Purpose and Scope
This Environmental Field Procedure (EFP) applies to all BCTS clients (Licensee, Permittee and Contractor workers) and BCTS staff who are responsible for fuel handling within the scope of BCTS EMS program. The purpose of this document is to bring together legislative requirements, industrial standards and best management practices as it relates to fuel handling, storage and transportation. The primary fuel used within the forest industry is diesel fuel (UN1202) found under Class 3, Flammable Liquids. This EFP is intended to help promote good fuel management, and is not intended to supersede legislative requirements or criteria. Applicable Acts and Regulations include: Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations, BC Motor Vehicle Act and Regulations, Environmental Management Act and Regulations, Hazardous Products Act and Regulation, Contaminated Sites Act and Regulations, Workers’ Compensation Act and OHS Regulations.

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</tbody>
</table>
# ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE

## EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

### TABLE #1 SMALL FUEL CONTAINERS (Volumes <230L) Drums, Jerry Cans, Pails, Canisters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CONDITION, DESIGN &amp; MAINTENANCE</th>
<th>STORING &amp; SECURING</th>
<th>DISPENSING</th>
<th>TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)</th>
<th>PREVENTION &amp; RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Legal Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>BCTS Requirement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMALL FUEL CONTAINERS (Volumes &lt;230L)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Standard</td>
<td>Must be designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so under normal conditions of handling and transport there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that would endanger public or worker safety.</td>
<td>Do not store small containers in Riparian Management areas or Marine Environments wherever practicable</td>
<td>Maintain current MSDS in a location available to worker</td>
<td>Drums must be properly arranged by:</td>
<td>Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks &amp; spills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Containers must be in good condition – not damaged, rusting or leaking.</td>
<td>Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed</td>
<td>Do not dispense fuel in Riparian Management areas or Marine Environments wherever practicable.</td>
<td>Do not dispense fuel in Riparian Management areas or Marine Environments wherever practicable.</td>
<td>Stacking in an upright, vertical position</td>
<td>Respond to all fuel spills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeling</td>
<td>Any container over 30 liters must have appropriate safety marks:</td>
<td>Dispense all flammable and combustible substances only from drums in an upright position</td>
<td>Dispense all flammable and combustible substances only from drums in an upright position.</td>
<td>Separating and Protecting through use of boards, stakes or sides on the vehicle to protect the load from moving</td>
<td>Where dispensing and storing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Label or Placard as required,</td>
<td>Do not fill containers beyond their safe filling level</td>
<td>Do not fill containers beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 90%)</td>
<td>Do not fill containers beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 90%)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fire Control and Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN number and</td>
<td>Store the hose above the pump (and drum) to avoid siphoning.</td>
<td>Store the hose above the pump (and drum) to avoid siphoning.</td>
<td>Store the hose above the pump (and drum) to avoid siphoning.</td>
<td>Maintain a spill kit of suitable size (See Table #7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipping Name</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>TDG safety marks on the outside of an enclosed unit must be visible if containers are stored within an enclosed unit.</td>
<td>WHMIS labeling or appropriate Product Identification is required when storing hazardous products</td>
<td>DRUMS must be properly arranged</td>
<td>WHMIS labeling or appropriate Product Identification is required when storing hazardous products</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHMIS labeling or appropriate Product Identification is required when storing hazardous products</td>
<td>Securing</td>
<td>Empty drum transport are exempt from TDG Regs provided:</td>
<td>Empty drum transport are exempt from TDG Regs provided:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As per manufacture’s recommendations, containers must be secured and kept level to prevent shifting, swaying, damage, escape from the vehicle and accidental release of product.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tie down straps must have safe combined working load ratings greater than the secured load.</td>
<td>Preventing Measures</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensees/ Contractors must self inspect containers on a regular basis, (plastic containers usually every 5 years). Immediately replace containers that are leaking.</td>
<td>Fire Control and Response</td>
<td>Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B.C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it’s:</td>
<td>Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B.C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it’s:</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend**

- ✔️ Legal Requirement
- ✗ BCTS Requirement

**Fire Control and Response**

- ✔️ Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B.C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it’s:
  - not actuated or tampered with
  - shows no obvious physical damage, (i.e., corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation
- ✔️ Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills
  - Respond to all fuel spills

