

- 7) Indicate True or False:
In addition to the gas technician's responsibilities to acquire training prior to conducting work, the gas technician's employer also shares this responsibility.
- True
 - False
- 8) Who has the authority to seal off an appliance?
- A technician
 - An Engineer
 - An inspector
- 9) Who is the designated administrative authority in the province of Ontario?
- Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA)
 - The Fuels Safety Branch
 - Ontario Ministry of Government and Consumer Services (MGCS)
- 10) Complete the following sentence by selecting the correct term:
The term _____ can refer to a person's certificate, identification, license or registration.
- Documentation
 - Authorization
 - Credentials
 - Permit

3. Regulations

Overview

Purpose

A number of regulations fall under the *Technical Standards and Safety Act, 2000*. Gas technicians need to be familiar with the regulations that directly relate to their activities, including the:

- *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation, 215/01;*
- *Gaseous Fuels Regulation, 212/01; and*
- *Propane Storage and Handling Regulation, 211/01.*

Objectives

At the end of this Chapter, you will be able to:

- identify the three main regulations and their respective scopes;

- locate the definitions in each regulation and identify their significance;
- identify who can work on gas equipment;
- identify the various certificates required for someone to work on gas and propane equipment;
- identify duties and responsibilities of gas technicians, employees, gas distributors, contractors, and property owners;
- describe the actions that a gas technician must take following an accident or occurrence; and
- identify gas appliances that have received approval.

Terminology

Term	Abbreviation (symbol)	Definition
Appliance		A device that consumes or is intended to consume a gas and includes all valves, fittings, controls, and components attached or to be attached to it
Code adoption document		The “Gaseous Fuels Code Adoption Document” adopted as part of this Regulation under Ontario Regulation 223/01
Contractor		A person who carries on, in whole or in part, the business of installing, removing, repairing, altering, or servicing appliances and includes a person or an agent of the person who agrees to install, remove, repair, alter, or service appliances sold or leased by the person
Direct supervision		The supervision by a supervising certificate holder who is on site near a trainee and is available to assist and supervise the trainee
Distributor		A person who supplies gas to an end user (“distribute” and “distribution” have corresponding meanings)
General supervision		The supervision by a supervising certificate holder who may or may not be on site but who is readily available to assist a trainee
Multi-Endorsement Certificate Holder	MECH	A designation for a person who holds one or more of the listed certificates
Record of training	ROT	An approved training provider-issued record that indicates training of a person
Supervising certificate holder		A person who holds a certificate under this Regulation and provides supervision to a trainee

Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation 215/01

The fuel industry certificate is proof of having achieved a recognized level of skills and knowledge that permits the holder to carry out certain tasks it authorizes.

People, especially customers and the courts, view a certificate as a proof of "expertise". Although the raising standards for achieving certification continues, a certificate is actually not a proof of expertise but rather a proof of having met a minimum standard of qualification to conduct certain work. The *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation* specifies the certification requirements to work on hydrocarbon-fueled appliances and equipment.

It is important to understand the rights, duties, and responsibilities that come with a certificate, as well as the allowable scope of work for the certificate holder and those of his or her co-workers or employees.

This section presents the following text in the same order as the sections of the *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation*, but only covers those aspects related to natural gas and propane certificates.

This section focuses on the commonly held certificates, which it quotes directly. An overview of the less common certificates and "records of training" here comes with paraphrased reference to the regulation.

Definitions

The beginning of the regulation defines some important words to clarify their intent and application for all documents to which this regulation applies. A definition in the *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation* applies to the other regulations and the codes that this text will discuss later, unless those documents use the word with a new definition.

Continually refer to the definition section when reading and interpreting any regulation.

The following text quotes the regulation in boxes and then provides a brief commentary on the importance and application of the quoted section.

"Direct supervision" means the supervision by a supervising certificate holder who is on site in close proximity to a trainee and is available to assist and supervise the trainee.

"General supervision" means the supervision by a supervising certificate holder who may or may not be on site but who is readily available to assist a trainee.

