounded ASME containers shall be measured from the container surface.

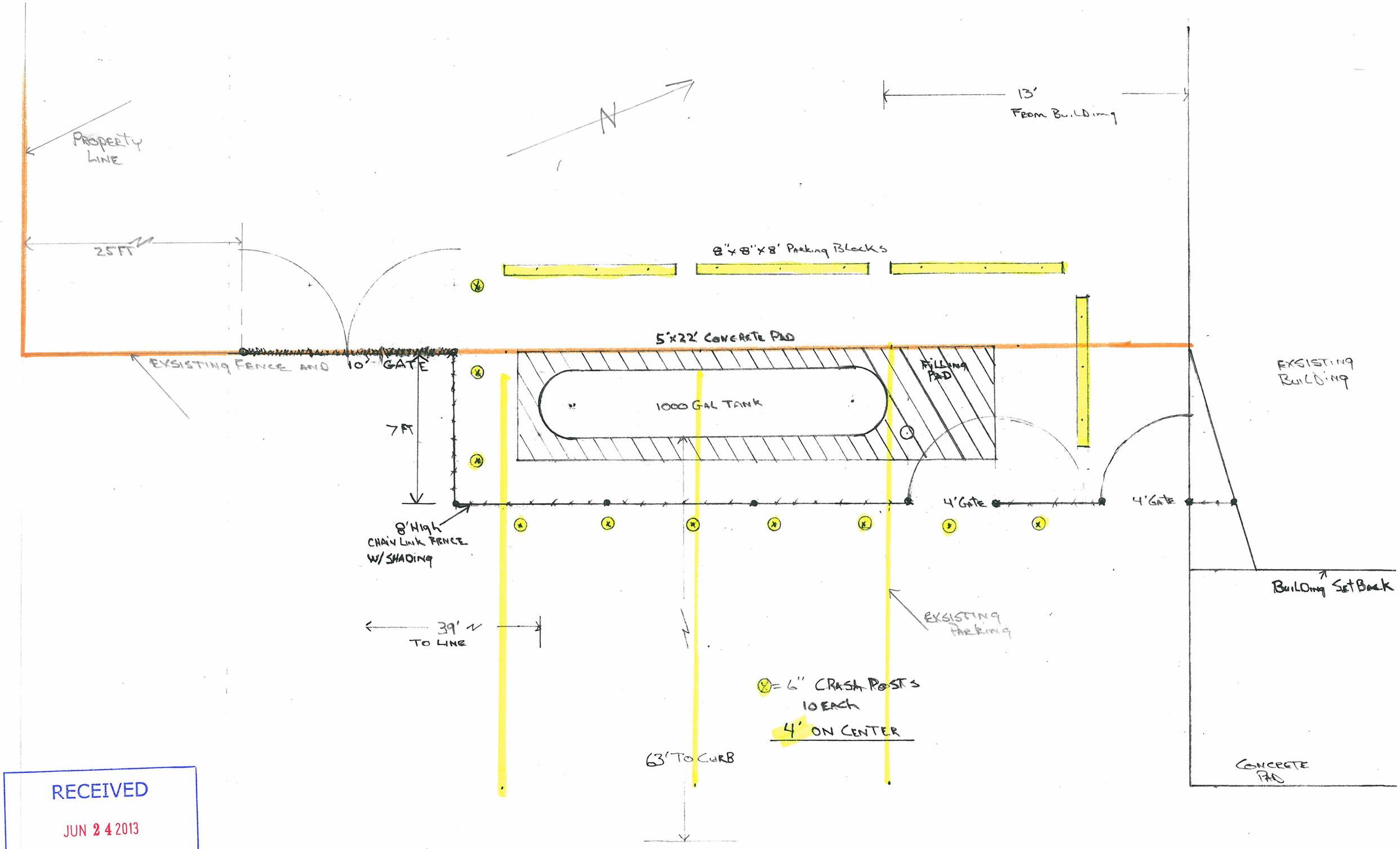
Note that 6.3.4.1 requires that the measurement of separation distances from an underground or mounded ASME container be taken from the nearest surface of the container rather than the pressure relief valve and the filling connection, which is used in some cases for spacing requirements for aboveground containers.