**Prevention & Response**

- ✔️ Where dispensing and storing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6).
- ✔️ Maintain a spill kit of suitable size (See Table #7)

**Transport**

- ✔️ Drums must be properly arranged by:
  - Stacking in an upright, vertical position
  - Separating and Protecting through use of boards, stakes or sides on the vehicle to protect the load from moving
- ✔️ If multiple containers of diesel and/or gasoline are transported and the combined capacity exceeds 2000L, the following conditions apply:
  - A shipping document must be completed for the goods hauled
  - The operator must have TDG training and possess a certificate
  - The load must have placards on all visible sides
- ✔️ Additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6)

**Prevention & Response**

- ✔️ Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B.C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it’s:
  - not actuated or tampered with
  - shows no obvious physical damage, (i.e., corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation
- ✔️ Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills
  - Respond to all fuel spills
### TABLE #2 SMALL MOBILE (TRUCK BOX) TANKS (Volumes: ≤450L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CONDITION, DESIGN, &amp; MAINTENANCE</th>
<th>STORING &amp; SECURING</th>
<th>DISPENSING</th>
<th>TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)</th>
<th>PREVENTION &amp; RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|                    | Must be designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so under normal conditions of handling and transport there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that would endanger public or worker safety. |                    | Use a pressure relief cap that meets manufacturers design specifications | If multiple tanks of diesel and/or gasoline are carried on the vehicle and the combined capacity exceeds 2000 liters, the following conditions apply:  
  - A shipping document must be completed for the goods hauled  
  - The operator must have a TDG training and possess a valid certificate  
  - The load must be placarded on all visible sides | Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills  
  - Respond to all fuel spills  
  - Where dispensing and storing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6)  
  - Where tanks are stored on the ground, collision protection is required. (see Table #6) |
|                    | Construction Standard  
  - **Diesel:** a spec or non-spec tank may be used. This tank capacity (450L or less) is exempt from the specifications standards under the TDG regulation.  
  - **Gasoline:** a spec tank is required and must show the spec plate of the design standard.  
  - Spec tanks may include:  
    - UN Standard IBC UN 31A and UN31B IBC Portable Tanks as per CAN/CGSB 43.146 (2002)  
    - ULC/ORD 142.13  
  All Gasoline spec tanks must be tested and inspected by a Transport Canada (TC) Registered facility every 5 years. Proof that tests and inspections were conducted by a TC Registered facility within the last 5 years must be available upon request. |                    | Do not store small mobile tanks in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable  
  - Do not store where fuel is stored or dispensed  
  - Secure  
  - As per manufacturer’s recommendations, tanks must be appropriately secured and kept level to prevent shifting, swaying, damage, escape from the vehicle and accidental release of product.  
  - Tie down straps must have safe combined working load ratings greater than the secured load | Maintain current MSDS in a location available to workers  
  - Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak.  
  - Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.  
  - Operators must stay with the nozzle at all times while dispensing fuel  
  - Nozzles must be secured in drip containment after use or in an upright position so that it’s above the tank.  
  - Close valves when finished dispensing  
  - Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank)  
  - Do not fill tanks beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 90%)  
  - Keep fuel and equipment on level ground  
  - Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled  
  - Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC standards) for dispensing fuel  
  - Make sure there is suitable bonding (i.e. wire lined hose) to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline.  
  - Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak.  
  - Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.  
  - Operators must stay with the nozzle at all times while dispensing fuel  
  - Nozzles must be secured in drip containment after use or in an upright position so that it’s above the tank.  
  - Close valves when finished dispensing  
  - Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank)  
  - Do not fill tanks beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 90%)  
  - Keep fuel and equipment on level ground |                                                                |                                                                                  |

### Legend

- **Legal Requirement**
- **BCTS Requirement**

### Inspections

- Licensees/Contractors must self inspect tanks on a regular basis. Immediately replace containers that are leaking.

