

9.6 Refueling from Tank Vehicles.

The dispensing of Class I and Class II liquids in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle located at commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing establishments and intended for fueling vehicles used in connection with their businesses shall be permitted only if all of the requirements of 9.6.1 through 9.6.9 have been met.

1.1 This code shall apply to motor fuel dispensing facilities, motor fuel dispensing at farms and isolated construction sites, and on-demand mobile fueling.

Chapter 14 On-Demand Mobile Fueling

14.1* Scope.

This chapter shall apply to the retail practice of fueling motor vehicles of the general public while the owner's vehicle is parked and might be unattended.

A.14.1 This section addresses mobile refueling activities governed by NFPA 30A. Other local, state, and federal requirements may be applicable.

14.1.1 This chapter shall not apply to the following:

1. Refueling from tank vehicles at commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing establishments in accordance with Section 9.6.
2. Fueling from portable containers in cases of an emergency or for personal use.

14.1.2 The dispensing of Class I and Class II liquids from a mobile fueling vehicle or metal safety cans into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle shall be permitted only if all of the requirements of 14.2 through 14.4 have been met.

14.2 Approvals and Mobile Fueling Locations.

14.2.1 Mobile fueling operations shall not be conducted unless approved by the authority having jurisdiction and the owner of the property on which the fueling will occur. Mobile fueling operations shall occur only at approved locations.

14.2.2* The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to require a safety and emergency response plan for locations where mobile fueling is authorized. When required the safety and emergency response plan shall be available on each mobile fueling vehicle.

A.14.2.2 The safety and emergency response plan is intended to be completed, maintained and updated by the mobile fueling operator to help ensure that fueling

operations are conducted in a safe manner that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. Such a plan might include some or all of the following elements:

1. Written safety and emergency response plan that establishes policies and procedures for fire safety, spill prevention and control, personnel training and compliance with other applicable requirements of this code.
2. When required by the authority having jurisdiction, a site plan for each location at which mobile fueling occurs. The site plan should be in sufficient detail to indicate all buildings, structures, lot lines, property lines, and appurtenances on site and their use or function; all uses adjacent to the lot lines of the site; fueling locations, the locations of all storm drain openings, and adjacent waterways or wetlands; information regarding slope, natural drainage, curbing, impounding and how a spill will be retained upon the site property; and the scale of the site plan.
3. If the authority having jurisdiction does not require site plans of approved fueling locations, the safety and emergency response plan should include guidelines for locations within the jurisdiction where mobile fueling can and cannot be provided, such as on residential streets, on school grounds, etc.

14.2.3* Mobile fueling vehicle operators shall possess evidence of training on proper fueling procedures and the safety and emergency response plan.

A.14.2.3 In addition to any other training, education, and certifications which may be required by Federal Regulations and HAZCOM, the operator should also be trained on the requirements of this code.

14.2.3.1 The vehicle operator training shall be approved by the AHJ.

14.2.4 Mobile fueling shall not take place within 7.6 m (25 ft) of buildings, property lines, or combustible storage. The authority having jurisdiction is authorized to decrease separation distances for mobile fueling from metal safety cans.

14.2.5 An approved storm drain cover or equivalent method that will prevent any fuel from reaching the drain shall be used when mobile fueling occurs within 7.6 m (25 ft) of a storm drain.

14.2.6 Mobile fueling and delivery vehicle parking shall be prohibited in buildings, in covered parking structures, on public streets, and on public ways.

14.3 Mobile Fueling Vehicles and Equipment.

14.3.1* Mobile fueling vehicles shall comply with all applicable local, state and federal requirements and shall be one of the following:

1. A tank vehicle complying with NFPA 385 with chassis mounted tanks that do not exceed an aggregate capacity of 4542 L (1200 gal).

2. A vehicle with chassis mounted tanks each of which shall not exceed 415 L (110 Gal), that does not exceed an aggregate capacity of 4542 L (1200 gal).
3. A vehicle that carries a maximum of 227 L (60 gal) of motor fuel in listed metal safety cans not to exceed 20 L (5.3 gal) in capacity.

A.14.3.1 In addition to the requirements in this section, mobile fueling vehicles should comply with all applicable local, state and federal requirements, including DOT requirements for vehicles used to transport gasoline and diesel fuel.

14.3.2 Dispensing hose assemblies shall be listed and the hose shall not exceed 15 m (50 ft) in length.

14.3.3 A listed break-away device shall be provided at the nozzle.

14.3.4 Dispensing nozzles shall be a listed, automatic closing–type with a latch-open device

14.3.5 A listed fuel shutoff switch and a listed shutoff valve assembly shall be provided on the delivery vehicle.

14.3.6 The pump shall be listed to UL 79, *Power Operated Pumps for Petroleum Dispensing Products*

14.3.7 The meter shall be listed to UL 25, *Meters for Flammable and Combustible Liquids and LP-Gas*

14.3.8 Mobile fueling vehicles shall be provided with a fire extinguisher installed, inspected, and maintained as required by NFPA 10, with a minimum rating of 4A-80 B:C.

14.3.9 Mobile fueling vehicles shall be provided with a minimum 18.9 L (5 gal) spill kit designed to promptly and safely mitigate and dispose of leakage or spills.

14.3.10 NO SMOKING signs shall be prominently displayed on the mobile fueling vehicle.

14.4 Operations.

14.4.1 Nighttime deliveries shall only be made in areas deemed adequately lighted by the authority having jurisdiction.

14.4.2 The mobile fueling vehicle flasher lights shall be in operation while dispensing operations are in progress.

14.4.3 Safety cones or barriers shall be employed to protect the vehicle fueling area.

14.4.4 Expansion space shall be left in each motor vehicle fuel tank to prevent overflow in the event of temperature increase.

14.4.5* A means for bonding the mobile fueling vehicle to the motor vehicle shall be provided. Such bonding means shall be employed during fueling operations.

A.14.4.5 The listed hose and nozzle assembly provides for bonding. However, where there is a plastic insert that prohibits an electrical/metallic connection with the customer vehicle while filling, then a separate means of bonding is required.

14.4.6 Sources of ignition shall be controlled in accordance with Section 9.2.5.1.

14.4.7 Mobile fueling vehicles shall be constantly attended during fueling operations, shall not obstruct emergency vehicle access roads, and shall be positioned in a manner to preclude traffic from driving over the dispensing hose.

14.4.8 Operations using Metal Safety Cans.

14.4.8.1 All metal safety cans shall be listed.

14.4.8.2 Metal safety cans shall be secured to the mobile fueling vehicle except when in use.

14.4.8.3 The AHJ shall be permitted to require additional measures in the handling of approved metal safety cans for refueling.

Statement: Mobile fueling has been occurring for fleet operations for years. New industries are being established to provide on-demand mobile fueling. AHJs have asked the committee to establish minimum requirements for these operations, so a new chapter has been developed to address this.