



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
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DISPENSING FUEL INTO MOTOR VEHICLES AND APPROVED CONTAINERS

When dispensing fuel into motor vehicles and approved containers, the requirements of NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages, 2000 edition* and NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, 2000 edition* shall apply. NFPA 30 & 30A are adopted pursuant to NH RSA 153:5 in the New Hampshire State Fire Code, Saf-C 6000 and is enforceable as state law.

NFPA 30A, 9.2.3.1* Class I or Class II liquids shall not be dispensed into portable containers unless the container is constructed of metal or is approved by the authority having jurisdiction, has a tight closure, and is fitted with a spout or so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling. The hose nozzle shall be manually held open during the dispensing operation.

NFPA 30, 6.2.1 Only the following approved containers, intermediate bulk containers, and portable tanks shall be used:

- (1) Metal containers, metal intermediate bulk containers, and metal portable tanks meeting the requirements of, and containing products authorized by, the U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR or by Part 6 of the UN *Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods* shall be acceptable.
- (2) Plastic containers meeting the requirements of, and used for petroleum products within the scope of, one or more of the following specifications shall be acceptable:
 - (a) ASTM F 852, *Standard for Portable Gasoline Containers for Consumer Use*
 - (b) ASTM F 976, *Standard for Portable Kerosene Containers for Consumer Use*
 - (c) ANSI/UL 1313, *Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Petroleum Products*
- (3) Plastic containers meeting the requirements of and containing products authorized by the U.S. Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR or by Part 6 of the UN *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods* shall be acceptable.

A Class I, or Flammable Liquid, is any liquid that has a closed-cup flash point below 100°F and a Reid vapor pressure not exceeding 40 psia at 100°F, as determined by ASTM D 323, *Standard Method of Test for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)*. Some examples that may be found at service stations are gasoline and ethanol.

A Class II, or Combustible Liquid, is any liquid that has a flash point at or above 100°F and below 140°F. Some examples that may be found at service stations are diesel fuel and kerosene.

NFPA 30A, 9.2.3.2 No sale or purchase of any Class I, Class II, or Class III liquids shall be made in containers unless such containers are clearly marked with the name of the product contained therein.

TDD Access: Relay NH 1-800-735-2964
ARSON HOT LINE 1-800-400-3526

NFPA 30A, 9.2.3.3 Portable containers of 45 L (12 gal) capacity or less shall not be filled while they are in or on a motor vehicle or marine craft.

NFPA 30A, 9.2.5.1 Sources of Ignition. Smoking materials, including matches and lighters, shall not be used within 6 m (20 ft) of areas used for fueling, serving fuel systems of internal combustion engines, or receiving or dispensing of Class I and Class II liquids. The motors of all equipment being fueled shall shut off during the fueling operation except for emergency generators, pumps, and so forth, where continuing operation is essential.

Signage at Fuel Dispensing Facilities

Warning signs shall be conspicuously posted in the dispensing area. The following language includes both mandatory requirements (in BOLD print) and optional text that could be used to comply with the requirements.

WARNING

It is unlawful and dangerous to dispense gasoline into unapproved containers.

No smoking.

Stop motor.

No filling of portable containers in or on a motor vehicle.

Place container on ground before filling.

Discharge your static electricity before fueling by touching a metal surface away from the nozzle. Before using the pump, touch any metal on the car away from your vehicle's fuel filler with your bare hand. This will discharge static electricity on your body. Failure to fully discharge may ignite gasoline vapors.

Do not re-enter your vehicle while gasoline is pumping. This can re-charge your body with static electricity. If you must re-enter your vehicle, discharge static electricity again before touching the pump nozzle.

If fire starts, do not remove nozzle – back away immediately and tell the attendant. If no attendant is on site, use the emergency shut off button to stop the pump.

Do not allow individuals under licensed age to use the pump.

Attendant responsibilities

It is the responsibility of the facility attendant to supervise, observe, and control the dispensing of Class I liquids while said liquids are actually being dispensed. The attendant should ensure that all laws and safety precautions are followed. Violations of the New Hampshire State Fire Code are a violation level offense if a natural person (an individual) or a misdemeanor level offense if any other person (a corporation or business) pursuant to RSA 153:24.

Questions relative to these regulations can be forwarded to your local fire department, or this office.

This reminder is provided by the Department of Safety to ensure safe fueling for all.