"Supervising certificate holder" means a person who holds a certificate under this Regulation and provides supervision to a trainee.

The use of the word "supervision" has always been to regulate and control the type of work that an entry-level or lower-level certificate holder can do to gain work experience.

The new certification regulation recognizes that trainees—whether entry-level technicians or those seeking higher level certification—must have a means of learning the skills and knowledge of the higher level certificate categories while at the same time being of value to themselves and the company they work for while they are learning.

An important safety concern is that on-the-job training experience means allowing a person to conduct work that he or she is not fully qualified for.

The clauses that use the above definitions of supervision address that safety concern while allowing on-the-job training and increasing the value of trainees to employers.

Reference to the specific clause is necessary for interpreting what type of supervision is necessary and when. However, the underlying principles are as follows:

General supervision by a supervising certificate holder may be allowed for tasks that require only a minimum skill/knowledge level and pose only a minimal safety risk to the worker and the public.

Direct supervision by a supervising certificate holder may be allowed for tasks that are inherently more difficult and have a higher potential for problems. Close supervision is required in these cases.

The Act and the Regulations confer significant duties and responsibilities on both the supervisor and employer of trainees.

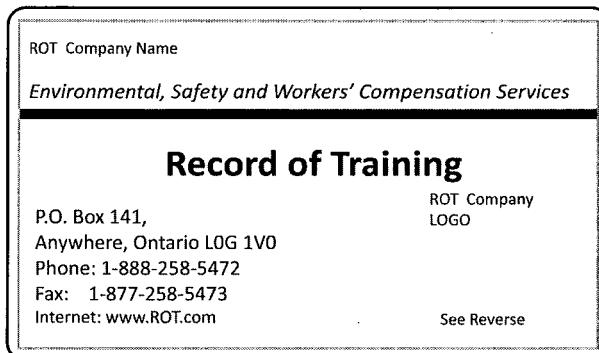
“Record of training” means a record issued by an approved training provider that indicates training received by a person.

A record of training or ROT is different from a certificate. Where a specific task requires only a short training course (usually one to three days), the certification regulation may allow either a person holding a certificate or an ROT to complete the work.

ROTs apply mostly to propane transfers, cylinder inspection, and work on construction heaters or roofing equipment. Maintaining an ROT may require re-training at regular intervals.

A record of training card must be available to an inspector to prove compliance with an ROT requirement. The accredited training provider, not TSSA, is responsible for issuing the card.

**Figure 3-1
ROT card example**



Application and requirement to comply

The *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation* is accepted by and applies to the following regulations and codes that this Unit will discuss later:

- *Gaseous Fuels Regulation 212/01;*
- *Propane Storage and Handling Regulation 211/01; and*
- CSA B149.1, CSA B149.2, and CSA B149.3.

Interpretation of the certification requirements is only possible with reference to the Act, regulations, and codes that the *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation* covers.

Clause 2. (2) (see below) outlines the primary duty and responsibility to comply with the Act and *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation*. The *Gaseous Fuels Regulations* and *Propane Storage and Handling Regulation*, which this Unit will review later, also contain similar clauses.

2. (2) Every person engaged in an activity, use of equipment, process or procedure to which the Act and this Regulation apply shall comply with the Act and this Regulation.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2), the reference to an activity, use of equipment, process or procedure includes, but is not limited to, design, construction, erection, installation, maintenance, alteration, service, use or disposal.

This clause applies to every person but possibly more so, in the eyes of the law, to certificate holders, who must be fully aware of their duties and responsibilities.

Certificate types

The requirement to be a certificate holder is given in Clause 3 along with a list of 36 certificate types that apply to the natural gas, propane, and fuel oil industries, as well as the recently added hydrogen certification (H2). A portion of this clause reproduced below shows the main certificate types related to gas technicians.

