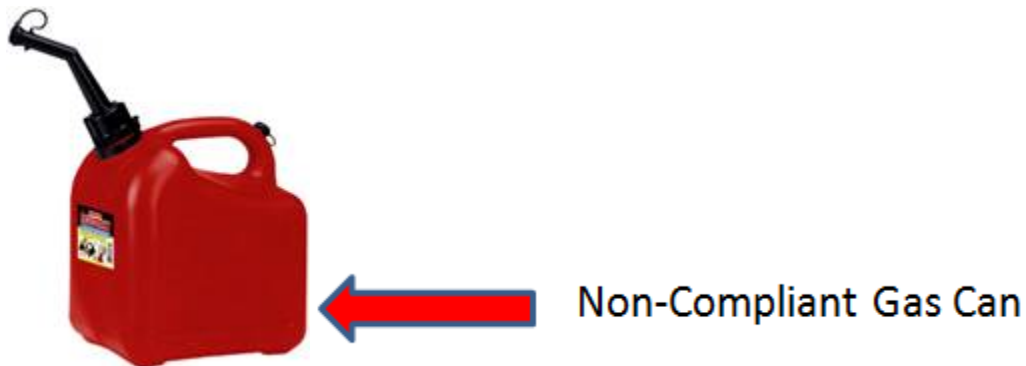




What Are the Types of Safety Cans?

It amazes me how often I see non-approved gas cans at job sites (both at construction and general industry locations). The inexpensive “gas cans” that you find at Menards and Walmart are normally not allowed at work locations, due to the lack of safety features on these cans:



Please read the descriptions below to better understand the differences in the various safety cans we provide and where they may be used.

Type I Safety Cans



- Flame arrestor
- Automatic pressure relief mechanism that vents between 3 – 5 psig
- Leak tight, spring-loaded, self-closing lid
- Poly safety cans have a grounding wire internally to a metallic lug on top
- Yellow snap-on funnels can be added to help make it easier to pour gas (or other chemicals) from the can

Type II Safety Cans



- Same as Type I, only they have a built-in metal pour spout
- Some models have a separate opening for filling
- Type II are more popular, as pouring is easier with less chance of a splash or spill

Type II DOT Safety Cans



- Complies with Department of Transportation standards and is used primarily for employers who are heavily regulated by the DOT and travel with fuel on the roadways (NOTE: Railways require this type of safety can)
- This category of can is not generally required by OSHA for employers who need to carry flammables on the roadways, as this is more of a DOT issue for special circumstances
- Made the same as other Type II cans, but with 3 additional features:
- A roll bar to protect the spout and handle in case the can bounces in the vehicle or falls out
- A thumb screw mechanism that is used to keep the can opening from releasing vapors out of the can during transport
- A fusible link that will melt in the event of a fire to prevent an explosion due to pressure build-up

Oily Waste Cans



- While technically not a safety can by definition, oily waste cans are used exclusively for the temporary storage of either oily or solvent soaked rags
- Cans are designed to prevent ignition of oily waste, either from outside sources or by spontaneous combustion
- Self-closing lids are effective blocks to fire transmission from outside the can. Any fire transmitted to can contents while the lid is open is immediately snuffed out when the lid is closed.

- Employers are required to empty these receptacles at least once daily at the end of each shift, as specified by OSHA
- To help prevent temperature buildup, the cans are designed with the bottom elevated above the floor so that there is air circulation to dissipate heat

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