1. **NFPA 30A defines both "service station" and "fleet vehicle service station", but the differences between the two are not always clear. What exactly is covered by the latter definition?**

Simply, at a fleet vehicle service station, the fueling operation and the vehicles being refueled are under common control or ownership. So, a charter bus service, for example, can have its own fuel storage and dispensing operation and a garage for minor repairs and take advantage of several lenient provisions in NFPA 30A. Conversely, any situation where fuel is dispensed to vehicles that are not owned or directly controlled by the same entity, including farm co-ops, is treated the same as a traditional service station.

2. **In accordance with Paragraph 4.3.2.6, then, the only time one can use a tank-mounted fuel dispenser is at a fleet vehicle service station. Correct?**

Assuming the tank is a fire resistant tank or a protected tank, that is correct.

3. **Exception No. 1 to subsection 5.2.1 allows the use of oil-resistant hose for marine application. Does this mean that one can use hose from the beginning of the pier all the way to the dispenser?**

No. Oil-resistant hose can only be used where needed to accommodate change in elevation due to tides, etc. between the fixed piping on shore and the floating pier or dock. Oil-resistant hose can also be used between two separate floating structures. But, it is intended that the remainder of the piping be rigid metal.

4. **Subsection 6.4.2 requires a leak detection device in the discharge line of a submersible pump. In some fleet fueling situations, a single fueling spot might have two fuel dispensers, one on each side of the vehicle to be fueled, so that saddle tanks on both
sides of the vehicle can be filled simultaneously and without having to pull the hose around the vehicle. Is a second leak detection device required between the primary dispenser and the secondary dispenser?

Yes. Because of the arrangement of the piping, meter, etc., the leak detection device at the pump discharge can only reliably monitor the pressure between it and the primary dispenser. Another such device must be installed in the line leading to the secondary dispenser, at a point as close to the primary dispenser as is practical.