

# Food Trucks



# Food Trucks

SB250 in the 2016 legislative session set statewide requirements for food trucks



Sen. Henderson, Deidre



Rep. Coleman, Kim

# Food Trucks

- SB250 became law July 1, 2017



# Food Trucks

What is a food truck?

Utah Code 11-56-102(3)

"Food truck" means a fully encased food service establishment:

- (i) on a motor vehicle or on a trailer that a motor vehicle pulls to transport; and
- (ii) from which a food truck vendor, standing within the **frame** of the vehicle, prepares, cooks, sells, or serves food or beverages for immediate human consumption

# These are food Trucks





# More Food Trucks



# More Food Trucks

Even this is a Food Truck



# Not a Food Truck

Utah Code 11-56-102(3)(b)

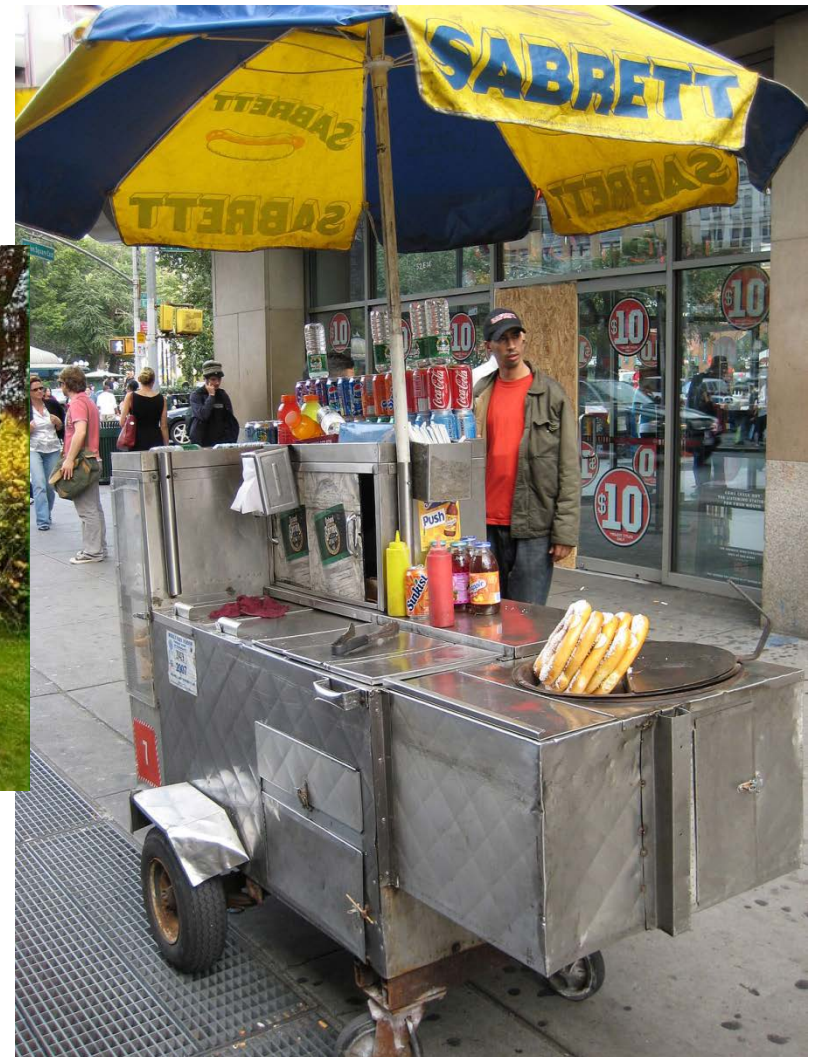
"Food truck" does not include a food cart or an ice cream truck.



# NOT a Food Truck



# Not a Food Truck





# NOT Food Trucks

Although this is a trailer the vendor does not cook, prepare, or serve food from inside.



