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| Fuels Safety | Ref. No.: FS-245-19 |
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Subject: MOBILE FUELING OPERATIONS

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The Liquid Fuels Handling Code 2017 (LFHC) defines Mobile Fueling as:

The dispensing of fuel from a highway tank or mobile refueling tank to a motor vehicle (including but not limited to forest and construction equipment, motorized snow vehicles, and other off-road vehicles), but not to a boat or the bulk storage tank on a highway tank.

All mobile fueling operations that dispense Class I or II liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles must comply with Section 5.8 and other applicable sections of the LFHC.

Future License to be developed

TSSA will be developing a licensing program for mobile fueling. Once in place, retail mobile fueling operations shall not be conducted without first obtaining a license from the TSSA.

O. Reg. 217 defines facility as

“facility” means a permanent or mobile retail outlet, bulk plant, marina, cardlock/keylock, private outlet or farm where gasoline or an associated product is handled other than in portable containers;

Also, clause 10(1) of O. Reg 217 states:

No person shall operate a retail outlet, a marina or a bulk plant unless it is licensed.

Since the definition of “facility” includes a mobile retail outlet, the TSSA must put into effect a licensing regime for mobile retail outlets similar to the existing requirements for gasoline/diesel stations.

Retail mobile fueling vehicle

Only highway tanks complying with sections 9.2 and 9.3 of the LFHC may be used for retail sales. Note – all retail sale of fuel must be dispensed from Weights and Measures Canada certified dispensing equipment.

An 80-B:C fire extinguisher and a spill kit shall be located on the highway tank (LFHC 5.8.11 and 9.3.7).

Best practice dictates that the spill kit should contain, as a minimum, the following items:

- 50 heavy weight spill pads (hydrophobic 18” x 24”)
- 10 spill socks (hydrophobic 4 ft. long x 3” diameter)
- 3 spill socks (hydrophobic 12 ft. long x 3” diameter)
- 8 spill pillows (hydrophobic 18” X 18”)
- 10 disposable bags to contain contaminated pads/socks
- 2 pair Nitrile gloves

- 1 - 5 LB bag granular absorbent (non-silica and hydrophobic)
- 2 drain covers
- spill goggles
- dike putty (to plug holes in tank)

Non-Retail mobile fueling vehicle

Mobile refueling tanks approved to CAN/CGSB-43.146 may be used for non-retail mobile fueling (5.8.3). These tanks shall be equipped with a 40-B:C fire extinguisher and a spill kit (5.8.10 & 5.8.11).

Best practice dictates that the spill kit should contain as a minimum, the following items:

- 10 medium weight spill pads (hydrophobic 18" x 24")
- 3 spill socks (hydrophobic 6 ft. long x 3" diameter)
- 1 drain cover
- disposable bag to contain contaminated pads/ socks;
- spill goggles
- nitrile gloves
- dike putty (to plug holes in tank)

Safety and emergency response plan

Mobile fueling operators shall have a written safety and emergency response plan (per LFHC 6.5.1 and 6.5.2) that establishes policies and procedures for fire safety, spill prevention and control, personnel training and compliance with other applicable requirements of this code.

Training records

Mobile refueling tanks and highway tanks shall be operated only by designated personnel who are trained on proper fueling procedures and the safety and emergency response plan. Training records of operators shall be maintained in accordance with clause 6.7.1 of the LFHC.

Mobile fueling areas

Dispensing shall only take place in accordance with clauses 5.1.1, 6.1.7.1, 6.1.7.2 and 6.3.5 of the LFHC. This means that fueling cannot take place on a highway as defined in the LFHC except as requested by an emergency services provider. All mobile fueling must be done a minimum of 3 m from a property line. Fueling on the roof level of parking structures or other buildings is prohibited. When fueling on construction sites, please refer to the [Procedure for Handling Fuel on Construction-Sites](#), which is a guide that is written by the Infrastructure Health and Safety Association.

Sources of ignition

Product shall not be dispensed or vented within 3 metres of any source of ignition (LFHC 6.3.1). Signs prohibiting smoking shall be prominently posted on the mobile refueling tank or highway tank in accordance with clause 5.8.12 of the LFHC. When fueling Class I product, the engines of vehicles being fueled shall be shut off prior to and during fueling.

Dispensing hose and nozzle

Product shall be dispensed through approved hoses. Nozzles used for dispensing Class I product (i.e. gasoline) shall be of the automatic shut-off design (LFHC 5.8.4). The operator must be in attendance (within arms-reach) of the nozzle during fuel transfer.

The dispensing hose shall not exceed 61 metres and shall be properly placed on a storage mechanism (i.e. a hose reel or in a compartment) when not in use (LFHC 5.8.5). Mobile refueling tanks or highway tanks should be positioned in a manner to prevent traffic from driving over the dispensing hose.

Beacon light

In heavily travelled areas, mobile refueling tanks or highway tanks shall be equipped with a beacon light that shall be in operation during fueling operations. The light shall be designed to be readily visible to other people or vehicles entering the fueling area. (LFHC 5.8.6)

Spill reporting

Any spill of a petroleum product more than the following must be immediately reported to the Spills Action Centre (SAC) of the Ministry of the Environment, Conservation and Parks:

- 100 L at sites restricted from public access (i.e. bulk plants, residential properties);
- 25 L at sites with public access (i.e. public parking lots)

Note that any release of petroleum product that enters a waterway and any confirmed leaks from mechanical failure of equipment shall be reported to SAC. Also, any asphyxiation, explosion or fire that has occurred because of the use, handling or storage of gasoline or diesel, must be reported to SAC.

SAC may be reached at 1-800-268-6060 or 1-416-325-3000, 24 hours a day, seven days a week.