FUELS SAFETY PROGRAM

PETROLEUM CONTRACTOR AUDIT PROGRAM

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Putting Public Safety First

3rd Edition

NOTICE

The TSSA Fuels Safety Contractor Audit Program Handbook, 3rd Edition, is intended as a companion to the TSSA Fuels Safety Contractor Audit Program.

This TSSA Fuels Safety Contractor Audit Program Handbook, 3rd Edition, is not intended to be considered as a substitute for the Technical Standards & Safety Act, 2000 and its associated Ontario Regulations.

DISCLAIMER

This TSSA Fuels Safety Contractor Audit Program Handbook, 3rd Edition, is a document for convenient reference purposes only.

While every care has been taken to ensure accuracy for the content contained herein, TSSA does not assume responsibility for any errors or omissions resulting from the information contained herein.

This TSSA Fuels Safety Contractor Audit Program Handbook, 3rd Edition, should not be considered as a substitute for the documents it addresses herein.

PUBLISHED BY

Technical Standards and Safety Authority
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Technical Standards and Safety Authority Corporate Profile

The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) is a corporation dedicated to increasing and enhancing public safety in the home, workplace and throughout the province of Ontario.

The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) was created in 1997 to administer and enforce public safety laws in the province of Ontario in the following designated industry sectors:

• Boilers and pressure vessels and their associated Operating Engineers;

• Amusement and elevating devices (elevators, escalators, ski lifts);

• Hydrocarbon fuels (transportation, storage and distribution, utilization); and,

The TSSA's range of safety services in the sectors in which it operates includes:

• Public education;

• Training and certification;

• Licensing and registration;

• Engineering design review; and

• Inspections and investigations;

While the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) has the authority to order changes to, and even shut down unsafe operations when necessary, its focus is on prevention, and it prefers to work co-operatively with its industry partners and other stakeholders, including the general public, to improve public safety in the Province of Ontario.

With its headquarters in Toronto, the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) has approximately 330 employees across the province of Ontario. Governed by a board of directors with relevant backgrounds, the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) is accountable to the Ontario government. Working with partners in industry, government, advisory councils and the public, the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) strives for zero serious injuries and fatalities in its regulated sectors.

TSSA Fuels Safety Program

The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) provides fuel-related safety services in accordance with the *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000* (the "Act") and its associated regulations, encompassing the safe transportation, storage, handling and use of hydrocarbon fuels such as gasoline, diesel, propane and natural gas. Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) delivers programs and services that regulate the safe use of motor fuels, heating fuels and gaseous fuels for private, industrial and commercial uses in Ontario. The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) regulates fuel suppliers, storage facilities, transport trucks, pipelines, contractors and their certified employees, and equipment and appliances that utilize fuels, including residential applications. The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) also works to protect the public, the environment and property from any fuel-related hazards such as spills, leaks, carbon monoxide poisoning, fires and explosions.

TSSA's Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit Process

Purpose:

A key purpose for conducting petroleum contractor audits is to ensure that you are in compliance with and have a thorough understanding of your safety obligations under the *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000, Ontario Regulation 217/01* (Liquid Fuels), *Ontario Regulation 216/*01 (Certification of Petroleum Equipment Mechanics, the *Liquid Fuels Handling Code,* and any other applicable codes and procedures in the province of Ontario.

Method:

The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) contractor audit procedure will include external site inspections of ongoing and/or completed projects pertaining to either installation and/or service-related work. In addition, a scheduled visit to the contractor's office location is also included in order to assess office procedures and review service or work order records as required.

Objective of the Fuels Safety Contractor Audit:

The Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit acts as an opportunity to reinforce the need for compliance with applicable legislation, regulation, codes, procedures and manufacturer's instructions. This document is intended to be a guideline as to Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) requirements and Contractor responsibilities. During a Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit, you will also have the opportunity to ask a TSSA Fuels Safety Inspector any questions concerning your compliance obligations.

TSSA's Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit Process cont'd

Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) Inspectors are authorized to carry out inspections under section 17 (1) of the Act, which permits a TSSA Fuel Inspectors, at any reasonable time, to carry out an inspection to determine if the Act and the regulations are being complied with. Section 18 (1) of the Act provides that an inspector may, (a) exercise such powers and act in such manner as is set out in this Act and the regulations; and (b) on notice to the appropriate person, remove any thing for the purpose of making any examination, test or inquiry as may be necessary to determine whether this Act, the regulations or a Minister's order are being complied with.

What are the reasons for the Contractor audit?

The Act is consumer protection legislation and, as part of TSSA's current transition to an outcome-based regulator and also in response to a recommendation from the Auditor General of Ontario, every technician's work shall be evaluated for compliance. For public safety reasons, it is imperative that the requirements of the Act and its regulations are complied with. Contractor audits reinforce that compliance with high safety standards must be maintained. They establish consistent standards that all Contractors must operate by. They confirm that Contractors and their employees and sub-Contractors, have obtained all necessary licences, certificates and registrations. Contractor audits also ensure that all industry members are operating on the same playing field throughout the province of Ontario.

Contractor Participation

A TSSA Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit is a mandatory inspection under the Act. The Act imposes a duty upon Contractors, to facilitate an inspection under the Act. Under section 19 (1) of the Act, every person is obliged to facilitate any entry, inspection, examination, test or inquiry by an Inspector in the exercise of his or her powers and duties under the Act, and pay the required fees in connection with an inspection, examination, test or inquiry. In addition, under section 19 (3) of the Act, if an TSSA Fuels Safety Inspector requires that a record or other thing be produced for inspection, "the person who has custody of it, shall produce it and in the case of a record, provide any assistance that is reasonably necessary to interpret it or produce it in readable form". Under section 20 (1) of the Act, "no person shall hinder, obstruct or interfere with an inspector conducting an inspection, refuse to answer questions on matters relevant to the inspection or provide the inspector with information relevant to the inspection that the person knows to be false or misleading". Under section 37 (1) of the Act, "a person who contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of the Act or the Regulations or contravenes or fails to comply with an order or requirement of an Inspector or obstructs an Inspector," is guilty of an offence and on conviction, liable to a fine of not more than $50,000.00, or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both, or if the person is a corporation, to a fine of not more than $1,000,000.00.

