

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

Purpose and Scope

This Environmental Field Procedure (EFP) applies to all BCTS clients (Licensee, Permittee and Contractor workers) and BCTS staff who are responsible for fuel handling within the scope of BCTS EMS program. The purpose of this document is to bring together legislative requirements, industrial standards and best management practices as it relates to fuel handling, storage and transportation. The primary fuel used within the forest industry is diesel fuel found under Class 3, Flammable Liquids. This EFP is intended to help promote good fuel management, and is not intended to supersede legislative requirements or criteria. Applicable Acts and Regulations include: Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act and Regulations, BC Motor Vehicle Act and Regulations, Environmental Management Act and Regulations, Hazardous Products Act and Regulation, Contaminated Sites Act and Regulations, Workers' Compensation Act and OHS Regulations.

Table	Contents	Page #
1	Small Fuel Containers <230 L Includes drums, pails and canisters typically used to transport, store and dispense small quantities of fuel, oil, solvents and antifreeze	2
2	Small Mobile (Truck Box) Tanks <450L Ancillary tank located in the box of a pickup truck used to transport, store and dispense fuel	3
3	Large Mobile Tanks >450 L to 3000L Ancillary tank typically located in the box of a pickup truck used to transport, store and dispense fuel	4
4	Highway Tanks & TC Portable Tanks, Generally >3000L Used to transport fuel. Sometimes used to store and dispense fuel.	5
5	Large Stationary Skid Tanks >3000L Used to store and dispense fuel, rarely used to transport fuel	6
6	Definition of Terms In an effort to keep this document short and to the point, some terms and clauses were used that may require further explanation or interpretation. The Definition of Terms is also used to provide examples. Transport Canada contact information	7 to 9 9
7	Spill Kit Requirements This section outlines minimum spill kit content requirements for BCTS clients	10

BC Timber Sales

Environmental Management System

ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE

EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

TABLE #1 SMALL FUEL CONTAINERS (Volumes <230L) Drums, Jerry Cans, Pails, Canisters				Legend	
				■ Legal Requirement	☒ BCTS Requirement ☒ Information
TYPE	CONDITION, DESIGN & MAINTENANCE	STORING & SECURING	DISPENSING	TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)	PREVENTION & RESPONSE
SMALL FUEL CONTAINERS (Volumes < 230L)	<p>■ Must be filled and capped so that under normal conditions there will be no leakage that would endanger public or worker safety</p> <p>☒ Containers must be in good condition – not damaged, rusting or leaking.</p> <p>Construction Standard</p> <p>☒ Containers must be specifically designed for the product.</p> <p>■ Containers <u>less than 30 liters</u> are exempt from TDG requirements but are still governed under WHMIS.</p> <p>Inspections</p> <p>☒ Licensees/ Contractors must self inspect containers on a regular basis, (plastic containers usually every 5 years), and replace fatigued containers immediately and document.</p>	<p>☒ Do not store small containers in Riparian Management areas or Marine Environments wherever practicable</p> <p>☒ Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed</p> <p>Labeling</p> <p>■ Any container over 30 liters must have appropriate safety marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label or Placard as required, • UN number and • Shipping Name <p>■ TDG safety marks on the outside of an enclosed unit must be visible if containers are stored within an enclosed unit.</p> <p>■ WHMIS labeling or appropriate <u>Product Identification</u> is required when storing hazardous products</p> <p>Securing</p> <p>■ As per manufactures recommendations, containers must be secured to prevent shifting, swaying, damage or escape from the vehicle</p> <p>■ Tie down straps must have safe <u>combined</u> working load ratings <i>greater</i> than the secured load.</p>	<p>■ Maintain current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) in a location available to worker</p> <p>☒ Do not dispense fuel in Riparian Management areas or Marine Environments wherever practicable.</p> <p>☒ Dispense all flammable and combustible substances only from drums in an upright position</p> <p>☒ Do not fill containers beyond their safe filling level (<i>approximate safe level – 90%</i>)</p> <p>☒ Store the hose above the pump (and drum) to avoid siphoning.</p>	<p>■ Drums must be properly arranged by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stacking in an upright, vertical position • Separating and Protecting through use of boards, stakes or sides on the vehicle to protect the load from moving <p>■ If multiple containers of Class 3 (diesel or gasoline) products are transported and the <u>combined capacity</u> exceeds 2000L, the following conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shipping document must be completed for the goods hauled • The operator must have TDG training and possess a certificate • The load must have placards on all visible sides <p>■ Drum transport are exempt from TDG Regs Parts 2, 3, 4 & 7 provided:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drum residue <10% • If more than 10 drums then DANGER Placards are required on all four sides • Document the primary class, 'residue drums', and number of drums 	<p>■ Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills</p> <p>☒ Where dispensing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6).</p> <p>Fire Control and Response</p> <p>☒ Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B:C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not actuated or tampered with • shows no obvious physical damage, (i.e. corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation • pressure gauge reading or indicator is in operable range • safety seal or pin in place; • product id/WHMIS label in place • located in appropriate location, and • document self-inspections

