

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

<p>General</p> <p>The following equipment shall be kept in working condition: (NFPA 96 4.1.3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Cooking equipment (2) Hoods (3) Ducts (4) Fans (5) Fire-extinguishing equipment (6) Special effluent or energy control Equipment <p>Maintenance and repairs shall be performed on all components at intervals necessary to maintain good working condition. (NFPA 96 4.1.3.1)</p> <p>All airflows shall be maintained. (NFPA 96 4.1.4)</p> <p>Mobile or temporary cooking operations shall not block fire apparatus access roads, fire lanes, fire hydrants, or other fire protection devices and equipment (CTSFPC 50.8.1.4)</p> <p>All record-keeping documents shall be combined in one location on the mobile cooking operation and made available to the authority having jurisdiction upon request. (NFPA 96 17.12)</p>	<p>Cooking Equipment Maintenance</p> <p>Inspection and servicing of the cooking equipment shall be made at least annually by properly trained and qualified persons. (NFPA 96 12.7.1)</p> <p>Cooking equipment that collected grease below the surface, behind the equipment, or in cooking equipment flue gas exhaust, such as griddles, deep-fat fryers, or charbroilers, shall be inspected and, if found with grease accumulation, cleaned by properly trained, qualified, and certified person(s) acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. (NFPA 96 12.7.2.)</p>
<p>Drawings</p> <p>For mobile and temporary cooking operations, drawing(s) of the exhaust system installation along with copies of operating instructions for subassemblies and components used in the exhaust system, including electrical schematics, shall be kept in the mobile and temporary cooking operation unit and made available on request to the authority having jurisdiction and maintenance persons. (NFPA 96- 4.6.5)</p> <p>Portable Fire Extinguishers</p> <p>Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected and installed in kitchen cooking areas in accordance with NFPA 10 and shall be specifically listed for such use. (NFPA 96 10.9.1)</p> <p>Class K fire extinguishers shall be provided for cooking appliance hazards that involve combustible cooking media (vegetable oils and animal oils and fats). (NFPA 96 10.9.2.)</p> <p>Portable fire extinguishers shall be provided for other hazards in kitchen areas and shall be selected and installed in accordance with NFPA 10. (NFPA 96 10.9.3)</p> <p>Carbon dioxide-type extinguishers shall not be permitted. (NFPA 96 10.9.4)</p> <p>Portable fire extinguishers shall be maintained in accordance with NFPA 10. (NFPA 96 10.9.5)</p> <p>Class K fire extinguishers shall be provided for cooking appliance hazards that involve combustible cooking media (vegetable oils and animal oils and fats). (NFPA 96 11.7.2)</p> <p>Where internal combustion engine power sources are provided, at least one portable fire extinguishers rated 20-B:C shall be provided. (NFPA 96 11.7.5)</p>	<p>Cooking Equipment</p> <p>Cooking equipment shall be approved based on one of the following criteria (NFPA 96 13.1.1)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Listings by a testing laboratory (2) Test data acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction <p>All listed appliances shall be installed in accordance with the terms of their listings and the manufacturer's instructions. (NFPA 96 13.1.2.1)</p> <p>Solid fuel used for flavouring within a gas-operated appliance shall be in a solid fuel holder (smoker box) that is listed with the equipment. (NFPA 96 13.1.2.1.1)</p> <p>Cooking appliances requiring protection shall not be moved, modified, or rearranged without prior re-evaluation of the fire-extinguishing system service provider. (NFPA 96 13.1.2.2)</p> <p>A solid fuel holder shall not be added to an existing appliance until the fire-extinguishing system has been evaluated by the fire- extinguishing system service provider. (NFPA 96 13.1.2.2.1)</p> <p>All deep-fat fryers shall be installed with at least a 16 in. (406 mm) space between the fryer and surface flames from adjacent cooking equipment. (NFPA 96 13.1.2.4)</p> <p>Where a steel or tempered glass baffle plate is installed at a minimum 8 in (203 mm) in height between the fryer and surface flames of the adjacent appliance, the requirement for a 16 in (406 mm) space shall not apply. (NFPA 96 13.1.2.5)</p> <p>If the fryer and the surface flames are at different horizontal planes, the minimum height of 8 in (203 mm) shall be measured from the higher of the two. (NFPA 96 13.1.2.5.1)</p> <p>Deep-fat fryers shall be equipped with a separate high-limit control in addition to the adjustable operating control (thermostat) to shut off fuel or energy when the fat temperature reaching 475 degrees F (246 C) at 1 in (25.4 mm) below surface. (NFPA 96 13.2)</p> <p>All fat fryers shall have a lid over the oil vat that can be secured to prevent the spillage of cooking oil during transit. The lid shall be secured at all times when the vehicle is in motion. (CTSFPC 50.8.12.1)</p>

