



# **CODE FOR THE FIELD APPROVAL OF FUEL- BURNING APPLIANCES AND EQUIPMENT CSA B149.3:25**

# **2026**

Saskatchewan Interpretations

Effective April 1, 2026

# TSASK CSA B149.3:25 Interpretations

Compliance is mandatory. This document addresses circumstances where inconsistent interpretation has been identified throughout industry and addresses past failures.

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## 4 Pressure regulators

### 4.6 Pressures greater than 0.5 psig (3.5 kPa)

#### 4.6.1 Gas to a combustor

A waste gas stream and pilot gas stream to a combustor

- a) of 5 psig and over shall be controlled with a regulator per clause 4.1 and
- b) below 5 psig shall be either
  - i) controlled with a regulator per clause 4.1, or
  - ii) flash back protected by an in-line flame arrestor, and overpressure protected by a relief valve.

**Note:** *A pressure vessel relief valve may be used for combustor burner overpressure protection.*

**Rationale:** *The intent of 4.6.1 is to provide clarification and options for waste and pilot gas streams based on inlet pressure.*

## 7 Pilot safety shut-off valves and burner

### 7.1.2 Inputs equal to or less than 20 000 Btu/h (6kW)

#### 7.1.2.1 Oilfield installations

All oilfield appliances approved under the Saskatchewan Field Approvals Program having a pilot train with an input up to and including 20 000 Btu/h (6 kW) shall either

- a) be part of a circuit controlled by a combination control in accordance with clause 7.1.3 (b); or
- b) be equipped with safety shut-off valves in accordance with clause 7.1.4.

**Rationale:** *The intent of 7.1.2.1 is to provide detail for pilot burner requirements on field approved oilfield appliances.*

## 8 Main safety shut-off valves, input flow control systems, and main burners

### 8.1.4 For single burner input up to and including 400 000 Btu/h (120 kW)

#### 8.1.4.1 Gas to a combustor

A waste gas stream to a combustor up to and including 400 000 Btu/h (120 kW) shall be controlled with two CSA B6.5 safety shut-off valves or one valve certified to CSA 6.5 C/I.

### 8.1.5 For single burner input in excess of 400 000 Btu/h (120 kW) and up to 5 MMBtu/h (1500 kW)

#### 8.1.5.1 Gas to a combustor

A waste gas stream to a combustor over 400 000 Btu/h (120 kW) shall be controlled with a CSA 6.5 C/I safety shut-off valve, up to and including 5 MMBtu/h (1500 kW). No proof-of-closure (POC) is required.

### 8.1.6 For single burner input in excess of 5 MMBtu/h (1500 kW) and less than 12.5 MMBtu/h (3660 kW)

#### 8.1.6.1 Gas to a combustor

A waste gas stream to a combustor over 5 MMBtu/h (1500 kW) shall be controlled with at least two CSA 6.5 C/I safety shut-off valves. No proof-of-closure (POC) is required.

### 8.1.24 Safety shut-off valves for combustors

A waste gas stream to a combustor does not require safety shut-off valves to be equipped with proof-of-closure (POC), temperature control valves, automatic vent valves (double block and bleed), nor a valve proving system (VPS).

**Rationale:** *The intent of 8.1.4.1, 8.1.5.1, 8.1.6.1, and 8.1.24 is to provide detail for acceptable safety shut-off valve (SSOV) requirements on a waste gas stream.*

# 10 Applications

## 10.4.4 Overpressure protection alternatives

### 10.4.4.1 Unmanned oilfield

Overpressure protection on an unmanned oilfield installation shall be provided by any one of the following:

- a) pressure relief valve per clause 10.4.5; or
- b) overpressure shut-off device.