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

TABLE #2 SMALL MOBILE (TRUCK BOX) TANKS (Volumes: <450L)				Legend	
				■ Legal Requirement	☑ BCTS Requirement
TYPE	CONDITION, DESIGN, & MAINTENANCE	STORING & SECURING	DISPENSING	Information	
SMALL MOBILE (TRUCK BOX) TANKS (Volumes: <450L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Must be filled and capped so that under normal conditions there will be no leakage that would endanger public or worker safety ☑ Containers must be in good condition – not damaged, rusting, or leaking <p>Construction Standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Diesel: a spec or non-spec tank may be used. This tank capacity (450L or less) is exempt from the specifications standards under the TDG regulation. ■ Gasoline: a <u>spec tank is required</u> and must show the spec plate of the design standard. ■ Spec tanks may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Standard IBC UN 31A and UN31B IBC Portable Tanks as per CAN/CGSB 43.146 (2002) • ULC/ORD 142.13 ■ All Gasoline spec tanks must be tested and inspected by a Transport Canada (TC) Registered facility every 5 years. Proof that tests and inspections were conducted by a TC Registered facility within the last 5 years must be available upon request. <p>Inspections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Licensees/ Contractors must self inspect tanks on a regular basis, and replace fatigued tanks immediately and document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use a pressure relief cap that meets manufacturers design specifications ☑ Do not store small mobile tanks in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable ☑ Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed <p>Securing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As per manufactures recommendations, tanks must be appropriately secured to prevent shifting, swaying, damage or escape from the vehicle ■ Tie down straps must have safe <u>combined</u> working load ratings greater than the secured load 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled ■ Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC standards) for dispensing fuel ■ Make sure there is suitable bonding (i.e. wire lined hose) to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline. ■ Maintain current SDS in a location available to workers ☑ Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak. ☑ Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable. ☑ Operators must stay with the nozzle <u>at all times</u> while dispensing fuel ☑ Nozzles must be secured in drip containment after use or in an <u>upright</u> position so that it's above the tank. ☑ Close valves when finished dispensing ☑ Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank) ☑ Do not fill tanks beyond their safe filling level (<i>approximate safe level – 90%</i>) ☑ Keep fuel and equipment on level ground 	<p>TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If multiple tanks of Class 3 product (diesel or gasoline) are carried on the vehicle and the <u>combined capacity</u> exceeds 2000 liters, the following conditions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shipping document must be completed for the goods hauled • The operator must have a TDG training and possess a valid certificate • The load must be placarded on all visible sides <p>Safety Labeling & Spec Plates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ WHMIS labeling or appropriate <u>Product Identification</u> is required when storing hazardous products ■ Maintain visible safety marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label or placard • UN number and • Shipping name ■ TDG safety marks must be visible on the tank or any enclosed storage unit ■ Spec plates, decals or associated documentation--(ensuring paperwork is linked to the specific tank) must identify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Container Type & Standard • Manufacturer and Date • Re-certification Date and TC Registered Facility 	
				<p>PREVENTION & RESPONSE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills ☑ Where dispensing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6). ☑ Where tanks are stored on the ground, collision protection is required. (see Table #6) <p>Fire Control and Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B:C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not actuated or tampered with • shows no obvious physical damage, (i.e. corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation • pressure gauge reading or indicator is in operable range • safety seal or pin in place; • product id/WHMIS label in place • located in appropriate location, and • document self-inspections 	

