PURPOSE/APPLICATION

The highly volatile and extremely flammable nature of gasoline means that potentially explosive air/vapor mixtures are likely to form easily at ambient temperatures. Gasoline ignites easily, burns vigorously and gasoline vapors may explode in certain conditions. Keep gasoline away from ignition sources like heat, sparks, and flame.

It is the policy of CPES that appropriate methods and equipment be utilized during refueling operations to minimize the risk of injury or loss to personnel, equipment, property, and the environment.

PPE

- CPES minimum requirements
- Gloves (as required)

TRAINING

HAZARDS & CONCERNS

- Spill
- Fire/explosion
- Occupational illness
- Traffic
- Motion







PRECAUTIONS

General Dos and Don'ts

- **DO** Keep your face away from the nozzle
- **DO** Keep gasoline away from your eyes and skin
- **DO** Notify your supervisor if spillage occurs during fueling operation
- **DO** Have operators and/or refueling personnel stand beside the fueling nozzle to prevent a spill if a selfclosing nozzle should happen to fail
- DO Cleaned up contaminated material disposed of at an approved facility
- **DO** Shut off all equipment and machinery prior to fueling
- **DO** Select and use types and designs of fueling hoses shall be for the specific types of fuel, whether fueling is being done with a nozzle that is a gravity flow system or self-closing
- **DO** Maintain control over the fuel nozzle at all times
- **DO** Select portable fuel tanks with secondary containment (double wall tanks and/or placed in secondary containment for storage)
- **DO** Review client and environmental restrictions and ensure that where required we follow the specific requirements (e.g., two people fueling)

DON'T An open flame or light, including smoking, near any fuel is prohibited when fueling or the transfer of fuel is occurring

DON'T Smoke within 7.5 meters of a vehicle while it is being fueled

DON'T Rig the nozzle in an open position (this includes trigger locks)

DON'T Spend a prolonged time breathing in the gasoline vapors, exposure to liquid or vapor can adversely affect your health

Guidelines for Fueling Vehicles

- Disable or turn off any auxiliary sources of ignition such as a camper or trailer heater, cooking units or pilot lights.
- Put your vehicle in park and/or set the emergency brake.

 Never use a cell phone or other personal electronic device while refueling (e.g., laptops or electronic games).

• Use only the refueling latch provided on the dispenser. Never jam the refueling latch on the nozzle with any object (e.q., gas cap, etc.).

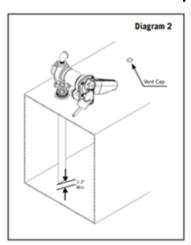
Static Electricity at Gas Pumps

- Static electricity-related incidents at retail gasoline outlets can be avoided.
- Notify the station attendant immediately so that all dispensing devices and pumps can be shut off with emergency controls.
- Upon exiting the vehicle and before handling the nozzle or fuel door, always touch a metal part
 of the vehicle such as the door or hood.
- To avoid a build-up of static electricity, do not get back into your vehicle during refueling.
- In the unlikely event a fire occurs when refueling, leave the nozzle in the fill pipe and back away from the vehicle.
- Use the emergency shutdown button to shut off the pump.

Guidelines for Fueling from a Portable Container

- Transfer gasoline in an area with good ventilation to reduce hazard of fire and exposure to vapors.
- Before refueling, turn off the engine or appliance. Allow hot surfaces to cool enough so they cannot ignite gasoline vapor.
- Ensure that there are no sources of ignition (e.g., gas pilot lights or flames, electric motors, stoves, heaters) within 50 feet.
- When using an electric fuel transfer pump ensure pump switch is turned off while connecting and disconnecting 12V power connectors (e.g., alligator clips).
- Do not move portable fuel container with power cables connected with temporary connections (e.g., alligator clips, plug ends, etc.).
- Accessory electric fuel pumps need to be properly installed including the setup of internal suction line for proper flow and prevention of picking up contaminants (see below diagram).

Fill-rite Installation and Operation Manual Example:



Mobile Tank

For mobile fuel tanks, the pump mounts to the tank bung by way of the pump inlet flange.

For Telescoping Steel Suction Pipe

Allow telescoping tube to extend fully to the bottom of the tank.

For Custom or PVC Suction Pipe

To avoid penetrating the tank, we recommend leaving a minimum of 1-2" of the pipe off the bottom of tank. We further recommend cutting the suction pipe to a 30-45 degree angle for improved flow.

The mobile tank must be equipped with a vent cap. (Diagram 2)

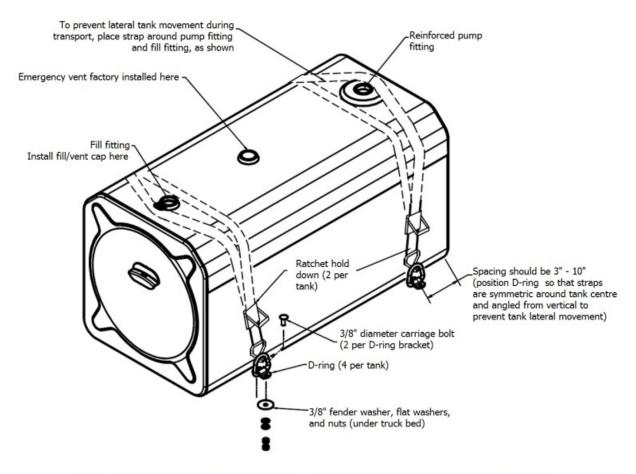
Ensure tanks are secured from potential movement on transport vehicle (see diagram below)

Westeel Manufacture Securement Guide:

Ratchet Strap Tie-Down

Available for 285L, 290L, and 450L Flat Top Mobile Petroleum Tanks

Note: the user can choose between the Ratchet Strap OR J-Bolt style tiedown methods when purchasing a 285L, 290L, or 450L tank.



Non-code tanks can still use Westeel's specified tie-down methods, but have to be purchased separately. Road-Vault models include a tie-down method in the tank kit.

REFERENCES / ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

WESTEEL - Mobile Petroleum Tank Tie Down Methods

https://www.aggrowth.com/globalassets/brands-section/westeel/support-and-resources/installation-instructions/petroleum-storage-products/road-vault-tie-down-methods.pdf

FILL-RITE Instruction Manual

https://www.fillrite.com/instruction-manuals

REGULATIONS

Alberta OHS Code

Part 279 Refueling

British Columbia OHS Regulation

OHS Regulation Part 16: Mobile Equipment

Manitoba OHS Regulation

Storage and dispensing of flammable liquids 26.47

Saskatchewan OHS Regulation

PART 11 - Powered Mobile Equipment

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