



Class B motor home converted from van specifications

Specifications

This table describes the specifications for class B motor homes.

Item	Description
VIN	The vehicle identification number (VIN) from the New Vehicle Information Statement (NVIS) or, as assigned by the primary manufacturer, from a physical inspection of the motor vehicle such as <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on the dashboard in front of the driver • the driver's door pillars, and • under the hood.
vehicle identification code (VIC)	The vehicle identification code (VIC) that best describes the vehicle.
Vehicle Type	Motor home (type 5).
Body Style Abbreviation	MOHOM.
Body Style Code	60.
Model Year	The model year from the NVIS or the 10th character of the VIN as assigned by the primary manufacturer.
Make	The primary manufacturer's trade name of the motor vehicle or producing division within the manufacturing company.
Model	The series within the make or division. Not recorded on all motor homes.
Colour	Basic colour of the side view of the body of the motor vehicle.
Fuel Type	Fuel type code found on the NVIS under the Motive Power field. Note: Ensure that the dealer or owner has not subsequently altered the motor vehicle to run on other fuels.
Net Weight	Net weight from the NVIS or a weigh scale certificate.
Import Code	Information from the following documentation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For Canadian import, an out of province Vehicle Registration. • For Foreign import, the Vehicle Import Form (Form 1) to determine Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) disposal restrictions. • For both Canadian and Foreign imports, the response from the Interprovincial Record Exchange (IPRE) check.
Vehicle Status	Information from supporting documentation.
Plate Type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Passenger • Personalized Number Plates (PNP)

Item	Description
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Amateur (HAM) Radio• Consul, or• Veteran plates.

Parent topic: [Class B motor home converted from van](#)

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See also:

[Canadian Standards Association](#)

[BC Safety Authority](#)

Qualifications for motor home status

The Motor Vehicle Act describes a motor home as a vehicle that is primarily used and designed for accommodation during travel and recreation.

How to determine if a vehicle qualifies for motor home status

If you are unsure whether a vehicle qualifies, start by looking for

- a door
- windows
- ventilation for cooking, and
- a bathroom.

Pictures may be helpful especially for ubuilt motor homes.

Fixtures

Certain fixtures must be attached in a way that requires tools to remove them. ICBC requires that

- the vehicle modifications meet Canada Motor Vehicle Safety Standards as established by Transport Canada, and
- that all the fixtures and materials, including plumbing and wiring, be Canadian Standards Association (CSA) approved.

Water supply

A potable (drinkable) water supply should be kept in a sanitary holding tank that

- prevents contamination, and
- utilizes a pump operated by a deep cycle storage battery to deliver the water to a
 - sink
 - shower, or
 - toilet.

Just bringing a hose to the side of the vehicle is not acceptable. The motor home must have its own independent water supply.

Exception: Many recreational vehicle (RV) parks do provide fresh water hookups, and this is acceptable.

Cooking facilities

As a minimum, the cooking facilities should include a refrigerator, cooktop, and a stove or microwave. Such appliances are usually powered by a propane tank installed under the vehicle. The entire propane installation must be certified as safe by an inspector approved by the Gas Safety Program. Many fridges use electricity (12 VDC or 110 VAC) as an alternate source of power but must also be able to operate independently. The interior lighting and, sometimes, a microwave, will operate off a deep cycle 12 volt battery.

Note: Many RV parks provide electrical hookups as an alternative to the battery or an onboard generator.

Heating and air conditioning

Heating

The heat source is usually attached to the propane system. A thermostat within the vehicle is used to regulate the temperature. An electrical heater powered by an external source does not qualify as the primary heat source.

Air conditioning

The air conditioning unit is usually mounted on the roof of the vehicle and is separate from the air conditioner that is powered by the vehicle's motor and used while travelling. The air conditioner for the living quarters is usually powered by electricity.

Holding tanks

ICBC considers the sink, shower, or toilet to be incomplete and unusable if there is no

- grey water tank under the vehicle to hold the water from a sink or shower, and
- black water tank under the vehicle to hold the sewage from the toilet.