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

TABLE #3 LARGE MOBILE TANKS (Volumes: >450L – 3000L)

				Legend	
				☐ Legal Requirement	☒ BCTS Requirement
TYPE	CONDITION, DESIGN, & MAINTENANCE	STORING AND SECURING	DISPENSING	TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)	PREVENTION & RESPONSE
LARGE MOBILE TANKS (Volumes: >450L – 3000L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Must be filled and capped so that under normal conditions there will be no leakage that would endanger public or worker safety Containers must be in good condition – not damaged, rusting, or leaking <p>Construction Standard</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Tanks: used to transport fuel (regardless of volume) must be designed, and constructed to a mobile tank standard and display a spec plate. Spec Tanks: used for diesel and gasoline may have one of the following spec plates: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Standard IBC UN 31A and UN31B IBC Portable Tanks as per CAN/CGSB 43.146 (2002) ULC/ORD 142.13 Non-Spec Tanks may no longer be used. Any tank without a spec plate is non-spec. <p>Inspections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Spec tanks (listed above) must be tested and inspected by a Transport Canada (TC) Registered facility every 5 years. Proof that tests and inspections were conducted by a TC Registered facility within the last 5 years must be available upon request. Licensees/ Contractors must self inspect tanks on a regular basis, and replace fatigued tanks immediately and document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a pressure relief cap that meets manufacturers design specifications Do not leave vehicles carrying auxiliary fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable. Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed <p>Securing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As per manufactures recommendations, tanks must be appropriately-secured to prevent shifting, swaying, damage or escape from the vehicle or trailer Tie down straps must have safe <u>combined</u> working load ratings <i>greater</i> than the secured load to ensure the tank is integrally mounted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC Standards) for dispensing fuel Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled. Make sure there is suitable bonding (i.e. wire lined hose) to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline Maintain current SDS in a location available to workers Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable. Operators must stay with the nozzle <u>at all times</u> while dispensing fuel Nozzles must be secured in drip containment after use or in an <u>upright</u> position so that it's above the tank. Keep fuel and equipment on level ground Close valves when finished dispensing Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank) Do not fill tanks beyond their safe filling level (<i>approximate safe level – 90%</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If multiple tanks of Class 3 product (diesel or gasoline) are carried on the vehicle and the <u>combined capacity</u> exceeds 2000 liters, the following conditions apply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A shipping document must be completed for the goods hauled The operator must have a TDG training and possess a certificate The load must be placarded on all visible sides. If large mobile tanks are transported on a trailer, the trailer must be Motor Vehicle Requirements, (GVW, brakes, lights and axels etc.). <p>Safety Labeling & Spec Plates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain visible safety marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Label or placard, (placard if exceeding 500 kg) UN number and Shipping name TDG Placards must be visible Spec plates, decals or associated documentation--(ensuring paperwork is linked to the specific tank) must identify the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Container Type & Standard Manufacturer and Date Re-certification Date and TC Registered Facility <p>Labeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHMIS labeling or appropriate <u>Product Identification</u> is required when storing hazardous products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills Where dispensing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6). Where tanks are stored on the ground, collision protection is required. (see Table #6) <p>Fire Control and Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B:C- rated fire extinguisher ensuring it's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not actuated or tampered with shows no obvious physical damage, (i.e. corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation pressure gauge reading or indicator is in operable range safety seal or pin in place; product id/WHMIS label in place located in appropriate location, and document self-inspections

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

TABLE #4 HIGHWAY & TC PORTABLE TANKS
(Fuel Trucks & Pup-Trailers with Volumes > 3000L)