TSSA's Fuels Safety Contractor Audit Process (cont'd)

Also, under section 37 of the Act, a director or officer of a corporation has a duty to take reasonable care to prevent a corporation from committing such offences. If such director or officer fails to carry out that duty, he or she is guilty of an offence and on conviction, liable to a fine of not more than $50,000.00 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both.

How often will TSSA Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audits be conducted?

The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) currently audits every registered Contractor in the Province of Ontario under the TSSA Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit Program. However, many factors may trigger or affect the frequency of an audit process. These other factors may include: the findings of a previous audit, a consumer complaint, failure to renew a registration, changes in certificates or registration, or other safety-related matters or issues.

Schedule and Fees for Petroleum Contractor Audits

An estimate of time to conduct an audit process is based on the understanding that a TSSA Fuels Safety Inspector will not encounter any unusual or unexpected difficulties in the completion of that audit process. In the event that unusual or unexpected difficulties arise, The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) reserves the right to bill for any additional disbursements or any additional time expended in the completion of the TSSA Fuels Safety Petroleum Fuels Contractor Audit process. The Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA) will bill the Contractor for the cost of the TSSA Fuels Safety Inspector's time to complete the audit. The standard hourly rate for a TSSA Fuels Safety Inspector is currently set as per the TSSA Fuels Safety Fee Schedules [effective as of August 1st, 2019] and are available at www.tssa.org.

NOTE: As part of our commitment to becoming an outcomes-based regulator, we will invest revenues to provide compliance support, address the Auditor General's recommendations, and reduce burden wherever possible.

Preparing for a Petroleum Contractor Audit

The TSSA Inspector will request a list of all names of employees and sub-Contractors that work on equipment related to a hydrocarbon fuel for the Contractor or on the Contractor's behalf and a description of the nature of the work each employee or sub-Contractor does for the Contractor (i.e. installers, service, maintenance, helpers, etc.) together with a photocopy of their registration or certificates, and including any certificate (including manufacturer's certification) and/or Ontario registration as a Contractor for all sub-Contractors.

Preparing for a Petroleum Contractor Audit (Cont'd)

Having the above items ready for inspection at the time of the audit will assist in keeping time and costs of an audit to a minimum.

Confidentiality of Information

Please note that TSSA Fuel Inspectors who are conducting a TSSA Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audits are bound by the Act, to keep the information obtained during this process in strict confidence.

Section 24 (1) of the Act, requires that an Inspector "shall not disclose to any person any information, record, report or statement obtained under the powers conferred under this Act and the regulations except for the purpose of carrying out his or her duties under this Act and the regulations."

Questions or Concerns about the Fuels Safety Contractor Audit Process

If you have any questions or concerns regarding this process, please direct your inquiries to TSSA's Fuels Technical Services at 416-734 3451 or 416-734-2726 or 1-877-682-8772 (outside Toronto) or email Fuels_Technical_Services@tssa.org

Specific Information and Requirements During a Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit

There are two types of audits that may be conducted by a TSSA Inspector:

1. Newly Built Facilities / Modification / Maintenance of Sites
2. Tank Removal and/or Decommissioning of Sites

Newly Built Facilities / Modification

"modification" means a reduction, expansion or other layout change or change in the operation of a facility, but does not include maintenance or decommissioning;

Newly built facilities or modified facilities with newly installed underground equipment will require two inspections: the first prior to the tanks and piping being backfilled and the second after the site has been commissioned.

Pre-burial Inspection:

Prior to the tanks and piping being backfilled, the TSSA inspection may include, but is not limited to the following:

1. Name and TSSA registration number of contractor responsible for the installation;

2. Name and TSSA certificate number of petroleum mechanic responsible for the installation and appropriate manufacturer's piping certification;

3. Installation coincides with approved drawings;

4. Pressure testing of the all piping (in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the code);

5. Hydrostatic testing of sumps;

6. Confirmation that the double-wall tanks are holding vacuum or pressure;

7. Review copies of tank deflection measurements for fiberglass tanks; and

8. Verification of certification of the tank and components;

9. Service Vehicle Requirements – Company name and TSSA registration number must clearly appear on all service vehicles utilized by a contractor.

Final Inspection:

Once the site has been commissioned, the TSSA inspection may include, but is not limited to the following:

1. Verify that the sensors are installed and working and ensure that the sensors are correctly wired to the panel, if applicable;

2. Verify that underground piping test boots are loosened/plugs removed, if applicable;

3. Verify that dispenser stabilizer bars are securely bolted and that shear valves are installed at the correct position (height), if applicable;

Final Inspection (Cont'd):

4. Check that all applicable signage is in place;

5. For Self-Serve facilities, activate the intercom and verify that the video monitoring system complies with the Liquid Fuels Handling Code; and

6. Test the E-stop.

7. Provide Environmental Assessment Report in accordance with section 8.2.4 of the Liquid Fuels Handling Code (FS 09535 application for Environmental Review Services)

Maintenance:

"maintenance" includes,
(a) the repair or replacement of equipment with identical equipment, or servicing of equipment,
(b) the replacement of equipment with equipment that has similar performance specifications where it is not necessary to change the layout perimeters directly associated with the equipment, or
(c) the concrete work required to allow the installation of a pump or dispenser under clause (b);

For Petroleum contractors whose main business is maintenance the following requirements will be verified during the Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor Audit process:

1. TSSA Petroleum Fuels Contractor Registration and any Sub-Contractor's TSSA Petroleum Fuels Contractor Registration (if applicable).

2. Certification – required for all employees performing work that falls within the scope of their certificate (refer to *Ontario Regulation 216/01*)

3. Documentation of fuels-related training or records of training.

4. Documentation of specific jobs in the form of a service/work order or receipt.

5. Service Vehicle Requirements – Company name and TSSA registration number must clearly appear on all service vehicles utilized by a contractor.

6. Site Audit Visit (if applicable)

Tank Removals / Decommissioning

TSSA's Petroleum Contractor audit will require the contractor to provide:

1. Name and TSSA registration number of contractor or sub-contractor responsible for the equipment removal;

2. Name and TSSA certificate number of petroleum mechanic responsible for the equipment removal;

3. Name of Environmental Assessment Company and contact information;

Petroleum contractors conducting tank removals are reminded to adhere to the requirement of the Liquid Fuels Handling Code O.Reg 217/01 by informing their clients of the requirement to notify TSSA of the following code sections.