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

Venting Application

Venting requirements of solid fuel cooking operations shall be determined in accordance with 15.1.1 through 15.1.8. (NFPA 96 15.1)

Where solid fuel cooking equipment is required by the manufacturer to have a natural draft, the vent shall comply with Section 15.4 (NFPA 96 15.1.1)

Where the solid fuel cooking equipment has self-contained top, is the only appliance to be vented in an isolated space (except for a single water heater with its own separate vent), has a separate makeup air system, and is provided with supply and return air (not supplied or returned from other spaces), the system shall comply with Sections 15.4 and 15.6. (NFPA 96 15.1.2)

The requirements of 15.1.1 and 15.1.2 shall not apply to mobile and temporary cooking operations. (NFPA 96 15.1.3)

Where the solid fuel cooking equipment is located in a space with other vented equipment, all vented equipment shall have an exhaust system interlocked with a makeup air system for the space per Section 15.6. (NFPA 96 15.1.4)

Natural draft ventilation systems and power-exhausted ventilation systems shall comply with Sections 15.3, 15.4, and 15.6. (NFPA 96 15.1.5)

Where a solid fuel cooking appliance allows effluent to escape from the appliance opening, this opening shall be covered by a hood and exhaust system that meets the requirements of Sections 15.3, 15.4, and 15.6 (NFPA 96 15.1.6)

Solid fuel cooking operations shall have spark arresters to minimize the passage of airborne sparks and embers into plenums and ducts. (NFPA 96 15.1.7)

Where the solid fuel cooking operation is not located under a hood, a spark arrester shall be provided to minimize the passage of sparks and embers into flues and chimneys. (NFPA 96 15.1.8)

The requirements of 15.1.8 shall not apply to mobile and temporary cooking operations. (NFPA 96 15.1.8.1)

Location of Appliances

For mobile and temporary cooking operations, every appliance shall be located with respect to equipment so as to permit access to the appliance. (NFPA 96 15.2.1.1)

Solid fuel cooking appliances shall not be installed in confined spaces. (NFPA 96 15.2.2)

Location of Appliances Continued

Solid fuel cooking appliances listed for installed in confined spaces such as alcoves shall be installed in accordance with the terms of the listing and the manufacturer's instructions. (NFPA 96 15.2.3)

Solid fuel cooking appliances shall not be installed in any location where gasoline or any other flammable vapors or gases are present. (NFPA 96 15.2.4)

Appliances installed in the cargo space of a vehicle shall be readily accessible whether the vehicle is loaded or empty. (CTSFCPC 50.8.4.7)

Hoods for Solid Fuel Cooking

Hoods shall be sized and located in a manner capable of capturing and containing all the effluent discharging from appliances. (NFPA 96 15.3.1)

The hood and its exhaust system shall comply with the requirements of Chapters 5 through 10. (NFPA 96 15.3.2)

Except as permitted in 15.3.4, exhaust systems serving solid fuel cooking equipment in buildings, including gas or electrically operated equipment, shall be separate from all other exhaust systems. (NFPA 96 15.3.3)

Exhaust systems serving solid fuel cooking equipment in mobile and temporary cooking operations, including gas or electrically operated equipment, shall be separate from all other exhaust systems. (NFPA 96 15.3.3.1)

Cooking equipment not requiring automatic fire-extinguishing equipment (per Chapter 10) shall be permitted to be installed under a common hood with a solid fuel cooking equipment that is served by a duct systems separate from all other exhaust systems. (NFPA 96 15.3.5)

Additional Requirements – Location- Tents- Appliance Installation

Mobile and temporary cooking operations shall comply with the requirements of this chapter. (NFPA 96 17.1.1)