# Some Confusion



Is a Food Truck



Is not a Food Truck









# What is a Food Truck

- “Food truck” means a fully encased food service establishment:
  - on a motor vehicle or on a trailer that a motor vehicle pulls to transport; and
  - from which a food truck vendor:
    - standing within the frame of the vehicle
      - prepares,
      - cooks,
      - sells,
      - or serves food or beverages for immediate human consumption.





# Food Truck?

We are not sure what these are, but they are not Food Trucks.

*Jxcycle*



# Food Trucks

- We are not the food truck police. We are there to do a basic fire safety inspection.





# Not part of our inspection

- Health
- Sanitation
- Transportation
- Consumers Affairs
- Tax issues
- Zoning issues
- Parking issues



# Parking

- Each jurisdiction may regulate parking, and separation between food trucks at each event.



# What we Do

Propane Safety

Fire safety, Fire Prevention



# LPG Piping

- LPG piping is code compliant

The committee that reviewed the food truck rules, before they went to the Fire Prevention Board, made the decision not to require an inspection from a licensed plumber. Piping should be steel, copper, or approved LPG flexible gas line. This training will not cover every aspect of installing LPG piping, but will hit a few critical issues. Inspectors should use reasonable judgment when inspecting these trucks.



# LPG Piping

A flexible connector shall be installed between the regulator outlet and the fixed pipe system.  
(NFPA 58 6.24.5.1(B))





# LPG Piping

The fixed pipe system shall be... installed, supported and secured to minimize the possibility of damage due to vibration, strains, or wear and to preclude any loosening while in transit. (NFPA 58 6.24.5.1(F))

# LPG Piping

- This piping does not have a flexible connection and is not properly secured.



# LPG Piping

Piping shall be installed in a protected location.  
(NFPA 58 6.24.5.1(G)) The piping shown is not acceptable.



# LPG Containers

- All containers shall be approved for LPG and their application. (NFPA 58 6.24.3)



# LPG Containers

- This tank is listed to be installed in the bed of a light duty truck. Is it listed for this application?





# LPG Containers

- ❑ Containers installed outside, or in vapor-tight cabinets with accessible from the outside.



# LPG Containers

- The LP-Gas supply system, including the containers, shall be installed either on the outside of the vehicle or in a recess or cabinet vapor-tight to the inside of the vehicle but accessible from and vented to the outside. (NFPA 58 6.24.3.3)
- Vents from vapor-tight cabinets shall be near the top and bottom of the enclosure and 3ft horizontally away from any opening into the vehicle below the level of the vents. (NFPA 58 6.24.3.3)
- Containers shall be mounted securely on vehicles or within the enclosing recess or cabinet. (NFPA 58 6.24.3.4)



# LPG Containers

- ❑ LPG containers mounted securely



Yes



No

# LPG Containers

- Container fasteners shall be designed and constructed to withstand four times the weight of the container filled with fuel. (NFPA 58 6.24.3.4(B))
- Cylinders shall have permanent protection for cylinder valves and connections. (NFPA 58 6.24.3.4(G))



Protected and unprotected valves



# LPG Containers

- Full coverage of the valve is not necessary. Caps like you see on larger tanks are not available for the tanks we will be dealing with on food trucks.



# LPG Containers

- Cylinder weather protection shall be provided.  
(NFPA 58 6.24.3.4(H))

Note: Weather protection as referenced here is intended to protect the regulator vent from slush and other hazards that may be thrown up from the road. A plugged or damaged regulator vent may result in higher than normal system pressures. These higher pressures can result in pilot failures and improper appliance operation. This can usually be accomplished by pointing the regulator vent **down.**

# LPG Containers

- This regulator is not properly protected.
- NFPA 58 11.8.3.2 No part of the container or its apppetences shall protrude beyond the sides of the vehicle.