-uments/SDS (see Table 7)
**BC Timber Sales**

**Environmental Management System**

**ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE**

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**TABLE #3 LARGE MOBILE TANKS (Volumes: >450L - ≤3000L)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CONDITION, DESIGN, &amp; MAINTENANCE</th>
<th>STORING AND SECURING</th>
<th>DISPENSING</th>
<th>TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)</th>
<th>PREVENTION &amp; RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
|      | □ Must be designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so under normal conditions of handling and transport there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that would endanger public or worker safety. | □ Use a pressure relief cap that meets manufacturers design specifications  
□ Do not leave vehicles carrying auxiliary fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.  
□ Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed | □ Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC Standards) for dispensing fuel  
□ Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled.  
□ Make sure there is suitable bonding (i.e. wire lined hose) to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline  
□ Maintain current MSDS in a location available to workers  
□ Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak  
□ Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.  
□ Operators must stay with the nozzle at all times while dispensing fuel  
□ Nozzles must be secured in drip containment after use or in an upright position so that it’s above the tank.  
□ Keep fuel and equipment on level ground  
□ Close valves when finished dispensing  
□ Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank)  
□ Do not fill tanks beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 90%) | □ If multiple tanks of diesel and/or gasoline are carried on the vehicle and the combined capacity exceeds 2000 liters, the following conditions apply:  
□ A shipping document must be completed for the goods hauled:  
□ The material must include a material safety data sheet and a listing of the TDG Placard  
□ The operator must have a TDG training and possess a certificate  
□ The load must be placarded on all visible sides.  
□ If large mobile tanks are transported on a trailer, the trailer must meet Motor Vehicle Requirements, (GVW, brakes, lights and axels etc.). | □ Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills  
□ Respond to all fuel spills |
|      | □ Containers must be in good condition – not damaged, rusting, or leaking  
□ Construction Standard  
□ All Tanks: used to transport fuel (regardless of volume) must be designed, and constructed to a mobile tank standard and display a spec plate.  
□ Spec Tanks: used for diesel and gasoline may have one of the following spec plates:  
- UN Standard IBC UN 31A and UN31B IBC Portable Tanks as per CAN/CGSB 43.146 (2002)  
- ULC/ORD 142.13  
□ Non-Spec Tanks may no longer be used. Any tank without a spec plate is non-spec.  
□ Inspections  
□ All Spec tanks (listed above) must be tested and inspected by a Transport Canada (TC) Registered facility every 5 years. Proof that tests and inspections were conducted by a TC Registered facility within the last 5 years must be available upon request.  
□ Licenses/ Contractors must self inspect tanks on a regular basis. Immediately replace containers that are leaking. | □ Tie down straps must have safe combined working load ratings greater than the secured load to ensure the tank is integrally mounted  
□ Ensure tanks are properly supported and stored  
□ Ensure security of tank when storing in riparian management areas or marine environments  
□ Ensure compliance with Provincial regulations for storing hazardous products  
□ Ensure compliance with provincial regulations for storing hazardous products in riparian management areas or marine environments  
□ Ensure compliance with Provincial regulations for storing hazardous products in riparian management areas or marine environments  
□ Do not leave fuel storage areas unattended unless properly secured | |  
□ Where dispensing and storing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6).  
□ Where tanks are stored on the ground, collision protection is required. (see Table #6) |  
□ Fire Control and Response  
□ Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B:C- rated fire extinguisher ensuring it’s:  
□ Not actuated or tampered with  
□ Shows no obvious physical damage, ( i.e. corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation  
□ Pressure gauge reading or indicator is in operable range  
□ Safety seal or pin in place;  
□ Product id/WHMIS label in place  
□ Located in appropriate location, and  
□ Document self-inspections | | |

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**Legend**

- **□** Legal Requirement
- **☑** BCTS Requirement

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**April 1, 2018**
# BC Timber Sales

## Environmental Management System

### ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE

## EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

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**TABLE #4 HIGHWAY & TC PORTABLE TANKS**