Cooking equipment that is powered on during transit shall be listed as installed for such use (NFPA 96 17.1.2)

Relative to Buildings- Mobile or temporary cooking operations shall be separated from the entrances and other exits of buildings or structures, combustible materials, vehicles and other cooking operations by a clear space distance of 10 ft. (3 m). (NFPA 96 17.2.1)

Temporary cooking operations conducted in tents shall comply with NFPA 102. (NFPA 96 17.3.1)

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

Additional Requirements – Location- Tents- Appliance Installation Continued

Relative to Other Mobile or Temporary Cooking- Mobile or temporary cooking operations shall be separated from other mobile or temporary cooking operations by a clear distance of 10 ft. (3 m). (NFPA 96 17.2.2)

When the mobile unit is parked, the vehicle shall be stabilized so that it will not move, either by jacking the vehicle or placing wheel chocks around the wheels. (NFPA 96 17.2.3)

All cooking appliances installed on vehicles shall be approved. (NFPA 96 17.4.1)

LP-Gas appliances used on commercial vehicles shall be approved for such service.

(A) Gas-fired heating appliances and water heaters shall be equipped with automatic devices designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner and the pilot in the event the pilot flame is extinguished. (NFPA 58 5.23.7A)

Cooking appliances installed on vehicles shall be readily accessible under all conditions. (NFPA 96- 17.4.3)

To minimize possible damage and impaired operation due to items shifting in transit, cooking appliances shall be constructed and secured in place or otherwise protected. (NFPA 96 17.4.4)

Cooking appliances shall be located so that a fire at any cooking appliance will not block egress of persons from the vehicle. (NFPA 96 17.4.5)

A permanent caution plate shall be provided, affixed to either appliance or the vehicle outside of any enclosure and adjacent to the container(s), and shall include the following items:

(1) Be sure all appliance valves are closed before opening container valve. (2) Connections at the appliances, regulators, and containers shall be checked periodically for leaks with soapy water or its equivalent. (3) Never use a match or flame to check for leaks. (4) Container valves shall be closed when equipment not in use. (NFPA 96 17.4.6)

The caution plate shall be adjacent to the container(s). (CTSFPC 50.8.4.10.1)

Gas- fired cooking appliances shall be equipped with automatic devices designed to shut off the flow of gas to the main burner and the pilot in the event the pilot flame is extinguished. (NFPA 96 17.4.7)

Gas-fired heating appliances shall be equipped with shutoffs in accordance with 5.23.7(A) or NFPA 58, except for portable heaters used with cylinders having a maximum water capacity of 2.7 lb (1.2 kg), portable torches, melting pots, and tar kettles (CTSFPC 50.8.4.4)

Additional Requirements Continued

Gas-fired heating appliances, other than ranges and illuminating appliances installed on vehicles intended for human occupancy, shall be designed or installed to provide for a complete separation of the combustion system from the atmosphere inside the vehicle. (CTSFPC 50.8.4.5)

Appliances shall be constructed or otherwise protected to minimize possible damage or impaired operation due to cargo shifting or handling. (CTSFPC 50.8.4.8)

Internal Combustion Engine Power Sources

An internal combustion engine shall be permitted to be used to operate an electric power generator. (NFPA 96 17.5.1)

Generator units that are not vehicle-mounted while in use shall meet the requirement of 17.5.2.1 through 17.5.2.3 (NFPA 96 17.5.2)

Internal combustion engine power sources shall be located at least 12 ft. (4 m) from mobile or temporary cooking operations. (NFPA 96 17.5.2.1)

Internal combustion engine power sources shall be isolated from physical contact by the installation of physical guards, fencing, or an enclosure. (NFPA 96 17.5.2.2)

Internal combustion engine power sources shall be positioned so that the exhaust complies with the following: (1) Located at least 12 ft. (4 m) from openings, air intakes, and means of egress. (2) In a position pointed away from any building. (3) In a position pointed away from any mobile or temporary cooking operations. (NFPA 96 17.5.2.3)

Carbon Monoxide Detectors

If the heat source is nonelectric and open flames are used, at least one listed carbon monoxide detector shall be installed. (NFPA 96 17.9.1)

LP- Gas Systems – Cylinders – Containers

LP-Gas systems for mobile cooking operations shall comply with NFPA 58. (NFPA 96 17.7.1)

LP-Gas cylinders shall be secured in an upright position. (NFPA 96 17.7.1.1).

