



HOW TO IDENTIFY A SON CERTIFIED LPG CYLINDER

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Services

A Presentation by the Mechanical /Gas Infrastructure Group, Standards Organisation of Nigeria At The Webinar organized by MEMAN on LPG Safety & Requalification Awareness.



SON' Mandate

SON ACT 14: 2015

The mandate of the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON) is to prepare and promote standards for products, measurements, materials, and processes to ensure quality and ***consumer safety in Nigeria***. This include:

- **Quality control:** Provide measures for the quality control of raw materials and finished products to ensure they conform to standard specifications.
- **Enforcement:** Investigate the quality of products and enforce standards to prevent substandard goods from entering the market.
- **Advisory role:** Advise the federal and state governments on national policy regarding standards, quality control, and metrology.





Introduction

What is an LPG Cylinder? :

- A pressurized container used to store Liquefied Petroleum Gas
- Designed to **safely** store gas under pressure
- Used in homes, restaurants, industries, and commercial facilities
- Poor maintenance can lead to **fires, explosions, and injuries**
- **Safety awareness** is essential for manufacturers, distributors, and consumers





Below are the main components of an LPG Cylinder

Main Components of an LPG Cylinder





Marking in line with NIS 69:2013

**Annex A
(normative)
Manufacturer's marking
Table A.1. Manufacturer's marking**

	Definitions	Example
1	SON Registration Number.	SON/MPR/ME/---
2	Name of cylinder manufacturer	
3	Brand and trademark of the cylinder manufacturer	
4	Name of product to be stored in the cylinder	LPG
5	Country of origin/manufacture of cylinder.	
6	Manufacturing serial number: number to clearly identify the cylinder.	
7	Name of Marketer – (along with name of manufacturer, if not manufactured in Nigeria)	
8	The standard or code to which the vessel is constructed	
9	Design pressure in kPa (bar)	
10	Maximum vapour pressure in kPa (bar)	
11	Test pressure: the prefix P_t followed by the value of the test pressure. Measured in bar.	P_t 30 bar
12	For a cylinder which is normalized; this symbol is stamped immediately after the Standard number	N
13	For a cylinder which is stress relieved; this symbol is stamped immediately after the Standard number	S
14	For a cylinder which is not normalized or stress relieved; this symbol is stamped immediately after the Standard number.	U
15	Inspection stamp of competent body.	
16	Date of Manufacture/Test date: year and month of testing	2013/10
17	Date of Expiration (15 years after manufacture)	
18	Water capacity: the minimum water capacity in litres guaranteed by the cylinder manufacturer followed by the unit L.	26,5 Litre
19	Tare weight: The tare weight is the sum of the empty weight, the mass of the valve including a dip tube where fitted, and the mass of all other parts which are permanently attached (e.g. fixed valve guard) to the cylinder when it is being filled. The tare weight shall be marked as follows: the letters "TARE" followed by the value of the tare weight and the letters "kg".	kg
20	The caution label 'HIGHLY FLAMMABLE' together with the corresponding symbol for labelling dangerous goods	
21	Enough space for re-qualification dates to be provided.	—
22	Requalification date	
23	Space for additional stamp markings as required by the customer.	
24	The cylinder shall also be marked with the applicable SON issued certification mark, if approved	—

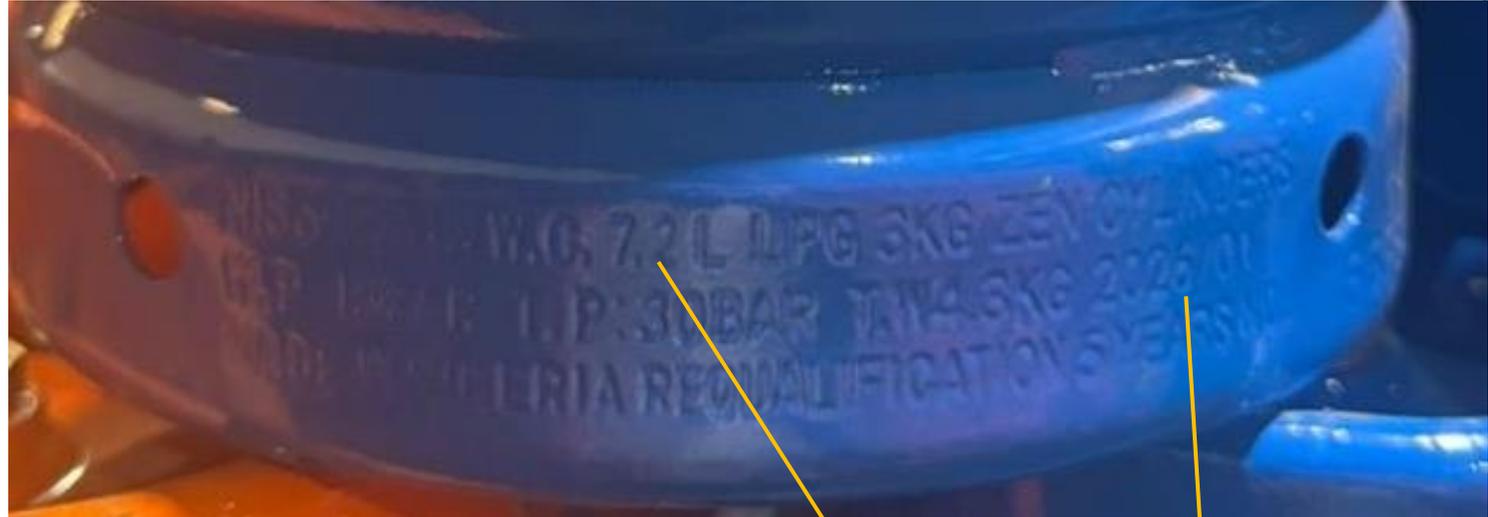
NOTE 1: The order given above does not denote order of marking on the cylinder except where stated.





