

Article 4. Fuel Gas Requirements

§ 2200. Application and Scope.

(a) The requirements of this article shall apply to the construction, installation, arrangement, alteration, use, maintenance, and repair of fuel gas equipment and installations for supplying fuel gas to parks, and units in all parts of the state.

(b) Existing construction, connections, and installations of fuel gas made before the effective date of the requirements of this chapter may continue in use so long as they were in compliance with requirements in effect at the date of their installation and are not found to be substandard.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 18865, 18872 and 18873.4, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18872 and 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2206. Federal Regulations.

A park gas piping distribution system is subject to the Pipeline Safety Law of 1994 and regulations adopted by the Office of Pipeline Safety Operations. The applicable regulations are contained in Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 191 and 192.

(a) The operator of a park gas piping system is responsible for complying with the federal regulations in addition to this chapter. A permit is not required from the enforcement agency for the installation of cathodic protection if the existing gas piping system is not otherwise altered. This chapter does not prohibit the installation of cathodic protection systems and requirements for corrosion control of buried or submerged metallic gas piping systems required by the federal regulations in existing systems. If there is any conflict between the provisions of this chapter and the federal regulations, the provisions of the federal regulations shall prevail.

(b) Plans and specifications for the installation of a metallic gas piping system shall specify methods of protecting buried or submerged pipe from corrosion, including cathodic protection, unless it can be demonstrated that a corrosive environment does not exist in the area of installation. The design and installation of a cathodic protection system shall be carried out by, or under the direction of, a person qualified by experience and training in pipeline corrosion methods so that the cathodic protection system meets the requirements of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 191 and 192.

(1) All buried or submerged metallic gas piping shall be protected from corrosion by approved coatings or wrapping materials. All gas piping protective coatings shall be approved types, machine applied, and conform to recognized standards. Field wrapping shall provide equivalent protection and is restricted to those short sections and fittings necessarily stripped for threading or welding. Risers shall be coated or wrapped to a point at least six (6) inches above grade.

(2) All metallic gas piping systems shall be installed in accordance with plans and specifications approved by the enforcement agency, including provisions for cathodic protection. When the cathodic protection system is designed to protect only the gas piping system, the gas piping system shall be electrically isolated from all other underground metallic systems or installations. When a cathodic protection system is designed to provide all underground metallic systems and installations with protection against corrosion, all such systems and installations shall be electrically bonded together and protected as a whole.

(3) When non-metallic gas piping is installed underground, a locating tape or No. 18 AWG or larger copper tracer wire shall be installed with and attached to the underground piping for the purpose of locating the piping system. The locating tape or tracer wire shall terminate above grade at an accessible location at one or more ends of the piping system. Every portion of a plastic gas piping system consisting of metallic risers or fittings shall be cathodically protected against corrosion.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2208. Basic Fuel Gas Regulations.

(a) Except as otherwise permitted or required by this article, all fuel gas equipment and installations for supplying fuel gas to units or accessory buildings or structures, and fuel gas piping systems outside of permanent buildings in parks, shall comply with the requirements found in the California Plumbing Code, Chapter 12.

(b) The requirements for fuel gas equipment and installations within permanent buildings in parks are located in the California Mechanical Code, and the California Plumbing Code unless provided otherwise in this chapter. However, in a city, county, or city and county, which has assumed responsibility for enforcement of the Mobilehome Parks Act and Special Occupancy Parks Act, pursuant to sections 18300 and 18865 of the Health and Safety Code, and has adopted and is enforcing a plumbing and mechanical code equal to or greater than the requirements of The California Plumbing Code and California Mechanical Code, may enforce its code as it pertains to permanent buildings.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 18865 and 18873.4, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2210. Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG).

All LPG equipment and installations of tanks one hundred twenty-five (125) US gallons or larger shall comply with the applicable provisions of the Unfired Pressure Vessel Safety Orders, California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Division 1, Chapter 4, Subchapter 1, unless otherwise provided by this chapter.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 18865 and 18873.4, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2211. LPG Tanks.