All mobile and temporary cooking operations equipped with a propane appliance and an electrical system shall be equipped with a propane detector listed and marked on the devices as being suitable for use in the vehicles under the requirements of UL 1484, and installed according to the terms of its listing. (NFPA 96 17.7.2.1)

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

LP- Gas Systems – Cylinders – Containers Continued

The LP-Gas leak detection system shall be tested monthly. (NFPA 96 17.7.2.2)

LP-Gas systems shall be inspected prior to each use. (NFPA 96 17.7.2.3)

LP-Gas leak detection testing shall be performed every time a new LP-Gas connection is made or an LP-Gas cylinder is changed out. (NFPA 96 17.7.2.4)

LP-Gas leak detection testing shall be documented and the documentation be held in the mobile or temporary unit and made available to the authority have jurisdiction upon request. (NFPA 96 17.7.2.5)

Only ASME mobile LP- Gas containers in compliance with the following shall be used: (1) A maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) of 312 psi (2.2 MPag) or higher for LP-Gas containers installed in the enclosed spaces of a vehicle. (2) A maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) of 250 psi (1.7 MPag) or high for LP-Gas containers installed on the exterior of a vehicle. (NFPA 96 17.7.3.1.1)

LP-Gas containers installed on vehicles shall not exceed 200 gal (0.8 m3) aggregate water capacity. (NFPA 96 17.7.3.1.2)

Disconnected LP-Gas containers and LP-Gas cylinders for purposes other than engine fuel systems shall not be transported or stored inside the vehicle. (NFPA 96 17.7.3.2)

All other LP-Gas containers and LP-Gas cylinders in storage shall comply with Section 10.5 of this standard. (NFPA 96 17.7.3.3)

Where equipment such as cargo heater or cooler is designed to be in operation while the vehicle is in transit, means such as an excess-flow valve to stop the flow of gas in the event of a line break shall be installed. (NFPA 96 17.7.3.6)

Cylinders shall be retested every 5 to 12 years in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations and 49 CFR 180.205: (1) No letter after the requalification date means the cylinder must be retested within 12 years. (2) "S" means the cylinder must be retested within 7 years (3) "E" means the cylinder must be retested within 5 years. (NFPA 96 17.7.3.7)

LP Systems-Cylinders-Containers Continued

LP-Gas containers shall be mounted securely on the vehicle or within the enclosing recess or cabinet and shall comply with the following: (1) LP- Gas Containers shall be installed above the height of the rear bumper and forward of the rear bumper (2) LP-Gas containers shall not be installed on the roof of the vehicle (3) LP-Gas containers shall be mounted to prevent jarring loose and slipping or rotating, and the fastenings shall be designed and constructed to withstand, without permanent visible deformation, static loading in any direction equal to four times the weight of the container filled with fuel (4) Where LP-Gas containers are mounted within the vehicle housing, the housing shall be secured to the vehicle and any removable portions of the housing shall be secured to the housing while in transit. (5) Field welding on LP-Gas containers shall be limited to attachments to nonpressure parts such as saddle plates, wear plates, or brackets applied by the container manufacturer. (6) All LP-Gas container valves, appurtenances, and connections shall be protected to prevent damage from accidental contact with stationary objects, loose objects, stones, mud, or ice thrown up from the ground or floor, and damage due to overturn or similar vehicular accident (7) LP-Gas cylinders shall have permanent protection for cylinder valves and connections (8) Where LP-Gas cylinders are located on the outside of vehicle, weather protection shall be provided. (NFPA 96 17.7.3.5)

