

Designation: F2874 - 12

Standard Specification for One Time Use Portable Emergency Fuel Containers (PEFC) for Use by Consumers¹

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1. Scope

- 1.1 This specification establishes nationally recognized construction, performance and marking standards for portable emergency fuel containers intended for attended transport of fuel and for one time use by consumers. This specification is not for containers intended for unattended storage of fuel.
- 1.2 This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents

- 2.1 ASTM Standards:²
- F2517 Specification for Determination of Child Resistance of Portable Fuel Containers for Consumer Use
- 2.2 Other References:
- 16 CFR 1500 Federal Hazardous Substance Act³
- 16 CFR 1500.121 Labeling Requirements; Prominence, Placement, and Conspicuousness³
- Children's Gasoline Burn Prevention Act Public Law 110-278 [H.R. 814] Incharcatalog standards/sist/12706876

3. Terminology

- 3.1 Definitions:
- 3.1.1 *bag-in-box*, *n*—any container consisting of an inner non-rigid plastic container supported by an outer rigid container. The inner container will be fitted with a fill neck fitting that is interconnected to the outer rigid container.
- 3.1.2 *constrictor*, *n*—part of the nozzle that prevents refilling the container with fuel.
- ¹ This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee F15 on Consumer Products and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee F15.10 on Standards for Flammable Liquid Containers.
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- ² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website
- $^3\,\mathrm{Code}$ of Federal Regulations, available from U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

- 3.1.3 *fill neck*, *n*—part of the container where the fuel can be dispensed into at the fuel station.
- 3.1.4 portable emergency fuel container (PEFC), n—a vessel designed to be carried by hand and to be used only one time in emergencies to transport fuel from distribution points to stranded motor vehicles.
- 3.1.5 *rated capacity, n*—volume indicated on the container, may also be termed nominal capacity or maximum filling level.
- 3.1.6 *spout, n*—component through which the contents of the container can be dispensed.
- 3.1.7 *total volume*, *n*—rated capacity plus any remaining space within the container.

4. Requirements

- 4.1 The container shall show evidence of good workmanship and meet the following requirements:
- 4.1.1 All container tests shall be performed after closures are secured as usage dictates.
- 4.2 Capacity—The maximum rated capacity shall be 5 L (1.3 gal).
- [4.2.1] The total volume of the container shall exceed its rated capacity by at least 5 %.
- 4.3 Stability—Each container shall not tip over when tested in accordance with 6.1.
- 4.4 *Handle*—Each container shall be provided with a handle that passes the test described in 6.8.
- 4.5 *Drop Strength*—Containers shall show no evidence of leakage when tested in accordance with 6.2.
- 4.6 *Internal Pressure*—Containers must pass the test described in 6.4 with pressure vent held closed or bypassed.
- 4.7 Exposure Test—Containers must pass the test described in 6.4 (internal pressure test) after 6.6 for each fuel type tested.
- 4.8 *Openings*—Openings in containers shall be provided with a means of closure.
- 4.8.1 *Pour Spout*—The fill neck shall accept a pouring spout The pouring spout shall be designed to permit fuel to be poured without leakage. The fill spout must contain a constrictor to prevent refilling. The closures on the container shall not leak when tested in accordance with 6.5. The fuel must dispense