2.4.2.3. Where an underground storage tank is removed permanently, and the site no longer possesses petroleum storage tanks, the owner or authorization holder of a facility, the owner or authorization holder of the storage tank system, or the owner of the property on which the equipment is installed, as the case may be, shall
(a) remove or make product-free the remainder of the system;
(b**) provide written notification to the director within 90 days of the removal of the equipment; and**
(c) comply with Clause 8.3 (Decommissioning of Sites)

3.4.2.2. Where an aboveground storage tank is removed permanently, and the site no longer possesses petroleum storage tanks, the owner or authorization holder of a facility, the owner or the authorization holder of the storage tank system, or the owner of the property on which the equipment is installed, as the case may be, shall
(a) remove or make product-free the remainder of the system;
(b) provide written notification to the director within 90 days of the removal of the equipment; and
(c) comply with Clause 8.3 (Decommissioning of Sites)

8.3.1. Where tanks, piping, or dispensers of an underground storage tank system have been removed permanently and the property no longer maintains any fuel storage equipment or tank systems, the owner or operator of the facility, the owner or operator of the storage tank systems, or the owner of the property on which the equipment is installed, as the case may be, shall

Tank Removals / Decommissioning (Cont'd)

(a) submit an assessment report to TSSA that delineates the full extent of any petroleum product that has escaped from the tanks, piping, and dispensers into the environment or inside a building both on site and, where necessary and practical, off site; and

(b) immediately notify the Ontario Ministry of the Environment in accordance with the *Environmental Protection Act*, as amended, and the *Ontario Water Resources Act*, as amended.

Petroleum Equipment Mechanic Certification

The and the equipment they service and operate are installed, serviced and maintained by qualified and trained personnel.

Ontario Regulation 216/01 (Certification of Petroleum Equipment Mechanics) establishes the qualifications that an individual must achieve in order to qualify for a certificate from the director designating that individual as a certificate holder.

Every individual at a site performing work that falls within the scope(s) of their certificate designation must be certified accordingly. The objective is to ensure that all personnel are trained and certified to their level of expertise and competency. *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000* imposes a duty on all Petroleum contractors to ensure that the tank systems, dispensing systems

Even helpers at a site, who only provide assistance, must undergo training and certification at the PMH level. It is not sufficient to have only one certified Petroleum Equipment Mechanic on a Job site to supervise the work of people who do not have any certification.

Formal Training for Petroleum Equipment Mechanic Certification

Formal training requirements needed to get a certificate of qualification as a Petroleum Equipment Mechanic, are available through training modules conducted at by various organizations. For information regarding a TSSA certified training provider please visit https://training.tssa.org/?_mid_=428 or contact TSSA's Fuels Safety program at 416-734-3300 or 1-877-682-8772 (outside Toronto)

Although there is a certain amount of time required in the classroom, the majority of the training for each of the certificate categories is based primarily on hands-on training. The skills are identified in a sign-off document available through TSSA's Certification and Examinations Department. As the skills have been acquired and demonstrated to a fully qualified mechanic, the trainee has the item signed off on the Practical Skills/Sign-off Documentation. This continues until all of the required skills for the category being sought, have been demonstrated and signed off.

Petroleum Contractor Vehicle Requirements

All service vehicles operated by a registered contractor, whether leased or owned, shall be clearly marked with the registration name and number as recorded on the contractor's registration certificate (refer to section 7 (2) of *Ontario Regulation 217/01*).

There are no specific requirements on the format of the sign other than the need for it to be clearly visible.

Generally, letters of a minimum of 1 1/2" in size or greater have been accepted as satisfying the intent under section 7 (2) of *Ontario Regulation 217/01*).

Contractor registration numbers should be clearly marked on every service vehicle used for direct fieldwork.

Note: Sales staff for example, who drive unmarked cars and have no involvement in repair, servicing or installation, are not obligated to comply with this requirement.

Site Visit Requirement

As stated earlier the audit process is ongoing with inspections of newly built sites, modifications and maintenance.

TSSA Fuels Safety Petroleum Contractor – Service Vehicle List

A typical service vehicle ***may*** contain the following preferred equipment:

(NOTE: some tools may not be required, depending on what type of work you do)

Safety Equipment

- Spill Kit
- Fire extinguisher
- First aid kit
- Safety Cones
- Personal Protective Equipment such as a vest, hardhat, eyewear, gloves etc.

Test Equipment

- Atmospheric – Vapo-lert
- Cathodic ½ cell, meter, probe
- Pressure Test Gauge and fittings
- Calibrating can – plastic pails and jerry cans not recommended

Mechanical Equipment

- Various hand tools
- Flashlight
- Speciality tools – wrenches, bars, etc.
- Ladders (if required for scope of work)
- Repair manuals

TSSA Contractor Registration Number

- TSSA Contractor Registration Number and Name must be properly displayed.

Current Liquid Fuel Handling Code book to be available (directly or indirectly)

Highlights from the *Technical Standards & Safety Act, 2000*

Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000

S.O. 2000, CHAPTER 16

Consolidation Period: From December 15, 2009 to the e-Laws currency date.

Note: May 1, 2010 has been named by proclamation as the day on which the amendments made by 2009, c. 28, ss. 1-15 come into force.

Last amendment: 2009, c. 33, Sched. 10, s. 14.

Purpose

1. The purpose of this Act is to enhance public safety in Ontario by providing for the efficient and flexible administration of technical standards with respect to the matters referred to in section 2. 2000, c. 16, s. 1.

Requirement for authorization

Refusals, suspensions, etc.

6. (7) A director may refuse to grant, suspend, revoke or refuse to renew an authorization where he or she has reason to believe that the applicant or authorization holder,

(a) will not carry out the activities permitted by the authorization in accordance with law;

(b) will not carry out the activities permitted by the authorization safely;

(c) lacks the basic resources necessary for carrying out the activities permitted by the authorization;

(d) lacks honesty and integrity;

(e) is not competent or lacks reasonable skill;

(f) has failed to comply with the Act, the regulations, a Minister's order, the order of a director or an inspector, or a restriction, limitation or condition of an authorization;

(g) obtained the authorization through misrepresentation or fraud;

(h) permitted an unauthorized person to carry out the activities permitted under the authorization. 2000, c. 16, s. 6 (7).