LP-Gas container appurtenances shall be installed in accordance with the following: (1) Pressure relief valve installation on ASME LP-Gas containers installed in the interior of vehicles complying with Section 11.9 of NFPA 58 shall comply with 11.8.5 of NFPA 58. (2) Pressure relief valve installation of ASME LP-Gas containers installed on the outside of vehicles shall comply with 11.8.5 of NFPA 58 and 17.7.3.4 of this standard. (3) Main shutoff valves on LP-Gas containers for liquid and vapor shall be readily accessible. (4) There shall be quarter-turn manual gas ball valve installed within the LP-Gas piping for emergency shutoff use and shall be installed on the exterior of the vehicle and readily accessible. (5) LP-Gas cylinders shall be designed to be filled in either the vertical or horizontal position, or if they are universal-type cylinders, they shall be permitted to be filled in either position. (6) All LP-Gas container inlets, outlets, or valves installed in container inlets or outlets, except pressure relief devices and gauging devices, shall be labelled to designate whether they communicate with vapor or liquid space. (7) LP-Gas containers from which only vapor is to be withdrawn shall be installed and equipped with connections to minimize the possibility of the accidental withdrawal of liquid. (NFPA 96 17.7.4.1)

Where a shutoff valve is provided, it shall be readily accessible and identified with a sign permanently affixed to the vehicle in reflective decal material with letters a minimum of 2 in (50 mm) high. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.1.2)

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

LP Systems-Cylinders-Containers Continued

Propane containers shall be so located that the discharge from their pressure valves shall be not less than 3 ft. (0.9 m) measured horizontally along the surface of the vehicle from any of the follow located below the level of discharge: (1) Openings into the vehicle (2) Propane-burning appliance intake and exhaust vents (3) All combustion engine and hydronic heating appliance exhaust terminations. (NFPA 96 17.7.4.2)

Regulators shall be installed in accordance with 6.10.2 of NFPA 58 and the following: (1) Regulators shall be installed with the pressure relief vent opening pointing vertically downward to allow for drainage of moisture collected on the diaphragm of the regulator (2) Regulators not installed in compartments shall be equipped with a durable cover designed to protect the regulator vent opening from sleet, snow, freezing rain, ice, mud, and wheel spray (3) If vehicle-mounted regulators are installed at or below the floor level, they shall be installed in a compartment that provides protection against the weather and wheel spray (4) Regulator compartments shall comply with the following: (1) the compartment shall be sufficient size to allow tool operation for connection to and replacement of the regulators. (2) the compartment shall be vaportight to the interior of the vehicle (3) The compartment shall have a 1 in2 (650 mm2) minimum vent opening to the exterior located within 1 in (25 mm) of the bottom of the compartment (4) The compartment shall not contain flame-or spark-producing equipment (5) A regular vent outlet shall be at least 2 in (51 mm) above the compartment vent opening, (NFPA 96 17.7.5)

Equipment shall be installed in accordance with Section 6.20 of NFPA 58, 50.8.7.2.1, and 50.8.7.2.2. (CFPC 50.8.7.2)

Installation shall be made in accordance to the manufacturer's recommendations and, in the case of approved equipment, as provided in the approval. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.2.1)

Equipment installed on vehicles shall be protected against vehicular damage as provided for container appurtenances and connections in 50.8.7.4.7.5. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.2.2)

Application- Section 50.8.7.4 shall apply to the following: (1) Nonengine fuel systems on vehicles (2) Installations served by exchangeable (removable) cylinder systems and by permanently mounted containers. (CSTFPC 50.8.7.4.1)

The LP-Gas supply system, including the containers, shall be installed either on the outside of the vehicle or in a recess or cabinet vapour tight to the inside of the vehicle but accessible from and vented to the outside, with the vents located near the top and bottom of the enclosure and 3 ft. (1 m) horizontally away from any opening into the vehicle below the level of the vents. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.4.6)

Containers shall be mounted securely on the vehicle or within the enclosing recess or cabinet. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.4.7)

LP Systems-Cylinders-Containers Continued

Containers shall be installed with road clearance in accordance with 11.8.3 of NFPA 58. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.4.7.1)

Field welding on containers shall be limited to attachments to nonpressure parts such as saddle plates, wear plates, or brackets applied by the container manufacturer. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.4.7.4)

Permanently mounted ASME containers shall be located on the vehicle to provide the protection specified in 50.8.7.4.7.5. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.4.7.6)

Containers mounted on the interior of passenger-carrying vehicles shall be installed in compliance with Section 11.9 of NFPA 58. Pressure relief valve installations for such containers shall comply with 11.8.5 of NFPA 58. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.4.7.9)