# Inspection Check List

## LPG Appurtenances

- Main shut-off valves on containers shall be readily accessible. (NFPA 58 6.24.4.1(3))
- Regulators shall be installed with the pressure relief vent opening pointing vertically downward. (NFPA 58 6.24.4.2(A))
- Regulators not installed in compartments shall be equipped with a durable cover. (NFPA 58 6.24.4.2(B))
- Vehicle mounted regulators installed below the floor level shall be installed in a compartment that protects them from weather and wheel spray. (NFPA 58 6.24.4.2(C))
- Regulator compartments shall be vapor-tight to the interior of the vehicle and vented to the outside. (NFPA 58 6.24.4.2(D))
- A regulator vent outlet shall be at least 2 in. above the compartment vent opening. (NFPA 58 6.24.4.2(E))

# LPG Containers

- Containers shall be protected from impact.

NFPA 58 11.8.3

- Containers shall not be mounted directly on roofs or ahead of the front axle (Not including trailers) or beyond the rear bumper of the vehicle.
- No part of the container or its appurtenances shall protrude beyond the sides or top of the vehicle

# LPG Containers

- These examples would be considered protected.





# LPG Containers

- Containers mounted on the front of a trailer are considered protected.



# LPG Containers

- Tanks mounted under the truck are considered protected if they are listed for that purpose and installed properly. This tank would not be considered to be protected.



# LPG Containers

- Containers shall be installed with as much road clearance as practical.
- Not lower than:
  - The lowest point of engine or transmission
  - The lowest structural component
  - The lowest point on the axle



# LPG Containers

- Protection of cylinder valves  
NFPA 58 6.24.3.4(G)



# LPG Containers

- Shut off valve shall be readily accessible  
NFPA 58 6.24.4.1(3)
- Flexibility between regulator and fixed piping  
NFPA 58 6.24.5.1(B)

# LPG Containers

- ❑ LPG cylinders shall not be installed, transported, or stored inside a food truck.



# LPG Containers

□ No fueling or tank exchange during an event or with public present. IFC 313.1.1

- Containers shall not be filled beyond approved limits. (NFPA 58 6.24.9.2)
- Vehicles having containers with water capacities over 300 gallons require further approvals. Consult local Fire Marshal. (NFPA 58 table 6.24.3.1(C))



# LPG Appliances

□ All appliances installed on vehicles shall be approved. NFPA 58 6.24.7.2

Note: The code is vague on the exact intent of this language. If the appliance is in good working order, listed and listed for use with the fuel source, whether it be propane or electrical, it should be approved. We have not seen any specific listing for food trucks.

# LPG Appliances

- Appliances shall be readily accessible.

NFPA 58 6.24.7.7

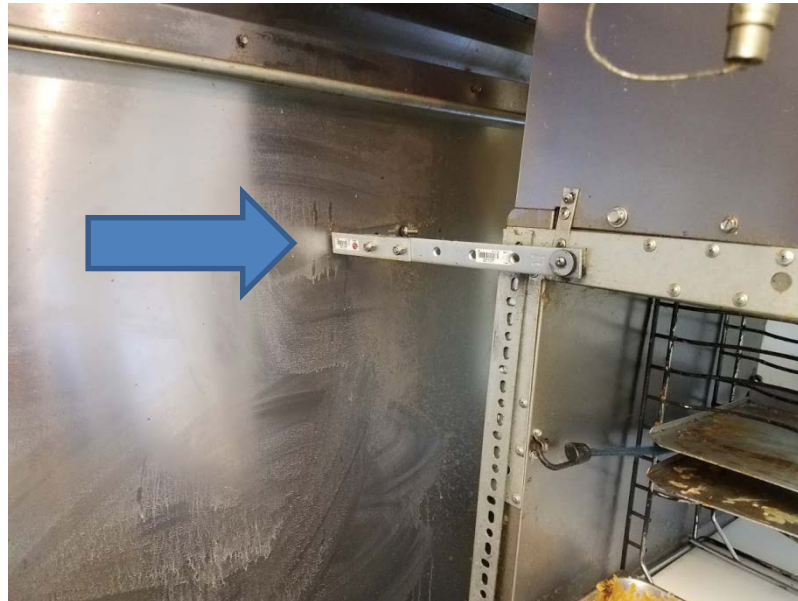
Note: Food trucks are cramped by nature.  
Expect narrow isles and some inconvenience.