Highlights from the *Technical Standards & Safety Act, 2000* (cont'd)

Offences

37. (1) Every person who,

(a) contravenes or fails to comply with any provision of this Act, the regulations or a Minister's order;

(b) knowingly makes a false statement or furnishes false information under this Act, the regulations or a Minister's order;

(c) contravenes or fails to comply with a term or condition of an authorization;

(d) contravenes or fails to comply with an order or requirement of an inspector or obstructs an inspector,

is guilty of an offence and on conviction is liable to a fine of not more than $50,000 or to imprisonment for a term of not more than one year, or to both, or, if the person is a body corporate, to a fine of not more than $1,000,000. 2000, c. 16, s. 37 (1).

Duties of employers, contractors

41. Every contractor and employer shall take all reasonable precautions to ensure that they and their agents and employees comply with this Act, the regulations or a Minister's order. 2000, c. 16, s. 41.

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 216/01*

Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000

ONTARIO REGULATION 216/01

CERTIFICATION OF PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT MECHANIC

Notice of Currency: * This document is up to date.

*This notice is usually current to within two business days of accessing this document. For more current amendment information, see the Table of Regulations (Legislative History).

This Regulation is made in English only.

Interpretation

(1) In this Regulation,

"mechanic" means a person who is a registered contractor under Ontario Regulation 217/01 (Liquid Fuels), or an employee of a registered contractor, with respect to the performance of the functions of a petroleum equipment mechanic or a site operator under a certificate referred to in section 4. O. Reg.216/01, s.1 (01)

(2) A reference in this Regulation to a director is a reference to the director to whom the subject matter of this Regulation is assigned. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 1 (2).

General requirement to comply

3. (1) Every person engaged in an activity, use of equipment, process or procedure to which the Act and this Regulation apply shall comply with the Act and this Regulation. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 3 (1).

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the reference to an activity, use of equipment, process or procedure includes, but is not limited to, design, construction, erection, installation, maintenance, alteration, service, use or disposal. O. Reg. 216/01,s. 3 (2).

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 216/01* (cont'd)

Certificates (cont'd)

Requirement for certificate

4. (1) No person shall perform the functions of a mechanic without first having obtained a certificate from the director designating the person as one or more of the following:

1. A petroleum equipment mechanic 1 — service and maintenance (a "PM.1 certificate").

2. A petroleum equipment mechanic 2 — underground installation (a "PM.2 certificate").

3. A petroleum equipment mechanic 3 — aboveground installation (a "PM.3 certificate").

4. A petroleum equipment mechanic 4 — small aboveground tank installer (a "PM.4 certificate").

5. A petroleum equipment mechanic — contractor helper (a "PMH certificate"). O. Reg. 216/01, s. 4 (1).

(2) No person shall perform minor site maintenance at a facility unless he or she has first obtained a certificate as a site operator (an "SO certificate"). O. Reg. 216/01, s. 4 (2).

No transfer

7. A certificate is not transferable. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 7.

Expiry

8. (1) A certificate expires on the second anniversary of the holder's date of birth after it is issued. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 8 (1).

(2) If a class of certificate is added to an initial certificate after the initial certificate is issued, the expiry date of the initial certificate does not change. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 8 (2).

(3) A certificate that is renewed expires two years after the date on which the previous certificate expires. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 8 (3).

Notice of change of address

9. A person who holds a certificate shall notify the director within 30 days after any change in his or her address and, if the person fails to do so, the director is not responsible for the misdirection of any written notices or other communications that result from such a failure. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 9.

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 216/01* (cont'd)

Scope of Certificates

PM.1 certificate

10. (1) A person who holds a PM.1 certificate may, without supervision, service and maintain petroleum equipment and systems, and accessories essential to their operation and, in so doing, may, (a) install and remove suction pumps and related systems in accordance with manufacturer specifications and the code adoption document referred to in Ontario Regulation 217/01 (Liquid Fuels);

(b) repair and maintain suction pumps and related systems, including troubleshooting, testing, repairing and replacing mechanical, hydraulic, electrical and electronic components; and

(c) repair and maintain submersible pumps, dispensers and related systems, including troubleshooting, testing, repairing and replacing mechanical, hydraulic, electrical and electronic safety devices. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 10 (1).

(2) The holder of a PM.1 certificate may assist holders of PM.2 and PM.3 certificates to perform the functions that they may perform if directly supervised by them. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 10

(3) The holder of a PM.1 certificate may, without supervision, service and maintain any type of petroleum equipment that falls within the scope of the certificate so long as the holder has the required experience on that type of equipment and that experience is documented in a form acceptable to the director. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 10 (3).

(4) If the holder referred to in subsection (3) does not have the required experience or that experience is not documented in a form acceptable to the director, the holder shall only service and maintain the equipment under the direct supervision of the holder's employer or a registered contractor. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 10 (4).

PM.2 certificates

11. (1) A person who holds a PM.2 certificate may, without supervision, install, remove, alter, repair, test, service and maintain any type of underground installation and the equipment and accessories essential to its operation and, in so doing, may, (a) install underground tanks, including the preparation and restoration of the site, the installation of temporary vents and fill pipes and pressure testing;

(b) remove underground tanks, including the preparation and restoration of the site, draining and disconnecting the tank system and purging tanks;

(c) install petroleum transfer systems, including the preparation of lines and equipment, component assembly, spill containment and vapour recovery;

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 216/01* (cont'd)

PM.2 certificates (cont'd)

(d) repair and maintain systems for detecting leaks and monitoring tanks; and

(e) install and remove submersible pumps, dispensers and related systems. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 11 (1).

(2) The holder of a PM.2 certificate may, without supervision, install aboveground tanks, including the preparation and restoration of sites, component assembly, spill containment, electrical hook-up and pressure testing. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 11 (2).