Containers that have been involved in a fire and show no distortion shall be requalified for continued service before being used or reinstalled. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.5)

Cylinders shall be requalified by manufacturer of that type of cylinder or by a repair facility approved by DOT. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.5.1)

ASME or API-ASME containers shall be retested using hydrostatic test procedure applicable to the time of the original fabrication. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.5.2)

All container appurtenances shall be replaced. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.5.3)

DOT 4E specification (aluminium) cylinders and composite cylinders involved in a fire shall be removed from service. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.5.4)

Cylinders shall not be stored on roofs. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.6.5)

If empty cylinders that have been in LP-Gas service are stored indoors, they shall be considered as full cylinders for the purposes of determining the maximum quantities of LP-Gas permitted by 8.3.1, 8.3.2.1, and 8.3.3.1 of NFPA 58. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.6.5)

Cylinders stored in buildings in accordance with Section 8.3 of NFPA 58 shall not be located near exits, near stairways, or in areas normal used, or intended to be used, for safe egress of occupants. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.6.3)

Cylinders in storage having individual water capacity greater than 2.7 lb (1.1kg) [nominal 1 lb (0.45 kg) LP-Gas capacity] shall not be positioned so that the pressure relief valve is in direct communication with the vapor space of the cylinder (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.6.2)

Cylinders in storage shall be located to minimize exposure to excessive temperature rises, physical damage, or tampering. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.6.1)

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

<h3>Gas Piping</h3>	<h3>Protection of Valves on LP-Gas-Cylinders in Storage</h3>
<p>Piping shall be installed in accordance with 6.11.3 of NFPA 58 and the following provisions: (1) Steel tubing shall have a minimum thickness of 0.049 in (1.2 mm) (2) A flexible connector shall be installed between the regulator outlet and the fixed piping system to protect against expansion, contraction, jarring, and vibration strains (3) Flexibility shall be provided in the piping between a cylinder and the gas piping system or regulator (4) Flexible connectors shall be installed in accordance with 6.11.6 of NFPA 58. (5) Flexible connectors longer than the length allowed in the code, or fuel lines that incorporate hose, shall be used only where approved (6) The fixed piping system shall be designed, installed, supported, and secure to minimize the possibility of damage due to vibration, strains, or wear and to preclude any loosening while in transit (7) Piping shall be installed in a protected location (a) Where piping is installed outside the vehicle, piping shall be under the vehicle and below any insulation or false bottom (b) Fastening or other protection shall be installed to prevent damage due to vibration or abrasion. (c) At each point where piping passes through sheet metal or a structural member, a rubber grommet or equivalent protection shall be installed to prevent chafing. (8) Gas piping shall be installed to enter the vehicle through the floor directly beneath or adjacent to the appliance served. (9) If a branch line is installed, the tee connection shall be located in the main gas line under the floor and outside the vehicle (10) Exposed parts of the fixed piping system shall be of corrosion-resistant material or shall be coated or protected (11) Hydrostatic relief valves shall be installed in isolated sections of liquid piping accordance with Section 6.15 of NFPA 58. (12) Piping systems, including hose, shall be pressure tested and proven free of leaks in accordance with Section 6.16. of NFPA 58 (NFPA 96 17.7.6.1)</p>	<p>LP-Gas cylinder valves shall be protected as required by 5.2.6.1 and 7.2.2.5 of NFPA 58 (NFPA 96 17.7.6.3.1)</p>
<p>There shall be no fuel connection between a powered vehicle and trailer or other vehicle units. (NFPA 96 17.7.6.2)</p>	<p>Screw-on-type caps or collars shall be in place on all cylinders stored, regardless of whether they are full, partially full, or empty, and cylinder outlet valves shall be closed. (NFPA 96 17.7.6.3.2)</p>
<p>After installation or modification, piping systems (including hose) shall be proven free of leaks at not less than normal operating pressure. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.3)</p>	<p>Valve outlets on LP-Gas cylinders less than 108 lb (49 kg) water capacity [nominal 45 lb (20 kg) propane capacity] shall be plugged, capped, or sealed in accordance with 7.2.2.5 of NFPA 58.</p>
<p>Containers shall be designed, fabricated, tested and marked (or stamped) in accordance with the regulations of the U.S Department of Transportation (DOT 49 CFR); Federal Aviation Administration (FAA 14 CFR); the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, "Rules for the Construction of Unfired Pressure Vessels"; or the API-ASME Code for Unfired Pressure Vessels for Petroleum Liquids and Gases, except for UG-123 through UG-136. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.4)</p>	<p>Cylinders shall have permanent protection for cylinder valves and connections. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.4.7.7)</p>
<p>Used containers constructed to specifications of the Association of American Railroads shall not be installed. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.4.1)</p>	<h3>Electrical</h3>
<p>Adherence to applicable ASME Code case interpretations and addenda that have been adopted and published by ASME 180 Calendar days prior to the effective date of NFPA 58 shall be considered as compliant with the ASME Code. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.7.4.2)</p>	<p>Vehicle-mounted generators shall comply with the provisions of NFPA 70, Article 551, Part III. (NFPA 96 17.8.1)</p>
	<p>The manufacturer of an engine generator unit intended for installation in a recreational vehicle shall provide instructions for the safe and effective installation, operation, and servicing of the generator. (NFPA 96 17.8.2)</p>
	<p>Refuelling of internal combustion engine power sources shall be permitted only when the electric generators and internal combustion power sources are not in use. (NFPA 96 17.8.3)</p>
	<p>Refuelling of internal combustion engines shall not be allowed during mobile or temporary cooking operations. (NFPA 96 17.8.3.1)</p>
	<p>Refuelling of internal combustion engine power sources from a container shall be permitted when the engine is shut down and the surface temperature of the engine and fuel tank is below the auto ignition temperature of the fuel. (NFPA 96 17.8.3.2.)</p>
	<p>Electrical appliances, fixtures, equipment, or wiring other than low-voltage and automotive vehicle circuits or extensions thereof, installed within or on vehicles, shall comply with NFPA 70. (CTSFPC 50.8.5.2)</p>
	<p>Multiplug adapters, such as multiplug extension cords, cube adapters, strip plugs, and other devices, shall be listed and used in accordance with their listing. (NFPA70 11.1.3.1)</p>
	<p>Relocatable power taps shall be listed to UL 1363, <i>Relocatable Power Taps</i>, or UL 1363A, <i>Outline of Investigation for Special Purpose Relocatable Power Taps</i>, where applicable.(NFPA70 11.1.4.1)</p>
	<p>Relocatable power tap cords shall not extend through walls, ceilings, or floors; under doors or floor coverings; or be subject to environmental or physical damage. (NFPA70 11.1.4.3)</p>
	<p>Extension cords shall be plugged directly into an approved receptacle, power tap, or multiplug adapter and shall, except for approved multiplug extension cords, serve only one portable appliance. (NFPA 70 11.1.5.1)</p>