6.3.4.2 No part of an underground or mounded ASME container shall be less than 10 ft (3 m) from a building or line of adjoining property that can be built upon.

Enforcing this provision in a crowded area can be challenging. In one case that occurred in Moorehead, North Carolina, in 2008, an underground tank was installed on a very small piece of property in the compact coastal community. Local ordinances requiring runoff provisions

Google

To see all the details that are visible on the screen, use the "Print" link next to the map.



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(d) 311.5.4 Placard symbols. The design of the placards shall use the following symbols:

1. ☐ This symbol shall mean that the structure had normal structural conditions at the time of marking.
2. ☒ This symbol shall mean that structural or interior hazards exist and interior fire-fighting or rescue operations should be conducted with extreme caution.
3. ☒ This symbol shall mean that structural or interior hazards exist to a degree that consideration should be given to limit fire fighting to exterior operations only, with entry only occurring for known life hazards.
4. Vacant marker hazard identification symbols. The following symbols shall be used to designate known hazards on the vacant building marker. They shall be placed directly above the symbol.

   (a) R/O-Roof open

   (b) S/M-Stairs, steps and landing missing

   (c) F/E-Avoid fire escapes

   (d) H/F-Holes in floor

(e) 311.5.5 Informational use. The use of these symbols shall be informational only and shall not in any way limit the discretion of the on-scene incident commander.

(L) SECTION 312
VEHICLE IMPACT PROTECTION

(1) 312.1 General. Vehicle impact protection required by this code shall be provided by posts that comply with *paragraph* (L)(2)(312.2) *of this rule* or by other approved physical barriers that comply with *paragraph* (L)(3)(312.3) *of this rule.*

(2) 312.2 Posts. Guard posts shall comply with all of the following requirements:

(a) Constructed of steel not less than 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter and concrete filled.

(b) Spaced not more than 4 feet (1219 mm) between posts on center.

(c) Set not less than 3 feet (914 mm) deep in a concrete footing of not less than a 15-inch (381 mm) diameter.

(d) Set with the top of the posts not less than 3 feet (914 mm) above ground.

(e) Located not less than 3 feet (914 mm) from the protected object.

(3) 312.3 Other barriers. Physical barriers shall be a minimum of 36 inches (914 mm) in height and shall resist a force of 12,000 pounds (53 375 N) applied 36 inches (914 mm) above the adjacent ground surface.

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(M) SECTION 313
FUELED EQUIPMENT

(1) 313.1 General. Fueled equipment including, but not limited to motorcycles, mopeds, lawn-care equipment, portable generators and portable cooking equipment, shall not be stored, operated or repaired within a building.

Exceptions:

1. Buildings or rooms constructed for such use in accordance with the building code as listed in *rule 1301:7-7-47 of the Administrative Code.*
2. Where allowed by *paragraph* (N)(314) *of this rule.*
3. Storage of equipment utilized for maintenance purposes is allowed in approved locations when the aggregate fuel capacity of the stored equipment does not exceed 10 gallons (38 L) and the building is equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with *paragraph* (C)(3)(a)(i)(903.3.1.1) *of rule 1301:7-7-09 of the Administrative Code.*

(a) 313.1.1 Removal. The fire code official is authorized to require removal of fueled equipment from locations where the presence of such equipment is determined by the fire code official to be hazardous.

(2) 313.2 Group R occupancies. Vehicles powered by flammable liquids, Class II combustible liquids or compressed flammable gases shall not be stored within the living space of Group R buildings.