(a) LPG tank installations in parks must conform to the provisions related to LPG tanks contained in Chapter 38 of the California Fire Code.

(b) Units designed and constructed with securely mounted tanks may be served by either the lot or mounted tanks, but not by both at the same time.

(c) A permit from the enforcement agency is required to install any LPG fuel tank exceeding 60 U. S. gallons.

(d) LPG tanks shall be designed and constructed in accordance with nationally recognized standards for unfired pressure vessels.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2212. Location of LPG Tanks.

(a) Except for tanks on personal, portable LPG fueled appliances, no LPG tank shall be stored or located in any of the following locations:

(1) within five (5) feet of any source of ignition (lot electrical service is not a source of ignition);

(2) within five (5) feet of any mechanical ventilation air intake;

(3) under any unit or habitable accessory building;

(4) within any structure or area where three (3) or more sides are more than fifty (50) percent closed; or

(5) Within five (5) feet of property lines and lot lines of adjacent lots that can be built upon.

(b) No LPG tank shall be filled within ten (10) feet of a source of ignition, openings into direct-vent (sealed combustions system) appliances, or any mechanical ventilation air intake.

(c) An LPG system within a motor-driven vehicle or recreational vehicle is exempt from the requirement of subsections (a) and (b).

(d) An LPG tank may be located under a ventilated snow cover open on all sides. The snow cover shall not be connected to any other structure and shall not extend more than one (1) foot beyond the tank in any horizontal direction.

(e) LPG tanks that are less than 125 U.S. gallons may be located immediately adjacent to a unit or building or accessory building or structure if all of the requirements of subsection (a) of this section are met.

(f) The discharge from the LPG tank pressure relief device shall be at least five (5) feet horizontally from the unit or another structure's openings below the level of such discharge.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2216. Installation.

(a) All main line gas piping installed below ground shall have a minimum earth cover of:

(1) twenty-four (24) inches or,
(2) eighteen (18) inches- when installed in the same trench as other utilities; and covered with clean fill free from stones, boulders, cinderfill, construction debris or other material that may damage the piping.

(b) Gas service lines installed below ground shall have a minimum cover of 18 inches.

(c) Existing piping installations in compliance with the requirements in effect at the time of its installation may continue in use in accordance with section 2200 of this Chapter.

(d) Gas piping shall not be installed underground beneath buildings, concrete slabs or other paved areas of a lot directly abutting the unit, or that portion of the lot reserved for the location of units, or accessory or structures, unless installed in a gastight conduit.

(1) The conduit shall be pipe approved for installation underground beneath buildings and not less than schedule 40 pipe. The interior diameter of the conduit shall be not less than one-half (1/2) inch larger than the outside diameter of the gas piping.

(2) The conduit shall extend to a point not less than twelve (12) inches beyond any area where it is required to be installed, any potential source of ignition or area of confinement, or the outside wall of a building, and the outer ends of the conduit terminating underground shall be sealed. Where one end of the conduit terminates within a building, unit, accessory building or structure, or building component, it shall be readily accessible and the space between the conduit and the gas piping shall be sealed to prevent leakage of gas into the building, unit, accessory building or structure, or building component.

(3) The space between the conduit and the service line must be sealed to prevent gas leakage into the building, unit, accessory building or structure, or building component, and, if the conduit is sealed at both ends, a vent line from the annular space must extend to a point where gas would not be a hazard, and extend above grade, terminating in a rain and insect resistant fitting.

(e) A carport or awning roof may extend over an individual lot gas piping lateral and outlet riser, provided the completed installation complies with all other requirements of this chapter and the covered area is ventilated to prevent the accumulation of gas.

(f) The use of gas piping in parks constructed prior to June 25, 1976, that was originally installed under the area to be occupied by the unit or accessory building or structure, may be continued provided the piping is maintained in a safe operating condition.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, 18865.05, and 18872, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2218. Park Gas System Shutoff Valve.