(3) The holder of a PM.2 certificate may assist holders of PM.1 and PM.3 certificates to perform the functions that they may perform if directly supervised by them. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 11 (3).

(4) The holder of a PM.2 certificate may, without supervision, work on any type of aboveground equipment that falls within the scope of the certificate so long as the holder has the required experience on that type of equipment and that experience is documented in a form acceptable to the director. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 11 (4).

(5) If the holder referred to in subsection (4) does not have the required experience or that experience is not documented in a form acceptable to the director, the holder shall only service and maintain the equipment under the direct supervision of the holder's employer or a registered contractor. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 11 (5).

PM.3 certificate

12. (1) A person who holds a PM.3 certificate may, without supervision, install, remove, alter, repair, test, service and maintain any type of aboveground installation and the equipment and accessories essential to its operation and, in so doing, may,

(a) install aboveground tanks, including preparation and restoration of the site, component assembly, spill containment, electrical hook-up and pressure testing;

(b) remove aboveground tanks, including the preparation and restoration of the site, draining and disconnecting the tank system and purging tanks;

(c) repair and maintain systems for detecting leaks and monitoring tanks; and

(d) install, remove, repair and maintain bulk handling equipment, including troubleshooting and testing mechanical, hydraulic, electric and electronic systems and safeties. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 12 (1).

(2) The holder of a PM.3 certificate may assist holders of PM.1 and PM.2 certificates to perform the functions that they may perform if directly supervised by them. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 12 (2).

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 216/01* (cont'd)

PM.3 certificates (cont'd)

(3) The holder of a PM.3 certificate may, without supervision, work on any type of underground equipment that falls within the scope of the PM.3 certificate so long as the holder has the required experience on that type of equipment and that experience is documented in a form acceptable to the director. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 12 (3).

(4) If the holder referred to in subsection (3) does not have the required experience or that experience is not documented in a form acceptable to the director, the holder shall only service and maintain the equipment under the direct supervision of the holder's employer or a registered contractor. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 12 (4).

PM.4 certificate

13. (1) A person who holds a PM.4 certificate may, without supervision, install, remove, alter, repair, test, service and maintain any type of small aboveground tank with a capacity of 5,000 litres or less and the equipment and accessories essential to its operation and, in so doing, may,

(a) transport and install aboveground tanks, including preparation and restoration of the site, component assembly, spill containment, electrical hook-up and pressure testing;

(b) remove aboveground tanks, including the preparation and restoration of the site, draining and disconnecting the tank system and purging tanks and the removal of the tank from the site by transport; and

(c) repair and maintain systems for detecting leaks and monitoring tanks. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 13 (1).

(2) The holder of a PM.4 certificate may assist holders of the PM.3 certificate to perform the functions that they may perform if directly supervised by them. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 13 (2).

(3) The holder of a PM.4 certificate shall not install an aboveground tank other than in a place where it is intended that the tank remain. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 13 (3).

(4) The holder of a PM.4 certificate shall not install piping unless the holder holds a PM.3 certificate or installs the piping under the supervision of a holder of a PM.3 certificate. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 13 (4)

PMH certificate

14. (1) A person who holds a PMH certificate may, without supervision, maintain pumps, including replacing nozzles, spouts, hoses, breakaways, filters and belts and may assess, contain and clean up spills and leaks. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 14 (1).

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 216/01* (cont'd)

(2) The holder of a PMH certificate may assist the holder of a PM.1, PM.2, PM.3 or PM.4 certificate to perform any of the functions he or she may perform if directly supervised by the holder of that certificate. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 14 (2).

SO, certificate

15. (1) A person who holds an SO certificate may, without supervision,

(a) manage a fuel facility, including record keeping, reconciliation and inventory control;

(b) maintain pumps, including replacing nozzles, spouts, hoses, breakaways, filters and belts; and

(c) assess, contain and clean up spills and leaks. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 15 (1).

(2) The holder of an SO certificate shall not work for a contractor as a mechanic unless he or she holds the appropriate certificate for the work. O. Reg. 216/01, s. 15 (2).

16. Omitted (provides for coming into force provisions of this Regulation). O. Reg. 216/01, s. 16.

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 217/01*

Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000

ONTARIO REGULATION 217/01

LIQUID FUELS

Notice of Currency: * This document is up to date.

*This notice is usually current to within two business days of accessing this document. For more current amendment information, see the Table of Regulations (Legislative History).

This Regulation is made in English only.

Interpretation

1. (1) In this Regulation,

"approved" means,

(a) with respect to a standard or a laboratory test report, that it is listed in "Titles of Standards and Laboratory Test Reports Authorized in the Province of Ontario under the Act" published by the designated administrative authority from time to time,

(b) with respect to an appliance, equipment, a component or an accessory, that it bears the label or symbol of a designated testing organization or a label or symbol authorized by the director, certifying that it complies with an approved standard or laboratory test report, or

(c) with respect to an installation or work, that it complies with this Regulation or, where the installation or work was installed before this Regulation came into force, that it complies with the predecessor to this Regulation as it existed when the installation or work was carried out;

"associated product" means any product of petroleum, other than gasoline, wax and asphalt or any other liquid product used as a fuel;

"bulk plant" means one or more storage tanks, including their appurtenances, where gasoline or an associated product is received by pipeline, tank vessel, tank car or tank vehicle and is stored in bulk for subsequent transmission by pipeline or transportation or distribution by tank vessel, tank car or tank vehicle;

"cardlock/keylock" means an outlet not used by the general public where gasoline or diesel fuel is dispensed unsupervised;

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 217/01(Cont'd)*

"certificate" means a certificate issued under Ontario Regulation 216/01 (Certification of Petroleum Equipment Mechanics);

"code adoption document" means the "Liquid Fuels Handling Code" adopted as part of this Regulation under Ontario Regulation 223/01;

"contractor" means a person who carries on, in whole or in part, the business of installing, removing, repairing, altering or servicing equipment, and includes a person or an agent of the person who agrees to install, remove, repair, alter or service equipment sold or leased by the person;

"equipment" means a device that is used in the handling of gasoline or an associated product;

"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;