# LPG Appliances

□ Appliances shall be protected to minimize damage in transit. NFPA 58 6.24.7.8

Note: The standard does not say eliminate or prevent, it says minimize. Be reasonable.



# LPG Appliances

- Appliances shall not block egress.

NFPA 58:6.24.7.9

Note: Exiting requirements from the fire code do not apply. Expect narrow exit pathways, step rise higher than expected, and narrow doors. Also remember that accessibility requirements do not apply. These serve only employees.



# LPG Appliances

- Install permanent caution plate

NFPA 58 6.24.7.10

**Caution:**

- (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 is not in use.

# Hood System

- Type 1 hood with grease laden vapors
- NFPA 96:4.1.9



# Hood System

- Fire ext. system in hood with tag

NFPA 96: Ch. 10



# Hood System

- Proper ventilation and grease filters

NFPA 96: Ch. 7 & 8





# Hood System

- Hood cleaned at regular intervals

IFC 609.3.3.2



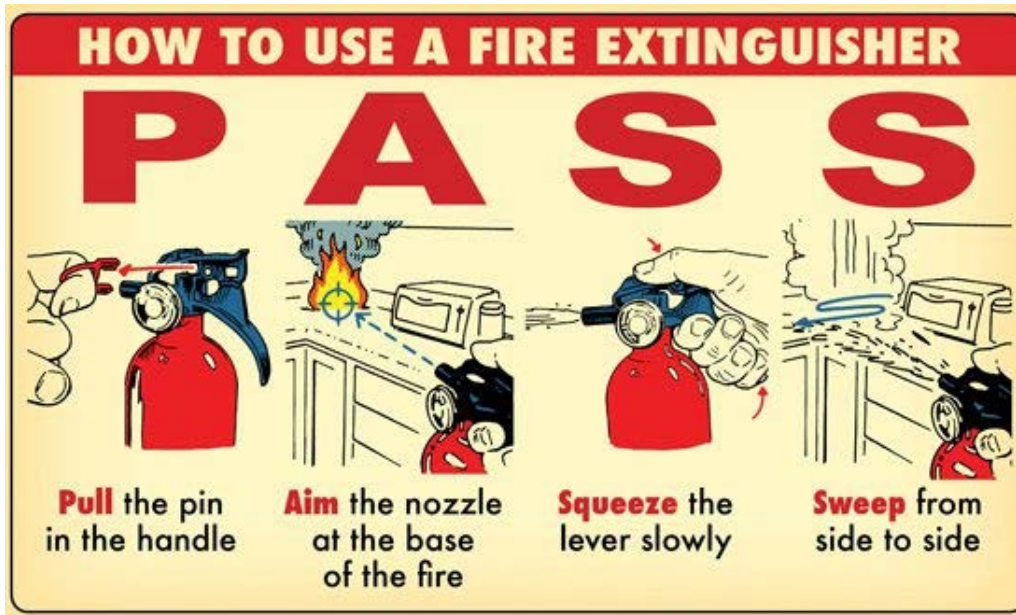
# Hood System

- Extinguishing system serviced every 6 mo.  
IFC 904.12.6.2



# Fire Extinguishers

- All cooking vehicles 2A10BC  
NFPA 58:6.24.8.1



# Fire Extinguisher

- K extinguisher if required IFC 906.4

Note: Food trucks that use an appreciable amount of oil in their cooking process require a Class K Fire Extinguisher.





# Not in Service

- LPG system shall be leak free

NFPA 58:6.24.9.2



# Not in Service

- Cylinders and/or containers shall be closed

NFPA 58:6.24.9.3

- Vehicle shall not be parked near heat sources, open flame, other ignition sources, or open pits.