(N) SECTION 314
INDOOR DISPLAYS

(1) 314.1 General. Indoor displays constructed within any occupancy shall comply with *paragraphs* (N)(2)(314.2) *to* (N)(4)(314.4) *of this rule.*

(2) 314.2 Fixtures and displays. Fixtures and displays of goods for sale to the public shall be arranged so as to maintain free, immediate and unobstructed access to exits as required by *rule 1301:7-7-10 of the Administrative Code.*

(3) 314.3 Highly combustible goods. The display of highly combustible goods, including but not limited to flammable or combustible liquids, liquefied flammable gases, oxidizing materials, pyroxylin plastics and agricultural goods, in main exit access aisles, corridors, covered malls, or within 5 feet (1524 mm) of entrances to exits and exterior exit doors is prohibited when a fire involving such goods would rapidly prevent or obstruct egress.

(a) 314.3.1 Display of fireworks for retail sale. *The display of fireworks for retail sale shall be in accordance with rule 1301:7-7-33 of the Administrative Code.*

(4) 314.4 Vehicles. Liquid- or gas-fueled vehicles, boats or other motorcraft shall not be located indoors except as follows:

(a) Batteries are disconnected.

(b) Fuel in fuel tanks does not exceed one-quarter tank or 5 gallons (19 L) (whichever is least).

(c) Fuel tanks and fill openings are closed and sealed to prevent tampering.

(d) Vehicles, boats or other motorcraft equipment are not fueled or defueled within the building.

This situation is very different from that of pressurized liquid propane, which vaporizes rapidly when it escapes from a container and the ambient temperature is above its normal boiling point of about −44°F (−42°C). Much of the heat necessary for vaporization is contained in the liquid itself, and the remainder needed is readily available from the air, ground, or other material with which the liquid comes in contact. Therefore, the establishment of a pool or flowing stream of propane on the ground or water is unlikely, except in Arctic and Antarctic regions, because a dike has no function to perform around a pressurized propane storage tank.

Where butane is stored, a dike may be recommended because the normal boiling point of butane is about 15°F (−9°C), a temperature that can be reached in many parts of the world.

6.4.7* Structures such as fire walls, fences, earth or concrete barriers, and other similar structures shall not be permitted around or over installed nonrefrigerated containers unless specifically allowed as follows:

1) Structures partially enclosing containers shall be permitted if designed in accordance with a sound fire protection analysis.
2) Structures used to prevent flammable or combustible liquid accumulation or flow shall be permitted in accordance with 6.4.5.3.
3) Structures between LP-Gas containers and gaseous hydrogen containers shall be permitted in accordance with 6.4.5.9.
4) Structures such as fences shall be permitted in accordance with 6.18.4.

A.6.4.7 The presence of such structures can create significant hazards, such as the following:

1) Pocketing of escaping gas
2) Interference with application of cooling water by fire departments
3) Redirection of flames against containers
4) Impeding the egress of personnel in an emergency

Section 6.4.7 was inspired by a serious BLEVE of an aboveground propane container that had been enclosed by a roofed-over enclosure for aesthetic reasons. The enclosure not only contributed to ignition, but also made it difficult for the fire department to apply cooling water to the container. The technical committee also was aware of an increasing use of fences to hide LP-Gas containers. Paragraph 6.4.7(1) recognizes that the problems associated with such structures can be prevented by designs that eliminate the problems cited in A.6.4.7.

If a structure is used to hide an LP-Gas container, it is important to use materials that allow air to circulate freely. Examples of such materials are chain-link fence or materials that have significant openings on all sides. Wood can be used, but its combustibility must be considered. Wood cannot be stacked around an LP-Gas container per 6.4.5.2, but its use in a structure is not prohibited. A light fence constructed of wood, if ignited, would probably be consumed before generating enough heat to affect an LP-Gas container.

6.5 Location of Transfer Operations

Section 6.5 deals with the filling of portable containers and with the filling of stationary containers when not filled at the container (i.e., via fixed piping to a point remote from the container where the filling hose is connected). It does not apply to the filling of stationary containers where the point of transfer is located at the container. In the editor's experience, Section 6.5 is the most widely misunderstood section in NFPA 58, with many users attempting to apply it to all installed containers. Section 6.5 is not in conflict with Section 6.3, Container Separation Distances, as is sometimes thought. Section 6.3 applies to the location of containers, while Section 6.5 applies to points of transfer — that is, the point where the filling

◁ **FAQ**
What is the difference between the requirements of Section 6.5 and Section 6.3?