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

Electrical Continued

The ampacity of the extension cords shall not be less than the rated capacity of the portable appliance supplied by the cord. (NFPA70 11.1.5.2)

The extension cords shall be maintained in good condition without splices, deterioration, or damage. (NFPA70 11.1.5.3)

Extension cords shall be grounded when servicing grounded portable appliances. (NFPA70 11.1.5.4)

Extension cords and flexible cords shall not be affixed to structures; extend through walls, ceilings, or floors, or under doors or floor coverings; or be subject to environmental or physical damage. (NFPA70 11.1.5.5)

Extension cords shall be permitted to be used on portable appliances to the nearest receptacle where receptacle spacing is in accordance with *NFPA 70*. (NFPA70 11.1.5.6)

12-Volt or 120/240-Volt, Nominal, Systems

(C) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection

The internal wiring of a recreational vehicle having only one 15- or 20-ampere branch circuit as permitted in 551.42(A) and (B) shall have ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for personnel. The ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be installed at the point where the power supply assembly terminates within the recreational vehicle. Where a separable cord set is not employed, the ground-fault circuit interrupter shall be permitted to be an integral part of the attachment plug of the power supply assembly. The ground-fault circuit interrupter shall provide protection also under the conditions of an open grounded circuit conductor, interchanged circuit conductors, or both. (551.40)

Food trucks plugging into a building must have GFCI protection or have must be bonded through the use of a ground rod.