Markings

MARKING ON THE FOOTRING



Water Capacity

Production Date



Tare weight

Working Pressure

Serial Number



STANDARDS ORGANISATION OF NIGERIA



MARKINGS CONTD.



Manufacturer'

MANCAP Logo

Caution Label



ION OF NIGERIA



Challenges in Nigeria

- LPG usage in Nigeria is increasing
- Circulation of substandard cylinders
- Limited requalification facilities
- Illegal refilling activities : using small scale gas pumps for decanting (Orisunibare market off baale street orile , iganmu on 27/10/25)
- Low public awareness on cylinder safety (use of 10kg cylinders as camp gas: iron seaters and burners)





**SON's
steps to remove expired or
substandard cylinders from
circulation**

- **Increased cylinder inspection and enforcement:** SON Trained 100 engineers on NDT (Non-Destructive Testing)
- **Established requalification centers:** SON Approved Requalification Centers in Lagos with the plan to approve a total of 420 across the 37 states in the country including the FCT, before end of the year 2027
- Strengthened collaboration between regulators and industry
- **Improve public awareness campaigns:** In collaboration with MEMAN, Existing Approved Requalification Centers and other Stakeholders , SON is ready to initiate a 6 months sensitization





Requalification

What is Cylinder Requalification?

- Periodic inspection and testing of LPG cylinders
- Ensures the cylinder is still safe for continued use
- Detects corrosion, cracks, dents, and structural weakness

Requalification Timeframe for LPG and CNG Cylinders

All cylinders for both LPG and CNG have a lifecycle of 20 years and are to be requalified once every five (5) years.

How to know a cylinder is due for requalification?

Check the body of the cylinder for the date of manufacture/last requalification and add 5 years.

Note: Every New LPG and CNG cylinder can only be requalified 3 times within its lifespan





Requalification

Why Requalification is Important

- Prevents cylinder explosions
- Ensures structural integrity of cylinders
- Extends cylinder service life
- Protects consumers and property





Available Standards

Below are some of the standards guiding LPG cylinders in Nigeria

- **NIS 532:2006** – Periodic requalification of LPG cylinders
- **NCP 08:2013** – Code of Practice for Gas Cylinder Test Stations
- **NIS 69:2013** – Standards for refillable LPG cylinders
- **ISO 11623** - Gas cylinders — Composite cylinders and tubes — Periodic inspection and testing.
- **NCP 058:2017**- Code of practice for general handling and control of LPG cylinders.
- **NCP 059:2017**- Code of practice on general handling and control of LPG vessels for storage of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).
- **NCP 017:2006**- Code of practice for the transportation and storage of LPG cylinders.





SON certified Manufacturers

S/N	COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE NUMBER	EMAIL ADDRESS
1	TECHNO OIL LIMITED	Plot 17 Adewale Kolawole Crescent, Lekki Scheme 1, Lagos.	08065282834 08037005420	info@technoail.com
2	TL - GERADISCO INDUSTRIES LTD	13, Wihu Avenue, Km 6 Lagos-ibadan expressway, isheri-oke Ogun State.	01-2630066 234 1 2630685 09069996246	mike@tlpg.com amy@tlpg.com
3	Zen Cylinder Manufacturing Co. Ltd	No 8 Abimbola Street Isolo Lagos	09012000000	Roby@Zenltd.ng
4	Don Mac	Km 40, Benin/Abraka Road Evboesi, Edo State	08033168850	info@donmaclimited.com
5	Waniton Cylinder and Cooker FZE,	Ogun-Guangdong Free Trade Zone, Igbesa, Ado-Odo, Ota, Ogun	09021212942	