3. (1) No person shall perform the functions of a certificate holder without first having obtained a certificate from the director designating the person as one or more of the following:

1. A gas technician 1 ("G.1 certificate")
2. A gas technician 2 ("G.2 certificate")
3. A gas technician 3 ("G.3 certificate")
4. A gas piping fitter ("GP certificate")
5. A liquid propane fitter ("LP certificate")
8. A domestic appliance technician ("DA certificate")
9. A recreational vehicles technician 1 ("RV.1 certificate")
10. A recreational vehicles technician 2 ("RV.2 certificate")
11. An industrial maintenance technician ("IMT certificate")
12. A refuelling station installer – natural gas ("RSI-NG certificate")

- 13. A refuelling station service technician – natural gas (“RST-NG certificate”)
- 14. A propane plant operator 1 (“PPO-1 certificate”)
- 15. A propane plant operator 2 (“PPO-2 certificate”)
- 16. A propane plant operator 3 (“PPO-3 certificate”)
- 17. A propane cylinder inspector (“PCI-1 certificate”)
- 18. A propane truck operator (“PTO-1 certificate”)
- 27. A crop dryer technician (“CDT certificate”)
- 29. A construction heater operator 1 (“CH-01 certificate”)
- 30. A construction heater operator 2 (“CH-02 certificate”)
- 31. A construction heater service and maintenance technician 1 (“CH-SM1 certificate”)
- 32. A construction heater service and maintenance technician 2 (“CH-SM2 certificate”)
- 33. A roofing equipment operator (“RE-O certificate”)
- 34. Gas utility technician 1 (GUT-1)
- 35. Gas utility technician 2 (GUT-2)
- 36. Hydrogen technician (H2)

The abbreviation of the certificate type appears on the wallet card of those who hold the certificate. A person who holds one or more of the listed certificates receives one certificate (for the same fee) and has the designation MECH preceding the abbreviations for those certificates. MECH stands for Multi-Endorsement Certificate Holder.

Renewals

The following clauses identify renewal requirements:

- 3. (3) An application for a certificate or a renewal thereof shall be in the form published by the designated administrative authority and be accompanied by the fee set by the authority.
- 4. (3) An application for renewal of a certificate may be made before the certificate expires or within one year after it has expired.
 - (4) A person who applies for renewal of a certificate before the date of expiry or within one year after the date of expiry shall successfully complete an upgrading course by the date specified by the director.

No transfer

- 17. A certificate is not transferable.

Expiry of certificates

- 4. (2) A certificate or renewal of a certificate expires on the date indicated on the certificate.
 - (6) The addition of a designation to a certificate after the certificate is issued does not change the expiry date of the certificate.

Notice of change of address

19. (1) A person who holds a certificate shall notify the director within 30 days after any change in his or her address.

(2) The director is not responsible for misdirected notices or renewals resulting from the certificate holder's failure to comply with subsection (1).

Holders renew their certificates every two years on their birthday at a minimal cost. The certificate holder receives a renewal form at his/her last known address approximately 60 days before the expiry date.

It is the certificate holder's responsibility to ensure renewal of the certificate prior to the expiry date. A key component of this responsibility is to notify TSSA about changes of address.

Failure to renew the certificate by the expiry date (listed on each certificate) results in a suspension of the certificate until completion of the renewal or for one year, whichever comes first.

The certificate holder receives a notice of suspension a month after the failure to renew.

It is illegal to function as a certificate holder with a suspended certificate.

Failure to renew the certificate within one year of the expiry date automatically causes revocation of the certificate. The certificate holder receives a notice of intention to revoke the certificate one month prior to the date, with confirmation expected immediately after the date.

Re-activation of a revoked certificate requires a new application and documentation that the applicant is competent to hold the certificate. In some cases, this means proof of recent successful completion of the required training course(s) for the certificate, as would be expected of a new applicant or successful completion of a "challenge" exam and practical assessment conducted by a TSSA Training and Certification Advisor.

Qualifications and prerequisites

The gas technician should read and become familiar with the basic qualifications necessary to hold a specific certificate as given in Clauses 5 through 16 of the *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation*.

Note that in most cases where the certificate category consists of different levels (e.g., Gas Technician 1, 2, and 3), the lower level certificate is required as a prerequisite.

