The following containers are approved for transporting fuel. These containers must meet the specifications shown in parentheses. Specific requirements for use of these containers are described in part two of this guide.

Manufacturers’ Original Containers
Manufacturers’ containers, such as Coleman fuel cans, may be used to transport their original contents, but shall not be reused (figure 2).

Safety Transport Cans (UN 3A1 and UN 1A1)
Safety transport cans (figure 3) are containers that meet DOT specifications for transporting fuel and the OSHA requirements for safety cans. Safety transport cans meeting OSHA requirements are exempt from most States’ spillproof container regulations.

A redesigned jerrican-style safety transport can, the Safety Transport LM can, is available from Safeway Products, Inc. These cans have the following features:

• A relocated pour handle
• A linkage between the pour handle and the lid on the fill opening that vents the can during pouring and allows fuel to flow faster (figure 4)
• A quick-disconnect flexible pour spout and a clip on the top of the can to store the spout
• A stiffening rib to make the can less prone to damage during temperature changes
• A carrying handle spanning the top of the metal collar

See appendix D for ordering information.
Military-Style Metal Jerricans (UN 3A1)

Forest Service employees may use metal jerricans (figure 5) without modification. Employees in Department of the Interior agencies must retrofit metal jerricans with a self-closing lid that vents (figures 6 and 7), such as Justrite part number 11192. See appendix D for ordering information. This self-closing lid shall be approved by a nationally recognized laboratory such as UL or Factory Mutual (FM). The self-closing lid may be removed and replaced with the jerrican’s bung (leakproof screw-in top) when deemed necessary to prevent leakage during transportation. The approved self-closing lid must be reinstalled when the jerrican is used for dispensing or is stored.

The Forest Service will evaluate the self-closing lid assembly and make improvements so it is DOT compliant. When an OSHA- and DOT-compliant self-closing lid becomes commercially available, the remainder of the land management agencies will phase in the compliant lid’s use over a 10-year period. The Forest Service also will develop a means to minimize spillage when fuel is dispensed from a jerrican retrofitted with a self-closing lid.
New metal jerricans that meet DOT, OSHA, and spillproof fuel container (CARB-compliant) specifications are commercially available (figure 8). In addition, replacement spillproof (CARB-compliant) spouts may be purchased to retrofit older metal jerricans (figure 9).

Safety Cans (UL or FM)
Safety cans (figure 10) meeting OSHA requirements, such as those listed by UL or FM, are exempt from most States’ spillproof container regulations. Because safety cans do not meet the UN specifications, fewer can be transported at a time.

Two-Compartment Fuel and Oil Containers (UL)
Two-compartment fuel and oil containers (figure 11)—often called Dolmars—may be used to transport fuel.

Pump Fuel Tanks
Fuel tanks for the Mark-3 pump (figure 12) and fuel tanks for other pumps are approved for transporting fuel.
Approved Fuel Containers and Drums

Part One

Figure 12—A fuel tank for the Mark-3 pump.

Plastic Fuel Containers

Three types of plastic fuel containers are now being used: military-style plastic jerricans (UN 3H1, figure 13), consumer plastic containers (UL, figure 14), and plastic fuel bottles, such as Nalgene bottles (figure 15).

These plastic fuel containers are being phased out. The purchase of new military-style plastic jerricans, consumer plastic containers, and plastic fuel bottles is prohibited.

Use of all military-style plastic jerricans, consumer plastic fuel containers, and plastic fuel bottles shall be discontinued no later than June 2012.

This prohibition does not include plastic two-compartment fuel and oil containers (often called Dolmars) that are used for chain saws.

The only exception to the use of plastic jerricans, containers, and fuel bottles after the phaseout period is when fuel must be transported or dispensed in environmental conditions that make the use of a metal container dangerous. An example is when fuel must be transported in a saltwater environment that can cause metal containers to corrode and leak. Under
those circumstances, plastic jerricans and containers may be
used only if the following conditions are met:

• The regional/station/State safety manager, regional structural fire specialist, fire management officer, or structural
  fire chief, who has been designated as the authority hav­
  ing jurisdiction as defined by the National Fire Code,
  approves in writing the storage and use of plastic jerri­
  cans and containers.

• The plastic jerricans and containers meet DOT specifica­
  tions or are approved by a nationally recognized laboratory,
  such as UL or FM, for the storage of flammable liquids.

• The inside storage area for the plastic jerricans and con­
  tainers is equipped with a fire detection system. The fire
detection system must be able to detect fires when they are
small and activate an emergency alarm to alert employees.

• Employees, except members of fire brigades, will be
totally evacuated from the container storage area as soon
as the fire is detected.

• If employees are expected to fight fire in the storage area:
  —The storage area must be equipped with a fixed auto­
matic fire suppression system designed to control, if not
  extinguish, a fire involving plastic containers.
  —The employees must be trained in specific methods for
    fighting plastic container fires and recognize the hazards
    associated with fighting fires in areas where plastic con­
    tainers are stored.

• The storage area for the plastic jerricans and containers
  must be equipped with dikes or containment devices. If
the storage area is in a general purpose warehouse or other
occupied facility, it shall have diking or curbing and
have drains installed to contain the volume of all the
stored liquid and extinguishing agent and drain it to a
safe location. The drainage paths must be designed so
they do not intersect, pass over, or pass under employee
emergency exit routes.

Drip Torches That Meet DOT Specifications (UN 3B1)

All new drip torches must meet Forest Service specification
5100-614 and DOT specifications (UN 3B1, UN 1B1,
UN 3A1, and others, figures 16 and 17).

Figure 16—A drip torch.

Drip Torches That Do Not Meet DOT Specifications

Drip torches that do not meet DOT specifications may be
used, but:

• They are not recommended for carrying fuel on public
  highways.

• They shall be phased out no later than June 2019.

• Parts shall not be interchanged between DOT specification
  and nonspecification drip torches.

Figure 17—The UN marking shows that this drip torch meets DOT speci­fications.
Aluminum Fuel Bottles

Aluminum fuel bottles (often called Sigg bottles, General Services Administration National Stock Number 7240–01–351–2133) are approved for transporting fuel (figure 18).

NOTE: Red aluminum fuel bottles must never be used as beverage containers!

Steel Drums (8 to 55 Gallons)

- Use steel drums without removable heads (UN 1A1) to transport flammable and combustible liquids (figure 19).
- Use steel drums with removable heads (UN 1A2, figure 20) or without removable heads (UN 1A1) for aerial ignition.
- Use steel drums with removable heads (UN 1A2) to transport hazardous waste or damaged fuel containers.