

Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies

TITLE 29. Public Safety & State Police

Agency

Department of Public Safety

Subject

Storage, Use and Transportation of Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Inclusive Sections

§§ 29-320-1—29-320-4a

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Storage, Use and Transportation of Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Sec. 29-320-1—29-320-4. Repealed

Repealed January 24, 1997.

Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

Sec. 29-320-1a. The Connecticut flammable and combustible liquids code: Purpose and applicability

(a) Regulations of the Department of Public Safety, Sections 29-320-1a to 29-320-4a, inclusive, shall be known as the Connecticut Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code. Sections 29-320-1a to 29-320-4a, inclusive, shall be referred to as “this code” or “the code,” and may be cited as such, and are adopted under the authority of Connecticut General Statutes Section 29-320.

(b) This code shall apply to the design, construction, installation and operation of equipment and systems for the storage, use, transportation by any mode and the transmission by pipeline of flammable or combustible liquids.

(c) This code shall not apply to electric companies and gas companies, as defined in Section 16-1 of the Connecticut General Statutes.

(Adopted effective January 24, 1997)

Sec. 29-320-2a. Authority having jurisdiction

As used in Sections 29-320-1a to 29-320-4a, inclusive:

(a) “The authority having jurisdiction” shall mean the Commissioner of Public Safety. The Commissioner of Public Safety is the authority having jurisdiction regarding the proper administration, application, interpretation, and modification of the requirements contained within this code.

(b) The local fire marshal shall make the initial determination concerning compliance with this code except as stated otherwise in the wording of a section.

(Adopted effective January 24, 1997)

Sec. 29-320-3a. Adopted standards

(a) The following standards promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) are hereby adopted as part of this code:

NFPA 30-1996,	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code;
NFPA 30A-1996,	Automotive and Marine Service Station Code, except as amended, altered or deleted and by the addition of certain provisions as indicated in Section 29-320-11a of this code;
NFPA 30B-1994,	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products;

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NFPA 34-1995,	Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable and Combustible Liquids;
NFPA 35-1995,	Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings;
NFPA 37-1994,	Standard for Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines;
NFPA 327-1993,	Standard Procedures for Cleaning or Safeguarding Small Tanks and Containers;
NFPA 385-1990,	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquid;
NFPA 395-1993,	Standard for the Storage of Flammable and Combustible Liquids on Farms and Isolated Construction Projects;
NFPA 407-1996,	Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing;
NFPA 415-1992.	Standard for Aircraft Fueling Ramp Drainage

(b) The standards promulgated by the National Fire Protection Association, (NFPA), are available from the National Fire Protection Association, Inc., Batterymarch Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269; telephone number, 1-800-344-3555. Copies of this code are available from the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fire, Emergency and Building Services, P.O. Box 2794, Middletown, Connecticut 06457-9294; telephone number, (860) 685-8380.

(Adopted effective January 24, 1997)

Sec. 29-320-4a. Connecticut Supplement to NFPA 30A-1996

The National Fire Protection Association, Inc., NFPA 30A-1993, Automotive and Marine Service Stations Code, is amended to meet the needs of Connecticut as follows:

CHAPTER 1 GENERAL PROVISIONS

(Amd) 1-2. Add or amend the following new definitions as appropriate:

Public Service Stations

Liquid motor fuel dispensing facilities open to the general motoring or boating public with at least one attendant on duty while the station is open for business to store and dispense liquids into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles or self propelled water crafts (boats).

CHAPTER 2 STORAGE

(Add) 2-4.1.2. Aboveground tanks storing Class I liquids at automotive and marine service stations shall be fire resistant tanks (see Section 2-4.5).