To qualify for a certificate, an applicant must complete a training program with a series of examinations that are approved by the director and delivered by a training organization accredited for the purpose and registered with TSSA. See Clauses 5.(1) and (3).

The director may give exemption from the requirement to complete a training program. See Clause 5.(2).

If a person fails the exam for a certificate, he/she cannot re-take the exam until he/she submits a new application and fee and 30 days have passed (see Clause 5. (4)). Three consecutive examination failures will require the applicant to seek further training.

Scope of certificates

Clauses 20 to 52 of the *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation* specifies the type of work that each certificate category permits is specified as the scope of certificate.

Only a holder of a certificate can conduct any tasks that fall within the specified scope of that certificate, unless the regulation states that another certificate category can conduct the work under the direct or general supervision of the applicable certificate holder.

The general lay-out of the “scope of certificates” section is to provide detailed information on the tasks allowed for the highest certificate in a category (e.g., G.1 among the gas technician categories) and then reference which aspects of the higher certificate can be completed under the lower certificate.

G.1 scope

Gas Technician 1 certification is the highest level certificate in the gas industry. The work permitted for the holders of this valuable certificate includes that permitted of the following certificate types: G.2, G.3, DA, GP, IMT, RV.1/. 2, CDT, RE-O, and the construction heater group of certificates, except as they relate to fuel oil appliances.

However, G.1 certificate holders require further training and certification to conduct the work of the following certificates to which the regulation applies: LP, ICE, GPI, RSI/T-NG, PPO-1/2/3, PCI-1, PTO-1, and any of the certificates dealing with fuel oil equipment.

A gas technician needs to read and become familiar with Section 20. (1) and 20. (2), because the common certificate categories reference the G.1 scope of certificate.

20. (1) A person who is the holder of a G.1 certificate may install, inspect, alter, purge, activate, repair, service or remove a natural gas or propane appliance of any BTU input and the equipment and accessories essential to its operation.

(2) A person who is certified to carry out the functions described in subsection(1), may also do the following:

1. Install, inspect, test, alter, purge, activate, repair, service or remove any piping or tubing, or component in a piping or tubing system, to an appliance downstream of the natural gas meter or propane vapour service valve.
2. Install, inspect, alter, repair, service or remove any vent, vent connector, draft control device or other component in an appliance venting system.
3. Disconnect and reconnect water piping in order to exchange, service or install an approved appliance and carry out the replacement of water pipe necessary to complete the reconnection or installation of controls, control systems, components and accessories that are essential to the operation of the appliance, but the person shall not perform any additional plumbing unless he or she is also the holder of a valid certificate of qualification as a plumber or steamfitter issued under the *Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act*.
4. Maintain, service or replace a mechanical or electrical component or accessory that forms part of an appliance or that is essential to the operation of the appliance.
5. Perform such tasks as are necessary to replace controls and components that form part of an appliance.

6. Install, service, remove or replace components and accessories that form part of the gas-side of a refrigerating or air-conditioning Unit, but the person shall not perform any work beyond the gas-side unless he or she is the holder of a certificate of qualification as a refrigeration and air-conditioning mechanic issued under the *Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act*.
7. Install, repair, service and maintain electrical wiring from an existing branch circuit containing overcurrent protection to appliances in order to exchange, service, repair or install an approved appliance and carry out the replacement of electrical wiring necessary to complete the reconnection or installation of controls, control systems, components and accessories that are essential to the operation of the appliance, but the person shall not run wiring back to the electrical supply panel or perform any additional wiring unless he or she is also the holder of a valid certificate of qualification as an electrician issued under the *Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act*.
8. Install, repair, service, remove or replace the plenum connection or components forming part of the plenum connection in order to complete the installation of a natural gas or propane appliance, but the person shall not perform any sheet metal work beyond the plenum connection unless he or she is the holder of a certificate of qualification as a sheet metal worker issued under the *Trades Qualification and Apprenticeship Act*.
9. Service a flue where an oil appliance is vented through the same flue as a gas appliance.
10. Remove a fuel oil appliance, and the equipment and accessories, but not the aboveground storage tanks associated with the fuel oil appliance during a conversion of the fuel oil appliance from fuel oil to natural gas or propane gas.