NFPA 58:6.24.9.4

# Access

- Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed IFC 503.4

Note: This is an educational piece for the food truck operator. Taking time to explain access, and the fact that food truck placement may vary event to event will be of value as the operator moves between events.

# Electrical

- Electrical hazards shall be abated IFC 605.1

Note: This is similar to the inspections we do in buildings.



# Electrical

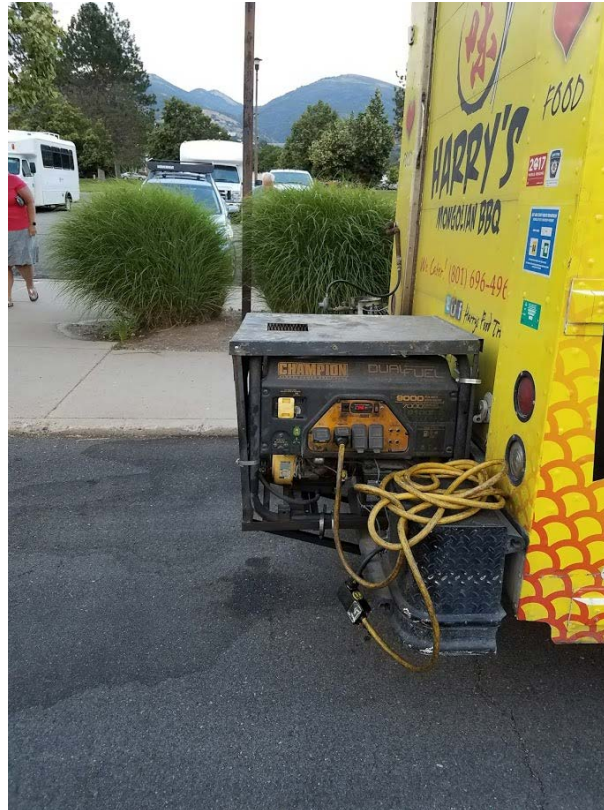
- Electrical panels shall be accessible IFC 605.3  
Be reasonable! This will be different than a panel in a building. These trucks incorporate a full commercial kitchen in limited space.





# Electrical

- Extension cords shall not replace permanent wiring IFC 605.5 **Should expect exterior cords!**



