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ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 30:2026

STANDARD FOR SAFETY

Metallic and Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

Approved American National Standard
ANSI

ANSI/UL 30-2025A

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UL Standard for Safety for Metallic and Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 30

Tenth Edition, Dated April 29, 2022

Summary of Topics

This publish of ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC dated January 9, 2026 is a correction to reinstate Clause 17.3, which was inadvertently deleted during the revisions dated December 17, 2025.

For your reference, the December 17, 2025 revisions included the following changes in requirements:

– Type 1 Safety Can; 1.1, 4.5, 4.9, 4.12, 4.8A, 6.1, 6.12, 11.4, 12.3, 16.5.1, Section 24, and 24.5.

Text that has been changed in any manner or impacted by ULSE's electronic publishing system is marked with a vertical line in the margin.

The requirements are substantially in accordance with Proposal(s) on this subject dated May 2, 2025, September 19, 2025, and November 14, 2025.

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ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 30:2026

Standard for Metallic and Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

The First and Second editions of the Standard were titled Safety Cans.

The Third through Ninth editions of the Standard were titled Metal Safety Cans.

First Edition – May, 1930
Second Edition – February, 1954
Third Edition – March, 1970
Fourth Edition – April, 1971
Fifth Edition – October, 1974
Sixth Edition – March, 1977
Seventh Edition – March, 1985
Eighth Edition – March, 1991
Ninth Edition – August, 1995

Tenth Edition

April 29, 2022

This ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC Safety Standard consists of the Tenth Edition including revisions through January 9, 2026.

The most recent designation of ANSI/UL 30 as an American National Standard (ANSI) occurred on December 17, 2025. ANSI approval for a standard does not include the Cover Page, Transmittal Pages, Title Page, Preface or SCC Foreword.

This standard has been designated as a National Standard of Canada (NSC) on December 17, 2025.

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Preface

This is the Tenth Edition of ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 30, Standard for Metallic and Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Flammable and Combustible Liquids.

ULSE is accredited by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the Standards Council of Canada (SCC) as a Standards Development Organization (SDO).

This Standard has been developed in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization.

This ANSI/CAN/UL/ULC 30 Standard is under continuous maintenance, whereby each revision is approved in compliance with the requirements of ANSI and SCC for accreditation of a Standards Development Organization. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years from the date of publication, action to revise, reaffirm, or withdraw the standard shall be initiated.

In Canada, there are two official languages, English and French. All safety warnings must be in French and English. Attention is drawn to the possibility that some Canadian authorities may require additional markings and/or installation instructions to be in both official languages.

This joint American National Standard and National Standard of Canada is based on, and now supersedes, the Ninth Edition of UL 30 and ULC/ORD-C30-95.

Comments or proposals for revisions on any part of the Standard may be submitted at any time. Proposals should be submitted via a Proposal Request in the Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) at https://csds.ul.com.

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This Edition of the Standard has been formally approved by the UL Technical Committee (TC) on Metallic and Nonmetallic Safety Cans for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, TC 30.

This list represents the TC 30 membership when the final text in this standard was balloted. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred.

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TC 30 Membership

Name	Represent	Interest Category	Region
C. Atkinson	C. L. Atkinson	General Interest	Nova Scotia, Canada
S. Ayers	US Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC)	Government	USA
E. Edgreen	Eagle MFG CO	Producer	USA
C. Favero	Exponent	Commercial / Industrial User	USA
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International Classification for Standards (ICS): 75.200; 23.020.10

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This Standard is intended to be used for conformity assessment.

The intended primary application of this standard is stated in its scope. It is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the user of the standard to judge its suitability for this particular application.

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INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 This standard sets forth minimum requirements for metallic and nonmetallic safety cans:

a) With a maximum capacity of 5.3 US gallons (20 L);

b) With a minimum capacity of 8 US fl oz (236 mL);

c) That are intended to store and handle flammable and combustible liquids;

d) That are intended for commercial and industrial applications; and

e) That are equipped with self-closing lid(s) or valve(s) or pressure-relief device(s), with flame arrester(s) in each opening or equivalent safety performance provided by flame mitigation device(s) [FMD(s)], and pressure relief devices.

1.2 These safety cans are intended for use in accordance with the following:

a) Fire Code, NFPA 1;

b) The National Fire Code of Canada, Part 4;

c) The Code for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, NFPA 30;

d) The International Fire Code (IFC);

e) OSHA CFR 29 1910.106, 1926,152, USCG CFR 46 147.45 and MSHA CFR 30 Part 56 and 57;

f) The requirements of the authority having jurisdiction.