				Legend	
				■ Legal Requirement	☑ BCTS Requirement
TYPE	CONDITION, DESIGN & MAINTENANCE	STORING AND SECURING	DISPENSING	TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)	PREVENTION & RESPONSE
HIGHWAY & TC PORTABLE TANKS (Volume > 3000L)	<p>■ Must be filled and capped so that under normal conditions there will be no leakage that would endanger public or worker safety</p> <p>Construction Standard</p> <p>■ All Tanks: used to transport fuel and sometimes to store and dispense fuel. Tanks must designed, constructed and/or tested to a design standard specification and display a visible and legible spec plate to that standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> TC44 Portable Tanks as per CSA B626 UN Standardized Portable Tanks as per CSA B625-13 Standard <p>■ Fuel Trucks must meet the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA B620-03 Highway and Portable Tanks for TDG Spec tank built after 2003 may transport diesel or gasoline <p>■ Non-Spec Tanks may no longer be used. Any tank without a spec plate is non-spec.</p> <p>Inspections</p> <p>■ All Highway and Transport Canada (TC), Portable Tanks must be tested and inspected by a TC Registered facility every five years. Proof that tank tests and inspections were conducted by a TC Registered Facility must be available upon request.</p> <p>☑ Licensees/ Contractors must self inspect tanks on a regular basis, and replace fatigued tanks immediately and document.</p> <p>☑ Tanks must be in good condition—not damaged, rusting or leaking</p>	<p>■ Use a pressure relief hatch that meets manufacturers design specifications</p> <p>☑ Do not leave fuel truck or pup trailer in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.</p> <p>☑ Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed</p> <p>Securing</p> <p>■ Fuel truck tanks must be integrally mounted to the unit</p> <p>Labeling</p> <p>■ Product identification is an acceptable substitute for supplier or workplace labels and may be affixed to the sides of the tank compartments and piping</p>	<p>■ Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC standards) for dispensing fuel</p> <p>■ Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled</p> <p>■ Make sure there is suitable bonding (i.e. wire lined hose) to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline</p> <p>■ Maintain current SDS in a location available to workers</p> <p>☑ Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable.</p> <p>☑ Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak</p> <p>☑ Dispensing gasoline fuel directly from a fuel truck into the equipment is NOT permitted</p> <p>☑ Close valves when finished dispensing</p> <p>☑ Operators must stay with the nozzle at all times while dispensing fuel</p> <p>☑ Store hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. coiled on top of tank)</p> <p>☑ Do not fill containers beyond their safe filling level (approximate safe level – 90%)</p> <p>☑ Keep fuel and equipment on level ground</p>	<p>■ Fuel trucks and pup-trailers used to transport products on public roads must meet Motor Vehicle requirements (i.e. GVW, brakes, lights, axles, etc.) and TDG requirements (Placards & Documentation)</p> <p>■ When the total capacity of a fuel tank exceeds 2000 liters, the shipper/driver is required to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a shipping document for the goods hauled or residue last contained Maintain a valid TDG training certificate Placard the load on all four sides <p>■ Non-Spec tanks may no longer be used.</p> <p>Safety Labeling & Spec Plates</p> <p>■ Maintain visible safety marks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Label or placard and, UN number and Shipping name <p>■ TDG Placards must be visible on all four sides</p> <p>■ Spec plates, decals or associated documentation--(ensuring paperwork is linked to the specific tank) must identify the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Container Type & Standard Manufacturer and Date Re-certification Date and TC Registered Facility 	<p>■ Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills</p> <p>☑ Where dispensing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6).</p> <p>Fire Control and Response</p> <p>☑ Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B:C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it's:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> not actuated or tampered with shows no obvious physical damage, (i.e. corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation pressure gauge reading or indicator is in operable range safety seal or pin in place product id/WHMIS label in place located in appropriate location, and document self-inspections

BC Timber Sales

Environmental Management System

ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE

EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

TABLE #5 LARGE STATIONARY SKID TANKS (Generally Volumes > than 3000L)