A readily accessible and identified shutoff valve controlling the flow of gas to the entire park-owned gas piping system shall be installed at the point of connection to the service piping or supply connection.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2220. Lot Gas Shutoff Valve.

(a) Each lot shall have a gas shutoff valve, listed for its intended use by a department-approved listing agency, installed in a readily accessible location upstream of the lot gas outlet.

(b) The valve shall be located on the lot gas riser outlet at a height of not less than six (6) inches above grade.

(c) The lot gas shutoff valve shall not be located under or within any unit, or accessory building or structure.

EXCEPTION: gas shut-off valves may be located under an awning or carport that is not enclosed complying with Article 9 of this chapter.

(d) Whenever the lot gas riser outlet is not in use, it shall be closed with an approved cap or plug to prevent accidental discharge of gas.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2222. Lot Gas Outlet.

(a) The gas riser outlet shall terminate within four (4) feet of the unit, or proposed location of the unit on the lot.

(b) Each unit connected to the gas riser outlet shall be connected by a listed flexible gas connector in accordance with section 2354 of this chapter.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2226. Gas Meters.

(a) When gas meters are installed, they shall not depend on the gas riser outlet for support. Gas meters shall be adequately supported by a post and bracket or by other means approved by the enforcement agency.

(b) Meters shall not be installed beneath units, in unventilated or inaccessible locations, or closer than three (3) feet from sources of ignition. The unit electrical service equipment shall not be considered a source of ignition when not enclosed in the same compartment with a gas meter.

(c) All gas meter installations shall be provided with a shutoff valve or cock located adjacent to and on the inlet side of the meter. In the case of a single meter installation utilizing an LPG tank, the tank service valve may be used in lieu of the shutoff valve or cock.

(d) Each meter installed shall be in a readily accessible location and shall be provided with unions or other fittings so as to be easily removed and replaced while maintaining an upright position.

NOTE: Authority cited: Sections 18865 and 18873.4, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2228. Mechanical Protection.

Where subject to physical damage from vehicular traffic or other causes, all gas riser outlets, regulators, meters, valves, tanks, or other exposed equipment shall be protected by posts, fencing, or other barriers approved by the enforcement agency.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2229. Regulator and Relief Vents.

Atmospherically controlled regulators shall be installed in such a manner that moisture cannot enter the regulator vent and accumulate above the diaphragm. Where the regulator vent may be obstructed because of snow or icing conditions, a shield, hood, or other device approved by the enforcement agency shall be provided to guard against closing the vent opening.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2230. Required Gas Supply.

(a) The minimum hourly volume of gas required at each lot outlet, or any section of a park gas piping system shall be calculated as shown in Table 2230-1.

(b) Required gas supply for other fuel gas consuming appliances connected to the park gas piping system shall be calculated as provided in the California Plumbing Code, Chapter 12.

TABLE 2230-1	
Demand Factors for Use in Calculating Gas Piping Systems in Parks	
Number of Lots	BTU Per Hours Per Lot
1	125,000
2	117,000
3	104,000
4	96,000
5	92,000
6	87,000
7	83,000
8	81,000
9	79,000
10	77,000
11-20	66,000
21-30	62,000
31-40	58,000
41-60	55,000
Over 60	50,000

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2232. Gas Pipe Size.

The size of each section of a gas piping system shall be calculated as provided in the California Plumbing Code, Chapter 12 or by other standard engineering methods acceptable to the enforcement agency.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Section 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.

§ 2236. Authority to Order Disconnect of Fuel Gas Equipment.

(a) The enforcement agency shall require the gas utility or person supplying gas to a park to disconnect any gas piping or equipment found to be defective and in such condition as to endanger life or property.

(b) Gas piping or equipment which has been ordered disconnected by the enforcement agency shall not be reconnected to a gas supply until a permit has been obtained to repair, alter or reconstruct the gas piping and the work has been inspected and approved by the enforcement agency.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 18865, Health and Safety Code. Reference: Sections 18871 and 18873.4, Health and Safety Code.