# Electrical

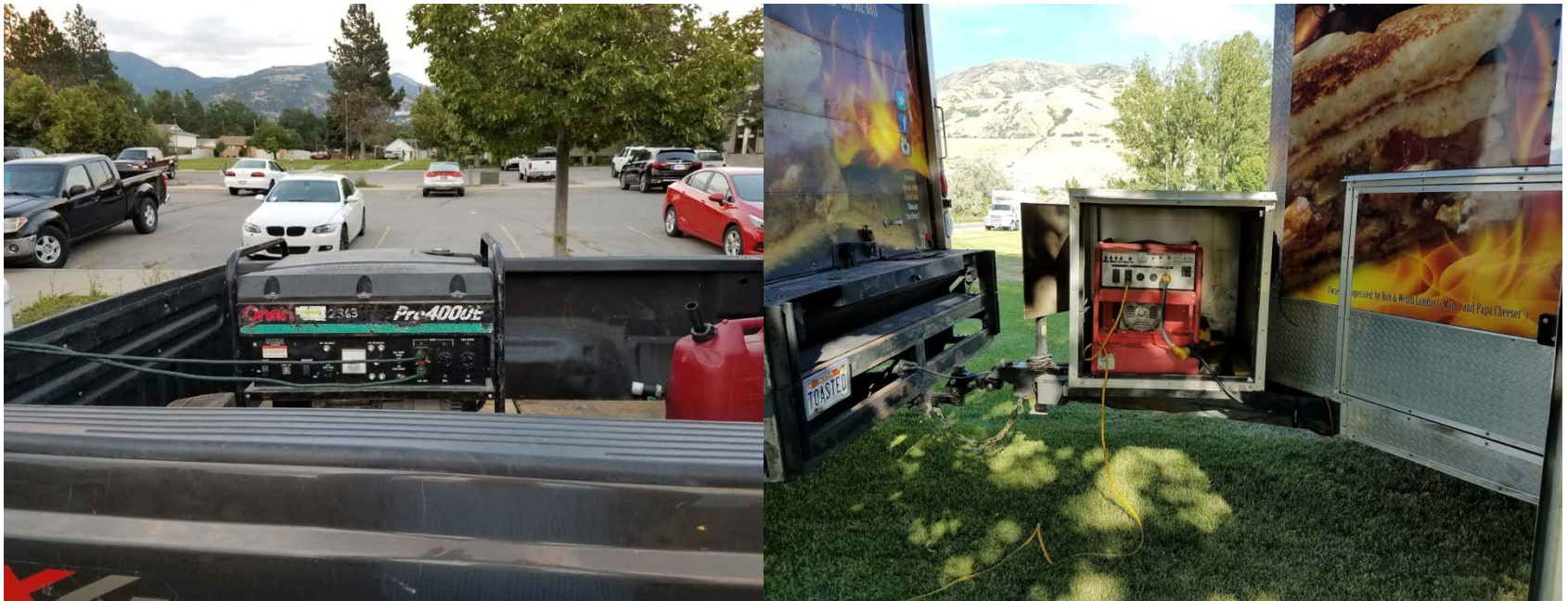
- No open junction boxes IFC 605.6



# Electrical

- Safe use of generators IFC 313.1.1

Note: Generators should be used in accordance with their listing.



# General Requirements

- No Smoking sign IFC 310, 6107.2

Note: Smoking is not allowed within 25 feet of the point of transfer to and from the LPG container.



# General Requirements

- No public in vehicle R710-14-5(1)

Note: The public is not allowed inside food trucks to order or pick up food. There is no public seating allowed inside food trucks.



# General Requirements

- No fueling during event or with public present

IFC 313.1.1

Note: Fueling of any kind during an event, or when the public is present is prohibited. This includes any flammable liquid or gas.

Generators, LPG containers, the food truck, and any similar equipment are not to be fueled during an event, or when the public is present.

# General Requirements

- LPG gas detector installed R710-14-5(8)



# General Requirements

- Business license

Note: A business license is required to operate a food truck. The fire inspection required by many cities as part of the business license process should be performed by the fire department of the municipality issuing the business license. A city is under no obligation to accept a fire inspection from another jurisdiction for the initial business license. What this means is you can't shop for an inspection.

# When to do an Inspection

- Initial business license
- Food truck safety inspection

Note: These will likely be the same inspection.



# Initial Business License Inspection

- When a food truck is getting their initial business license and fire safety inspection:
  - The inspector shall complete the approved check list
  - The inspector shall give the owner/operator a copy of the inspection report
  - Upon compliance the inspector shall place the approved sticker inside the rear most door



# Inspection Check List

## Utah State Fire Prevention Board Approved

### Food Truck Fire Safety Check List

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Truck Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Lic/VIN/Unit # \_\_\_\_\_

Owners Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Business Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Inspectors Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Fire Dept. \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Unless otherwise noted references are from Utah State adopted NFPA documents

#### LPG Containers and Piping

- ☐ LPG piping is code compliant
- ☐ Approved LPG containers [58:6.24.3]
- ☐ Containers installed outside or in vaportight cabinets accessible from outside [58:6.24.3.3]
- ☐ LPG containers mounted securely [58:6.24.3.4]
- ☐ Containers protected against impact [58:11.8.3]
- ☐ Protection of cylinder valve [58:6.24.3.4(G)]
- ☐ Shut off valve is readily accessible [58:6.24.4.1(3)]
- ☐ Flexibility between regulator and fixed piping [58:6.24.5.1(B)]
- ☐ LPG cylinders shall not be installed, transported, or stored inside the vehicle [58:6.24.3.2]
- ☐ No fueling or tank exchange during event or with public present [IFC 313.1.1]