"farm" means a private outlet that consists of a tract of land, including all buildings, structures and appurtenances to the land, devoted to the production of crops or the raising of animals, and includes fish hatcheries, ranges and nurseries with growing operations;

"flash point" means the lowest temperature, determined by the ASTM D 93 test method, at which the vapour of a product of petroleum forms a flammable mixture in air;

"gasoline" means a product of petroleum that may include oxygenates and gasoline additives that has a flash point below 37.8 degrees C, that is a liquid at standard temperatures and pressures and that is designed for use in an engine;

"handling" means the storing, transmitting, transporting or distribution of gasoline or an associated product, and includes putting them into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle, motor boat or other watercraft or into a container, but does not include putting them into the fuel tank of a motor vehicle or into a container at a self-serve gasoline facility, and "handle" and "handler" have corresponding meanings;

"install" includes placing equipment in position for permanent or temporary use, venting it and connecting piping to it, and "installation" has a corresponding meaning;

"maintenance" includes,

(a) the repair or replacement of equipment with identical equipment, or servicing of equipment,

(b) the replacement of equipment with equipment that has similar performance specifications where it is not necessary to change the layout perimeters directly associated with the equipment, or

(c) the concrete work required to allow the installation of a pump or dispenser under clause (b);

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 217/01(Cont'd)*

"marina" means any premises at which gasoline or an associated product is dispensed for use as fuel for floating motorized watercraft;

"modification" means a reduction, expansion or other layout change or change in the operation of a facility, but does not include maintenance or decommissioning;

"operator" means a person who is responsible for all aspects of the day to day operation of a retail outlet, bulk plant, marina or private outlet, whether or not the person is located on the premises during the hours of operation, and when referring to a tank vehicle, means the owner of the tank vehicle;

"portable container" means a container that has a capacity of 50 litres or less, that is designed, manufactured and used or to be used for the storage or conveyance of gasoline or an associated product;

"private outlet" means any premises, other than a retail outlet, where gasoline or an associated product is put into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or floating motorized watercraft or into portable containers "retail outlet" means any premises to which the public is invited, at which gasoline or an associated product is sold and is put into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles, floating motorized watercraft or into portable containers;

"tank vehicle" means a vehicle that is designated for transporting gasoline or an associated product;

"transport" means to convey gasoline or an associated product, exclusive of the fuel carried for use in the vehicle, other than by pipeline, and "transporting" and "transportation" have corresponding meanings. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 1 (1).

General requirement for compliance

3. (1) Every person engaged in an activity, use of equipment, process or procedure to which the Act and this Regulation apply shall comply with the Act and this Regulation. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 3 (1).

Activities to comply with Regulation

5. (1) No person shall operate, install, alter, repair, service, test, remove or use any equipment or any other thing employed or to be employed in the handling or use of gasoline or an associated product or test, use, supply, transport, store, handle or transfer gasoline or an associated product except in accordance with this Regulation. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 5 (1).

(2) Every person who carries out an activity referred to in subsection (1) shall instruct their employees to comply with the Act and this Regulation and shall take every precaution that is reasonable in the circumstances to ensure that the employees comply with the Act and this regulation or any other applicable regulation. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 5 (2).

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 217/01(Cont'd)*

Authorization required for handling

6. No person shall handle gasoline or an associated product unless the person is the holder of a licence or registration, or of a certificate for that purpose. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 6.

Registration as contractor

7. (1) No person shall act as a contractor unless the person is registered as a contractor. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 7 (1).

(2) All vehicles operated by a registered contractor, whether leased or owned, shall be clearly marked with the name and registration number as recorded on the contractor's registration certificate. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 7 (2).

Use of approved equipment only

9. No person shall use in a private outlet, retail outlet, marina or bulk plant equipment that is not approved. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 9.

Certificate required

11. No person shall install, repair, service or remove equipment at a facility unless the person holds a certificate for that purpose.O. Reg. 217/01, s. 11.

Safe operating condition

14. An operator or licence holder shall ensure that every container, equipment, facility or any other thing that is employed in the handling of gasoline or associated products is maintained in a safe operating condition. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 14.

Unacceptable condition — immediate hazard

15. (1) In this section and in section 16,

"unacceptable condition" means,

(a) with respect to equipment or a facility, that it is being used for a purpose other than that for which it was approved,

Highlights from *Ontario Regulation 217/01(Cont'd)*

(b) with respect to equipment or a facility, that any deterioration of it is likely, in the director's opinion, to impair its safe operation, or

(c) with respect to equipment, that the condition of its state of repair, its mode of operation or its operating environment is likely, in the director's opinion, to impair its safe operation or does not meet the requirements of this Regulation or, where it was installed before this Regulation came into force, that it does not meet the requirements of the predecessor to this Regulation as it existed when the equipment was installed. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 15 (1).

(2) A supplier, a certificate holder or a contractor who finds that equipment or a work is in an unacceptable condition that constitutes an immediate hazard shall,

(a) immediately take action to stop the supply of gasoline or an associated product to the equipment or facility;

(b) immediately give the operator of the equipment or facility oral notice of the condition and of the action taken under clause (a);

(c) promptly give written notice of the condition to the user, including a direction that the equipment or facility is not to be used until the condition is corrected; and

(d) forward a copy of the notice required under clause (c) to the designated administrative authority. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 15 (2).

Unacceptable condition — no immediate hazard

16. (1) A fuel supplier, a certificate holder or a contractor who finds that equipment or a facility is in an unacceptable condition but that it does not constitute an immediate hazard shall promptly give to the operator of the equipment or facility, a written notice, a copy of which shall be sent to the designated administrative authority, that sets out,

(a) a description of the condition; and

(b) a statement indicating that the supply of gasoline or associated product to the equipment or facility will be shut off if the condition is not corrected within the period of time specified in the notice. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 16 (1).

(2) The period of time set out in a notice under clause (1) (b) shall not exceed 90 days. O. Reg. 217/01, s. 16 (2).