*(Fuel Trucks & Pup-Trailers with Volumes > 3000L)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CONDITION, DESIGN &amp; MAINTENANCE</th>
<th>STORING AND SECURING</th>
<th>DISPENSING</th>
<th>TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)</th>
<th>PREVENTION &amp; RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Legal Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>BCTS Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>Legal Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>BCTS Requirement</strong></td>
<td><strong>Legal Requirement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highwy &amp; TC Portable Tanks (Volume &gt; 3000L)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Timber Sales" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="BC Timber Sales" /></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>■ Must be designed, constructed, filed, closed, secured and maintained so under normal conditions of handling and transport there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that would endanger public or worker safety.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Construction Standard" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="All Tanks" />: used to transport fuel and sometimes to store and dispense fuel. Tanks must be designed, constructed and/or tested to a design standard specification and display a visible and legible spec plate to that standard.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Securing" />: Fuel truck tanks must be integrally mounted to the unit. Ensure tank is secure, stable and remains level to prevent accidental release of product.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Dispensing" />: Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC standards) for dispensing fuel. Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled. Make sure there is suitable bonding (i.e. wire lined hose) to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline. Maintain current MSDS in a location available to workers. Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Prevention &amp; Response" />: Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks &amp; spills. Respond to all fuel spills <strong>Legal Requirement</strong> Where dispensing and storing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6). <strong>BCTS Requirement</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Construction Standard" /></td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="All Tanks" />: used to transport fuel and sometimes to store and dispense fuel. Tanks must be designed, constructed and/or tested to a design standard specification and display a visible and legible spec plate to that standard.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Securing" />: Fuel truck tanks must be integrally mounted to the unit. Ensure tank is secure, stable and remains level to prevent accidental release of product.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Dispensing" />: Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC standards) for dispensing fuel. Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled. Make sure there is suitable bonding (i.e. wire lined hose) to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline. Maintain current MSDS in a location available to workers. Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Transport" />: Fuel trucks and pup-trailers used to transport products on public roads must meet Motor Vehicle requirements (i.e. GVW, brakes, lights, axles, etc.) and TDG requirements (Placards &amp; Documentation). When the total capacity of a fuel tank exceeds 2000 liters, the shipper/driver is required to: • Complete a shipping document for the goods hauled or residue last contained • Maintain a valid TDG training certificate • Visible spec plate • Placard the load on all four sides • Non-Spec tanks may no longer be used. <strong>Legal Requirement</strong> Safety Labeling &amp; Spec Plates: Maintain visible safety marks: • Label or placard and • UN number and • Shipping name • TDG Placards must be visible on all four sides • Spec plates, decals or associated documentation (ensuring paperwork is linked to the specific tank) must identify the following: • Container Type &amp; Standard • Manufacturer and Date • Re-certification Date and TC Registered Facility <strong>BCTS Requirement</strong> Maintain a spill kit of suitable size (See Table #7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Inspections" />: All Highway and Transport Canada (TC), Portable Tanks must be tested and inspected by a TC Registered facility every five years. Proof that tank tests and inspections were conducted by a TC Registered Facility must be available upon request.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Licensees/ Contractors" />: must self inspect tanks on a regular basis. Immediately replace containers that are leaking.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Labeling" />: Product identification is an acceptable substitute for supplier or workplace labels and may be affixed to the sides of the tank compartments and piping.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Maintenance" />: Use a pressure relief hatch that meets manufacturers design specifications. Do not leave fuel truck or pup trailer in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable. Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Maintenance" />: Close valves when finished dispensing. Operators must stay with the nozzle at all times while dispensing fuel. Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank). Do not fill containers beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 50%). Keep fuel and equipment on level ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Inspections" />: All Highway and Transport Canada (TC), Portable Tanks must be tested and inspected by a TC Registered facility every five years. Proof that tank tests and inspections were conducted by a TC Registered Facility must be available upon request.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Licensees/ Contractors" />: must self inspect tanks on a regular basis. Immediately replace containers that are leaking.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Labeling" />: Product identification is an acceptable substitute for supplier or workplace labels and may be affixed to the sides of the tank compartments and piping.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Maintenance" />: Use a pressure relief hatch that meets manufacturers design specifications. Do not leave fuel truck or pup trailer in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable. Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed.</td>