Approved Requalification Centers

- 1. Kizuna Energy Limited**
50 A Glover Road,
Ikoyi,
Lagos.
- 2. Shree Sai Engineering Limited**
56, Owode Ibeshe Road, Ikorodu,
Lagos, Nigeria – 104102

CONTACT: 08185140805

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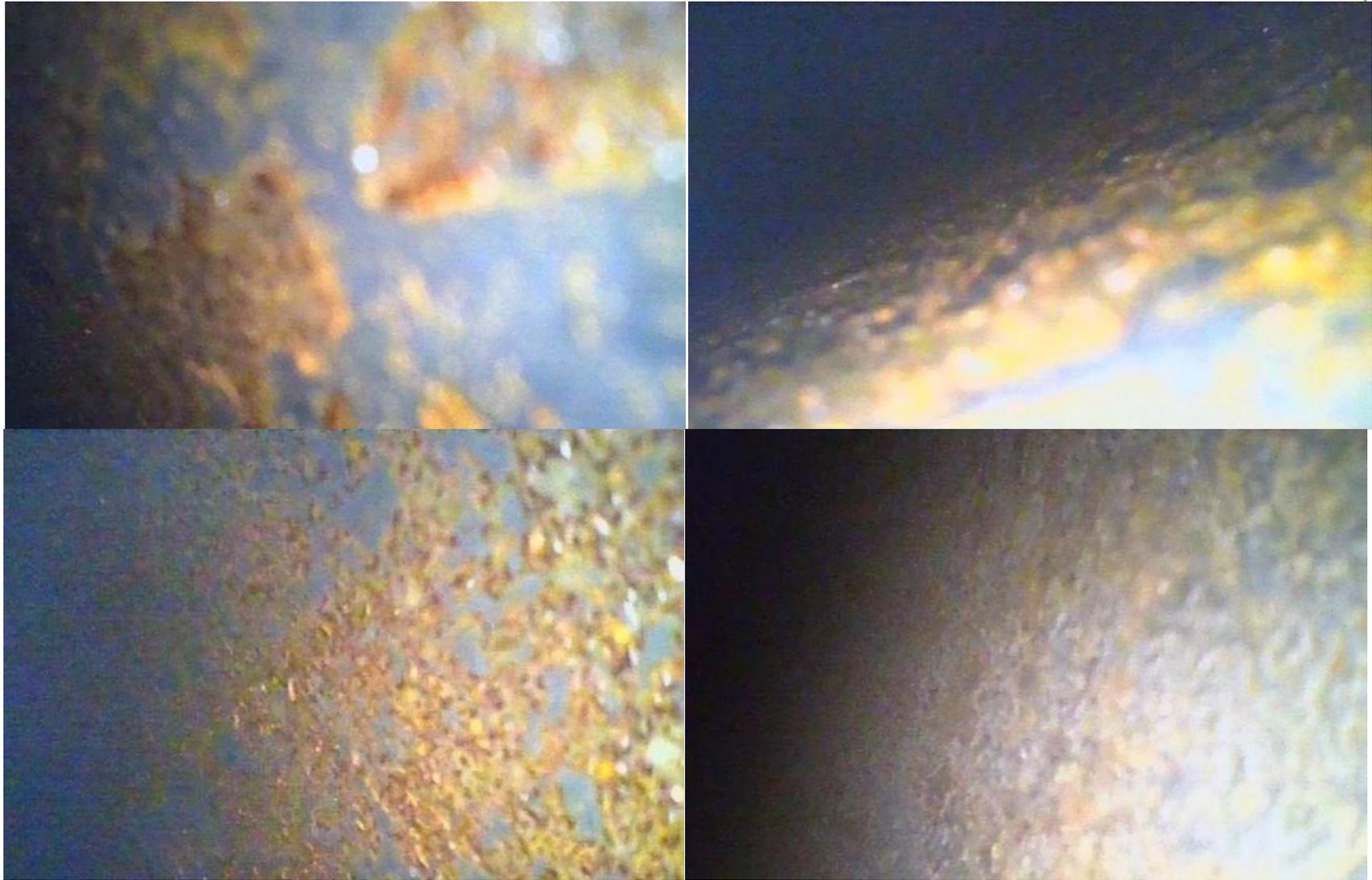


Evidence of rust and pitting on the external surface of the cylinder





Evidence of rust and pitting on the internal surface of the cylinder





Conclusion

- LPG is safe when cylinders are properly manufactured and maintained
- Regular inspection and requalification are essential
- Collective responsibility is required to ensure safety





Thank you.