Parking, Servicing, and Repair

The fuel system shall be leak-free, and the container(s) shall not be filled beyond the limits specified in Chapter 7 of NFPA 58. (CTSFPC 50.8.11.2)

The container shutoff valve shall be closed, except that the container shutoff valve shall not be required to be closed when fuel is required for test or repair. (CTSFPC 50.8.11.13)

The vehicle shall not be parked near sources of heat, open flames, or similar sources of ignition, or near unventilated pits. (CTSFPC 50.8.11.4)

Vehicles having containers with water capacities larger than 300 gal (1.1 m³) shall comply with the requirements of Section 9.7 of NFPA 58. (CTSFPC 50.8.11.5)

Transportation of Cylinders

Cylinders having an individual water capacity not exceeding 1000 lb (454 kg) [nominal 420 lb (191 kg) propane capacity], when filled with LP-Gas, shall be transported in accordance with the requirements of Section 9.3 of NFPA 58 (CTSFPC 50.8.7.8)

Transportation of Cylinders Continued

Cylinders shall be constructed as provided in Section 5.2 of NFPA 58 and equipped in accordance with Section 5.9 of NFPA 58 for transportation as cylinders. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.8.2)

The quantity of LP-Gas in cylinders shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 of NFPA 58 (CTSFPC 50.8.7.8.3)

Cylinders shall be fastened in position to minimize the possibility of movement, tipping, and physical damage. (CTSFPC 50.8.7.8.8)

Cylinders being transported by vehicles shall be positioned in accordance with Table 50.8.7.8.9 (CTSFPC 50.8.7.8.9)

Training

Prior to performing cooking operations, one worker shall be provided with initial training in emergency response procedures including the following: (1) use portable fire extinguishers and extinguishing system (2) Shutting off fuel sources (3) Notifying the local fire department (4) Refueling internal combustion engine power sources and LP-Gas container change-out (5) Performing leak detection of LP-Gas (6) Understanding fuel properties (NFPA 96 17.10.1)

During the time of cooking operation at least one person in the vehicle shall be trained to provide the functions listed in 17.10.1 (NFPA 96 17.10.2)

The provision of training shall be the responsibility of the owner, and the training program and materials shall be acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. (NFPA 96 17.10.3)

Refresher training shall be provided annually. (NFPA 96 17.10.4)

Initial and refresher training shall be documented, and the documentation shall be held in the mobile unit and made available to the authority having jurisdiction upon request. (NFPA 96 17.10.5)

The address of the current operational location shall be posted and accessible to all employees. (NFPA 96 17.10.6)

Vehicle-Mounted Generators

Vehicle-mounted generators shall meet the requirements of 17.6.2 through 17.6.5. (NFPA 96 17.6.1)

Internal combustion engine-driven generator units (subject to the provisions of NFPA 1192) shall be listed and installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and shall be vapor resistant to the interior of the vehicle. (NFPA 96 17.6.2)

Vehicle-mounted generators shall meet the requirements of 50.8.6.2 through 50.8.6.5 (CTSFPC 50.8.6.1)

Seams and joints shall be lapped, mechanically secured, and made vapor resistant to the interior of the vehicle. ((NFPA 96- 17.6.3.1)

Mobile Food Truck Inspection Checklist

This checklist is to be used as a guide only and does not include all code requirements. The Items marked need to be addressed/corrected. Codes Referenced CT State Fire Prevention Code & NFPA 96 & NFPA 70.

Vehicle-Mounted Generators

Alternative materials and methods of construction shall be permitted in accordance with Section 1.5. (NFPA 96 17.6.3.2)

Where a generator compartment is used to isolate the installed generator from the vehicle's interior, or a compartment is provided for the future installation of a generator and is intended to isolate the future generator from the vehicle interior, the generator compartment shall be lined with galvanized steel not less than 26 MSG thick. (NFPA 96 17.6.3)

Liquid fuel lines and exhaust systems shall not penetrate into the area. (NFPA 96 17.6.4).

Portable generators need to be bonded to the vehicle or use a ground rod.

Additional Hood Systems

Where installed, fire-extinguishing equipment for the protection of grease removal devise, hood exhaust plenums, and exhaust duct systems shall comply with 50.5.2 through 50.5.6. (CTSFPC 50.5.1.1)