

TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS SUBSTANCES REGULATION

**TRANSPORT OF GASOLINE AND DIESEL FUEL
IN PORTABLE TANKS AND SLIP TANKS**

This bulletin contains a summary of the regulatory requirements further to the standards that apply to portable tanks and slip tanks of fuel (gasoline and diesel fuel*). However, please regard the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* (TDGR) as the standard reference for all requirements concerning gasoline and diesel fuel, as well as all Class 3 flammable liquids.

SMALL MEANS OF CONTAINMENT - 450 LITRES OR LESS

Petroleum product	Prescribed container (standard required)
Diesel fuel	Non-standard but safe. ¹
Gasoline	Non-standard but safe, the contents of each container being less than or equal to 30 litres. "Limited quantity" conditions ² must be complied with.
	Non-standard but safe, the gross mass of each container being less than or equal to 30 kg. "Personal use" conditions ³ must be complied with.
	UN standardized or conforming to the CGSB 43.150 ⁴ or the CGSB 43.146 standard.

- 1 A container designed, constructed, filled, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of dangerous substances that could endanger public safety.
- 2 The container must be placed in an additional, safe container displaying the words "limited quantity", and the gross mass must not exceed 30 kg.
- 3 The container is transported between a retail outlet and the residence of the purchaser or the purchaser's place of use, between the residence of the purchaser and a place of use or between two residences. The container is not for resale or for commercial or industrial use. The total gross mass of all containers is less than or equal to 150 kg.
- 4 In keeping with provincial regulations on the transport of dangerous substances, the following standards, which are equivalent to the CGSB 43.150 standard, are accepted: NFPA 30, ASTM F 852, ANSI/UL 1313, CSA B376-M, NFPA 386 and ULC/ORD C142.13.

* The provisions that apply to UN1202 diesel fuel also apply to home heating oil and other Class 3 flammable liquids in Packing Group III with no secondary classification and a flash point greater than 37.8°C, for example, kerosene.

LARGE MEANS OF CONTAINMENT - 450 LITRES TO 3000 LITRES

Petroleum product	Prescribed container ¹ (standard required)	Alternate container ² constructed before January 1, 2003	Sunset date on alternate container
Diesel fuel	UN standardized or conforming to the CGSB 43.146 standard and inspection every 60 months The tank may conform to the CSA B620 standard (TC306 or TC406 specification), but the vehicle must correspond to the definition of a highway tank	ULC/ORD C142.13 and inspection every 60 months according to the CGSB 43.146 standard	2010
		31A, 31B or TC, CTC, DOT 57 specifications and inspection every 60 months according to the CGSB 43.146 standard	None
		Non-specification but inspected, tested and marked according to Specific Requirement No. 5(b) of the CSA B621 standard ³	2010
		Non-standardized according to Transport Canada Permit SH 6216 ⁴ ; "SH 6216" must be inscribed on the container	2005
Gasoline	The tank may conform to the CSA B620 standard (TC306 or TC406 specification), but the vehicle must correspond to the definition of a highway tank	ULC/ORD C142.13 and inspection every 60 months according to the CGSB 43.146 standard	2010
		31A, 31B or TC, CTC, DOT 57 specifications and inspection every 60 months according to the CGSB 43.146 standard	None
		Constructed before July 1995 Non-specification but inspected, tested and marked according to Specific Requirement No. 17 of the CSA B621 standard ⁵	2005

1 All containers prescribed must be constructed and inspected by a facility deemed qualified by Transport Canada.

2 All alternate containers must be inspected by a facility deemed qualified by Transport Canada.

3 Before January 1, 2005, the following conditions must be met:

- > visual inspection and a leak and pressure test at 21 kPa (3 psi);
- > permanent display of a metal nameplate, attached by a facility deemed qualified by Transport Canada, showing the date of the first inspection or test, the name of the facility and the following indications: "Non-Specification Flammable Liquids Tank" and "Not for Dangerous Goods use after January 1, 2010";
- > periodic inspection (section 8 of the CSA B620 standard) once the nameplate is attached.

