BE CAREFUL WHEN FILLING OR DISPENSING FUEL INTO OR FROM A SAFETY CAN!

REMEMBER ALL FUELS ARE HAZARDOUS!

DANGERS OF GASOLINE

- Gasoline is extremely flammable.
- Harmful or fatal if swallowed.
- May be harmful if inhaled.
- May cause *irritation*.
- May be harmful if absorbed through skin.
- Long term exposure to *vapors* has caused *cancer* in laboratory animals.
- Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame.
- Avoid breathing vapor.
- Use only in well ventilated locations.
- Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Keep container closed.

DANGERS OF DIESEL FUEL

- Diesel is combustible.
- May cause irritation to eyes.
- Avoid contact with eyes.
- Middle distillates (including diesel) have caused skin cancer and kidney damage in laboratory animals.
- Keep away from heat and flame.
- Use only in well ventilated locations.
- · Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.
- Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Keep head away from container when opening or dispensing.

FIRST AID PROCEDURES

It is important that you follow these emergency and first aid procedures if you come into contact with gasoline and diesel fuel.

- EYES: Flush with water for 15 minutes.
- SKIN: Wash exposed areas with soap and water.
- INGESTION: DO NOT induce vomiting. Call 911.
- INHALATION: Should symptoms occur, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, apply CPR.



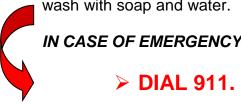
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DIESEL FUEI



SAFETY GAS CANS

OTHER INSTRUCTIONS: Remove gasoline or diesel soaked clothing and wash with soap and water.





CONTAINERS (Safety Cans)

Only use approved safety containers.

Approved containers must meet the following requirements:



- The containers must be CLEARLY MARKED with the name of the liquid. (NFPA No. 30A, Sec. 9.2.3.2)
- The container must be constructed of metal or approved plastic, have a tight closure, and be fitted with a spout or be so designed that the contents can be poured without spilling. (OUFC 5202.4.2)
- A metal or *plastic safety can must not have a capacity over 5 gallons. (NFPA 30, Sec. 4.2.3)
- An approved plastic container is one that has been tested and listed to be in compliance with the requirements of ASTM F 852 or F 976, ANSI/UL 1313, or 49 CFR.
- A metal drum, meeting DOT specifications, must not have a capacity over 60 gallons. (NFPA 30, Sec 4.2.3)

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS



- Turn off the engine while filling/refueling. Put the vehicle/machine in park and/or set the emergency brake.
- Before filling/refueling, open nozzle valve to vent cans five (5) feet away from any operating or recently operating equipment and then proceed to fuel.
- •Do not smoke, light matches or lighters while filling/refueling.
- Do not use cell phones, radios or other electronic devices while filling/refueling.



SAFETY GAS CANS

- Use only the refueling latch provided on the gasoline dispenser nozzle; never jam the refueling latch on the nozzle open.
- Use gasoline as a motor fuel only. Never use gasoline to wash your hands or as a cleaning solvent
- In the unlikely event a static-caused fire occurs when refueling, leave the nozzle in the fill pipe and back away from the vehicle.
- Do not over-fill or top-off your vehicle tank, which can cause gasoline spillage.
- Avoid prolonged breathing of gasoline vapors. Use gasoline only in open areas that get plenty of fresh air. Keep your face away from the nozzle or container opening.
- When dispensing gasoline into a container, use only an approved portable container and place it on the ground when refueling to avoid a possible static electricity ignition of fuel vapors.
- Containers should never be filled while inside a vehicle or its trunk, the bed of a pickup truck or the floor of a trailer.
- Only store gasoline in approved containers as required by federal or state authorities. Never store gasoline in glass or any other unapproved containers.
- When filling a portable container, manually control the nozzle valve throughout the filling process. Fill a portable container slowly to decrease the chance of static electricity buildup and minimize spilling or splattering.
- Fill container no more than 95 percent full to allow for expansion.
- Place cap tightly on the container after filling do not use containers that do not seal properly.
- If gasoline spills on the container, make sure that it has evaporated before you place the container in your vehicle.
- When transporting gasoline in a portable container make sure it is secured against tipping and sliding.
- Never siphon gasoline by mouth nor put gasoline in your mouth for any reason. Gasoline can be harmful or fatal if swallowed.