				Legend	
				■ Legal Requirement	☑ BCTS Requirement
				☐ Information	
TYPE	CONDITION, DESIGN & MAINTENANCE	STORING AND SECURING	DISPENSING	TRANSPORT (see column 2 for securing details)	PREVENTION & RESPONSE
LARGE STATIONARY SKID TANKS (Volume >3000L)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Spec Tanks: used for diesel or gas and will generally have one of the following markings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ULC-S601 AST Horizontal Tanks • ULC-S653 AST Steel Tanks • ULC-S602 AST Steel Tanks • ULC-S630 AST Vertical Tanks • CAN/ULC-S643-M • ULC-C142.18 Rectangular Steel Tank • ULC-C142.17 Vertical Steel Tank. ■ Non-Spec Tanks: All non-spec tanks must be taken out of operation. Any tank without a spec plate is non-spec. <p>All tanks must be constructed and maintained to conform to a ULC specification for stationary above ground tanks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ All tanks must be designed, constructed to a design standard specification and must bear a visible and legible specification plate to that standard. ☑ Stationary Tanks are not designed as mobile tanks. Prior to moving, the tank (usually a ULCS-601 spec tank) must be emptied to the maximum extent and in accordance with the Equivalent Level of Safety Permit (see table # 6 for details). ☑ Tanks must be in good condition – not damaged, rusting, or leaking. <p>Inspections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Licensees/ Contractors must inspect tanks on a regular basis, and replace fatigued tanks immediately and document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use a pressure relief cap that meets manufacturers design specifications ■ Store nozzle & hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. on a retractor, hose reel or coiled) ☑ Do not place stationary skid tanks in riparian management areas or marine environments, unless no other area is practicable. ☑ Do not smoke where fuel is stored or dispensed <p>Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Large stationary skid tanks must be: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Above ground, doubled wall with a positive containment monitoring leak protection feature, (vacuum gauge, visual port or dipstick); <p>Securing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ As per manufactures recommendations, tanks must be appropriately secured to the skid to prevent shifting, swaying, damage or escape and, ■ Tanks must be mounted to a fire-resistant cradle and skid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Use dispensing pumps designed for the products being handled ■ Use an appropriate hose and nozzle (in accordance with ULC standards) for dispensing fuel ■ Make sure there is suitable bonding to prevent static charges when dispensing gasoline ■ Maintain current SDS in a location available to workers ☑ Hoses and nozzles must be maintained and not leak ☑ Do not dispense fuel in riparian management areas or marine environments wherever practicable. ☑ Operators must stay with the nozzle <u>at all times</u> while dispensing fuel ☑ Store nozzle & hose in a safe manner to prevent damage and leaks (i.e. on a retractor, hose reel, coiled or above the tank to prevent siphoning) ☑ Close valves when finished dispensing ☑ Do not fill tanks beyond their safe filling level (<i>approximate safe level – 90%</i>) ☑ Keep fuel and equipment on level ground 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When moving a skid tank (with or without fuel) having a total capacity of diesel greater than 2000 liters you must follow TDG Regulations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complete a shipping document for the goods hauled or remaining in the tank • Maintain a valid TDG training certificate • Ensure that all conditions of the Equivalent Level of Safety Permit are met.(see table #6) ■ All Skid-type tanks are considered stationary tanks (i.e. non-mobile tanks) and must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be emptied (5% or less) prior to moving • Be moved only from point to point in accordance with the Equivalent Level of Safety Permit (see table #6 for details). <p>Labeling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Maintain visible safety marks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Label or placard, • UN number and • Shipping name ■ TDG Placards must visible on all four sides ■ WHMIS labeling or appropriate <u>Product Identification</u> is required when storing hazardous products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Take reasonable measures to prevent leaks & spills ☑ Where dispensing fuel in higher risk areas consider utilizing additional Spill Control and Prevention Measures (see Table #6). ☑ Where tanks are stored on the ground, collision protection is required. (see Table #6) <p>Fire Control and Response</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ☑ Maintain and self-inspect one suitable B:C-rated fire extinguisher ensuring it's: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • not actuated or tampered with • shows no obvious physical damage, (i.e. corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle) to prevent its operation • pressure gauge reading or indicator is in operable range • safety seal or pin in place; • product id/WHMIS label in place • located in appropriate location, and • document self-inspections