4 The permit does not in any way exempt the holder from meeting the other requirements of the *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations* not explicitly cited in the permit. You may exercise the rights conferred by Permit SH 6216 even if you have not applied for it. Further information is available at the following Web address: <http://www.tc.gc.ca/tdg>

5 The following conditions must be met:

- > a hydraulic test at 34.5 kPa (5 psi) and a leak test;
- > permanent display of a metal nameplate, attached by a facility deemed qualified by Transport Canada, showing the date of the first inspection or test, the name of the facility and the following indications: "Non-Specification Flammable Liquids Tank" and "Not for Dangerous Goods use after January 1, 2005";
- > periodic inspection (section 8 of the CSA B620 standard) once the nameplate is attached.

LARGE MEANS OF CONTAINMENT - MORE THAN 3000 LITRES

Petroleum product	Prescribed container ¹ (standard required)	Alternate container ² constructed before January 1, 2003	Sunset date on alternate container
Diesel fuel	The tank may conform to the CSA B620 standard (TC306 or TC406 specification), but the vehicle must correspond to the definition of a highway tank. Any construction of large containers other than highway tanks must be the subject of an application for a permit for equivalent level of safety (PELS) issued by Transport Canada.	ULC/ORD C142.13 (maximum 5000 litres) and inspection every 60 months according to the CGSB43.146 standard	2010
		Non-specification but inspected, tested and marked according to Specific Requirement No. 5(b) of the CSA B621 standard ³	
Gasoline		Non-standardized according to Transport Canada Permit SH 6216 ⁴ (maximum 5000 litres); “SH 6216” must be inscribed on the tank	2005
		ULC/ORD C142.13 (maximum 5000 litres) and inspection every 60 months according to the CGSB 43.146 standard	2010
		Constructed before July 1995 Non-specification but inspected, tested and marked according to Specific Requirement No. 17 of the CSA B621 standard ⁵	2005

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 See notes for previous table.

You can consult the list of facilities deemed qualified by Transport Canada for the manufacture or inspection of tanks on the Transport Dangerous Goods Website at the following address:

<http://www.tc.gc.ca/tdg>

You can obtain copies of the standards of the Canadian General Standards Board by phoning the CGSB at 1 800 665-2472 or by visiting its Website at the following address: <http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca/cgsb>

You can obtain copies of the standards of the Canadian Standards Association by phoning the CSA at 1 800 463-6727 or by visiting its Website at the following address: <http://www.csa.ca>

You can consult the *Transportation of Dangerous Substances Regulation* of the ministère des Transports du Québec at the following Web address:

http://www.mtq.gouv.qc.ca/en/camionnage/matieres_dangereuses

OTHER APPLICABLE PROVISIONS

- 1.0** In Québec, despite the exemption in section 1.35* of the federal *Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations*, it is prohibited to transport gasoline or diesel fuel unless the means of containment with a capacity greater than 450 litres are being transported in a single-unit vehicle whose total gross mass does not exceed its load-carrying capacity.
- 2.0** Be sure to comply with the prohibition against transporting dangerous substances at the following locations:
- the Louis-Hippolyte-Lafontaine tunnel in Montréal;
 - the Ville-Marie and Viger tunnels in Montréal;
 - the Joseph-Samson tunnel in Québec City;
 - the approach to the Melocheville tunnel that is parallel to the lane reserved for vehicles transporting dangerous substances.
- 3.0** Drivers of road vehicles transporting dangerous substances in quantities that require danger placards to be displayed must stop at level crossings. They are not required to do so, however, if a sign or signal indicates otherwise.

As a warning to other road users, a road vehicle that is required to stop at level crossings should display a sign on the back with the following message: **THIS VEHICLE STOPS AT LEVEL CROSSINGS.**

* Partial exemption concerning containers of gasoline or diesel fuel that are visible from outside a vehicle on which the total capacity of all containers is less than or equal to 2000 litres.