#### LPG Appliances

- ☐ All appliances installed on vehicles shall be approved [58:6.24.7.2]
- ☐ Appliances shall be readily accessible [58:6.24.7.7]
- ☐ Appliances shall be protected to minimize damage in transit [58:6.24.7.8]
- ☐ Appliances shall not block egress [58:6.24.7.9]
- ☐ Install permanent caution plate [58:24.7.10]

#### Hood system

- ☐ Type 1 hood with grease laden vapors [96:4.1.9]
- ☐ Fire ext. system in hood with tag [96: Ch. 10]
- ☐ Proper ventilation and grease filters [96: Ch. 7 & 8]
- ☐ Hood cleaned at regular intervals [IFC 609.3.3.2]
- ☐ Ext. system serviced every 6 mo. [IFC 904.12.6.2]

#### Fire Extinguishers

- ☐ All cooking vehicles 2A10BC [58:6.24.8.1]
- ☐ K extinguisher if hood is required [IFC 906.4]

#### Out of Service

- ☐ LPG system shall be leak free [58:6.24.9.2]
- ☐ Cylinders and/or containers shall be closed [58:6.24.9.3]
- ☐ Vehicle shall not be parked near heat sources, open flame, other ignition sources, or open pits. [58:6.24.9.4]

#### Access

- ☐ Fire apparatus access roads shall not be obstructed [IFC 503.4]

#### Electrical

- ☐ Electrical hazards shall be abated [IFC 605.1]
- ☐ Electrical panels shall be accessible [IFC 605.3] Be reasonable!
- ☐ Extension cords shall not replace permanent wiring [IFC 605.5] **Should expect exterior cords**
- ☐ No open junction boxes [IFC 605.6]
- ☐ Safe use of generators [IFC 313.1.1]

#### General Requirements

- ☐ No Smoking sign [IFC 310, 6107.2]
- ☐ No public in vehicle [R710-14-5(1)]
- ☐ Business license
- ☐ No fueling during event or with public present [IFC 313.1.1]
- ☐ LPG gas detector installed [R710-14-5(8)]

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Owner/Operator Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone # \_\_\_\_\_

Approved: Y N Approval Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Correction and re-inspection required: Y N

# Fees

- Fees may not exceed actual cost of doing an inspection.



# Fees After Initial Inspection

- Fire departments may not charge fees for inspections after the initial fire clearance/approval is issued.



# Additional Business Licenses

- After a food truck has received a business license from any jurisdiction they can obtain a business license from any other jurisdiction, if required, by presenting the initial business license, and the health and fire inspections for the initial business license. The jurisdiction is then obligated to give them a business license. No additional health or fire safety inspection is required.


# Additional Inspections

- The AHJ may re-inspect a food truck after passing an inspection for the following items:
  - damage to truck or equipment;
  - removal or replacement of appliances or other equipment;
  - additions to the food truck that were not included in the original inspection;
  - remodel of the food truck;
  - issues not included in the original inspection such as, free standing LPG tanks, generator location, cooking outside, exterior seating, truck placement, etc.;
  - parking and location;
  - cleanliness issues that creates potential fire hazards such as an accumulation of grease; or
  - imminent hazards to life or property;
  - current tag on fire extinguishing system.



# Food Truck Sticker (2018)

**INSPECTION TAG**  
**DO NOT REMOVE**  
BY ORDER OF STATE FIRE MARSHAL  
**FOOD TRUCK**  
**0001**



2018	2019	2020	2021
2022	2023	2024	2025

NAME (ON TRUCK) \_\_\_\_\_

INSPECTOR # \_\_\_\_\_

JURISDICTION \_\_\_\_\_

INSPECTION \_\_\_\_\_

INSPECTOR PHONE # \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF INSPECTION \_\_\_\_\_

JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

**ANNUAL INSPECTION**

# Qualifications

- Utah Certified Inspector 1
- Completed this training



# Food Trucks

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