

## MANUFACTURERS' ORIGINAL CONTAINERS

Limited quantities of fuel in the manufacturer's original container, such as Coleman fuel cans (figure 79), may be transported.



Figure 79—An example of a manufacturer's original container.

### Container Specifications—

- A manufacturer's original container.

### Labeling—

- A manufacturer's original label.

### Marking—

- A manufacturer's original marking.

### Placarding—

- Not required.

**Inspection Criteria**—Inspect the container for damage to the body and cap before it is transported. Do not transport leaking containers.

### Container Restrictions—

- Containers shall not be refilled.

**Quantity Limitations**—The total weight of hazardous materials (including their containers) being transported

must be 440 pounds or less, and no fuel container shall be larger than 8 gallons.

### Securing Containers for Transport—

- Make sure that the caps are tight and do not leak.
- Make sure the outside of each container is free of fuel.
- Secure the containers so they will not fall over or move during transport by placing them in a crate, box, or rack, or by restraining them in some other way (figure 80). If a closed box is used, the box shall be clearly marked with orientation arrows pointing up and with the name of the hazardous material, such as *STOVE FUEL*. Secure each crate, rack, or box so it cannot move or tip over while it is being transported.



Figure 80—A box containing the manufacturer's original containers.

- Remove or secure loose articles in the vehicle so they cannot damage the containers.

### 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.