May 18, 2017 **FS-227-17**

GUIDELINE FOR INCIDENT REPORTING CRITERIA FOR HYDROCARBON FUELS INDUSTRY TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND SAFETY ACT

Introduction

Many incidents every year involving hydrocarbons fit into the reporting requirements provided in the Ontario Regulations. Reporting every situation to TSSA, however, would provide little value to the public safety. There is some confusion surrounding how to "notify forthwith an inspector" as required by the regulations. In order to assist our clients with these issues, TSSA has clarified below the circumstances and procedures for reporting.
Ontario Regulations require that where it appears that:

i. Carbon Monoxide poisoning,
ii. Asphyxiation,
iii. Explosion or fire, or
iv. An accidental release, vent, leak or spill

has occurred because of the use, handling or storage of hydrocarbons covered under the Technical Standards and Safety Act, the certificate or ROT or license holder, operator, contractor or distributor shall notify forthwith an inspector of the occurrence by telephone, facsimile or any other form of electronic transmission and a registration or license holder shall have in place procedures for such notification.

The Regulations further require that no person shall interfere with or disturb any wreckage, article or thing at the scene of an occurrence that is connected with it (except in the interest of public safety) until such time as an inspector has given permission to do so.

Who to Call?

TSSA has an agreement in place with the Ministry of Environment and Energy
Spills Action Center (SAC) 1-800-268-6060 or to receive notifications under the Act.

May 18, 2017 (cont'd) **FS-227-17**

GUIDELINE FOR INCIDENT REPORTING CRITERIA FOR HYDROCARBON FUELS INDUSTRY TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND SAFETY ACT

All reporting of incidents involving hydrocarbon fuels or their utilization equipment is done through the SAC. They can be reached at 1-800-268-6060 or 1-416-325-3000, 24 hrs per day, seven days per week.

Reporting an incident to SAC meets the regulatory requirement of reporting to TSSA. If there is an immediate need to disturb any article at the site and you wish to speak to a TSSA representative, you must inform the Spills Action Center operator that you want the TSSA Fuels Safety Program on-call person to contact you.

Carbon (CO) Monoxide Poisoning

When you attend a scene where a CO exposure has been reported, you must make an assessment as to whether the exposure requires notification. The following provides the criteria when TSSA must be notified:

- If it is determined that work was performed on the equipment in the past six months by a technician, the incident must be reported to the Fuels Safety Program,
- If equipment failure resulting in CO production occurs in a rental occupancy where someone other than the occupant has responsibility for the maintenance of the equipment, the incident must be reported to the Fuels Safety Program,
- If an 'abnormal condition' which may represent a product defect or installation related error is found during investigation of a possible CO exposure, the condition must be reported to the Fuels Safety Program,
- If a CO related injury has occurred as a result of problems with the equipment, the incident must be reported to the Fuels Safety Program.

A report of a CO detector alarm is not sufficient reason to report a CO incident, and reporting is only required where a hydrocarbon fuel appliance may have been involved (not solid fuel appliances, automobiles, etc).

May 18, 2017 (cont'd) **FS-227-17**

GUIDELINE FOR INCIDENT REPORTING CRITERIA FOR HYDROCARBON FUELS INDUSTRY TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND SAFETY ACT

Carbon (CO) Monoxide Poisoning (cont'd)

Where a building has been ventilated at the scene of a CO exposure, the following procedure may be applied to determine the nature of the CO problem.

Workers are cautioned that exposure to Carbon Monoxide may be harmful and consideration should be given to the wearing of self-contained breathing apparatus or supplied air-breathing systems.

a) Remove all occupants from the building.
b) Close all ventilation openings, doors and windows and any interior doors between the space in which the appliance is located and other spaces of the building,
c) Turn on all fuel fired appliances and check for spillage at the draft hood relief openings. Any spillage after the appliance has achieved steady state operation must be investigated for source. To check for building depressurization, repeat steps A and B above, and
d) Turn on all exhaust fans, range hoods, clothes dryer, etc. If a solid fuelled appliance was in operation at the time of the incident, operate it again. Operate all fuel fired appliances and test for spillage and CO.

Explosions

Explosions must be reported where they have caused injury, damage to the equipment, or a fire. **Minor 'delayed ignitions' would not normally be considered to be reportable**.

May 18, 2017 (cont'd) **FS-227-17**

GUIDELINE FOR INCIDENT REPORTING CRITERIA FOR HYDROCARBON FUELS INDUSTRY TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND SAFETY ACT

Liquid Petroleum Spills *

Spills are product escapes that result from operating errors. Any spill of a petroleum product in excess of:

- **100 litres** at sites restricted from public access (i.e. bulk facility, private fuel outlet, private residence, etc).

- **25 litres** at sites with public access (i.e. retail service station, marina, etc) must be immediately reported to the SAC. Spills of lesser quantities need not be reported to TSSA fuels safety, unless the spill would:

  - create a hazard to public health or safety,

  - contaminate any fresh water source or waterway, or

  - interfere with the rights of any person, or

  - allow entry of product into a sewer system or underground stream or drainage system, or

  - spills caused by Fuels delivery personnel MUST be reported regardless of quantity.

Leaks *

Leaks are product escapes that result from equipment failures. All confirmed leaks, regardless of quantity released, must be immediately reported to the SAC.

*Please also review TSSA Fuels Safety Advisory FS-213-14 entitled "Guidelines for Responding to a Fuel Oil Spills and Leaks. Dated October 28, 2014.

May 18, 2017 (cont'd) **FS-227-17**

GUIDELINE FOR INCIDENT REPORTING CRITERIA FOR HYDROCARBON FUELS INDUSTRY TECHNICAL STANDARDS AND SAFETY ACT

Discovery of a Petroleum Product that has escaped to the Environment or Inside a Building

The discovery of a petroleum product that has escaped to the environment or inside a building must be reported as noted in the TSSA Environmental Management Protocol for Fuel Handling Sites in Ontario, May 2007 which is TSSA's protocol for remediation of contamination.

A copy of the TSSA Environmental Management Protocol for Fuel Handling Sites in Ontario, May 2007, is available on TSSA's web site at www.tssa.org.

Pipeline Strikes

Pipeline strikes must be reported immediately through SAC where the strike has caused evacuation, injuries, or media attention. All other pipeline strikes must be reported to TSSA within two weeks of the occurrence following a protocol acceptable to TSSA. Homeowner strikes are the only exception, and do not need to be reported.