<td><img src="image.png" alt="Maintenance" />: Close valves when finished dispensing. Operators must stay with the nozzle at all times while dispensing fuel. Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank). Do not fill containers beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 50%). Keep fuel and equipment on level ground.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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April 1, 2018
## TABLE #5  LARGE STATIONARY SKID TANKS (Generally Volumes > than 3000L)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>CONDITION, DESIGN &amp; MAINTENANCE</th>
<th>STORING AND SECURING</th>
<th>DISPENSING</th>
<th>TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)</th>
<th>PREVENTION &amp; RESPONSE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><img src="Image" alt="Legal Requirement" /> <img src="Image" alt="BCTS Requirement" /></td>
<td><img src="Image" alt="Legal Requirement" /> <img src="Image" alt="BCTS Requirement" /></td>
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<td><img src="Image" alt="Legal Requirement" /> <img src="Image" alt="BCTS Requirement" /></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|      | **Must be designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so under normal conditions of handling and transport there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that would endanger public or worker safety.**  
**Spec Tanks:** used for diesel or gas and will generally have one of the following markings:  
- ULC-S601 Utility Tanks  
- ULC-S653 AST Steel Tanks  
- ULC-S602 AST Steel Tanks  
- ULC-S630 AST Vertical Tanks  
- CAN/ULC-S643-M  
- ULC-C142.18 Rectangular Steel Tank  
- ULC-C142.17 Vertical Steel Tank.  
**Non-Spec Tanks:** All non-spec tanks must be taken out of operation. Any tank without a spec plate is non-spec. All tanks must be constructed and maintained to conform to a ULC specification for stationary above ground tanks.  
- All tanks must be designed, constructed to a design standard specification and must bear a visible and legible specification plate to that standard.  
- Stationary Tanks are not designed as mobile tanks. Prior to moving, the tank (usually a ULC-S601 spec tank) must be emptied to the maximum extent and in accordance with the Equivalent Level of Safety Permit (see Table #6) for details.  
- Licenses/Contractors must self inspect tanks on a regular basis. Immediately replace containers that are leaking. | **Must be designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so under normal conditions of handling and transport there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that would endanger public or worker safety.**  
- Tank-in-tank (vacuum monitored, visible access port or visible access hatch).  
- Use a pressure relief cap that meets manufacturers design specifications.  
- Store nozzle & hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. on a retractor, hose reel or coiled).  
- Do not place stationary skid tanks in riparian management areas or marine environments, unless no other area is practicable.  
- Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed.  
- Storage: Large stationary skid tanks must be:  
  - Above ground, doubled wall with a positive containment monitoring leak protection feature, (vacuum gauge, visual port or dipstick);  
- Securing: As per manufacure’s recommendations, tanks must be appropriately secured to the skid and kept level to prevent shifting, swaying, damage escape and accidental release of product.  
- Tanks must be mounted to a fire-resistant cradle and skid. | **Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled.**  
- Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC standards) for dispensing fuel.  
- Make sure there is suitable bonding to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline.  
- Maintain current MSDS in a location available to workers.  
- Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak.  
- Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.  
- Operators must stay with the nozzle at all times while dispensing fuel.  
- Store nozzle & hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. on a retractor, hose reel, coiled or above the tank to prevent siphoning).  
- Close valves when finished dispensing.  
- Do not fill tanks beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level - 90%).  
- Keep fuel and equipment on level ground. | **When moving a skid tank (with or without fuel) having a total capacity of diesel greater than 2000 liters you must follow TDG Regulations**  
- Complete a shipping document for the goods hauled or remaining in the tank.  
- Maintain a valid TDG training certificate.  
- Ensure that all conditions of the Equivalent Level of Safety Permit are met (see Table #6).  
- All Skid-type tanks are considered stationary tanks (i.e. non-mobile tanks) and must:  
  - Be emptied (5% or less) prior to moving.  
  - Be moved only from point to point in accordance with the Equivalent Level of Safety Permit (see Table #6 for details). | **Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills**  
- Respond to all fuel spills.  
- Where dispensing and storing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6). |
| ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) | ![Legend](Image) |