It is worth focusing on the wording of Item 7 in Clause 20. (2) related to work on electrical wiring to ensure understanding of the intent. In essence, this Clause clearly identifies that the work permitted for G.1 is only to conduct electrical work essential to the operation of the appliance with the exception of running wire back to the electrical panel.

G.2 scope

The G.1 scope of certificate forms the base for lower-level certificates that simply reference the G.1 scope. As such, G.2, G.3, DA, GP, and IMT certificate holders must refer to the G.1 scope to understand what they are permitted to do.

For example, the scope of a G.2 certificate is essentially the same as a G.1 certificate but is limited to work on appliances with inputs of 400 000 Btuh or less. The applicable section is quoted below since this is the most common certificate.

21. (1) A person who is the holder of a G.2 certificate may install, inspect, alter, purge, activate, repair, service or remove a natural gas or propane appliance that has an input of 400,000 Btuh or less and the equipment and accessories essential to its operation.
 - (2) When performing a function described in subsection (1), the person may do the following:

1. Perform the functions described in paragraphs 1 to 10 of subsection 20.(2) that the holder of a G.1 certificate may perform.
2. Under the direct supervision of a person who is the holder of a G.1 certificate, perform all of the functions that fall within the scope of the supervising certificate holder's certificate.

G.3 scope

The details of the scope of the G.3 certificate are important not only to the gas technician but also to their employees, supervisors, and coworkers.

22. (1) A person who is the holder of a G.3 certificate may, under the general supervision of a person who is the holder of a G.1, G.2 or DA certificate, carry out the following functions on a propane or natural gas appliance that falls within the scope of the supervising certificate holder's certificate, but only if the person has demonstrated the essential skills required to perform such work and has had that experience documented and signed-off by the supervising certificate holder in a form as set out and published by the director:

1. Install, test, activate or purge gas piping or tubing that is less than two and one-half inches in diameter or a component in a piping or tubing system to an appliance downstream of a natural gas meter or propane service valve up to an appliance control valve, including the completion of a pressure test tag.
2. Reactivate a previously installed or converted appliance.
3. Clean and lubricate an appliance.
4. Clean, remove or replace a vent connector, venting or a draft control device.

(2) A person referred to in subsection (1) shall not perform the initial activation of a new appliance or a newly converted appliance.

(3) A person who is the holder of a G.3 certificate may, under the direct supervision of a person who is the holder of a G.1, G.2 or DA certificate, carry out any of the functions that fall within the scope of the supervising certificate holder's certificate.

The G.3 certificate is primarily intended for entry-level workers. The expectation is that most G.3 holders will continue training to higher certification levels. In some limited cases, the G.3 certificate may satisfy the ongoing needs of an individual.

A G.3 can only conduct work under supervision. The type of supervision (direct or general) and the type of supervising certificate holder depends on the type of work as identified in Clause 22.

Three critical points require emphasis:

- 1) Only G.1, G.2, or DA certificate holders can determine whether a G.3 certificate holder has demonstrated the essential skills and acquired the work experience to allow work under the lowest level of supervision — general supervision. The G.1, G.2, or DA records the assessment by signing the "G.3 Skills Sign-off" document developed by TSSA.
The supervising certificate holder must exercise due diligence before signing the skills sign-off record. After the initial sign-off of the skill set, other appropriate certificate holders can supervise the G.3 in a general or direct way as outlined below. As stated in Clause 22. (3),

the supervising certificate holder is responsible for the work conducted by the G.3 under their supervision.

