design and installation prevents the direct application of radiant heat on to the container Blower type or radiant heaters should not be directed toward any LP-gas container within 20 ft If two or more heater-container units (of either the integral or nonmtegrated type) are located in an unpartitioned area on the same floor, the container(s) of each unit should be separated by at least 20 ft The total water capacity of containers manifolded together in an unpartitioned area should not be greater than 735 lb (nominal 300 lb LP-gas capacity) These containers should also be separated by at least 20 ft

On floors on which heaters are not connected together for use, containers may be manifolded together for connection to heaters on another floor, provided that (*a*) the total water capacity of the containers connected to any one manifold is not greater than 2450 lb (nominal 1000 lb LP-gas capacity), and (*b*) where more than one manifold having a total water capacity greater than 735 lb (nominal 300 lb LP-gas capacity) is located in the same unpartitioned area, the manifolds should be separated by at least 50 ft

LP-gas cylinders should not be refilled inside buildings or structures Cylinders should be stored outside of buildings, should stand on a firm and substantially level surface, and should be secured in an upright position

Demolition of structures

Only minor demolition should be done by plant personnel Specialists in the field should be employed if structures to be removed look as though they will present a problem, such as being over 25 ft high, being of steel or reinforced concrete construction, or adjoining other structures that are not to be damaged

Wrecking specialists are familiar with the procedures and precautions necessary to do the work safely, to protect the public and adjacent property, and to comply with applicable federal, state, and municipal codes and regulations

Following are some fundamental safety procedures and suggestions for minor demolition operations to guide the inexperienced in safe removal of unwanted structures

1. Make provision to keep the public and unauthorized plant employees at least 15 ft away from the structure
2. Make an engineering survey, by a competent person, of the structure This is to determine the condition of the framing, floors and walls and check for any unanticipated conditions Check for hazardous chemicals, gases, explosives or flammable materials
3. Disconnect utility services (gas, steam, electricity) outside the building Maintain water lines as long as possible Install a temporary water source for fire protection and for wetting down the site to reduce dust
4. Remove all glass doors and windows throughout the structure
5. Strip off lath and plaster to eliminate excessive dust during succeeding operations
6. Remove chimneys and extensions of walls above the roof down to roof level while working from the roof
7. Remove the roof
8. Remove walls by picking them apart, either by machine or by hand tools Work from scaffolds supported independently outside of the walls
9. Remove all debris promptly, using chutes or thru internal holes
10. Avoid subjecting walls to lateral pressure from stored material or to lateral impact from falling material
11. Barricade any area where material is being dumped, and place barricades where necessary to protect workmen from flying pieces
12. Permit no employee to work below others
13. Require safety hats, goggles, safety shoes, respirators, and gloves if needed for all workers (See Chapter 19, "Personal Protective Equipment")

When the conventional methods for altering or removing concrete installations are infeasible or undesirable, sometimes "powder cutting," a process that substitutes penetration by intense heat for concussion breakage, can be employed, or demolition by explosives may also be utilized For a description of powder cutting, see Chapter 34, "Welding and Cutting," in this Manual