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(Amd) 9-3.4. The provisions of Section 2-1.1 shall not prohibit the dispensing of diesel motor fuel liquids in the open from a tank vehicle to a motor vehicle located at commercial, industrial, governmental, or manufacturing establishments, and intended for fueling vehicles used in connection with their businesses. Such dispensing may be permitted provided:

- (a) An inspection of the premises and operations has been made and approval granted by the authority having jurisdiction;
- (b) The tank vehicle complies with the requirements covered in NFPA 385, “Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids;”
- (c) The dispensing hose does not exceed 50 ft (15m) in length;
- (d) The dispensing nozzle is a listed automatic-closing type without a latch-open device;
- (e) Nighttime deliveries shall only be made in adequately lighted areas;
- (f) The tank vehicle flasher lights shall be in operation while dispensing;
- (g) Fuel expansion space shall be left in each fuel tank to prevent overflow in the event of temperature increase; and
- (h) Written emergency procedures in the event of a spill or fire shall be conspicuously posted at the dispensing area.

(Del) 9-3.5. Delete Section

(Amd) 9-4. Public Service Stations.

(Amd) 9-4.7. The dispensing area shall at all times be in clear view of the attendant. The placing or allowing of any impairment of the view of the attendant shall be prohibited. The use of a closed circuit television camera system is authorized to supplement the attendant’s view of the dispensing area. However, the use of such a closed circuit television camera system shall require the approval of the local fire marshal prior to such installation or use. The attendant shall at all times be able to communicate by voice with persons in the dispensing area.

(Add) 9-4.8. Dispensing liquids at a public service station without an attendant present is prohibited.

(Amd) 9-5. Unattended Self-Service at Fleet Vehicle Service Stations.

(Amd) 9-5.1. If an attendant is present at the dispensing facility, he or she shall comply with the provisions of Section 9-4.

(Add) 9-5.1.1. When a person or employee of a company, fleet, commercial, industrial, governmental or manufacturing establishment fuels a motor vehicle used in connection with

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such businesses at an unattended fleet vehicle service station not owned or operated by said person(s), the owner of the fleet vehicle service station shall be responsible for training the person(s) using the facility. Evidence of such training shall be documented and available for inspection.

The training shall include as a minimum:

- (a) The proper operation of the dispensing equipment;
- (b) The location and operation of emergency remote system shutoff(s); and
- (c) Emergency response procedures to follow in the event of leak, discharge or fire involving flammable or combustible liquids.

(Add) 9-5.1.2. A fleet vehicle service station dispensing area shall be suitably illuminated by a reliable light source when in use.

(Amd) 9-9. Signs. Warning signs with the words “STOP MOTOR,” “NO SMOKING” and “NO OPEN FLAMES PERMITTED” in English at least 1 inch in height with a contrasting margin shall be posted at all dispensing locations. The location of warning signs shall be based on local conditions but shall be visible and legible from the point of liquid transfer into the motor vehicle.

(Add) 9-10. Markings Of Dispenser Devices When Gaseous Motor Fuels Are Also Dispensed As Motor Fuels.

(Add) 9-10.1. Warning signs identifying the type of motor fuel shall be posted at all dispensing devices where both liquid and gaseous motor fuels are dispensed into the fuel tanks of motor vehicles. Gaseous motor fuels include compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG) and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG).

Each warning sign shall be at least 3 feet above adjacent ground level and identify the fuel in English in letters at least 3 1/2 inches in height with a contrasting color margin. The name of the fuel shall not be abbreviated. The contrasting margin shall be at least 2 inches from said letters. The warning signs shall be marked as follows:

- (a) The common name of a flammable liquid, such as “Gasoline” or “GASOLINE,” shall appear in white letters with a red background.
- (b) The common name of a combustible liquid, such as “Diesel Fuel” or “DIESEL FUEL” or “Kerosene” or “KEROSENE,” shall appear in white letters with a green background.
- (c) “Compressed Natural Gas” or “COMPRESSED NATURAL GAS,” shall appear in black letters with a yellow background.
- (d) “Liquefied Natural Gas” or “LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS,” shall appear in black letters with a yellow background.
- (e) “Liquefied Petroleum Gas” or “LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS” or “Propane” or “PROPANE,” shall be centered in black letters and appear with a yellow background.

(Adopted effective January 24, 1997)