- 2) General supervision of a G.3 certificate holder is only permitted for the tasks identified in Items 1 through 4 of Clause 22.(1) and only by G.1, G.2, or DA certificate holders. Notice that these exclude installation, servicing, and repair of appliances and include only limited removal, replacement, and cleaning of vent connectors, venting, and draft control devices. Re-activation of appliances, but not initial activation, is permitted.
- 3) A G.1, G.2, DA, GP, or IMT allows direct supervision of a G.3 certificate holder. The purpose of supervision is to allow monitoring of a trainee so that tackling or correction of any problems before they become a safety hazard is possible. Take special notice of Clause 22. (3) of this regulation:

22. (3) A person who is the holder of a G.1, G.2, DA, GP or IMT certificate is responsible for any work carried out by a person who is the holder of a G.3 certificate who is under his or her supervision.

The degree of supervision depends on the skills and knowledge of the trainee assessed against the task to be performed. Riskier tasks would require closer supervision and even less risky tasks would require close supervision until the supervising certificate holder is fully assured that the G.3 is competent. At all times, a G.3 must be able to contact his or her *supervising certificate holder* who assumes responsibility for the trainee's work.

Supervising certificate holder

53. A supervising certificate holder providing direct supervision to a person is responsible for the work of the supervised person. O. Reg. 215/01, s. 53.

GP scope

The Gas Piping Fitter certificate falls between the G.3 and G.2 certificates in breadth of scope. It is a certificate for those involved only in the installation of pipe and tubing systems (not appliances).

Although the appliance input does not limit the GP certificate, the holder cannot activate an appliance for the first time or perform any service, maintenance, or repair on appliances. Read Clauses 29. (1), (2), and (3) of the Regulation to learn the specific activities that a GP Certificate holder is permitted to perform.

Regarding the GP's ability to supervise a G.3 certificate holder, note that there is no specific allowance for a GP to provide general supervision of a G.3 certificate holder. Therefore, a GP is only permitted to provide direct supervision of a G.3 certificate holder.

DA scope

The Domestic Appliance certificate also falls between the G.3 and G.2 certificates. Read Clauses 31.(1), (2), and (3) of the Regulation to learn the specific activities that a DA certificate holder is permitted to perform.

Although a DA can activate, service, and install natural gas and vapour propane appliances, the important limitations are as follows:

- the maximum input of a single appliance is 100 000 Btuh;
- the appliances must be unvented or a vented refrigerator; and
- construction heaters are excluded from the scope.

Note that a DA certificate holder is only permitted to supervise a G.3 in relation to work that is within the above scope.

IMT scope

The scope of the Industrial Maintenance Technician (IMT) certificate is primarily limited to work that a worker can do on specific equipment. Read Clauses 30. (1), (2), and (3) of the Regulation to learn the specific activities that an IMT certificate holder is permitted to perform.

This certificate is pertinent and available to workers and employers who have defined needs that the regular Gas Technician certificates cannot meet.

The IMT certificate often better serves the specific needs and abilities of the industrial and institutional workers, as well as appliance manufacturers' employees who work on the owner's appliance outside of the manufacturing facility.

Regarding an IMT's ability to supervise a G.3, note that there is no specific allowance for an IMT to provide general supervision of a G.3 certificate holder. Therefore, an IMT certificate holder may only provide direct supervision of a G.3.

LP scope

A G.1, G.2, GP, or IMT may hold a Liquid Propane certificate only as an endorsement to the existing certification.

This prerequisite ensures that persons authorized to work on liquid propane systems already have strong skills and knowledge that apply to vapour piping and appliance installations. Read Clauses 26. (1) and (2) of the Regulation to learn the specific activities that a LP Certificate holder is permitted to perform.

GUT-1 and GUT-2 scope

This scope is specifically appropriate for a gas distribution company, as it serves a distributor's customer base for inspections and meter turn-ons. The Gas Utility Technician certificate holder must be an employee of a gas utility, and the certificate is effective only during those hours of employment serving the distributor's customers. The GUT-1 certificate holder may inspect, test, adjust, purge, or activate natural gas or propane appliances as a gas company employee, but is not allowed to service or install equipment. The GUT-2 certification is limited to equipment under 400 000 Btuh input.