1.3 These requirements cover the two types of safety cans, designated herein as either Type I or Type II as follows:

a) Type I safety cans are those equipped with an opening (or port) which may be adapted to both pouring and filling; or

b) Type II safety cans are those equipped with two separate openings (or ports) one for pouring and the other for filling.

1.4 This standard is not applicable to Portable Fuel Containers for consumer use that are certified to ASTM F852 or CSA B376.

1.5 These requirements are not applicable to single use or disposable containers, included those covered by ASTM F2874.

2 Units of Measurement

2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

3 Undated References

3.1 Any undated reference to a code or standard appearing in the requirements of this standard shall be interpreted as referring to the latest edition of that code or standard.

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3.2 The following documents are referenced in this standard. Users are encouraged to apply the most recent edition of the reference indicated below.

UL 797, *Electrical Metallic Tubing – Steel*

UL 969, *Marking and Labeling Systems*

ASTM A90 / A90M, *Standard Test Method for Weight [Mass] of Coating on Iron and Steel Articles with Zinc or Zinc-Alloy Coatings*

ASTM A653/A653M, *Standard Specification for Steel Sheet, Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) or Zinc-Iron Alloy-Coated (Galvannealed) by the Hot-Dip Process*

ASTM D638, *Standard Test Method for Tensile Properties of Plastics*

ASTM D1822, *Standard Test Method for Tensile-Impact Energy to Break Plastics and Electrical Insulating Materials*

ASTM E8/E8M, *Standard Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials*

ASTM F839, *Standard Specification for Cautionary Labeling of Portable Gasoline, Kerosene, and Diesel Containers for Consumer Use*

ASTM F852/ F852M, *Standard Specification for Portable Gasoline, Kerosene, and Diesel Containers for Consumer Use*

ASTM G153, *Standard Practice for Operating Enclosed Carbon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials*

ASTM G155, *Standard Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Non-Metallic Materials*

CSA B376, *Portable Containers for Gasoline and Other Petroleum*

CSA C22.2 No. 0.15, *Adhesive Labels*

International Fire Code

National Fire Code of Canada

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*

NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems*

NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*

Code of Federal Regulations (Standards – 29 CFR)

Code of Federal Regulations Title 16, Chapter II, Subchapter C, Part 1500

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Code of Federal Regulations Title 46, Shipping

Abbreviations

ASTM – American Society for Testing and Materials
CSA – CSA Group
NFPA – National Fire Protection Association

4 Glossary

4.1 For the purpose of this standard the following definitions apply.

4.2 ACTUATION HANDLE (ACTUATION TRIGGER) – A device used to open the spring-loaded lids (caps) or valves for filling and pouring operations.

4.3 CARRYING HANDLE – A handle used to grip and carry the safety can.

4.4 CLOSURE – A self-closing lid or valve capable of making a liquid-tight and vapour-tight seal on an opening.

4.5 FLAME ARRESTER – A conventional type of flame mitigation device consisting of a mesh barrier in the safety can openings that prevents flame propagation by quenching.

4.6 FLAME MITIGATION DEVICE – a device or feature attached to, installed in, or otherwise integral to, a safety can intended to inhibit the propagation of an external flame into the safety can. A flame arrester is a commonly used type of FMD.

4.7 NOMINAL CAPACITY (RATED CAPACITY) – The marked liquid volume intended to be contained in a safety can.

4.8 POUR NOZZLE – Used on Type II safety cans at the pouring spout to direct the flow of liquid, to prevent spills and to facilitate grounding or bonding between containers. The pour nozzle may be rigid or flexible by design.

4.8A PRESSURE-RELIEF DEVICE – A normally closed device designated to automatically relieve internal pressure and equalize pressure or vacuum caused by atmospheric changes.

4.9 SAFETY CAN – A container of not more than 5.3 U.S. gal (20 L) capacity having a flame arrester in each fill and pour opening, or equivalent safety performance provided by FMDs, and having a spring-closing lid and spout cover or a Pressure Relief Valve designed to safely relieve internal pressure when the safety can is exposed to fire. Safety cans are further categorized as Type I and Type II, refer to the Construction Section.

4.10 SEALS – Gaskets or O-rings used in spring-loaded caps and valves, or between parts, to prevent leakage and spills.

4.11 SPOUT – A structure on the safety can top provided with a self closing valve, to facilitate filling or dispensing.

4.12 SPRING-LOADED LID or VALVE – Also referred to as a self-closing lid or valve; a closure used to protect the contents from heat sources, spills, to eliminate (when closed) the release of toxic and ignitable vapors. Spring-loaded lids may also function to safely relieve internal pressure when the safety can is exposed to fire or excessive heat.

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