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

Table #6 Definition of Terms

Additional Spill Control Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-assess the environmental risk and implement additional control measures • Review the BCTS Fuel Handling Environmental Field Procedure 06 to ensure procedures address the risk factors • Review Spill Response awareness and preparedness, conduct a spill drill and increase monitoring of dispensing area locations • Enhance minimum Spill Kit requirements as outlined in Table #7 • Move the fuel storage to a lower risk location • Add secondary containment or double-walled containers • Collision Protection e.g. guard logs • Tarps for containment • Materials to block culverts when needed • Sandbags and PVC pipe for underflow containment • Sandbags for diversions and upstream eddy containment
B:C Fire Extinguisher	<p>The number represents the size of fire the extinguisher will put out under normal use (non-expert)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An 80 rated fire extinguisher will cover 15.25 square meters • A 40 rated fire extinguisher will cover 9.15 square meters. Therefore two 40 rated fire extinguishers will cover the same area as one 80 rated fire extinguisher • The B:C represents the type of fires: "B" fire is for flammable liquids, while a "C" fire is for electrical
Bioremediation Product	Any form of nutrients, bacteria or enzymes that when added and mixed with the soil, will enhance the biological breakdown of petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil. This product is intended for small leaks, drips and spills that are below the reportable quantities and not impacting surface water or groundwater.
Breakaway valve	An in-line device containing a flutter valve that, upon accidental separation of the hose, will automatically close and prevent fuel from being discharged
Collision Protection	A barrier sufficient to alert the operator and prevent accidental damage to the container and release of the product.
Enclosed space	Any structure enclosed by three sides
Equivalent Spill Response Equipment	<p>In an attempt to provide some flexibility in the minimum requirements of a spill kit, the following equivalent standards are listed. The intention of this equivalent list is to provide alternatives where conditions might be warranted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o 5 Absorbent pads (for petroleum hydrocarbons) = 2L of Sphag Sorb (peat moss) o 5 Absorbent pads (for antifreeze) = 2L of Sphag Sorb (peat moss) o 5 Absorbent pads (for solvents) = 2L of Sphag Sorb (peat moss) o Plug-N-Dike = Bentonite clay or "drillers clay" o One large heavy duty plastic bag = One five (5) gallon pail o Containment boom = log boom with tarp "skirt"

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

Table #6 Definition of Terms

Equivalent Level of Safety (Permit) issued by Transport Canada	<p>Permit No.: SH7544 (Ren 5) Permit Holder: The valid members of The Forest Products Association of Canada Mode of Transport: Road Issue Date: Expiry Date:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONDITIONS</p> <p>This Permit for Equivalent Level of Safety authorizes the valid members of The Forest Products Association of Canada to handle, offer for transport and transport and authorizes any person to handle or transport on behalf of the permit holder, by road vehicle, dangerous goods that are Class 3, Packing Group II or Packing Group III in means of containment that do not comply with Part 5 of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG) Regulations if:</p> <p>(a) The means of containment:</p> <p>(i) is not intended for the transportation of dangerous goods and the presence of dangerous goods is due only to the use of the means of containment for the processing, storage, or use of the dangerous goods at fixed locations;</p> <p>(ii) prior to moving, is emptied to the maximum extent possible, and the residual amount of the dangerous goods never exceeds the lesser of the following volume in content when in transport:</p> <p>(A) 500 liters or (B) 5% of the capacity of the means of containment,</p> <p>(iii) is designed, constructed, closed, secured and maintained so that under normal conditions of transport, including handling, there will be no accidental release of dangerous goods that could endanger public safety; and,</p> <p>(iv) when inverted, will not release dangerous goods;</p> <p>(b) The means of containment is loaded and secured on the means of transport in such a way as to prevent, under normal conditions of transport, damage to the means of containment or to the means of transport that could lead to an accidental release of the dangerous goods;</p> <p>(c) The permanent shipping document that accompanies the dangerous goods includes the following information legibly and indelibly printed: "Dangerous Goods Permit No. by road vehicle or its French equivalent;</p> <p>(d) Equipment used to heat and circulate production fluids such as petroleum crude oil, in oilfield applications are excluded from the application of this permit.</p> <p><i>Note: The issuance of this Permit for Equivalent Level of Safety in no way reduces the permit holder's responsibility to comply with any other requirements of the <i>Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations</i> not specifically addressed in this Permit.</i></p>
Fuel Storage Facility	Any location where fuel in excess of 500 litres is stored on a BCTS tenure
Large Means of Containment	A means of containment with a capacity greater than 450 litres. For example, a highway cargo tank, large slip tank etc.