Other certificates

The scopes of certificate discussed above (G.1. G.2, G.3, GP, DA, IMT, LP, and GUT) are the most common. However, there are also some less common certificates applicable to the natural gas and propane industry that are worth noting. Table 3-1 lists these certificates and the corresponding references in the Regulation.

Table 3-1
Other certificates

Certificate	Title	Regulation
RSI-NG and RST-NG	Refuelling station installer and refuelling station service technician	Clauses 24 and 25
RV.1 and RV.2 Certificates	Recreational vehicles	Clauses 32 and 33
PPO-1, PPO-2, PPO-3	Propane plant operator	Clauses 34, 35, and 36
PCI-1	Propane cylinder inspector	Clause 37
PTO-1	Propane truck operator	Clause 38
CDT	Crop dryer technician	Clause 52
CH-O1, CH-O2, CH-SM1, and CH-SM2	Construction heater operator and construction heater service and maintenance technician	Clauses 47 to 50
RE-O	Roofing equipment operator	Clause 51
H2	Hydrogen technician	Clause 52.1

54. A person holding a record of training is required to undergo either full retraining or skills retesting at three year intervals or, if the competence of the person is in question, at shorter intervals as set by the director. O. Reg. 253/08, s. 33.

Exemptions from certification

Clause 55 of the *Fuel Industry Certificates Regulation* lists activities and individuals that do not require certification, such as owners of buildings, original equipment manufacturers, etc. See Clause 55.

Although these exemptions from fuels certification exist for specialty cases, compliance with the applicable regulatory and code requirements is still a requirement for the exempted persons. In the case of the homeowner, for example, the home must be a single detached dwelling and the person must be the owner. The installation must undergo completion to code standards, inspection by the distributor, and activation by a gas technician.

Gaseous Fuels Regulation 212/01

As we continue down the pyramid of laws governing the gas industry, the legal requirements become more specific and easier to relate to day-to-day activities.

The *Gaseous Fuels Regulation* specifies important duties and responsibilities for all parties involved in activities related to appliances, equipment, components, and accessories where gaseous fuels are used for fuel purposes.

Since this regulation speaks directly to the gas technician's duties and responsibilities related to gas-fired appliances, keep the principle of due diligence in mind while reading, interpreting, and applying its requirements.

The following text highlights some key sections of this regulation, presenting them in the same order as they appear in the regulation.

Definitions

Important definitions are given at the beginning of a legal document to clarify the intent and application of terms used in the document. A definition in the *Gaseous Fuels Regulation* applies to the other regulations and the Codes that will appear later in this Unit unless the documents use the word with a new definition.

"Appliance" means a device that consumes or is intended to consume a gas and includes all valves, fittings, controls, and components attached or to be attached to it.

This is an important definition to remember when considering the responsibilities concerning leaving an appliance in a safe working order. Proper interpretation requires reference to the definition of "gas" in this regulation and "equipment", "accessory", and "component" in CSA B149.1.

"Approved" means,

- (a) with respect to a standard or a laboratory test report, that it is listed in "Titles of Standards and Laboratory Test Reports Authorized in the Province of Ontario under the Ontario Gas Utilization Code" as published by the designated administrative authority from time to time,
- (b) with respect to an appliance, equipment, a component or an accessory, that it bears the label or symbol of a designated testing organization or a label or symbol authorized by the director certifying that it complies with an approved standard or a laboratory test report, or
- (c) with respect to an installation or work, that it complies with this Regulation.

Regulation and codes use the word **approved** to qualify important requirements, such as restricting the use of appliances or designating duties and responsibilities. The definition has not changed substantially for decades. You must clearly understand it to interpret regulations and codes.

"Code adoption document" means the "Gaseous Fuels Code Adoption Document" adopted as part of this Regulation under Ontario Regulation 223/01.

The code adoption documents allow for greater flexibility in adopting new codes and responding to technological changes. The Gaseous Fuels Code Adoption Document as amended by the Director's Order of Amendment (April 10, 2017) adopted and amended CSA B149.1, *Natural gas and propane installation code*. The pink pages of the Ontario edition of CSA B149.1-15 contain this document.