**BC Timber Sales**  
**Environmental Management System**  
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE  
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING
### Table #6 Definition of Terms

| Additional Spill Control Prevention | Re-assess the environmental risk and implement additional control measures  
|                                  | Review the BCTS Fuel Handling Environmental Field Procedure 06 to ensure procedures address the risk factors  
|                                  | Review Spill Response awareness and preparedness, conduct a spill drill and increase monitoring of dispensing area locations  
|                                  | Enhance minimum Spill Kit requirements as outlined in Table #7  
|                                  | Move the fuel storage to a lower risk location  
|                                  | Add secondary containment or double-walled containers  
|                                  | Breakaway valves on hoses  
|                                  | Collision Protection e.g. guard logs  
|                                  | Tanks located more than 6 meters from a building  
|                                  | Tarps for containment  
|                                  | Materials to block culverts when needed  
|                                  | Sandbags and PVC pipe for underflow containment  
|                                  | Sandbags for diversions and upstream eddy containment  
| B:C Fire Extinguisher | The number represents the size of fire the extinguisher will put out under normal use (non-expert)  
|                                  | An 80 rated fire extinguisher will cover 15.25 square meters  
|                                  | A 40 rated fire extinguisher will cover 9.15 square meters. Therefore two 40 rated fire extinguishers will cover the same area as one 80 rated fire extinguisher  
|                                  | The B:C represents the type of fires: “B” fire is for flammable liquids, while a “C” fire is for electrical  
| Bioremediation Product | Any form of nutrients, bacteria or enzymes that when added and mixed with the soil, will enhance the biological breakdown of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil. This product is intended for small leaks, drips and spills that are below the reportable quantities and not impacting surface water or groundwater.  
| Breakaway valve | An in-line device containing a flutter valve that, upon accidental separation of the hose, will automatically close and prevent fuel from being discharged  
| Collision Protection | A barrier sufficient to alert the operator and prevent accidental damage to the container and release of the product.  
| Enclosed space | Any structure enclosed by three sides  
| Equivalent Spill Response Equipment | In an attempt to provide some flexibility in the minimum requirements of a spill kit, the following equivalent standards are listed. The intention of this equivalent list is to provide alternatives where conditions might be warranted:  
|                                  | 5 Absorbent pads (for petroleum hydrocarbons) = 2L of Sphag Sorb (peat moss)  
|                                  | 5 Absorbent pads (for antifreeze) = 2L of Sphag Sorb (peat moss)  
|                                  | 5 Absorbent pads (for solvents) = 2L of Sphag Sorb (peat moss)  
|                                  | Plug-N-Dike = Bentonite clay or “drillers clay”  
|                                  | One large heavy duty plastic bag = One five (5) gallon pail  
|                                  | Containment boom = log boom with tarp “skirt”  
|
### Table #6 Definition of Terms

| Equivalent Level of Safety (Permit) issued by Transport Canada | Permit No.: SH7544 (Ren 5)  
| Permit Holder: The valid members of The Forest Products Association of Canada  
| Mode of Transport: Road  
| Issue Date:  
| Expiry Date: |

#### CONDITIONS

This Permit for Equivalent Level of Safety authorizes the valid members of The Forest Products Association of Canada to handle, offer for transport and transport and authorizes any person to handle or transport on behalf of the permit holder, by road vehicle, dangerous goods that are Class 3, Packing Group II or Packing Group III in means of containment that do not comply with Part 5 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations if:

(a) The means of containment:
   (i) is not intended for the transportation of dangerous goods and the presence of dangerous goods is due only to the use of the means of containment for the processing, storage, or use of the dangerous goods at fixed locations;
   (ii) prior to moving, is emptied to the maximum extent possible, and the residual amount of the dangerous goods never exceeds the lesser of the following volume in content when in transport:
      (A) 500 liters or
      (B) 5% of the capacity of the means of containment;
   (iii) is designed, constructed, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and,
   (iv) when inverted, will not release dangerous goods;

(b) The means of containment is loaded and secured on the means of transport in such a way as to prevent, under normal conditions of transport, damage to the means of containment or to the means of transport that could lead to an accidental release of the dangerous goods;

(c) The permanent shipping document that accompanies the dangerous goods includes the following information legibly and indelibly printed:
   “Dangerous Goods Permit No. by road vehicle or its French equivalent;

(d) Equipment used to heat and circulate production fluids such as petroleum crude oil, in oilfield applications are excluded from the application of this permit.