Any Technical or Code related questions on the above criteria should be directed to the following e-mail address:
Fuels_Technical_Services@tssa.org

ACTIVE DIRECTOR'S ORDERS AND ADVISORIES

Listed below are the active orders and advisories that are available on TSSA's website.

- Advisory – Cell Phone Use at Gas Station Dispensers
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS243-2019-Cell-Phone-Advisory-Mar-2019.pdf

- Advisory – Monitoring of Sumps
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Advisory---Monitoring-of-Sumps-FS-205-13-R1.pdf

- Advisory – Secondary Containment Liners
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Advisory---Secondary-Containment-Liners-_Revised_-FS-141-09-R2-April-16-2013.pdf

- Advisory – Single Wall Underground Equipment
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Advisory---Single-Wall-Underground-Equipment.pdf

- Advisory for Environmental Review Services Form
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Advisory-for-Environmental-Review-Services-Form-Feb-2013-_2_-1.pdf

- Aboveground Tanks Equipped for Gravity Dispensing of Fuel
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS-001-98-R1-Gravity-Dispensing.pdf

- Checklist for Gas Station Attendants and Operators – R2
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Checklist-for-Gas-Station-Attendants-and-Operators-R2.pdf

- Director's Order – Cease and Desist Swivels
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS-226-17-36S-Swivels-Cease-and-Desist.pdf

- Director's Requirement for Liquid Fuel Upgrade
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Directors-Requirement-for-LF-Upgrade-Training.pdf

ACTIVE DIRECTOR'S ORDERS AND ADVISORIES

Please refer to TSSA's website for these documents.

- Environmental Assessment Reports – Qualification of Submitters
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS--Environmental-Assessment-Reports.pdf

- Environmental Management Protocol
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Environmental-Management-Protocol-for-Fuel-Handling-Sites-in-ON_EMP2012-Aug-2012.pdf

- Guidelines for Responding to Fuel Oil Spills and Leaks
  https://www.tssa.org/en/boilers-pressure-vessels/resources/Documents/FS-Advisory---Protocol-on-Fuel-Oil-Spills-and-Leaks---2.pdf

- Leak Testing During Commissioning of Underground Tanks
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS-123-08-R1-Leak-Testing-During-Commissioning-of-USTs.pdf

- Mobile Fueling Operations
  https://www.tssa.org/en/about-tssa/resources/Advisory---Mobile-Fuelling.pdf

- Monitoring of Interstitial Space of Underground Double Wall Tanks
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Advisory-_Draft_---Monitoring-of-Interstial-Space-of-Underground-Double-wall-Tanks.pdf

- Pilot Lights on Vehicles to be Fuelled
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS-113-07-R2-Pilot-Lights-on-Vehicles.pdf

- Procedure for the Handling of Fuel on Construction Sites
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/2018---Procedure-Handling-Fuel-on-Construction-Sites.pdf

- Protection Against Vehicular Traffic
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS-114-07-R4-Vehicular-Protection-FINAL.pdf

- PTT 101 R4 – Tank Truck Bottom Loading and Overflow Protection Systems
- https://www.tssa.org/en/about-tssa/resources/FINAL-PTT-101-R4-Nov-2017.pdf

- Stage 1 Vapour Recovery
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/FS-116-07-R2-Stage-I-Vapour-Recovery.pdf

- The Compatibility of Ethanol with Fibre-Reinforced Plastic Tanks
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Advisory---Compatibilty-of-Ethanol-with-FRP-Tanks.pdf

- Updated Advisory – Precision Leak Test Companies
  https://www.tssa.org/en/fuels/resources/Documents/Revised-Advisory---FS-100-07-R3-1.pdf

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Accredited Training Providers

https://training.tssa.org/?_mid_=428

Approved Certification Marks for Canada – Gas and Oil-Fired Equipment and Components

General Notations

The following are agencies accredited for Oil-Fired Appliances and equipment: CSA, UL, ULC, PFS, OMNI and Intertek. All other are gas only, some with a limited scope.

"c" – when used refers to approval for Canada

"us" – when used refers to approval for United States

See foot notes below

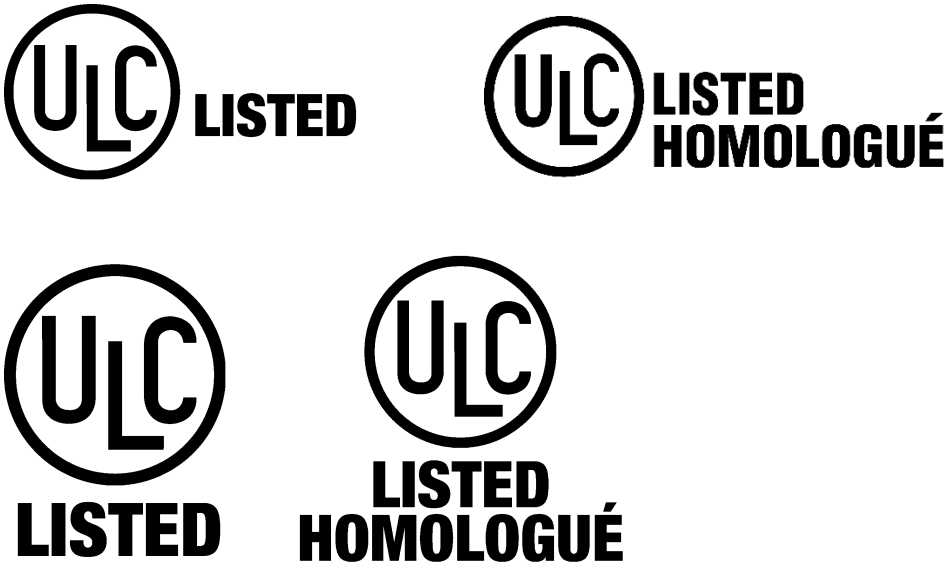
Revision 1 – 2017-27-01
See PFS Corporation

CSA – Canadian Standards Association

CGA Canadian Gas Association (Now Part of CSA)

Used for gas components only

ULC – Underwriters Laboratory of Canada



Note:
Previous ULC marks did not have the words “Listed or Listed Homologue”.

UL - Underwriters Laboratory

Mark used for recognized components