**Rationale:** *The intent of 10.4.4.1 is to provide acceptable means of overpressure protection on unmanned oilfield installations.*

## 10.6.10 Isolation of a vent line or an overpressure relief device

### 10.6.10.1 Constantly operating burners

Where burners are required to operate constantly, then a locked-open, or sealed-open, manual valve to isolate a safety limit control may be installed for servicing, maintenance or testing purposes. This valve may only be unlocked, or unsealed, and then closed, if the gas-fired equipment under the protection of the safety limit control has constant manual supervision while the safety limit control is out of service. A documented work procedure submitted and acceptable to Gas Inspections shall be followed during use of each such isolation valve. Under no circumstances are input lines to relief valves to be isolated, or have isolation valves installed, except as specified in clause 10.6.10.2.

### 10.6.10.2 Common flare header

In a plant environment, where a relief valve terminates into a common flare header, a locked-open, or sealed-open, full port manual valve may be used to isolate the operational flare header from a relief valve discharge for maintenance purposes of the equipment under the protection of the relief valve. In this situation, the TSASK Pressure Relief Path (PRP) Stop Valve Control Program may be utilized. The requirements for application and the PRP Stop Valve Control program manual are available from TSASK BPV Inspection Services.

**Rationale:** *The intent of 10.6.10.1 and 10.6.10.2 is to identify acceptable service and work procedures for constant operating burners.*



# 12 Safety Controls

## 12.3 Low fire start

### 12.3.1 Valve train components

Where the low fire start required in clause 12.3 is accomplished by means of a separate low fire valve train, the low fire valve train shall meet the requirements for a pilot valve train.

**Rationale:** *The intent of 12.3.1 is to align the component requirements for a low fire valve train and a pilot valve train.*

## 12.4.1 Safety limit controls

### 12.4.1.1 Oilfield installations

In oilfield facility applications, tank heaters that are mounted in tanks which are not equipped with a visual tank level indicator, shall be controlled with an operational low liquid safety device, the function of which is to shut off the fuel supply upon low level and automatically enable the fuel supply when the level is regained. This operational low liquid safety device shall be installed at a level above the low liquid level safety device required in 12.4.1(a) which requires a manual-reset before resuming operation.

**Rationale:** *The intent of 12.4.1.1 is to provide acceptable means that ensure tank heaters are not permitted to operate in a low-level condition.*

## 12.5.1 High gas pressure safety limit control

### 12.5.1.1 Oilfield installations

In oilfield applications, where all components on the manifold are rated above the working gas pressure, tank heaters rated up to 1 million Btu/h, at remote single wellhead battery sites only, a high gas pressure safety device is not required.

## 12.5.2 Low gas pressure safety limit control

### 12.5.2.1 Oilfield installations

In oilfield applications, once confirmed through a combustion analysis that the burner design at full turndown does not result in the formation of carbon, tank heaters rated up to 1 million Btu/h, at remote single wellhead battery sites only, do not require a low gas pressure safety device.

## 12.5.3 Pilot gas pressure safety limit

### 12.5.3.1.1 Oilfield installations

In oilfield applications, tank heaters rated up to 1 million Btu/h, at remote single wellhead battery sites only, which do not require a low gas pressure safety device on the main burner per TSASK CSA B149.3:25 Interpretations Clause 12.5.2.1, do not require a low gas pressure safety device on a multi-fuel pilot.

### 12.5.3.3 Gas to a combustor

A waste gas stream and pilot stream to a combustor

- a) of 5 psig and over shall be controlled with high pressure (HP) and low pressure (LP) safety devices as per clause 12.5; and
- b) below 5 psig shall be either:
  - i) controlled with high pressure (HP) and low pressure (LP) safety devices per clause 12.5; or
  - ii) flash back protected by an in-line flame arrestor, and overpressure protected by a relief valve.

**Note:** *A pressure vessel relief valve may be used for combustor burner overpressure protection.*

**Rationale:** *The intent of 12.5.1.1, 12.5.2.1, 12.5.3.1, and 12.5.3.3 is to provide detail on high and low gas pressure device requirements in oilfield applications.*



# Annex J - Mobile outdoor food service unit

## J.1.1 General

Annex J of CSA B149.3-25 is adopted in Saskatchewan as mandatory for inspections of mobile outdoor food service units.

**Rationale:** *The intent of J.1.1 is to align the requirements of other related codes governing mobile outdoor food service units in the province.*