Parent topic: [Motor Homes](#)

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Body style correction combined with a change in vehicle type

Support document requirements and inspection requirements for a change in both body style and vehicle type vary depending on the change in vehicle type.

Requirements for body style change with vehicle type change

Use this table to determine whether you require any of the following when the vehicle has had a body style change combined with a change in vehicle type:

From original vehicle type	To new vehicle type and body style	Weigh scale certificate	Physical inspection of the vehicle	Vehicle inspection report or Commercial Vehicle Inspection Report
passenger vehicle (type 1)	commercial vehicle (type 2) with the exception of taxis and limousines	Yes	Yes	Yes
	commercial vehicle to be operated as a taxi or limousine (type 2)	No	No	No
	trailer (type 4 or 6)	No	No	Yes
commercial vehicle (type 2)	motorhome (type 5)	Yes	Yes	Yes
	passenger vehicle (vehicle type 1) with the exceptions of taxis and limousines	Yes	Yes	Yes
commercial vehicle (type 2) with taxi body style	trailer (type 4 or 6)	No	No	Yes
	motorhome (type 5)	Yes	Yes	Yes
commercial vehicle (type 2) with limousine for hire body style	passenger vehicle (type 1)	No	No	No
motorcycle (type 3)	private limousine (vehicle type 1)	No	No	No
	Taxi to commercial vehicle to be operated as a taxi (vehicle type 2)	No	No	No
trailer (type 4)	trailer (type 4 and type 6)	No	Yes	Yes
		No	No	Yes



From original vehicle type	To new vehicle type and body style	Weigh scale certificate	Physical inspection of the vehicle	Vehicle inspection report or Commercial Vehicle Inspection Report
	commercial trailer (type 6)			
motorhome (type 5)	passenger vehicle (type 1)	Yes	Yes	Yes
	commercial vehicle (type 2)	Yes	Yes	Yes
trailer (type 6)	utility trailer (type 4)	No	No	No

Note: If you are asked to make a vehicle type change that is not included in this table, contact the Broker Enquiry Unit (BEU).

Parent topic: Body style

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See also:

[Station wagon](#)

[Van or window van](#)

Motor home (vehicle type 5)

A motor home is a motor vehicle designed or used primarily for accommodation during travel or recreation.

Design requirements

ICBC interprets "designed primarily for accommodation" to mean a motor vehicle that has

- sleeping facilities, and
- at least three of the following attached to the chassis in a manner that requires a tool for removal:
 - cooking facilities
 - refrigeration or icebox facilities
 - self-contained toilet that is not capable of easy removal like a porta-potty type
 - heating or air conditioning facilities independent of the vehicle's motor, and
 - potable water supply system including a faucet and a sink.

Exception

A motor vehicle is not a motor home if it has attached to it a structure

- designed or used primarily for accommodation during travel or recreation, and
- designed or intended to be detachable.

Note: This exception is intended to exclude campers mounted on pickup trucks from motor home status.

Specifications

This table describes the body style and body style code for a motor vehicle designed or used primarily for accommodation during travel or recreation.

Item	Description
Body Style	MOHOM.
Body Style Code	60.

Vehicle is not designed primarily for accommodation

If the vehicle that you are registering cannot meet the qualifications that "designed primarily for accommodation" requires, the body style would likely be a

- station wagon
- van or window van, or
- leisure van.

Van or bus conversion

Converted vans and buses may be registered as motor homes, provided they meet the design requirements and the living quarters are permanently attached to the vehicle. This may include vehicles described by motor dealers as campers, campwagons or van conversions.



Structural changes require a passed BC Private Vehicle Inspection Report (CVSE0013) or Commercial Vehicle Inspection Report (CVSE0014) if

- not completed by a Transport Canada-approved secondary vehicle manufacturer, or
- the vehicle is classed as a ubilt.

Parent topic: [Motor Homes](#)

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