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The security requirements were revised in the 2011 edition to require specific training and limitation of access to deter criminal or terrorist activities. The requirement for security awareness training is new and allows each location to have security awareness training appropriate for the location.

6.18.4.2 Areas that include features required in 6.18.4.1(2) shall be enclosed with a minimum 6 ft (1.8 m) high industrial-type fence, chain-link fence, or equivalent protection.

(A) There shall be at least two means of emergency egress from the enclosure, except as follows:

(1) The fenced or otherwise enclosed area is not over 100 ft^2 (9 m^2).
(2) The point of transfer is within 3 ft (1 m) of the gate.
(3) Containers are not filled within the enclosure.

(B) Clearance of at least 3 ft (1 m) shall be provided to allow emergency access to the required means of egress.

(C) Fencing shall not be required where devices are provided that can be locked in place and prevent unauthorized operation of valves, equipment, and appurtenances.

Of the two security methods mentioned in 6.18.4.2 and 6.18.4.2(C), fences and equipment locks, fencing is the most commonly used. Locking devices are used mostly in dispensing stations. A chain-link fence is the type most frequently used for security. A solid fence should not be used, because it is important to allow air to circulate freely. (See the commentary following 6.4.7.)

Access to and from a fenced enclosure is necessary for operating, maintenance, and emergency personnel, and two exits are required for safety in most cases. Please note that a locked gate is not an exit unless workers in an area can quickly open the gate if necessary. It is important for safety that two usable exits be available when personnel are working in the fenced area, except where the area is small and only one exit is required. A simple and effective way to accomplish this is to unlock and open all exits while workers are in a fenced area. Fencing protects against tampering with valves, appurtenances, transfer equipment, and other equipment. It is possible to provide this protection without enclosing the entire storage tank and by enclosing only the operable valves and appurtenances.

6.18.4.3 Where guard service is provided, it shall be extended to the LP-Gas installation, and the requirements of Section 4.4 shall apply to guard personnel.

6.18.5 Lighting.

If operations are normally conducted during other than daylight hours, lighting shall be provided to illuminate storage containers, containers being loaded, control valves, and other equipment.

6.18.6 Ignition Source Control.

Ignition source control shall comply with Section 6.22.

6.19 LP-Gas Systems in Buildings or on Building Roofs or Exterior Balconies

Section 6.19 identifies the situations in which LP-Gas cylinders that are connected for use can be located inside buildings or on the roofs of buildings. In addition, this section also covers the piping of liquid LP-Gas into buildings or onto the roofs of buildings from containers located outside. This important requirement of the code dates back to the first NFPA standard

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T & T
Service Center
Your Lawn & Garden Equipment Specialist

4353 Broadway
Grove City, Ohio 43123
614-875-8997

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In response to your letter

#1) The fence being relocated is the section between the building and the 10 foot gate, about 34 feet. It will be moved just 7 feet southeast to hold the tank and filling area. Also we need the few extra feet to reach an RV's or motor homes. We are only allowed18 feet of hose and need every foot to reach a parking area safely.

The 3 parking spaces we will lose are primarily used by employees and it will be a non issue for them to park north of the building. There will still be 56 parking spaces on the property.

#2 Crash posts are 6" in diameter and less than 4' apart per code.

#3 Fence shading could be installed but LP-Gas code handbook does not allow. The representative from the fire department will be at the meeting.

#4 The hours of operation will be the same as our business which is Mon – Fri 8am – 5pm and Saturday from 9am – 12 noon.

#5 Everything is behind the building setback; crash posts 2 feet, fence 3 feet, and tank 6 feet.

#6 There is a minimum of 3 feet between the fence and tank per code.

#7 I understand you position, but LP-gas code handbook does not allow it. The representative from the fire department will be at the meeting.

Thank You,

Ted Simon