

**WAC 296-56-60243 Fuel handling and storage.** (1) You must meet the following requirements for liquid fuel:

- (a) Only designated persons must conduct fueling operations.
- (b) In case of spillage, filler caps must be replaced and spillage disposed of before engines are started.
- (c) Engines must be stopped and operators must not be on the equipment during refueling operations.
- (d) Smoking and open flames must be prohibited in areas used for fueling, fuel storage or enclosed storage of equipment containing fuel.
- (e) Equipment must be refueled only at designated locations.
- (f) Liquid fuels not handled by pump must be handled and transported only in portable containers designed for that purpose. Portable containers must be metal, have tight closures with screw or spring covers and must be equipped with spouts or other means to allow pouring without spilling. Leaking containers must not be used.
- (g) Flammable liquids must only be dispensed in the open from a tank or from other vehicles equipped for delivering fuel to another vehicle if:
  - (i) Dispensing hoses do not exceed fifty feet (15.24 m) in length; and
  - (ii) Any powered dispensing nozzles are of the automatic-closing type.
- (h) Liquid fuel dispensing devices must be provided with an easily accessible and clearly identified shutoff device, such as a switch or circuit breaker, to shut off the power in an emergency.
  - (i) Liquid fuel dispensing devices, such as pumps, must be mounted either on a concrete island or be otherwise protected against collision damage.

(2) You must meet these requirements for liquefied gas fuels: See WAC 296-24-475 through 296-24-47517.

- (a) Fueling locations.
  - (i) Liquefied gas powered equipment must be fueled only at designated locations.
  - (ii) Equipment with permanently mounted fuel containers must be charged outdoors.
  - (iii) Equipment must not be fueled or stored near underground entrances, elevator shafts or other places where gas or fumes might accumulate.
- (b) Fuel containers.
  - (i) When removable fuel containers are used, the escape of fuel when containers are exchanged must be minimized by:
    - (A) Automatic quick-closing couplings (closing in both directions when uncoupled) in fuel lines; or
    - (B) Closing fuel container valves and allowing engines to run until residual fuel is exhausted.
  - (ii) Pressure-relief valve openings must be in continuous contact with the vapor space (top) of the cylinder.
  - (iii) Fuel containers must be secured to prevent their being jarred loose, slipping or rotating.
  - (iv) Containers must be located to prevent damage to the container. If located within a compartment, that compartment must be vented. Containers near the engine or exhaust system must be shielded against direct heat radiation.
  - (v) Container installation must provide the container with at least the vehicle's road clearance under maximum spring deflection,

measured from the bottom of the container or to the lowest fitting on the container or housing, whichever is lower.

(vi) Valves and connections must be protected from contact damage. Permanent protection must be provided for fittings on removable containers.

(vii) Defective containers must be removed from service.

(c) Fueling operations: See WAC 296-24-47517.

(i) Fueling operations for liquefied gas fuels must also comply with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(ii) Using matches or flames to check for leaks is prohibited.

(iii) Containers must be examined before recharging and again before reuse for the following:

(A) Dents, scrapes and gouges of pressure vessels;

(B) Damage to valves and liquid level gauges;

(C) Debris in relief valves;

(D) Leakage at valves or connections; and

(E) Deterioration or loss of flexible seals in filling or servicing connections.

(d) Fuel storage. See WAC 296-24-47517(6).

(i) Stored fuel containers must be located to minimize exposure to excessive temperatures and physical damage.

(ii) Containers must not be stored near exits, stairways or areas normally used or intended for egress.

(iii) Outlet valves of containers in storage or transport must be closed. Relief valves must connect with vapor spaces.

(e) Vehicle storage and servicing.

(i) Liquefied gas fueled vehicles may be stored or serviced inside garages or shops only if there are no fuel system leaks.

(ii) Liquefied gas fueled vehicles under repair must have container shut-off valves closed unless engine operation is necessary for repairs.

(iii) Liquefied gas fueled vehicles must not be parked near open flames, sources of ignition or unventilated open pits.

[Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, 49.17.040, 49.17.050, 49.17.060. WSR 15-24-102, § 296-56-60243, filed 12/1/15, effective 1/5/16; WSR 04-11-066, § 296-56-60243, filed 5/18/04, effective 7/1/04. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.010, [49.17].040, and [49.17].050. WSR 00-21-103, § 296-56-60243, filed 10/18/00, effective 2/1/01. Statutory Authority: RCW 49.17.040 and 49.17.050. WSR 86-03-064 (Order 86-02), § 296-56-60243, filed 1/17/86; WSR 85-01-022 (Order 84-24), § 296-56-60243, filed 12/11/84.]