Checklist: What Inspectors Look for When Assessing Agricultural Boiler & Pressure Vessel Equipment

A TSSA BPV inspector conducting a site assessment will come to your site to look at your pressure equipment. If your equipment is found to be exempt from the regulation, there will be no fee associated with the visit. Below is a checklist of what inspectors look for when assessing agricultural BPV equipment.

Pressure Vessel Inspection Checklist	
1	Does the pressure vessel have a Canadian Registration Number (CRN)?
2	Are there identifying markings on the pressure vessel?
3	Is the relief device suitable, functioning and serviced?
4	Is the pressure gauge suitable and functioning?
5	Is the pressure vessel (all accessible external surfaces, structural attachments and connections) in good condition and operated in a safe manner?
6	Is there suitable clearance around the pressure vessel to perform maintenance and operate the device safely?
7	If the pressure vessel contains ammonia, is there confirmation that there are no parts made of copper, zinc, silver or alloys of these metals?
8	If there is a quick opening door, are the gauges, locking devices and safety devices suitable and functioning?
Boiler Inspection Checklist	
1	Does the boiler have a CRN?
2	Does the steam boiler have a siphon or trap, gauge glass, low water cut off and controls that are all suitable and functioning?
3	Does the water boiler have a low water cut off and thermometer that are suitable and functioning?
4	Are there identifying markings on the boiler?
5	Is the relief device suitable, functioning and serviced?
6	Is the pressure gauge suitable and functioning?
7	Is the boiler (all accessible external surfaces, structural attachments and connections) in good condition and operated in a safe manner?
Piping Checklist A piping system can operate under several conditions known to be unsafe. TSSA inspectors will use the list below as a guide (the list is not all-inclusive of the piping issues that may need to be rectified by owners).	
1	Improper use of or condition of flexible hoses: For example, the design of hose ends or an unrestrained section of piping to prevent whipping in the event of hose failure.
2	Improper piping component materials for fluid used. Examples include: • Cast iron shall not be used in ammonia systems • Polyvinyl chloride (PVC) piping shall not be used in compressed air or any compressed gas systems
3	Piping systems shall have the means of over-pressurization: See Regulation Section 6.(1)
	Safety devices preventing overpressure must be designed such that they will not allow the operator to change the set pressure and must be of adequate size to prevent overpressure.
	Overpressure devices shall be checked and tested as specified in the Code Adoption Document.
4	Any degradation of material due to service shall be checked. Examples include: • Corrosion or erosion that may require an assessment of conditions • Piping material that has any irregularity in shape and appearance or is deformed may require further examination • Any leaking or signs of leaking will need to be resolved

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