

ALUMINUM AND PLASTIC FUEL BOTTLES

Limited quantities of aluminum (figure 74) and plastic (figure 75) 1-quart fuel bottles may be transported.



Figure 74—Aluminum fuel bottle.



Figure 75—Plastic fuel bottle.

Never use red aluminum or plastic fuel bottles as beverage containers!

Plastic fuel bottles shall be phased out by June 2012.

Container Specifications—Aluminum fuel bottle, General Services Administration National Stock Number 7240-01-351-2133. The only bottle known to meet these requirements now is marketed by Mountain Safety Research (sometimes known as *MSR*).

Color Requirements—

- Bottles must be red.

Labeling—

- None required.

Marking—

- Aluminum fuel bottles marked *FUEL BOTTLE* by the manufacturer do not require additional marking.
- Plastic fuel bottles: none required.

Placarding—

- None required.

Inspection Criteria—Before using a bottle to transport fuel, it shall be inspected to make sure there is no damage to the body, cap, or seal and that the bottle does not leak. Replace or repair bottles that do not meet these criteria.

Container Capacity Restrictions—Do not fill the bottle beyond the manufacturer's fill line (figure 76). If the bottle does not have a fill line, leave 2 inches below the top of the bottle to allow fuel to expand.

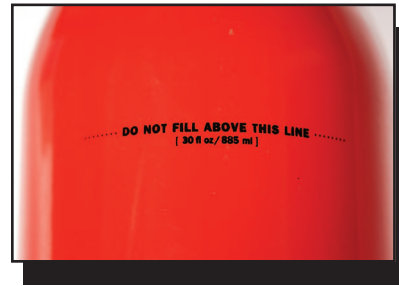


Figure 76—The fill line on an aluminum fuel bottle, often called a *Sigg* bottle.

Aluminum fuel bottles filled above the fill line can develop enough pressure to rupture the container or blow the top off (figure 77). A National Wildfire Coordinating Group Safety Warning issued August 22, 2002 provides additional details. See <<http://safenet.nifc.gov/notice.nsf>> and click on *Safety Warnings*.



Figure 77—An aluminum fuel bottle that failed because it was overfilled.

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Quantity Limitations—Up to 40 full fuel bottles plus the remaining hazardous materials (including their containers) must not weigh more than 440 pounds, and no fuel container shall be larger than 8 gallons.

Securing Containers for Transport—

- Make sure that caps are tight and that the containers do not leak. Do not transport bottles that leak.
- Wipe any excess fuel from the outside of each bottle.
- Secure the bottles so they will not fall over or move during transport by placing them in a crate (figure 78), rack, or



Figure 78—Aluminum fuel bottles secured for transport in a milk crate.

box, or by restraining them in some other way. If a closed box is used, the box shall be clearly marked with orientation arrows pointing up and marked *GASOLINE*.

Secure each crate, rack, or box so it cannot move or tip over while it is being transported.

- Remove or secure loose articles in the vehicle so they cannot damage the bottles while they are being transported.

Special Driver's License Requirements—

- None.

Training—(See page 23 for additional information.)

- OSHA *Hazard Communication* training.
- DOT *Materials of Trade* training.

Shipping Papers and the *Emergency Response Guidebook*—

- None required.

Fire Extinguishers—

- At least one 5-B:C or two 4-B:C fire extinguishers are required.