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

Table #6 Definition of Terms

Safety Data Sheets (SDS)--formerly MSDS	SDS--are summary documents that provide information about the hazards of a product and advice about safety precautions under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).
Plug-N-Dike	Commercial product name for bentonite clay also known as "drillers clay". It is not the intention for BCTS to endorse a single product name over other products of a similar and equal nature.
Small Means of Containment	A means of containment with a capacity less than or equal to 450 litres. For example, a drum, jerry cans, or intermediate bulk container.
Spec Tank	A "Spec Tank" or "Specification Tank" is a means of containment that complies with one of the specifications set out in one of the Safety Standards referred to in Part 5 of the TDG regulations. An example of a "spec tank" would be a TC406 highway tank meeting all of the TC406 specification requirements described in CSA Standard B620-03 <i>Highway Tanks and Portable Tanks for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods</i> .
TC	Transport Canada: Federal Agency that oversees the transportation of dangerous goods on land, sea and air
TDG	Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulation
ULC	Underwriters Laboratory of Canada (Engineering Standards) Mobile tanks built to ULC Standards (142.13) have been replaced by the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB) Standard (43.146)
UN Number	United Nations Number: Used to identify a specific dangerous good. Diesel: UN 1202; Gasoline UN 1203
Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) Labelling & product identification	Hazardous products in the workplace must be identified through one of the following means: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplier label • Workplace Label (attached when no supplier label was provided or the supplier label is lost or removed) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Name of the product o Safety precautions o Reference to SDS • Product Identifier (name of the product, color coding, etc)

TRANSPORT CANADA CONTACT INFORMATION

Transport Canada welcomes your questions, comments and suggestions. You can contact them by e-mail, mail or telephone and they will address your concerns as quickly as possible. See website link below for details!

<http://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/contact-us.htm>

Leak Test and Inspection Facilities for Highway and TC Portable Tanks, (Registered per Standard CSA B620) can be found at the Transport Canada website link below!

<http://wwwapps.tc.gc.ca/saf-sec-sur/3/fdr-rici/highway/tanks.aspx>

BC Timber Sales
Environmental Management System
ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD PROCEDURE
EFP 06 FUEL HANDLING

Table #7

SPILL KIT
(Minimum Requirements)

In Equipment / Machinery (excavators, skidders)

Spill kits must be present on equipment, (appropriate for type and potential size of spill).

- Spill kits must include:
 - o One large heavy duty plastic bag or other suitable container
 - o Absorbent pads (or equivalent absorbent material)
- Personal protective safety gear as required for the type of spill

Vehicles carrying auxiliary fuel (e.g. pick-up truck box tanks or multiple small containers)

Spill kits must be present in vehicles transporting and dispensing fuels

- Spill kits must include a minimum of:
 - o 3 - Heavy duty plastic bags or suitable container(s),
 - o 10 - absorbent pads (or equivalent absorbent material) appropriate for the type of spill,
 - o 3 – 3"x 48" absorbent booms/ socks,
 - o bioremediation product,
 - o One shovel
 - o A container of emergency tank sealant (i.e. Plug-N-Dike, Seal-it or equivalent)
- Personal protective safety gear as required for the type of spill

Stationary or Mobile Fuel Storage & dispensing (tanks or multiple-drum caches)

Spill kits must be present at points where fuel is dispensed.

- Spill kits must include a minimum of:
 - o Five large heavy duty plastic bags, or one open topped containment drum (or equivalent),
 - o 20 absorbent pads (or equivalent absorbent material) appropriate for the type of spill,
 - o 6 – 3"x 48" absorbent booms/ socks,
 - o Two 10' linkable marine booms (if near marine operations),
 - o bioremediation product,
 - o One container of emergency tank sealant (i.e. Plug-N-Dike or equivalent),
 - o One shovel
- Personal protective safety gear as required for the type of spill



STOP WORK

and contact your project supervisor and the BCTS representative if:

- You are uncertain of the project plan, your responsibilities, or the location of hazardous/sensitive areas.
 - A previously unidentified resource feature, resource value (e.g. cultural) or sensitive area is found.
 - You experience unfavorable weather or site conditions that could cause environmental damage.
 - You observe conditions that have the potential for immediate environmental damage.
- You believe the project plan will not work.