Note: The issuance of this Permit for Equivalent Level of Safety in no way reduces the permit holder’s responsibility to comply with any other requirements of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations not specifically addressed in this Permit.

| Fuel Storage Facility | Any location where fuel in excess of 500 litres is stored on a BCTS tenure |
| Large Means of Containment | A means of containment with a capacity greater than 450 litres. For example, a highway cargo tank, large slip tank etc. |
**Table #6 Definition of Terms**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)</th>
<th>MSDS—are summary documents that provide information about the hazards of a product and advice about safety precautions under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plug-N-Dike</td>
<td>Commercial product name for bentonite clay also known as “drillers clay”. It is not the intention for BCTS to endorse a single product name over other products of a similar and equal nature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small Means of Containment</td>
<td>A means of containment with a capacity less than 230 litres. For example, a drum, jerry cans, or intermediate bulk container.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spec Tank</td>
<td>A “Spec Tank” or “Specification Tank” is a means of containment that complies with one of the specifications set out in one of the Safety Standards referred to in Part 5 of the TDG regulations. An example of a “spec tank” would be a TC406 highway tank meeting all of the TC406 specification requirements described in CSA Standard B620-03 Highway Tanks and Portable Tanks for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TC</td>
<td>Transport Canada: Federal Agency that oversees the transportation of dangerous goods on land, sea and air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDG</td>
<td>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ULC</td>
<td>Underwriters Laboratory of Canada (Engineering Standards) Mobile tanks built to ULC Standards (142.13) have been replaced by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) Standard (43.146)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Number</td>
<td>United Nations Number: Used to identify a specific dangerous good. Diesel: UN 1202; Gasoline UN 1203</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) Labelling & product identification | Hazardous products in the workplace must be identified through one of the following means:  
   - Supplier label  
   - Workplace Label (attached when no supplier label was provided or the supplier label is lost or removed)  
     o Name of the product  
     o Safety precautions  
     o Reference to SDS  
   - Product Identifier (name of the product, color coding, etc.) |

**TRANSPORT CANADA CONTACT INFORMATION**

Transport Canada welcomes your questions, comments and suggestions. You can contact them by e-mail, mail or telephone and they will address your concerns as quickly as possible. See website link below for details!  
[http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/contact-us.htm](http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/contact-us.htm)

Leak Test and Inspection Facilities for Highway and TC Portable Tanks, (Registered per Standard CSA B620) can be found at the Transport Canada website link below!  
### Table #7

#### SPILL KIT (Minimum Requirements)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In Equipment / Machinery (excavators, skidders)</th>
<th>Vehicles carrying auxiliary fuel (e.g. pick-up truck box tanks or multiple small containers)</th>
<th>Stationary or Mobile Fuel Storage &amp; dispensing (tanks or multiple-drum caches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Spill kits must be present on equipment, (appropriate for type and potential size of spill).  
• Spill kits must include:  
  o One large heavy duty plastic bag or other suitable container  
  o Absorbent pads (or equivalent absorbent material), appropriate for the type of spill,  
• Personal protective safety gear as required for the type of spill | Spill kits must be present in vehicles transporting and dispensing fuels  
• Spill kits must include a minimum of:  
  o 3 - Heavy duty plastic bags or suitable container(s),  
  o 10 - absorbent pads (or equivalent absorbent material) appropriate for the type of spill,  
  o 3 – 3”x 48” absorbent booms/ socks,  
  o bioremediation product,  
  o One shovel  
  o A container of emergency tank sealant (i.e. Plug-N-Dike, Seal-it or equivalent)  
• Personal protective safety gear as required for the type of spill | Spill kits must be present at points where fuel is dispensed.  
• Spill kits must include a minimum of:  
  o Five large heavy duty plastic bags, or one open topped containment drum (or equivalent),  
  o 20 absorbent pads (or equivalent absorbent material) appropriate for the type of spill,  
  o 6 – 3”x 48” absorbent booms/ socks,  
  o Two 10’ linkable marine booms (if near marine operations),  
  o bioremediation product,  
  o One container of emergency tank sealant (i.e. Plug-N-Dike or equivalent),  
  o One shovel  
• Personal protective safety gear as required for the type of spill |

### STOP WORK

and contact your project supervisor and the BCTS representative if:

- You are uncertain of the project plan, your responsibilities, or the location of hazardous/sensitive areas.
- A previously unidentified resource feature, resource value (e.g. cultural) or sensitive area is found.
- You experience unfavorable weather or site conditions that could cause environmental damage.
- You observe conditions that have the potential for immediate environmental damage.
- You believe the project plan will not work.